Critical Area Study

of the

Austin Parker 308th Ave. S.E. Fall City, Washington 98024

Tax Parcel Number: 092407-9063 Section 9, Township 24 N, Range 7 E

Prepared for:
Austin Parker
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Dated: November 21, 2021

Prepared by:
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1.0 Project Description

The applicant proposes to construct one single-family residence and septic system on the properties. King County DPER requires a Critical Area Designation (CAD) approval for development of the property. The parcel is 1.1 acres.

2.0 Parcel Identification No., Abbreviated Legal Descriptions, and Directions The tax parcel number is 092407-9063. The subject study area is located in Section 9, Township 24 North, Range 7 East, of the Willamette Meridian.

The subject property's legal description is as follows:

THAT POR OF SOUTH 1/2 OF SW 1/4OF SW1/4 OF SW1/4 OF SW1/4 STR 09-24-07 DAF - COMM AT SW COR OF SD SEC 9 TH N 00-53-46 W ALG THE WLY LN OF SW1/4 OF SD SEC 9 A DIST OF 180.00 FT TO TPOB TH S89-45-51E PLT SOUTH LN OF SW 1/4 OF SD SEC 9 A DIST OF 244.00 FT TH S76-59-25E A DIST OF 112.91 FT TH S 89-45-51E PLT SOUTH LN OF SW1/4 OF SD SEC 9 A DIST OF 2.62 FT TO EAST LN OF WEST 1/2 OF SW1/4 OF SW 1/4 OF SD SEC 9 TH N 00-52-25 W A DIST OF 175.00 FT M/L TO NORTH LN OF SOUTH 1/2 OF SW 1/4 OF SW1/4 OF SW1/4 OF SD SEC 9 TH WLY ALG SD NORTH LN 357.00 FT M/L TO WEST LN OF SW 1/4 OF SD SEC 9 TH S 00-53-46 E ALG THE WEST LN OF SD SEC 9 A DIST OF 150.00 FT M/L TO TPOB LESS WEST 30.00 FT THOF FOR RD - AKA "PARCEL A" OF KING COUNTY S.C. CAUSE NO. 95-2-02111-5-SEA DATED 06-04-1996 UNDER REC NO. 9607240535

Directions from King County DPER are as follows:

Head southeast on S.E. Douglas St.;

Turn left towards S.E. Center St.;

Turn left onto S.E. Center St.;

Turn right onto Snoqualmie Parkway;

Turn left onto Railroad Ave.;

At the traffic circle, take the 3rd exit onto WA-202 W./Railroad Ave.;

Exit the traffic circle onto WA-202 W./Railroad Ave.;

At the traffic circle, take the 2nd exit onto WA-202/Redmond-Fall City Rd. S.E.;

Turn left onto 308th Ave. S.E.;

Proceed to the property immediately south of 3816 308th Ave. S.E.

3.0 Methodology

3.1 Federal and State Wetland Methodologies

The wetland assessment and delineation were performed using the 1997 Washington State Wetlands Identification and Delineation Manual (DOE, 1997) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers "Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coastal Region, Version 2.0" (COE. 2010). The Routine Determination method was used. The Routine Determination methodology is "used when the project area is small, plant communities are homogeneous, plant community boundaries are abrupt, and the project is not controversial".

3.2 Date, Weather Conditions and Wetland Scientist

The wetland delineation was performed on November 12, 2021 The weather was raining. The wetland scientist was Jeffery S. Jones.

4.0 Wetland Determination

There is one wetland on the property that is seepage on a terrace above a stream. The wetland is identified as Wetland A. The wetland soils profile was saturated at the soil surface, see data sheet SL-1. There is a shallow perched water table at 10 inches below the soil surface. The soils profile has a one chroma matrix. The plant community is dominated by plant species with FAC indicator status including reed canarygrass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*), red alder (*Alnus rubra*), and salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*).

Wetland A rates as a Category III wetland with a habitat score of 7 points. The King County wetland buffer requirement for a Category III wetland, with a habitat score of 7 points, is 110 feet. Encompass Engineering and Land Surveying has located critical area flagging and prepared an accurate critical area map.

Upland areas are 60% dominated by plant species with FAC indicator status, therefore meet the vegetation criteria for wetlands, see data sheet SL-2. Soils have a three and four chroma matrix and are not hydric. The soils profile is dry.

5.0 Stream Determination

There is a stream along a portion of the south property line that crosses the southeast quarter of the property. The stream is in an eroded or incised channel. The DNR FPARS map rate the stream as a Type F. The aquatic buffer requirement is 165 feet.

6.0 Impacts

Critical area buffers for the wetland and stream extend beyond the north property line. Consequently, a critical area alteration exception (CAAE) for unavoidable buffer impacts will be required. Direct impacts to critical areas should not be necessary.

7.0 Limitations

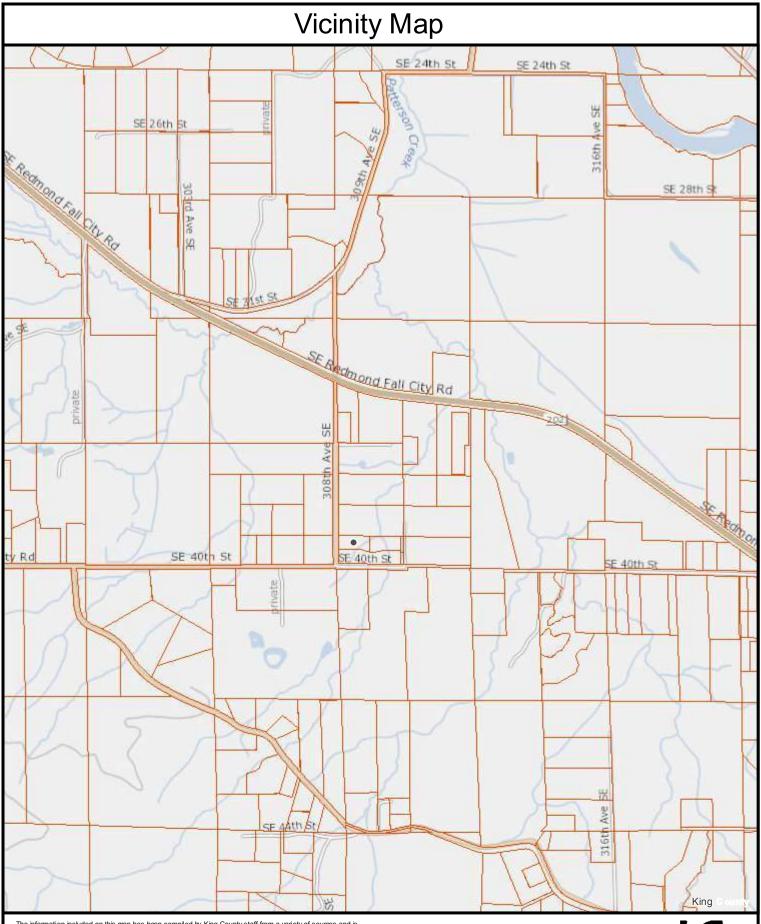
Stream and wetland determinations and delineations are not final until approved by regulatory agencies and/or local jurisdictions. *J. S. Jones and Associates, Inc.* does not guarantee acceptance or approval by regulatory agencies, or that any intended use will be achieved.

8.0 Literature Citations

COE. 2010. Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region (Version 2.0), ed. J. S. Wakeley, R. W. Lichvar, and C. V. Noble. ERDC/EL TR-10-3. Vicksburg, MS: U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center.

DOE 1997. Washington State Wetlands Identification and Delineation Manual. Publ. # 96-94. Washington D.C.

Attachments







Critical Area Sketch



The information included on this map has been compiled by King County staff from a variety of sources and is subject to change without notice. King County makes no representations or warranties, express or implied, as to accuracy, completeness, timeliness, or rights to the use of such information. This document is not intended for use as a survey product. King County shall not be liable for any general, special, indirect, incidental, or consequential damages including, but not limited to, lost revenues or lost profits resulting from the use or misuse of the information contained on this map. Any sale of this map or information on this map is prohibited except by written permission of King County.





USDA



MAP LEGEND

Special Line Features Streams and Canals Interstate Highways Very Stony Spot Major Roads Local Roads Stony Spot US Routes Spoil Area Wet Spot Other Rails Water Features **Fransportation** Background O ŧ Soil Map Unit Polygons Area of Interest (AOI) Soil Map Unit Points Soil Map Unit Lines Closed Depression Special Point Features Gravelly Spot Borrow Pit Clay Spot **Gravel Pit** Lava Flow Area of Interest (AOI) Blowout Landfill Soils

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

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

contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed 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

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 distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts 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.

Aerial Photography

Marsh or swamp

Mine or Quarry

Miscellaneous Water

Perennial Water

Rock Outcrop

Soil Survey Area: King County Area, Washington Survey Area Data: Version 16, Jun 4, 2020 Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales

1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jul 22, 2019—Jul 29,

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.

Severely Eroded Spot

Slide or Slip

Sinkhole

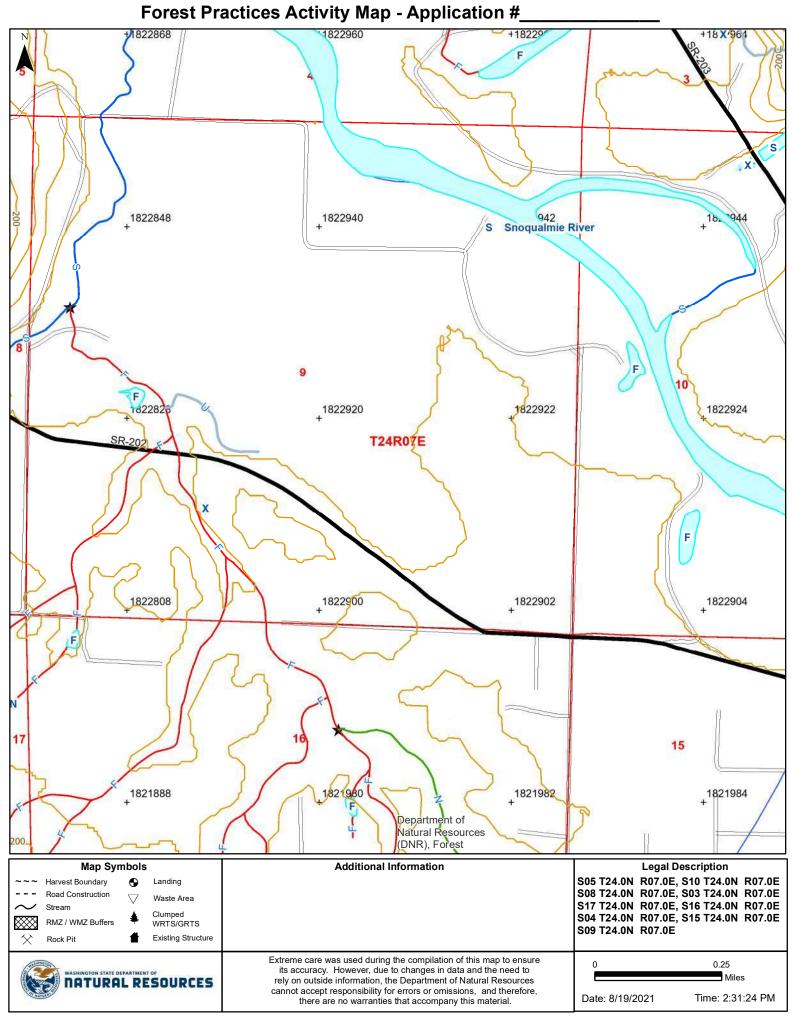
Sodic Spot

Sandy Spot

Saline Spot

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
КрВ	Kitsap silt loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	15.3	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		15.3	100.0%



WEILAND DETERMINATION BATATOR	M – Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region
oject/Site: 092407-9063	City County: Kng Sampling Date: 11 17/7
plicant/Owner: Austra Parker	State: WA Sampling Point: 5L-7
estigator(s): Jeff Jones	Section, Township, Range: 59, T24N, R7E
	Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 5
pregion (LRR): NW Forest Lat: 4	17.57351 Long: 171.93147 Datum NA-UDS
	am NWI classification: PFO
climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of ye	ear? Yes No (If no, explain in Remarks.)
Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology significantly	
Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology naturally pro	
	sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes No	
lydric Soil Present? Yes No	Is the Sampled Area
Vetland Hydrology Present? Yes No	within a Wetland? Yes No
emarks:	
GETATION – Use scientific names of plants.	
Absolute	Dominant Indicator Dominance Test worksheet:
// 11	Species? Status Number of Dominant Species
Alnus rubra 10	465 FAC That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: (A)
	Total Number of Dominant
	Species Across All Strata: (B)
	= Total Cover That Are ORL FACW or FAC: (A/B)
apling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 5 m)	
Rubus spectusilis 15	U. S. FAC Prevalence Index worksheet:
The state of the s	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	OBL species x 1 = FACW species x 2 =
	- FACIL species x 4 =
• / -	_ = Total Cover
Phalaris anendhaca 70	
	1
	Prevalence Index = B/A = Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
	and the way to the control of the co
	4 - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting
	data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
0	Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation (Explain)
1	Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
Voody Vine Stratum (Plot size: / M)	_= Total Cover
- Rubus armeniaces 30	445 FAC Hydrophytic
72	Vegetation
	Present? Yes V No
- Jes	= Total Cover
6 Bare Ground in Herb Stratum 20	_= Total Cover

Sampling Point: 54-1

rofile Description: (Describe to the	e depth needed to document the indicator or c	commitme abse	moc of mandatoro.
DepthMatrix	Redox Features		- 1
(inches) Color (moist) %		oc ² Textur	e Remarks
0-16 104R411 10	<u> </u>		
16+ 104R5/1 11	<u> </u>	5/	
7.	H		7.76
		-	P
		<u> </u>	
Type: C=Concentration D=Depletion	, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated S	and Grains.	² Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
lydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable	to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)	Indi	icators for Problematic Hydric Soils ³ :
Histosol (A1)	Sandy Redox (S5)	-	2 cm Muck (A10)
Histic Epipedon (A2)	Stripped Matrix (S6)	_	Red Parent Material (TF2)
Black Histic (A3)	Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except ML	RA 1)	Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	_	Other (Explain in Remarks)
Depleted Below Dark Surface (A1		280	
Thick Dark Surface (A12)	Redox Dark Surface (F6)		licators of hydrophytic vegetation and
Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)	Depleted Dark Surface (F7)		wetland hydrology must be present,
Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	Redox Depressions (F8)	- 1	unless disturbed or problematic.
Restrictive Layer (if present):			
Type:			
Depth (inches):		Hydric	Soil Present? Yes No
YDROLOGY Wetland Hydrology Indicators:			
Netland Hydrology Indicators:	quired; check all that apply)	S	Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)
Wetland Hydrology Indicators: Primary Indicators (minimum of one re			Secondary Indicators (2 or more required) Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2,
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WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region

Project/Site: 092467-9063	Citylo	County KA	C- Sa	mpling Date: 11/12/21
	v city			mpling Point: 5L-Z
			ge: 59, 72	
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.):				
		1		3 Datum: VAVD83
Soil Map Unit Name: Alderwood	gravell	y sandy	LOCANWI classification	n:
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this	s time of year? Y	esNo	(If no, explain in Rema	arks.)
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrologys				ent? Yes V No No
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology r			eded, explain any answers in	
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map				
	27-8	inpling point to	Cations, transects, in	iportant leatures, etc.
1.7-1-7-17-17-17-17-17-17-17-17-17-17-17-1	10 V	Is the Sampled	Area	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		within a Wetland		No
	NO			
Remarks:				
VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plan	nts.			
1-		minant Indicator	Dominance Test workshe	et:
Tree Stratum (Plot size: 10 m)	% Cover Spe	ecies? Status	Number of Dominant Speci	es 2
1. Acer macrophyllum	16 y	es FACU	That Are OBL, FACW, or F.	AC: (A)
2. Their plicata	_10_1y	ES FAC	Total Number of Dominant	5
3			Species Across All Strata:	(B)
4			Percent of Dominant Specie	20 / 20
5m	20 = Tc	otal Cover	That Are OBL, FACW, or F.	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 5 M)		OF CAN	Prevalence Index worksh	eet:
1. Rubus spectabilis	_5_y	SPIL	Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
2			OBL species	_ x1 =
3	-		FACW species	_ x 2 =
4			FAC species	_ x 3 =
5			FACU species	_ x 4 =
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 3m)	=10	otal Cover	UPL species	_ x 5 =
1. Polystrchum munitur	110 U	185FACL	Column Totals:	_ (A) (B)
2			Prevalence Index = F	3/A =
3			Hydrophytic Vegetation II	MAINS SALE TO
4.			1 - Rapid Test for Hydr	
5.			V2 - Dominance Test is	
6.			_ 3 - Prevalence Index is	
7.				otations ¹ (Provide supporting
8.			data in Remarks or	on a separate sheet)
9.			5 - Wetland Non-Vascu	ular Plants ¹
10.			Problematic Hydrophyl	tic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)
11.			¹ Indicators of hydric soil an	
1.	10 = To	tal Cover	be present, unless disturbe	d or problematic.
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 164)	11	or FI		
1. Rubus armoniacus	40 Y	es FAL	Hydrophytic	,
2			Vegetation Present? Yes	No
90	40 = To	tal Cover	riesent: Tes_	
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum	/15/2 			
Remarks:				

Sampling Point: 52-Z

rofile Description: (Describe to the depth nee			
Depth Matrix inches) Color (moist) % Co	Redox Features lor (moist) % Type ¹	Loc ² Tex	ture Remarks
07/			75/
11 12		- 7	
2-18 104R4/4 100			/3 1
			//F
Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Redu	ced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated	d Sand Grains.	² Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix. ndicators for Problematic Hydric Soils ³ :
ydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs.			AND INCOMESSABLE SOCIETATION OF THE SECTION OF THE
	andy Redox (S5)	-	2 cm Muck (A10)
	tripped Matrix (S6)	MI BA 1)	Red Parent Material (TF2) Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- Control of the cont	oamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except	MILKA I)	Other (Explain in Remarks)
	oamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) epleted Matrix (F3)	-	
	edox Dark Surface (F6)	3	Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and
	epleted Dark Surface (F7)		wetland hydrology must be present,
	edox Depressions (F8)		unless disturbed or problematic.
estrictive Layer (if present):			
Type:			1.
Depth (inches):		Hydi	ric Soil Present? Yes No
Remarks:			
YDROLOGY			
Vetland Hydrology Indicators:			
Vetland Hydrology Indicators:			Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)
Vetland Hydrology Indicators:	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (ex	ccept	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2,
Vetland Hydrology Indicators: Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2)	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (e: MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B)	cept	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B)
Vetland Hydrology Indicators: rimary Indicators (minimum of one required; chec Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2)	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (e: MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) Salt Crust (B11)	kcept	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) Drainage Patterns (B10)
Vetland Hydrology Indicators: rimary Indicators (minimum of one required; chec Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2)	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (e: MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) Salt Crust (B11) Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)	cept	 Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
Vetland Hydrology Indicators: rimary Indicators (minimum of one required; chect Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) Sediment Deposits (B2)	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (e: MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) Salt Crust (B11) Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)		Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
Vetland Hydrology Indicators: rimary Indicators (minimum of one required; cher Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) Sediment Deposits (B2) Drift Deposits (B3)	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (e: MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) Salt Crust (B11) Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) Oxidized Rhizospheres along	Living Roots (C3)	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) Geomorphic Position (D2)
Vetland Hydrology Indicators: Irimary Indicators (minimum of one required; check Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) Sediment Deposits (B2) Drift Deposits (B3) Algal Mat or Crust (B4)	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (ex MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) Salt Crust (B11) Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) Oxidized Rhizospheres along Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	Living Roots (C3)	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) Geomorphic Position (D2) Shallow Aquitard (D3)
Vetland Hydrology Indicators: Irimary Indicators (minimum of one required; check Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) Sediment Deposits (B2) Drift Deposits (B3) Algal Mat or Crust (B4) Iron Deposits (B5)	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (ex MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) Salt Crust (B11) Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) Oxidized Rhizospheres along Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled	Living Roots (C3)) I Soils (C6)	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) Geomorphic Position (D2) Shallow Aquitard (D3) FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
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Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) Sediment Deposits (B2) Drift Deposits (B3) Algal Mat or Crust (B4) Iron Deposits (B5) Surface Soil Cracks (B6) Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8) Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Ves No	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (ex MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) Salt Crust (B11) Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) Oxidized Rhizospheres along Presence of Reduced Iron (C4 Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Stunted or Stressed Plants (D Other (Explain in Remarks) Depth (inches): Depth (inches):	Living Roots (C3)) d Soils (C6) 1) (LRR A)	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) Geomorphic Position (D2) Shallow Aquitard (D3) FAC-Neutral Test (D5) Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A)
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Sample Location SL-1





SL-2



SL-2

RATII	NG SUM	MARY -			shington
Name of wetland (or ID #):A			Date of	f site visit: ////Z No Date of training_
Rated by Jet					
HGM Class used fo	r rating Dep N	essional	Wetland has m	ultiple HGI	M classes?Y
	is not complete f base aerial pho			ed (figures	can be combined).
/ERALL WETLA	ND CATEGO	RY III (b	ased on functio	ns_Vor sp	pecial characteristics
V	Category I – Tot Category II – Tot Category III – To Category IV – To	al score = 23 - tal score = 20 otal score = 16	27 - 22 - 19		Score for each function based on three ratings (order of ratings is not
FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat		important) 9 = H,H,H
		Circle the ap	propriate ratings		8 = H,H,M
Site Potential	H M L	H (M) L	H (M) L		7 = H,H,L
Landscape Potential	H M L	H M L	H (M) L		7 = H,M,M
Value	H M L	H (M) L	H) M L	TOTAL	6 = H,M,L 6 = M,M,M
Score Based on Ratings	5	6	7	18	5 = H,L,L 5 = M,M,L
					4 = M,L,L

2. Category based on SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS of wetland

CHARACTERISTIC	CATI	GORY
Estuarine	I	II
Wetland of High Conservation Value		I
Bog	I	
Mature Forest	I	
Old Growth Forest		I
Coastal Lagoon	I	II
Interdunal	I II	III IV
None of the above		

Maps and figures required to answer questions correctly for **Western Washington**

Depressional Wetlands

To answer questions:	Figure #
D 1.3, H 1.1, H 1.4	/
D 1.4, H 1.2	2
D 1.1, D 4.1	3
D 2.2, D 5.2	4
D 4.3, D 5.3	5
H 2.1, H 2.2, H 2.3	6
D 3.1, D 3.2	7
D 3.3	8
	D 1.3, H 1.1, H 1.4 D 1.4, H 1.2 D 1.1, D 4.1 D 2.2, D 5.2 D 4.3, D 5.3 H 2.1, H 2.2, H 2.3 D 3.1, D 3.2

Riverine Wetlands

Map of:	To answer questions:	Figure #
Cowardin plant classes	H 1.1, H 1.4	
Hydroperiods	H 1.2	
Ponded depressions	R 1.1	
Boundary of area within 150 ft of the wetland (can be added to another figure)	R 2.4	
Plant cover of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants	R 1.2, R 4.2	
Width of unit vs. width of stream (can be added to another figure)	R 4.1	
Map of the contributing basin	R 2.2, R 2.3, R 5.2	
1 km Polygon: Area that extends 1 km from entire wetland edge - including polygons for accessible habitat and undisturbed habitat	H 2.1, H 2.2, H 2.3	
Screen capture of map of 303(d) listed waters in basin (from Ecology website)	R 3.1	
Screen capture of list of TMDLs for WRIA in which unit is found (from web)	R 3.2, R 3.3	

Lake Fringe Wetlands

Map of:	To answer questions:	Figure #
Cowardin plant classes	L 1.1, L 4.1, H 1.1, H 1.4	
Plant cover of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants	L1.2	
Boundary of area within 150 ft of the wetland (can be added to another figure)	L 2.2	
1 km Polygon: Area that extends 1 km from entire wetland edge - including polygons for accessible habitat and undisturbed habitat	H 2.1, H 2.2, H 2.3	
Screen capture of map of 303(d) listed waters in basin (from Ecology website)	L 3.1, L 3.2	
Screen capture of list of TMDLs for WRIA in which unit is found (from web)	L 3.3	

Slope Wetlands

Map of:	To answer questions:	Figure #
Cowardin plant classes	H 1.1, H 1.4	
Hydroperiods	H 1.2	
Plant cover of dense trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants	S 1.3	
Plant cover of dense , rigid trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants (can be added to figure above)	S 4.1	
Boundary of 150 ft buffer (can be added to another figure)	S 2.1, S 5.1	
1 km Polygon: Area that extends 1 km from entire wetland edge - including polygons for accessible habitat and undisturbed habitat	uding H 2.1, H 2.2, H 2.3	
Screen capture of map of 303(d) listed waters in basin (from Ecology website)	S 3.1, S 3.2	
Screen capture of list of TMDLs for WRIA in which unit is found (from web)	S 3.3	

HGM Classification of Wetlands in Western Washington

For questions 1-7, the criteria described must apply to the entire unit being rated. If the hydrologic criteria listed in each question do not apply to the entire unit being rated, you probably have a unit with multiple HGM classes. In this case, identify which hydrologic criteria in questions 1-7 apply, and go to Question 8. Are the water levels in the entire unit usually controlled by tides except during floods? NO)- go to 2 YES - the wetland class is Tidal Fringe - go to 1.1 1.1 Is the salinity of the water during periods of annual low flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)? YES - Freshwater Tidal Fringe NO - Saltwater Tidal Fringe (Estuarine) If your wetland can be classified as a Freshwater Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. If it is Saltwater Tidal Fringe it is an Estuarine wetland and is not scored. This method cannot be used to score functions for estuarine wetlands. 2. The entire wetland unit is flat and precipitation is the only source (>90%) of water to it. Groundwater and surface water runoff are NOT sources of water to the unit. **YES** - The wetland class is **Flats** NO go to 3 If your wetland can be classified as a Flats wetland, use the form for Depressional wetlands. 3. Does the entire wetland unit meet all of the following criteria? __The vegetated part of the wetland is on the shores of a body of permanent open water (without any plants on the surface at any time of the year) at least 20 ac (8 ha) in size; __At least 30% of the open water area is deeper than 6.6 ft (2 m). YES - The wetland class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe) NO - go to 4 4. Does the entire wetland unit meet all of the following criteria? The wetland is on a slope (slope can be very gradual), The water flows through the wetland in one direction (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. It may flow subsurface, as sheetflow, or in a swale without distinct banks, The water leaves the wetland without being impounded. YES - The wetland class is Slope NO - go to 5 NOTE: Surface water does not pond in these type of wetlands except occasionally in very small and shallow depressions or behind hummocks (depressions are usually <3 ft diameter and less than 1 ft deep). 5. Does the entire wetland unit meet all of the following criteria? ___The unit is in a valley, or stream channel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding from that stream or river, __The overbank flooding occurs at least once every 2 years.

NO – go to 6

YES – The wetland class is **Riverine**NOTE: The Riverine unit can contain depressions that are filled with water when the river is not flooding

6. Is the entire wetland unit in a topographic depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, at some time during the year? This means that any outlet, if present, is higher than the interior of the wetland.

NO - go to 7

7. Is the entire wetland unit located in a very flat area with no obvious depression and no overbank flooding? The unit does not pond surface water more than a few inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high groundwater in the area. The wetland may be ditched, but has no obvious natural outlet.

NO - go to 8

YES - The wetland class is Depressional

YES The wetland class is Depressional

8. Your wetland unit seems to be difficult to classify and probably contains several different HGM classes. For example, seeps at the base of a slope may grade into a riverine floodplain, or a small stream within a Depressional wetland has a zone of flooding along its sides. GO BACK AND IDENTIFY WHICH OF THE HYDROLOGIC REGIMES DESCRIBED IN QUESTIONS 1-7 APPLY TO DIFFERENT AREAS IN THE UNIT (make a rough sketch to help you decide). Use the following table to identify the appropriate class to use for the rating system if you have several HGM classes present within the wetland unit being scored.

NOTE: Use this table only if the class that is recommended in the second column represents 10% or more of the total area of the wetland unit being rated. If the area of the HGM class listed in column 2 is less than 10% of the unit; classify the wetland using the class that represents more than 90% of the total area.

HGM classes within the wetland unit being rated	HGM class to use in rating
Slope + Riverine	Riverine
Slope + Depressional	Depressional
Slope + Lake Fringe	Lake Fringe
Depressional + Riverine along stream within boundary of depression	Depressional
Depressional + Lake Fringe	Depressional
Riverine + Lake Fringe	Riverine
Salt Water Tidal Fringe and any other class of freshwater wetland	Treat as ESTUARINE

If you are still unable to determine which of the above criteria apply to your wetland, or if you have **more than 2 HGM classes** within a wetland boundary, classify the wetland as Depressional for the rating.

Wetland name or number	
DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS	
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to improve water quality	
D 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?	
D 1.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland: Wetland is a depression or flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key) with no surface water leaving it (no outlet). points = 3 Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly constricted permanently flowing outlet. points = 2 Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet that is permanently flowing points = 1 Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a permanently flowing ditch.	2
D 1.2. The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer) is true clay or true organic (use NRCS definitions). Yes = 4 No = 0	0
D 1.3. Characteristics and distribution of persistent plants (Emergent, Scrub-shrub, and/or Forested Cowardin classes): Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > ½ of area Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > 1/10 of area Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants < 1/10 of area points = 1 points = 0	5
D 1.4. Characteristics of seasonal ponding or inundation: This is the area that is ponded for at least 2 months. See description in manual. Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland Area seasonally ponded is < ½ total area of wetland points = 2 points = 0	6
Total for D 1 Add the points in the boxes above	7
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12-16 = H 6-11 = M 0-5 = L Record the rating on the first pa	ge
D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function of the site?	
D 2.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? Yes = 1 No = 0	
D 2.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate pollutants? Yes = 1 $(No = 0)$	0
D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland?	1
D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in questions D 2.1-D 2.3? Source Yes = 1 No = 0	6
Total for D 2 Add the points in the boxes above	2
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is:3 or 4 = H1 or 2 = M0 = L Record the rating on the fire	st page

D 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provi	ded by the site valuable to soci	iety?	
D 3.1. Does the wetland discharge directly (i.e., with 303(d) list?			
D 3.2. Is the wetland in a basin or sub-basin where	an aquatic resource is on the 303	3(d) list? Yes = 1 No = 0	
D 3.3. Has the site been identified in a watershed of if there is a TMDL for the basin in which the		ntaining water quality (answer YES Yes = 2 (No = 0)	
Total for D 3	/ Ad	dd the points in the boxes above	

Rating of Value If score is: ___2-4 = H ___1 = M ___0 = L Record the rating on the first page



DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS	
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding and stream degradati	on
D 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?	
D 4.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland: Wetland is a depression or flat depression with no surface water leaving it (no outlet) Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly constricted permanently flowing outletpoint = 2 Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a permanently flowing ditch Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet that is permanently flowing points = 0)て
D 4.2. Depth of storage during wet periods: Estimate the height of ponding above the bottom of the outlet. For wetlands with no outlet, measure from the surface of permanent water or if dry, the deepest part. Marks of ponding are 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outlet points = 7 Marks of ponding between 2 ft to < 3 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 5 Marks are at least 0.5 ft to < 2 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 3 The wetland is a "headwater" wetland points = 3 Wetland is flat but has small depressions on the surface that trap water points = 1 Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft (6 in)	3
D 4.3. Contribution of the wetland to storage in the watershed: Estimate the ratio of the area of upstream basin contributing surface water to the wetland to the area of the wetland unit itself. The area of the basin is less than 10 times the area of the unit The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit Entire wetland is in the Flats class D 4.3. Contribution of the area of upstream basin to the area of the wetland unit itself. points = 5 The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit points = 5 points = 5	3
Total for D 4 Add the points in the boxes above	0
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12-16 = H 6-11 = M 0-5 = L Record the rating on the	first page
D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic functions of the site?	
D 5.1. Does the wetland receive stormwater discharges?	1
D 5.2. Is >10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate excess runoff? Yes = 1 (No = 0)	0
D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with intensive human land uses (residential at >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)? Yes = 1 No = 0	/
Total for D 5 Add the points in the boxes above	2
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is:3 = HO = L Record the rating on the	first page
D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society?	
D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description that best matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the highest score if more than one condition is met. The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into areas where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds): • Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-gradient of unit. • Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient. Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why points = 0 There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland.)
D 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood conveyance in a regional flood control plan?	0
Yes = 2 (No = 0)	7
Total for D 6 Add the points in the boxes above Record the rating on the	Cost ness



These questions apply to wetlands of all HGM classes. HABITAT FUNCTIONS - Indicators that site functions to provide important habitat H 1.0. Does the site have the potential to provide habitat? H 1.1. Structure of plant community: Indicators are Cowardin classes and strata within the Forested class. Check the Cowardin plant classes in the wetland. Up to 10 patches may be combined for each class to meet the threshold of ¼ ac or more than 10% of the unit if it is smaller than 2.5 ac. Add the number of structures checked. 4 structures or more: points = 4 Aquatic bed 3 structures: points = 2 Emergent 2 structures: points = 1 Scrub-shrub (areas where shrubs have > 30% cover) 1 structure: points = 0 Forested (areas where trees have > 30% cover) If the unit has a Forested class, check if: The Forested class has 3 out of 5 strata (canopy, sub-canopy, shrubs, herbaceous, moss/ground-cover) that each cover 20% within the Forested polygon H 1.2. Hydroperiods Check the types of water regimes (hydroperiods) present within the wetland. The water regime has to cover more than 10% of the wetland or ¼ ac to count (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods). 4 or more types present: points = 3 Permanently flooded or inundated 3 types present: points = 2 Seasonally flooded or inundated 2 types present: points = 1 Occasionally flooded or inundated 1 type present: points = 0 Saturated only Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland 2 points Lake Fringe wetland 2 points Freshwater tidal wetland H 1.3. Richness of plant species Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft². Different patches of the same species can be combined to meet the size threshold and you do not have to name the species. Do not include Eurasian milfoil, reed canarygrass, purple loosestrife, Canadian thistle points = 2 If you counted: > 19 species points = 1 5 - 19 species points = 0 < 5 species H 1.4. Interspersion of habitats Decide from the diagrams below whether interspersion among Cowardin plants classes (described in H 1.1), or the classes and unvegetated areas (can include open water or mudflats) is high, moderate, low, or none. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high. 0 Moderate = 2 points None = 0 points Low = 1 point All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3points

Wetland name or number	
H 1.5. Special habitat features: Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number of points. Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long). Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging plants extends at least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least 33 ft (10 m) Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning (> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (cut shrubs or trees that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed) At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas that are permanently or seasonally inundated (structures for egg-laying by amphibians) Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see H 1.1 for list of strata)	3
Total for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above	6
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 15-18 = H 7-14 = M 0-6 = L Record the rating on the	the first page
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat functions of the site?	
H 2.1. Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit). 8012/0/2 45% Calculate: 0 % undisturbed habitat + [(% moderate and low intensity land uses)/2] = 46% If total accessible habitat is:	
> 1/3 (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points 3	3
20-33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2	-
10-19% of 1 km Polygon points = 1	0
< 10% of 1 km Polygon H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland. Calculate: 20 % undisturbed habitat + [(% moderate and low intensity land uses)/2] = 60 % Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon Undisturbed habitat 10-50% and in 1-3 patches Undisturbed habitat 10-50% and > 3 patches Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 1 points = 0	3
H 2.3. Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon: If	
> 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use < 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity points 0 points 0	0
18	3
Total for H 2 Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 4-6 = H 1-3 = M <1 = L Record the rating on the	he first page
H 3.0. Is the habitat provided by the site valuable to society?	
H 3.1. Does the site provide habitat for species valued in laws, regulations, or policies? Choose only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated. Site meets ANY of the following criteria: It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page) It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant or animal on the state or federal lists) It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the Department of Natural Resources It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in a watershed plan Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) within 100 m	2

Site does not meet any of the criteria above

Rating of Value If score is: ___2 = H ____1 = M ____0 = L

Record the rating on the first page

points = 0

WDFW Priority Habitats

Priority habitats listed by WDFW (see complete descriptions of WDFW priority habitats, and the counties in which they can be found, in: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2008. Priority Habitat and Species List. Olympia, Washington. 177 pp. http://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/00165/wdfw00165.pdf or access the list from here: http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/phs/list/)

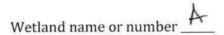
Count how many of the following priority habitats are within 330 ft (100 m) of the wetland unit: *NOTE:* This question is independent of the land use between the wetland unit and the priority habitat.

- Biodiversity Areas and Corridors: Areas of habitat that are relatively important to various species of native fish and
- Biodiversity Areas and Corridors: Areas of habitat that are relatively important to various species of native fish and wildlife (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report).
- Herbaceous Balds: Variable size patches of grass and forbs on shallow soils over bedrock.

Aspen Stands: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 1 ac (0.4 ha).

- Old-growth/Mature forests: Old-growth west of Cascade crest Stands of at least 2 tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) > 32 in (81 cm) dbh or > 200 years of age. Mature forests Stands with average diameters exceeding 21 in (53 cm) dbh; crown cover may be less than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quantity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth; 80-200 years old west of the Cascade crest.
- Oregon White Oak: Woodland stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak
 component is important (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 158 see web link above).
 - **Riparian**: The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other.
- Westside Prairies: Herbaceous, non-forested plant communities that can either take the form of a dry prairie or a wet prairie (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 161 see web link above).
- Instream: The combination of physical, biological, and chemical processes and conditions that interact to provide functional life history requirements for instream fish and wildlife resources.
- Nearshore: Relatively undisturbed nearshore habitats. These include Coastal Nearshore, Open Coast Nearshore, and Puget Sound Nearshore. (full descriptions of habitats and the definition of relatively undisturbed are in WDFW report – see web link on previous page).
- Caves: A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages under the earth in soils, rock, ice, or other geological formations and is large enough to contain a human.
- Cliffs: Greater than 25 ft (7.6 m) high and occurring below 5000 ft elevation.
- Talus: Homogenous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.5 6.5 ft (0.15 2.0 m), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs.
- Snags and Logs: Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit sufficient decay characteristics to enable cavity excavation/use by wildlife. Priority snags have a diameter at breast height of > 20 in (51 cm) in western Washington and are > 6.5 ft (2 m) in height. Priority logs are > 12 in (30 cm) in diameter at the largest end, and > 20 ft (6 m) long.

Note: All vegetated wetlands are by definition a priority habitat but are not included in this list because they are addressed elsewhere.



CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland Type	Category
Check off any criteria that apply to the wetland. Circle the category when the appropriate criteria are met	
SC 1.0. Estuarine wetlands	F1. AN .7
Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?	
— The dominant water regime is tidal,	
— Vegetated, and	The rese
— With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt Yes —Go to SC 1.1 No Not an estuaring	e wetland
SC 1.1. Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary Reserve, Natural Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific Reserve designated under WAC3	Area 32-30-151? o to SC 1.2 Cat. I
SC 1.2. Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions?	
 The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing, and than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are Spartina, see page 25) At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-grazing. 	Cat. 1
mowed grassland.	Cat. II
— The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with open contiguous freshwater wetlands. Yes = Category I No =	water, or Category II
SC 2.0. Wetlands of High Conservation Value (WHCV)	
SC 2.1. Has the WA Department of Natural Resources updated their website to include the list of Wetland	s of High
Conservation Value? Yes – Go to SC 2.2 (No)-G	o to SC 2.3 Cat. I
100 0018-11	ot a WHCV
SC 2.3. Is the wetland in a Section/Township/Range that contains a Natural Heritage wetland?	
http://www1.dnr.wa.gov/nhp/refdesk/datasearch/wnhpwetlands.pdf	
ics contact mining its and general grant g	ot a WHCV
SC 2.4. Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation Value and I their website? Yes = Category I No = N	sted it on ot a WHCV
SC 3.0. Bogs	
Does the wetland (or any part of the unit) meet both the criteria for soils and vegetation in bogs?	Use the key
below. If you answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.	
SC 3.1. Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soil horizons, either peats or mucks, that comp	ose 16 in or
more of the first 32 in of the soil profile? Yes – Go to SC 3.3 (No)	o to SC 3.2
SC 3.2. Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soils, either peats or mucks, that are less than	l6 in deep
	s not a bog
SC 3.3. Does an area with peats or mucks have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground level, AND at le	
cover of plant species listed in Table 4? Yes = Is a Category I bog No – 6	o to SC 3.4
NOTE: If you are uncertain about the extent of mosses in the understory, you may substitute that	criterion by
measuring the pH of the water that seeps into a hole dug at least 16 in deep. If the pH is less than	5.0 and the Cat. I
plant species in Table 4 are present, the wetland is a bog.	ar and
SC 3.4. Is an area with peats or mucks forested (> 30% cover) with Sitka spruce, subalpine fir, western red	ceuar,
western hemlock, lodgepole pine, quaking aspen, Engelmann spruce, or western white pine, AND	any or the
species (or combination of species) listed in Table 4 provide more than 30% of the cover under the Yes = Is a Category I bog No = I	s not a bog
res = is a Category i bog No = i	not a bog

Does the wetland have at least <u>1 contiguous acre</u> of forest that meets one of these criteria for the WA Department of Fish and Wildlife's forests as priority habitats? <i>If you answer YES you will still need to rate</i>	
the wetland based on its functions.	
 Old-growth forests (west of Cascade crest): Stands of at least two tree species, forming a multi-layered 	
canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) that are at least 200 years of	
age OR have a diameter at breast height (dbh) of 32 in (81 cm) or more.	
— Mature forests (west of the Cascade Crest): Stands where the largest trees are 80- 200 years old OR the	
species that make up the canopy have an average diameter (dbh) exceeding 21 in (53 cm).	
Yes = Category I Not a forested wetland for this section	Cat. I
C 5.0. Wetlands in Coastal Lagoons	
Does the wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon?	
— The wetland lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially separated from	
marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently, rocks	
— The lagoon in which the wetland is located contains ponded water that is saline or brackish (> 0.5 ppt)	Cat. I
during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (needs to be measured near the bottom) Yes – Go to SC 5.1 No + Not a wetland in a coastal lagoon	
C 5.1. Does the wetland meet all of the following three conditions?	
— The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing), and has less	
than 20% cover of aggressive, opportunistic plant species (see list of species on p. 100).	Cat. II
— At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-grazed or un-	
mowed grassland.	
— The wetland is larger than $^{1}/_{10}$ ac (4350 ft ²)	
Yes = Category I No = Category II	
SC 6.0. Interdunal Wetlands	
Is the wetland west of the 1889 line (also called the Western Boundary of Upland Ownership or WBUO)? If	
you answer yes you will still need to rate the wetland based on its habitat functions.	
In practical terms that means the following geographic areas:	
 Long Beach Peninsula: Lands west of SR 103 	Cat I
Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105	Cati
— Ocean Shores-Copalis: Lands west of SR 115 and SR 109	
Yes – Go to SC 6.1 (No =) not an interdunal wetland for rating	
SC 6.1. Is the wetland 1 ac or larger and scores an 8 or 9 for the habitat functions on the form (rates H,H,H or H,H,M	Cat. II
for the three aspects of function)? Yes = Category I No – Go to SC 6.2	
SC 6.2. Is the wetland 1 ac or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger?	
Yes = Category II No – Go to SC 6.3	Cat. II
SC 6.3. Is the unit between 0.1 and 1 ac, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is between 0.1 and 1 ac?	
	C-4 II
Yes = Category III No = Category IV	Cat. IV

Wetland name or number A

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Fig. 1 - Cowardin Classes







Fig. 2 - Hydroperiods







Fig. 3 - Outlet







Fig. 4 - 150-ft Boundary







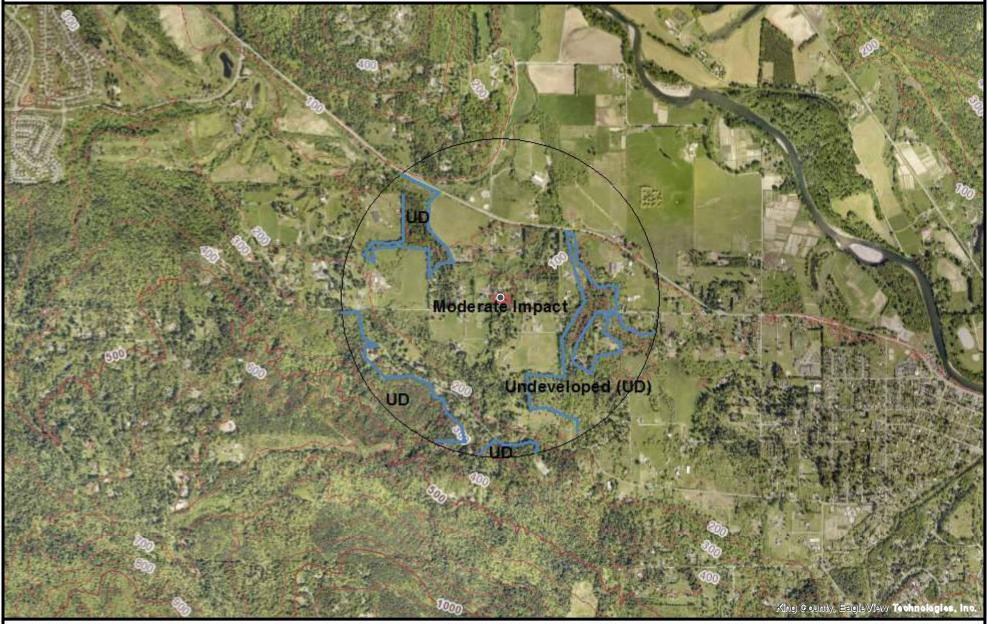
Fig. 5 - Contributing Basin







Fig. 6 - 1 KM Polygon

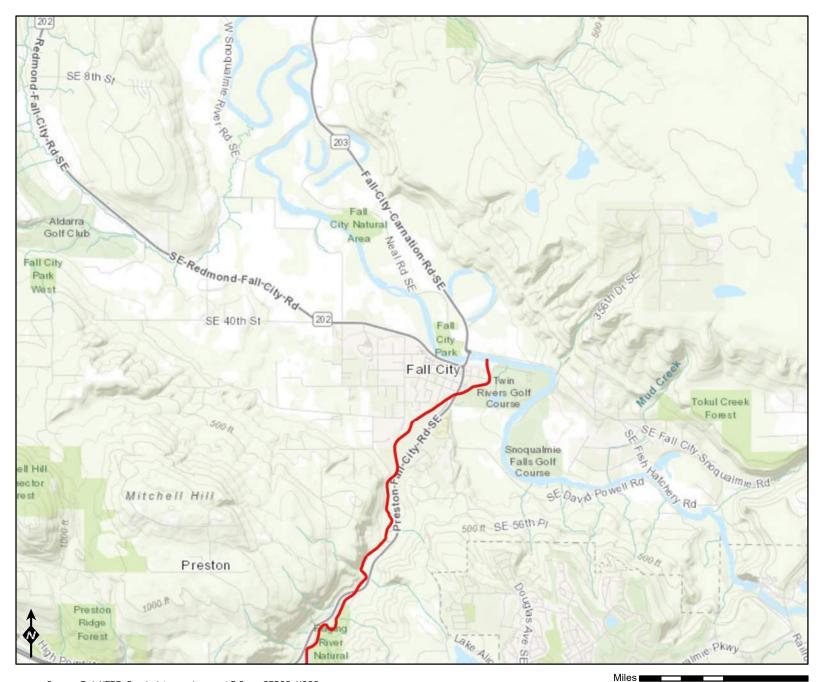


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Figure 7 - 303d Waters



Assessed Water/Sediment

Water

Category 5 - 303d

Category 4C

Category 4B

Category 4A

Category 2

Category 1

Sediment

Category 5 - 303d

ZZZZ Category 4C

ZZZ Category 4B

Category 4A

Category 2

0.5

Fig 8 - TDML Projects

