

# Cooperville, LLC Residential Dock **Biological Assessment**

Prepared for

**Robert MacPherson**  
**5330 Butterworth Road**  
**Mercer Island, WA 98040**

Prepared by



Northwest Environmental Consulting, LLC  
600 North 36<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 423  
Seattle, WA 98103  
206-234-2520

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# INTRODUCTION

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## **Project Proponent**

The property owner, Coopersville, LLC, is building a single-family residence at 5330 Butterworth Road.

## **Purpose and Need**

Property owners in the City of Mercer Island may have private docks, and a dock is proposed as an amenity to the home being built.

## **Project Location**

The project is located at 5330 Butterworth Road, in the City of Mercer Island, on Mercer Island, Lake Washington (see Figure 1).

The project is in Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) 8 (Lake Washington/Cedar/Washington Watershed) and within the Hydraulic Unit Code (HUC) 171100120400.

# PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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## General Description

The proposal is to construct a new residential dock, 480 square feet, supported by twelve 8-inch piles. The dock will have a double jet ski lift and a boat lift (Figure 2).

## Detailed Project Description

The construction sequence will be as follows:

The construction sequence (methods) will be:

1. Mobilize to the site and install any required BMPs.
2. Drive the 12 piles and construct the dock. All piles will be epoxy coated and installed using a vibratory hammer. Pile driving may occur for up to 120 minutes per day over 3 days of driving.
3. Install the watercraft lifts.
3. Clean the site and demobilize. Remove debris/oil booms and transport all debris from the site and disposal at licensed disposal facilities.

# IMPACT AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION MEASURES

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## **Proposed work window:**

The work window for the project is July 16-December 31. The project will take about 2 weeks and will be done after the summer boating season in 2026 or 2027 depending on permit issuance.

## **Other conservation measures:**

Some mitigation elements are worked into the project plan:

- All new surfaces will use grated decking.
- No galvanized metals will be used below the waterline.
- A floating boom will be placed around the project area while work is being done if required. The area inside the boom will be cleared of floating debris before the boom is removed. Spill containment and removal materials will be kept onsite.
- If a work barge is used, the work barge will not be permitted to ground out on the sediments at any time.

In addition, 1,014 square feet of shrub and lawn border along the bulkhead will be removed. This border consists of ornamental and invasive plants, including azalea, juniper, heather, and ivy. A stream runs along the southern property border, and invasive plants will be removed from along its banks.

A cherry laurel hedge along the southern corner of the bulkhead will remain. Ground cover of coastal strawberry will be planted along the bulkhead, along with native trees and shrubs that are anticipated to thrive in this location. Trees and shrubs will also be planted in the riparian area along the stream bank. The Planting Plan follows the project drawings in Attachment A.

## **ACTION AREA**

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Underwater noise will result from driving twelve 8-inch epoxy-coated steel piles. Piles will be driven with a vibratory hammer. Noise data is not available for piles that small; existing data begins with 12-inch steel piles.

12-inch steel piles may reach 155 dB<sub>RMS</sub> during vibratory driving. This just reaches the behavioral effects threshold for salmonids. 8-inch piles will be quieter, because they require less energy to vibrate into place, and will likely not reach the behavioral effects threshold. They will also take less time to drive than larger piles.

The Action Area will be based on available data—the distance that 155 dB<sub>RMS</sub> takes to attenuate to background noise levels. Background noise in Elliott Bay is estimated at 120 dB<sub>RMS</sub> and the same underwater noise level is assumed for Lake Washington. Noise levels in Lake Washington may fluctuate with traffic levels on I-90 and daytime use of motorized vessels. If 12-inch piles were being used, the Action Area would be set to 71 feet.

Temporary turbidity resulting from pile driving may reach a distance of up to 200 feet from the source.

For this project, the in-water Action Area will be set at a 200-foot radius from the work area.

No listed terrestrial species are known to be present in this area within 0.25 miles of the site.

## **SPECIES PRESENCE IN THE ACTION AREA**

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Complete species lists for King County are attached in Attachment C. The list has been refined for species likely to be found in the Action Area. Note that strictly marine species (e.g., whales, sea turtles, rockfish) and DPSs of salmonids not found in Puget Sound or its tributaries (e.g., ESUs of salmon found in the Willamette or Columbia rivers only) were excluded from this list.

### **BIRDS**

Yellow-billed cuckoo  
Marbled murrelet

### **FISH**

Bull trout, coastal-Puget Sound IRU  
Chinook, Puget Sound ESU  
Steelhead, Puget Sound  
Sturgeon, Green (southern DPS)  
Eulachon, Pacific (southern DPS)

### **REPTILES-AMPHIBIANS**

Northwestern Pond Turtle

Lake Washington is part of a migration corridor for many salmonid species. Anadromous salmonids spawn in tributary streams and use Lake Washington and the Ship Canal to migrate out into the Puget Sound and the Pacific Ocean. Lake Washington and its tributaries also have resident fish, including salmonids. According to WDFW, Lake Washington has documented presence of Chinook salmon, coho, steelhead, sockeye salmon and documented use by bull trout for rearing habitat.

Lake Washington is in Unit 10, subunit 3 designated critical habitat for Chinook salmon, and Puget Sound Bull Trout Unit 2.

The nearest critical habitat for marbled murrelets is over 40 miles away, with areas to the east (Cascade Mountains) and west (Olympic Peninsula). Murrelets fly over Lake Washington and the Ship Canal to reach feeding areas in Puget Sound.

## **Environmental Setting Project Setting**

The site lies south of I-90 on the eastern shore of Mercer Island. The immediate area is developed with single family homes with adjacent waterfront homes, also with docks.

### **Shoreline**

The property consists of a bulkhead with a mix of shrubs and invasive plants, with an expanse of mowed lawn to the house behind. Bulkhead growth consists of ornamental and invasive plants, including azalea, juniper, heather, and ivy. A stream follows the southern property border and flows into the lake at the end of the bulkhead. This stream is not shown on the King County Critical Areas Map and no work is proposed that will alter the stream.

## **Wetlands**

The nearest wetland is the SE 53<sup>rd</sup> Street Open Space Wetland, about a third of a mile back from the shoreline. (WDFW PHS 2025).

## **Aquatic Resources**

WDFW's PHS mapping and SalmonScape mapping tools show the following salmonid species using Lake Washington for migration and/or rearing: residential coastal cutthroat (*Oncorhynchus clarkii*), winter steelhead (*O. mykiss*), Dolly Varden/bull trout (*Salvelinus malma*), sockeye salmon (*O. nerka*), fall Chinook (*O. tshawytscha*), coho salmon (*O. kisutch*), and kokanee (*O. nerka*). The SalmonScape database maps the site as accessible to the Evolutionarily Significant Units (ESU) of Threatened Chinook and steelhead. Juveniles migrate and may rear in the waters near the project when traveling from spawning sites on other lake tributaries to the lake's outlet to Lake Union and the Ship Canal. The project site is accessible to any fish migrating or rearing in the lake.

The nearest 303(d) mapped waters are a quarter mile south of the site, Category 2 (waters of concern) for PCBs and methyl mercury.

# ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE CONDITIONS

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## Lake Washington/Cedar/Washington Watershed

The Lake Washington/Cedar/Washington Watershed, WRIA 8, is the most populated watershed in the state. This 692-square-mile watershed includes two major river systems and three large lakes, and numerous subbasins draining directly into Puget Sound. The watershed's streams support anadromous salmonids and bull trout/dolly varden. In addition, WRIA 8 includes marine shoreline that supports local anadromous salmonid stocks, as well as salmonid stocks from other Puget Sound WRIAs.

The project area is located on the eastern shoreline of Mercer Island in Lake Washington. Most of the shoreline is dense residential and park land, with roads adjacent to the shoreline. Most of the waterfront properties have private docks. Most lots are bulkheaded with wood, rock, or concrete.

Water quality in the lake is generally good, but sections of the lake and many tributary streams are on the 303(d) list for low dissolved oxygen, bacteria, agricultural pollutants, and industrial pollutants in the southern end of the lake.

## Species use

Lake Washington contains both resident and anadromous (migratory) salmonids and is connected to salmon-bearing streams. Lake Washington connects to Puget Sound through Lake Union and the Hiram M. Chittenden Locks.

Lake Washington is in Unit 10 designated Chinook salmon critical habitat, Subunit 3. The lake is in Unit 2 Designated Critical Habitat for bull trout. Lake Washington is included in the Critical Habitat designated for steelhead in 2016 (81 FR 9252). The PHS map also shows sockeye salmon (*O. nerka*), Kokanee (resident sockeye), and coho (*O. kisutch*).

It is also possible that marbled murrelets fly over the site on their way between nesting and feeding grounds. No habitat is present at the site for nesting or foraging for marbled murrelets.

# ANALYSIS OF EFFECTS

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## Direct Impacts:

Direct impacts include noise and turbidity resulting from pile installation, changes to overwater coverage, and potential spills.

### Noise

Noise from vibratory pile driving will come close to the behavioral disturbance threshold for salmonids. If the threshold is actually reached, it will be within a small radius of 71 feet from the source. Noise will not reach the injury threshold for juvenile or adult salmonids.

### Turbidity

Vessel propwash could disturb the bottom moving to and from the site. The resulting turbidity is expected to be minor and short in duration. Minor turbidity may also result from positioning of piles on the bottom for vibratory pile driving. The project will meet the State of Washington water quality standards.

Placing the boat lift and vessel moorage approximately 70 feet from the shoreline in water 7 to 10 feet deep will minimize instances of propwash in the nearshore environment during castoff and docking from the moored watercraft at the site over the life of the project.

### Overwater Coverage

The new dock will add 480 square feet of overwater coverage. Grated decking will be used that allows 43 percent light penetration. Grated decking allows light to penetrate the waters below a dock, which can increase productivity in the aquatic environment and reduce the full shade favored by salmonid predators. Salmonid predators are known to use hard shadowing under solid-decked docks to ambush juvenile salmonids. Reducing these hard shadows limits their ability to effectively hunt salmonids.

Use of grated decking reduces effective overwater coverage by 206.4 square feet ( $480 \times .43$ ), resulting in new effective overwater coverage of 273.6 square feet. This coverage will be raised 1.5 feet above the water surface, which allows some light in under the sides of the dock as well.

Overwater structures can be a barrier to migration. In studies associated with the 520 Bridge Project, salmonids were found to show any of three responses to overwater coverage (Celedonia et al. 2008b *in* NOAA Fisheries 2017):

1. Passing under the structure without delay
2. Hesitating to go under the structure for a few seconds to 46 minutes.
3. Passing under the structure multiple times

The study concluded that overwater structures are a partial, but not complete, barrier to migration because they are believed to cause a delay in outmigration times. Using grated decking may reduce the occurrence or duration of these delays.

**Shoreline vegetation:** Maintaining and planting native vegetation will increase the habitat functions of the shoreline by creating shade along the shoreline that will be an improvement from the existing baseline habitat conditions at the project site. The plantings will provide overhanging cover for fish, structural diversity for birds and wildlife, detritus for aquatic invertebrates and long-term recruitment of woody material and other allochthonous food sources. The proposed planting is to add plantings along the bulkhead and along the stream on the southern edge of the property. Existing invasive plants will be removed from the bulkhead and the riparian area along the stream.

**Potential spills:** Short-term risks include the potential for petroleum spills that can occur with any equipment operation. The level of impact to the aquatic environment is expected to be minor because of the small amount of petroleum products available for spillage during typical construction activities, and because of spill containment measures that will be employed should a spill occur.

***Indirect Impacts:***

**Recreational Boating:** The project supports continued recreational boating, which has been identified as a limiting factor for salmonid populations in Lake Washington. Residents of lakeshore properties are permitted to have a private dock under the Mercer Island Municipal Code 9.13.05D.

***Other Conservation measures:***

**Work window:** The work will be completed during the prescribed in-water work window for this area of Lake Washington (July 16 to December 31). Operating within this time frame helps protect Chinook salmon, steelhead, bull trout and other salmonid fish species by doing work when juvenile fish are not expected to be present.

**Best Management Practices:** Applicable BMPs will be used, such as a floating boom around the in-water work area, to contain any floating debris that may escape during construction. The barge will have a perimeter containment sock to absorb oil and grease that might inadvertently wash from the barge during construction.

Hazardous material containment materials such as spill absorbent pads, and trained personnel will be required onsite during any phase of construction where machinery is in operation near surface waters.

# CONCLUSIONS AND EFFECT DETERMINATIONS

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## Puget Sound Chinook Salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*)

This project will require inwater work that **may adversely affect** Puget Sound Chinook salmon because:

- Some juveniles could be present near the project area (Lake Washington serves primarily as a migratory corridor for Chinook in early summer; some juveniles linger along shorelines between January and July to rear before outmigrating). However, work will be performed during the approved work window when Chinook are least likely to occur in the project area.
- Minor turbidity may result from pile installation, possibly resulting in behavioral changes in any salmonids present. This turbidity would be localized, minor, and temporary.
- 273.6 square feet of effective overwater coverage will be added to the Mercer Island shoreline.

The following conservation and mitigation measures are being proposed that **reduce impacts or may be beneficial** to Puget Sound Chinook salmon over the existing conditions at the site by:

- Maintaining moorage in deeper water away from the nearshore
- Using grated decking and a narrow width walkway
- Planting native trees and shrubs along the shoreline.

This project is **likely to adversely affect** Puget Sound Chinook salmon because:

- Overwater structures are considered partial barriers to migration because they increase outmigration times of juvenile Chinook salmon. The piles that support overwater structure, combined with the shading, can provide habitat for predators.

Taking all these factors into consideration, it is determined that this project **may affect, and is likely to adversely affect**, Puget Sound Chinook salmon.

## Critical Habitat for Puget Sound Chinook Salmon

PCEs for Chinook salmon critical habitat include (paraphrased):

1. Freshwater spawning sites
2. Freshwater rearing sites
3. Freshwater migration corridors
4. Estuarine areas
5. Nearshore marine areas
6. Offshore marine areas

The action area lies in Critical habitat Unit 10, subunit 3. Chinook critical habitat at the site includes the following elements: freshwater rearing sites and freshwater migration corridors.

Lake Washington is used by Puget Sound Chinook salmon for migration between their natal streams and the Pacific Ocean. Rearing habitat along the lakeshore allows juvenile fish to feed and rear as they work their way toward Lake Washington and the Ship Canal.

The project **may affect** designated critical habitat for Puget Sound Chinook salmon because:

- Some juveniles could be present near the project area (Lake Washington serves primarily as a migratory corridor for Chinook in early summer; some juveniles linger along shorelines between January and July to rear before outmigrating). However, work will be performed during the approved work window when Chinook are least likely to occur in the project area.
- Minor turbidity may result from pile installation, possibly resulting in behavioral changes in any salmonids present. This turbidity would be localized, minor, and temporary.
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- Maintaining moorage in deeper water away from the nearshore
- Using grated decking and a narrow width walkway
- Planting native trees and shrubs along the shoreline.

This project is **likely to adversely affect** critical habitat for Puget Sound Chinook salmon because:

- Overwater structures are considered partial barriers to migration because they increase outmigration times of juvenile Chinook salmon. The piles that support overwater structure, combined with the shading, can provide habitat for predators.

## **Puget Sound Steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)**

This project **may affect** Puget Sound steelhead because:

- Some juveniles could be present near the project area (Lake Washington serves primarily as a migratory corridor for steelhead in early summer; some juveniles linger along shorelines between January and July to rear before outmigrating). However, work will be performed during the approved work window when steelhead are least likely to occur in the project area.
- Minor turbidity may result from pile installation, possibly resulting in behavioral changes in any salmonids present. This turbidity would be localized, minor, and temporary.
- 273.6 square feet of effective overwater coverage will be added to the Mercer Island shoreline.

The following conservation and mitigation measures are being proposed that **reduce impacts or may be beneficial** to Puget Sound steelhead over the existing conditions at the site by:

- Placing moorage in deeper water away from the nearshore
- Using grated decking and a narrow width walkway
- Planting native trees and shrubs along the shoreline.

This project is **likely to adversely affect** Puget Sound steelhead because:

- Overwater structures are considered partial barriers to migration because they increase outmigration times of juvenile steelhead. The piles that support overwater structure, combined with the shading, can provide habitat for predators.

Taking all these factors into consideration, it is determined that this project **may affect, and is likely to adversely affect**, Puget Sound steelhead.

## Critical Habitat for Puget Sound Steelhead

PCEs for Puget Sound steelhead include:

1. Freshwater spawning sites with water quantity and quality conditions and substrate supporting spawning, incubation and larval development.
2. Freshwater rearing sites with water quantity and floodplain connectivity to form and maintain physical habitat conditions and support juvenile growth and mobility; water quality and forage supporting juvenile development; and natural cover such as shade, submerged and overhanging large wood, log jams and beaver dams, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, side channels, and undercut banks.
3. Freshwater migration corridors free of obstruction with water quantity and quality conditions and natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, side channels, and undercut banks supporting juvenile and adult mobility and survival.
4. Estuarine areas free of obstruction with water quality, water quantity, and salinity conditions supporting juvenile and adult physiological transitions between fresh- and saltwater; natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, and side channels; and juvenile and adult forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation.
5. Nearshore marine areas free of obstruction with water quality and quantity conditions and forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation; and natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, and side channels.
6. Offshore marine areas with water quality conditions and forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation.

The Action Area furnishes PCEs 2 and 3, freshwater rearing and migration sites. Habitat complexity and natural cover are limited in the shoreline rearing habitat and in the migration corridor. Project activities will temporarily disrupt use of the migration corridor, but adhering to the work window for protection of salmonids will benefit steelhead as well as Chinook salmon and bull trout. Project activities will be minimally disturbing.

The project **may affect** designated critical habitat for Puget Sound steelhead because:

- Some juveniles could be present near the project area (Lake Washington serves primarily as a migratory corridor for steelhead in early summer; some juveniles linger along shorelines between January and July to rear before outmigrating). However, work will be performed during the approved work window when steelhead are least likely to occur in the project area.
- Minor turbidity may result from pile installation, possibly resulting in behavioral changes in any salmonids present. This turbidity would be localized, minor, and temporary.

- 273.6 square feet of effective overwater coverage will be added to the Mercer Island shoreline.

The following conservation and mitigation measures are being proposed that **reduce impacts or may be beneficial** to Puget Sound Chinook steelhead over the existing conditions at the site by:

- Placing moorage in deeper water away from the nearshore
- Using grated decking and a narrow width walkway
- Planting native trees and shrubs along the shoreline.

This project is **likely to adversely affect** critical habitat for Puget Sound steelhead because:

- Overwater structures are considered partial barriers to migration because they increase outmigration times of juvenile steelhead. The piles that support overwater structure, combined with the shading, can provide habitat for predators.

## **Puget Sound Bull Trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*)**

This project **may affect** Puget Sound bull trout because:

- Some juveniles could be present near the project area; however, bull trout tend to outmigrate at a larger size than other juvenile salmonids. However, work will be performed during the approved work window when bull trout are least likely to occur in the project area.
- Minor turbidity may result from pile installation, possibly resulting in behavioral changes in any salmonids present. This turbidity would be localized, minor, and temporary.
- 273.6 square feet of effective overwater coverage will be added to the Mercer Island shoreline.

The following conservation and mitigation measures are being proposed that **reduce impacts or may be beneficial** to Puget Sound bull trout over the existing conditions at the site by:

- Placing moorage in deeper water away from the nearshore
- Using grated decking and a narrow width walkway
- Planting native trees and shrubs along the shoreline.

This project is **likely to adversely affect** Puget Sound bull trout because:

- Overwater structures are considered partial barriers to migration because they increase outmigration times of juvenile steelhead. The piles that support overwater structure, combined with the shading, can provide habitat for predators.

Taking all these factors into consideration, it is determined that this project **may affect, and is likely to adversely affect**, Puget Sound bull trout.

## **Designated Critical Habitat for Puget Sound Bull Trout**

PCEs for bull trout critical habitat include (paraphrased):

1. Springs, seeps and groundwater flows
2. Migratory habitat
3. Abundant food base
4. Habitat complexity

5. Temperature range of 36 to 59° F
6. Substrates suitable for spawning
7. Natural hydrograph or appropriate flow control
8. Sufficient water quality and quantity
9. Few nonnative predators

Water temperatures will probably not be affected by the project. Migratory habitat, natural hydrograph, water quality and quantity, and substrate materials will not be affected by the project. The food base may be slightly affected as benthic productivity is reduced by overwater coverage. Grated decking minimizes this effect. Presence of non-native predators may be affected at a very local scale by providing cover for predators; however, the 8-inch-diameter piles are too narrow to hide most larger fish.

The project **may affect** designated critical habitat for Puget Sound bull trout because:

- Some juveniles could be present near the project area; however, bull trout tend to outmigrate at a larger size than other juvenile salmonids and are less dependent on the shoreline. However, work will be performed during the approved work window when bull trout are least likely to occur in the project area.
- Minor turbidity may result from pile installation, possibly resulting in behavioral changes in any salmonids present. This turbidity would be localized, minor, and temporary.
- 273.6 square feet of effective overwater coverage will be added to the Mercer Island shoreline.

The following conservation and mitigation measures are being proposed that **reduce impacts or may be beneficial** to Puget Sound bull trout over the existing conditions at the site by:

- Placing moorage in deeper water away from the nearshore
- Using grated decking and a narrow width walkway
- Planting native trees and shrubs along the shoreline.

This project is **likely to adversely affect** critical habitat for Puget Sound bull trout because:

- Overwater structures are considered partial barriers to migration because they increase outmigration times of juvenile bull trout. The piles that support overwater structure, combined with the shading, can provide habitat for predators.

**In summary:**

### Species and Critical Habitat Effects Determination

Species	Common Name	Effect Determination	Critical Habitat Effect Determination
<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	Puget Sound Chinook salmon	LAA*	LAA
<i>O. mykiss</i>	Puget Sound steelhead	LAA	LAA
<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>	Bull trout	LAA	LAA

\* NLAA=May Affect, Not Likely to Adversely Affect

LAA= Likely to Adversely Affect

# ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT

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Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) is broadly defined by the Act (now called the Magnuson-Stevens Act or the Sustainable Fisheries Act) to include “those waters and substrate necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding, or growth to maturity”. This language is interpreted or described in the 1997 Interim Final Rule [62 Fed. Reg. 66551, Section 600.10 Definitions] -- Waters include aquatic areas and their associated physical, chemical, and biological properties that are used by fish and may include historic areas if appropriate; substrate includes sediment, hard bottom, structures underlying the waters, and associated biological communities; necessary means the habitat required to support a sustainable fishery and the managed species’ contribution to a healthy ecosystem; and “spawning, breeding, feeding, or growth to maturity” covers a species’ full life cycle.

## Project Description

See Pages 2-4 of the Biological Assessment.

## Addresses EFH for Appropriate Fisheries Management Plans (FMP)

Pacific Fisheries Management Council (PFMC). 1998a. The Coastal pelagic Species Fishery Management Plan: Amendment 8.

PFMC. 1998b. Final Environmental Assessment/Regulatory Review for Amendment 11 to the Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery Management Plan.

PFMC. 1999. Amendment 14 to the Pacific Coast salmon plan, Appendix A. Identification and description of Essential Fish Habitat, adverse impacts, and recommended conservation measures for salmon. Available: <http://www.psfmc.org/efh.html>

## Effects of the Proposed Action

i. Effects on EFH (groundfish, coastal pelagic, and salmon EFH should be discussed separately)

Because this project takes place in a freshwater lake, only salmon EFH will be affected. The project **is likely to adversely affect** Pacific Coast salmon because:

273.6 square feet of effective overwater coverage will be added to the Mercer Island shoreline.

The adverse effect will be minimized (and baseline conditions may be improved) by following the Impact Avoidance and Minimization Measures listed on Page 4 of the BA.

ii. Effects on Managed Species (unless effects to an individual species are unique, it is not necessary to discuss adverse effects on a species-by species basis)

- Some juveniles could be present near the project area (Lake Washington serves primarily as a migratory corridor for salmonids in early summer).
- Minor turbidity may result from pile installation, possibly resulting in behavioral changes in any salmonids present. This turbidity would be localized, minor, and temporary.

The following conservation and mitigation measures are being proposed that **reduce impacts or may be beneficial** to Puget Sound bull trout over the existing conditions at the site by:

- Planting and maintaining a native shrub near the lakeshore.

#### iii. Effects on Associated Species, Including Prey Species

Foraging for rearing salmonids may be affected by adding overwater coverage; however, grated decking will minimize this effect. Habitat for salmonid predators will be created by adding piles for predators to hide behind; however, 8-inch piles will not hide most larger fish.

#### iv. Cumulative Effects

The project will contribute, albeit not significantly, to overwater coverage on the lake.

## Proposed Conservation Measures

See Avoidance and Minimization Measures in the Biological Evaluation, page 4.

## Conclusions by EFH (taking into account proposed conservation measures)

This project will add 480 square feet of effective overwater coverage to the Lake Washington shoreline, reduced to 273.6 square feet of effective coverage by the use of grated decking. The adverse effect will be minor and discountable, and offset by shoreline planting.

## REFERENCES:

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- NOAA Fisheries. 2017. Biological Opinion. Integrated Restoration and Permitting Program (IRRP) for Lakes Washington and Washington. Consultation Number WCR-2016-5278. February 2017.
- ThruFlow. 2019. <http://thruflow.com/> Web site for ThruFlow Grated Decking. Accessed December 20, 2019.
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- Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW). 2025. Priority Habitats and Species. Online database. Accessed July 2025 at <http://apps.wdfw.wa.gov/phsontheweb/>
- WDFW. 2025. SalmonScape. Online database. Accessed July 2025 at <http://apps.wdfw.wa.gov/salmonscape/>
- Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT). 2019. Biological Assessment Preparation Manual. Olympia, Washington. August 2019.

# **Attachment A: Figures and Project Drawings**

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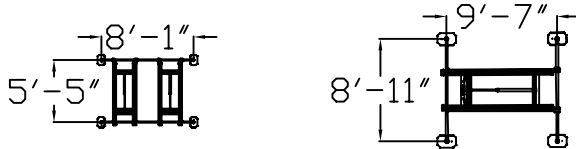
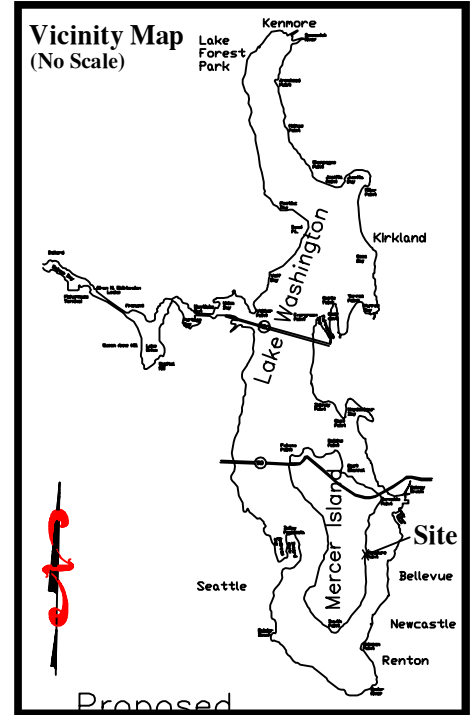
# Ashley Shoreline Design & Permitting

16412 NE 10th Place  
 Bellevue, Washington 98008-3707  
 Phone: (425) 591-3994  
 e-mail: greg@shoreline-permitting.com

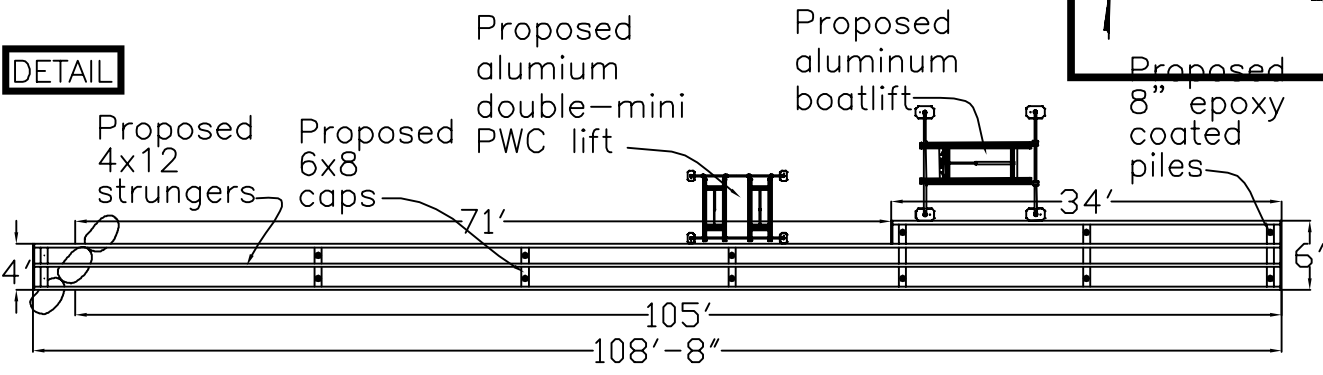
Drawing By: Gregory W. Ashley

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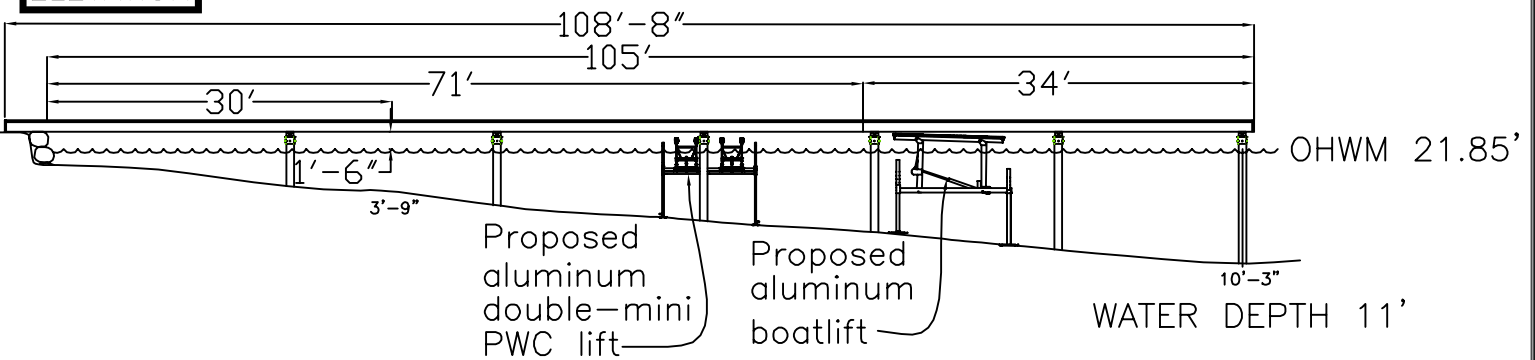
VICINITY MAPS  
 5330 Butterworth Rd.  
 Mercer Island, WA 98040  
 LAT.: 47° 33' 20" North  
 LONG.: -122° 12' 34" West  
 NE ¼ SECTION: 19 TWSHP:34 NORTH RNG:05 EAST



## DETAIL



## ELEVATION



**PROPERTY OWNER:** Cooperville, LLC  
**ADDRESS:** 5330 Butterworth Rd.  
**ADJACENT PROPERTY OWNERS:**  
**OWNER 1:** MacPherson Sammamish Reside  
**OWNER 2:** John M. Anderson  
**DATUM:** COE 1919  
**PURPOSE:** Provide safe water access and boat moorage.  
**PROPOSED:** Build new 480 SF pier, Install a freestanding boatlift and a freestanding double-mini PWC lift1

**LENGTH FROM OHWM:** 105'  
**SQ. FT. :** 480  
**NUMBER OF PILES :** 12  
**WATER BODY:** Lake Washington  
**CITY :** in Mercer Island **STATE :** Washington  
**ZIP CODE:** 98040  
**COUNTY:** King County  
**JURISDICTION:** Mercer Island  
**SHEET:** 1 of 2  
**DATE:** 6/1/2025

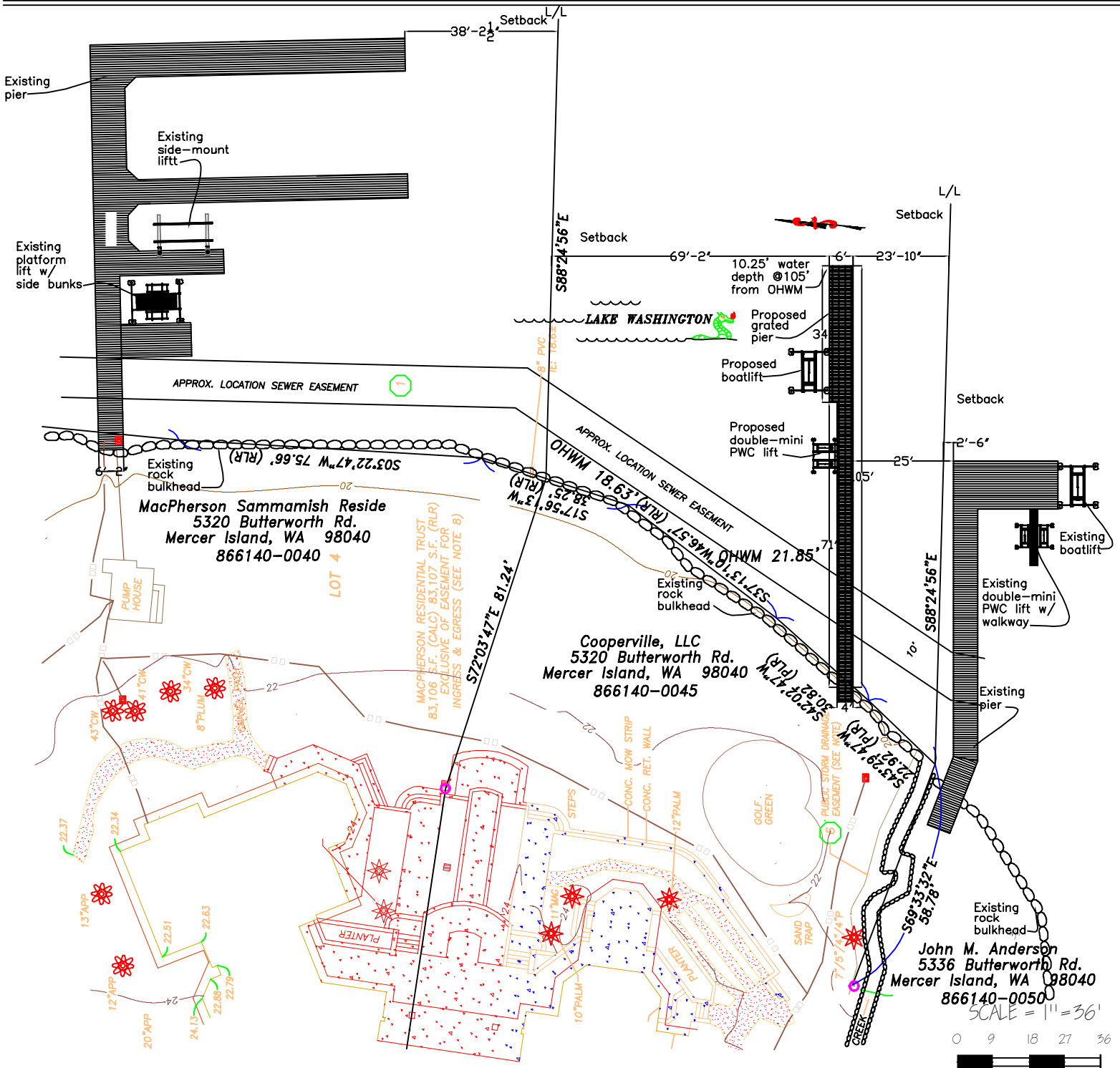
**LOCATION:**  
 1/4 SECTION: NE 19 TWSHP: 24 North RANGE: 05 East  
 LAT: 47° 33' 20" North  
 LONG: -122° 12' 34" West

# Ashley Shoreline Design & Permitting

16412 NE 10th Place  
 Bellevue, Washington 98008-3707  
 Phone: (425) 591-3994  
 e-mail: greg@shoreline-permitting.com

Drawing By: Gregory W. Ashley

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**PROPERTY OWNER:** Cooperville, LLC  
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**CITY:** in Mercer Island **STATE:** Washington  
**ZIP CODE:** 98040  
**COUNTY:** King County  
**JURISDICTION:** Mercer Island  
**SHEET:** 2 of 2  
**DATE:** 6/1/2025

**LOCATION:**  
**1/4 SECTION:** NE 19 **TWNSHP:** 24 **North RANGE:** 05 **East**  
**LAT:** 47° 33' 20" **North**  
**LONG:** -122° 12' 34" **West**

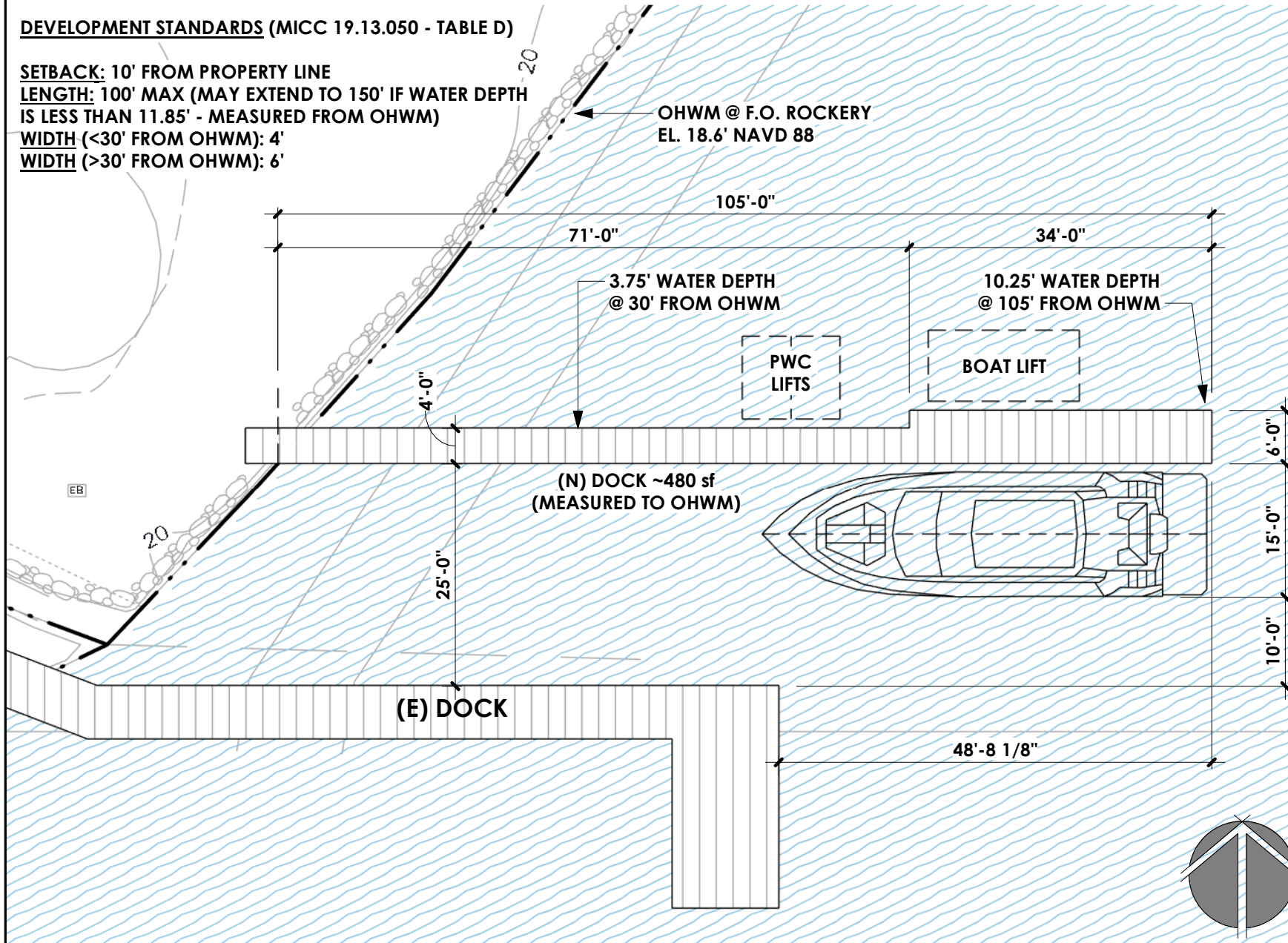
**DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS (MICC 19.13.050 - TABLE D)**

**SETBACK:** 10' FROM PROPERTY LINE

**LENGTH:** 100' MAX (MAY EXTEND TO 150' IF WATER DEPTH IS LESS THAN 11.85' - MEASURED FROM OHWM)

**WIDTH (<30' FROM OHWM):** 4'

**WIDTH (>30' FROM OHWM):** 6'



**1 DOCK PLAN**  
1/16" = 1'-0"

SHEET NUMBER

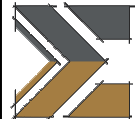
**D1**

**5330 BUTTERWORTH RD.**

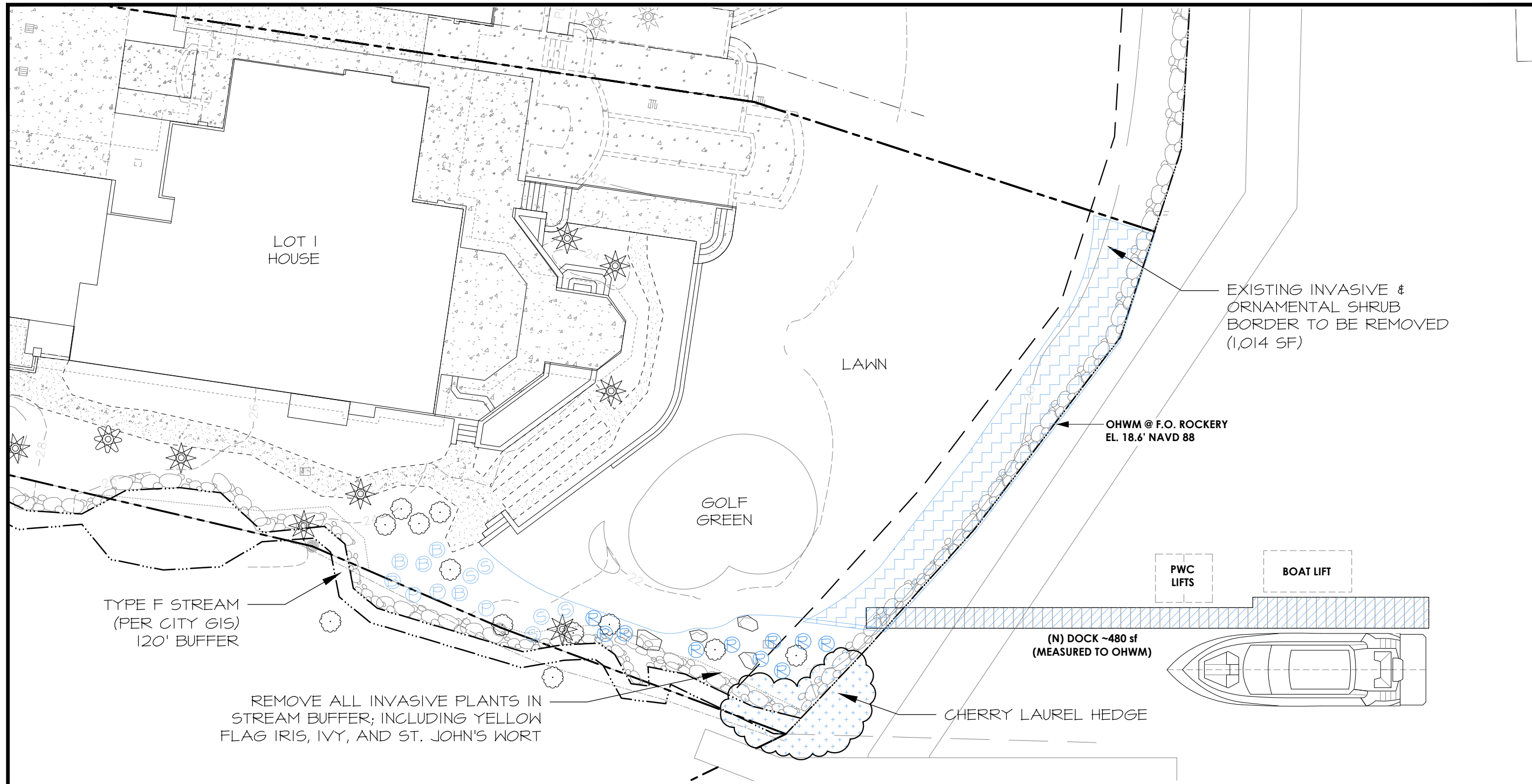
PARCEL #: 8661400045

**DOCK PLAN**

**MacPherson**  
Construction & Design



22605 SE 56th St Suite 140, Issaquah, WA 98029  
PH. 425.391.3333 FAX 425.557.2841



**PLAN LEGEND**

- PROPERTY LINE
- - - - - STREAM / O.H.W.M. LOCATION
- 10' SHORELINE PLANTING AREA
- ☉ EXISTING TREES TO REMAIN
- ◻ EXISTING BOULDERS

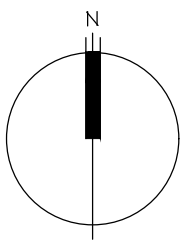
**EXISTING VEGETATION**

- ▨ SHRUB BORDER ALONG SHORELINE CONSISTS OF: AZALEA, HEATHER, JUNIPER & IVY
- R RED-OSIER DOGWOOD
- P PAMPAS GRASS
- S ORNAMENTAL SPIREA
- B BLUEBERRY

**IMPACT LEGEND**

- ▨ NEW DOCK ON SHORELINE 503 SF

GRAPHIC SCALE (IN FEET)



**NOTES**

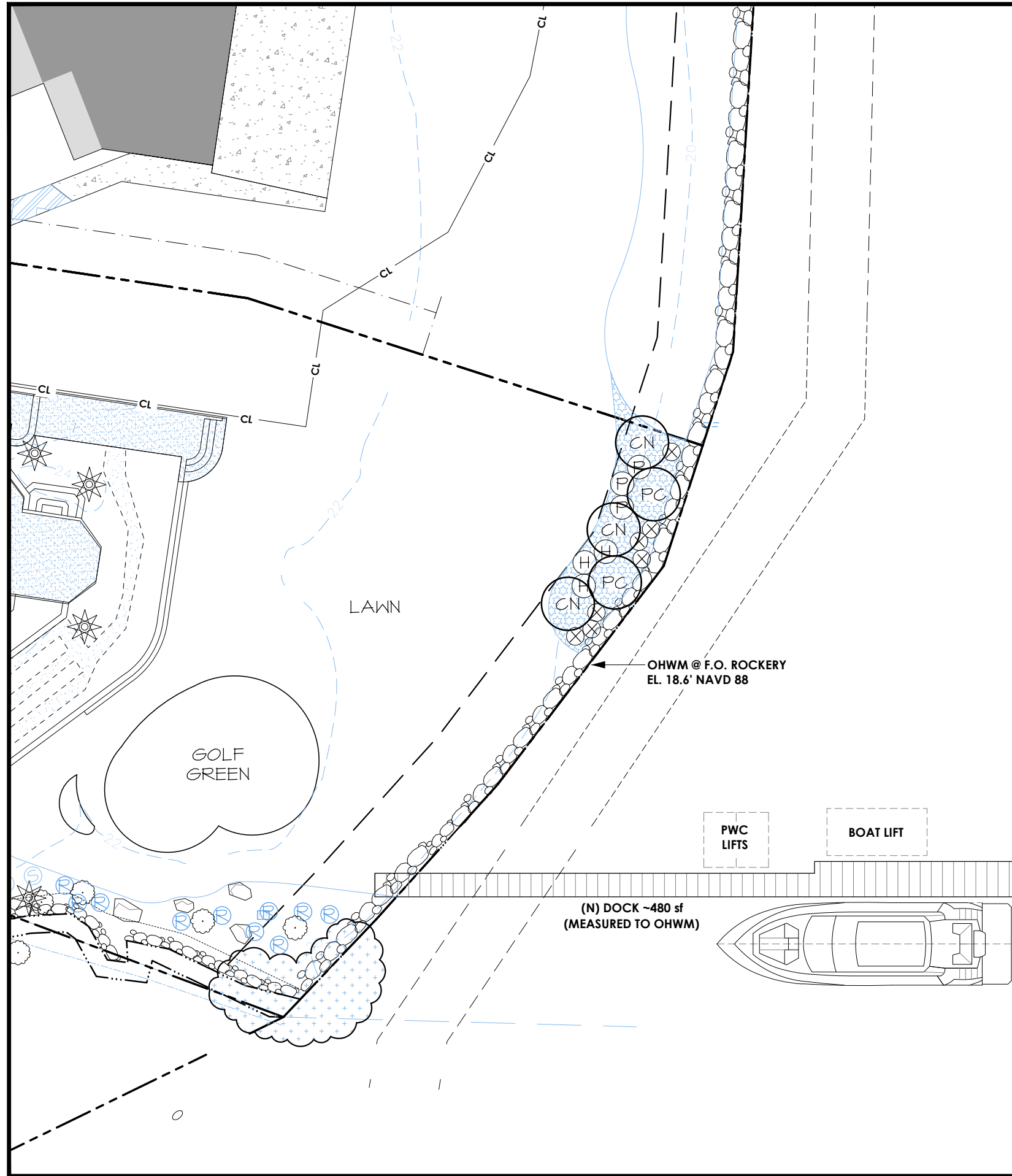
1. BASE INFORMATION PROVIDED BY CASCADE LAND SURVEYING, 16009 AP TUBBS RD E, BUCKLEY, WA 98321. 253.820.4016, JEFF@CASCADELS.COM.

PROJECT	7341
DRAWN	KV
SCALE	AS NOTED
DATE	6-11-25
REVISION	1/4

FIGURE 1: EXISTING CONDITIONS & IMPACTS  
 BUTTERWORTH DOCK MITIGATION PLAN  
 5330 BUTTERWORTH ROAD  
 MERCER ISLAND, WASHINGTON  
 PARCEL 866140-0045



Altmann Oliver Associates, LLC  
 PO Box 578 - Camanion, WA 98014 - 425.333.4535 - altmoller.com



### PLAN LEGEND

- PROPERTY LINE
- ..... LAKE WASHINGTON O.H.W.M. LOCATION
- - - - - 10' SHORELINE PLANTING AREA

### DOCK MITIGATION LEGEND

DOCK MITIGATION PLANTING AREA 420 SF

### PLANT SCHEDULE

#### TREES

KEY	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	QTY
CN	CORNUS NUTTALLII	PACIFIC DOGWOOD	3
PC	PINUS CONTORTA	SHORE PINE	2

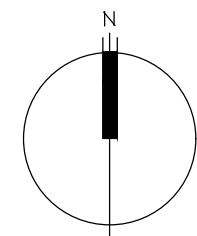
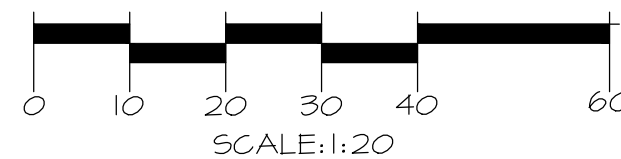
#### SHRUBS

KEY	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	QTY
H	HOLODISCUS DISCOLOR	OCEANSPRAY	3
P	PHILADELPHUS LEWISII	MOCK ORANGE	3
X	VACCINIUM OVATUM	EVERGREEN HUCKLEBERRY	7

#### GROUNDCOVER

KEY	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	QTY
+	FRAGARIA CHILOENSIS	COASTAL STRAWBERRY	70

GRAPHIC SCALE  
(IN FEET)



### NOTES

- I. BASE INFORMATION PROVIDED BY CASCADE LAND SURVEYING, 16009 AP TUBBS RD E, BUCKLEY, WA 98321. 253.820.4016, JEFF@CASCADELS.COM.

PROJECT  
7341

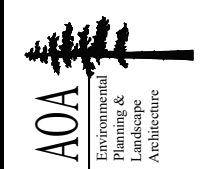
DRAWN  
KV

SCALE  
AS NOTED

DATE  
6-11-25

REVISED  
2/4

FIGURE 2: PLANTING PLAN - SHORELINE BUFFER ENHANCEMENT  
BUTTERWORTH DOCK MITIGATION PLAN  
5330 BUTTERWORTH ROAD  
MERCER ISLAND, WASHINGTON  
PARCEL 866140-0045



Altmann Oliver Associates, LLC  
Environmental Planning & Landscape Architecture  
PO Box 578 - Camanion, WA 98014 - 425.333.4535 - altmoller.com

# PLANT SCHEDULE

## TREES

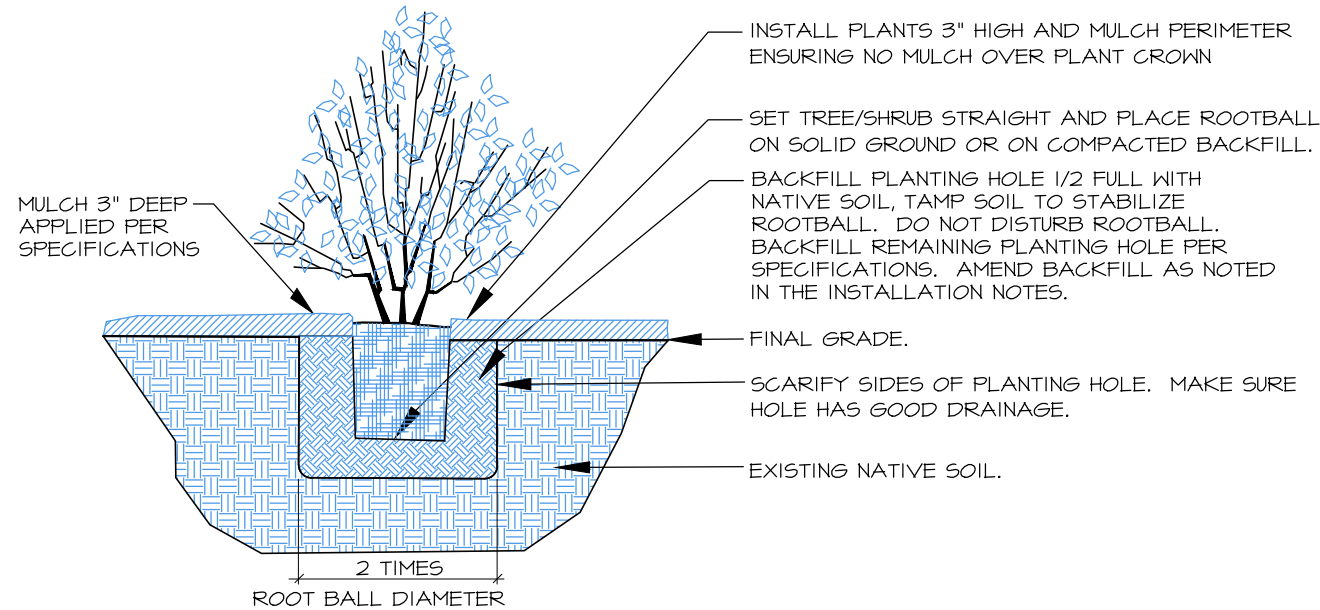
KEY	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	DENSITY	QTY	SIZE (MIN.)	NOTES
CN	CORNUS NUTTALLII	PACIFIC DOGWOOD	9' O.C.	3	2 GAL.	SINGLE TRUNK
PC	PINUS CONTORTA	SHORE PINE	9' O.C.	2	2 GAL.	FULL & BUSHY

## SHRUBS

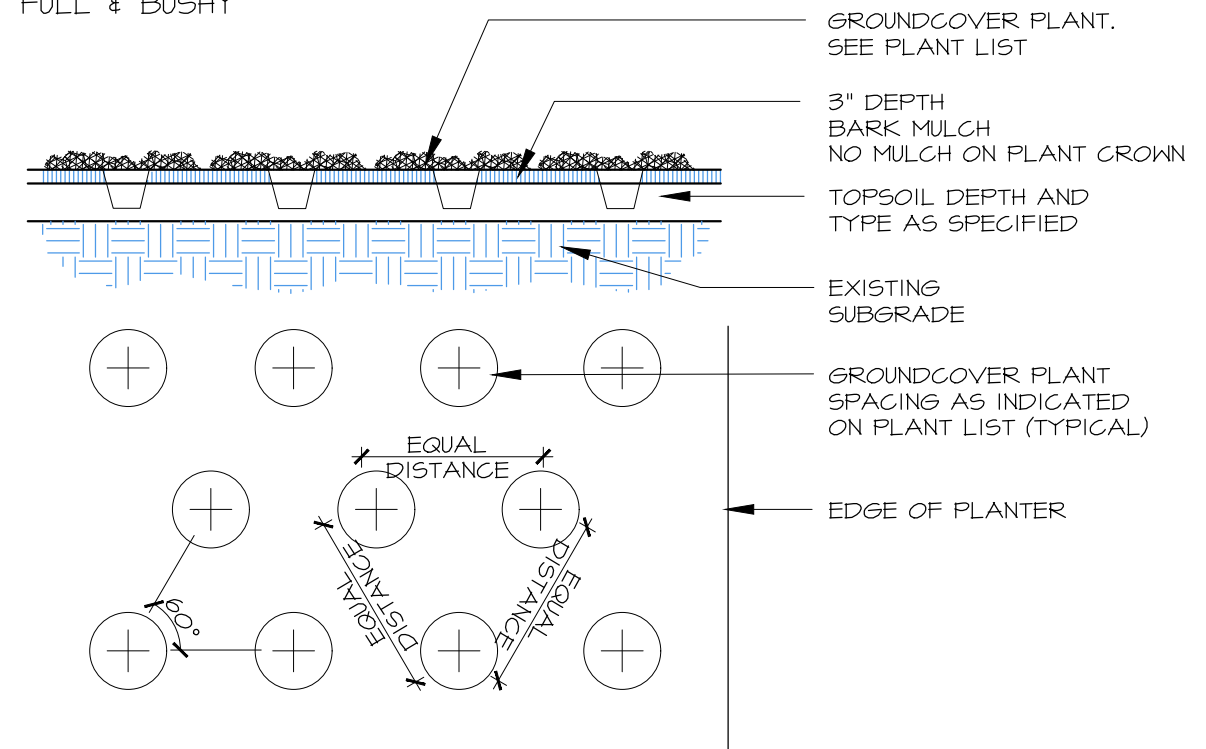
KEY	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	DENSITY	QTY	SIZE (MIN.)	NOTES
H	HOLODISCUS DISCOLOR	OCEANSPRAY	4' O.C.	3	1 GAL.	MULTI-CANE (3 MIN.)
P	PHILADELPHUS LEWISII	MOCK ORANGE	4' O.C.	3	1 GAL.	FULL & BUSHY
X	VACCINIUM OVATUM	EVERGREEN HUCKLEBERRY	3' O.C.	7	1 GAL.	FULL & BUSHY

## PERENNIALS & GROUNDCOVER

KEY	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	DENSITY	QTY	SIZE (MIN.)	NOTES
	FRAGARIA CHILOENSIS	COASTAL STRAWBERRY	2' O.C.	70	4" POT	FULL & BUSHY



**1** CONTAINER TREE/SHRUB PLANTING DETAIL (TYP.)  
SCALE: NTS



**2** GROUNDCOVER PLANTING DETAIL (TYP.)  
SCALE: NTS

FIGURE 3: PLANTING SCHEDULE & DETAILS  
BUTTERWORTH DOCK MITIGATION PLAN  
5330 BUTTERWORTH ROAD  
MERCER ISLAND, WASHINGTON  
PARCEL 866140-0045

## SPECIFICATIONS

1. PRIOR TO PLANTING, ALL NON-ORGANIC DEBRIS AND NON-NATIVE, INVASIVE VEGETATION SHALL BE HAND-REMOVED AND EXPORTED OFF SITE. IRRIGATION SHALL BE ADJUSTED TO COVER MITIGATION AREA. ALL LAWN IN THE DOCK MITIGATION PLANTING AREA SHALL BE REMOVED WITH A SOD STRIPPER.
2. PRIOR TO PLANTING, A 6" LIFT OF IMPORTED CEDAR GROVE 3-WAY TOPSOIL SHALL BE PLACED AND TILLED INTO THE TOP 6" OF SUBGRADE PRIOR TO PLANTING.
3. ALL PLANTS SHOULD BE INSTALLED BETWEEN DECEMBER 1ST AND MARCH 15TH UNLESS SUPPLEMENTAL IRRIGATION IS PROVIDED AT TIME OF PLANTING.
4. ALL PLANTS SHALL BE PIT-PLANTED IN PLANTING PITS EXCAVATED 2X THE DIAMETER OF THE PLANT. PITS SHALL BE BACKFILLED WITH A 30/70 MIX OF STEERCO TO NATIVE SOIL. PLANTS SHALL BE INSTALLED 2" HIGH AND SURFACED MULCHED TO A DEPTH OF 3" WITH WOOD CHIPS PLACED CONTINUOUSLY THROUGHOUT THE PLANTING BED.
5. ALL PLANTS SHALL BE NURSERY GROWN (IN W. WA OR OR.) FOR AT LEAST 1 YEAR FROM PURCHASE DATE, FREE FROM DISEASE OR PESTS, WELL-ROOTED, BUT NOT ROOT-BOUND AND TRUE TO SPECIES.
6. LANDSCAPE CONTRACTOR TO INSTALL DRIP OR LOW-FLOW IRRIGATION SYSTEM CAPABLE OF HEAD TO HEAD COVERAGE OF ALL PLANTINGS.
7. ALL PLANTS SHALL BE WATERED VIA THE EXISTING IRRIGATION SYSTEM. WATERING SHOULD OCCUR TWICE-WEEKLY JUNE 15-OCTOBER 15 THE FIRST YEAR AFTER PLANTING AND ONCE WEEKLY JULY 1-SEPTEMBER 30 THE SECOND YEAR AFTER PLANTING. FLOW SHOULD OCCUR AT A RATE OF 1/2" OF WATER DURING EACH WATERING EVENT, ENSURING COMPLETE SATURATION OF THE ROOT ZONE. THE SYSTEM CAN BE REMOVED AFTER 3 YEARS.
8. UPON APPROVAL OF PLANTING INSTALLATION BY AOA, ACOE WILL BE NOTIFIED TO CONDUCT A SITE REVIEW FOR FINAL APPROVAL OF CONSTRUCTION.
9. AN AS-BUILT DRAWING OF THE CRITICAL AREAS MITIGATION SHALL BE PROVIDED TO THE ACOE PERMITTING FOLLOWING COMPLETION OF THE ENTIRE PROJECT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MITIGATION PLAN.
10. MAINTENANCE SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED ON A REGULAR BASIS ACCORDING TO THE SCHEDULE BELOW.

### ANNUAL MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

MAINTENANCE ITEM	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
WEED CONTROL			1		1		1			1		
GENERAL MAINT.			1		1		1			1		
WATERING - YEAR 1						4	8	8	8	4		
WATERING - YEAR 2							4	4	4			

1-8 = NUMBER OF TIMES TASK SHALL BE PERFORMED PER MONTH.

## MONITORING & MAINTENANCE PLAN

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR MONITORING INCLUDE:

- 1) YEAR 1 - THERE WILL BE 100% SURVIVAL OF ALL PLANTED SPECIES. FOLLOWING YEARS 2-5 THERE WILL BE AN 80% SURVIVAL RATE OF ALL PLANTED SPECIES OR EQUIVALENT REPLACEMENT OF A COMBINATION OF PLANTED AND RE-COLONIZED NATIVE WOODY SPECIES.
- 2) FOLLOWING THE FIRST YEAR AFTER PLANTING, A COMBINATION OF NATIVE OR NATURALIZED WOODY VEGETATION WILL COVER AT LEAST 15% OF THE MITIGATION AREA. THE AERIAL COVERAGE WILL INCREASE TO AT LEAST 20% FOLLOWING THE SECOND YEAR, 30% FOLLOWING THE THIRD YEAR, 50% FOLLOWING THE FOURTH YEAR AND 80% FOLLOWING THE FIFTH YEAR AFTER PLANTING.
- 3) AFTER CONSTRUCTION AND FOLLOWING EVERY MONITORING EVENT FOR A PERIOD OF AT LEAST FIVE YEARS, ALL CLASS A-C WA STATE NOXIOUS WEEDS WILL BE MAINTAINED AT LEVELS BELOW 10% TOTAL COVERAGE IN ALL PLANTED AREAS. ANNUAL MONITORING REPORTS WILL BE PREPARED AND SUBMITTED TO THE ACOE EACH OF THE FIVE YEARS OF THE 5-YEAR MONITORING PERIOD BY OCTOBER 31ST. THE REPORTS WILL DETAIL IF THE SITE IS MEETING THE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS AND PROVIDE PHOTOS FROM ESTABLISHED PHOTO POINTS.

MAINTENANCE WILL INCLUDE:

1. REMOVAL OF NON-NATIVE PLANTS, BY HAND, AS LISTED ABOVE.
2. CONTINUED APPLICATION OF IRRIGATION, AS NOTED ABOVE.
3. REMOVAL OF PEST INFESTATIONS, LIKE TENT CATERPILLAR AND SPRUCE APHID.
4. THINNING OF RED ALDER AND MOWING OF TALL GRASSES, AS DIRECTED BY AOA TO ENSURE SURVIVAL OF PLANTED SPECIES.

PROJECT	7341
DRAWN	KV
SCALE	AS NOTED
DATE	6-11-25
REVISED	4/4

FIGURE 4: SPECIFICATIONS  
 BUTTERWORTH DOCK MITIGATION PLAN  
 5330 BUTTERWORTH ROAD  
 MERCER ISLAND, WASHINGTON  
 PARCEL 866140-0045



Altmann Oliver Associates, LLC  
 PO Box 578 - Camanion, WA 98014 - 425.333.4535 - altoliver.com

# **Attachment B: Site Photographs**

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Photo 1 - Shoreline looking north from approximate area of new dock.



Photo 2 - Shoreline looking south from approximate area of new dock.

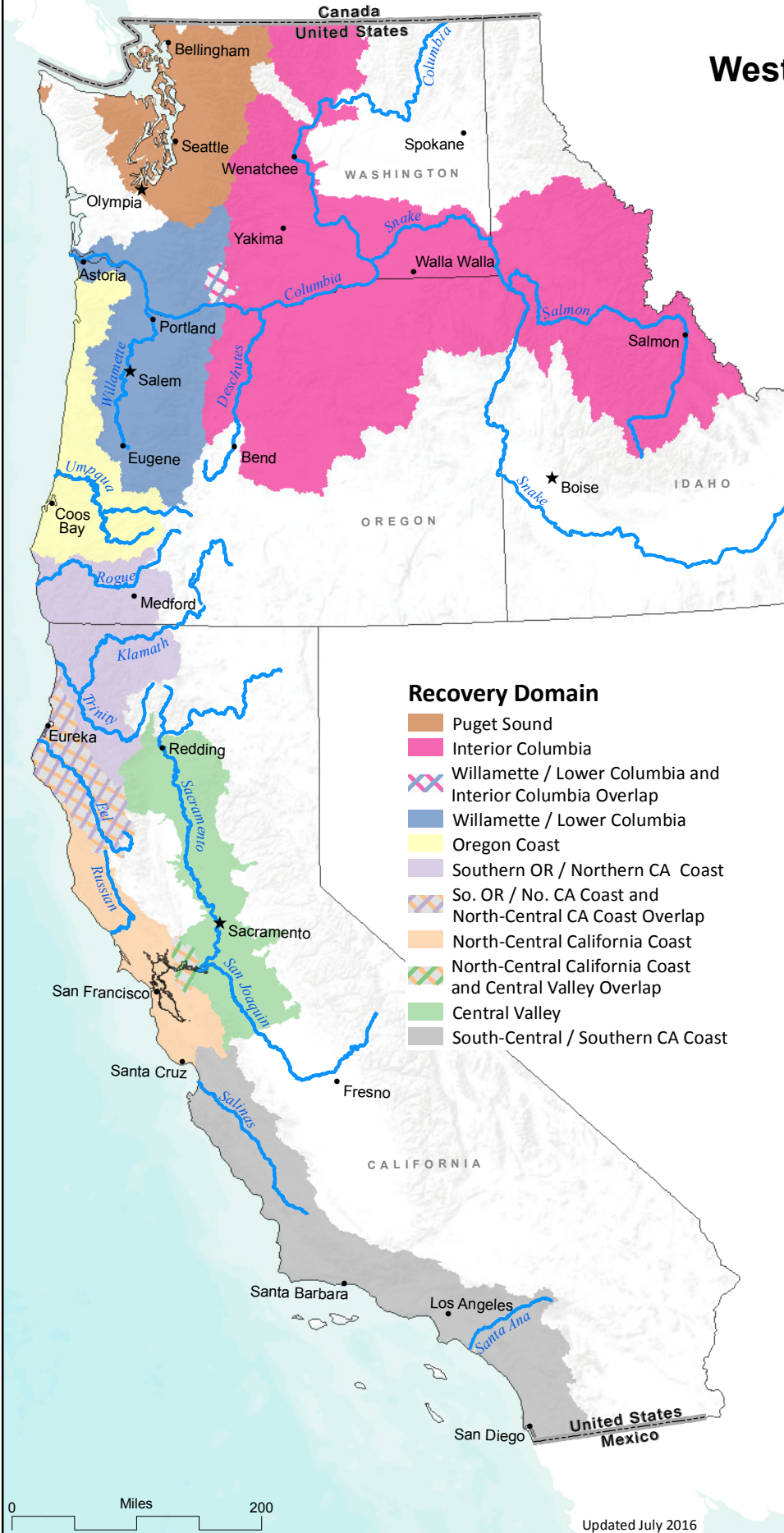


Photo 3 - approximate location of new dock looking waterward.

# **Attachment C: Species Lists**

---

# Status of ESA Listings & Critical Habitat Designations for West Coast Salmon & Steelhead



- Recovery Domain**
- Puget Sound
  - Interior Columbia
  - Willamette / Lower Columbia and Interior Columbia Overlap
  - Willamette / Lower Columbia
  - Oregon Coast
  - Southern OR / Northern CA Coast
  - So. OR / No. CA Coast and North-Central CA Coast Overlap
  - North-Central California Coast
  - North-Central California Coast and Central Valley Overlap
  - Central Valley
  - South-Central / Southern CA Coast

Evolutionarily Significant Unit / Distinct Population Segment	ESA Status	Date of ESA Listing	Date of CH Designation
<b>Puget Sound Recovery Domain</b>			
Hood Canal Summer-run Chum Salmon	T	3/25/1999	9/2/2005
Ozette Lake Sockeye Salmon	T	3/25/1999	9/2/2005
Puget Sound Chinook Salmon	T	3/24/1999	9/2/2005
Puget Sound Steelhead	T	5/11/2007	2/24/2016

<b>Interior Columbia Recovery Domain</b>			
Middle Columbia River Steelhead	T	3/25/1999 1/5/2006	9/2/2005
Snake River Fall-run Chinook Salmon	T	4/22/1992	12/28/1993
Snake River Spring / Summer-run Chinook Salmon	T	4/22/1992	10/25/1999
Snake River Sockeye Salmon	E	11/20/1991	12/28/1993
Snake River Steelhead	T	8/18/1997 1/5/2006	9/2/2005
Upper Columbia River Spring-run Chinook Salmon	E	3/24/1999	9/2/2005
Upper Columbia River Steelhead	T	8/18/1997 1/5/2006	9/2/2005

<b>Willamette / Lower Columbia Recovery Domain</b>			
Columbia River Chum Salmon	T	3/25/1999	9/2/2005
Lower Columbia River Chinook Salmon	T	3/24/1999	9/2/2005
Lower Columbia River Coho Salmon	T	6/28/2005	2/24/2016
Lower Columbia River Steelhead	T	3/19/1998 1/5/2006	9/2/2005
Upper Willamette River Chinook Salmon	T	3/24/1999	9/2/2005
Upper Willamette River Steelhead	T	3/25/1999 1/5/2006	9/2/2005

<b>Oregon Coast Recovery Domain</b>			
Oregon Coast Coho Salmon	T	2/11/2008	2/11/2008

<b>Southern Oregon / Northern California Coast Recovery Domain</b>			
Southern OR / Northern CA Coasts Coho Salmon	T	5/6/1997	5/5/1999

<b>North-Central California Coast Recovery Domain</b>			
California Coastal Chinook Salmon	T	9/16/1999	9/2/2005
Central California Coast Coho Salmon	E	10/31/1996 (T) 6/28/2005 (E) 4/2/2012 (RE)	5/5/1999
Central California Coast Steelhead	T	8/18/1997 1/5/2006	9/2/2005
Northern California Steelhead	T	6/7/2000 1/5/2006	9/2/2005

<b>Central Valley Recovery Domain</b>			
California Central Valley Steelhead	T	3/19/1998 1/5/2006	9/2/2005
Central Valley Spring-run Chinook Salmon	T	9/16/1999	9/2/2005
Sacramento River Winter-run Chinook Salmon	E	11/5/1990 (T) 1/4/1994 (E)	6/16/1993

<b>South-Central / Southern California Coast Recovery Domain</b>			
South-Central California Coast Steelhead	T	8/18/1997 1/5/2006	9/2/2005
Southern California Steelhead	E	8/18/1997 5/1/2002 (RE) 1/5/2006	9/2/2005

ESA = Endangered Species Act, CH = Critical Habitat, RE = Range Extension  
E = Endangered, T = Threatened



# United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
Washington Fish And Wildlife Office  
510 Desmond Drive Se, Suite 102  
Lacey, WA 98503-1263  
Phone: (360) 753-9440 Fax: (360) 753-9405

In Reply Refer To:  
Project Code: 2025-0120180  
Project Name: Residential Dock

07/10/2025 17:40:36 UTC

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

## To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2) (c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological

evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

<https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/endangered-species-consultation-handbook.pdf>

**Migratory Birds:** In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts, see <https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-bird-permit/what-we-do>.

It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures, see <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/threats-birds>.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit <https://www.fws.gov/partner/council-conservation-migratory-birds>.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Code in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

## OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

**Washington Fish And Wildlife Office**

510 Desmond Drive Se, Suite 102

Lacey, WA 98503-1263

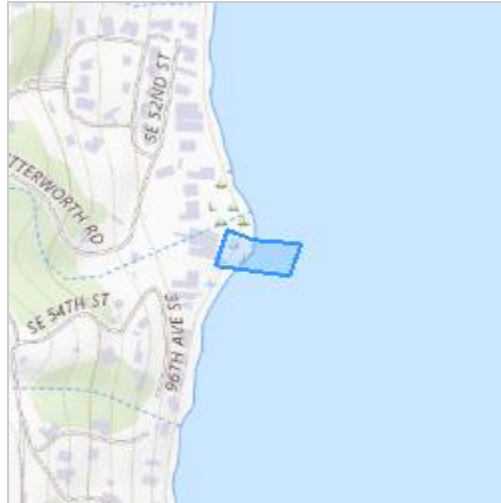
(360) 753-9440

## PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2025-0120180  
Project Name: Residential Dock  
Project Type: Boatlift/Boathouse/Dock/Pier/Piles - New Construction  
Project Description: A home is being built at 5330 Butterworth Road, and a dock will be included.

### Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@47.5553663,-122.2087680288842,14z>



Counties: King County, Washington

## ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 6 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries<sup>1</sup>, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

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1. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

**BIRDS**

NAME	STATUS
Marbled Murrelet <i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i> Population: U.S.A. (CA, OR, WA) There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4467">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4467</a>	Threatened
Yellow-billed Cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus</i> Population: Western U.S. DPS There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3911">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3911</a>	Threatened

**REPTILES**

NAME	STATUS
Northwestern Pond Turtle <i>Actinemys marmorata</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1111">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1111</a>	Proposed Threatened

**FISHES**

NAME	STATUS
Bull Trout <i>Salvelinus confluentus</i> Population: U.S.A., coterminous, lower 48 states There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location overlaps the critical habitat. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8212">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8212</a>	Threatened

**INSECTS**

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> There is <b>proposed</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743</a>	Proposed Threatened
Suckley's Cuckoo Bumble Bee <i>Bombus suckleyi</i> Population: No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10885">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10885</a>	Proposed Endangered

**CRITICAL HABITATS**

There is 1 critical habitat wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction.

NAME	STATUS
Bull Trout <i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>	Final

NAME

STATUS

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<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8212#crithab>

## **IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION**

Agency: Private Entity  
Name: Kristin Noreen  
Address: 4152 Meridian St  
Address Line 2: Suite 105 Box 291  
City: Bellingham  
State: WA  
Zip: 98226  
Email: kristin@northwest-environmental.com  
Phone: 3609208410

## **LEAD AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION**

Lead Agency: Army Corps of Engineers