

Environmental Assessment

**Proposed Sapphire Community Health
Hamilton, Ravalli County, Montana**

**HRSA-ARP-Capital-C8E
Grant No. C8ECS44582**

Prepared for:

Health Resources & Services Administration

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Overview

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) proposes to provide financial assistance for this Health Center Construction and Capital Improvements (ARP-Capital) project using funds authorized by the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, (Grant No. C8ECS44582). The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), 42 U.S.C 4321, including Public Disclosure, Section 102 of NEPA, and EO 11514, mandate Federal agencies to assess the environment impacts of major Federal actions, including construction projects supported in whole or in part through Federal grants. An Environmental Assessment is a broad study that evaluates the direct, indirect, and cumulative potential impacts on the human and natural environment that would result from the Proposed Action and alternatives. This document represents the Environmental Assessment (EA) for the proposed project and has been prepared to determine whether there is a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI), or whether additional review is required.

Sapphire Community Health (SCH) is a 501(c)(3) tax exempt charitable organization. It is a community-based, outpatient, primary healthcare center providing patient-centered, comprehensive healthcare to the Bitterroot Valley from its current location at 316 North 3rd St in Hamilton, Montana since 2015. SCH partners, collaborates, and shares resource with the Ravalli County Public Health Department and Bitterroot Health - Daly Hospital. SCH provides access to healthcare services to all patients in need of care regardless of income or ability to pay, and patients are billed on a sliding-scale based on income and family size. Services include immunizations, well child checks, men's and women's health physicals, management of acute and chronic diseases, mental health counseling, substance abuse counseling, and pharmacy services.

SCH served population growth since opening in 2015 is displayed below. Since 2016, the population served has grown approximately 51%, or about 10% per year, outpacing the service area population (Ravalli County, Montana) annual growth rate of roughly 1.5%.

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Population Served	257	1,420	1,389	1,548	1,760	1,782	2,140
Percentage Increase	-	452.5%	-2.2%	11.5%	13.7%	1.3%	20.1%

SCH intends to construct a new community health center in Hamilton, Montana that will double its current physical size and allow additional room for future expansion to accommodate its service area's patient population growth.

1.2 Need for Action

SCH currently provides services from a 10,000 square foot rented space that is fully utilized and needs to expand in order to improve patient access, accommodate a growing patient population, and add additional health care services. As such, SCH plans to construct a new 19,655 square foot community health center adjacent to US Highway 93 (US-93) on the north side of Hamilton, Montana (**Project**

Location Maps, Appendix 1). The new location will facilitate access to current services and allow addition of dental services. SCH's planned location is central within its service area and on the major north-south transportation route through the Bitterroot Valley. The new location will provide better, more centralized patient access and will be more visible to the community.

Coordinates for the approximate centroid of the new location are 46.267194 north latitude and 114.158683 west longitude. The project site is adjacent to and west of US-93, and is bordered on the north and south by intense commercial development. Prior to the mid-1990s, the surrounding area was characterized by agricultural use; however, the US-93 corridor is now characterized by commercial development.

The new facility will be constructed on three parcels totaling 3.02 acres that are currently used for residential and commercial purposes (**Tax Parcel Map, Appendix 1**). Two residential structures and one commercial structure are currently situated on the project site. SCH plans to remove them during site preparation. The 1.7-acres contiguous with the west side of the project boundary is also owned by SCH but is not included in the current project. This parcel will be used for future expansion and currently includes a vacant three (3) bedroom, one (1) bathroom residential structure and three (3) outbuildings. West of the SCH-owned parcels is the Bitterroot River channel and floodplain.

The new building will consist of 19,650 total square feet on three (3) floors, a paved parking lot, sidewalks, and landscaping (**Site Plan, Appendix 1**). Site preparation will include grading and placement of engineered fill. The project will disturb approximately 1.5 acres of ground.

This Environmental Assessment was performed to evaluate potential environmental impacts due to the Proposed Action. Although minor effects were identified, including placement of fill within approximately 0.03 acres of delineated wetland, jurisdictional and permit determinations were obtained from the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) that indicate no significant impacts to jurisdictional wetlands and no 404 permitting is required. No significant impacts to the environment are anticipated.

2.0 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

2.1 Alternatives Evaluated and Dismissed

Dismissed Alternative 1: Relocate operations to another, existing physical space.

Commercial real estate inventory in Hamilton, Montana is low. A review of commercial properties for sale or lease in Hamilton, Montana on March 10, 2022 identified two commercial properties for sale, neither of which is suitable based on size, layout, and/or location. No commercial properties were identified for lease. Therefore, relocation to an existing commercial property is not considered a viable alternative.

2.2 Alternatives Considered for Further Review

Alternative 1 – No Action: Continue operation of clinic at current location

The physical space currently occupied by SCH does not meet the needs of a growing population nor does it allow for expansion of services (e.g., oral healthcare). Continued operation from the current location

would result in SCH not meeting its goal of offering comprehensive health services to all patients seeking services.

Alternative 2 – Proposed Action: Construct a new facility on land owned by SCH

Alternative 2 is the Proposed Action. Constructing a new facility on SCH-owned property will allow SCH to provide additional healthcare services and meet the comprehensive healthcare needs of a growing population. SCH proposes to permanently relocate its community health center from its space-constrained current location to a new location that allows construction of a larger, fit-for-purpose facility, provides room for future growth, and is more accessible and visible to the served community. The new three-acre site will include construction of three story, 19,650 ft² building facility and an 82-unit parking lot, as shown on the Site Plan in **Appendix 1**.

Affected Environment	Potential Impacts	Mitigation
Geology, Topography, and Soils	<p>No impacts to geology are anticipated.</p> <p>Topography of the site will be altered by placement of engineered fill. Impact is insignificant.</p> <p>Soil will be disturbed during construction. Engineered fill will replace some existing soil. Soil disturbance could result in erosion and sedimentation.</p>	<p>Best management practices (BMP) will be utilized during construction to mitigate potential erosion and sedimentation. Example BMPs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • silt fences; • filter socks; • straw bales; • erosion control mats; • temporary ground cover (e.g., straw); • revegetation of disturbed soil. <p>Following construction, permanent ground cover will be emplaced to prevent erosion and sedimentation.</p>
Water Resources – Surface Water	<p>Temporary short-term impacts to surface water quality are possible during construction activities from erosion and sedimentation.</p>	<p>Best management practices (BMP) will be utilized during construction to mitigate potential erosion and sedimentation. Example BMPs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • silt fences; • filter socks; • straw bales; • erosion control mats; • temporary ground cover (e.g., straw); • revegetation of disturbed soil. <p>Following construction, permanent ground cover will be established to prevent erosion and sedimentation.</p>

Affected Environment	Potential Impacts	Mitigation
Water Resources – Floodplains	<p>The project site lies outside the Regulated Floodway but within the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) subject to inundation by the 1-percent-annual-chance flood (Zone AE). Engineered fill will be placed within the SFHA to raise the structure above the Base Flood Elevation.</p>	<p>Engineered fill will be emplaced to raise the building site above the Base Flood Elevation.</p> <p>Applicant has received a Conditional Letter of Map Revision from the Federal Emergency Management Association (FEMA) for the project.</p>
Water Resources – Groundwater	<p>The facility will be connected to municipal water and sewer. No impacts to groundwater resources are anticipated due to water use or wastewater disposal.</p> <p>Groundwater resources are anticipated to be shallow (<20 feet below ground surface). Shallow groundwater could become impacted from fuel, oil, or other hazardous substance (e.g., antifreeze) spills from construction equipment, or spills that occur during construction equipment refueling and/or fuel storage equipment.</p>	<p>Daily equipment inspections will be performed to ensure construction equipment is maintained leak-free. BMPs will be utilized during fuel transfers (e.g., drip pans) to minimize drips and spills. Fuel storage tanks will be maintained leak free and placed inside a lined secondary containment berm.</p> <p>Spill response materials (e.g., granular absorbents, spill pads) will be kept on hand during construction. Any spilled, leaked, or released fuel, oil, or hazardous substance will be promptly contained, cleaned up, and properly disposed.</p>

Affected Environment	Potential Impacts	Mitigation
Biological Resources	<p><u>Wetlands</u> – Approximately 0.03 acres of wetlands will be disturbed by the placement of engineered fill.</p> <p><u>Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species (RT&E)</u> – Impacts to threatened or endangered species is not anticipated based on consultation with US Department of the Interior Fish and Wildlife Service.</p> <p><u>Vegetation, Wildlife, Aquatic Resources</u> – No significant impacts are anticipated.</p>	<p><u>Wetlands</u> – Jurisdictional and permit determinations were obtained from the US Army Corps of Engineers indicating no impacts to jurisdictional wetlands and no 404 permitting required.</p> <p><u>RT&E</u> – None</p> <p><u>Vegetation, Wildlife, Aquatic Resources</u> – None</p>
Air Quality	Short-term impacts to air quality may occur during construction.	Contractors will use dust suppression BMPs (e.g., water truck) to control dust during construction. Running times for internal combustion engines will be kept to a minimum. Engines will be properly maintained in accordance with manufacturer recommendations to minimize emissions.

Affected Environment	Potential Impacts	Mitigation
Transportation	<p>Minor, temporary disruptions to traffic on US-93 are anticipated during construction.</p> <p>US-93 is the main north-south route through the Bitterroot Valley. It is expected that US-93 is the route already traveled by most SCH customers. No long-term impact to traffic is anticipated due to the project beyond what is expected due to population growth.</p>	<p>Traffic control BMPs (e.g., signage, flaggers, lane closures, temporary traffic control signals) will be used to manage traffic during construction. Construction vehicles and equipment will be stored on-site during project construction and appropriate signage would be posted on affected roadways.</p>
Noise	<p>Short-term noise impacts may occur during construction. Increased noise levels would be due to operation of heavy equipment, generators, and tools.</p>	<p>Construction will occur during normal business hours (e.g. daytime hours). Equipment and machinery will meet all local, state, and federal noise regulations.</p>
Cultural Resources	<p>No impacts to archeological or historic resources are anticipated. No archeological or significant historic resources were identified on the proposed land parcels.</p>	<p>SCH worked with the Montana State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) to satisfy the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Montana Antiquities Act. No cultural or historical features of significance were identified.</p> <p>If site construction activities reveal evidence of archeological or historic resources, work will be suspended and the SHPO will be immediately notified and consulted.</p>
Socioeconomic Resources	<p>The Proposed Action will improve access to comprehensive healthcare for lower income population. No negative impacts to socioeconomic resources are anticipated.</p>	<p>None</p>

Affected Environment	Potential Impacts	Mitigation
Environmental Justice	The Proposed Action will improve equity in healthcare delivery for lower income population. No adverse effects on minority or low-income populations are anticipated.	None
Hazardous Materials	<p>Fuel (diesel, gasoline) and other petroleum fluids associated with vehicles and construction equipment will be used during site construction. Leaks or spills could impact soil and water resources.</p> <p>Hazardous materials may be used and/or regulated waste may be generated during construction. If not properly managed, soil and/or groundwater could be adversely impacted.</p> <p>A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment did not identify any Recognized Environmental Conditions associated with hazardous waste or materials. It is possible that hazardous materials could be discovered during site construction. If present, impact to soil and/or groundwater is possible</p>	<p>Daily equipment inspections will be performed to ensure construction equipment is maintained leak-free. BMPs will be utilized during fuel transfers (e.g., drip pans) to minimize drips and spills. Fuel storage tanks will be maintained leak free and placed inside a lined secondary containment berm.</p> <p>Spill response materials (e.g., granular absorbents, spill pads) will be kept on hand during construction. Any spilled, leaked, or released fuel, oil, or hazardous substance will be promptly contained, cleaned up, and properly disposed.</p> <p>Any hazardous materials discovered, generated, or used during construction would be disposed of and handled in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations.</p>

3.0 Affected Environments & Potential Impacts of Alternatives Considered

3.1 Geology, Seismic Activity and Soils

Existing Conditions

Surficial geology at the project site and surrounding area are depicted in **Appendix 2**. The project is located on Quaternary-age alluvial terrace deposits adjacent to the Bitterroot River.

Western Montana and the project site are located within the Intermountain Seismic Belt. According to the 2005 USGS Seismic-Hazard Map for the State of Montana (<http://pubs.usgs.gov/sim/2005/2883/pdf/2883-1.pdf>), the project site is located in a zone characterized by a peak horizontal acceleration values of 6% to 7% of gravity with a 10 percent probability of exceedance in 50 years. This correlates with a strong earthquake resulting in light structural damage on the Mercalli Intensity Scale (intensity VI). The State of Montana has adopted the International Building Code (IBC) and seismic provisions found in the IBC are required for commercial buildings.

A soil survey report is included as **Appendix 3**. Mapped soil at the project site is identified as 160A – Riverrun, rarely flooded-Gash, occasionally flooded – Curlew, rarely flooded complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes. Soil textures are described as mucky peat, silt loam, sandy loam, and very gravelly sand.

Potential Impacts – No Action Alternative (Alternative 1)

No additional impacts beyond normal would occur to geology, seismic activity, or soils from this alternative.

Potential Impacts –Proposed Action (Alternative 2)

Surficial geologic deposits will be disturbed during site construction. These impacts are not anticipated to be significant and are not likely to increase geologic hazards.

The project will have no effect on seismicity. Seismic provisions in building code will be incorporated into building design, including site preparation.

Soil will be temporarily disturbed during construction activities. Soil loss could occur directly from disturbance and/or from erosion by wind and/or water. Topsoil will be stripped and re-used during post-construction reclamation. To the extent practicable, disturbed non-topsoil soils will be incorporated into engineered fill or used as non-engineered fill during post-construction reclamation. SCH will either obtain a Rainfall Erosivity Waiver from the MTDEQ (for disturbance <5 acres) or obtain coverage under MTR100000 General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity. Standard erosion and sedimentation control BMPs will be used to minimize soil loss (e.g., silt fence, filter socks, erosion mats, loose straw, straw bales, stockpile cover).

3.2 Land Use and Zoning

Existing Conditions

A copy of the City of Hamilton, MT Official Zoning Map as well as excerpts from Hamilton Code of Ordinances Title 17 – Zoning are included as **Appendix 4**. The project site is zoned B-2 – Highway Related Business. The proposed project is an allowed use for this zoning designation.

Potential Impacts – No Action Alternative (Alternative 1)

No impacts are anticipated under this alternative.

Potential Impacts –Proposed Action (Alternative 2)

No impacts to zoning and land use planning are anticipated from the Proposed Action.

3.3 Floodplain Encroachment

Existing Conditions

A floodplain map is included in **Appendix 5**. The project site lies outside the Regulated Floodway but within the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) subject to inundation by the 1-percent-annual-chance flood (Zone AE).

Potential Impacts – No Action Alternative (Alternative 1)

No impacts are anticipated from this alternative.

Potential Impacts –Proposed Action (Alternative 2)

The Proposed Action will encroach on a FEMA flood hazard zone. Therefore, SCH will place engineered fill material to raise the building site above the Base Flood Elevation. SCH has applied for and received a Conditional Letter of Map Revision based on placement of fill (CLOMR-F) from the Federal Emergency Management Association (FEMA) for this activity. By this action, FEMA agrees the proposed encroachment will not significantly impact floodplain function. The CLOMR-F application and FEMA approval documentation is included in **Appendix 5**.

3.4 Traffic

The Montana Department of Transportation (MDT) is responsible for regulation and management of highways in Montana. All construction projects that require new or modified access to state or state-managed highways are required to obtain an Approach Permit from MDT, who will review the access for potential traffic impacts and, if necessary, require measures that will mitigate traffic impacts.

The project is located adjacent to US-93, the main north-south transportation route through the Bitterroot Valley and into Idaho. The road is comprised of two (2) northbound lanes, two (2) southbound lanes, and a bi-directional middle turning lane.

Average annual daily traffic counts (2020 data) for the section adjacent to the project site is 13,406 vehicles, down from 18,078 vehicles per day in 2018. The 2014 Hamilton Access Control Plan projected traffic volume to increase to 19,735 vehicles per day by 2034.

Potential Impacts – No Action Alternative (Alternative 1)

No impacts are anticipated under this alternative. Patients would continue to use US-93 as well as streets in the Hamilton urban center (i.e., Pine St., Cherry St., N 3rd St.) to access the current SCH location.

Potential Impacts –Proposed Action (Alternative 2)

The Proposed Action would relocate the current facility from the Hamilton urban center to the main transportation corridor. It would likely decrease traffic in the Hamilton urban center (i.e., on Pine St., Cherry St., N 3rd St.). Impacts to US-93 traffic are not anticipated to be significant. Any MDT-required permit will be obtained, and all mitigation measures required by MDT, if any, will be incorporated into the design.

3.5 Hazardous Materials Current Conditions (Public Health & Safety)

Existing Conditions

A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment was completed for this project and is included in **Appendix 6**. No hazardous materials were identified. No hazardous materials are known to exist on or adjacent to the project site. No past activities were identified that indicate the presence of hazardous materials on the project site.

Potential Impacts – No Action Alternative (Alternative 1)

No impacts are anticipated from this alternative.

Potential Impacts –Proposed Action (Alternative 2)

Hazardous materials may be used during construction, including petroleum fuels, oil, antifreeze, adhesives, solvents, and compressed gases. All hazardous materials stored, used, and disposed in accordance with state and federal requirements. Equipment will be maintained to minimize leaks and spills. Fuel will be stored within double-wall tanks or within lined secondary containment berms. BMPs such as drip pans will be utilized during fuel transfers. Spill response materials will be kept at the site to address any accidental releases of hazardous material. Any spilled or leaked hazardous material will be promptly contained, remediated, and properly disposed.

It is possible that hazardous materials may be discovered during construction activities. If hazardous materials are discovered, measures will be taken to minimize exposure and spread of contamination. The discovery will be reported to the Montana Department of Environmental Quality, and removal and disposal of the hazardous substance will be done in accordance with state and federal requirements.

3.6 Socioeconomic Issues

Existing Conditions

Ravalli County is an HRSA-designated Low Income Population Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA) for primary care and dental health, and a High Needs Geographic HPSA for mental health. The 2020 US Census estimate for Ravalli County's population is 44,174, a 9.85% increase compared to the 2010 Census.

The median household income in Ravalli County is lower than the Montana and United States median household income (data source: <https://www.census.gov>):

Ravalli County	Montana	United States
\$53,054	\$54,970	\$62,834

The percentage of persons without health insurance is higher in Ravalli County than Montana and the United States (data source: <https://www.census.gov>):

Ravalli County	Montana	United States
12.6%	10.2%	10.2%

Racial minorities make up a lower percentage of Ravalli County population compared to Montana and the United States (data source: <https://www.census.gov>):

Race	Ravalli County	Montana	United States
White	92.6%	85.9%	60.1%
Hispanic	3.7%	4.1%	18.5%
American Indian	1.2%	6.7%	1.3%
Asian	0.7%	0.9%	5.9%
Black	0.4%	0.6%	13.4%

Potential Impacts – No Action Alternative (Alternative 1)

The current facility's location and space constraints limit SCH's ability to serve a growing population with disproportionately high percentages (compared to Montana and the United States) of poverty and individuals without health insurance. Under the no action alternative this condition will continue.

Potential Impacts –Proposed Action (Alternative 2)

SCH provides access to healthcare for anyone who seeks healthcare, regardless of ability to pay. The Proposed Action will allow SCH to expand its healthcare offerings and effectively serve a growing population that has disproportionately high percentages (compared to Montana and the United States) of poverty and individuals without health insurance.

3.7 Air Quality

Existing Conditions

Air quality is regulated by the Montana Department of Environmental Quality. Requirements are described in Administrative Rule of Montana (ARM) Chapter 17.8 Air Quality.

ARM 17.8.308 requires that precautions be taken to control emissions of airborne particulate matter (e.g., dust). Airborne particulate matter cannot exhibit an opacity of 20% or greater averaged over six (6) minutes.

ARM 17.8.743 describes when an air quality permit is required. Facilities that have the potential to emit more than 25 tons per year of any airborne pollutant are required to obtain a permit unless excluded. ARM 17.8.744 excludes emergency equipment installed in hospitals or other public institutions or buildings for use when the usual sources of heat, power, or lighting are temporarily unobtainable or unavailable.

There are currently no regulated emissions from the existing SCH facility or the site of the Proposed Action.

Potential Impacts – No Action Alternative (Alternative 1)

No impacts to air quality are anticipated from to this alternative.

Potential Impacts –Proposed Action (Alternative 2)

Short term impacts to air quality may occur during construction. Dust suppression BMPs (e.g., water application) will be used during site construction to minimize creation of fugitive dust.

The Proposed Action may include a diesel-fired backup emergency generator. Emergency equipment used by hospitals for backup power are specifically excluded from permitting requirements. Except when needed during a power outage, the generator will only be run for maintenance and testing. Therefore, potential emissions from this source are considered to be insignificant.

3.8 Noise

EPA has authority to regulate noise under authority of the Noise Control Act of 1972 and Quiet Communities Act of 1978. However, regulation of noise was shifted from EPA to states and local government in 1982 after Congress rescinded funding of the Office of Noise Abatement and Control. The State of Montana does not regulate noise at construction sites. Hamilton municipal code 9.12.010 prohibits willful, malicious, intentional, or unnecessary disturbance of the peace by loud noises.

Existing Conditions

The project site is currently vacant and there are no noise emissions. The project site is effected by noise from adjacent and nearby commercial properties and traffic on US-93.

Potential Impacts – No Action Alternative (Alternative 1)

No noise related impacts above the current condition are anticipated from this alternative.

Potential Impacts –Proposed Action (Alternative 2)

Short-term noise impacts may occur during construction. Increased noise levels would be due to operation of heavy equipment, generators, and tools. Construction noise impacts would be short-term and limited to the duration of construction activities. Once operational, the facility will not produce appreciable noise. During operating hours, vehicles entering and exiting the facility may increase the level of vehicular noise in the area, but any increase would be negligible relative to existing vehicular traffic on US-93.

3.9 Public Services and Utilities

Existing Conditions

The following public services and utilities are available to the project site and surrounding area:

- Hamilton, City of - sewer and water;
- Northwest Energy - natural gas and electricity;
- Ravalli Electric Cooperative – electricity;
- Ravalli County Council on Aging – public transportation.

Potential Impacts – No Action Alternative (Alternative 1)

No impacts are anticipated under this alternative.

Potential Impacts –Proposed Action (Alternative 2)

Any impacts to public services and/or utilities would be short term during site construction and coordinated with the local utility to minimize disruption to other users. There may be increased public transportation traffic to and from the new location, with a corresponding decrease at the SCH's current location. These impacts are not considered to be significant.

3.10 Water Resources/Water Quality

The USEPA delegated Clean Water Act authority to Montana, meaning the state establishes and enforces water quality limits and issues discharge permits. State regulations pertaining to water resources and water quality include:

- MCA 75-5 Water Quality
- Montana rule 17.30.5 – Mixing Zones in Surface and Ground Water
- Montana rule 17.30.6 – Surface Water Quality and Standards
- Montana rule 17.30.7 – Nondegradation of Water Quality
- Circular DEQ-1 – Montana Numeric Water Quality Standards
- Circular DEQ-12A – Montana Base Numeric Nutrient Standards
- Circular DEQ-12B – Montana Nutrient Standards Variances

Existing Conditions

The project site lies within the Bitterroot River drainage and partially within the Bitterroot River floodplain. The Bitterroot River is a category 4A stream, indicating available data and/or information show at least one designated use is not being supported or is threatened. The Bitterroot River water quality fully supports agricultural, drinking water, and recreational uses, but does not fully support aquatic life due to temperature and flow regime modification due to agriculture, irrigation, and wet weather discharges (MTDEQ 2020 Integrated Report and 303(d) List).

The Bitterroot River's use class is B-1, which indicates it is to be maintained suitable for drinking, culinary and food processing purposes after conventional treatment; bathing, swimming and recreation; growth and propagation of salmonid fishes and associated aquatic life, waterfowl and furbearers; and agricultural and industrial water supply. Surface water quality standards must for B-1 waters must be maintained in accordance with 17.30.6 Montana rule.

Potential Impacts – No Action Alternative (Alternative 1)

No impacts to water quality or water resources are anticipated from this alternative.

Potential Impacts –Proposed Action (Alternative 2)

Short term impacts to water quality are possible during construction activities due to erosion and sedimentation. BMPs will be utilized during construction to mitigate short term impacts from erosion and sedimentation. Example BMPs include:

- silt fences;
- filter socks;
- straw bales;
- erosion control mats;
- temporary ground cover (e.g., straw); and,
- revegetation of disturbed soil.

Following construction, permanent ground cover will be emplaced to prevent erosion and sedimentation. No long-term water resources or water quality impacts are anticipated.

3.11 Biological Resources

Projects that will place fill within wetlands under the jurisdiction of the federal Clean Water Act must obtain a 404 Permit from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Isolated wetlands disconnected ephemeral stream segments and some “artificial” human-caused wetlands may not be subject to 404 permitting requirements. The determination of whether a stream or wetland is jurisdictional is made on a case-by-case basis by USACE staff.

Existing Conditions

The project site was previously agricultural or undeveloped land and was converted to residential and commercial use in the 1960s and 1980s. It is currently bordered on the north and south by commercial development and on the east by US-93. Adjacent property to the west, also owned by SCH but not included in this project, was converted to residential use in the 1960s. The surrounding area is characterized by commercial development and does not provide unique or preferred habitat for plants or animals. The US Department of Interior Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) was consulted to evaluate the presence of species in the project area that are listed or proposed to be listed as endangered under the Endangered Species Act. FWS identified Canada Lynx, Grizzly Bear, North American Wolverine, and Yellow-billed Cuckoo as threatened or proposed threatened species of concern. However, FWS stated that there are no critical habitats within the project area. Threatened and endangered species agency consultation documentation is included in **Appendix 8**.

The National Wetlands Inventory indicates riparian forest/shrub wetlands (Rp1SS) are present on the project site (see **Appendix 7**). This type of riparian area is dominated by woody vegetation less than 20 feet tall, including tree saplings and trees that are stunted due to environmental conditions. A wetlands determination was performed in May 2020 that included the 3.02-acre project site as well as the 1.7-acre parcel contiguous to the west that is also owned by SCH but not included in this project. The wetlands report is included in **Appendix 7**. The wetlands determination was performed in accordance with appropriate USACE Section 404 wetlands delineation procedures. The conclusion of the wetlands determination is that none of the project site is “jurisdictional” wetlands. Concurrence of the wetlands determination was sought and obtained from the USACE. Copies of the Approved Jurisdictional Determination and No Permit Required letters are included in **Appendix 7**. Based on the wetlands determination and USACE concurrence, no further permit coordination is required.

Potential Impacts – No Action Alternative (Alternative 1)

No impacts are anticipated from this alternative.

Potential Impacts –Proposed Action (Alternative 2)

The Proposed Action will place engineered fill within approximately 0.03 acres of delineated wetlands. These wetlands were determined by the USACE to be ‘non-jurisdictional’ (i.e., not subject to federal Clean Water Act) and not subject to permitting. Therefore, impacts to wetlands from the Proposed Action are considered insignificant.

3.12 Cultural Resources, Historic Properties and Archeological Resources

The project is required to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), which requires Federal agencies to consider the effects of their undertakings on historic properties. The Montana State Historic Preservation Office (MSHPO) is the agency responsible for administering and facilitating the Section 106 review process and ensuring project compliance with NHPA requirements. Project proponents are required to consult with the MSHPO to identify historic properties, assess adverse effects, and resolve adverse effects.

Existing Conditions

A cultural resources survey was conducted that identified two (2) residential structures located on the project site that are older than 50 years. The structures were inventoried and evaluated against National Register of Historic Places listing criteria. Both structures were determined to be ineligible for NRHP listing. Nothing else of historical or cultural significance was identified during the consultation process that could potentially be impacted by the Proposed Action. The Cultural Resources Inventory was submitted to MSHPO for concurrence. The concurrence letter from MSHPO is included in **Appendix 9**.

Potential Impacts – No Action Alternative (Alternative 1)

No impacts to cultural resources, historic properties, or archeological resources would be expected under this alternative.

Potential Impacts –Proposed Action (Alternative 2)

No impacts to cultural resources, historic properties, or archeological resources would be expected under this alternative.

3.13 Agency Coordination and Permits

All necessary permits and coordination with governing agencies are the responsibility of the civil engineer in charge of the design of the project. All construction and required regulatory permits will be maintained at the construction site and available for inspection. In accordance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations, the applicant will be responsible for acquiring any necessary permits prior to commencing construction at the proposed project site.

A Commercial Building Permit and any other applicable building permits will be obtained from the City of Hamilton, Montana and/or the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, as applicable, prior to construction.

4.0 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT, AGENCIES CONSULTED

A CLOMR-F application was submitted to and approved by FEMA to place fill within the Bitterroot River floodplain and raise the project's building site above the Base Flood Elevation. The CLOMR-F application and FEMA approval documentation is included in **Appendix 5**.

USACE was consulted about the need for a Clean Water Act jurisdictional determination and need for a 404 Permit to place fill within delineated wetlands at the project site. USACE Jurisdiction Determination Letter and No Permit Required Letters are included in **Appendix 7**.

The US Department of Interior FWS was consulted regarding potential impacts to threatened or endangered species from the Proposed Action. FWS identified four threatened or proposed threatened species whose range includes the project site. However, FWS concluded that no critical habitats for these species are located in the project area. Documentation is included as **Appendix 8**.

The Montana State Historic Preservation Office was consulted regarding potential impacts to properties with cultural or historical significance. The Confederated Salish Kootenai Tribe was also invited to consult on items of tribal cultural significance but did not respond with any concerns. The Cultural Resources Inventory documenting the consultation process, findings, and recommendations was submitted to MSHPO for concurrence. The MSHPO concurrence letter is included as **Appendix 9**.

The Proposed Action was publicized in The Ravalli Republic newspaper, the most widely read newspaper in Hamilton and Ravalli County, Montana, on March 6, 2022. The notice established a 15-day public comment period. A copy of the Public Notice is included as **Appendix 10**. The Draft EA (this document) will be made available for public comment during a 15-day comment period at the Bitterroot Public Library and the City Clerk's Office in Hamilton, Montana. The public will be informed of the EA availability, locations, and 15-day comment period in a notice placed in the Ravalli Republic Newspaper.

5.0 REFERENCES

US Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service, Web Soil Survey,
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2005 US Geological Survey, Seismic-Hazard Map for the State of Montana,
<http://pubs.usgs.gov/sim/2005/2883/pdf/2883-1.pdf>.

MTDEQ 2020 Integrated Report and 303(d) List,
https://deq.mt.gov/files/Water/WQPB/CWAIC/Reports/IRs/2020/MT_2020_IR_Final.pdf, April 2021

6.0 LIST OF PREPARERS

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7.0 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1:	Site Location Map, Tax Parcel Map, Proposed Site Plan, Topographic Map
APPENDIX 2:	Geologic Map
APPENDIX 3:	Soil Map
APPENDIX 4:	Zoning Map
APPENDIX 5:	Floodplain Map
APPENDIX 6:	Phase I Environmental Site Assessment
APPENDIX 7:	USACE Correspondence and Wetlands Report
APPENDIX 8:	Threatened and Endangered Species
APPENDIX 9:	SHPO Letter
APPENDIX 10:	Public Notice

APPENDIX 1

Site Location Maps

Tax Parcel Map

Proposed Site Plan

Topographic Map



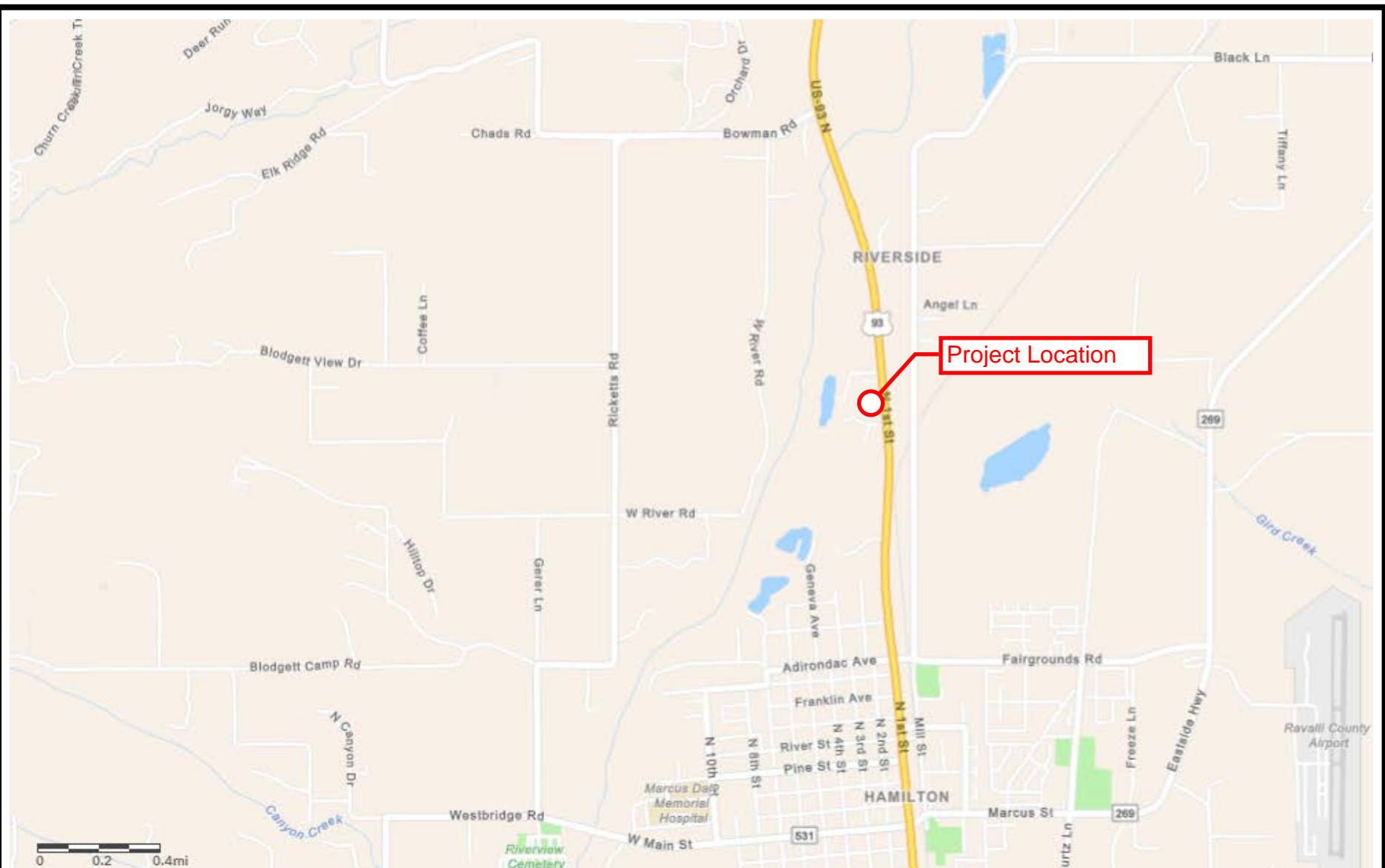
Source: <https://www.arcgis.com/home/webmap>

Scale: As Shown

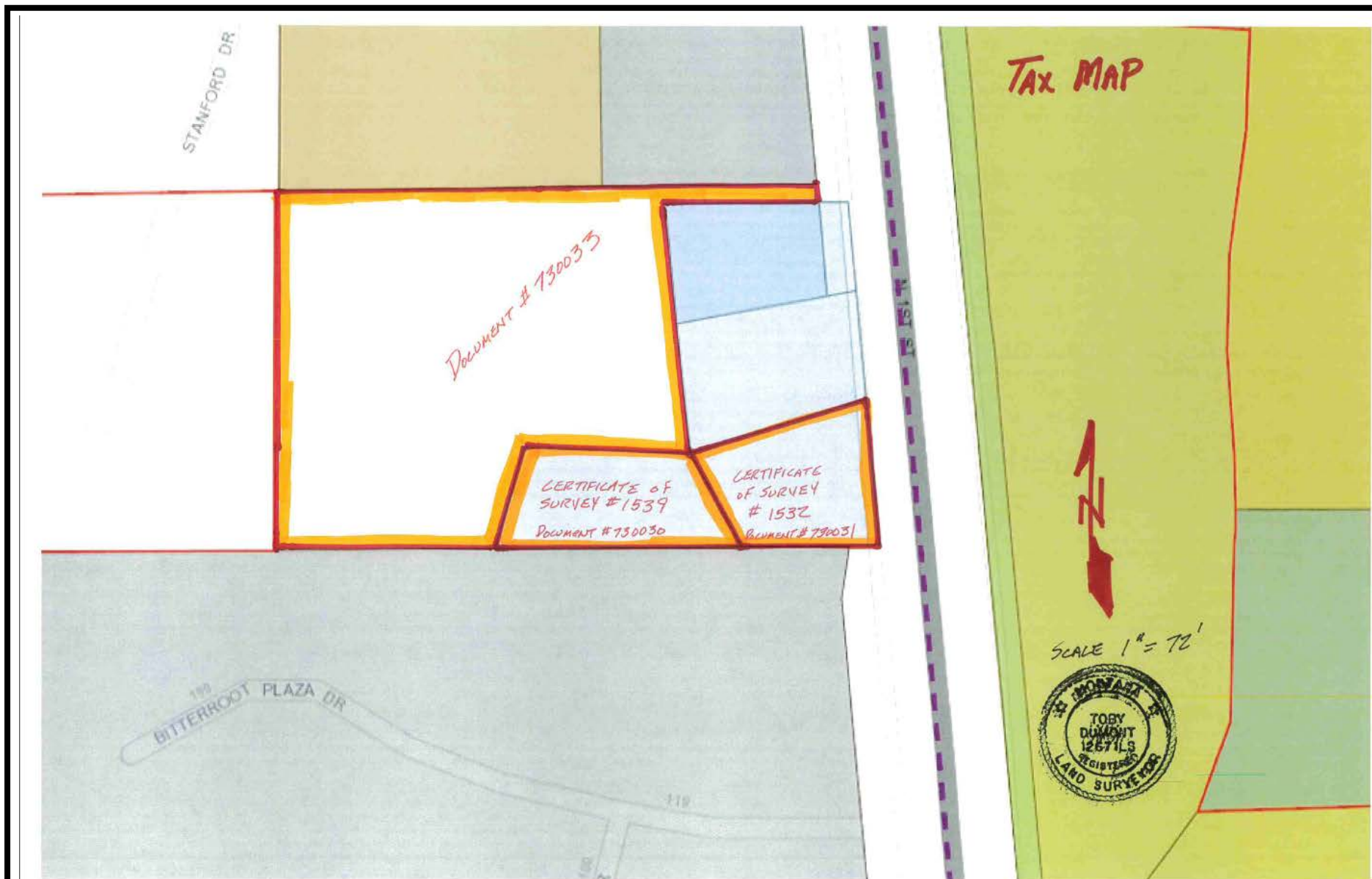


Appendix 1
Project Location Map 1
Sapphire Community Health
US Highway 93 South
Hamilton, MT 59840

WCEC
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS



Appendix 1
Project Location Map 2
Sapphire Community Health
US Highway 93 South
Hamilton, MT 59840



Source: Professional Consultants Inc.



Appendix 1
Tax Parcel Map
 Sapphire Community Health
 US Highway 93 South
 Hamilton, MT 59840

WCEC
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SAPPHIRE COMMUNITY HEALTH
SITE PLAN

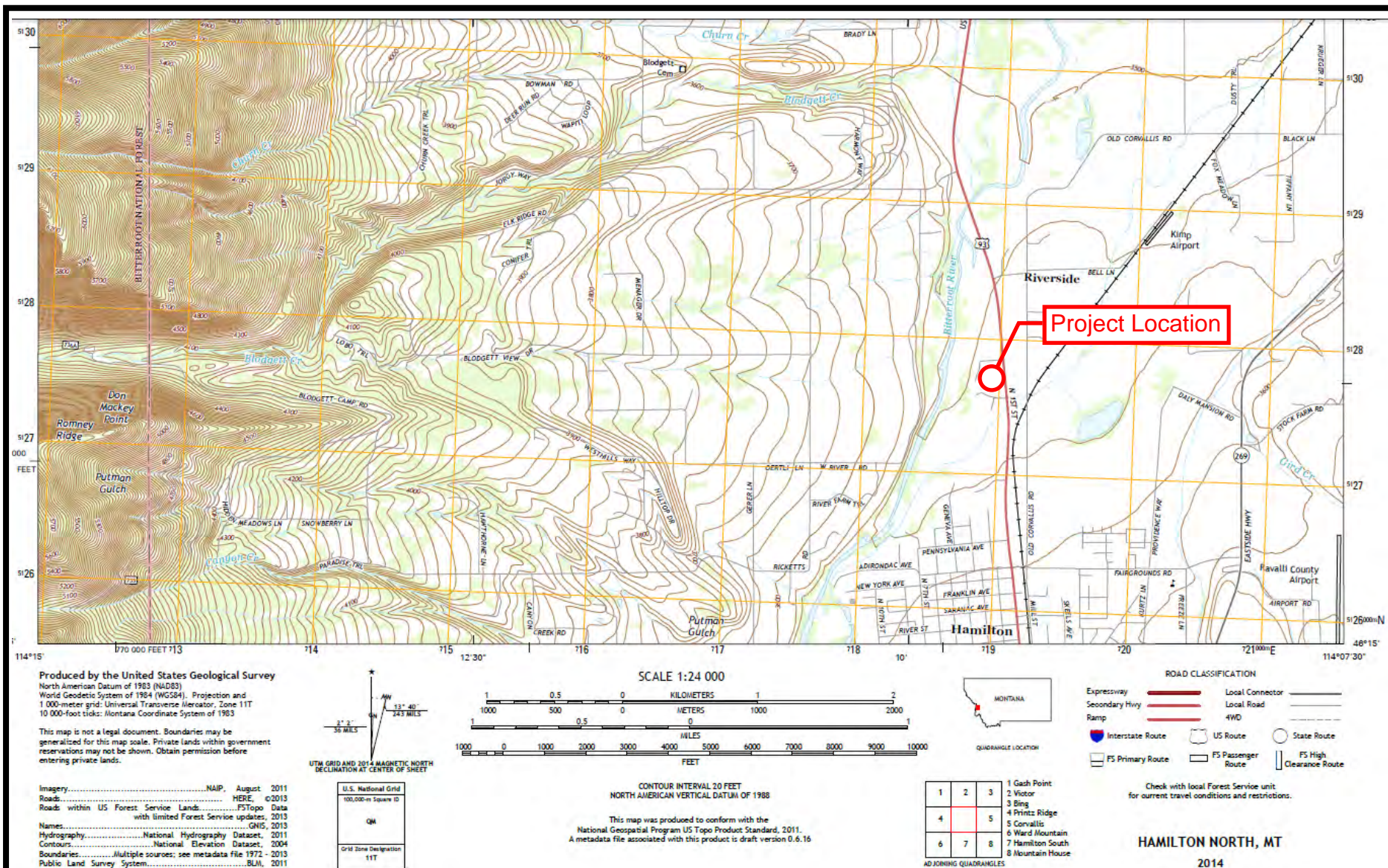


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REVISION	
REVISION	
REVISION	
REVISION	
REVISION	

SAPPHIRE COMMUNITY HEALTH
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FAX 406-778-0776

JUNE 2020
SITE
PLAN
C2.1



Appendix 1

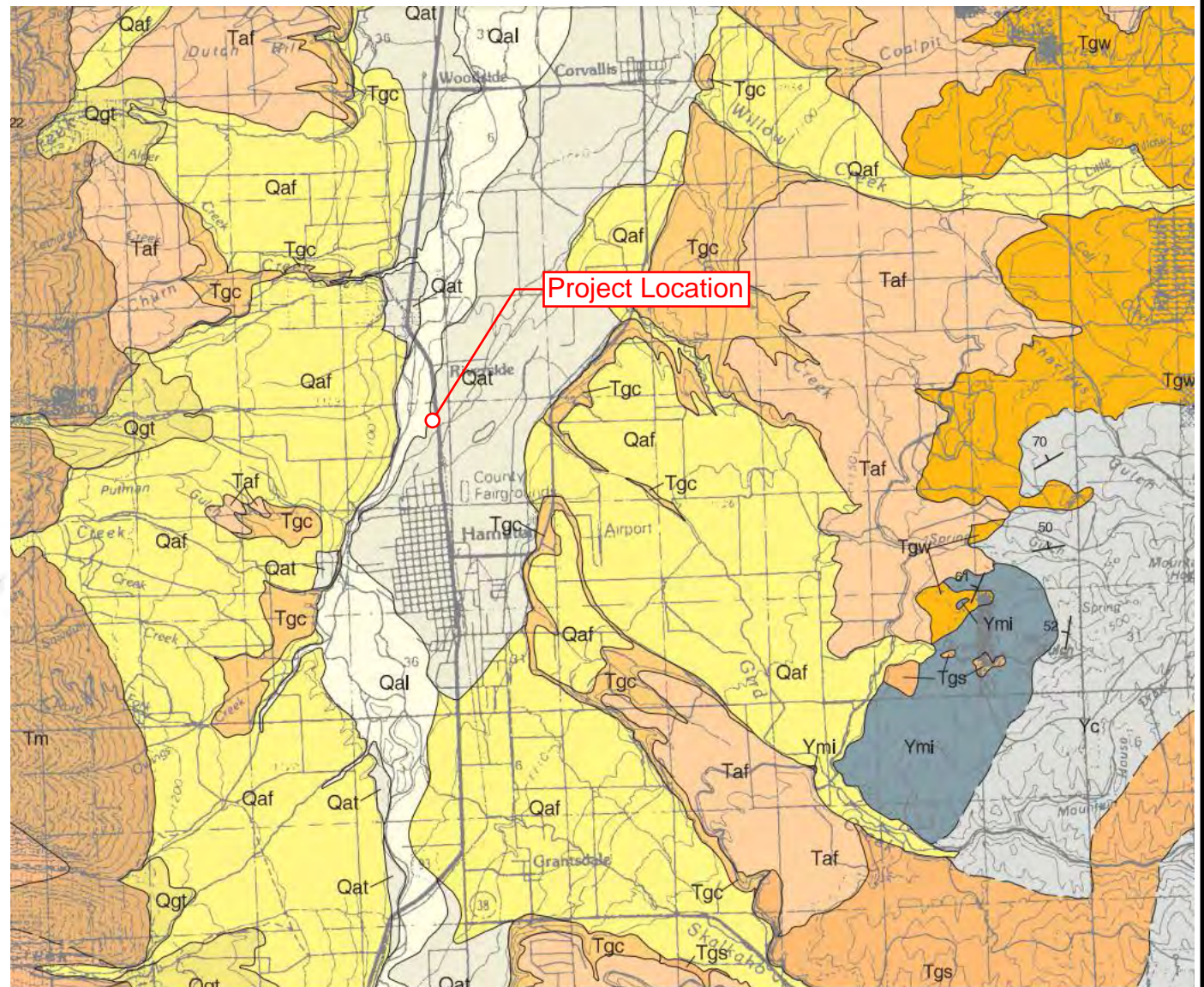
Topographic Map

Sapphire Community Health
 US Highway 93 South
 Hamilton, MT 59840

APPENDIX 2
Geologic Map

MAP UNITS

Qls	Landslide deposit
Qal	Alluvium of modern channels and flood plains
Qat	Alluvium of alluvial terrace deposit
Qaf	Alluvial fan deposit
Qc	Colluvium
Dgl	Glacial till
Taf	Alluvial fan deposit
Tgc	Gravel and clay
Tv	Volcanic rocks, undivided
Tra	Phyolite and andesite
Tg	Granite
Tgw	Granodiorite of the Willow Creek Stock
Tgs	Granodiorite of the Skalkaho Stock
Tm	Mylonite
TKp	Granodiorite and monzogranite of the Paradise Pluton
TKg	Granite
TKag	Augen gneiss
Ymi	Missoula Group
Yc	Middle Belt carbonate, informal
Yq	Quartzite, undifferentiated
Ytm	Gneissic metasedimentary rocks, undivided
Ycg	Calc-silicate gneiss of the middle Belt carbonate
Yqf	Quartzofeldspathic gneiss
Yam	Amphibolite
Yog	Orthogneiss
Yan	Anorthosite



Source: Lonn, J. and R. B. Berg, Preliminary Geologic Map of the Hamilton 30' x 60' Quadrangle, MBMG Open File No. 340, 1996

Scale: 1:100,000



Appendix 2
Geologic Map
 Sapphire Community Health
 US Highway 93 South
 Hamilton, MT 59840

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APPENDIX 3

Soil Survey



United States
Department of
Agriculture

NRCS

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

A product of the National
Cooperative Soil Survey,
a joint effort of the United
States Department of
Agriculture and other
Federal agencies, State
agencies including the
Agricultural Experiment
Stations, and local
participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for **Bitterroot Valley Area, Montana**

Sapphire Community Health



Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

Custom Soil Resource Report

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map



Custom Soil Resource Report


MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines

 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

 Blowout

 Borrow Pit

 Clay Spot

 Closed Depression

 Gravel Pit

 Gravelly Spot

 Landfill

 Lava Flow

 Marsh or swamp

 Mine or Quarry

 Miscellaneous Water

 Perennial Water

 Rock Outcrop


 Saline Spot

 Sandy Spot

 Severely Eroded Spot

 Sinkhole

 Slide or Slip

 Sodic Spot

 Spoil Area

 Stony Spot

 Very Stony Spot

 Wet Spot

 Other

 Special Line Features

Water Features

 Streams and Canals

Transportation

 Rails

 Interstate Highways

 US Routes

 Major Roads

 Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:12,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Bitterroot Valley Area, Montana
Survey Area Data: Version 17, Sep 16, 2019

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Aug 30, 2012—Nov 10, 2016

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
10A	Riverwash-Water-Riverrun, frequently flooded complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	3.0	6.8%
147A	Bandy, occasionally flooded-Curlew, rarely flooded-Water complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	0.0	0.0%
150A	Riverrun complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	0.0	0.0%
153A	Gash, occasionally flooded-Riverrun, rarely flooded complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1.0	2.2%
160A	Riverrun, rarely flooded-Gash, occasionally flooded-Curlew, rarely flooded complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	40.8	91.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		44.8	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a

given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Bitterroot Valley Area, Montana

10A—Riverwash-Water-Riverrun, frequently flooded complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: tfbb
Elevation: 3,170 to 4,640 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 14 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 45 degrees F
Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Riverwash: 40 percent
Water: 30 percent
Riverrun and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Riverwash

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Microfeatures of landform position: Bars
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium

Properties and qualities

Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Description of Water

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

Description of Riverrun

Setting

Landform: Flood-plain steps
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: very gravelly loamy sand
C - 4 to 60 inches: extremely gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 43 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 0.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 7w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Subirrigated (Sb) LRU 44A-Y (R044AY150MT), Bottomland (R044AP801MT)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Canarway

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Abandoned channels on flood plains
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Riparian Meadow (RM) LRU 44A-Y (R044AY080MT)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

147A—Bandy, occasionally flooded-Curlew, rarely flooded-Water complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: p89z
Elevation: 3,180 to 4,050 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 14 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 45 degrees F
Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Bandy and similar soils: 45 percent
Curlew and similar soils: 35 percent
Water: 15 percent
Minor components: 5 percent

Custom Soil Resource Report

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Bandy

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 3 inches: mucky peat
A - 3 to 10 inches: loam
Bw1 - 10 to 15 inches: sandy loam
Bw2 - 15 to 18 inches: gravelly sandy loam
C - 18 to 60 inches: extremely gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 2 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: Riparian Meadow (RM) LRU 44A-Y (R044AY080MT), Bottomland (R044AP801MT)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Curlew

Setting

Landform: Abandoned channels on flood plains
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 3 inches: mucky peat
A - 3 to 15 inches: silt loam
C1 - 15 to 29 inches: gravelly sandy loam
C2 - 29 to 60 inches: very gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Custom Soil Resource Report

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: Rare

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 5w

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Ecological site: Riparian Meadow (RM) LRU 44A-Y (R044AY080MT), Bottomland (R044AP801MT)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Blossberg

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Inset fans, stream terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Meadow (M) LRU 44A-Y (R044AY082MT)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

150A—Riverrun complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 59zt

Elevation: 3,170 to 4,200 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 14 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 45 degrees F

Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Riverrun and similar soils: 65 percent

Riverrun, very gravelly loamy sand, and similar soils: 20 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Riverrun

Setting

Landform: Flood-plain steps

Down-slope shape: Linear

Custom Soil Resource Report

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam

C1 - 6 to 16 inches: gravelly loamy sand

C2 - 16 to 60 inches: very gravelly loamy coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 24 to 43 inches

Frequency of flooding: Rare

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 3 percent

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: Subirrigated (Sb) LRU 44A-Y (R044AY150MT), Bottomland (R044AP801MT)

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Riverrun, Very Gravelly Loamy Sand

Setting

Landform: Flood-plain steps

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: very gravelly loamy sand

C - 4 to 60 inches: extremely gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 24 to 43 inches

Frequency of flooding: Rare

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 0.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 7s

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Custom Soil Resource Report

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: Bottomland (R044AP801MT), Subirrigated (Sb) LRU 44A-Y (R044AY150MT)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Gash

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Drainageways

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Ecological site: Loamy (Lo) LRU 44A-A (R044AA032MT)

Hydric soil rating: No

Canarway

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flood plains

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Riparian Meadow (RM) LRU 44A-Y (R044AY080MT)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

153A—Gash, occasionally flooded-Riverrun, rarely flooded complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 59zq

Elevation: 3,200 to 4,460 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 14 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 45 degrees F

Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Gash and similar soils: 60 percent

Riverrun and similar soils: 25 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Gash

Setting

Landform: Drainageways

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Alluvium

Custom Soil Resource Report

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam
C1 - 6 to 26 inches: sandy loam
C2 - 26 to 60 inches: very gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 42 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Loamy (Lo) LRU 44A-A (R044AA032MT), Bottomland (R044AP801MT)
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Riverrun

Setting

Landform: Flood-plain steps
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: sandy loam
C1 - 6 to 16 inches: gravelly loamy sand
C2 - 16 to 60 inches: very gravelly loamy coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 43 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 3 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Subirrigated (Sb) LRU 44A-Y (R044AY150MT), Bottomland (R044AP801MT)

Custom Soil Resource Report

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Fredburr

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Flood-plain steps

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Subirrigated (Sb) LRU 44A-Y (R044AY150MT)

Hydric soil rating: No

Canarway

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flood plains

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Riparian Meadow (RM) LRU 44A-Y (R044AY080MT)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

160A—Riverrun, rarely flooded-Gash, occasionally flooded-Curlew, rarely flooded complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 5b09

Elevation: 3,180 to 4,530 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 14 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 45 degrees F

Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Riverrun and similar soils: 40 percent

Gash and similar soils: 35 percent

Curlew and similar soils: 25 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Riverrun

Setting

Landform: Flood-plain steps

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: gravelly sandy loam

C1 - 6 to 16 inches: gravelly loamy sand

Custom Soil Resource Report

C2 - 16 to 60 inches: very gravelly loamy coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 24 to 43 inches

Frequency of flooding: Rare

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 3 percent

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: Subirrigated (Sb) LRU 44A-Y (R044AY150MT), Bottomland (R044AP801MT)

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Gash

Setting

Landform: Flood plains

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam

C1 - 6 to 26 inches: sandy loam

C2 - 26 to 60 inches: very gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 42 to 60 inches

Frequency of flooding: Occasional

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4w

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: Loamy (Lo) LRU 44A-A (R044AA032MT), Bottomland (R044AP801MT)

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Curlew

Setting

Landform: Abandoned channels on flood plains

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 3 inches: mucky peat

A - 3 to 15 inches: silt loam

C1 - 15 to 29 inches: gravelly sandy loam

C2 - 29 to 60 inches: very gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: Rare

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 5w

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Ecological site: Riparian Meadow (RM) LRU 44A-Y (R044AY080MT), Bottomland (R044AP801MT)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

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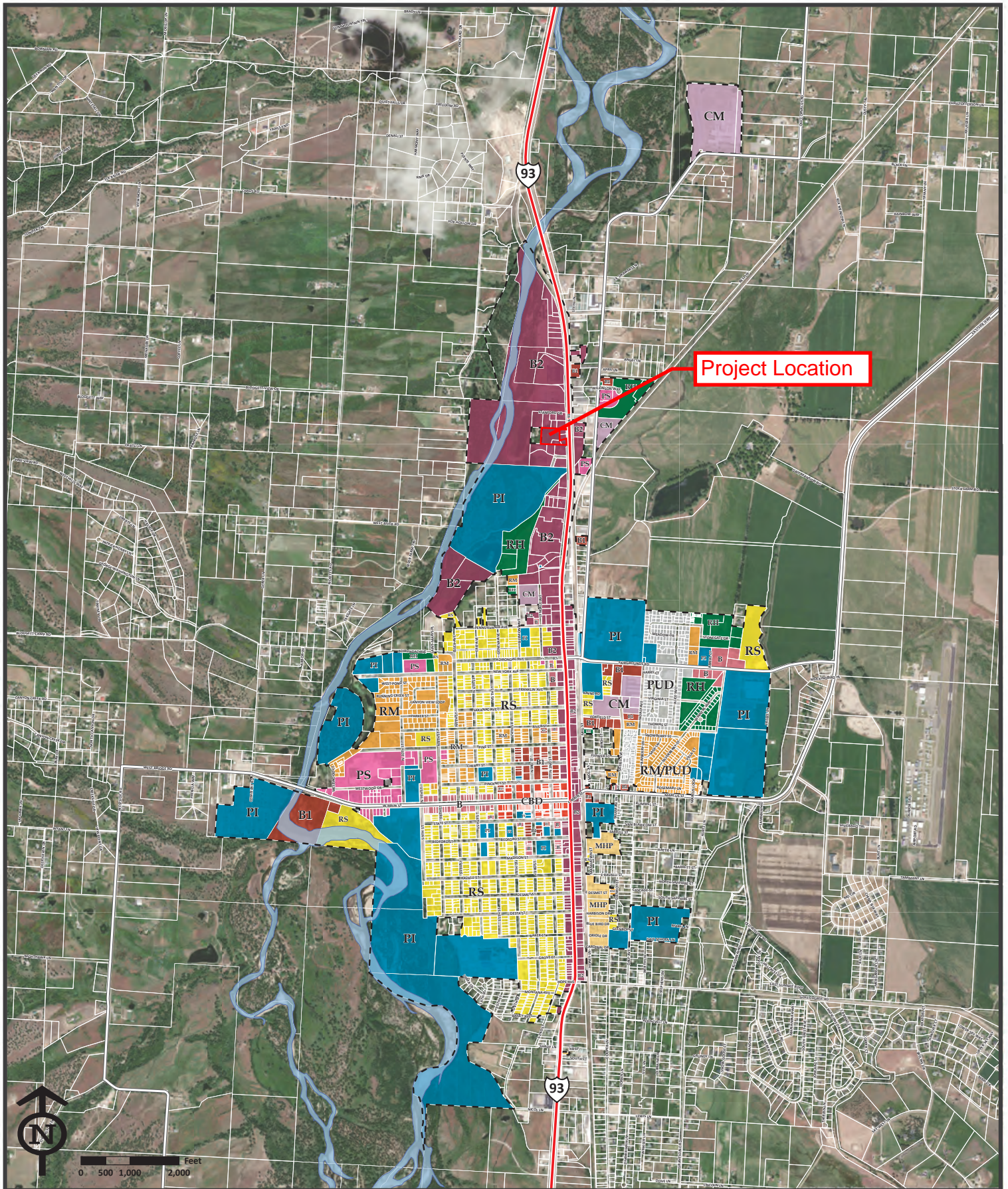
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APPENDIX 4
Zoning Map



City of Hamilton, MT Official Zoning Map

Originally adopted by the Hamilton City Council on October 19, 2004. Amended on January 19, 2021.

Zoning Districts

RS Single-Family Residential	B2 Highway Related Business
RM Multiple-Family Residential	CBD Central Business
RH Residential High Density	PS Professional Services Business
MHP Mobile Home Park Residential	CM Commercial or Manufacturing
B Transitional Neighborhood Business	PI Public and Institutional
B1 Local Business	PUD Planned Unit Development

City of Hamilton

BY: Dominic Farrenkopf, Mayor
ATTEST

BY: Rose Allen, City Clerk

This is to certify that this is the official zoning map of Hamilton, Montana, referred to in Chapter 17.08 of the Hamilton Municipal Code

APPENDIX 5
Floodplain Map

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette



114°9'49"W 46°16'15"N



0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 Feet 1:6,000
Basemap: USGS National Map: Orthoimagery: Data refreshed October, 2020

Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS		Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) Zone A, V, A99
		With BFE or Depth Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR
		Regulatory Floodway
OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD		0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile Zone X
		Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Zone X
		Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes, Zone X
		Area with Flood Risk due to Levee Zone D
OTHER AREAS		NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard Zone X
		Effective LOMRs
GENERAL STRUCTURES		Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard Zone D
		Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
		Levee, Dike, or Floodwall
OTHER FEATURES		20.2 17.5 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance Water Surface Elevation
		Coastal Transect
		Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
		Limit of Study
		Jurisdiction Boundary
MAP PANELS		Digital Data Available
		No Digital Data Available
		Unmapped

The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards.

The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on 3/9/2022 at 10:03 AM and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

This map image is void if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend, scale bar, map creation date, community identifiers, FIRM panel number, and FIRM effective date. Map images for unmapped and unmodernized areas cannot be used for regulatory purposes.



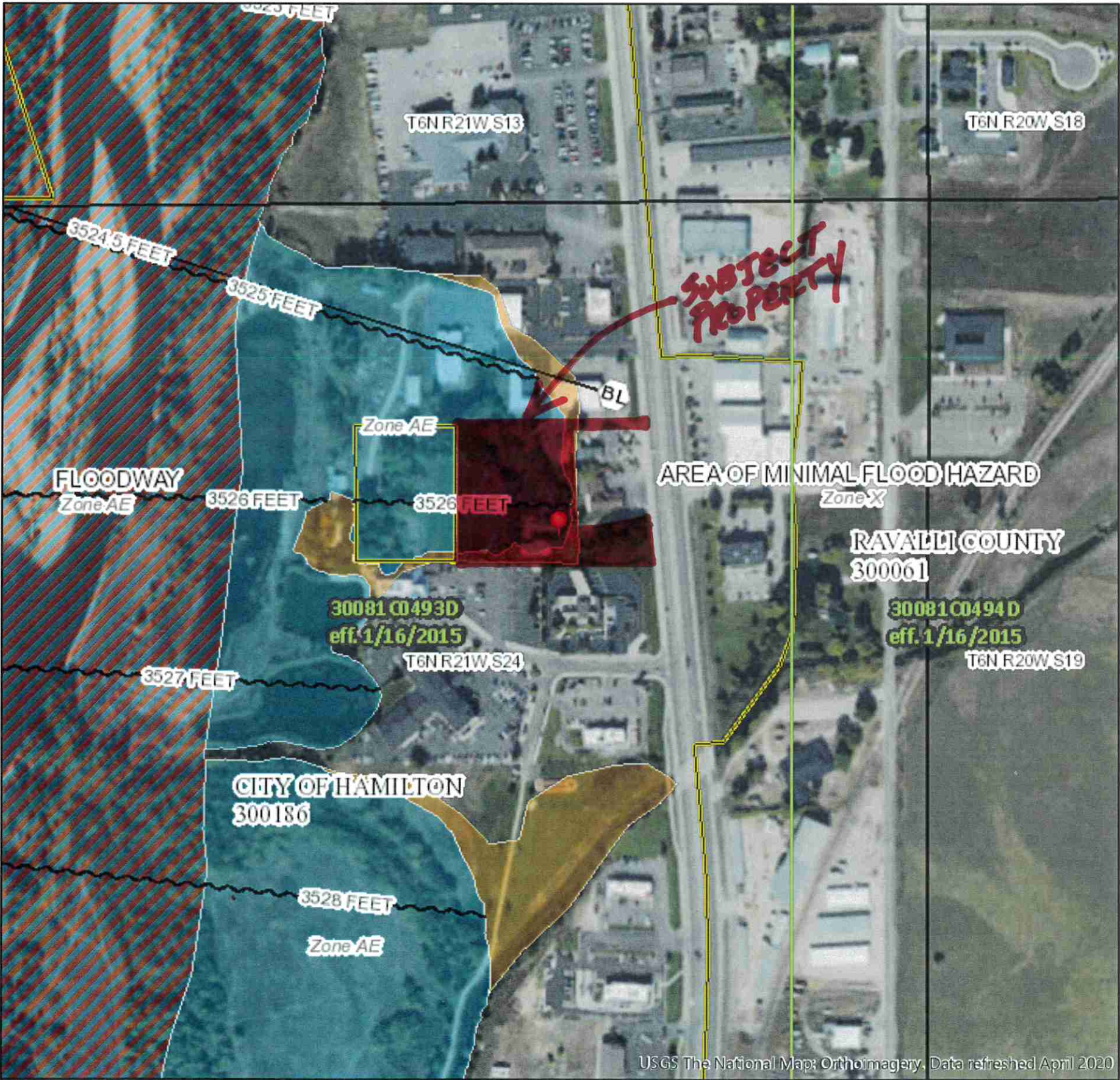
Appendix 1
FEMA Floodplain Map
Sapphire Community Health
US Highway 93 South
Hamilton, MT 59840

WCEC
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMMette



114°9'49"W 46°16'14"N



Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS		Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) Zone A, V, A99
		With BFE or Depth Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR
		Regulatory Floodway

OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD		0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile Zone X
		Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Zone X
		Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. Zone X
		Area with Flood Risk due to Levee Zone D

OTHER AREAS		NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard Zone X
		Effective LOMRs
		Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard Zone D
GENERAL STRUCTURES		Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
		Levee, Dike, or Floodwall

OTHER FEATURES		20.2 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance Water Surface Elevation
		17.5 Coastal Transect
		Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
		Limit of Study
		Jurisdiction Boundary
		Coastal Transect Baseline
OTHER FEATURES		Profile Baseline
		Hydrographic Feature

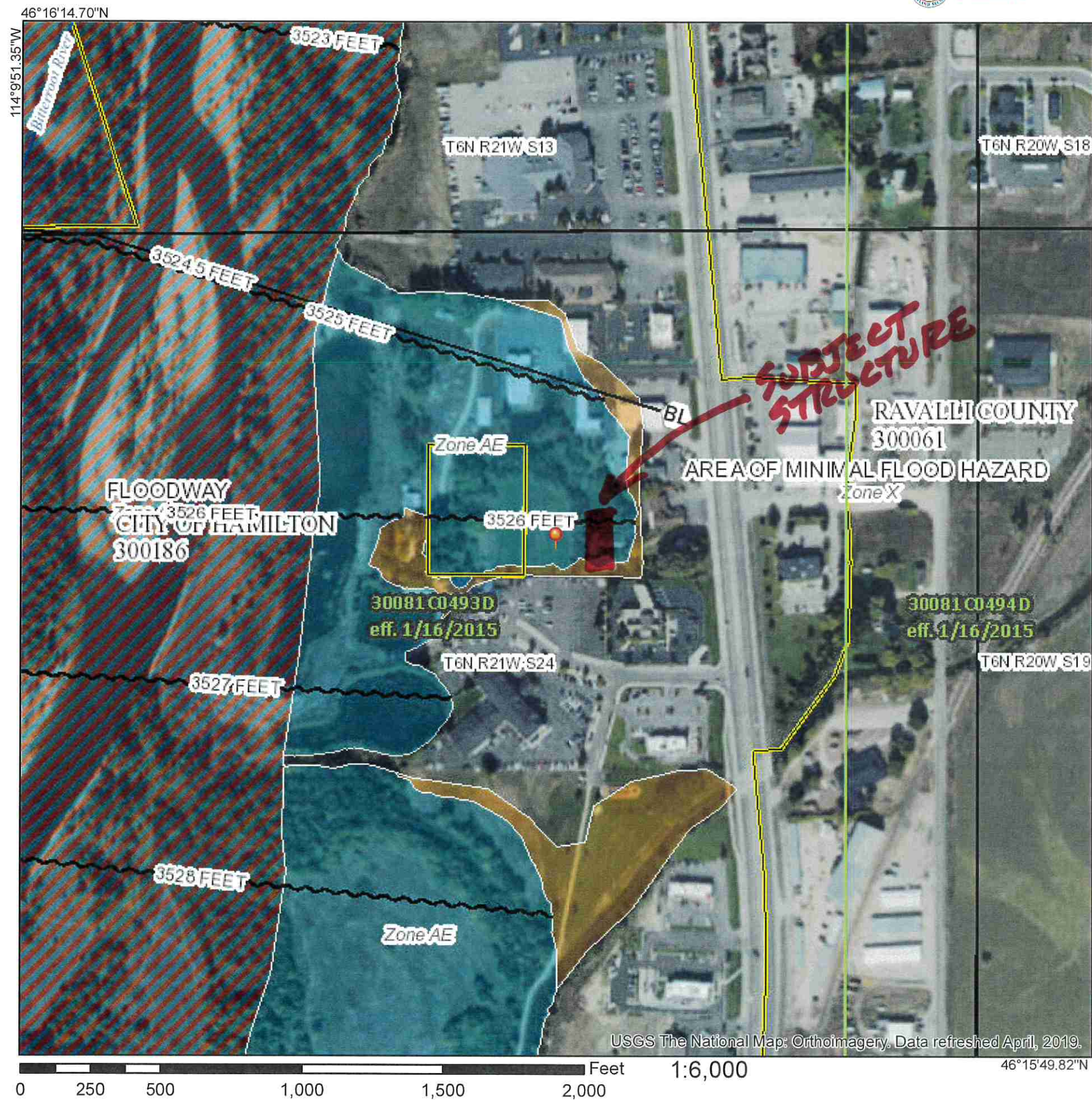
MAP PANELS		Digital Data Available
		No Digital Data Available
		Unmapped
		The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards

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National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette



Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS		Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) Zone A, V, A99
		With BFE or Depth Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR
		Regulatory Floodway

OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD		0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile Zone X
		Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Zone X
		Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. Zone X
		Area with Flood Risk due to Levee Zone D

OTHER AREAS		Area of Minimal Flood Hazard Zone X
		Effective LOMRs
		Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard Zone D
GENERAL STRUCTURES		Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
		Levee, Dike, or Floodwall

OTHER FEATURES		20.2 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance Water Surface Elevation
		17.5
		Coastal Transect
		Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
		Limit of Study
		Jurisdiction Boundary
		Coastal Transect Baseline
OTHER FEATURES		Profile Baseline
		Hydrographic Feature

MAP PANELS		Digital Data Available
		No Digital Data Available
		Unmapped



The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards

The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on 3/20/2020 at 5:49:15 PM and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

This map image is void if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend, scale bar, map creation date, community identifiers, FIRM panel number, and FIRM effective date. Map images for unmapped and unmodernized areas cannot be used for regulatory purposes.

ELEVATION CERTIFICATE

Important: Follow the instructions on pages 1–9.

Copy all pages of this Elevation Certificate and all attachments for (1) community official, (2) insurance agent/company, and (3) building owner.

SECTION A – PROPERTY INFORMATION				FOR INSURANCE COMPANY USE	
A1. Building Owner's Name Sapphire Community Health				Policy Number:	
A2. Building Street Address (including Apt., Unit, Suite, and/or Bldg. No.) or P.O. Route and Box No. 1535 N. 1st ST				Company NAIC Number:	
City Hamilton		State Montana		ZIP Code 59840	
A3. Property Description (Lot and Block Numbers, Tax Parcel Number, Legal Description, etc.) COS # 1532 & 1539 and Document #730033					
A4. Building Use (e.g., Residential, Non-Residential, Addition, Accessory, etc.) <u>Non-Residential Health Service Offices</u>					
A5. Latitude/Longitude: Lat. <u>46.267194</u> Long. <u>114.158683</u> Horizontal Datum: <input type="checkbox"/> NAD 1927 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAD 1983					
A6. Attach at least 2 photographs of the building if the Certificate is being used to obtain flood insurance.					
A7. Building Diagram Number <u>1A</u> <input type="checkbox"/>					
A8. For a building with a crawlspace or enclosure(s):					
a) Square footage of crawlspace or enclosure(s) <u>6555</u> sq ft					
b) Number of permanent flood openings in the crawlspace or enclosure(s) within 1.0 foot above adjacent grade <u>0</u>					
c) Total net area of flood openings in A8.b <u>0</u> sq in					
d) Engineered flood openings? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No					
A9. For a building with an attached garage:					
a) Square footage of attached garage <u>0</u> sq ft					
b) Number of permanent flood openings in the attached garage within 1.0 foot above adjacent grade <u>0</u>					
c) Total net area of flood openings in A9.b <u>0</u> sq in					
d) Engineered flood openings? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No					
SECTION B – FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM) INFORMATION					
B1. NFIP Community Name & Community Number Ravalli County <u>300061</u>			B2. County Name Ravalli		B3. State Montana <input type="checkbox"/>
B4. Map/Panel Number 30081C0493	B5. Suffix D	B6. FIRM Index Date 1/16/2015	B7. FIRM Panel Effective/ Revised Date 1/16/2015	B8. Flood Zone(s) AE	B9. Base Flood Elevation(s) (Zone AO, use Base Flood Depth) 3525.5
B10. Indicate the source of the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data or base flood depth entered in Item B9: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FIS Profile <input type="checkbox"/> FIRM <input type="checkbox"/> Community Determined <input type="checkbox"/> Other/Source: _____					
B11. Indicate elevation datum used for BFE in Item B9: <input type="checkbox"/> NGVD 1929 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAVD 1988 <input type="checkbox"/> Other/Source: _____					
B12. Is the building located in a Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS) area or Otherwise Protected Area (OPA)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Designation Date: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> CBRS <input type="checkbox"/> OPA					

ELEVATION CERTIFICATE

OMB No. 1660-0008
Expiration Date: November 30, 2022

IMPORTANT: In these spaces, copy the corresponding information from Section A.		FOR INSURANCE COMPANY USE
Building Street Address (including Apt., Unit, Suite, and/or Bldg. No.) or P.O. Route and Box No. <u>1535 N 1ST ST</u>		Policy Number:
City <u>HAMILTON</u>	State <u>MT</u>	ZIP Code <u>59840</u>
		Company NAIC Number

SECTION C – BUILDING ELEVATION INFORMATION (SURVEY REQUIRED)

C1. Building elevations are based on: ☒ Construction Drawings* ☐ Building Under Construction* ☐ Finished Construction

*A new Elevation Certificate will be required when construction of the building is complete.

C2. Elevations – Zones A1–A30, AE, AH, A (with BFE), VE, V1–V30, V (with BFE), AR, AR/A, AR/AE, AR/A1–A30, AR/AH, AR/AO. Complete Items C2.a–h below according to the building diagram specified in Item A7. In Puerto Rico only, enter meters.

Benchmark Utilized: MSOL Vertical Datum: NAVD88

Indicate elevation datum used for the elevations in items a) through h) below.

☐ NGVD 1929 ☒ NAVD 1988 ☐ Other/Source: _____

Datum used for building elevations must be the same as that used for the BFE.

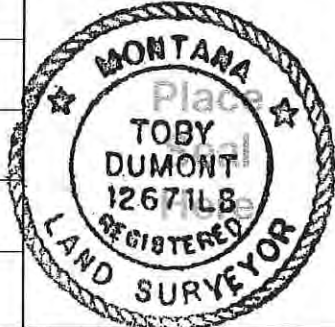
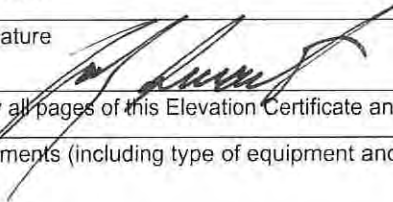
Check the measurement used.

- | | | | |
|---|---------------|--|---------------------------------|
| a) Top of bottom floor (including basement, crawlspace, or enclosure floor) | <u>3527.5</u> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> feet | <input type="checkbox"/> meters |
| b) Top of the next higher floor | <u>3539.5</u> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> feet | <input type="checkbox"/> meters |
| c) Bottom of the lowest horizontal structural member (V Zones only) | _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> feet | <input type="checkbox"/> meters |
| d) Attached garage (top of slab) | _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> feet | <input type="checkbox"/> meters |
| e) Lowest elevation of machinery or equipment servicing the building
(Describe type of equipment and location in Comments) | <u>3527.5</u> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> feet | <input type="checkbox"/> meters |
| f) Lowest adjacent (finished) grade next to building (LAG) | <u>3527.0</u> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> feet | <input type="checkbox"/> meters |
| g) Highest adjacent (finished) grade next to building (HAG) | <u>3527.5</u> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> feet | <input type="checkbox"/> meters |
| h) Lowest adjacent grade at lowest elevation of deck or stairs, including structural support | <u>3527.5</u> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> feet | <input type="checkbox"/> meters |

SECTION D – SURVEYOR, ENGINEER, OR ARCHITECT CERTIFICATION

This certification is to be signed and sealed by a land surveyor, engineer, or architect authorized by law to certify elevation information. I certify that the information on this Certificate represents my best efforts to interpret the data available. I understand that any false statement may be punishable by fine or imprisonment under 18 U.S. Code, Section 1001.

Were latitude and longitude in Section A provided by a licensed land surveyor? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Check here if attachments.

Certifier's Name <u>Toby Dumont</u>	License Number <u>12671S</u>	
Title <u>Professional Land Surveyor</u>		
Company Name <u>Professional Consultants Inc</u>		
Address <u>PO BOX 1750</u>		
City <u>Missoula</u>	State <u>Montana</u>	ZIP Code <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>59806</u>
Signature 	Date <u>07/01/2020</u>	Telephone <u>406-728-1880</u>
Ext.		

Copy all pages of this Elevation Certificate and all attachments for (1) community official, (2) insurance agent/company, and (3) building owner.

Comments (including type of equipment and location, per C2(e), if applicable)

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY - FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
COMMUNITY ACKNOWLEDGMENT FORM

O.M.B. NO. 1660-0015
Expires February 28, 2014

PAPERWORK BURDEN DISCLOSURE NOTICE

Public reporting burden for this data collection is estimated to average 1.38 hours per response. The burden estimate includes the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the needed data, and completing and submitting the form. This collection is required to obtain or retain benefits. You are not required to respond to this collection of information unless a valid OMB control number is displayed on this form. Send comments regarding the accuracy of the burden estimate and any suggestions for reducing this burden to: Information Collections Management, Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 1800 South Bell Street, Arlington, VA 20598-3005, Paperwork Reduction Project (1660-0015). NOTE: Do not send your completed form to this address.

This form must be completed for requests involving the existing or proposed placement of fill (complete Section A) **OR** to provide acknowledgment of this request to remove a property from the SFHA which was previously located within the regulatory floodway (complete Section B).

This form must be completed and signed by the official responsible for floodplain management in the community. **The six digit NFIP community number and the subject property address must appear in the spaces provided below. Incomplete submissions will result in processing delays.** Please refer to the MT-1 instructions for additional information about this form.

Community Number: 300061

Property Name or Address: 1535 N. 1ST ST.

A. REQUESTS INVOLVING THE PLACEMENT OF FILL

As the community official responsible for floodplain management, I hereby acknowledge that we have received and reviewed this Letter of Map Revision Based on Fill (LOMR-F) or Conditional LOMR-F request. Based upon the community's review, we find the completed or proposed project meets or is designed to meet all of the community floodplain management requirements, including the requirement that no fill be placed in the regulatory floodway, and that all necessary Federal, State, and local permits have been, or in the case of a Conditional LOMR-F, will be obtained. For Conditional LOMR-F requests, the applicant has or will document Endangered Species Act (ESA) compliance to FEMA prior to issuance of the Conditional LOMR-F determination. For LOMR-F requests, I acknowledge that compliance with Sections 9 and 10 of the ESA has been achieved independently of FEMA's process. Section 9 of the ESA prohibits anyone from "taking" or harming an endangered species. If an action might harm an endangered species, a permit is required from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service under Section 10 of the ESA. For actions authorized, funded, or being carried out by Federal or State agencies, documentation from the agency showing its compliance with Section 7(a)(2) of the ESA will be submitted. In addition, we have determined that the land and any existing or proposed structures to be removed from the SFHA are or will be reasonably safe from flooding as defined in 44CFR 65.2(c), and that we have available upon request by DHS-FEMA, all analyses and documentation used to make this determination. For LOMR-F requests, we understand that this request is being forwarded to DHS-FEMA for a possible map revision.

Community Comments:

Community Official's Name and Title: *(Please Print or Type)*

Telephone No.:

Community Name:

Community Official's Signature: *(required)*

Date:

B. PROPERTY LOCATED WITHIN THE REGULATORY FLOODWAY

As the community official responsible for floodplain management, I hereby acknowledge that we have received and reviewed this request for a LOMA. We understand that this request is being forwarded to DHS-FEMA to determine if this property has been inadvertently included in the regulatory floodway. We acknowledge that no fill on this property has been or will be placed within the designated regulatory floodway. We find that the completed or proposed project meets or is designed to meet all of the community floodplain management requirements.

Community Comments:

Community Official's Name and Title: *(Please Print or Type)*

Telephone No.:

Community Name:

Community Official's Signature *(required)*:

Date:

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY - FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
PROPERTY INFORMATION FORM

O.M.B. NO. 1660-0015
Expires February 28, 2014

PAPERWORK BURDEN DISCLOSURE NOTICE

Public reporting burden for this data collection is estimated to average 1.63 hours per response. The burden estimate includes the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the needed data, and completing and submitting the form. This collection is required to obtain or retain benefits. You are not required to respond to this collection of information unless a valid OMB control number is displayed on this form. Send comments regarding the accuracy of the burden estimate and any suggestions for reducing this burden to: Information Collections Management, Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 1800 South Bell Street, Arlington, VA 20598-3005, Paperwork Reduction Project (1660-0015). **NOTE: Do not send your completed form to this address.**

This form may be completed by the property owner, property owner's agent, licensed land surveyor, or registered professional engineer to support a request for a Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA), Conditional Letter of Map Amendment (CLOMA), Letter of Map Revision Based on Fill (LOMR-F), or Conditional Letter of Map Revision Based on Fill (CLOMR-F) for existing or proposed, single or multiple lots/structures. In order to process your request, all information on this form must be completed **in its entirety**, unless stated as optional. **Incomplete submissions will result in processing delays.** Please check the item below that describes your request:

<input type="checkbox"/> LOMA	A letter from DHS-FEMA stating that an existing structure or parcel of land that has not been elevated by fill (natural grade) would not be inundated by the base flood.
<input type="checkbox"/> CLOMA	A letter from DHS-FEMA stating that a proposed structure that is not to be elevated by fill (natural grade) would not be inundated by the base flood if built as proposed.
<input type="checkbox"/> LOMR-F	A letter from DHS-FEMA stating that an existing structure or parcel of land that has been elevated by fill would not be inundated by the base flood.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CLOMR-F	A letter from DHS-FEMA stating that a parcel of land or proposed structure that will be elevated by fill would not be inundated by the base flood if fill is placed on the parcel as proposed or the structure is built as proposed.

Fill is defined as material from any source (including the subject property) placed that raises the ground to or above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE). The common construction practice of removing unsuitable existing material (topsoil) and backfilling with select structural material is not considered the placement of fill if the practice does not alter the existing (natural grade) elevation, which is at or above the BFE. **Fill that is placed before the date of the first National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) map showing the area in a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) is considered natural grade.**

Has fill been placed on your property to raise ground that was previously below the BFE?

☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes, when was fill placed?

mm/dd/yyyy

Will fill be placed on your property to raise ground that is below the BFE?

☒ Yes* ☐ No

If yes, when will fill be placed?

10/20 - 5/2021
mm/dd/yyyy

* If yes, Endangered Species Act (ESA) compliance must be documented to FEMA prior to issuance of the CLOMR-F determination (please refer page 4 to the MT-1 instructions).

1. Street Address of the Property (if request is for multiple structures or units, please attach additional sheet referencing each address and enter street names below):

1535 N. 1ST ST. HAMILTON, MT

2. Legal description of Property (Lot, Block, Subdivision or abbreviated description from the Deed):

LOS # 1532 & 1539 AND DOCUMENT # 730033

3. Are you requesting that a flood zone determination be completed for (check one):

- ☒ Structures on the property? What are the dates of construction? 10/2020 - 5/2021 (MM/YYYY)
- ☐ A portion of land within the bounds of the property? (A certified metes and bounds description and map of the area to be removed, certified by a licensed land surveyor or registered professional engineer, are **required**. For the preferred format of metes and bounds descriptions, please refer to the MT-1 Form 1 Instructions.)
- ☐ The entire legally recorded property?

4. Is this request for a (check one):

- ☒ Single structure
- ☐ Single lot
- ☐ Multiple structures (How many structures are involved in your request? List the number: _____)
- ☐ Multiple lots (How many lots are involved in your request? List the number: _____)

In addition to this form (MT-1 Form 1), please complete the checklist below. ALL requests must include one copy of the following:

- ☒ Copy of the effective FIRM panel on which the structure and/or property location has been accurately plotted (property inadvertently located in the NFIP regulatory floodway will require Section B of MT-1 Form 3)
- ☒ Copy of the Subdivision Plat Map for the property (with recordation data and stamp of the Recorder's Office)
OR
- ☒ Copy of the Property Deed (with recordation data and stamp of the Recorder's Office), accompanied by a tax assessor's map or other certified map showing the surveyed location of the property relative to local streets and watercourses. The map should include at least one street intersection that is shown on the FIRM panel.
- ☒ Form 2 – Elevation Form. If the request is to remove the structure, and an Elevation Certificate has already been completed for this property, it may be submitted in lieu of Form 2. If the request is to remove the entire legally recorded property, or a portion thereof, the lowest lot elevation must be provided on Form 2.
- ☒ Please include a map scale and North arrow on all maps submitted.

For LOMR-Fs and CLOMR-Fs, the following must be submitted in addition to the items listed above:

- ☒ Form 3 – Community Acknowledgment Form

For CLOMR-Fs, the following must be submitted in addition to the items listed above:

- ☒ Documented ESA compliance, which may include a copy of an Incidental Take Permit, an Incidental Take Statement, a "not likely to adversely affect" determination from the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), or an official letter from NMFS or USFWS concurring that the project has "No Effect" on proposed or listed species or designated critical habitat. Please refer to the MT-1 instructions for additional information.

Please do not submit original documents. Please retain a copy of all submitted documents for your records.

DHS-FEMA encourages the submission of all required data in a digital format (e.g. scanned documents and images on Compact Disc [CD]). Digital submissions help to further DHS-FEMA's Digital Vision and also may facilitate the processing of your request.

Incomplete submissions will result in processing delays. For additional information regarding this form, including where to obtain the supporting documents listed above, please refer to the MT-1 Form Instructions located at http://www.fema.gov/plan/prevent/fhm/dl_mt-1.shtm.

Processing Fee (see instructions for appropriate mailing address; or visit http://www.fema.gov/fhm/frm_fees.shtm for the most current fee schedule)

Revised fee schedules are published periodically, but no more than once annually, as noted in the **Federal Register**. Please note: single/multiple lot(s)/structure(s) LOMAs are fee exempt. The current review and processing fees are listed below:

Check the fee that applies to your request:

- ☐ \$325 (single lot/structure LOMR-F following a CLOMR-F)
- ☐ \$425 (single lot/structure LOMR-F)
- ☒ \$500 (single lot/structure CLOMA or CLOMR-F)
- ☐ \$700 (multiple lot/structure LOMR-F following a CLOMR-F, or multiple lot/structure CLOMA)
- ☐ \$800 (multiple lot/structure LOMR-F or CLOMR-F)

Please submit the Payment Information Form for remittance of applicable fees. Please make your check or money order payable to:
National Flood Insurance Program.

All documents submitted in support of this request are correct to the best of my knowledge. I understand that any false statement may be punishable by fine or imprisonment under Title 18 of the United States Code, Section 1001.

Applicant's Name (required): **TOBY DUMONT**
Mailing Address (required): **PO Box 1750
MISSOULA, MT 59840**

Company (if applicable): **PROFESSIONAL CONSULTANTS INC**

Daytime Telephone No. (required): **406-728-1880**

E-Mail Address (optional): ☒ By checking here you may receive correspondence electronically at the email address provided:

Fax No. (optional):

Date (required)

tobyd@pcimontana.com

7/6/2020

Signature of Applicant (required)

APPENDIX 6

Phase I Environmental Site Assessment

APPENDIX 7

USACE Correspondence and Wetlands Report



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, OMAHA DISTRICT
HELENA REGULATORY OFFICE
10 WEST 15TH STREET, SUITE 2200
HELENA, MONTANA 59626

December 2, 2020

Regulatory Branch
Montana State Program
Corps No. **NWO-2020-01182-MTM**

Subject: Sapphire Community Health - Commercial Building and Parking Lot

Sapphire Community Health
ATTN: Janet Woodburn, C.E.O.
316 North 3rd Street
Hamilton, Montana 59840

Dear Ms. Woodburn:

We are responding to your request for a Department of the Army (DA) permit for the above-referenced project. Specifically, you are proposing construction of a 20,000 square foot community health clinic and associated parking lot. The project is located on or near Latitude 46.26742°, Longitude -114.15858°, near the Bitterroot River, within Section 24, Township 6 N, Range 21 W, Ravalli County, Montana.

This project has been reviewed in accordance with Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Under the authority of Section 404, DA permits are required for the discharge of fill material into waters of the U.S. Waters of the U.S. include the area below the ordinary high water mark of stream channels and lakes or ponds connected to the tributary system, and wetlands adjacent to these waters. Isolated waters and wetlands, as well as man-made channels, may be waters of the U.S. in certain circumstances, which must be determined on a case-by-case basis.

Based on the information you have provided, and on a site visit on July 28, 2020, we have determined that the 1.24 acres of wetlands present on your property are non-adjacent wetlands as described in exemption (b)(1) of the National Waters Protection Rule. Therefore, the proposed work does not require the authorization of a DA permit.

Although a Department of the Army permit will not be required for this activity, this does not eliminate the requirements that other applicable federal, state, tribal, and local permits are obtained, if needed. Please be advised that deviations from the original plans and specifications of this project could require additional authorization from this office.

Please refer to identification number NWO-2020-01182-MTM in any correspondence concerning this project. If you have any questions, please contact Nathan Green at the Missoula Regulatory Office, 1600 North Avenue West, Suite 105,

Missoula, Montana 59801, by email at *Nathan.J.Green@usace.army.mil*, or telephone at (406) 439-7265.

Sincerely,

Nathan Green
Senior Project Manager



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, OMAHA DISTRICT
HELENA REGULATORY OFFICE
10 WEST 15TH STREET, SUITE 2200
HELENA, MONTANA 59626

December 1, 2020

Regulatory Branch
Montana State Program
Corps No. **NWO-2020-01182-MTM**

Subject: Sapphire Community Health – Approved Jurisdictional Determination -
Bitterroot River

Sapphire Community Health
ATTN: Janet Woodburn, C.E.O.
316 North 3rd Street
Hamilton, Montana 59840

Dear Ms. Woodburn:

We are responding to your request for an approved jurisdictional determination regarding the above-referenced project. The approximately 5-acre project site is located near the Bitterroot River, within Section 24, Township 6 N, Range 21 W, Principal Meridian, Latitude 46.26742°, Longitude -114.15858°, Ravalli County, Montana.

Based on available information, an approved jurisdictional determination has been completed for the areas identified in your request and is enclosed for your information. We concur with the estimate of waters of the United States, as depicted on the enclosed map, dated October 2020, entitled "Wetlands and Other Waters of the US Delineation Report", prepared by Salix Environmental, LLC. Approximately 1.24 acres of emergent wetlands are present within the survey area. These waters are not regulated under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act or 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act, since they are non-adjacent wetlands.

Our basis for this determination is the application of the Corps' 1987 Wetland Delineation Manual (*and Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region*) and the positive indicators of wetland hydrology, hydric soils, and hydrophytic vegetation. The wetland is not a water of the United States and is not part of a tributary system to interstate waters (33 CFR 328.3(a)). This disclaimer of jurisdiction is only for Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act. Other Federal, State, and local laws may apply to your activities.

This letter contains an approved jurisdictional determination for your subject site. If you object to this determination, you may request an administrative appeal under

Corps regulations at 33 CFR Part 331. A Notification of Appeal Process (NAP) and Request for Appeal (RFA) form is enclosed. If you request to appeal this determination you must submit a completed RFA form to the Northwestern Division Office at the following address:

US Army Corps of Engineers
Northwestern Division
ATTN: Melinda Larsen
Regulatory Appeals Review Officer
1201 NE Lloyd Boulevard, Suite 400
Portland, Oregon 97232

In order for an RFA to be accepted by the Corps, the Corps must determine that it is complete, that it meets the criteria for appeal under 33 C.F.R. part 331.5, and that it has been received by the Division Office within **60 days** of the date of the NAP. Should you decide to submit an RFA form, it must be received at the above address by January 30, 2021. It is not necessary to submit an RFA form to the Division Office if you do not object to the determination in this letter.

This determination has been conducted to identify the limits of Corps of Engineers' Clean Water Act jurisdiction for the particular site identified in this request. This determination may not be valid for the wetland conservation provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985. If you or your tenant are U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) program participants, or anticipate participation in USDA programs, you should request a certified wetland determination from the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service prior to starting work.

This determination is valid for five (5) years from the date of this letter, unless new information warrants revision of the determination before the expiration date.

Please refer to identification number NWO-2020-01182-MTM in any correspondence concerning this project. If you have any questions, please contact Nathan Green at the Missoula Regulatory Office, 1600 North Avenue West, Suite 105, Missoula, Montana 59801, by email at Nathan.J.Green@usace.army.mil, or by telephone at (406) 439-7265.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Sage L. Joyce".

Sage L. Joyce
Montana Program Manager

Enclosures:
NAP/RFA

Delineation Map

Copies Furnished with Enclosures (via email):

Mr. Greg Howard, Salix Environmental, LLC (ghowardmt@gmail.com)

Mr. Zane Johnson, Professional Consultants, LLC (zanej@pcimontana.com)

WETLANDS AND OTHER WATERS OF THE US DELINEATION REPORT

**Sapphire Community Health
Hamilton, Montana - Ravalli County**



Prepared for:

Sapphire Community Health
316 N 3rd St,
Hamilton, MT 59840

Prepared by:

Salix Environmental, LLC.
810 Rollins
Missoula, MT 59801

June 2020

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Appendix B FIGURES
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Appendix D SOIL SURVEY FOR RAVALLI COUNTY, MONTANA

1.0 INTRODUCTION

On behalf of Professional Consultants Incorporated (PCI), Salix Environmental, LLC. (SE) has prepared this wetland delineation and mapping report for the proposed Sapphire Community Health site (project site) located in Hamilton, Ravalli County, Montana. This report presents a delineation and assessment of aquatic resources under the jurisdiction of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE), and waters of the state subject to the permitting authority of the Montana Department of Environmental Quality. Aquatic resources include all wetlands and/ or channels and bed / banks that convey waters of the US (WOUS). This report summarizes the delineation findings and lists the wetland characteristics including preliminary jurisdiction, area, classification, and vegetation types.

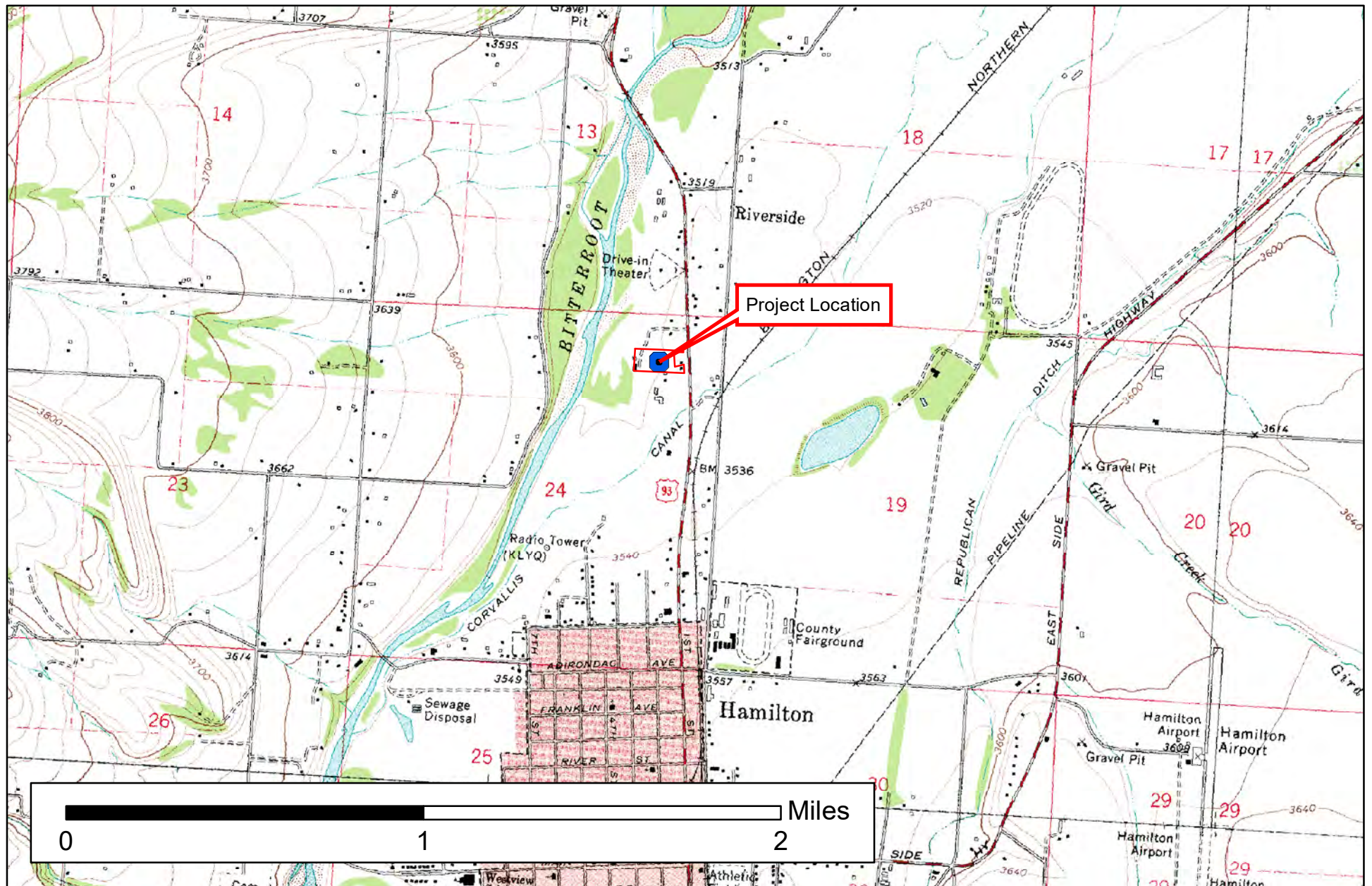
2.0 PROJECT LOCATION

The approximately 5-acre project site is located within the city-limits of Hamilton, Montana along US Route 93. The project site is located at the legal description of Section 24 of Township 6 North, Range 21 West (near latitude 46° 16' 2.821" N and longitude -114° 9' 32.753" W). The project can be located on the Hamilton North USGS Minute 7.5 Quadrangle.

The project site can be accessed from US 93 travelling south into Hamilton. The project site is located on the west side of the highway, approximately 0.75 miles past the city limits sign near the Bitterroot River bridge crossing. Refer to **Figure 1 – Project Vicinity Map** for the specific project location.

3.0 PROJECT SITE DESCRIPTION

The general project area occurs at the elevation ranging from 3,522 to 3,527 feet across the project site. The project site is relatively flat with minor elevation change across the site. The site encompasses several different parcels that included both residential homes / lawns and open undeveloped space consisting of upland and wetland areas. The project site is characterized by mostly level topography with several low-lying areas dominated by wetlands. The site is near the Bitterroot River and influenced by a high groundwater table during seasonal runoff.



Salix Environmental, LLC
810 Rollins
Missoula, MT 59801

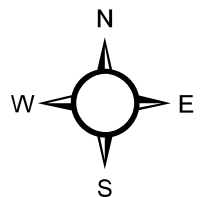
Figure 1

Sapphire Community Health
Project Vicinity Map

Date: May 27, 2020

Location: Hamilton, MT

USGS Quad: Hamilton North & South



4.0 METHODS

The methodology for this project included both a desktop analysis (off-site) and field survey (on-site) for special aquatic resources (wetlands and other Waters of the US). The project site was delineated and mapped using a combination of methods and resources. A preliminary jurisdictional determination was recorded for all wetlands and other WOUS within the project area.

4.1 Desktop Analysis

Prior to field surveys, the following resources were reviewed, and data acquired:

- National Wetland Inventory (NWI)
- Soil Survey for Ravalli County, (USDA-NRCS, 2020)
- Topography map for Hamilton North USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle (USGS); and
- Aerial photograph of the project site and surrounding area.

This data was prepared into GIS maps for use with field survey and site assessment.

4.2 Field Survey

Salix Environmental, LLC. conducted field work at the project site on April 29 and May 27, 2020. A wetland biologist investigated the existing wetlands and WOUS at the project site. The wetland and WOUS boundaries were captured using pink pin flags. The flags were placed along the upland / wetland boundary throughout the site. PCI surveyed the flag locations with a Total Station and processed the data to produce shapefiles of the wetland boundaries. The project boundary is illustrated on **Figure 2 – Wetland Delineation Map** and highlights all the wetland and WOUS boundaries. Wetlands and WOUS areas identified within the project area are described in **Section 5.0**.

4.3 Wetland and Other Waters of the US Delineation

Wetlands were delineated according to the *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region (Version 2.0)* (USACOE 2010) and 1987 *U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual* (Environmental Laboratory 1987). Wetland were classified based on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Classification System (Cowardin et al. 1979). Vegetation types based on the Cowardin system are presented on **Figure 3 – Wetland Vegetation Types**. Wetlands and other WOUS boundaries were delineated on the ground with pin flags and hand-drawn on field maps. Upland and wetland data points were established for the wetlands identified during the field visit. Wetland and upland plot data regarding vegetation, hydrology and soils were recorded onto the Wetland Determination Data Forms and is included in **Appendix A**. All wetlands areas and site conditions were photographed. Photo Documentation is included in **Appendix C**.

Vegetation

Vegetation at upland and wetland data sampling points was classified based on wetland indicator status. The indicator status of vegetation and nomenclature was derived from the *Montana State 2018, National Wetland Plant List* (USACOE 2018). Where over 50 percent of the dominant plant species had an indicator status of obligate (OBL), facultative wet (FACW), and/or facultative (FAC), vegetation cover qualified as hydrophytic. Where over 50 percent of the dominant plant species were classified as FAC, upland (UPL), and/or facultative upland (FACU), vegetation cover was considered as upland. Plants observed within each data plot were identified using *Manual of Montana Vascular Plants* (Lesica 2012).

Hydrology

Primary and secondary hydrologic indicators were assessed at each new wetland and upland data point; one primary indicator or two secondary indicators are required to qualify the area as containing wetland hydrology. There are in total 18 primary hydrology indicators, the following are a few of the most predominant indicators: surface water, saturation, high water table, water-stained leaves, drainage patterns, sulfidic odor (rotten eggs), water marks, and drift or sediment deposits. The secondary hydrology indicators included: drainage pattern, soil surface cracks, dry-season water table, FAC-Neutral, and geomorphic position.

Soils

Soil types within the project site were obtained from the *Web Soil Survey* (National Soil Information System [NASIS] 2020). There are over 20 hydric soil indicators on the Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region. They include soil indicators relating to matrix color changes in the profile, depletions of matrix colors, inclusions of oxidation-reduction (redox) concentrations, loam to sandy textures, or thick organic layers. Wetlands must meet the qualifications of at least one hydric soil indicator, or meet the definition of a hydric soil (a soil formed under conditions of saturation, flooding or ponding with long duration nor period enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions is hydric whether or not it exhibits indicators) (USACOE 2010; NRCS 2006; NRCS 2009).

Data on soil texture and color, presence of mottles and/or concretions, organic matter content, moisture content, and presence of oxidized root zones were recorded during the delineation. Using Munsell® color charts, the hue, value, and chroma of the soil matrix and mottle colors were determined immediately below the A horizon, or within the surface (10 inches).

4.4 Wetland Classification

All wetlands are classified into one or more of the wetland classifications used by the USFWS, such as palustrine emergent (PEM), palustrine scrub-shrub (woody) (PSS), palustrine forested (PFO), unconsolidated bed (UB, typically a soil or unconsolidated rock channel bed); rock bed (RB, generally comprised of solid rock); and, aquatic bed (AB, submerged or aquatic vegetation) (Cowardin et al. 1979). The emergent vegetation type consists of herbaceous species such as grasses, grass-like (sedges and rushes), and forbs. The scrub-shrub and forested vegetation types are typically dominated by a woody component of shrubs and trees. Aquatic bed is dominated by aquatic species.

5.0 RESULTS

Wetlands were identified within the project area and summarized per wetland characteristics including ID, Area (Ac. & Sq. ft.), Cowardin Classification, HGM Type, and Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination. A total of 2 wetland areas were identified in April 29th, 2020. Eight sampling points were completed including five wetland points and three upland points.

Wetland areas within the project area totaled 1.09 acres and 47,480 Sq. Ft. (**Figure 2**). Wetland Determination Data Forms are included in **Appendix A** for all sampling points. Wetlands at the project site are dominated by mostly woody and herbaceous species classified under the Cowardin System as emergent (PEM) and palustrine scrub-shrub (PSS) vegetation types. In addition, a smaller portion of the wetlands were classified as palustrine Forested (PFO) and aquatic bed (PAB) vegetation type.

Wetland areas are considered jurisdictional based on an adjacency to the Bitterroot River. The river during seasonal runoff has significant influence on the site as low-lying depressions fill with surface water from the high ground water table sourced by the Bitterroot River, a traditional navigable water.

5.1 VEGETATION

Vegetation at the project site consists of upland species along the higher topography that does not receive any hydrology. The low-lying lands that receive hydrology are dominated by wetland vegetation along the swales and within the depressions. Most of the site is dominated by woody species & herbaceous species throughout the wetlands.

The following table lists the dominant plant species observed during the delineation. Several species that are were formerly rated as upland have been given a new indicator rating of FAC during the latest revision of the indicator status list. In most instances, these species are considered marginal wetland species and typically persist in upland rather than wetland areas **Table 2** has several of the species that are considered by the delineator as upland species, instead of wetland. **Table 3** includes species that are known by the delineator to be found in or associated with wetland areas.

Table 2. Dominant Upland Species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Indicator	Life-form
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	FAC	Tree
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Common Snowberry	FACU	Shrub
<i>Rosa woodsii</i>	Woods' Rose	FACU	Shrub
<i>Bromus inermis</i>	Smooth Brome	UPL	Grass
<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	cheatgrass	UPL	Grass
<i>Festuca pratensis</i>	Meadow Fescue	NI UPL	Grass
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada Thistle	FAC	Forb
<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>	Tall Hedge-Mustard	FACU	Forb
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Great Mullein	FACU	Forb

Table 3. Dominant Wetland Species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Indicator	Life-form
<i>Salix alba</i>	White Willow	FACW	Tree
<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	Balsam Poplar	FAC	Tree
<i>Cornus alba</i>	Red Osier	FACW	Shrub
<i>Salix bebbiana</i>	Gray Willow	FACW	Shrub
<i>Salix drummondiana</i>	Drummond's Willow	FACW	Shrub
<i>Salix exigua</i>	Narrow-Leaf Willow	FACW	Shrub
<i>Carex nebrascensis</i>	Nebraska Sedge	OBL	Grass-like
<i>Carex utriculata</i>	Northwest Territory Sedge	OBL	Grass-like
<i>Juncus balticus</i>	Baltic Rush	FACW	Grass-like
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed Canary Grass	FACW	Grass
<i>Scirpus microcarpus</i>	Red-Tinge Bulrush	OBL	Grass-like
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	Fringed Willowherb	FACW	Forb
<i>Geum macrophyllum</i>	Large-Leaf Avens	FAC	Forb
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Broad-Leaf Cat-Tail	OBL	Forb

5.2 HYDROLOGY

Hydrology at the project site is influenced by a high groundwater table sourced from the nearby Bitterroot River. The low-lying areas within the project site fill with standing water during seasonal runoff as groundwater levels increase during high water. The groundwater table rises within the project site as water saturates and migrates through the underlying alluvium materials located within the Bitterroot River floodplain. In the past these low-lying areas were likely connected directly to the Bitterroot River as a remnant side channel. These areas have subsequently been cut off from any direct surface water connections due to upstream development, but still have a groundwater connection.

5.3 SOILS

The soil survey for the project site indicate that one soil map unit occurs within the area (NRCS 2020). These include the following map unit:

- **160A** - Riverrun, rarely flooded-Gash, occasionally flooded-Curlew, rarely flooded complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

The 160A map unit is a composition of three soil types including Riverrun, Gash and Curlew. The drainage classes in these soils consist of moderately well drained to very poorly drained. Landforms types include floodplains and abandoned channels within the flood plain. The parent material is mostly alluvium associated with the Bitterroot River floodplain and drainage way. Soil textures for these series includes mucky peat, silt loam, sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam and very gravelly sandy loam. The Curlew series is rated hydric and associated abandoned channels and consist of the low-lying wetland areas. Mucky soil was present in the areas with standing water or long-term saturation. Refer to **Appendix D** for soil survey report and descriptions of soil map units.

Hydric soil indicators included mostly depleted matrix. Redox activity was present including mottling. Most of the sampling pits had texture of loam and clay loam. Matrix colors were 10 YR 2/1, 3/1, 3/2, 4/1 and redox features were 10YR 4/6, 5/8, and 7/8. Refer to **Appendix A** for Wetland Determination Forms with details regarding soil indicators.

5.4 EXTENT and TYPE OF WETLANDS

This section describes the individual wetlands and waterway sites with the project area. The following tables summarizes the wetland characteristics for these areas.

Table 3. Summary of Wetland Characteristics.

ID	Cowardin	HGM	Jurisdiction	Area (Acres)	Area (Sq. Ft.)
W-1	PAB, PEM PSS, PFO	Depressional	Jurisdictional	1.06	46,173
W-2	PEM	Depressional	Jurisdictional	0.03	1,307
Total				1.09	47,480

Wetlands

Wetland W-1

Wetland W-1 consists of a large contiguous wetland and encompasses most the wetland areas within the project area. Wetland W-1 has two shallow depressions that run across the property in a south to north direction. The two wetlands are both connected to the larger contiguous wetlands located on the northern side of the parcel. Wetland W-1 is located within low-lying areas on the property that follow remnant / abandoned channels and lowlands within the Bitterroot River floodplain. The two linear shallow depressions form a boundary around a grassy meadow. The meadow is mostly dominated by herbaceous and grass species. Several pockets of emergent vegetation types are located along and within the meadow area. The meadow also has areas that have been converted to garden.

Wetland W-1 based on Cowardin System (Cowardin 1979) was classified as palustrine emergent, scrub-shrub and forested vegetation types. An additional Cowardin Type of aquatic bed is present and was mapped as areas of standing water within the low-lying areas. Based on HGM classification system (Smith 1995), Wetland W-1 was classified as depressional type. Wetland W-1 is considered jurisdictional based on adjacency to the Bitterroot River.

Wetland W-1 is dominated by hydrophytic vegetation mapped as several different vegetation types. The dominant tree species included White Willow and Balsam Poplar. Shrub species were extensive and included Gray Willow, Drummond's willow, Narrow-leaf Willow and Red Osier. Vegetation in the emergent type was dominated by Nebraska Sedge, Northwest Territory Sedge, Red-Tinge Bulrush, Baltic Rush and common cattail. Hydric soils indicators were present with a depleted matrix and redox features. Wetland hydrology was present with primary indicators including surface water inundation and saturated soils.

Wetland W-2

Wetland W-2 was mapped as a small pocket of emergent vegetation within the open grassy meadow. Wetland W-2 based on Cowardin System (Cowardin 1979) was classified as palustrine emergent vegetation type. Based on HGM classification system (Smith 1995), Wetland W-2 is classified as depressional. Wetland W-2 is considered jurisdictional based on adjacency to extensive wetlands complex of Wetland W-1.

Wetland W-2 is dominated by monoculture of hydrophytic vegetation including Reed Canary Grass. Hydric soils indicators were present with a depleted matrix and redox features. Wetland hydrology was present with primary indicator of saturated soils.

Waterways

The waterways or WOUS were assessed as part of the delineation. The project site contains no active waterways or WOUS. The several linear depressional areas may have been remnant or abandoned channels in the past. Currently no active surface water flow is present at the site. Hydrology is primarily sourced from high ground water table during seasonal runoff.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

A total of 1.09 acres and 47,480 Sq. Ft. of wetlands exist on the 5-acre project site. Wetland mapping identified four vegetation types including forested, scrub-shrub, emergent and aquatic bed. No waterways or WOUS were observed within the project area. Wetlands areas are considered likely jurisdictional due to adjacency to the Bitterroot River Floodplain and significant hydrologic input from the river during seasonal runoff.

7.0 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A
USACOE WETLAND DETERMINATION FORMS

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region

Project Site: Sapphire Community Health City/County: Hamilton/Ravalli Sampling Date: 4-29-2020
 Applicant/Owner: Sapphire Community Health State: MT Sampling Point: SP-1 (U)
 Investigator(s): G. Howard Section, Township, Range: T06 N, R21 W Sec 24
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Floodplain Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 1
 Subregion (LRR): E Lat: 46.267874 N Long: -114.158756 W Datum: NAD 83
 Soil Map Unit Name: 160A - Riverrun, rarely flooded-Gash, occasionally flooded-Curlew, rarely flooded complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ☒ No ☐ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐, significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ☒ No ☐
 Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐, naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Remarks: Sampling point considered within an upland area. Area located on bench above wetland area.		

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test Worksheet:	
1. <u>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>FAC</u>	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	<u>2</u> (A)
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata:	<u>4</u> (B)
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	<u>50</u> (A/B)
4. _____	_____	_____	_____		
50% = <u>30</u> , 20% = <u>12</u>	<u>60</u>	= Total Cover			
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft)				Prevalence Index worksheet:	
1. <u>Symphoricarpos albus</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>FACU</u>	Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	OBL species <u>0</u>	x1 = <u>0</u>
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	FACW species <u>0</u>	x2 = <u>0</u>
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	FAC species <u>120</u>	x3 = <u>360</u>
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	FACU species <u>5</u>	x4 = <u>20</u>
50% = <u>2.5</u> , 20% = <u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	= Total Cover		UPL species <u>40</u>	x5 = <u>200</u>
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5 ft)				Column Totals:	<u>165</u> (A) <u>580</u> (B)
1. <u>Poa pratensis</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>FAC</u>	Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>3.52</u>	
2. <u>Bromus inermis</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>UPL</u>	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:	
3. <u>Cirsium arvense</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>no</u>	<u>FAC</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 – Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation <input type="checkbox"/> 2 - Dominance Test is >50% <input type="checkbox"/> 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹ <input type="checkbox"/> 4 - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) <input type="checkbox"/> 5 - Wetland Non-Vascular Plants ¹ <input type="checkbox"/> Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____		
6. _____	_____	_____	_____		
7. _____	_____	_____	_____		
8. _____	_____	_____	_____		
9. _____	_____	_____	_____		
10. _____	_____	_____	_____		
11. _____	_____	_____	_____		
50% = <u>50</u> , 20% = <u>20</u>	<u>100</u>	= Total Cover			
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)				Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
1. _____	_____	_____	_____		
2. _____	_____	_____	_____		
50% = _____, 20% = _____	_____	= Total Cover			
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>1</u>					
Remarks: Vegetation considered upland. Dominated by mostly FAC, FACU & UPL rated species.					

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-1 (U)

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-12	10 YR 2/1	100	_____	_____	_____	_____	Loam	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

¹Type: C= Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)		Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils ³ :	
<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (TF2)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA 1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8)		

³Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present): Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	Hydric Soils Present? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Remarks: No hydric soil indicators present.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:	
Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)	Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1) <input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9) <input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2) (except MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3) <input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11) <input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) <input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) <input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3) <input type="checkbox"/> Algal Mat or Crust (B4) <input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) <input type="checkbox"/> Iron Deposits (B5) <input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) <input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6) <input type="checkbox"/> Stunted or Stresses Plants (D1) (LRR A) <input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks) <input type="checkbox"/> Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	<input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) <input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10) <input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2) <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) <input type="checkbox"/> Geomorphic Position (D2) <input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3) <input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5) <input type="checkbox"/> Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A) <input type="checkbox"/> Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)

Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks: No hydrology indicators present.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region

Project Site: Sapphire Community Health City/County: Hamilton/Ravalli Sampling Date: 4-29-2020
 Applicant/Owner: Sapphire Community Health State: MT Sampling Point: SP-2 (W)
 Investigator(s): G. Howard Section, Township, Range: T06 N, R21 W Sec 24
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Floodplain Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 1
 Subregion (LRR): E Lat: 46.267748 N Long: -114.158883 W Datum: NAD 83
 Soil Map Unit Name: 160A - Riverrun, rarely flooded-Gash, occasionally flooded-Curlew, rarely flooded complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ☒ No ☐ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐, significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ☒ No ☐
 Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐, naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
Remarks: Sampling point considered within an wetland area. Area consisting of scrub-shrub vegetation type.			

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test Worksheet:	
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	<u>2</u> (A)
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata:	<u>2</u> (B)
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	<u>100</u> (A/B)
4. _____	_____	_____	_____		
50% = _____, 20% = _____	_____	= Total Cover			
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft)				Prevalence Index worksheet:	
1. <u>Salix bebbiana</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>FACW</u>	Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
2. <u>Cornus alba</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>no</u>	<u>FACW</u>	OBL species <u>1</u>	x1 = <u>1</u>
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	FACW species <u>120</u>	x2 = <u>240</u>
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	FAC species <u>1</u>	x3 = <u>3</u>
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	FACU species <u>0</u>	x4 = <u>0</u>
50% = <u>35</u> , 20% = <u>14</u>	<u>70</u>	= Total Cover		UPL species <u>0</u>	x5 = <u>0</u>
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5 ft)				Column Totals:	<u>122</u> (A) <u>244</u> (B)
1. <u>Carex utriculata</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>FACW</u>	Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>2.00</u>	
2. <u>Cirsium arvense</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>no</u>	<u>FAC</u>	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:	
3. <u>Typha latifolia</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>no</u>	<u>OBL</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 – Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 - Dominance Test is >50% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹ <input type="checkbox"/> 4 - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) <input type="checkbox"/> 5 - Wetland Non-Vascular Plants ¹ <input type="checkbox"/> Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____		
6. _____	_____	_____	_____		
7. _____	_____	_____	_____		
8. _____	_____	_____	_____		
9. _____	_____	_____	_____		
10. _____	_____	_____	_____		
11. _____	_____	_____	_____		
50% = <u>26</u> , 20% = <u>10.4</u>	<u>52</u>	= Total Cover			
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)				Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
1. _____	_____	_____	_____		
2. _____	_____	_____	_____		
50% = _____, 20% = _____	_____	= Total Cover			
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>5</u>					
Remarks: Vegetation considered hydrophytic. Dominated by FACW rated shrub species.					

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-2 (W)

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-6	10 YR 2/1	100					Loam	
7-9	10 YR 3/1	90	10YR 7/8	10	D	M	Clay loam	
10-12+	10 YR 4/1	80	10 YR 5/8	20	D	M	Clay loam	

¹Type: C= Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)		Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils ³ :	
<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (TF2)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA 1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8)		

³Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present): Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	Hydric Soils Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Remarks: Hydric soil indicators present with mottles and depleted matrix.	

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:	
Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)	Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1) <input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9) <input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2) (except MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3) <input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11) <input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) <input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) <input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3) <input type="checkbox"/> Algal Mat or Crust (B4) <input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) <input type="checkbox"/> Iron Deposits (B5) <input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) <input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6) <input type="checkbox"/> Stunted or Stresses Plants (D1) (LRR A) <input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks) <input type="checkbox"/> Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	<input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) <input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10) <input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2) <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) <input type="checkbox"/> Geomorphic Position (D2) <input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3) <input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5) <input type="checkbox"/> Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A) <input type="checkbox"/> Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)
Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): <u>1</u> Water Table Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): <u>6</u> Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): <u>0</u>	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:	
Remarks: Hydrology indicators present with surface water and saturated soils.	

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region

Project Site: Sapphire Community Health City/County: Hamilton/Ravalli Sampling Date: 4-29-2020
 Applicant/Owner: Sapphire Community Health State: MT Sampling Point: SP-3 (W)
 Investigator(s): G. Howard Section, Township, Range: T06 N, R21 W Sec 24
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Floodplain Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 1
 Subregion (LRR): E Lat: 46.267678 N Long: -114.158952 W Datum: NAD 83
 Soil Map Unit Name: 160A - Riverrun, rarely flooded-Gash, occasionally flooded-Curlew, rarely flooded complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ☒ No ☐ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐, significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ☒ No ☐
 Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐, naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
Remarks: Sampling point considered within an wetland area. Area consisting of emergent vegetation type.			

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test Worksheet:	
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	<u>2</u> (A)
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata:	<u>2</u> (B)
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	<u>100</u> (A/B)
4. _____	_____	_____	_____		
50% = _____, 20% = _____	_____	= Total Cover			
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft)				Prevalence Index worksheet:	
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	OBL species <u>40</u>	x1 = <u>40</u>
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	FACW species <u>51</u>	x2 = <u>102</u>
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	FAC species <u>3</u>	x3 = <u>9</u>
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	FACU species <u>0</u>	x4 = <u>0</u>
50% = _____, 20% = _____	_____	= Total Cover		UPL species <u>0</u>	x5 = <u>0</u>
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5 ft)				Column Totals:	<u>94</u> (A) <u>151</u> (B)
1. <u>Carex utriculata</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>FACW</u>	Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>1.61</u>	
2. <u>Typha latifolia</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>OBL</u>		
3. <u>Cirsium arvense</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>no</u>	<u>FAC</u>		
4. <u>Epilobium ciliatum</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>no</u>	<u>FACW</u>		
5. <u>Geum macrophyllum</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>no</u>	<u>FAC</u>		
6. _____	_____	_____	_____		
7. _____	_____	_____	_____		
8. _____	_____	_____	_____		
9. _____	_____	_____	_____		
10. _____	_____	_____	_____		
11. _____	_____	_____	_____		
50% = <u>47</u> , 20% = <u>18.8</u>	<u>94</u>	= Total Cover			
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)					
1. _____	_____	_____	_____		
2. _____	_____	_____	_____		
50% = _____, 20% = _____	_____	= Total Cover			
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>5</u>					
Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 - Dominance Test is >50% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹ <input type="checkbox"/> 4 - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) <input type="checkbox"/> 5 - Wetland Non-Vascular Plants ¹ <input type="checkbox"/> Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain) ¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.					
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?				Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Remarks: Vegetation considered hydrophytic. Dominated by FACW and OBL rated species.					

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-3 (W)

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-12+	10 YR 2/1	100	_____	_____	_____	_____	Loam	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

¹Type: C= Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)		Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils ³ :	
<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (TF2)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA 1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8)		

³Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present): Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	Hydric Soils Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
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Remarks: Soil considered hydric. Profile consisting of dark colored loam.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:	
Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)	Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1) <input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9) <input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2) (except MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3) <input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11) <input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) <input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) <input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3) <input type="checkbox"/> Algal Mat or Crust (B4) <input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) <input type="checkbox"/> Iron Deposits (B5) <input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) <input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6) <input type="checkbox"/> Stunted or Stresses Plants (D1) (LRR A) <input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks) <input type="checkbox"/> Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	<input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) <input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10) <input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2) <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) <input type="checkbox"/> Geomorphic Position (D2) <input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3) <input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5) <input type="checkbox"/> Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A) <input type="checkbox"/> Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)

Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): <u>0</u>	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
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Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks: Hydrology indicators present with saturated soils.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region

Project Site: Sapphire Community Health City/County: Hamilton/Ravalli Sampling Date: 5-27-2020
 Applicant/Owner: Sapphire Community Health State: MT Sampling Point: SP-4 (W)
 Investigator(s): G. Howard Section, Township, Range: T06 N, R21 W Sec 24
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Floodplain Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 1
 Subregion (LRR): E Lat: 46.267507 N Long: -114.159096 W Datum: NAD 83
 Soil Map Unit Name: 160A - Riverrun, rarely flooded-Gash, occasionally flooded-Curlew, rarely flooded complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ☒ No ☐ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐, significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ☒ No ☐
 Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐, naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
Remarks: Sampling point considered within an wetland area. Area consisting of emergent vegetation type located on the edge of the open meadow area.			

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test Worksheet:	
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	<u>4</u> (A)
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata:	<u>4</u> (B)
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	<u>100</u> (A/B)
4. _____	_____	_____	_____		
50% = _____, 20% = _____	_____	= Total Cover			
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft)				Prevalence Index worksheet:	
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	OBL species <u>55</u>	x1 = <u>55</u>
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	FACW species <u>25</u>	x2 = <u>50</u>
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	FAC species <u>20</u>	x3 = <u>60</u>
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	FACU species <u>0</u>	x4 = <u>0</u>
50% = _____, 20% = _____	_____	= Total Cover		UPL species <u>0</u>	x5 = <u>0</u>
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5 ft)				Column Totals:	<u>100</u> (A) <u>165</u> (B)
1. <u>Scirpus microcarpus</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>OBL</u>	Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>1.65</u>	
2. <u>Carex nebrascensis</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>OBL</u>		
3. <u>Juncus balticus</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>FACW</u>		
4. <u>Poa pratensis</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>FAC</u>		
5. _____	_____	_____	_____		
6. _____	_____	_____	_____		
7. _____	_____	_____	_____		
8. _____	_____	_____	_____		
9. _____	_____	_____	_____		
10. _____	_____	_____	_____		
11. _____	_____	_____	_____		
50% = <u>50</u> , 20% = <u>20</u>	<u>100</u>	= Total Cover			
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:	
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 – Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 - Dominance Test is >50%	
50% = _____, 20% = _____	_____	= Total Cover		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹	
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>1</u>				<input type="checkbox"/> 4 - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)	
				<input type="checkbox"/> 5 - Wetland Non-Vascular Plants ¹	
				<input type="checkbox"/> Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)	
				¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.	
				Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	

Remarks: Vegetation considered hydrophytic. Area dominated by wetland grass & grass-like species.

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-4 (W)

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-8	10 YR 2/1	100					Loam	
9-12+	10 YR 3/1	90	10 YR 4/6	10	D	M	Clay	

¹Type: C= Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)		Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils ³ :
<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10)
<input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (TF2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA 1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)
<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8)	

³Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present): Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	Hydric Soils Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
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Remarks: Hydric soil indicators present with depleted matrix and mottles.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:	
Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)	Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1) <input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9) <input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2) (except MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3) <input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11) <input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) <input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) <input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3) <input type="checkbox"/> Algal Mat or Crust (B4) <input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) <input type="checkbox"/> Iron Deposits (B5) <input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) <input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6) <input type="checkbox"/> Stunted or Stresses Plants (D1) (LRR A) <input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks) <input type="checkbox"/> Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	<input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) <input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10) <input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2) <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) <input type="checkbox"/> Geomorphic Position (D2) <input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3) <input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5) <input type="checkbox"/> Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A) <input type="checkbox"/> Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)

Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): <u>0</u>	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
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Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks: Hydrology indicators present soils saturated to the ground surface.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region

Project Site: Sapphire Community Health

City/County: Hamilton/Ravalli

Sampling Date: 5-27-2020

Applicant/Owner: Sapphire Community Health

State: MT

Sampling Point: SP-5 (U)

Investigator(s): G. Howard

Section, Township, Range: T06 N, R21 W Sec 24

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Floodplain

Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave

Slope (%): 1

Subregion (LRR): E

Lat: 46.267387 N

Long: -114.159266 W

Datum: NAD 83

Soil Map Unit Name: 160A - Riverrun, rarely flooded-Gash, occasionally flooded-Curlew, rarely flooded complex.

NW1 classification:

0 to 2 percent slopes

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ☒ No ☐ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐, significantly disturbed?

Are “Normal Circumstances” present?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐, naturally problematic?

(If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Remarks: Sampling point considered within an upland area. Area consisting of open meadow dominated by upland grasses.									

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants

2021-2022 - 500 Common Names of Plants			
Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>30 ft</u>)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. _____	_____	_____	_____
2. _____	_____	_____	_____
3. _____	_____	_____	_____
4. _____	_____	_____	_____
50% = _____, 20% = _____	_____	= Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>15 ft</u>)			
1. _____	_____	_____	_____
2. _____	_____	_____	_____
3. _____	_____	_____	_____
4. _____	_____	_____	_____
5. _____	_____	_____	_____
50% = _____, 20% = _____	_____	= Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>5 ft</u>)			
1. <u>Festuca pratensis</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>NL (UPL)</u>
2. <u>Bromus inermis</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>no</u>	<u>UPL</u>
3. <u>Poa pratensis</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>no</u>	<u>FAC</u>
4. <u>Carex nebrascensis</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>no</u>	<u>OBL</u>
5. _____	_____	_____	_____
6. _____	_____	_____	_____
7. _____	_____	_____	_____
8. _____	_____	_____	_____
9. _____	_____	_____	_____
10. _____	_____	_____	_____
11. _____	_____	_____	_____
50% = <u>50.5</u> , 20% = <u>20.2</u>	<u>101</u>	= Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. _____	_____	_____	_____
2. _____	_____	_____	_____
50% = _____, 20% = _____	_____	= Total Cover	
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum 1			
Dominance Test Worksheet:			
Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:		<u>0</u>	(A)
Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata:		<u>1</u>	(B)
Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:		<u>0</u>	(A/B)
Prevalence Index worksheet:			
<u>Total % Cover of:</u>		<u>Multiply by:</u>	
OBL species	<u>1</u>	x1 =	<u>1</u>
FACW species	<u>0</u>	x2 =	<u>0</u>
FAC species	<u>10</u>	x3 =	<u>30</u>
FACU species	<u>0</u>	x4 =	<u>0</u>
UPL species	<u>90</u>	x5 =	<u>450</u>
Column Totals:	<u>101 (A)</u>		<u>481 (B)</u>
Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>4.76</u>			
Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 – Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation			
<input type="checkbox"/> 2 - Dominance Test is >50%			
<input type="checkbox"/> 3 - Prevalence Index is $\leq 3.0^1$			
<input type="checkbox"/> 4 - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)			
<input type="checkbox"/> 5 - Wetland Non-Vascular Plants ¹			
<input type="checkbox"/> Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)			
¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.			
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?			
Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Remarks: Vegetation considered upland. Dominated by upland grasses.

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-5 (U)

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-8	10 YR 2/1	100					Loam	
9-12+	10 YR 3/2	90	10 YR 4/6	10	D	M	Clay	
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

¹Type: C= Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)		Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils ³ :	
<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (TF2)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA 1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8)		

³Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present): Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	Hydric Soils Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
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Remarks: Hydric soil indicators present with depleted matrix and mottles.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:	
Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)	Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1) <input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9) <input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2) (except MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3) <input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11) <input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) <input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) <input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3) <input type="checkbox"/> Algal Mat or Crust (B4) <input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) <input type="checkbox"/> Iron Deposits (B5) <input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) <input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6) <input type="checkbox"/> Stunted or Stresses Plants (D1) (LRR A) <input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks) <input type="checkbox"/> Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	<input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) <input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10) <input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2) <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) <input type="checkbox"/> Geomorphic Position (D2) <input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3) <input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5) <input type="checkbox"/> Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A) <input type="checkbox"/> Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)

Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks: No hydrology indicators present.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region

Project Site: Sapphire Community Health City/County: Hamilton/Ravalli Sampling Date: 5-27-2020
 Applicant/Owner: Sapphire Community Health State: MT Sampling Point: SP-6 (W)
 Investigator(s): G. Howard Section, Township, Range: T06 N, R21 W Sec 24
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Floodplain Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 1
 Subregion (LRR): E Lat: 46.267299 N Long: -114.159520 W Datum: NAD 83
 Soil Map Unit Name: 160A - Riverrun, rarely flooded-Gash, occasionally flooded-Curlew, rarely flooded complex NWI classification: 0 to 2 percent slopes

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ☒ No ☐ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐, significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ☒ No ☐
 Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐, naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
Remarks: Sampling point considered within an wetland area. Area dominated by a mono-culture of Reed Canary Grass.			

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test Worksheet:	
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	1 (A)
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata:	1 (B)
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	100 (A/B)
4. _____	_____	_____	_____		
50% = _____, 20% = _____	_____	= Total Cover			
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft)				Prevalence Index worksheet:	
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	OBL species 0	x1 = 0
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	FACW species 100	x2 = 200
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	FAC species 0	x3 = 0
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	FACU species 0	x4 = 0
50% = _____, 20% = _____	_____	= Total Cover		UPL species 0	x5 = 0
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5 ft)				Column Totals:	100 (A) 200 (B)
1. <u>Phalaris arundinacea</u>	100	yes	FACW	Prevalence Index = B/A = 2	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 – Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 - Dominance Test is >50%	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹	
6. _____	_____	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> 4 - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)	
7. _____	_____	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> 5 - Wetland Non-Vascular Plants ¹	
8. _____	_____	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)	
9. _____	_____	_____	_____	¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.	
10. _____	_____	_____	_____		
11. _____	_____	_____	_____		
50% = 50, 20% = 20	100	= Total Cover			
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)				Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
1. _____	_____	_____	_____		
2. _____	_____	_____	_____		
50% = _____, 20% = _____	_____	= Total Cover			
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum 1					
Remarks: Vegetation considered hydrophytic. Dominated by wet grass species Reed Canary Grass.					

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-6 (W)

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-10	10 YR 2/1	100					Loam	
11+	10 YR 3/2	80	10 YR 4/6	20	D	M	Clay	

¹Type: C= Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)		Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils ³ :	
<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (TF2)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA 1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8)		

³Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present): Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	Hydric Soils Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
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Remarks: Hydric soil indicators present with depleted matrix and mottles.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:	
Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)	Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1) <input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2) (except MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3) <input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11) <input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) <input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) <input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3) <input type="checkbox"/> Algal Mat or Crust (B4) <input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) <input type="checkbox"/> Iron Deposits (B5) <input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) <input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6) <input type="checkbox"/> Stunted or Stresses Plants (D1) (LRR A) <input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks) <input type="checkbox"/> Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	<input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) <input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10) <input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2) <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) <input type="checkbox"/> Geomorphic Position (D2) <input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3) <input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5) <input type="checkbox"/> Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A) <input type="checkbox"/> Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)

Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): <u>10</u> Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): <u>0</u>	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
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Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks: Hydrology indicators present with free water in the pit and soils saturated to the ground surface.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region

Project Site: Sapphire Community Health City/County: Hamilton/Ravalli Sampling Date: 5-27-2020
 Applicant/Owner: Sapphire Community Health State: MT Sampling Point: SP-7 (U)
 Investigator(s): G. Howard Section, Township, Range: T06 N, R21 W Sec 24
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Floodplain Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 1
 Subregion (LRR): E Lat: 46.267214 N Long: -114.159629 W Datum: NAD 83
 Soil Map Unit Name: 160A - Riverrun, rarely flooded-Gash, occasionally flooded-Curlew, rarely flooded complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ☒ No ☐ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐, significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ☒ No ☐
 Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐, naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Remarks: Sampling point considered within an upland area. Area consisting of dry meadow near garden area.		

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test Worksheet:
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>2</u> (B)
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>50</u> (A/B)
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
50% = _____, 20% = _____	_____	= Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft)				Prevalence Index worksheet:
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	OBL species <u>0</u> x1 = <u>0</u>
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	FACW species <u>0</u> x2 = <u>0</u>
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	FAC species <u>50</u> x3 = <u>150</u>
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	FACU species <u>1</u> x4 = <u>4</u>
50% = _____, 20% = _____	_____	= Total Cover		UPL species <u>50</u> x5 = <u>250</u>
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5 ft)				Column Totals: <u>101</u> (A) <u>404</u> (B)
1. <u>Festuca pratensis</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>NL (UPL)</u>	Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>4.00</u>
2. <u>Poa pratensis</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>FAC</u>	
3. <u>Achillea millefolium</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>no</u>	<u>FACU</u>	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation <input type="checkbox"/> 2 - Dominance Test is >50% <input type="checkbox"/> 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹ <input type="checkbox"/> 4 - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) <input type="checkbox"/> 5 - Wetland Non-Vascular Plants ¹ <input type="checkbox"/> Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain) ¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	
6. _____	_____	_____	_____	
7. _____	_____	_____	_____	
8. _____	_____	_____	_____	
9. _____	_____	_____	_____	
10. _____	_____	_____	_____	
11. _____	_____	_____	_____	
50% = <u>50.5</u> , 20% = <u>20.2</u>	<u>101</u>	= Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)				
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
50% = _____, 20% = _____	_____	= Total Cover		
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>1</u>				
Remarks: Vegetation considered upland. Dominated by mostly FACU rated species.				

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-7 (U)

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-10+	10 YR 2/2	100					Loam	
11-12+	10YR 4/1	95	10 YR 4/6	5	CS	M	Sandy	

¹Type: C= Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)		Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils ³ :	
<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (TF2)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA 1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8)		

³Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present): Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	Hydric Soils Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Remarks: Hydric soil indicators present with depleted matrix.	

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:	
Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)	Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1) <input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9) <input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2) (except MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3) <input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11) <input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) <input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) <input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3) <input type="checkbox"/> Algal Mat or Crust (B4) <input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) <input type="checkbox"/> Iron Deposits (B5) <input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) <input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6) <input type="checkbox"/> Stunted or Stresses Plants (D1) (LRR A) <input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks) <input type="checkbox"/> Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	<input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) <input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10) <input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2) <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) <input type="checkbox"/> Geomorphic Position (D2) <input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3) <input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5) <input type="checkbox"/> Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A) <input type="checkbox"/> Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)
Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:	
Remarks: No hydrology indicators present.	

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region

Project Site: Sapphire Community Health City/County: Hamilton/Ravalli Sampling Date: 5-27-2020
 Applicant/Owner: Sapphire Community Health State: MT Sampling Point: SP-8 (W)
 Investigator(s): G. Howard Section, Township, Range: T06 N, R21 W Sec 24
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Floodplain Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 1
 Subregion (LRR): E Lat: 46.267064 N Long: -114.103168 W Datum: NAD 83
 Soil Map Unit Name: 160A - Riverrun, rarely flooded-Gash, occasionally flooded-Curlew, rarely flooded complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ☒ No ☐ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐, significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ☒ No ☐
 Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐, naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
Remarks: Sampling point considered within a wetland area. Area consisting of a shallow depression with standing water and aquatic bed. Area dominated by a fringe of forested vegetation type along the depression.			

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants

Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>30 ft</u>)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test Worksheet:	
1. <u>Salix alba</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>FACW</u>		Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>2</u> (A)
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>3</u> (B)	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>66</u> (A/B)	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____		
50% = <u>40</u> , 20% = <u>16</u>	<u>80</u>	= Total Cover			
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>15 ft</u>)					
1. <u>Rosa woodsii</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>FACU</u>	Prevalence Index worksheet:	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____		
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	Total % Cover of:	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	OBL species <u>60</u> x1 = <u>60</u>	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	FACW species <u>80</u> x2 = <u>160</u>	
50% = <u>12.5</u> , 20% = <u>5</u>	<u>25</u>	= Total Cover		FAC species <u>0</u> x3 = <u>0</u>	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>5 ft</u>)					
1. <u>Lemna minor</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>OBL</u>	FACU species <u>25</u> x4 = <u>100</u>	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	UPL species <u>0</u> x5 = <u>0</u>	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	Column Totals: <u>165</u> (A) <u>320</u> (B)	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>1.93</u>	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 - Dominance Test is >50% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹ <input type="checkbox"/> 4 - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) <input type="checkbox"/> 5 - Wetland Non-Vascular Plants ¹ <input type="checkbox"/> Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain) ¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.	
6. _____	_____	_____	_____		
7. _____	_____	_____	_____		
8. _____	_____	_____	_____		
9. _____	_____	_____	_____		
10. _____	_____	_____	_____		
11. _____	_____	_____	_____		
50% = <u>30</u> , 20% = <u>12</u>	<u>60</u>	= Total Cover			
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)					
1. _____	_____	_____	_____		
2. _____	_____	_____	_____		
50% = _____, 20% = _____	_____	= Total Cover			
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>40</u>					

Remarks: Vegetation considered hydrophytic. Area dominated by FACW rated tree species and OBL rated aquatic species.

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-8 (W)

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-12	10 YR 2/1	100	_____	_____	_____	_____	Loam	Mucky soils
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

¹Type: C= Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)		Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils ³ :	
<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (TF2)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA 1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8)		

³Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present): Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	Hydric Soils Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
--	--

Remarks: Hydric soil indicators present with loam / mucky mineral soil profile.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:	
Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)	Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1) <input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9) <input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2) (except MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3) <input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11) <input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) <input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) <input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3) <input type="checkbox"/> Algal Mat or Crust (B4) <input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) <input type="checkbox"/> Iron Deposits (B5) <input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) <input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6) <input type="checkbox"/> Stunted or Stresses Plants (D1) (LRR A) <input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks) <input type="checkbox"/> Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	<input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) <input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10) <input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2) <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) <input type="checkbox"/> Geomorphic Position (D2) <input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3) <input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5) <input type="checkbox"/> Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A) <input type="checkbox"/> Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)

Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): <u>6</u> Water Table Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): <u>0</u> Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): <u>0</u>	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
---	---

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks: Hydrology indicators present with surface water and saturated soils.

APPENDIX B

FIGURES

Legend

-  Project Area (5 Ac.)
-  Wetland Area (1.09 Ac.)
-  Sampling Points (SP)



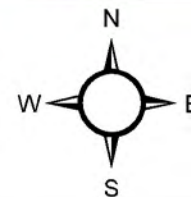
Salix Environmental, LLC
810 Rollins
Missoula, MT 59801

Figure 2
Sapphire Community Health
Wetland Delineation Map

Date: May 27, 2020

Location: Hamilton, MT

0 45 90 180
Feet

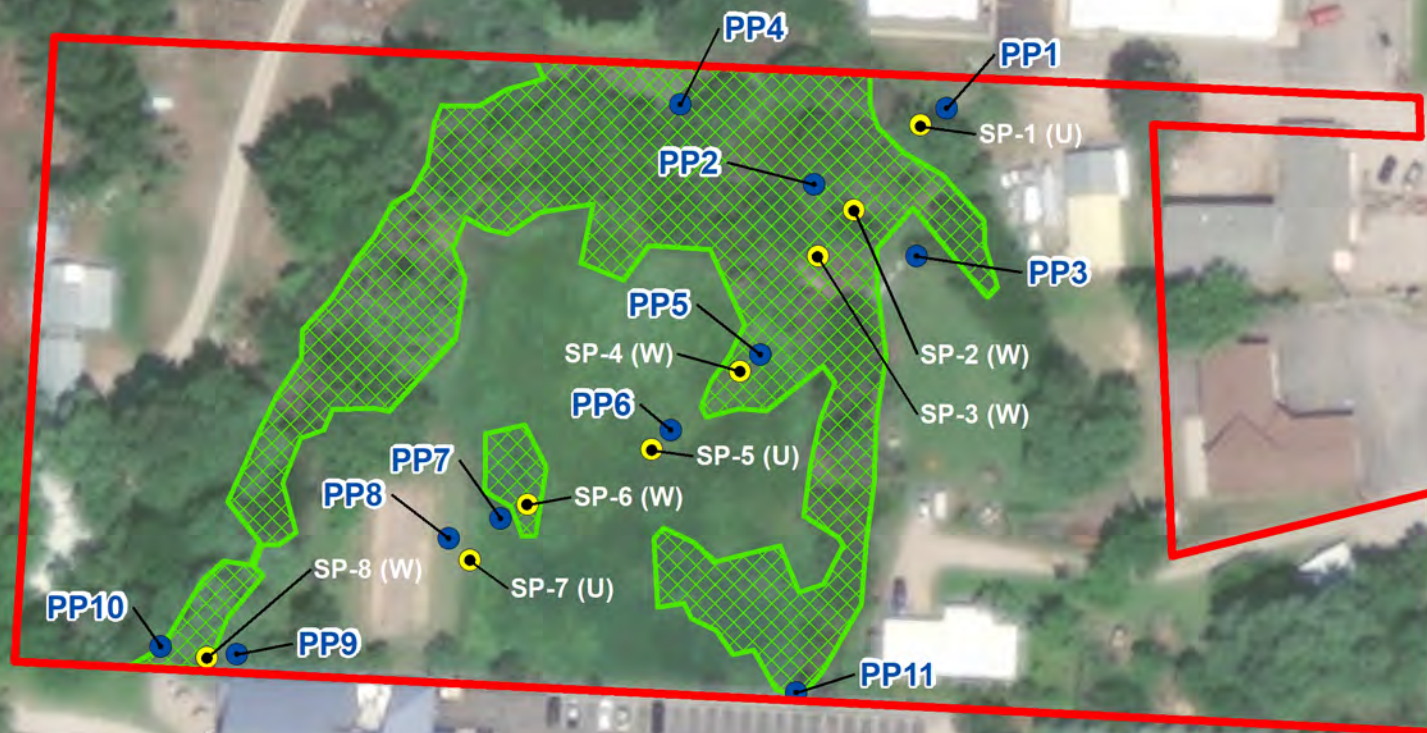




Salix Environmental, LLC 810 Rollins Missoula, MT 59801	Figure 3 Sapphire Community Health Wetland Vegetation Types	Date: May 27, 2020	
		Location: Hamilton, MT	
		0 50 100 200 Feet	

Legend

- Project Area (xx Ac.)
- Wetland Area (1.34 Ac.)
- Sampling Points (SP)
- Photo Points



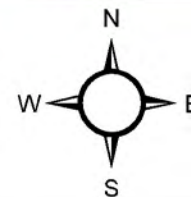
Salix Environmental, LLC
810 Rollins
Missoula, MT 59801

Figure 4
Sapphire Community Health
Photo Points

Date: May 27, 2020

Location: Hamilton, MT

0 45 90 180
Feet



APPENDIX C
PHOTO DOCUMENTATION



PP1. View looking southwest at upland Sampling Point SP-1 (U) and across adjacent wetland area. Wetland area dominated by emergent and scrub-shrub vegetation types.



PP1. View looking southwest at upland Sampling Point SP-1 (U).



PP1. Sampling Point SP-1 (U) soil pit.



PP2. View looking north across wetland area dominated by scrub-shrub and emergent vegetation types.



PP2. View looking at Sampling Point SP-2 (W) located within scrub-shrub vegetation type.



PP2. View looking at Sampling Point SP-2 (W) soil pit.



PP2. View looking south at Sampling Point SP-3 (W) located within an emergent vegetation type.



PP2. View looking at Sampling Point SP-3 (W) soil profile.



PP3. View looking north along wetland / upland boundary near Sampling Points SP-2 (W) and SP-3 (W).



PP3. View looking south along the edge of the wetland on the right side of photo. Middle and left sides of the photo area dominated by upland. Residential home in the far distance.



PP4. View looking northeast along the northern project boundary. Wetland area dominated by emergent and scrub-shrub and vegetation types.



PP5. View looking southwest across open meadow dominated by wetlands around the fringe and upland in the center. Several pockets of wetland emergent vegetation type encroach into the meadow.



PP5. View looking southwest at Sampling Point SP-4 (W) located in wetland area dominated by emergent vegetation type.



PP5. View looking at Sampling Point SP-4 (W) soil pit.



PP6. View looking southwest at Sampling Point SP-5 (U) within upland area. Vegetation dominated by upland grasses.



PP6. View looking southwest at Sampling Point SP-5 (U) soil pit.



PP7. View looking northeast at Sampling Point SP-6 (W) located with a pocket of wetland area dominated by Reed Canary Grass.



PP7. View looking northeast at Sampling Point SP-6 (W) soil pit.



PP7. View looking north across meadow. Small area of wetlands in the foreground, upland grasses in the middle and dominate scrub-shrub in the background.



PP8. View looking northwest at Sampling Point SP-7 (U) located within an upland area. Vegetation dominated by upland grasses.



PP8. View looking northwest at Sampling Point SP-7 (U) soil pit.



PP8. View looking southwest across upland areas of the meadow and garden area. Wetland areas in the background dominated by forested and scrub-shrub vegetation types.



PP8. View looking north across the meadow with uplands in the foreground and wetland in the background and to east. Wetland consist of forested, scrub-shrub and emergent vegetation types.



PP8. View looking east across the meadow with upland areas in the foreground and wetland in background. Scrub-shrub and emergent vegetation types dominate on the east side of the meadow.



PP9. View looking at Sampling Point SP-8 (W). Wetland area consists of shallow depression with surface water and has wetland vegetation growing along the fringe.



PP10. View looking east across the wetland. Sampling Point SP-8 (W) located on the far side of the depression. Area dominated by forested, emergent and aquatic bed vegetation types.



PP11. View looking north across the meadow from the southern boundary. Wetlands located along the east side of the meadow with fringe of emergent vegetation encroaching into the meadow.

APPENDIX D
SOIL SURVEY REPORT



United States
Department of
Agriculture

NRCS

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

A product of the National
Cooperative Soil Survey,
a joint effort of the United
States Department of
Agriculture and other
Federal agencies, State
agencies including the
Agricultural Experiment
Stations, and local
participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for **Bitterroot Valley Area, Montana**

Sapphire Community Health



May 29, 2020

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

Custom Soil Resource Report

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map



Custom Soil Resource Report

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils


 Soil Map Unit Polygons


 Soil Map Unit Lines


 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

 Blowout

 Borrow Pit


 Clay Spot

 Closed Depression

 Gravel Pit

 Gravelly Spot

 Landfill

 Lava Flow

 Marsh or swamp

 Mine or Quarry

 Miscellaneous Water

 Perennial Water

 Rock Outcrop


 Saline Spot

 Sandy Spot

 Severely Eroded Spot


 Sinkhole


 Slide or Slip

 Sodic Spot


 Spoil Area

 Stony Spot

 Very Stony Spot

 Wet Spot

 Other

 Special Line Features

Water Features

 Streams and Canals


Transportation

 Rails

 Interstate Highways

 US Routes

 Major Roads

 Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:12,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Bitterroot Valley Area, Montana
Survey Area Data: Version 17, Sep 16, 2019

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Aug 30, 2012—Nov 10, 2016

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
10A	Riverwash-Water-Riverrun, frequently flooded complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	3.0	6.8%
147A	Bandy, occasionally flooded-Curlew, rarely flooded-Water complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	0.0	0.0%
150A	Riverrun complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	0.0	0.0%
153A	Gash, occasionally flooded-Riverrun, rarely flooded complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1.0	2.2%
160A	Riverrun, rarely flooded-Gash, occasionally flooded-Curlew, rarely flooded complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	40.8	91.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		44.8	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a

given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Bitterroot Valley Area, Montana

10A—Riverwash-Water-Riverrun, frequently flooded complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: tfbb
Elevation: 3,170 to 4,640 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 14 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 45 degrees F
Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Riverwash: 40 percent
Water: 30 percent
Riverrun and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Riverwash

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Microfeatures of landform position: Bars
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium

Properties and qualities

Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Description of Water

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

Description of Riverrun

Setting

Landform: Flood-plain steps
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: very gravelly loamy sand
C - 4 to 60 inches: extremely gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 43 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 0.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 7w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Subirrigated (Sb) LRU 44A-Y (R044AY150MT), Bottomland (R044AP801MT)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Canarway

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Abandoned channels on flood plains
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Riparian Meadow (RM) LRU 44A-Y (R044AY080MT)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

147A—Bandy, occasionally flooded-Curlew, rarely flooded-Water complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: p89z
Elevation: 3,180 to 4,050 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 14 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 45 degrees F
Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Bandy and similar soils: 45 percent
Curlew and similar soils: 35 percent
Water: 15 percent
Minor components: 5 percent

Custom Soil Resource Report

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Bandy

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 3 inches: mucky peat
A - 3 to 10 inches: loam
Bw1 - 10 to 15 inches: sandy loam
Bw2 - 15 to 18 inches: gravelly sandy loam
C - 18 to 60 inches: extremely gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 2 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: Riparian Meadow (RM) LRU 44A-Y (R044AY080MT), Bottomland (R044AP801MT)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Curlew

Setting

Landform: Abandoned channels on flood plains
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 3 inches: mucky peat
A - 3 to 15 inches: silt loam
C1 - 15 to 29 inches: gravelly sandy loam
C2 - 29 to 60 inches: very gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Custom Soil Resource Report

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: Rare

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 5w

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Ecological site: Riparian Meadow (RM) LRU 44A-Y (R044AY080MT), Bottomland (R044AP801MT)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Blossberg

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Inset fans, stream terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Meadow (M) LRU 44A-Y (R044AY082MT)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

150A—Riverrun complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 59zt

Elevation: 3,170 to 4,200 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 14 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 45 degrees F

Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Riverrun and similar soils: 65 percent

Riverrun, very gravelly loamy sand, and similar soils: 20 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Riverrun

Setting

Landform: Flood-plain steps

Down-slope shape: Linear

Custom Soil Resource Report

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam

C1 - 6 to 16 inches: gravelly loamy sand

C2 - 16 to 60 inches: very gravelly loamy coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 24 to 43 inches

Frequency of flooding: Rare

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 3 percent

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: Subirrigated (Sb) LRU 44A-Y (R044AY150MT), Bottomland (R044AP801MT)

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Riverrun, Very Gravelly Loamy Sand

Setting

Landform: Flood-plain steps

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: very gravelly loamy sand

C - 4 to 60 inches: extremely gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 24 to 43 inches

Frequency of flooding: Rare

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 0.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 7s

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Custom Soil Resource Report

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: Bottomland (R044AP801MT), Subirrigated (Sb) LRU 44A-Y (R044AY150MT)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Gash

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Drainageways

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Ecological site: Loamy (Lo) LRU 44A-A (R044AA032MT)

Hydric soil rating: No

Canarway

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flood plains

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Riparian Meadow (RM) LRU 44A-Y (R044AY080MT)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

153A—Gash, occasionally flooded-Riverrun, rarely flooded complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 59zq

Elevation: 3,200 to 4,460 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 14 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 45 degrees F

Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Gash and similar soils: 60 percent

Riverrun and similar soils: 25 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Gash

Setting

Landform: Drainageways

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Alluvium

Custom Soil Resource Report

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam
C1 - 6 to 26 inches: sandy loam
C2 - 26 to 60 inches: very gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 42 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Loamy (Lo) LRU 44A-A (R044AA032MT), Bottomland (R044AP801MT)
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Riverrun

Setting

Landform: Flood-plain steps
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: sandy loam
C1 - 6 to 16 inches: gravelly loamy sand
C2 - 16 to 60 inches: very gravelly loamy coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 43 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 3 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Subirrigated (Sb) LRU 44A-Y (R044AY150MT), Bottomland (R044AP801MT)

Custom Soil Resource Report

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Fredburr

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Flood-plain steps

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Subirrigated (Sb) LRU 44A-Y (R044AY150MT)

Hydric soil rating: No

Canarway

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flood plains

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Riparian Meadow (RM) LRU 44A-Y (R044AY080MT)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

160A—Riverrun, rarely flooded-Gash, occasionally flooded-Curlew, rarely flooded complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 5b09

Elevation: 3,180 to 4,530 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 14 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 45 degrees F

Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Riverrun and similar soils: 40 percent

Gash and similar soils: 35 percent

Curlew and similar soils: 25 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Riverrun

Setting

Landform: Flood-plain steps

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: gravelly sandy loam

C1 - 6 to 16 inches: gravelly loamy sand

Custom Soil Resource Report

C2 - 16 to 60 inches: very gravelly loamy coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 24 to 43 inches

Frequency of flooding: Rare

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 3 percent

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: Subirrigated (Sb) LRU 44A-Y (R044AY150MT), Bottomland (R044AP801MT)

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Gash

Setting

Landform: Flood plains

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam

C1 - 6 to 26 inches: sandy loam

C2 - 26 to 60 inches: very gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 42 to 60 inches

Frequency of flooding: Occasional

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4w

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: Loamy (Lo) LRU 44A-A (R044AA032MT), Bottomland (R044AP801MT)

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Curlew

Setting

Landform: Abandoned channels on flood plains

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 3 inches: mucky peat

A - 3 to 15 inches: silt loam

C1 - 15 to 29 inches: gravelly sandy loam

C2 - 29 to 60 inches: very gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: Rare

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 5w

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Ecological site: Riparian Meadow (RM) LRU 44A-Y (R044AY080MT), Bottomland (R044AP801MT)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

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Custom Soil Resource Report

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APPENDIX 8

Threatened and Endangered Species



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Montana Ecological Services Field Office

585 Shephard Way, Suite 1

Helena, MT 59601-6287

Phone: (406) 449-5225 Fax: (406) 449-5339



In Reply Refer To:

July 06, 2020

Consultation Code: 06E11000-2020-SLI-0531

Event Code: 06E11000-2020-E-00860

Project Name: Sapphire Community Health

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location, and/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 ECOS-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 ECOS-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:

<http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF>

Please be aware that bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*), and projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/eagle_guidance.html). Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the wind energy guidelines (<http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/>) for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for projects including communications towers (e.g., cellular, digital television, radio, and emergency broadcast) can be found at: <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/towers.htm>; <http://www.towerkill.com>; and <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/comtow.html>.

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 Tracking Number 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:

Montana Ecological Services Field Office

585 Shephard Way, Suite 1

Helena, MT 59601-6287

(406) 449-5225

Project Summary

Consultation Code: 06E11000-2020-SLI-0531

Event Code: 06E11000-2020-E-00860

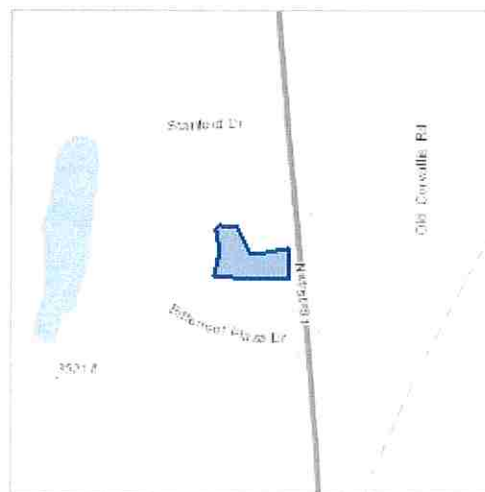
Project Name: Sapphire Community Health

Project Type: DEVELOPMENT

Project Description: Later this fall and early spring, three existing residential houses will be torn down and replaced with a 6500 square foot foot print of a local Health Center and associated 82 space parking lot. The project site is in the existing developed area of Hamilton, Montana and will disturb about 1.5 acres of residential property.

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/place/46.26735701732854N114.15849303952044W>



Counties: Ravalli, MT

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 4 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 Fisheries¹, 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.

-
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.

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Canada Lynx <i>Lynx canadensis</i> Population: Wherever Found in Contiguous U.S. There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3652	Threatened
Grizzly Bear <i>Ursus arctos horribilis</i> Population: U.S.A., conterminous (lower 48) States, except where listed as an experimental population There is proposed critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7642	Threatened
North American Wolverine <i>Gulo gulo luscus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5123	Proposed Threatened

Birds

NAME	STATUS
Yellow-billed Cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus</i> Population: Western U.S. DPS There is proposed critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3911	Threatened

Critical habitats

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

APPENDIX 9

SHPO Letter

Big Sky. Big Land. Big History.
Montana
Historical Society

*Historic Preservation
Museum
Outreach & Interpretation
Publications
Research Center*

March 14, 2022

Ms. April VanTassel
Chief Financial Officer
Sapphire Community Health
316 North Third Street
Hamilton, MT 59840

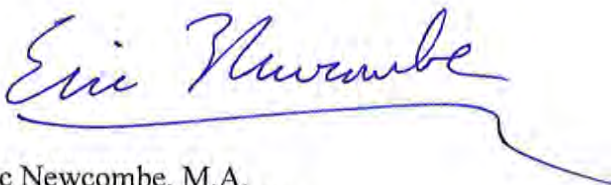
Ref: Sapphire Community Health Center, Hamilton, MT

Dear Ms. VanTassel,

Thank you for consulting with the Montana State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) regarding the eligibility review of two properties located at 1531 N 1st Street (24RA0914) and 1535 N 1st Street (24RA0915) in Hamilton, MT. After a review of your consultation package, SHPO concurs with your finding that both 1531 N. 1st Street (24RA0914) and 1535 N. 1st Street (24RA0915) are *not eligible* for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Thank you for providing the necessary information to complete this review. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions or if I can be of any further assistance. I can be reached at 406.444.7717 or at eric.newcombe@mt.gov.

Sincerely,



Eric Newcombe, M.A.
Historic Architecture Specialist
State Historic Preservation Office
Montana Historical Society
P.O. Box 201202/1301 E. Lockey Avenue
Helena, MT 59602
Eric.Newcombe@mt.gov
(406) 444-7717

APPENDIX 10
Public Notice

RAVALLI REPUBLIC

Marketplace

Legals Ravalli

Legals Ravalli

HANDYMAN SERVICES

HANDYMAN SERVICES

HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE
To be sold for cash at a Trustee's Sale on June 28, 2022, at 11:00 AM at the main entrance to the Ravalli County Courthouse, 205 Bedford Street, Hamilton, MT, the following described real property situated in Ravalli County, State of Montana:
Lot 4, Amended Subdivision Plat No. 544058, being a portion of Lots 25, 26, 27 and 28 of Block 17, Sunnyside Orchards No. 4, Ravalli County, Montana, according to the official plat recorded October 26, 2004.
More commonly known as 4511 Timberwolf Lane, Stevensville, MT 59870.
Erika Stepper and Richard E. Stepper, as Grantors, conveyed said real property to Old Republic National Title Insurance Company, as Trustee, to secure an obligation owed to Mortgage Electronic Registration Systems, Inc., as designated nominee for M&T Bank, Beneficiary of the security instrument, its successors and assigns, by Deed of Trust dated on February 21, 2014, and filed for record in the records of the County Clerk and Recorder in Ravalli County, State of Montana, on February 27, 2014 as Instrument No. 675808, of Official Records.
The Deed of Trust was assigned for value as follows:
Assignee: Lakeview Loan Servicing, LLC
Assignment Dated: October 17, 2018
Assignment Recorded: November 19, 2018
Assignment Recording Information: as Instrument No. 726498
All in the records of the County Clerk and Recorder for Ravalli County, Montana.
Jason J. Henderson is the Successor Trustee pursuant to a Substitution of Trustee recorded in the office of the Clerk and Recorder of Ravalli County, State of Montana, on February 9, 2022, as Instrument No. 772298, of Official Records.
The Beneficiary has declared a default in the terms of said Deed of Trust due to the Grantor(s) failure to make monthly payments beginning February 1, 2020, and each month subsequent, which monthly installments would have been applied on the principal and interest due on said obligation and other charges against the property or loan. By reason of said default, the Beneficiary has declared all sums owing on the obligation secured by said Trust Deed immediately due and payable. The total amount due on this obligation is the principal sum of \$201,019.53, interest in the sum of \$20,322.06, escrow advances of \$7,073.59, other amounts due and payable in the amount of \$1,570.47 for a total amount owing of \$229,985.65, plus accruing interest, late charges, and other fees and costs that may be incurred or advanced.
The Beneficiary anticipates and may disburse such amounts as may be required to preserve and protect the property and for real property taxes that may become due or delinquent, unless such amounts of taxes are paid by the Grantor. If such amounts are paid by the Beneficiary, the amounts or taxes will be added to the obligations secured by the Deed of Trust. Other expenses to be charged against the proceeds of this sale include the Trustee's fees and attorney's fees, costs and expenses of the sale, and late charges, if any.
Beneficiary has elected, and has directed the Trustee to sell the above described property to satisfy the obligation.
The sale is a public sale and any person, including the Beneficiary, excepting only the Trustee, may bid at the sale. The bid price must be paid immediately upon the close of bidding in cash or cash equivalents (valid money orders, certified checks or cashier's checks). The conveyance will be made by Trustee's Deed, without any representation or warranty, including warranty of title, express or implied, as the sale is made strictly on an as-is, where-is basis, without limitation, the sale is being made subject to all existing conditions, if any, of lead paint, mold or other environmental or health hazards. The sale purchaser shall be entitled to possession of the property on the 10th day following the sale.
The Grantor, successor in interest to the Grantor, or any other person having an interest in the property, has the right, at any time prior to the Trustee's Sale, to pay to the Beneficiary, or the successor in interest to the Beneficiary, the entire amount then due under the Deed of Trust and the obligation secured thereby (including costs and expenses actually incurred and attorney's fees) other than such portion of the principal as would not then be due had no default occurred and by curing any other default complained of herein that is capable of being cured by tendering the performance required under the obligation or to cure the default, by paying all costs and expenses actually incurred in enforcing the obligation and Deed of Trust with Successor Trustee's and attorney's fees. In the event that all defaults are cured the foreclosure will be dismissed and the foreclosure sale will be canceled.
The scheduled Trustee's Sale may be postponed by public proclamation up to 15 days for any reason. In the event of a bankruptcy filing, the sale may be postponed by the Trustee for up to 120 days by public proclamation at least every 30 days. If the Trustee is unable to convey title for any reason, the successful bidder's sole and exclusive remedy shall be the return of monies paid to the Successor Trustee and the successful bidder shall have no further recourse.
This is an attempt to collect a debt and any information obtained will be used for that purpose.
Dated this 22nd day of February, 2022. Jason J. Henderson Substitute Trustee 38 2nd Avenue East Dickinson, ND 58601 Telephone: 801-355-2886 Office Hours: Mon.-Fri., 8AM-5PM (MST) File No. MT11284 RR95951 March 6, 13, 20, 2022

Legals Ravalli

Legals Ravalli

Sapphire Community Health plans to construct a community health center on the following parcels located adjacent to and west of US Hwy. 93 in Hamilton, Ravalli Co., MT, just north of Bitterroot Plaza Dr.:
•S24, T06 N, R21 W, ACRES 2.26, IN NENE INDEX 60 LESS HWY 144-202
•S24, T06 N, R21 W, 16553 SQUARE FEET, IN NENE INDEX 74 CS #1539
•S24, T06 N, R21 W, 16553 SQUARE FEET, IN NENE INDEX 73 CS #1532
Two residential structures, constructed in 1963 and 1968, are located within the project area. SCH plans to remove both structures and associated features and disturb approximately 1.5 acres of ground to prepare the site for construction. Federal funding for site preparation was received from the Health Resources & Services Administration. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) requires federal agencies to consider the effects on historic properties of projects they carry out, assist, fund, permit, license, or approve. Because the structures are more than 50 years old, their historical significance must be considered. This notice is being posted by SCH, as required by 36 CFR § 800.2(d)(2), to provide the public with information about the project and its effects on historic properties and seek public comment and input.
For 15 days following the publication date of this notice, comments can be submitted to Sapphire Community Health, c/o April VanTassel, 316 North Third Street, Hamilton, MT 59840, or by email to avantassel@sapphirechc.org. RR95956 March 6, 2022

Legals County

Legals County

Legal Notice
OG-22-03-118
The Ravalli County Planning Department is inviting public comment on a floodplain permit application for a project within the Regulated Flood Hazard Area of the Bitterroot River. The applicant is Mr. Brian Palin. The proposed project will install flood vents in a dry storage building. The project is located at 63 Bell Xing E in Section 20, Township 08N, R20W, Ravalli County. Information regarding this application is available at the Ravalli County Planning Department at 215 S 4th St, Suite F in Hamilton. Written comments may be mailed, hand-delivered or emailed (planningrc.mt.gov) and must be received by 5:00 pm, March 21st, 2022. Reference application # FA-22-04. RR96038 March 6, 2022

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DOGS

AUTOS FOR SALE

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GARAGE SALES - HAMILTON

Swanson's Estate Sales
142 Canyon Falls Way (GPS: 1151 N 1st St, Ste A) Hamilton Between Super 1 & Kmart
Thu. March 10th & Fri. March 11th
Sat. March 12th 8am-6pm ALL 3 days.
Saturday Auction at 3pm
Thursday Full price, Friday 25% off (extra 10% off military & 1st responders). Saturday 50% off items to be sold but not limited to: 1983 GMC Sierra c2500: 3+3 4 speed manual, new battery, 4 core radiator, Demon 750 Carb, new tires, runs and drives great, baseball card collection, over 50 fishing rods, hunting, camping, fishing, outdoor and fishing tackle, riding lawn mower, yard decor, furniture, supplies, tools, mid-century modern and antique furniture, household goods, cedar and storage trunks (vintage & antique), quality antique and vintage quilts and linen, bedroom, living room and dining furniture, antique radios, covered wagon yard decor (pot stand?), desks, entry tables, antique standalone mirror, nice artwork & pictures, collectible glassware & lamps, garden wagons & small garden trailer, cement mixer, concrete garden /yard benches, AND MUCH MUCH MORE!
For info call Mike Sr. 520-990-9658 or Mike Jr. 520-260-3833 Swansonsestatesales.com Follow & like us on Facebook

HELP WANTED

Darby School is currently accepting applications for a Maintenance /Transportation Director. This is a year round full time career position with a salary range from \$58,000 to \$65,000 DOE with health insurance, retirement plan, paid sick leave, vacation days and holidays. The successful applicant will need to have or get a CDL with passenger endorsement, a low pressure boiler license and have management experience. Please refer to our website www.darby.k12.mt.us under the employment tab and follow the five steps to apply.

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Hay For Sale
\$275 a ton call 406-274-8674

LIVESTOCK & PASTURES

Miller Farms has great 4H pigs for sale. Hampshire, Yorkshire, Duroc Cross. See us on Craigslist under Farm & Garden. 406-220-2122 No emails please.

Red Angus Bulls For Sale
Performance tested. Calving ease. Glacier Red Angus Call 406-883-4654

AUTOS FOR SALE

'03 Chevy Tahoe LT w/ 3rd row seating, leather and custom wheels, tires and tow package. 159K Miles No issues Clean Title \$13,950.
Mike @ Gateway Imports
2340 Old Hwy 93 406-531-6666

'06 Honda Pilot AWD EX-L, leather, sunroof, 3rd row seating, tow pkg., only 140k, \$12,750
Mike Gateway Imports
2340 Old Hwy 93 406-531-6666

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Mike @ Gateway Imports
2340 Old Hwy 93 406-531-6666

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Mike Gateway Imports
2340 Old Hwy 93 406-531-6666

I Buy Imports
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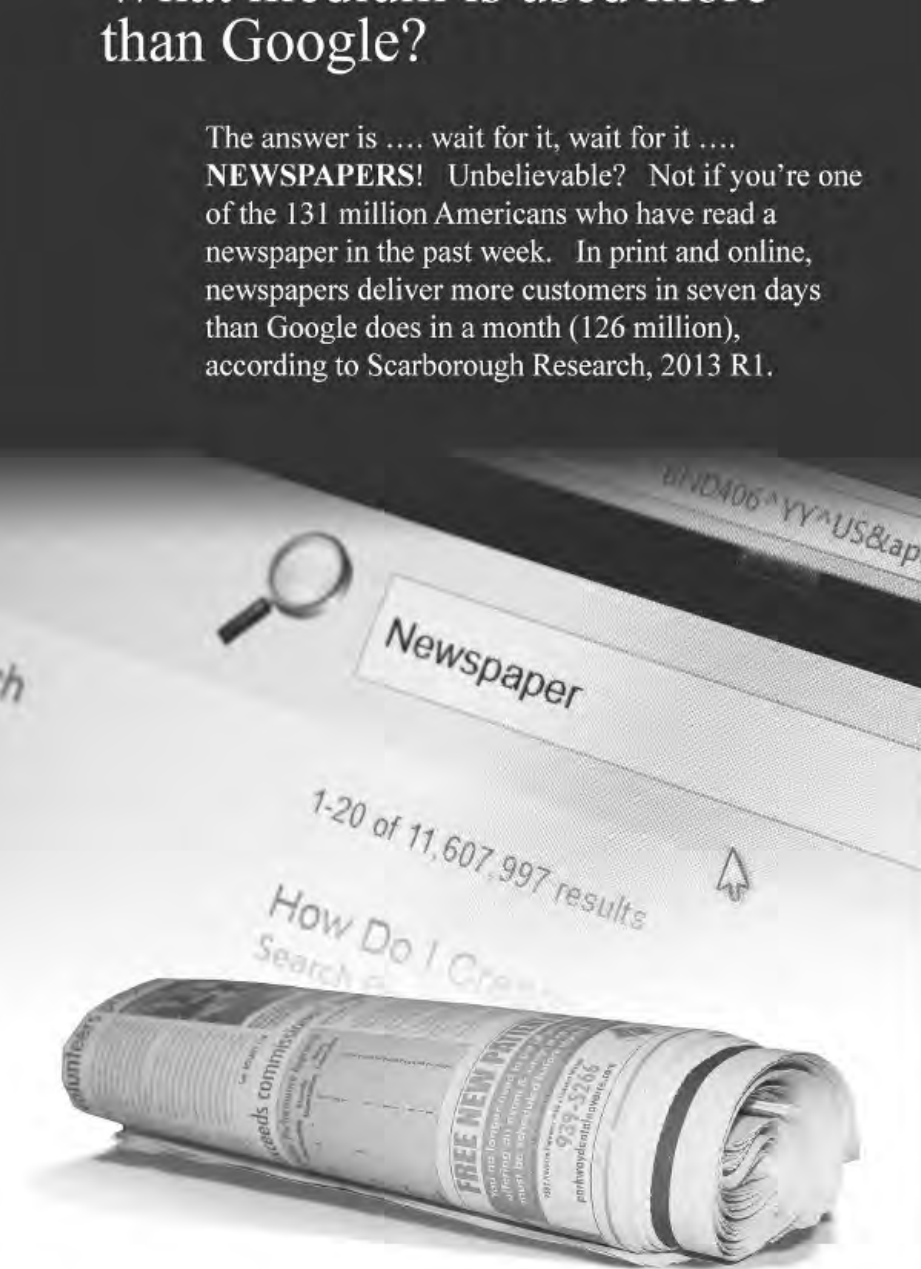
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10'-14' heavy duty channel Frame, Spare, Roller jack, 15" 6 ply Tires LED lights, \$2495-\$2995
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RAVALLI REPUBLIC Sandpaper Marketing

Source: Scarborough Research 2013. R1

Mon.-Fri., 8AM-5PM (MST) File No. MT11284
RR95951 March 6, 13, 20, 2022

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RR95956 March 6, 2022

Legals County

Legals County

Legal Notice
OG-22-03-118

The Ravalli County Planning Department is inviting public

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