

Vermont Wetlands Program
Class II/ III Determination Petition Form
 Under Sections 7 and 8
 of the Vermont Wetland Rules



Petition Submittal Instructions

Please submit your application via our secure online application portal: https://anronline.vermont.gov/?formtag=WSMD_Intake. Scroll to the bottom of the landing page, click 'begin form entry,' in blue, and proceed with the 'permit application' option. Make sure you specify that the permit application is for the Wetlands Program.

Using our online form is the most efficient and secure way to submit applications. Mailing in an application may cause delays. You will receive an email notification once your application has been processed.

For application questions contact: ANR.WSMDWetlands@vermont.gov

Petitioner Name: Kayle Hope & Susan Bourque **Petition Preparer Name:** Patricia Greene-Swift

Town Where Wetland is Located: Plainfield **County:** Washington

Span#: 483-152-10150 **Vermont Wetlands Project (VWP)# if Known:** 2023-0820

Wetland Location Description: East and west of East Hill Road, 3809 East Hill Road in Plainfield, VT, the wetland is 911 street address or direction from nearest intersection east, south, and southwest of the parcel, and continues via two culverts connecting

Brief Petition Summary:
 To add a Class II wetland (40 acres +/- of Northern White Cedar Sloping Seepage Forest), located east and west of East Hill Road, in Plainfield, VT, to the Vermont Significant Wetland Inventory Map. On the Wetlands Inventory Map, and the ANR Natural Resources Atlas, there is no demarcation of the area as wetland as of 10-23-2023, however, the soil is mapped as hydric, with Cabot Silt Loam 0 -

Petition Type: Wetland Determination to Class II Wetland Determination to Class III

Existing Land Use Type(s): *(Check all that apply)* Residential (single family) Residential (subdivision) Undeveloped
 Agriculture Transportation Forestry Parks/Rec/Trail Institutional Industrial/Commercial

Wetland Delineation Date(s): September 21 & 27, 2023.

Petitioner Information: *If the Petitioner is someone other than the landowner, the landowner information must be included below*

Petitioner Name: Kayle Hope and Susan Bourque
Address: 3809 East Hill Road **City/Town:** Plainfield **State:** VT **Zip:** 05667
Phone Number: 802-272-5702 **Email Address:** kayle@kaylehope.com
(Required to receive notices via ENB)

Petitioner Certification:
 By signing this petition, you are certifying that all the information contained within is true, accurate, and complete to the best of your knowledge.
 By checking this box, I certify that all adjoining landowners have been provided an official notice via US mail prior to the submission of this application

Petitioner Signature: Kayle Hope Digitally signed by Kayle Hope
 Date: 2023.11.01 20:46:57 -04'00' Date: _____

Petition Preparer Information: *Consultant, engineer, or other representative that is responsible for filling out the petition, if other than Petitioner or landowner.*

Petition Preparer Name: Patricia Greene-Swift
Address: 152 Moulton Road **City/Town:** Waitsfield **State:** VT **Zip:** 05673
Phone Number: 802-279-2125 **Email Address:** Elemental@gmavt.net
(Required to receive notices via ENB)

Petition Preparer Certification:
 By signing this petition, you are certifying that all the information contained within is true, accurate, and complete to the best of your knowledge.
Petition Preparer Signature: Patricia Greene-Swift Digitally signed by Patricia Greene-Swift
 Date: 2023.10.31 15:16:48 -04'00' Date: _____

<p>1. Location of wetland: <i>Location description should include the road the wetland is located on, the compass direction of the wetland in relation to the road, 911 street address if available, and any other distinguishing features.</i></p>
<p>East and west of East Hill Road, 3809 East Hill Road in Plainfield, VT, the wetland is east, south, and southwest of the parcel, and continues via two culverts connecting stream flow under East Hill Road. Northern White Cedar Sloping Seepage Forest community.</p>
<p>2. Current Wetland Classification:</p>
<p>2.1. The wetland is a Class II wetland because:</p>
<p>The wetland meets one or more Class II categories</p>
<p>2.2. Section 4.6 Presumption <i>If the wetland meets the Section 4.6 Presumption, it does so primarily because:</i></p>
<p>a. The wetland is of the same type and threshold size as those mapped on the VSWI maps: i.e.; open water (pond); emergent marsh; s b. The wetland contains dense, persistent non-woody vegetation or a prevalence of woody vegetation; is adjacent to a stream, river, or <Choose One></p>
<p>3. Description of the Wetland: <i>Answer the following questions regarding the entire wetland area proposed for a determination or Class I designation.</i></p>
<p>3.1. Size of Complex in Acres: <i>The size of the complex can be obtained from the Wetland Inventory Map for mapped wetlands, or best estimation based on review of aerial photography or site visit.</i></p>
<p>The wetland complex is approximately 40 acres +/- measured using the Vermont Wetland Inventory Map and the ANR Natural Resources Atlas using LiDAR layer, InfraRed color layer, Contours LiDAR 1ft layer, Contours VCGI layer, hydric soil layer, VT Culverts layer, the VSWI layer, and Wetland Advisory layer.</p>
<p>3.2. Vegetation Cover Types Present: <i>List all wetland types in the wetland or wetland complex and their percent cover and the dominant species. For example: 50 acres of softwood forested swamp dominated by hemlock; or 30% scrub swamp button bush, 70% emergent wetland dominated by reed-canary grass, sensitive fern, and jewelweed</i></p>
<p>25 acres of softwood forested swamp dominated by northern white cedar (<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>)</p> <p>7 acres of mixed forest wetland with northern white cedar (<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>), white pine (<i>Pinus strobus</i>), yellow birch (<i>Betula allegheniensis</i>), red maple (<i>Acer rubrum</i>), trembling aspen (<i>Populus grandidentata</i>), white ash (<i>Fraxinus americana</i>)</p> <p>Shrub swamp 5 acres with meadowsweet (<i>spiraea latifolia</i>), willows (<i>Salix bebbiana</i> and sp.), purple-stemmed aster (<i>Symphotrichum puniceum</i>), wrinkle-leaf goldenrod (<i>Solidago rugosa</i>), <i>Carex crinita</i>,</p> <p>Emergent wetland 3 acres: cattails (<i>Typha latifolia</i>), marsh marigold (<i>Caltha palustris</i>), reed canary grass (<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>), marsh bedstraw (<i>Galium palustre</i>), cinnamon fern (<i>Osmundastrum cinnamomeum</i>) Sensitive fern (<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>)</p>
<p>3.3. Landscape Position: <i>Where is the wetland located on the landscape? Describe all. For example: Bottom of a basin, edge of a stream, shore of a lake, etc.</i></p>
<p>Convex areas on moderate slopes, three streams which flow into an unnamed stream that flows into the Great Brook, step in slope, and toe of slope position.</p>

3.4. Hydrology:

Describe the main source of water for the wetland. List any river, stream, lakes, or ponds.

Concave slope with stream rills, bedrock fractures that emerge into small seeps and stream rills, subsurface flow that can be seen in auger/shovel made soil pits and heard below the soil surface, edge of three streams, overland flow, precipitation and high precipitation events, snow melting in spring, high groundwater table in patches.

3.4.1. Direction of Flow:

For example: Stream flows from north to south through the wetland, or the wetland drains generally to the southwest.

The three streams flow from east to west and contribute to another stream that comes from the north, flows south, and then westward.

3.4.2. Influence of Hydrology on the Wetland:

For example: The river provides floodwater to the wetland in the spring.

Groundwater is the primary influence on hydrology in the wetland, followed closely by the three small streams that flood in the spring, and precipitation and high precipitation events throughout the year (the entire wetland doesn't freeze in winter).

3.4.3. Relation of Entire Wetland to the Project Area:

The distance between the project area and any nearby surface waters

This is an application to get a large unmapped Class 2 wetland mapped, petitioners have no project.

3.4.4. Wetland Hydroperiod:

Discuss the frequency and duration of flooding, ponding, and/or soil saturation

The wetland is primarily permanently saturated in most areas, seasonally saturated in a few areas, has ponded areas, and areas of flooding in the basin that are stream associated and low topographic positions.

3.5. Surrounding Land use of the Entire Wetland:

For example: Rural residential and forested; Agricultural and undeveloped

Forested, agricultural use, rural residential, undeveloped.

3.6. Relation of the Wetland to Other Nearby Wetlands:

Provide any information on wetlands or wetland complexes that are close enough to contribute to the overall function of the wetland in question.

This large wetland complex is contiguous to two streams that are associated with other nearby wetlands that contribute to the wildlife function, surface and groundwater protection function, and erosion control function.

3.7. Cumulative Impacts to the Wetland:

Identify any cumulative ongoing impacts that may influence the wetland.

Examples include but are not limited to: *Wetland encroachments, land use management in or surrounding the wetland, or development that influences hydrology or water quality. List any past Vermont Wetland Permits or CUD's related to this property.*

The wetland complex is bisected by East Hill Road, ditching and culverts alter flow alongside the road, areas cleared for development, and old pasture.

4. Buffer Zone:

Describe the proposed buffer zone of the wetland (default 100-foot buffer for Class I, but other may be proposed)

4.1. Buffer Size proposed:

The purpose of a buffer zone is to protect those functions that make a wetland significant. Here state the proposed size and justification. The default buffer size for a Class II is 50 feet. N/A for Class III petitions.

50 foot buffer (default for Class II as noted)

4.1.1 Buffer Land Use:

For example: Mowed shoulder, 50% forested, old field, paved road, and residential lawns, etc. Describe any previous and ongoing disturbance in the buffer zone.

80 percent forested, 10 percent residential clearing and lawns, 10 percent agriculture.

4.1.2 Buffer Vegetation:

List the vegetation cover type and dominant plant species.

Trees: Fraxinus americana, Pinus strobus, Acer saccharum, Abies balsamea
 Shrubs: Prunus serotina, Amelanchier laevis, Pinus strobus,
 Herbs: Veronica officinalis, Veronica chamaedrys, Rubus idaeus

4.1.3 Buffer Soils:

Use USDA NRCS information where possible, and the ACOE Delineation Manual soil description.

Dummerston fine sandy loam 3 to 8 percent slopes.

5. Wetland Function and Value Summary (as defined in the Vermont Wetland Rules Section 5):

Check which functions are present in the wetland

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flood/Storm Storage	<input type="checkbox"/> RTE Species
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface & Groundwater Protection	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education & Research
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fish Habitat	<input type="checkbox"/> Recreation/Economic
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Habitat	<input type="checkbox"/> Open Space/Aesthetics
<input type="checkbox"/> Exemplary Natural Community	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Erosion Control

Functions and Values: *For each function and value evaluate the **wetland** and check all that apply. Use Wetland Inventory Maps when necessary.*

6. Water Storage for Flood Water and Storm Runoff

- Function is present and likely to be significant: Any of the following physical and vegetative characteristics indicate the wetland provides this function
 - Constricted outlet or no outlet and an unconstructed inlet.
 - Physical space for floodwater expansion and dense, persistent, emergent vegetation or dense woody vegetation that slows down flood waters or stormwater runoff during peak flows and facilitates water removal by evaporation and transpiration.

Water Storage for Flood Water and Storm Runoff Continued...

- If a stream is present, its course is sinuous and there is sufficient woody vegetation to intercept surface flows in the portion of the wetland that floods.
- Physical evidence of seasonal flooding or ponding such as water stained leaves, water marks on trees, drift rows, debris deposits, or standing water.
- Hydrologic or hydraulic study indicates wetland attenuates flooding

If any of the above boxes are checked, the wetland provides this function. Complete the following to determine if the wetland provides this function above or below a moderate level. If none of the following apply, the wetland provides this function at a moderate level.

Water Storage for Flood Water and Storm Runoff Continued...

Check this box if any of the following conditions apply that may indicate the wetland provides this function at a **lower** level.

- Significant flood storage capacity upstream of the wetland, and the wetland in question provides this function at a negligible level in comparison to upstream storage (unless the upstream storage is temporary such as a beaver impoundment).
- Wetland is contiguous to a major lake or pond that provides storage benefits independently of the wetland.
- Wetland's storage capacity is created primarily by recent beaver dams or other temporary structures.
- Wetland is very small in size, not contiguous to a stream, and not part of a collection of small wetlands in the landscape that provide this function cumulatively.

Check this box if any of the following conditions apply that may indicate the wetland provides this function at a **higher** level.

- History of downstream flood damage to public or private property.
- Any of the following conditions present downstream of the wetland, but upstream of a major lake or pond, could be impacted by loss or reduction of the water storage function.
 - Developed public or private property
 - Stream banks susceptible to scouring and erosion
 - Important habitat for aquatic life
- The wetland is large in size and naturally vegetated.
- Any of the following conditions present downstream of the wetland, but upstream of a major lake or pond, could be impacted by a loss or reduction of the water storage function.
 - Developed public or private property.
 - Stream banks susceptible to scouring and erosion.
 - Important habitat for aquatic life.
- The wetland is large in size and naturally vegetated
- Any of the following conditions present upstream of the wetland may indicate a large volume of runoff may reach the wetland.
 - A large amount of impervious surface in urbanized areas.
 - Relatively impervious soils.
 - Steep slopes in the adjacent areas.

6.1 Remarks on Water Storage function:

Add any additional remarks about the function here.

The water storage function is disjunct along the course of stream flow through the wetland complex.

7. Surface and Ground Water Protection

Function is present and likely to be significant: Any of the following physical and vegetative characteristics indicate the wetland provides this function.

- Constricted or no outlets.
- Low water velocity through dense, persistent vegetation.
- Hydroperiod permanently flooded or saturated.
- Wetlands in depositional environments with persistent vegetation wider than 20 feet.
- Wetlands with persistent vegetation comprising a defined delta, island, bar or peninsula.
- Presence of seeps or springs.
- Wetland contains a high amount of microtopography that helps slow and filter surface water.
- Position in the landscape indicates the wetland is a headwaters area.
- Wetland is adjacent to surface waters.
- Wetland recharges a drinking water source.
- Water sampling indicates removal of pollutants or nutrients.
- Water sampling indicates retention of sediments or organic matter.
- Fine mineral soils and alkalinity not low.
- The wetland provides an obvious filter between surface water or ground water and land uses that may contribute point or nonpoint sources of sediments, toxic substances or nutrients to the wetland, such as: steep erodible slopes; row crops; dumps; areas of pesticide, herbicide or fertilizer petition; feed lots; parking lots or heavily traveled road; and septic systems.

If any of the above boxes are checked, the wetland provides this function. Complete the following to determine if the wetland provides this function above or below a moderate level. If none of the following apply, the wetland provides this function at a moderate level.

- Check this box if any of the following conditions apply that may indicate the wetland provides function at a **lower** level.
 - Presence of dead forest or shrub areas in sufficient amounts to result in diminished nutrient uptake.
 - Presence of ditches or channels that confine water and restrict contact of water with vegetation.
 - Wetland is very small in size, not contiguous to a stream, and not part of a collection of small wetlands in the landscape that provide this function cumulatively.
 - Current use in the wetland results in disturbance that compromises this function.

Surface and Groundwater Protection Continued...

- Check this box if any of the following conditions apply that may indicate the wetland provides function at a **higher** level.
 - The wetland is adjacent to a well head or source protection area and provides ground water recharge.
 - The wetland provides flows to Class A surface water. (Check ANR Atlas)
 - The wetland contributes to the protection or improvement of water quality of any impaired waters.
 - The wetland is large in size and naturally vegetated.

7.1. Remarks on Water Protection Function:

Watersheds for 303d list: WINOOSKI RIVER, PLAINFIELD RM 70.7 TO RM 71.4

8. Fish Habitat:

- Function is present and likely to be significant: Any of the following physical and vegetative characteristics indicate the wetland provides this function.
 - Contains woody vegetation that overhangs the banks of a stream or river and provides any of the following: shading that controls summer water temperature; cover including refuges created by overhanging branches or undercut banks; source of terrestrial insects as fish food; or streambank stability.
 - Provides spawning, nursery, feeding or cover habitat for fish (documented or professionally judged). Common habitat includes deep marsh and shallow marsh associates with lakes and streams, and seasonally flooded wetlands associated with streams and rivers.
 - Documented or professionally judged spawning habitat for northern pike.
 - Provides cold spring discharge that lowers the temperature of receiving waters and creates summer habitat for salmonid species.
 - The wetland is located along a tributary that does not support fish but contributes to a larger body of water that does support fish. The tributary supports downstream fish by providing cooler water and food sources.

8.1. Remarks on Fish Habitat Function:

ANR Fish & Wildlife layer has the watershed of the unnamed brooks mapped as Brook Trout waters.

9. Wildlife Habitat

- Function is present and likely to be significant: Any of the following physical and vegetative characteristics indicate the wetland provides this function.
 - Provides resting, feeding staging or roosting habitat to support waterfowl migration, and feeding habitat for wading birds. Good habitats for these species include open water wetlands.
 - Habitat to support one or more breeding pairs or broods of waterfowl including all species of ducks, geese, and swans. Good habitats for these species include open water habitats adjacent shallow marsh, deep marsh, shrub wetland, forested wetland, or naturally vegetated bufferzone.
 - Provides a nest site, a buffer for a nest site or feeding habitat for wading birds including but not limited to: great blue heron, black-crowned night heron, green-backed heron, cattle egret, or snowy egret. Good habitats for these species include open water or deep marsh, adjacent to forested wetlands, or standing dead trees.
 - Supports or has the habitat to support one or more breeding pairs of any migratory bird that requires wetland habitat for breeding, nesting, rearing of young, feeding, staging, roosting, or migration, including: Virginia rail, common snipe, marsh wren, American bittern, northern water thrush, northern harrier, spruce grouse, Cerulean warbler, and common loon.
 - Supports winter habitat for white-tailed deer. Good habitats for this species include softwood swamps. Evidence of use includes browsing, bark stripping, worn trails, or pellet piles.
 - Provides important feeding habitat for black bear, bobcat, or moose based on an assessment of use. Good habitat for these types of species includes wetlands located in a forested mosaic.
 - Has the habitat to support muskrat, otter, or mink. Good habitats for these species include deep marshes, wetlands adjacent to bodies of water including lakes, ponds, rivers, and streams.
 - Supports an active beaver dam, one or more lodges, or evidence of use in two or more consecutive years by an adult beaver population.
 - Provides the following habitats that support the reproduction of uncommon Vermont amphibian species including:
 - Wood frog, Jefferson salamander, blue-spotted salamander, or spotted salamander. Breeding habitat for these species includes vernal pools and small ponds.
 - Northern dusky salamander and the spring salamander. Habitat for these species includes headwater seeps, springs, and streams.
 - The four-toed salamander, Fowler's toad, western or boreal chorus frog, or other amphibians, found in Vermont of similar significance.
 - Supports or has the habitat to support populations of Vermont amphibian species including, but not limited to, pickerel frog, northern leopard frog, mink frog, and others found in Vermont of similar significance. Good habitat for these types of species include large marsh systems with open water components.
 - Supports or has the habitat to support populations of uncommon Vermont reptile species including: wood turtle, northern map turtle, eastern musk turtle, spotted turtle, spiny softshell turtle, eastern ribbonsnake, northern watersnake, and others found in Vermont of similar significance.
 - Supports or has the habitat to support significant populations of Vermont reptile species, including smooth greensnake, DeKay's brownsnake, or other more common wetland-associated species.
 - Meets four or more of the following conditions indicative of wildlife habitat diversity:

Wildlife Habitat Continued...

- Three or more wetland vegetation classes (greater than 1/2 acre) present including but not limited to: open water contiguous to, but not necessarily part of, the wetland, deep marsh, shallow marsh, shrub swamp, forested swamp, fen, or bog.
- The dominant vegetation class is one of the following types: deep marsh, shallow marsh, shrub swamp or, forested swamp.
- Located adjacent to a lake, pond, river or stream.
- Fifty percent or more of surrounding habitat type is one or more of the following: forest, agricultural land, old field or open land.
- Emergent or woody vegetation occupies 26 to 75 percent of wetland, the rest is open water.
- One of the following:
 - Hydrologically connected to other wetlands of different dominant classes or open water within 1 mile.
 - Hydrologically connected to other wetlands of same dominant class within 1/2 mile.
 - Within 1/4 mile of other wetlands of different dominant classes or open water, but not hydrologically connected.
- Wetland or wetland complex is owned in whole or in part by state or federal government and managed for wildlife and habitat conservation.
- Contains evidence that it is used by wetland dependent wildlife species

If any of the above boxes are checked, the wetland provides this function. Complete the following to determine if the wetland provides this function above or below a moderate level. If none of the following apply, the wetland provides this function at a moderate level.

- Check box if any of the following conditions apply that may indicate the wetland provides this function at a **lower** level.
 - The wetland is small in size for its type and does not represent fugitive habitat in developed areas (vernal pools and seeps are generally small in size, so this does not apply).
 - The surrounding land use is densely developed enough to limit use by wildlife species (with the exception of wetlands with open water habitat). Can be negated by evidence of use.
 - The current use in the wetland results in frequent cutting, mowing or other disturbance.
 - The wetland hydrology and character is at a drier end of the scale and does not support wetland dependent species.
- Check box if any of the following conditions apply that may indicate the wetland provides this function at a **higher** level.
 - The wetland is large in size and high in quality.
 - The habitat has the potential to support several species based on the assessment above.
 - Wetland is associated with an important wildlife corridor.
 - The wetland has been identified as a locally important wildlife habitat by an ANR Wildlife Biologist.

9.1. Remarks on Wildlife Habitat Function:

This Northern White Cedar Sloping Seepage Forested wetland type is over 70 percent forested.

VT Fish & Wildlife Habitat Scores for the wetland are 9 on the east side of East Hill Road, and 8 on the west side of East Hill Road.

Deer tracks noted on site, wood frog.

10. Exemplary Wetland Natural Community

Function is present and likely to be significant: Any of the following physical and vegetative characteristics indicate the wetland provides this function.

Wetlands that are identified as high quality examples of Vermont's natural community types recognized by the Natural Heritage Information Project of the Vermont Fish and Wildlife Department, including rare types such as dwarf shrub bogs, rich fens, alpine peatlands, red maple-black gum swamps and the more common types including deep bulrush marshes, cattail marshes, northern white cedar swamps, spruce-fir-tamarack swamps, and red maple-black ash seepage swamps are automatically significant for this function

The wetland is also likely to be significant if any of the following conditions are met:

Is an example of a wetland natural community type that has been identified and mapped by, or meets the ranking and mapping standards of, the Natural Heritage Information Project of the Vermont Fish and Wildlife Department.

Contains ecological features that contribute to Vermont's natural heritage, including, but not limited to:

Deep peat accumulation reflecting a long history of wetland formation;

Forested wetlands displaying very old trees and other old growth characteristics;

A wetland natural community that is at the edge of the normal range for that type;

A wetland mosaic containing examples of several to many wetland community types; or

A large wetland complex containing examples of several wetland community types.

List species or communities of concern:

10.1. Remarks on Exemplary Natural Communities:

A large portion of the wetland is Northern White Cedar Sloping Seepage Forested Wetland, however, portions of the wetland had been pastured and so while interesting, it doesn't rise to the occasion as a significant wetland natural community.

The Northern White Cedar Sloping Seepage Forest Wetland is a variant of Northern White Cedar Swamp.

11. Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species Habitat:

Function is present and likely to be significant: Any of the following physical and vegetative characteristics indicate the wetland provides this function.

Wetlands that contain one or more species on the federal or state threatened or endangered lists, as well as species that are rare in Vermont, are automatically significant for this function.

The wetland is also likely to be significant if any of the following apply:

There is credible documentation that the wetland provides important habitat for any species on the federal or state threatened or endangered species lists;

There is credible documentation that threatened or endangered species have been present in past 10 years;

There is credible documentation that the wetland provides important habitat for any species listed as rare in Vermont (S1 or S2 ranks), state historic (SH rank), or rare to uncommon globally (G1, G2, or G3 ranks) by the Natural Heritage Information Project of the Vermont Fish and Wildlife Department;

There is credible documentation that the wetland provides habitat for multiple uncommon species of plants or animals (S3 rank).

List name of species and ranking:

11.1. Remarks on RTE habitat:

The RTE habitat function could be present, the area examined was limited and occurred in early fall of 2023, so the spring plant community is largely unknown.

12. Education and Research in Natural Sciences:

Function is present and likely to be significant: Any of the following characteristics indicate the wetland provides this function.

Owned by or leased to a public entity dedicated to education or research.

History of use for education or research.

Has one or more characteristics making it valuable for education or research.

12.1. Remarks on Education and Research in Natural Sciences:

At present the education and research in natural sciences function is being considered for the wetland.

13. Recreational Value and Economic Benefits:

- Function is present and likely to be significant: Any of the following characteristics indicate the wetland provides this function.
 - Used for, or contributes to, recreational activities.
 - Provides economic benefits.
 - Provides important habitat for fish or wildlife which can be fished, hunted or trapped under applicable state law.
 - Used for harvesting of wild foods.

13.1 Remarks on Recreational Value and Economic Benefits:

Walking paths are used at present by homeowners.

14. Open Space and Aesthetics:

- Function is present and likely to be significant: Any of the following physical and vegetative characteristics indicate the wetland provides this function.
 - Can be readily observed by the public; and
 - Possesses special or unique aesthetic qualities; or
 - Has prominence as a distinct feature in the surrounding landscape;
 - Has been identified as important open space in a municipal, regional or state plan.

14.1 Remarks on Open Space and Aesthetics:

The wetland does not provide the open space and aesthetics function as it is forested and does not appear readily different from the surrounding forest.

15. Erosion Control Through Binding and Stabilizing

- Function is present and likely to be significant: Any of the following physical and vegetative characteristics indicate the wetland provides this function.
 - Erosive forces such as wave or current energy are present and any of the following are present as well:
 - Dense, persistent vegetation along a shoreline or stream bank that reduces an adjacent erosive force.
 - Good interspersion of persistent emergent vegetation and water along course of water flow.
 - Studies show that wetlands of similar size, vegetation type, and hydrology are important for erosion control.

Erosion Control Through Binding and Stabilization Continued...

What type of erosive forces are present?

- Lake fetch and waves
- High current velocities:
- Water level influenced by upstream impoundment

If any of the above boxes are checked, the wetland provides this function. Complete the following to determine if the wetland provides this function above or below a moderate level. If none of the following apply, the wetland provides this function at a moderate level.

- Check box if any of the following conditions apply that may indicate the wetland provides this function at a lower level.
 - The stream is artificially channelized and/or lacks vegetation that contributes to controlling the erosive force.
- Check box if any of the following conditions apply that may indicate the wetland provides this function at a higher level.
 - The stream contains high sinuosity.
 - Has been identified through fluvial geomorphic assessment to be important in maintaining the natural condition of the stream or river corridor.

15.1. Remarks on Erosion Control Function:

The Northern White Cedar Sloping Seepage Forest wetland is largely located on a concave slope with many stream rills, bedrock fractures that emerge into small seeps and stream, with subsurface flow that can be seen when sampling the soil with an auger or shovel, and can be heard below the soil surface where holes have appeared naturally, the edges of three streams show erosion at the toe of slope, and overland flow visibly shows drainage patterns, precipitation and high precipitation events cause the high groundwater table to overwhelm the small streams in the basin area where the scouring and erosion have downed trees and formed cut-of chutes and channel avulsions in the unnamed basin stream.

16. Additional Narrative: *Please provide any additional narrative to support the petition, including all previous decisions by the Secretary or Water Board pertaining to the wetland.*

There is an old subdivision from the 1980's (prior to landuse regulations) that people are purchasing parcels from in 2023, and without this wetland being mapped it remains in risk of being unintentionally developed (again, as in 2023).

17. Supporting Materials:
****ADDITIONAL MATERIAL REQUIRED TO CALL PETITION COMPLETE**

17.1. **Location Map:
 Provide a location map that is 8 ½” x 11” and separate from any site plans. The Vermont Natural Resources Atlas is appropriate using USGS topography map base layer, roads, and VSWI wetlands at a minimum.

Date	Title
10-16-2023	Wetland Location Map for Class II Designation_3809 East Hill Rd

17.2. **Proposed Mapping:
 List as specified below. Plans must be legible and include wetland delineation or aerial interpretation and buffer zones. It is helpful to provide one map with topography and one with aerial photography as a base.

Title	Author	Date	Last Revision Date
KS_Hope_East_Hill_Rd_Plainfield_11x17 Landscape Map	Patricia Greene-Swift	9-28-2023	N/A
WETLAND-FEB-2023-FULLER	Aaron Fuller	9-19-2023	N/A

17.3. U.S. Army Corps of Engineer Wetland Delineation Forms:
 List Attachment Name, dates data was collected, cover types sampled and number of paired plots included. Required for Determinations.

Attachment #/Title	(Range of) Collection Date(s)	Vegetation Cover Types	# of Paired Plots
ACOE WETland DataForm	August 27, 2023	Forested Wetland	2
ACOE UPLand DataForm	August 27, 2023	Forested Upland edge	2

17.4. Other Supporting Documents:
 Examples include but are not limited to: Photographs, newspaper articles, historic documents, scientific reports, ****GIS shapefiles are required for Class II**

Date	Last Revision	Author	Title
June 1993	1983	Paul C. Harrington	1983_MACEK_SUBDIVISION_MAP_FULL
10-16-2023	N/A	Patricia Greene-Swift	Hope Remote-Delineated_Class II_Wetland East Hill Plainfield 11
10-31-2023	N/A	Patricia Greene-Swift	wl_WetlandEvaluationFormKHope_10-31-2023

18. Vermont Significant Wetland Inventory (VSWI) Mapping Attribute Information:

For Class II Requests

*If attribute data is not included with the shapefile it is **required** to be listed here.*

Please select wetland attribute information to be included on the VSWI from the dropdown lists below.

For information on how to create a shapefile from the VSWI go to our website:

<https://dec.vermont.gov/watershed/wetlands/maps>

Wetland Attributes		Wetland Attributes	
Wetland ID	A	Wetland ID	
NWI Code	PFO4B	NWI Code	PFO4B
LLWW	TESLOUhw	LLWW	TESLOUhw
VSWI Class	Class II	VSWI Class	Class II
Mapping Organization	Digitized from computer	Mapping Organization	Digitized from computer
Change	Class III to Class II	Change	Class III to Class II
Mapping Date	10/16/2023	Mapping Date	10/16/2023
Program File Number	10/24/2023	Program File Number	10/24/2023
Notes		Notes	

*Cowardin, L.M., Carter, V., Golet, F.C., and LaRoe, E.T. (1979). "Classification of wetlands and deepwater habitats of the United States," U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Biological Services, FWS/OBS-79/31/ Washington, DC


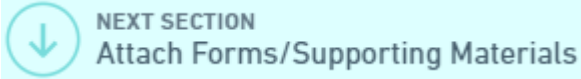

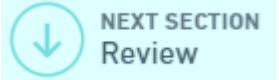
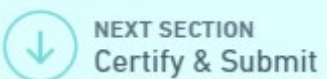
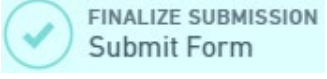
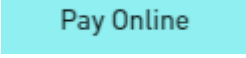

<https://www.fws.gov/program/national-wetlands-inventory/classification-codes>

19. Abutting Landowners <i>Please provide abutting landowner information so that all persons owning property within, or adjacent to, the affected wetland area of buffer zone can be notified during the public notice period.</i>	
22.1. Abutting Land Owner Information: <i>Please list as first names first followed by last name</i>	
1. Name: Richard Burroughs & Jamie Krantz Street/Road: 3742 E Hill Road, Plainfield, VT 05667 City/State/Zip:	16. Name: Street/Road: City/State/Zip:
2. Name: Alexander Pojedinec & Emily Schlesinger Street/Road: PO Box 367, Plainfield, VT 05667 City/State/Zip:	17. Name: Street/Road: City/State/Zip:
3. Name: Joseph and Christine Sainz Street/Road: 3956 E Hill Road, Plainfield, VT 05667 City/State/Zip:	18. Name: Street/Road: City/State/Zip:
4. Name: Peter Burmeister Street/Road: 412 Elm Street, Montpelier, VT 05602 City/State/Zip:	19. Name: Street/Road: City/State/Zip:
5. Name: Marie Leahy Street/Road: 4095 E Hill Road, Plainfield VT 05667 City/State/Zip:	20. Name: Street/Road: City/State/Zip:
6. Name: Rhonna Gable Street/Road: 180 Spruce Mountain Road, Plainfield, VT 05667 City/State/Zip:	21. Name: Street/Road: City/State/Zip:
7. Name: 300 Spruce Mountain Road LLC Street/Road: 220 Weston Road, Weston CT, 06883 City/State/Zip:	22. Name: Street/Road: City/State/Zip:
8. Name: Christopher Jackson Street/Road: 310 Spruce Mountain Road, Plainfield, VT 05667 City/State/Zip:	23. Name: Street/Road: City/State/Zip:
9. Name: Carrie Biggam Street/Road: 330 Spruce Mountain Road, Plainfield, VT 05667 City/State/Zip:	24. Name: Street/Road: City/State/Zip:
10. Name: Street/Road: City/State/Zip:	25. Name: Street/Road: City/State/Zip:
11. Name: Street/Road: City/State/Zip:	26. Name: Street/Road: City/State/Zip:
12. Name: Street/Road: City/State/Zip:	27. Name: Street/Road: City/State/Zip:
13. Name: Street/Road: City/State/Zip:	28. Name: Street/Road: City/State/Zip:
14. Name: Street/Road: City/State/Zip:	29. Name: Street/Road: City/State/Zip:
15. Name: Street/Road: City/State/Zip:	30. Name: Street/Road: City/State/Zip:

SUBMIT AND PAY ONLINE TO SPEED UP YOUR APPLICATION PROCESSING!

You can submit your application and pay fees online. To start, visit:

https://anonline.vermont.gov/?formtag=WSMD_Intake

1. Scroll to the bottom of the page and click the  button.
2. Log in to an account, sign up for an account, or continue as a guest user.
3. Fill out each field in the General Information Section.
 - Type the name of the contact person, phone, and email address.
 - Select the Watershed Management Division Program. *The program name is written at the top the application.*
 - Select 'Permit Application' as the submission type.
 - Click the  button at the bottom of the page.
4. Click "Choose File" and select your application, plans, maps, or compliance notifications.
 - Click the  button at the bottom of the page.
5. Type the application fee amount.
 - Click the  button at the bottom of the page.
6. Review your data.
 - Click the  button at the bottom of the page.
 - Click the  button at the bottom of the page.
7. Sign in or continue as a guest to pay the application fee.
 - Click the  button.
8. Enter your credit/debit card or eCheck information.
 - Click the  button at the bottom of the page. *Note: You must provide your email address in the billing information section if you want a receipt emailed.*
 - Your submission will now show the fee has been paid. You may print a confirmation/receipt from here if needed.



OFFICIAL NOTICE

Hello Neighbor,

This letter is an official notice that Kayle Hope intends to apply for one or more permits from the Agency of Natural Resources, Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC). Because your property borders the location of the activity as described below, Vermont law requires the applicant to provide you with notice of the application(s).

Once each application has been submitted and deemed complete by DEC to begin the review, it will be posted to the DEC Environmental Notice Bulletin (ENB) at ENB.VERMONT.GOV, where you may register to receive notifications to stay informed as each application moves through the review process. Although the application(s) may not yet be received or processed by the DEC upon receipt of this letter from the applicant below, you may register now to receive notifications using a specified mile/distance radius from your address location (see *next page for detailed instructions on how to register*).

In the meantime, you may also contact the property owner/applicant with questions about the activity using the contact information provided below. For background, the permit process includes a public comment period and an opportunity to request a public meeting, all which can be done through the ENB link above once permit applications are posted. Note that to appeal a final permit decision you must submit comments during the public comment period.

For additional information please visit the following website: DEC.VERMONT.GOV/PERMITS/ENB/GENERAL. For general questions or assistance with registering on the ENB please call DEC's main line at (802) 828-1556 and plan to provide the permit types that are being applied for as listed below.

PROPERTY OWNER(S)/APPLICANT(S) NAME

Kayle Hope - Susan Bourque

PROPERTY OWNER(S)/APPLICANT(S) CONTACT INFORMATION (MUST PROVIDE TELEPHONE NUMBER AND/OR EMAIL)

kayle@kaylehope.com; 203-770-9488, 802-272-5702

PROPOSED ACTIVITY STREET ADDRESS/ROUTE

3809 East Hill Road

PROPOSED TOWN(S)

Plainfield

PERMIT TYPE(S) (INDICATE FOR EACH PERMIT TYPE NEW OR RENEWAL)

Wetland Determination

To register on the ENB and set up your subscription: please go through the following steps. There are illustrated instructions on Page 12 of [the ENB User Guide](#):

1. Go to ENB.VERMONT.GOV
2. Click **Register** on the upper right-hand side of the home page
3. Enter the required information (name, email address and create password) and click Register
4. You will receive an email confirmation for your email address. Once confirmed you will be able to log-in and set up your subscription.
5. Log into ENB and then click **My Subscription** at the top left-hand side of the home page
6. Click **Modify Alerts** on the My Subscription page
7. Click **Edit** for Alert #1
8. Choose the permits being applied for from the **Activity Types of Interest** list by checking the check boxes.
9. Next, choose the location using **Distance from a Point** and click the map icon to set your location.
10. Enter your own address, including Town in the **Search Address** field and set the distance large enough to capture the project activity (1 mile, 5 miles, etc.)
11. Click **OK** once the radius has been set
12. Click **SAVE** on the next page, then Click **OK** to return the main subscription page.
13. Once you receive an alert for an activity, you can choose to **Follow** the activity from your subscription page.
14. For additional instructions see the **User Guide** on ENB.VERMONT.GOV.
15. For help with registration please contact the ENB Administrator: ANR.ENBAdministrator@vermont.gov.