

WETLAND DELINEATION UPDATE

**Port Ludlow, Olympic Terrace II
Jefferson County, Washington**

May 17, 2017

RAEDEKE ASSOCIATES, INC.

Report To: Westharbor Homes
c/o Mr. Cliff O'Brien
70 Breaker Lane
Port Ludlow, WA 98365

Title: Wetland Delineation Update for Port Ludlow,
Olympic Terrace II
Jefferson County, Washington

Project Number: 90061-101

Prepared By: RAEDEKE ASSOCIATES, INC.
2111 N. Northgate Way, Suite 219
Seattle, Washington 98133
(206) 525-8122

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Project Manager: Christopher W. Wright, B.S.
Principal/Soil and Wetland Scientist

Current Project Personnel: Richard W. Lundquist, M.S.
Associate/Wildlife Biologist

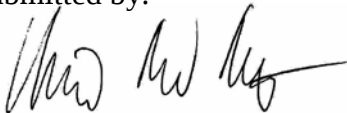
William Hohman, B.S., PWS
Wetland Ecologist

Kolten Kusters, M.S., PWS
Wetland Scientist

Annamaria Clark, B.S.
Wetland Technician

Anne Cline, B.S., MLA, PLA
Landscape Architect

Submitted by:



Signature

Christopher W. Wright

Printed Name

May 17, 2017

DATE

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report documents the results of our 2017 investigation to verify, update, and describe wetlands located at the vicinity of the southern side of the Port Ludlow - Olympic Terrace property in unincorporated Jefferson County, Washington (Figure 1). Figure 1 depicts the limits of this follow-up investigation. The results are to be used for planning purposes of the proposed development known as the Olympic Terrace II - Phase II area which is a portion of the overall Port Ludlow - Olympic Terrace property.

This report summarizes the updated wetland and stream boundaries including findings of recently established wetlands, streams, and habitats nearest the Olympic Terrace II - Phase II project area. Raedeke Associates, Inc. performed extensive baseline investigations for wetlands and streams within the Olympic Terrace Plat property from June through July of 2000 that are the basis of this investigation. During the current field investigations, we identified seven wetlands and two streams. Since wetlands are dynamic areas with boundaries that often change, five wetland boundaries identified in the previous baseline investigations were re-delineated as part of this work. Only the boundaries nearest the proposed development associated with the Olympic Terrace II – Phase II project area were flagged, and two additional wetland areas were identified during this investigation. For planning purposes, this report includes detailed summaries of our field investigations performed to identify and delineate wetlands as required by State law and in general accordance with Jefferson County Code Title 18 Unified Development Code Chapter 18.22 Critical Areas wetland analysis and reporting requirements.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

This report documents the results of our March 2017 investigation of the Olympic Terrace II - Phase II property area in Jefferson County, Washington (Figure 1). Raedeke Associates, Inc. conducted extensive investigations of wetlands and streams on the overall Olympic Terrace property these are documented in our wetland assessment report prepared September 28, 2000 (Raedeke Associates, Inc. 2000). The purpose of our investigation was to update and document the current extent and condition of wetlands, streams, and critical habitat areas within or in the vicinity of the current project area.

To date, the delineations and ratings for the wetlands within the site have not been confirmed by Jefferson County staff. However, this report was prepared in general accordance with Jefferson County Code Title 18 Unified Development Code Chapter 18.22 Critical Areas Article VIII Special Reports 18.22.450 wetland analysis reporting requirements for planning purposes and may be used to verify the delineations, wetland ratings, and buffers for the site.

1.2 STUDY AREA

The site study area encompasses the southeastern portion, totaling approximately 19.2-acres, of the of the 125-acre Olympic Terrace property investigated during our baseline investigations. It is located in a portion of the southern half of Section 21, Township 28 North, Range 1 East, W.M., in unincorporated Jefferson County, Washington. Specifically, the site study area is located directly south and west of the Woodridge II plat, Olympic Terrace I, and consists of Jefferson County Parcel identification numbers 978802504 (8.1 acres), 978802503 (5.6 acres), and 978802502 (5.8 acres). The approximate 19.2-acre study area boundary, referenced herein as the site, is formed by Olympic Terrace I and Mount Wilder road to the north, and Mount Constance Way road and residential homes to the east. The southern site boundary is formed by the southern extent of Section 21, which was evident as an old logging road and an abrupt harvest boundary within the forest. The western extent of the site is formed by the unimproved access road that parallels the eastern boundary of the Port Ludlow golf course. The 125-acre Olympic Terrace property that was the subject of our baseline investigations extends further north, west, east, and southwest of the current site.

Property boundaries, wetland flagging, and topography were surveyed and provided by ESM Consulting Engineers, LLC. Drawings received by our office on March 27, 2017 depict the wetland and stream delineation services that are the subject of this report.

2.0 METHODS

2.1 WETLAND DELINEATION

The COE wetland definition was used to determine if any portions of the project area could be classified as wetland. A wetland is defined as an area “inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances does support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions” (Federal Register 1986:41251).

We based our investigation upon the guidelines of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) Wetlands Delineation Manual (Environmental Laboratory 1987) and subsequent amendments and clarifications provided by the COE (1991a, 1991b, 1992, 1994), as updated for this area by the regional supplement to the COE wetland delineation manual for the Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region (COE 2010). The COE wetlands manual is required by state law (WAC 173-22-035, as revised) for all local jurisdictions, including Jefferson County.

Hydrophytic vegetation is defined as “macrophytic plant life growing in water, soil or substrate that is at least periodically deficient in oxygen as a result of excessive water content” (Environmental Laboratory 1987). The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers National Wetland Plant List wetland indicator status (WIS) ratings were used to make this determination (Lichvar, et al. 2016). The WIS ratings “reflect the range of estimated probabilities (expressed as a frequency of occurrence) of a species occurring in wetland versus non-wetland across the entire distribution of the species” (Reed 1988:8). Plants are rated, from highest to lowest probability of occurrence in wetlands, as obligate (OBL), facultative wetland (FACW), facultative (FAC), facultative upland (FACU), and upland (UPL), respectively. In general, hydrophytic vegetation is present when the majority of the dominant species are rated OBL, FACW, and FAC.

A hydric soil is defined as “a soil that is formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part” (Federal Register 1995: 35681). The morphological characteristics of the soils in the study area were examined to determine whether any could be classified as hydric.

According to the 1987 methodology, wetland hydrology could be present if the soils were saturated (sufficient to produce anaerobic conditions) within the majority of the rooting zone (usually the upper 12 inches) for at least 5% of the growing season, which in this area is usually at least 2 weeks (COE 1991a). It should be noted, however, that areas having saturation to the surface between 5% and 12% of the growing season may or may not be wetland (COE 1991b). Depending on soil type and drainage characteristics, saturation to the surface would occur if water tables were shallower than about 12 inches

below the soil surface during this time period. Positive indicators of wetland hydrology include direct observation of inundation or soil saturation, as well as indirect evidence such as drift lines, watermarks, surface encrustations, and drainage patterns (Environmental Laboratory 1987). Hydrology was further investigated by noting drainage patterns and surface water connections between wetlands and streams within and adjacent to the project area.

2.2 ORDINARY HIGH WATER MARK DELINEATION

We based our delineation of the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) for streams within the Phase II area on definitions provided under the Washington State Shorelines Management Act of 1971. The Washington State definition for the OHWM is as follows:

Ordinary high water line" or "OHWL" means the mark on the shores of all waters that will be found by examining the bed and banks and ascertaining where the presence and action of waters are so common and usual and so long continued in ordinary years, as to mark upon the soil or vegetation a character distinct from that of the abutting upland, provided that in any area where the ordinary high water line cannot be found, the ordinary high water line adjoining saltwater shall be the line of mean higher high water, and the ordinary high water line adjoining freshwater shall be the elevation of the mean annual flood.”...(RCW 90.58.030(2)(b) and WAC173-22-030(5); WDOE 1994).

As outlined in the Washington Department of Ecology (WDOE 1994) Shoreline Administrators Manual, the general guidelines for determining the OHWM include: (1) a clear vegetation mark; (2) wetland/upland edge; (3) elevation; (4) a combination of changes in vegetation, elevation, and landward limit of drift deposition; (5) soil surface changes from algae or sediment deposition to areas where soils show no sign of depositional processes; and/or (6) soil profile changes from wetter conditions (low chroma, high soil organic matter, and lack of mottling) to drier conditions (higher chroma, less organic matter, or brighter mottles).

2.3 BACKGROUND REVIEW

In preparation for our site investigations, we collected maps and information from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife (USFWS 2016) National Wetlands Inventory (NWI), the U.S.D.A. Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS 2017) Soil Survey, Washington Department of Natural Resources (2017) Forest Practices Base Maps, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (2017) Priority Habitats and Species (PHS) on-line mapper, and the Jefferson County (2011) Public GIS maps. We examined current and historical aerial photographs (Google Earth 2016) and United States Geological Survey 7.5-Minute Topographic maps (USGS 2017) to assist in the definition of existing plant communities, drainage patterns, and land use. Finally, we also reviewed our baseline

investigations that we completed in June and July of 2000 (Raedeke Associates, Inc. 2000) in the vicinity of the site.

The results of our background review identified four wetland areas within the vicinity of our site per the results of our baseline investigations, two to three streams per NWI maps, two wetland areas per Jefferson County wetland inventory maps, primarily non-hydric soils per NRCS soil survey information, cutthroat trout PHS listed fish species, and large forested areas within topography of peaks, terraces, and valleys per Google Earth aerial imagery and United States Geologic Survey 7.5-Minute topographic maps.

2.4 FIELD SAMPLING PROCEDURES AND DATA ANALYSIS

Raedeke Associates, Inc. staff visited the Olympic Terrace project area on March 1, 2017. We examined depressions, topographically low areas, and the base of steep slopes where wetlands may occur as identified on topographic maps and aerial photograph interpretation. In addition, we walked through the study area systematically along transects to search the study area for the presence of areas that could have hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and positive indicators of wetland hydrology.

Vegetation, soils, and hydrology were examined in representative portions of the investigated area according to the procedures described in the COE Wetlands Delineation Manual (Environmental Laboratory 1987). Areas investigated were examined per the 1987 Manual as updated by the Regional Supplement (COE 2010). Plant communities were inventoried, classified, and described during our field investigation. We estimated the percent coverage of each species. Plant identifications were made according to standard taxonomic procedures described in Hitchcock and Cronquist (1976), with nomenclature as updated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers National Wetland Plant List (Lichvar et. al. 2016). Wetland classification follows the USFWS wetland classification system (Cowardin et al. 1992). We determined the presence of a hydrophytic vegetation community using the procedure described in the 1987 Manual (Environmental Laboratory 1987), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Special Notice (1991a, 1991b, 1992, 1994), as updated by the Regional Supplement (COE 2010), which requires the use of the dominance test, unless positive indicators of hydric soils and wetland hydrology are also present, in which case the prevalence index or the use of other indicators of a hydrophytic vegetation community, as described in the Regional Supplement (COE 2010), may also be required. Wetlands delineated prior to and after the COE 2010 regional supplement were delineated in general accordance with the applicable delineation requirements at the time of the delineation.

We excavated pits to at least 18 inches below the soil surface, where possible, in order to describe the soil and hydrologic conditions throughout the study area. We sampled soil at locations that corresponded with vegetation sampling areas and potential wetland areas. Soil colors were determined using the Munsell Soil Color Chart (Munsell Color

2009). We used the indicators described in the Regional Supplement (COE 2010) to determine the presence of hydric soils and wetland hydrology for wetland.

During these most recent investigations in 2017, the four wetland areas delineated before the COE 2010 supplement were examined per the COE 2010 requirements to determine if previously delineated areas still met the characteristics of a wetland.

3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

3.1 GENERAL PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The project site is located south of Paradise Bay Road within the Port Ludlow community in the northeastern part of the Olympic Peninsula on the northern tip of the Kitsap Peninsula (Figure 1). The property ranges from about 270 to 390 feet in elevation. The western half of the site generally drains to the southwest and westerly direction while the eastern half generally drains to the north. Vegetation on the site is a mosaic of second or third generation forests following timber harvest and replanting.

The Phase I area of the Olympic Terrace property is currently under development. The Phase II portions of the site remain undeveloped.

3.2 WETLAND DESCRIPTIONS

Raedeke Associates, Inc. identified seven wetlands totaling approximately 1.6 acres and two streams within the study area (Figure 2). These include a riverine wetland (Wetland A) associated with an unnamed stream (Stream 1) located on the western half of the site and forested wetland depressions (Wetlands C, D, E, F, Y, and Z) and a stream (Stream 6).

Table 1 lists all seven wetlands within the site area and provides their locations. Table 2 provides a summary of each wetland's approximate size, Cowardin et al. (1992) vegetation class, and hydrogeomorphic class. Table 3 provides a summary of updated wetland ratings, per the current WDOE rating system (Hruby 2014), and the probable buffer width per Jefferson County (2016) code for each wetland.

As part of our most recent site investigations, we revisited 5 of the 13 previously-delineated wetlands in order to verify the accuracy of their boundaries. Where necessary, we adjusted the boundaries to reflect current site conditions. We understand that all proposed development activities are located on the interior portions of the project parcels. Therefore, for this study, we updated only the wetland boundaries nearest the proposed project development. Wetlands or work beyond the proposed site development activities may not be relied on by this report and will require additional delineation services if work is to occur in these locations. In addition, we delineated two wetlands within the site project area that were not identified as part of our previous baseline investigations.

Positive indicators for each of the three wetland parameters were present at the time of our 2017 investigations for each of the previously and newly delineated wetlands. Therefore, the delineated areas each met the necessary criteria for designation as wetlands according to the guidelines of the COE (Environmental Laboratory 1987) and Regional Supplement (COE 2010).

The majority of wetlands within the site meet criteria to be regulated as Category III and IV wetlands providing a moderate to high level of habitat function. With few exceptions, all wetlands and streams at the site would be provided buffers that range from 50 to 150 feet and described in more detail later in this report. Wetlands that provide moderate to high habitat functions would be provided the widest buffers.

3.2.1 Site Wetlands (Olympic Terrace II – Phase II)

Wetland A and Stream 1

Based on our previous baseline investigation, Wetland A totals 16,105 square feet (0.37 acres) in area and lies in a narrow, steep-sided ravine located in the southwestern portion of the site. Stream 1 flows into Wetland A and was flagged for ordinary high water as part of this project. Flow from Wetland A occurs along the narrow, steeply-sided bottom of a forested ravine that continues off-site to the south and forms a small stream that ultimately flows into another wetland area just south of the extreme southwestern corner of the site nearest Parcel Number 978820504.

Vegetation

Wetland A is dominated by a palustrine, scrub-shrub, broad-leaved deciduous (PSS1) vegetation class. Although the wetland is influenced by a canopy of red alder (*Alnus rubra*), western arborvitae (*Thuja plicata*), and western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) trees, the trees are all rooted upslope and outside of the wetland boundary. The wetland itself is generally dominated by salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*), with portions dominated by overhanging Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armenianus*) and western arborvitae. Skunk cabbage (*Lysichiton americanum*), slough sedge (*Carex obnupta*), pig-a-back plant (*Tolmia menziesii*), fringe cup (*Tellima grandiflora*), lady-fern (*Athyrium filix-femina*), horsetail (*Equisetum arvense*), and deer fern (*Blechnum spicant*) are also common components of the herbaceous understory community. Numerous downed logs criss-cross the incised channel and provide substrate for sword fern (*Polystichum munitum*), red elderberry (*Sambucus racemosa*), salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), and red huckleberry (*Vaccinium parvifolius*). In addition to the Himalayan blackberry, black raspberry (*Rubus leucodermis*), Pacific blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*), and evergreen blackberry (*Rubus laciniatus*) also overhang portions of the northern end of the wetland. All portions of the wetland are dominated by hydrophytic vegetation.

Soils and Hydrology

Soils within Wetland A consist of a very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silty clay loam 'A' horizon, underlain by a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) muck 'B' horizon over a grayish brown (10YR 5/2) to yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy loam (Sample Plot A-2, Appendix A). This soil profile generally occurred on the headwaters of a seep at the top of the ravine, approximately 20 feet upslope of the stream bottom. Low chroma and muck soils are indicative of hydric soil conditions. Near the southeastern side of Wetland

A, a small hillside seep contributes hydrology to this riverine wetland system. At the top of this seep muck soils were encountered along with hydrophytic vegetation.

All portions of the wetland had positive primary indicators of wetland hydrology and were saturated within the majority of the root zone. At the time of our site visit, Wetland A was characterized by a stream channel approximately ranging from 3-10 feet wide with 8 inches of water flowing south through the wetland. However, the volume of flow was relatively small and it is likely that the primary contributor to wetland hydrology is interflow and a seasonally perched water table. The adjacent soil profiles of the ravine sidewalls were saturated at approximately 5 inches deep with a water table evident at 15 inches deep according to our previous baseline investigation (Raedeke Associates, Inc. 2000).

Classification and Determination

Based on our observations, Wetland A meets the necessary criteria for designation as a wetland according to the guidelines of the COE delineation manual (Environmental Laboratory 1987) and the Regional Supplement (COE 2010). Wetland A is classified as a palustrine, scrub-shrub, broad-leaved deciduous (PSS1) wetland. Based on the 2014 WDOE Wetlands Rating Form for Western Washington (Hruby 2014), Wetland A would likely be rated as a Category III wetland (Wetland A, Appendix B). Category III wetlands typically require a 150-foot buffer, depending on the intensity of proposed adjacent land use, according to the Jefferson County (2016) Code.

Stream 1, according to Jefferson County GIS mapping information, is mapped as a non-fish habitat stream with a 75-foot stream buffer requirement per Jefferson County (2016) Code. Based on observations during this investigation and previous investigations, the stream appears to flow perennially.

Adjacent Uplands

The uplands surrounding Wetland A consist of young planted Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) and western hemlock that were part of a restoration effort following clear-cutting over 15 years ago. These areas are currently characterized by an upland shrub community and were differentiated from the wetland mainly by the dominance of non-hydrophytic plant species such as western hemlock, red huckleberry, deer fern, sword fern, Pacific blackberry, Himalayan blackberry, and bracken-fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*). The surrounding uplands are generally characterized by a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loam surface horizon, over a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam subsurface, generally without mottles within 12 inches of the surface (Sample Plot A-1, Appendix A). At the time of our site investigations, there was no evidence of saturation or free water within the upper 14 to 18 inches of the soil profile.

Wetland C

Wetland C is located in the southeastern corner of the property, west of a wetland area delineated during our baseline investigation denoted as Wetland B and south of Mount Wilder Way Road. According to our previous baseline investigation, Wetland C totals 15,649 square feet (0.36 acres) in area and is an isolated depression oriented generally north to south.

Vegetation

Wetland C is characterized by palustrine, emergent persistent (PEM1) and palustrine scrub-shrub, broad-leaved deciduous (PSS1) vegetation classes. The emergent class encompasses the majority of the northern portion of the wetland and is dominated by slough sedge with scattered red alder, Sitka willow (*Salix sitchensis*), and Pacific willow (*Salix lucida*) trees. The wetland is fringed by salmonberry and western red cedar. Patches of Pacific blackberry and salal growing on elevated hummocks are interspersed within the wetland. The southern portion of the wetland is characterized by a scrub-shrub community dominated by salmonberry with a fringe of western hemlock and western red cedar trees and an understory of water parsley (*Oenanthe sarmentosa*) and slough sedge. Tall buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*), smooth stem sedge (*Carex laeviculmis*), violet (*Viola* spp), and tall mannagrass (*Glyceria elata*) are also common components of the understory in the southern portion of the wetland. Wetland C is thus dominated by hydrophytic vegetation.

Soils and Hydrology

Soils within the southern portion of the wetland consist of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) depleted matrix at least 8 inches thick with yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) redoxomorphic features associated with wetland soils (Sample Plot C-2, Appendix A). Low chroma soils with mottles are indicative of hydric soil conditions.

At the time of our site investigation, the majority of the wetland was inundated approximately 6-8 inches. Thus, all portions of the wetland had positive primary indicators of wetland hydrology. Wetland C likely receives hydrology from groundwater seepage and a seasonally perched water table.

Classification and Determination

Based on our observations, Wetland C meets the necessary criteria for designation as a wetland according to the guidelines of the COE delineation manual (Environmental Laboratory 1987) and the Regional Supplement (COE 2010). This wetland is classified as a palustrine, emergent, persistent (PEM1) and scrub-shrub, broad-leaved deciduous (PSS1) wetland. Based on the 2014 WDOE Wetlands Rating Form for Western Washington (Hruby 2014), Wetland C would likely be rated as a Category III wetland (Wetland C, Appendix B). Category III wetlands typically require a 150-foot buffer, depending on the intensity of proposed adjacent land use, according to the Jefferson County (2016) Code.

Adjacent Uplands

The surrounding uplands (coniferous forest) were differentiated from the wetland mainly by the dominance of non-hydrophytic plant species, principally Douglas-fir, salal, red huckleberry, cascade Oregon-grape (*Mahonia nervosa*), and sword-fern. Scattered western arborvitae, red alder, and western hemlock also are common components of these upland forests. The surrounding uplands also were generally characterized by very grayish brown (10YR 4/2) to yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) or brighter soils, generally without mottles in the 'B' horizon within 12 inches of the surface (Sample Plot C-1, Appendix A). At the time of our site investigations, saturation was not evident within the upper 12 inches of the soil profile.

Wetland D

Wetland D is a small, isolated depression that totals 759 square feet (0.02 acres) and lies approximately 150 feet south of Wetland C according to the results of our baseline investigation report (Raedeke Associates, Inc. 2000). We did not flag this wetland area as part of this study since it is located more than 300 feet from any proposed disturbances at the site. Although it was not flagged as part of this study, Wetland D is still present and found in approximately the same location that it was identified during our baseline investigations.

Wetland E

Wetland E is a small, isolated depression which according to our baseline investigation report (Raedeke Associates, Inc. 2000) totals 602 square feet (0.01 acres) in area and is located in the southeastern corner of the property, to the west of Wetlands C and D. It was observed to be approximately the same size and in the same location as it was identified in our baseline studies.

Vegetation

Wetland E consists of a palustrine emergent, persistent (PEM1) vegetation community dominated by slough sedge, violet, marsh speedwell (*Veronica scutellata*), and common speedwell (*Veronica officinalis*). Scattered salmonberry, hardhack spirea (*Spiraea douglasii*), salal, and red huckleberry are interspersed with the larger areas of slough sedge. Wetland E is thus dominated by hydrophytic vegetation.

Soils and Hydrology

Soils within Wetland E consist of a grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam surface horizon with yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) mottles, standing water to a depth of at least 8 inches was observed during our 2017 field investigation. At the time of our site investigation, wetland hydrology was observed based on the presence of hydric soils, a dominance of hydrophytic vegetation, and indicators of wetland drainage patterns, including evidence of ponding and scouring (Sample Plot E-2, Appendix A). Thus,

Wetland E has positive evidence of wetland hydrology and low chroma, mottled soils indicative of hydric soils. Wetland E likely receives hydrology from groundwater seepage and a seasonally perched water table.

Classification and Determination

Based on our observations, Wetland E meets the necessary criteria for designation as a wetland according to the guidelines of the COE delineation manual (Environmental Laboratory 1987) and the Regional Supplement (COE 2010). This wetland is classified as a palustrine, persistent emergent (PEM1) wetland. Based on the 2014 WDOE Wetlands Rating Form for Western Washington (Hruby 2014), Wetland E would likely be rated as a Category IV wetland (Wetland E, Appendix B). Category IV wetlands typically require a 50-foot buffer, depending on the intensity of proposed adjacent land use, according to the Jefferson County (2016) Code. However, Category IV wetlands smaller than 10,000 feet are not considered designated wetlands under the Jefferson County (2016) ICAO. Such wetlands may still be considered jurisdictional wetlands by the WDOE and COE.

Adjacent Uplands

Due to their close proximity, the uplands surrounding Wetlands B, C, D, E, and F are essentially the same. These coniferous forests were differentiated from the wetland mainly by the dominance of non-hydrophytic plant species, principally Douglas-fir, salal, Pacific blackberry, cascade Oregon-grape, and sword-fern. Scattered western red cedar, red alder, and western hemlock also are common components of these upland forests. The surrounding uplands also were generally characterized by very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) to dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) or brighter loam soils, generally without mottles in the 'B' horizon within 12 inches of the surface (Sample Plot E-1, Appendix A). At the time of our site investigations, saturation was not evident within the upper 12 inches of the soil profile in these upland areas.

Wetland F

Wetland F is an isolated depression that totals 27,133 square feet (0.62 acres) in area and is located south and west of Wetland E in the southeastern corner of the property.

Vegetation

Wetland F consists of palustrine, forested, broad-leaved deciduous (PFO1) and palustrine, emergent, persistent (PEM1) vegetation classes. The emergent community comprises the southern and central portion of the wetland and is dominated by slough sedge, water parsley, pacific water dropwort (*Petasites frigidus*), and marsh speedwell, with scattered patches of hardhack spirea, western crabapple (*Malus fusca*), and salal interspersed throughout the wetland. The forested community comprises the western and northern portions of Wetland F and is dominated by red alder and western red cedar trees with an understory of salmonberry, water parsley, Siberian miner's lettuce (*Claytonia*

sibirica), and tall mannagrass. Wetland F is thus characterized by a dominance of hydrophytic vegetation.

Soils and Hydrology

The soil profile throughout this wetland is generally characterized by a surface horizon of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam with yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) redoximorphic features. At the time of our site investigation, the soil profile was saturated at the surface within the center of the wetland. The southern and western portions of the wetland were saturated and exhibiting signs of ponding at the time of our site investigation, which confirmed wetland hydrology that was assumed in these portions of the wetland during our previous baseline investigations based on water-stained leaves, evidence of scouring, hydric soil, and a dominance by hydrophytic vegetation. Thus, Wetland F displayed positive evidence of wetland hydrology and low chroma, mottled soils indicative of hydric soils (Sample Plot F-2, Appendix A). Wetland F likely receives hydrology from groundwater seepage, direct precipitation surface water runoff from surrounding uplands, and a seasonally perched water table.

Classification and Determination

Based on our observations, Wetland F meets the necessary criteria for designation as a wetland according to the guidelines of the COE delineation manual (Environmental Laboratory 1987) and the Regional Supplement (COE 2010). This wetland is classified as a palustrine, forested, broad-leaved deciduous (PFO1) and palustrine, emergent persistent (PEM1) wetland. Based on the 2014 WDOE Wetlands Rating Form for Western Washington (Hruby 2014), Wetland F would likely be rated as a Category IV wetland (Wetland F, Appendix B). Category IV wetlands typically require a 50-foot buffer, depending on the intensity of adjacent land use, according to the Jefferson County (2016) Code.

Adjacent Uplands

Due to their close proximity, the uplands surrounding Wetlands B, C, D, E, F, Y, and Z are essentially the same. These coniferous forests were differentiated from the wetland mainly by the dominance of non-hydrophytic plant species, principally Douglas-fir, salal, Pacific blackberry, red huckleberry, and sword-fern. Scattered western red cedar, red alder, and western hemlock also are common components of these upland forests. The surrounding uplands also were generally characterized by very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) to strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) or brighter soils, generally without mottles within 12 inches of the surface (Sample Plot F-1, Appendix A). At the time of our site investigations, saturation was not evident within the upper 12 inches of the soil profile in these upland areas.

Wetland Y

Wetland Y is a depression that totals 8,410 square feet (0.19 acres) in area and is located north of Wetland F and south of Wetland Z and Stream 6. It is generally located in the northwestern corner of the site parcel number 978802502.

Vegetation

Wetland Y consists of palustrine, forested, broad-leaved deciduous (PFO1) and interspersed palustrine, emergent, persistent (PEM1) vegetation classes. The emergent community is comprised of slough sedge and pacific water dropwort, with scattered patches of salal and salmon raspberry interspersed throughout the wetland. The forested community is dominated by red alder and western arborvitae trees with an understory of salmonberry, salal, and slough sedge. Wetland Y is thus characterized by a dominance of hydrophytic vegetation.

Soils and Hydrology

The soil profile throughout this wetland is generally characterized by a surface horizon of black (10YR 2/1) loam with an underlying “B” soil layer of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam with dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) redoximorphic features (Sample Plots Y-1 and Y-3, Appendix A). At the time of our site investigation, the soil profile was saturated at the surface with approximately 3 inches of ponding water in the wetland. Thus, Wetland Y displayed positive evidence of wetland hydrology, and low chroma, mottled soils indicative of hydric soils. Wetland Y likely receives hydrology from groundwater seepage, direct precipitation surface water runoff from surrounding uplands, and a seasonally perched water table. It generally drains by overland flow when flooded to the north toward Stream 6.

Classification and Determination

Based on our observations, Wetland Y meets the necessary criteria for designation as a wetland according to the guidelines of the COE delineation manual (Environmental Laboratory 1987) and the Regional Supplement (COE 2010). This wetland is classified as a palustrine, forested, broad-leaved deciduous (PFO1) and palustrine, emergent persistent (PEM1) wetland. Based on the 2014 WDOE Wetlands Rating Form for Western Washington (Hruby 2014), Wetland Y would likely be rated as a Category III wetland (Wetland Y, Appendix B). Category III wetlands typically require a 150-foot buffer, depending on the intensity of proposed adjacent land use, according to the Jefferson County (2016) Code.

Adjacent Uplands

Due to their close proximity, the uplands surrounding Wetlands B, C, D, E, F, Y, and Z are essentially the same (Sample Plot Y-2, Appendix A). Refer to the descriptions of uplands around nearby wetland areas that are previously discussed in this report. The surrounding uplands also were generally characterized by brighter soils without mottles within 12-18 inches of the surface and similar to the uplands around nearby wetland areas.

Wetland Z and Stream 6

Wetland Z is a depression that totals 1,276 square feet (0.03 acres) in area and is located north of Wetland Y and east of Stream 6 in the northwestern corner of the site parcel number 978802502. Stream 6 generally drains south to north through a culvert under the Mount Wilder Way roadway.

Vegetation

Wetland Z is comprised of palustrine, scrub-shrub broad leaved deciduous (PSS1) vegetation class. The community is dominated by salmonberry throughout. Wetland Z is thus characterized by a dominance of hydrophytic vegetation.

Soils and Hydrology

The soil profiled throughout this wetland is similar to that of Wetland Y. The profiled consisted of shallow dark surface of black (10YR 2/1) sandy loam with underlying dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam with dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) mottles, inundated to a depth of approximately 3 inches throughout the wetland (Sample Plot Z-1, Appendix A). Thus, Wetland Z displayed positive evidence of wetland hydrology and low chroma, mottled soils indicative of hydric soils. A nearby stormwater pond also contributes hydrology to this wetland area.

Classification and Determination

Based on our observations, Wetland Z meets the necessary criteria for designation as a wetland according to the guidelines of the COE delineation manual (Environmental Laboratory 1987) and the Regional Supplement (COE 2010). This wetland is classified as a palustrine scrub-shrub broad leaved deciduous (PSS1) wetland. Based on the 2014 WDOE Wetlands Rating Form for Western Washington (Hruby 2014), Wetland Z would likely be rated as a Category III wetland (Wetland Z, Appendix B). Category III wetlands typically require a 150-foot buffer, depending on the intensity of proposed adjacent land use, according to the Jefferson County (2016) Code.

Stream 6, according to Jefferson County GIS mapping information, is mapped as a non-fish habitat stream with a 75-foot stream buffer requirement per Jefferson County (2016) Code. Based on observations during this investigation and previous investigations, the stream appears to flow seasonally.

Adjacent Uplands

Due to their close proximity, the uplands surrounding Wetlands B, C, D, E, F, Y, and Z are essentially the same (sample Plot Z-2, Appendix A). Refer to the descriptions of uplands around nearby wetland areas that are previously discussed in this report. The surrounding uplands also were generally characterized by brighter soils without mottles within 12-18 inches of the surface and similar to the uplands around nearby wetland areas.

3.2.2 Phase I Wetlands Adjacent to or Offsite of The Phase II Area

Wetlands A, C, and F continue off site from the investigated parcels. We did not identify any other wetlands adjacent to or offsite that were of concern for the proposed development of Olympic Terrace II – Phase II area other than the wetlands described in the previous section of this report. Wetlands located in the remainder of the Olympic Terrace project area, including Olympic Terrace I that is currently under construction, were not delineated during these 2017 field investigations. Only the areas nearest the proposed project development, within 300 feet, were investigated for wetlands, streams, and habitats. Refer to the results presented in the baseline investigations performed by Raedeke for more information regarding wetlands located around the current project site (Raedeke Associates, Inc. 2000). Wetlands identified as part of our 2000 baseline investigations may not be relied on for purposes of this report. However, for general understanding of the overall Olympic Terrace property, previously delineated wetlands are shown on Figure 2 of this report.

4.0 REGULATORY CONSIDERATIONS

Wetlands and streams are protected by Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act and other state and local policies and ordinances, including the Jefferson County (2016) code. Regulatory considerations pertinent to wetlands and streams at the site are subject to Federal, State, and Jefferson County (2016) Critical Areas Regulations discussed below; however, this discussion should not be considered comprehensive. Additional information may be obtained from agencies with jurisdictional responsibility for, or interest in, the site. A brief review of federal and state regulations and Jefferson County policy, relative to wetlands, is presented below.

4.1 FEDERAL CLEAN WATER ACT (U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS)

Federal law (Section 404 of the Clean Water Act) discourages the discharge of dredged or fill material into the nation's waters, including most wetlands and streams, without a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE). We note that certain wetlands, including many that are hydrologically isolated from "Waters of the U.S.," may not be regulated by the COE. The COE makes the final determination as to whether an area meets the definition of "Waters of the U.S." as defined by the federal government (Federal Register 1986:41251), and thus, if it is under their jurisdiction.

We should caution that the placement of fill within wetlands or other "Waters of the U.S." without authorization from the COE is not advised, as the COE makes the final determination regarding whether any permits would be required for any proposed alteration (COE 2012). Therefore, we recommend requesting a jurisdictional determination from the COE prior to any construction activities, if any modification of wetlands or streams is proposed. A jurisdictional determination would also provide evaluation and confirmation of our delineation by the COE.

4.2 STATE OF WASHINGTON

Under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act, an activity involving a discharge in waters of the U.S. and authorized by the COE must also receive certification that the federally permitted activity complies with the federal Clean Water Act, state water quality laws, and any other appropriate state laws (such as the Water Resources Act and Hydraulic Code). In Washington State, the certifying agency is usually the Washington Department of Ecology (WDOE). In addition, if the COE-authorized permit is for actions within the 15 coastal counties, including Jefferson County, then the WDOE must confirm or deny that the proposed action complies with the Washington Coastal Zone Management Program.

The WDOE also regulates activities within isolated wetlands under the state Water Pollution Control Act (90.48 RCW) and the Shoreline Management Act (90.58 RCW) in instances where a wetland or water is determined to be non-jurisdictional by the COE. The standards of review for issuance of a permit by the WDOE for activities

within non-COE-jurisdictional wetlands or waters are the same as those for Section 401 certifications.

4.3 JEFFERSON COUNTY

Jefferson County (2016) code regulates wetlands and streams as critical areas. Alterations of wetlands or streams and their buffers are generally prohibited, except as allowed under certain conditions. All direct wetland impacts must be mitigated through wetland creation, restoration, or enhancement. Jefferson County (2016) has the final authority to determine ratings, buffers, and allowed uses of wetlands, their buffers, and other sensitive areas that are under their jurisdiction.

We rated all wetlands within the project areas using the 2014 WDOE Wetland Rating System for Western Washington (Hruby 2014), as required and clarified by Jefferson County (2016) code for determination of wetland buffer widths and mitigation ratios (see Appendix B) and Ms. Donna Frostholt of Jefferson County Department of Community Development via email on April 3, 2017 (Frostholt, pers. comm. 2017). Jefferson County (2016) also regulates streams as “Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas” under Title 18 Chapter 18.22 Article VI. Table 2 provides a list of wetlands and streams within the project area and their probable ratings and corresponding buffers.

5.0 LIMITATIONS

We have prepared this report for the exclusive use of Westharbor Homes, Mr. Cliff O'Brien, and their consultants. No other person or agency may rely upon the information, analysis, or conclusions contained herein without permission from Westharbor Homes.

The determination of ecological system classifications, functions, values, and boundaries is an inexact science, and different individuals and agencies may reach different conclusions. With regard to wetlands, the final determination of their boundaries for regulatory purposes is the responsibility of the various agencies that regulate development activities in wetlands. We cannot guarantee the outcome of such determinations. Therefore, the conclusions of this report should be reviewed by the appropriate regulatory agencies.

We warrant that the work performed conforms to standards generally accepted in our field, and prepared substantially in accordance with then-current technical guidelines and criteria. The conclusions of this report represent the results of our analysis of the information provided by the project proponent and their consultants, together with information gathered in the course of the study. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made.

6.0 LITERATURE CITED

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FIGURES AND TABLES

PROJECT LOCATION

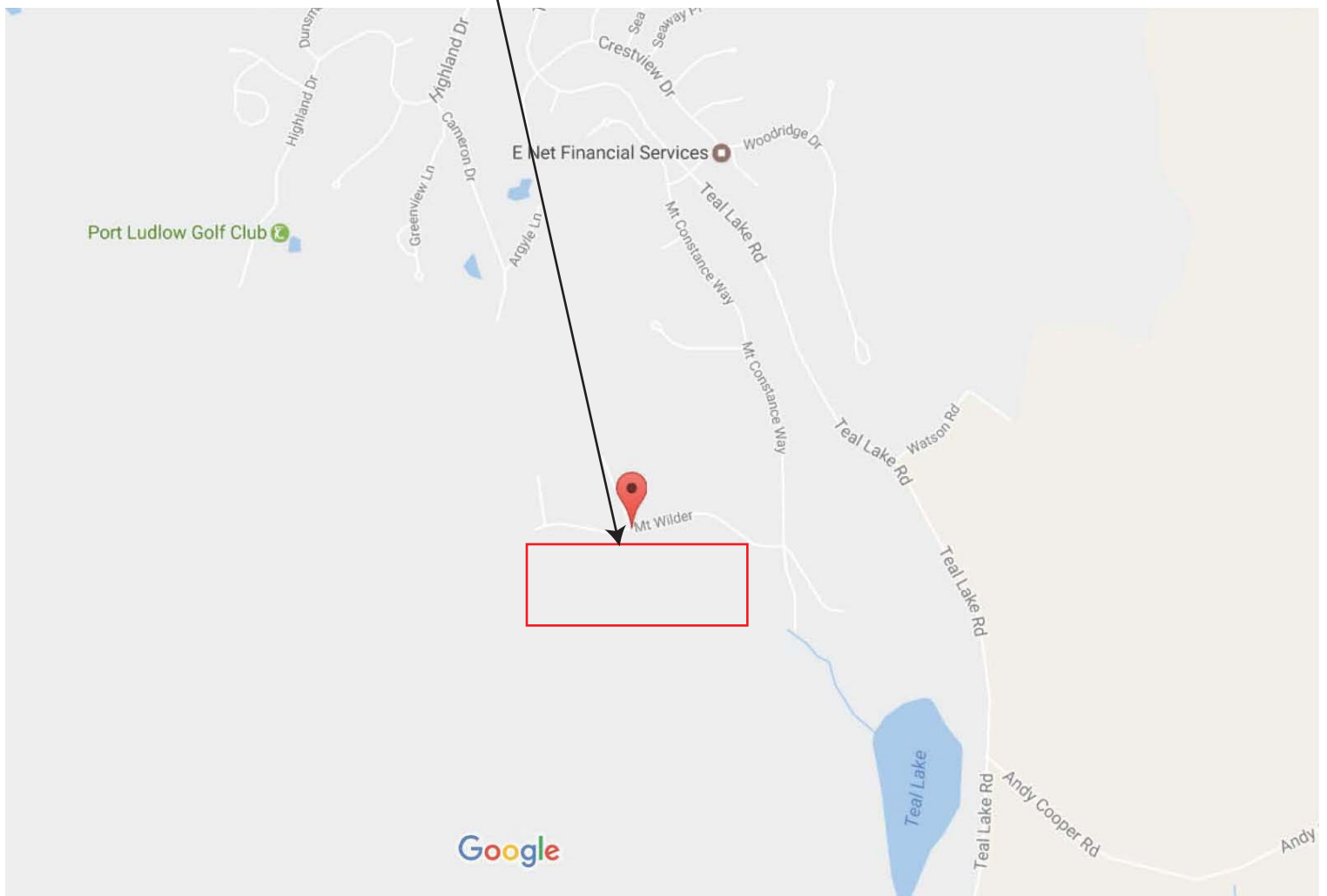
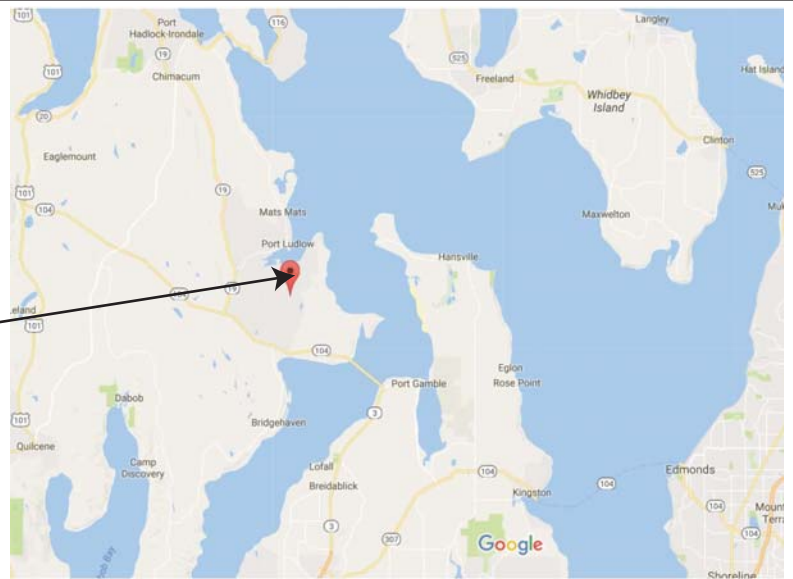


FIGURE 1
REGIONAL & VICINITY MAP
OLYMPIC TERRACE
PORT LUDLOW, WA

Raedeke
Associates, Inc.

2111 N. Northgate Way, Ste. 219
Seattle, WA 98133
99061

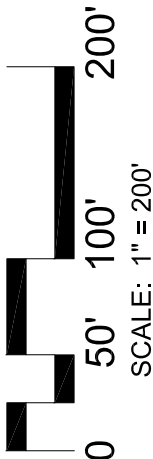
FIGURE 2

WESTHARBOR HOMES
OLYMPIC TERRACE
PORT LUDLOW, WA

WETLAND DELINEATION REPORT
EXISTING CONDITIONS

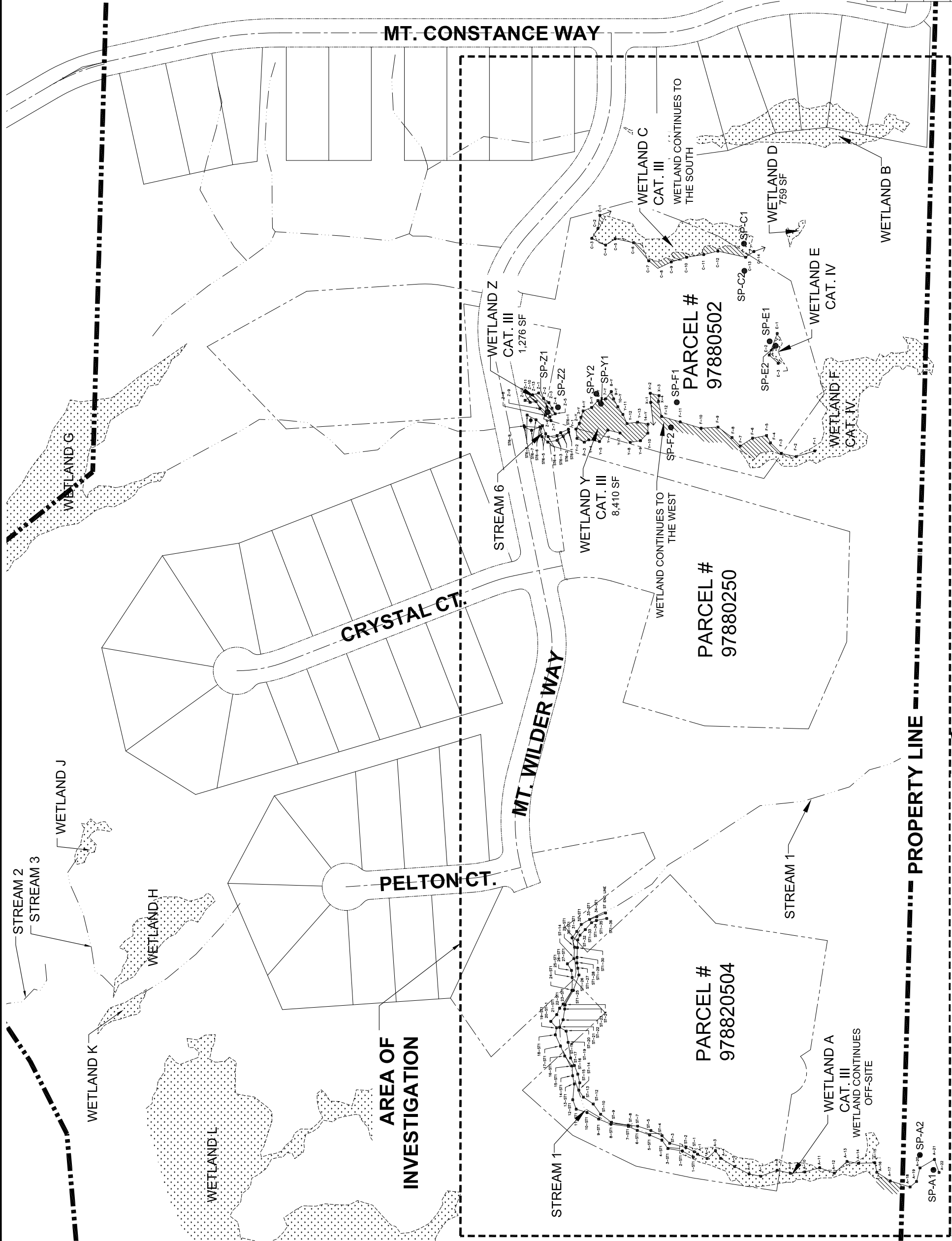
LEGEND

- PROPERTY LINE
- PARCEL BOUNDARY
- WETLAND & STREAM FLAGS FROM 2017 DELINEATION
 - A-14
 - S-14
- WETLANDS (2000 DELINEATION)
- WETLANDS (2017 DELINEATION)
- STREAM OHWM (2017 DELINEATION)
- SP-# SAMPLE PLOT LOCATIONS
- DIRECTION IN WHICH THE WETLAND CONTINUES
 - ←



2111 N. Northgate Way, Ste 219
Seattle, WA 98133

RAI PROJECT: 90061	
DATE: 4/25/2017	
DRAWN BY: AC	PM: CW
BASE INFORMATION: Westharbor Homes 70 Breaker Ln, Port Ludlow, WA 98365 p: 360-437-8242	



AREA OF INVESTIGATION

Table 1. Olympic Terrace II – Phase II area wetland locations.

Wetland	S, T, R	Lat. Long.¹
A	SW 1/4 of S21, T28N, R1E	47.897220, -122.687324
C	SW 1/4 of S21, T28N, R1E	47.898196, -122.679663
D	SW 1/4 of S21, T28N, R1E	47.897294, -122.679440
E	SW 1/4 of S21, T28N, R1E	47.897368, -122.680308
F	SW 1/4 of S21, T28N, R1E	47.897587, -122.681101
Y	SW 1/4 of S21, T28N, R1E	47.898321, -122.681065
Z	SW 1/4 of S21, T28N, R1E	47.898593, -122.680713

¹ Latitude and longitude estimated with Google Earth and GPS units utilized during the field work.

Table 2. Olympic Terrace II – Phase II area wetland summary.

Wetland	Size (acres)³	HGM Class	Cowardin Class¹
A ²	0.37	Riverine	PSS1
C ²	0.36	Depressional	PEM1, PSS1
D	0.02 ⁴	Depressional	PSS1
E	0.01	Depressional	PEM1
F ²	0.62	Depressional	PFO1, PEM1
Y ²	0.19	Depressional	PFO1, PEM1
Z ²	0.03	Depressional	PFO1, PEM1

¹ Based on Cowardin et. al. (1992).

PEM1	Palustrine, emergent, persistent
PSS1	Palustrine, scrub-shrub, broad-leaved deciduous
PFO1	Palustrine, forested, broad-leaved deciduous

² Wetland extends off-site.

³ All wetland areas are estimated based on aerial photo interpretation, previous baseline investigation (Raedeke Associates, Inc. 2000) and information provided by ESM Consulting Engineers, LLC.

⁴ Wetland area is not applicable for purposes of this report. Area presented is from previous baseline investigation results (Raedeke Associates, Inc. 2000).

Table 3. Olympic Terrace II – Phase II Area: 2014 WDOE ratings and buffers.

Wetland	WDOE Category	Total Score	Habitat Score	Water Quality Score	Buffer (ft)
A	III	16	7	5	150
C	III	18	7	5	150
E	IV	13	5	4	50
F	IV	15	8	4	50
Y	III	16	8	4	150
Z	III	18	8	5	150

APPENDIX A:

Field Survey Data

Project/Site: Olympic Terrace City/County: Port Ludlow, WA Sampling Date: 3/1/17
Applicant/Owner: Westharbor Homes State: WA Sampling Point: SP A-1
Investigator(s): C. Wright and W. Hohman Section, Township, Range: S21, T28N, R1E, W.M.
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Slope Local relief (concave, convex, none): Convex Slope (%): 3-5
Subregion (LRR): Northwest Forests & Coasts (LRR A) Lat: 47.897202 Long: -122.687170 Datum: Unknown
Soil Map Unit Name: Indianola sandy loam, 0 to 15 percent slopes NWI classification: None

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☐ No ☒ Hydric Soil Present? Yes ☐ No ☒ Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☐ No ☒	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes ☐ No ☒
Remarks: SP A-1 is located upland of Wetland A, near flag A-21.	

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 5 m)				Dominance Test worksheet:	
	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status		
1. <u>Tsuga heterophylla (Western Hemlock)</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>FACU</u>	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	<u>1</u> (A)
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata:	<u>4</u> (B)
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	<u>25</u> (A/B)
4. _____	<u>40</u>				
				Prevalence Index worksheet:	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 3 m)				<u>Total % Cover of:</u>	<u>Multiply by:</u>
1. <u>Gaultheria shallon (Salal)</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>FACU</u>	OBL species <u>0</u>	x 1 = <u>0</u>
2. <u>Vaccinium parvifolium (Red Blueberry)</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>FACU</u>	FACW species <u>0</u>	x 2 = <u>0</u>
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	FAC species <u>10</u>	x 3 = <u>30</u>
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	FACU species <u>100</u>	x 4 = <u>400</u>
5. _____	<u>30</u>			UPL species <u>0</u>	x 5 = <u>0</u>
				Column Totals:	<u>110</u> (A) <u>430</u> (B)
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1 m)				Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>3.9</u>	
1. <u>Polystichum munitum (Pineland Sword Fern)</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>FACU</u>	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:	
2. <u>Blechnum spicant (Deer Fern)</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>FAC</u>	☐ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	☐ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	☐ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	☐ 4 - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)	
6. _____	_____	_____	_____	☐ 5 - Wetland Non-Vascular Plants ¹	
7. _____	_____	_____	_____	☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)	
8. _____	<u>40</u>			¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.	
9. _____					
10. _____					
11. _____					
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 3 m)				Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☐ No ☒	
1. _____	_____	_____	_____		
2. _____	<u>0</u>				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>60</u>					
Remarks:					

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP A-1

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0 - 8	10YR 3/2	100					Loam	
8 - 16+	10YR 5/2	95	10YR 5/4	5	C	M	Sandy Loam	

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

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.) ☐ Histosol (A1) ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2) ☐ Black Histic (A3) ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) ☒ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12) ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils³: ☐ Sandy Redox (S5) ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6) ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA 1) ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3) ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6) ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7) ☐ Redox Depressions (F8) ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) ☐ Red Parent Material (TF2) ☐ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12) ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)
---	---

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

Restrictive Layer (if present): Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	Hydric Soil Present? Yes ☒ No ☐
Remarks:	

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators: <u>Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)</u>				<u>Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)</u>			
☐ 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) ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6) ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) ☐ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (except MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) ☐ Salt Crust (B11) ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3) ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) ☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) (LRR A) ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)	☐ 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) ☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)					
Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes ☐ No ☒ Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present? Yes ☐ No ☒ Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present? Yes ☐ No ☒ Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)				Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☐ No ☒			
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:							
Remarks: No hydrologic indicators to a depth of 16 inches.							

Project/Site: Olympic Terrace City/County: Port Ludlow, WA Sampling Date: 3/1/17
Applicant/Owner: Westharbor Homes State: WA Sampling Point: SP A-2
Investigator(s): C. Wright and W. Hohman Section, Township, Range: S21, T28N, R1E, W.M.
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Slope Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 1-3
Subregion (LRR): Northwest Forests & Coasts (LRR A) Lat: 47.897124 Long: -122.687612 Datum: Unknown
Soil Map Unit Name: Indianola sandy loam, 0 to 15 percent slopes NWI classification: None

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ☒	No ☐	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?	Yes ☒ No ☐
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ☒	No ☐		
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ☒	No ☐		
Remarks: SP A-2 is located in Wetland A, near flag A-21.				

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 5 m)				Dominance Test worksheet:	
	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status		
1. <i>Thuja plicata</i> (Western Arborvitae)	20	Y	FAC	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 4 (A)	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 5 (B)	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 80 (A/B)	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 3 m)					
1. _____	_____	_____	_____		
2. _____	_____	_____	_____		
3. _____	_____	_____	_____		
4. _____	_____	_____	_____		
5. _____	_____	_____	_____		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1 m)					
1. <i>Polystichum munitum</i> (Pineland Sword Fern)	5	Y	FACU		
2. <i>Lysichiton americanus</i> (Yellow-Skunk-Cabbage)	5	Y	OBL		
3. <i>Carex obnupta</i> (Slough Sedge)	5	Y	OBL		
4. <i>Claytonia sibirica</i> (Siberian Springbeauty)	5	Y	FAC		
5. _____	_____	_____	_____		
6. _____	_____	_____	_____		
7. _____	_____	_____	_____		
8. _____	_____	_____	_____		
9. _____	_____	_____	_____		
10. _____	_____	_____	_____		
11. _____	_____	_____	_____		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 3 m)					
1. _____	_____	_____	_____		
2. _____	_____	_____	_____		
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum 80					
Remarks:					

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP A-2

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0 - 6	10YR 3/1	100					Silty Clay Loam	
6 - 12	10YR 3/2	100					Muck	
12+	10YR 5/2	95	10YR 5/6	5	C	PL	Sandy Loam	

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

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.) ☐ Histosol (A1) ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2) ☐ Black Histic (A3) ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12) ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4) ☐ Sandy Redox (S5) ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6) ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA 1) ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) ☒ Depleted Matrix (F3) ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6) ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7) ☐ Redox Depressions (F8)	Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils³: ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) ☐ Red Parent Material (TF2) ☐ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12) ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks) ³ Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
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Restrictive Layer (if present): Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	Hydric Soil Present? Yes ☒ No ☐
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Remarks: _____

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators: <u>Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)</u> ☐ 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) ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6) ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) ☐ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)			<u>Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)</u> ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (except MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) ☐ Salt Crust (B11) ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3) ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) ☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) (LRR A) ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)			☐ 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) ☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)		
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Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes ☐ No ☒ Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present? Yes ☒ No ☐ Depth (inches): <u>8</u> Saturation Present? Yes ☒ No ☐ Depth (inches): <u>0</u> (includes capillary fringe)	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☒ No ☐
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Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available: _____

Remarks: _____

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

Project/Site: Olympic Terrace City/County: Port Ludlow, WA Sampling Date: 3/1/17
 Applicant/Owner: Westharbor Homes State: WA Sampling Point: SP C-1
 Investigator(s): C. Wright and W. Hohman Section, Township, Range: S21, T28N, R1E, W.M.
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Slope Local relief (concave, convex, none): Convex Slope (%): 1-5
 Subregion (LRR): Northwest Forests & Coasts (LRR A) Lat: 47.897506 Long: -122.679661 Datum: Unknown
 Soil Map Unit Name: Indianola sandy loam, 0 to 15 percent slopes NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrology significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ☒ No ☐

Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrology naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

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

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☐ No ☒	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes ☐ No ☒
Hydric Soil Present? Yes ☐ No ☒	
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☐ No ☒	
Remarks: SP C-1 is located upland of Wetland C.	

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 5 m)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test worksheet: Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>0</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>5</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>0</u> (A/B)
1. <u>Pseudotsuga menziesii (Douglas-Fir)</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>FACU</u>	
2. <u>Thuja plicata (Western Arborvitae)</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>FAC</u>	
3. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
4. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Prevalence Index worksheet: Total % Cover of: <u> </u> Multiply by: <u> </u> OBL species <u>0</u> x 1 = <u>0</u> FACW species <u>0</u> x 2 = <u>0</u> FAC species <u>10</u> x 3 = <u>30</u> FACU species <u>120</u> x 4 = <u>480</u> UPL species <u>0</u> x 5 = <u>0</u> Column Totals: <u>130</u> (A) <u>510</u> (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>3.9</u>
<u>80</u> = Total Cover				
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 3 m)				
1. <u>Gaultheria shallon (Salal)</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>FACU</u>	
2. <u>Vaccinium parvifolium (Red Blueberry)</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>FACU</u>	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: ☐ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation ☐ 2 - Dominance Test is >50% ☐ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹ ☐ 4 - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) ☐ 5 - Wetland Non-Vascular Plants ¹ ☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain) ¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
3. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
4. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
5. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
<u>10</u> = Total Cover				
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1 m)				
1. <u>Polystichum munitum (Pineland Sword Fern)</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>FACU</u>	
2. <u>Mahonia nervosa (Cascade Oregon-Grape)</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>FACU</u>	
3. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
4. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
5. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
6. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
7. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
8. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
9. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
10. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
11. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
<u>40</u> = Total Cover				
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 3 m)				
1. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☐ No ☒
2. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
<u>0</u> = Total Cover				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>60</u>				
Remarks:				

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP C-1

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0 - 3	10YR 4/2	100					Gr.Silt Loam	
3 - 12+	10YR 5/8	100					Gr.Silt Loam	

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

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.) ☐ Histosol (A1) ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2) ☐ Black Histic (A3) ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12) ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils³: ☐ Sandy Redox (S5) ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6) ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA 1) ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3) ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6) ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7) ☐ Redox Depressions (F8) ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) ☐ Red Parent Material (TF2) ☐ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12) ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)
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³Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present): Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	Hydric Soil Present? Yes ☐ No ☒
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Remarks:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators: <u>Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)</u>				<u>Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)</u>			
☐ 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) ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6) ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) ☐ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (except MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) ☐ Salt Crust (B11) ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3) ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) ☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) (LRR A) ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)	☐ 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) ☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)					
Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes ☐ No ☒ Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present? Yes ☐ No ☒ Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present? Yes ☐ No ☒ Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)				Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☐ No ☒			
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:							
Remarks:							

Project/Site: Olympic Terrace City/County: Port Ludlow, WA Sampling Date: 3/1/17
Applicant/Owner: Westharbor Homes State: WA Sampling Point: SP C-2
Investigator(s): C. Wright and W. Hohman Section, Township, Range: S21, T28N, R1E, W.M.
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Slope Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 1-3
Subregion (LRR): Northwest Forests & Coasts (LRR A) Lat: 47.897725 Long: -122.679233 Datum: Unknown
Soil Map Unit Name: Indianola sandy loam, 0 to 15 percent slopes NWI classification: None

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☒ No ☐ Hydric Soil Present? Yes ☒ No ☐ Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☒ No ☐	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes ☒ No ☐
Remarks: SP C-2 is located in Wetland C.	

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 5 m)		Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.	<i>Thuja plicata</i> (Western Arborvitae)	40	Y	FAC
2.				
3.				
4.				
		40	= Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 3 m)				
1.	<i>Rubus spectabilis</i> (Salmon Raspberry)	30	Y	FAC
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
		30	= Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1 m)				
1.	<i>Polystichum munitum</i> (Pineland Sword Fern)	5	Y	FACU
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				
		5	= Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 3 m)				
1.				
2.				
		0	= Total Cover	
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum		95		
Remarks:				

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 67 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species	x 1 =
FACW species	x 2 =
FAC species	x 3 =
FACU species	x 4 =
UPL species	x 5 =
Column Totals:	(A) (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A =

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ☐ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
- ☒ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
- ☐ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0¹
- ☐ 4 - Morphological Adaptations¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ☐ 5 - Wetland Non-Vascular Plants¹
- ☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation¹ (Explain)

¹Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☒ No ☐

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP C-2

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-8	10YR 3/2	95	10YR 5/4	5	C	M	Sandy Loam	

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

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.) ☐ Histosol (A1) ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2) ☐ Black Histic (A3) ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12) ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils³: ☐ Sandy Redox (S5) ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6) ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA 1) ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) ☒ Depleted Matrix (F3) ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6) ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7) ☐ Redox Depressions (F8) ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) ☐ Red Parent Material (TF2) ☐ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12) ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)
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³Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present): Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	Hydric Soil Present? Yes ☒ No ☐
Remarks:	

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators: <u>Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)</u>				<u>Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)</u>	
☒ 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) ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6) ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) ☐ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (except MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) ☐ Salt Crust (B11) ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3) ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) ☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) (LRR A) ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)	☐ 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) ☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)			
Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes ☒ No ☐ Depth (inches): <u>8</u> Water Table Present? Yes ☒ No ☐ Depth (inches): <u>0</u> Saturation Present? Yes ☒ No ☐ Depth (inches): <u>0</u> (includes capillary fringe)				Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☒ No ☐	
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:					
Remarks:					

Project/Site: <u>Olympic Terrace</u>	City/County: <u>Port Ludlow, WA</u>	Sampling Date: <u>3/1/17</u>
Applicant/Owner: <u>Westharbor Homes</u>	State: <u>WA</u>	Sampling Point: <u>SP E-1</u>
Investigator(s): <u>C. Wright and W. Hohman</u>	Section, Township, Range: <u>S21, T28N, R1E, W.M.</u>	
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): <u>Slope</u>	Local relief (concave, convex, none): <u>Convex</u>	Slope (%): <u>1-5</u>
Subregion (LRR): <u>Northwest Forests & Coasts (LRR A)</u>	Lat: <u>47.897354</u>	Long: <u>-122.680348</u>
Datum: <u>Unknown</u>		
Soil Map Unit Name: <u>Indianola sandy loam, 0 to 15 percent slopes</u>		NWI classification: <u>None</u>

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☐ No ☒ Hydric Soil Present? Yes ☐ No ☒ Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☐ No ☒	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes ☐ No ☒
Remarks: SP E-1 is located upland, north of Wetland E.	

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 5 m)				Dominance Test worksheet:	
	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status		
1. <u>Tsuga heterophylla (Western Hemlock)</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>FACU</u>	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>0</u> (A)	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>3</u> (B)	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>0</u> (A/B)	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____		
	<u>60</u>	= Total Cover			
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 3 m)				Prevalence Index worksheet:	
1. <u>Gaultheria shallon (Salal)</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>FACU</u>	Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: _____	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	OBL species <u>0</u> x 1 = <u>0</u>	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	FACW species <u>0</u> x 2 = <u>0</u>	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	FAC species <u>0</u> x 3 = <u>0</u>	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	FACU species <u>115</u> x 4 = <u>460</u>	
	<u>40</u>	= Total Cover		UPL species <u>0</u> x 5 = <u>0</u>	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1 m)				Column Totals: <u>115</u> (A) <u>460</u> (B)	
1. <u>Polystichum munitum (Pineland Sword Fern)</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>FACU</u>	Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>4</u>	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	☐ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	☐ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	☐ 3 - Prevalence Index is $\leq 3.0^1$	
6. _____	_____	_____	_____	☐ 4 - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)	
7. _____	_____	_____	_____	☐ 5 - Wetland Non-Vascular Plants ¹	
8. _____	_____	_____	_____	☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)	
9. _____	_____	_____	_____	¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.	
10. _____	_____	_____	_____		
11. _____	_____	_____	_____		
	<u>15</u>	= Total Cover			
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 3 m)				Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☐ No ☒	
1. _____	_____	_____	_____		
2. _____	_____	_____	_____		
	<u>0</u>	= Total Cover			
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>85</u>					
Remarks:					

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP E-1

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0 - 4	10YR 3/2	100					Loam	
4+	7.5YR 4/6	100					Loam	

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

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.) ☐ Histosol (A1) ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2) ☐ Black Histic (A3) ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12) ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils³: ☐ Sandy Redox (S5) ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6) ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA 1) ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3) ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6) ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7) ☐ Redox Depressions (F8) ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) ☐ Red Parent Material (TF2) ☐ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12) ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)
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³Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present): Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	Hydric Soil Present? Yes ☐ No ☒
Remarks:	

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators: <u>Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)</u>				<u>Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)</u>			
☐ 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) ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6) ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) ☐ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (except MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) ☐ Salt Crust (B11) ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3) ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) ☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) (LRR A) ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)	☐ 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) ☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)					
Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes ☐ No ☒ Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present? Yes ☐ No ☒ Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ☐ No ☒ Depth (inches): _____				Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☐ No ☒			
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:							
Remarks: No hydrologic indicators to a depth of 14 inches.							

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

Project/Site: Olympic Terrace City/County: Port Ludlow, WA Sampling Date: 3/1/17
 Applicant/Owner: Westharbor Homes State: WA Sampling Point: SP E-2
 Investigator(s): C. Wright and W. Hohman Section, Township, Range: S21, T28N, R1E, W.M.
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Slope Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 1-3
 Subregion (LRR): Northwest Forests & Coasts (LRR A) Lat: 47.897274 Long: -122.680248 Datum: Unknown
 Soil Map Unit Name: Indianola sandy loam, 0 to 15 percent slopes NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrology significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ☒ No ☐

Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrology naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

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

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☒ No ☐ Hydric Soil Present? Yes ☒ No ☐ Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☒ No ☐	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes ☒ No ☐
Remarks: SP E-2 is located in Wetland E.	

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 5 m)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
	<u>0</u>	= Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 3 m)				
1. <u>Gaultheria shallon (Salal)</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>FACU</u>	
2. <u>Vaccinium parvifolium (Red Blueberry)</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>FACU</u>	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	
	<u>15</u>	= Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1 m)				
1. <u>Carex obnupta (Slough Sedge)</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>OBL</u>	
2. <u>Polystichum munitum (Pineland Sword Fern)</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>FACU</u>	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	
6. _____	_____	_____	_____	
7. _____	_____	_____	_____	
8. _____	_____	_____	_____	
9. _____	_____	_____	_____	
10. _____	_____	_____	_____	
11. _____	_____	_____	_____	
	<u>35</u>	= Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 3 m)				
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
	<u>0</u>	= Total Cover		
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>65</u>				
Remarks:				

Dominance Test worksheet:
 Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)
 Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 4 (B)
 Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 25 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species <u>25</u>	x 1 = <u>25</u>
FACW species <u>0</u>	x 2 = <u>0</u>
FAC species <u>0</u>	x 3 = <u>0</u>
FACU species <u>25</u>	x 4 = <u>100</u>
UPL species <u>0</u>	x 5 = <u>0</u>
Column Totals: <u>50</u> (A)	<u>125</u> (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.5

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
☐ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
☐ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
☒ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0¹
☐ 4 - Morphological Adaptations¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
☐ 5 - Wetland Non-Vascular Plants¹
☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation¹ (Explain)
¹Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☒ No ☐

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP E-2

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
	10YR 5/2	95	10YR 5/4	5	C	M	Sandy Loam	

¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains.

²Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ Histosol (A1) | ☐ Sandy Redox (S5) |
| ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2) | ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6) |
| ☐ Black Histic (A3) | ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA 1) |
| ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) | ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) |
| ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) | ☒ Depleted Matrix (F3) |
| ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12) | ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6) |
| ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) | ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7) |
| ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4) | ☐ Redox Depressions (F8) |

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils³:

- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10)
- ☐ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ☐ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

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

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ☒ No ☐

Remarks:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☒ Surface Water (A1) | ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (except MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) |
| ☒ High Water Table (A2) | ☐ Salt Crust (B11) |
| ☒ Saturation (A3) | ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) |
| ☐ Water Marks (B1) | ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) |
| ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2) | ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3) |
| ☐ Drift Deposits (B3) | ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) |
| ☐ Algal Mat or Crust (B4) | ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) |
| ☐ Iron Deposits (B5) | ☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) (LRR A) |
| ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6) | ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks) |
| ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) | |
| ☐ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8) | |

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ☐ 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**)
- ☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ☒ No ☐ Depth (inches): 8

Water Table Present? Yes ☒ No ☐ Depth (inches): 0

Saturation Present? Yes ☒ No ☐ Depth (inches): 0
(includes capillary fringe)

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☒ No ☐

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

Remarks:

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

Project/Site: Olympic Terrace City/County: Port Ludlow, WA Sampling Date: 3/1/17
 Applicant/Owner: Westharbor Homes State: WA Sampling Point: SP F-1
 Investigator(s): C. Wright and W. Hohman Section, Township, Range: S21, T28N, R1E, W.M.
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Slope Local relief (concave, convex, none): Convex Slope (%): 1-5
 Subregion (LRR): Northwest Forests & Coasts (LRR A) Lat: 47.897573 Long: -122.681062 Datum: Unknown
 Soil Map Unit Name: Indianola sandy loam, 0 to 15 percent slopes NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrology significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ☒ No ☐

Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrology naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

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

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☐ No ☒	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes ☐ No ☒
Hydric Soil Present? Yes ☐ No ☒	
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☐ No ☒	
Remarks: SP F-1 is located upland of Wetland F.	

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 5 m)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test worksheet: Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>2</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>5</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>40</u> (A/B)
1. <u>Alnus rubra</u> (Red Alder)	<u>40</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>FAC</u>	
2. <u>Pseudotsuga menziesii</u> (Douglas-Fir)	<u>20</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>FACU</u>	
3. <u>Thuja plicata</u> (Western Arborvitae)	<u>10</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>FAC</u>	
4. <u> </u>	<u>70</u>		= Total Cover	Prevalence Index worksheet: Total % Cover of: <u> </u> Multiply by: <u> </u> OBL species <u>0</u> x 1 = <u>0</u> FACW species <u>0</u> x 2 = <u>0</u> FAC species <u>80</u> x 3 = <u>240</u> FACU species <u>80</u> x 4 = <u>320</u> UPL species <u>0</u> x 5 = <u>0</u> Column Totals: <u>160</u> (A) <u>560</u> (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>3.5</u>
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 3 m)				
1. <u>Rubus spectabilis</u> (Salmon Raspberry)	<u>30</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>FAC</u>	
2. <u>Vaccinium parvifolium</u> (Red Blueberry)	<u>20</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>FACU</u>	
3. <u> </u>				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: ☐ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation ☐ 2 - Dominance Test is >50% ☐ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹ ☐ 4 - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) ☐ 5 - Wetland Non-Vascular Plants ¹ ☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain) ¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
4. <u> </u>				
5. <u> </u>				
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1 m)				
1. <u>Polystichum munitum</u> (Pineland Sword Fern)	<u>40</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>FACU</u>	
2. <u> </u>				
3. <u> </u>				
4. <u> </u>				
5. <u> </u>				
6. <u> </u>				
7. <u> </u>				
8. <u> </u>				
9. <u> </u>				
10. <u> </u>				
11. <u> </u>				
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 3 m)				Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☐ No ☒
1. <u> </u>				
2. <u> </u>				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>60</u>	<u>40</u>		= Total Cover	
Remarks:				

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP F-1

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0 - 4	10YR 3/2	100					Silt Loam	
4 - 14+	7.5YR 4/6	100					GSiCl Loam	

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

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.) ☐ Histosol (A1) ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2) ☐ Black Histic (A3) ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12) ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4) ☐ Sandy Redox (S5) ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6) ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA 1) ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3) ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6) ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7) ☐ Redox Depressions (F8)	Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils³: ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) ☐ Red Parent Material (TF2) ☐ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12) ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks) ³ Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
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Restrictive Layer (if present): Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	Hydric Soil Present? Yes ☐ No ☒
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Remarks:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators: <u>Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)</u>				<u>Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)</u>			
☐ 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) ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6) ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) ☐ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (except MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) ☐ Salt Crust (B11) ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3) ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) ☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) (LRR A) ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)	☐ 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) ☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)					
Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes ☐ No ☒ Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present? Yes ☐ No ☒ Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ☐ No ☒ Depth (inches): _____				Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☐ No ☒			
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:							
Remarks:							

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

Project/Site: Olympic Terrace City/County: Port Ludlow, WA Sampling Date: 3/1/17
Applicant/Owner: Westharbor Homes State: WA Sampling Point: SP F-2
Investigator(s): C. Wright and W. Hohman Section, Township, Range: S21, T28N, R1E, W.M.
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Slope Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 1-3
Subregion (LRR): Northwest Forests & Coasts (LRR A) Lat: 47.897434 Long: -122.681389 Datum: Unknown
Soil Map Unit Name: Indianola sandy loam, 0 to 15 percent slopes NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ☒ No ☐

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

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

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ☒	No ☐	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?	Yes ☒ No ☐
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ☒	No ☐		
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ☒	No ☐		
Remarks: SP F-2 is located in Wetland F, near flag F-11.				

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 5 m)		Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.	<u>Alnus rubra (Red Alder)</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>FAC</u>
2.	<u>Thuja plicata (Western Arborvitae)</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>FAC</u>
3.	_____	_____	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____	_____
		<u>50</u>	= Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 3 m)		Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.	<u>Rubus spectabilis (Salmon Raspberry)</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>FAC</u>
2.	_____	_____	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____	_____
		<u>25</u>	= Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1 m)		Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.	<u>Carex obnupta (Slough Sedge)</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>OBL</u>
2.	<u>Oenanthe sarmentosa (Pacific Water-Dropwort)</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>OBL</u>
3.	_____	_____	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____	_____	_____
7.	_____	_____	_____	_____
8.	_____	_____	_____	_____
9.	_____	_____	_____	_____
10.	_____	_____	_____	_____
11.	_____	_____	_____	_____
		<u>10</u>	= Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 3 m)		Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.	_____	_____	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____	_____	_____
		<u>0</u>	= Total Cover	
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>90</u>				
Remarks:				

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 5 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 5 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species _____	x 1 = _____
FACW species _____	x 2 = _____
FAC species _____	x 3 = _____
FACU species _____	x 4 = _____
UPL species _____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals: _____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

☐ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

☒ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

☐ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0¹

☐ 4 - Morphological Adaptations¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

☐ 5 - Wetland Non-Vascular Plants¹

☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation¹ (Explain)

¹Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☒ No ☐

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP F-2

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

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

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.) ☐ Histosol (A1) ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2) ☐ Black Histic (A3) ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12) ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4) ☐ Sandy Redox (S5) ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6) ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA 1) ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) ☒ Depleted Matrix (F3) ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6) ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7) ☐ Redox Depressions (F8)	Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils³: ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) ☐ Red Parent Material (TF2) ☐ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12) ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks) ³ Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
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Restrictive Layer (if present): Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	Hydric Soil Present? Yes ☒ No ☐
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Remarks:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators: <u>Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)</u>				<u>Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)</u>			
☒ 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) ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6) ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) ☐ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (except MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) ☐ Salt Crust (B11) ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3) ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) ☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) (LRR A) ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)	☐ 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) ☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)					
Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes ☒ No ☐ Depth (inches): <u>4</u> Water Table Present? Yes ☒ No ☐ Depth (inches): <u>0</u> Saturation Present? Yes ☒ No ☐ Depth (inches): <u>0</u> (includes capillary fringe)				Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☒ No ☐			
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:							
Remarks:							

Project/Site: Olympic Terrace City/County: Port Ludlow, WA Sampling Date: 3/1/17
Applicant/Owner: Westharbor Homes State: WA Sampling Point: SP Y-1
Investigator(s): K. Kusters and A. Clark Section, Township, Range: S21, T28N, R1E, W.M.
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Slope Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 1-3
Subregion (LRR): Northwest Forests & Coasts (LRR A) Lat: 47.898040 Long: -122.680672 Datum: Unknown
Soil Map Unit Name: Indianola sandy loam, 0 to 15 percent slopes NWI classification: None

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ☒	No ☐	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?	Yes ☒	No ☐
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ☒	No ☐			
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ☒	No ☐			
Remarks: SP Y-1 is located in Wetland Y.					

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 5 m)			Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.	<u>Populus balsamifera (Balsam Poplar)</u>		<u>40</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>FAC</u>
2.	<u>Thuja plicata (Western Arborvitae)</u>		<u>20</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>FAC</u>
3.					
4.					
			<u>60</u>	= Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 3 m)			Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.	<u>Rubus spectabilis (Salmon Raspberry)</u>		<u>40</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>FAC</u>
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
			<u>40</u>	= Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1 m)			Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.	<u>Carex obnupta (Slough Sedge)</u>		<u>50</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>OBL</u>
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					
11.					
			<u>50</u>	= Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 3 m)			Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.					
2.					
			<u>0</u>	= Total Cover	
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum			<u>50</u>		
Remarks:					

Dominant Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 4 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 4 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species <u> </u>	x 1 = <u> </u>
FACW species <u> </u>	x 2 = <u> </u>
FAC species <u> </u>	x 3 = <u> </u>
FACU species <u> </u>	x 4 = <u> </u>
UPL species <u> </u>	x 5 = <u> </u>
Column Totals: <u> </u>	(A) <u> </u> (B) <u> </u>

Prevalence Index = B/A =

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

☐ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

☒ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

☐ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0¹

☐ 4 - Morphological Adaptations¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

☐ 5 - Wetland Non-Vascular Plants¹

☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation¹ (Explain)

¹Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☒ No ☐

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP Y-1

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0 - 6	10YR 2/1	100					Loam	
6 - 12+	2.5Y 5/2	95	10YR 4/4	5	C	M	Sandy Loam	

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

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.) ☐ Histosol (A1) ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2) ☐ Black Histic (A3) ☒ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) ☒ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12) ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils³: ☐ Sandy Redox (S5) ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6) ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA 1) ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) ☒ Depleted Matrix (F3) ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6) ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7) ☐ Redox Depressions (F8) ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) ☐ Red Parent Material (TF2) ☐ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12) ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)
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³Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present): Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	Hydric Soil Present? Yes ☒ No ☐
Remarks:	

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators: <u>Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)</u>				<u>Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)</u>			
☒ 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) ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6) ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) ☐ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (except MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) ☐ Salt Crust (B11) ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) ☒ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3) ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) ☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) (LRR A) ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)	☐ 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) ☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)					
Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes ☒ No ☐ Depth (inches): <u>3</u> Water Table Present? Yes ☒ No ☐ Depth (inches): <u>0</u> Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ☒ No ☐ Depth (inches): <u>0</u>				Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☒ No ☐			
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:							
Remarks:							

Project/Site: Olympic Terrace City/County: Port Ludlow, WA Sampling Date: 3/1/17
Applicant/Owner: Westharbor Homes State: WA Sampling Point: SP Y-2
Investigator(s): K. Kusters and A. Clark Section, Township, Range: S21, T28N, R1E, W.M.
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Slope Local relief (concave, convex, none): Convex Slope (%): 3
Subregion (LRR): Northwest Forests & Coasts (LRR A) Lat: 47.897889 Long: -122.681089 Datum: Unknown
Soil Map Unit Name: Indianola sandy loam, 0 to 15 percent slopes NWI classification: None

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ☐ No ☒	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?	Yes ☐ No ☒
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ☐ No ☒		
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ☐ No ☒		
Remarks: SP Y-2 is located upland of Wetland Y, approximately 30 feet east of SP Y-1.			

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 5 m)		Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> (Douglas-Fir)	30	Y	FACU
2.	<i>Thuja plicata</i> (Western Arborvitae)	30	Y	FAC
3.				
4.				
		60	= Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 3 m)				
1.	<i>Gaultheria shallon</i> (Salal)	40	Y	FACU
2.	<i>Rubus spectabilis</i> (Salmon Raspberry)	10	Y	FAC
3.				
4.				
5.				
		50	= Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1 m)				
1.	<i>Polystichum munitum</i> (Pineland Sword Fern)	60	Y	FACU
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				
		60	= Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 3 m)				
1.				
2.				
		0	= Total Cover	
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum		40		
Remarks:				

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 5 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 40 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species 0	x 1 = 0
FACW species 0	x 2 = 0
FAC species 40	x 3 = 120
FACU species 130	x 4 = 520
UPL species 0	x 5 = 0
Column Totals: 170 (A)	640 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.8

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ☐ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
- ☐ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
- ☐ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0¹
- ☐ 4 - Morphological Adaptations¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ☐ 5 - Wetland Non-Vascular Plants¹
- ☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation¹ (Explain)

¹Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☐ No ☒

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP Y-2

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0 - 2	10YR 2/1	100					Loam	
2 - 18+	10YR 4/6	100					Sandy Loam	

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

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.) ☐ Histosol (A1) ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2) ☐ Black Histic (A3) ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12) ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4) ☐ Sandy Redox (S5) ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6) ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA 1) ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3) ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6) ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7) ☐ Redox Depressions (F8)	Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils³: ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) ☐ Red Parent Material (TF2) ☐ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12) ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks) ³ Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
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Restrictive Layer (if present): Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	Hydric Soil Present? Yes ☐ No ☒
Remarks:	

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators: <u>Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)</u>				<u>Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)</u>			
☐ 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) ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6) ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) ☐ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (except MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) ☐ Salt Crust (B11) ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3) ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) ☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) (LRR A) ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)	☐ 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) ☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)					
Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes ☐ No ☒ Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present? Yes ☐ No ☒ Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ☐ No ☒ Depth (inches): _____				Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☐ No ☒			
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:							
Remarks:							

Project/Site: Olympic Terrace City/County: Port Ludlow, WA Sampling Date: 3/1/17
Applicant/Owner: Westharbor Homes State: WA Sampling Point: SP Y-3
Investigator(s): K. Kusters and A. Clark Section, Township, Range: S21, T28N, R1E, W.M.
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Slope Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 5
Subregion (LRR): Northwest Forests & Coasts (LRR A) Lat: 47.897842 Long: -122.681201 Datum: Unknown
Soil Map Unit Name: Indianola sandy loam, 0 to 15 percent slopes NWI classification: None

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ☒	No ☐	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?	Yes ☒ No ☐
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ☒	No ☐		
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ☒	No ☐		
Remarks: SP Y-3 is located in the southwest portion of Wetland Y.				

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 5 m)				Dominance Test worksheet:	
	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status		
1. <u>Alnus rubra</u> (Red Alder)	20	Y	FAC	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	3 (A)
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata:	3 (B)
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	100 (A/B)
4. _____	20	= Total Cover			
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 3 m)				Prevalence Index worksheet:	
1. <u>Rubus spectabilis</u> (Salmon Raspberry)	30	Y	FAC	Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	OBL species _____	x 1 = _____
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	FACW species _____	x 2 = _____
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	FAC species _____	x 3 = _____
5. _____	30	= Total Cover		FACU species _____	x 4 = _____
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1 m)				UPL species _____ x 5 = _____	
1. <u>Oenanthe sarmentosa</u> (Pacific Water-Dropwort)	5	Y	OBL	Column Totals:	_____ (A) _____ (B)
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	Prevalence Index = B/A = _____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	☐ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	☒ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%	
6. _____	_____	_____	_____	☐ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹	
7. _____	_____	_____	_____	☐ 4 - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)	
8. _____	_____	_____	_____	☐ 5 - Wetland Non-Vascular Plants ¹	
9. _____	_____	_____	_____	☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)	
10. _____	_____	_____	_____	¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.	
11. _____	5	= Total Cover			
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 3 m)				Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☒ No ☐	
1. _____	_____	_____	_____		
2. _____	_____	_____	_____		
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum 95					
Remarks: Polystichum munitum (15%) and Pseudotsuga menziesii (5%) growing on hummics throughout the wetland.					

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP Y-3

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0 - 7	10YR 2/1	100					Silt Loam	
7 - 14	10YR 3/2	90	10YR 3/6	10	C	M	Sandy Loam	

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

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.) ☐ Histosol (A1) ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2) ☐ Black Histic (A3) ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) ☒ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12) ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils³: ☐ Sandy Redox (S5) ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6) ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA 1) ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3) ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6) ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7) ☐ Redox Depressions (F8) ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) ☐ Red Parent Material (TF2) ☐ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12) ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)
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³Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present): Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	Hydric Soil Present? Yes ☒ No ☐
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Remarks: Refusal at 14 inches.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators: <u>Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)</u>				<u>Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)</u>			
☒ 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) ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6) ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) ☐ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (except MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) ☐ Salt Crust (B11) ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3) ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) ☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) (LRR A) ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)	☐ 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) ☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)					
Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes ☒ No ☐ Depth (inches): <u>0.5</u> Water Table Present? Yes ☒ No ☐ Depth (inches): <u>0</u> Saturation Present? Yes ☒ No ☐ Depth (inches): <u>0</u> (includes capillary fringe)				Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☒ No ☐			
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:							
Remarks:							

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

Project/Site: Olympic Terrace City/County: Port Ludlow, WA Sampling Date: 3/1/17
 Applicant/Owner: Westharbor Homes State: WA Sampling Point: SP Z-1
 Investigator(s): K. Kusters and A. Clark Section, Township, Range: S21, T28N, R1E, W.M.
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Slope Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 5
 Subregion (LRR): Northwest Forests & Coasts (LRR A) Lat: 47.898546 Long: -122.681071 Datum: Unknown
 Soil Map Unit Name: Indianola sandy loam, 0 to 15 percent slopes NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrology significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ☒ No ☐

Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrology naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

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

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☒ No ☐	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes ☒ No ☐
Hydric Soil Present? Yes ☒ No ☐	
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☒ No ☐	
Remarks:	

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 5 m)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test worksheet: Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>1</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>1</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>100</u> (A/B)
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	Prevalence Index worksheet: Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: _____ OBL species _____ x 1 = _____ FACW species _____ x 2 = _____ FAC species _____ x 3 = _____ FACU species _____ x 4 = _____ UPL species _____ x 5 = _____ Column Totals: _____ (A) _____ (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = _____
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 3 m) 1. <u>Rubus spectabilis (Salmon Raspberry)</u> <u>80</u> Y <u>FAC</u>				
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: ☐ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation ☒ 2 - Dominance Test is >50% ☐ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹ ☐ 4 - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) ☐ 5 - Wetland Non-Vascular Plants ¹ ☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain) ¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	
6. _____	_____	_____	_____	
7. _____	_____	_____	_____	
8. _____	_____	_____	_____	Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☒ No ☐
9. _____	_____	_____	_____	
10. _____	_____	_____	_____	
11. _____	_____	_____	_____	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1 m) 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____ 11. _____				Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 3 m) 1. _____ 2. _____
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>100</u>				
Remarks:				

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP Z-1

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0 - 2	10YR 2/1	100					Sandy Loam	
2 - 18+	10YR 4/2	95	10YR 4/4	5	C	M	Sandy Loam	

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

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.) ☐ Histosol (A1) ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2) ☐ Black Histic (A3) ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12) ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils³: ☐ Sandy Redox (S5) ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6) ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA 1) ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) ☒ Depleted Matrix (F3) ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6) ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7) ☐ Redox Depressions (F8) ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) ☐ Red Parent Material (TF2) ☐ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12) ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)
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³Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present): Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	Hydric Soil Present? Yes ☒ No ☐
Remarks:	

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators: <u>Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)</u>				<u>Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)</u>			
☒ 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) ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6) ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) ☐ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (except MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) ☐ Salt Crust (B11) ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) ☒ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3) ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) ☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) (LRR A) ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)	☐ 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) ☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)					
Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes ☒ No ☐ Depth (inches): <u>3</u> Water Table Present? Yes ☐ No ☐ Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present? Yes ☐ No ☐ Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)				Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☒ No ☐			
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:							
Remarks:							

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

Project/Site: Olympic Terrace City/County: Port Ludlow, WA Sampling Date: 3/1/17
 Applicant/Owner: Westharbor Homes State: WA Sampling Point: SP Z-2
 Investigator(s): K. Kusters and A. Clark Section, Township, Range: S21, T28N, R1E, W.M.
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Slope Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 5
 Subregion (LRR): Northwest Forests & Coasts (LRR A) Lat: 47.898654 Long: -122.680904 Datum: Unknown
 Soil Map Unit Name: Indianola sandy loam, 0 to 15 percent slopes NWI classification: None

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

Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrology significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ☒ No ☐

Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrology naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

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

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☐ No ☒	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes ☐ No ☒
Hydric Soil Present? Yes ☐ No ☒	
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☒ No ☐	
Remarks:	

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 5 m)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test worksheet: Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>1</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>4</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>25</u> (A/B)
1. <u>Pseudotsuga menziesii (Douglas-Fir)</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>FACU</u>	
2. <u>Tsuga heterophylla (Western Hemlock)</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>FACU</u>	
3. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
4. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Prevalence Index worksheet: Total % Cover of: <u> </u> Multiply by: <u> </u> OBL species <u>0</u> x 1 = <u>0</u> FACW species <u>0</u> x 2 = <u>0</u> FAC species <u>15</u> x 3 = <u>45</u> FACU species <u>145</u> x 4 = <u>580</u> UPL species <u>0</u> x 5 = <u>0</u> Column Totals: <u>160</u> (A) <u>625</u> (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>3.91</u>
<u>90</u> = Total Cover				
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 3 m)				
1. <u>Gaultheria shallon (Sala)</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>FACU</u>	
2. <u>Rubus spectabilis (Salmon Raspberry)</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>FAC</u>	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: ☐ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation ☐ 2 - Dominance Test is >50% ☐ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹ ☐ 4 - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) ☐ 5 - Wetland Non-Vascular Plants ¹ ☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain) ¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
3. <u>Rubus ursinus (California Dewberry)</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>FACU</u>	
4. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
5. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
<u>50</u> = Total Cover				Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☐ No ☒
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1 m)				
1. <u>Polystichum munitum (Pineland Sword Fern)</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>FACU</u>	
2. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
3. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☐ No ☒
4. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
5. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
6. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
7. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☐ No ☒
8. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
9. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
10. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
11. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☐ No ☒
<u>20</u> = Total Cover				
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 3 m)				
1. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
2. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☐ No ☒
<u>0</u> = Total Cover				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>80</u>				
Remarks:				

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP Z-2

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0 - 13	10YR 4/4	100					Silt Loam	

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

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.) ☐ Histosol (A1) ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2) ☐ Black Histic (A3) ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12) ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4) ☐ Sandy Redox (S5) ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6) ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA 1) ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3) ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6) ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7) ☐ Redox Depressions (F8)	Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils³: ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) ☐ Red Parent Material (TF2) ☐ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12) ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks) ³ Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
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Restrictive Layer (if present): Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	Hydric Soil Present? Yes ☐ No ☒
Remarks:	

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators: <u>Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)</u>				<u>Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)</u>	
☐ 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) ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6) ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) ☐ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (except MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) ☐ Salt Crust (B11) ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3) ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) ☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) (LRR A) ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)	☐ 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) ☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)			
Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes ☐ No ☐ Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present? Yes ☐ No ☐ Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present? Yes ☒ No ☐ Depth (inches): <u>10</u> (includes capillary fringe)				Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☒ No ☐	
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:					
Remarks:					

APPENDIX B:

WDOE (Hruby 2014) Wetland rating forms

Wetland name or number _____

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID #): _____ Date of site visit: _____

Rated by _____ Trained by Ecology? __ Yes __ No Date of training _____

HGM Class used for rating _____ Wetland has multiple HGM classes? __Y __N

NOTE: Form is not complete without the figures requested (*figures can be combined*).

Source of base aerial photo/map _____

OVERALL WETLAND CATEGORY _____ (based on functions____ or special characteristics____)

1. Category of wetland based on FUNCTIONS

_____ **Category I** – Total score = 23 - 27

_____ **Category II** – Total score = 20 - 22

_____ **Category III** – Total score = 16 - 19

_____ **Category IV** – Total score = 9 - 15

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
<i>Circle the appropriate ratings</i>				
Site Potential	H (M) L	H (M) L	H (M) L	
Landscape Potential	H (M) L	H M (L)	(H) M L	
Value	H M (L)	H M (L)	(H) M L	TOTAL
Score Based on Ratings				

**Score for each
function based
on three
ratings**
(*order of ratings
is not
important*)

9 = H,H,H
8 = H,H,M
7 = H,H,L
7 = H,M,M
6 = H,M,L
6 = M,M,M
5 = H,L,L
5 = M,M,L
4 = M,L,L
3 = L,L,L

2. Category based on SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS of wetland

CHARACTERISTIC	CATEGORY
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	

Wetland name or number _____

Maps and figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

Map of:	To answer questions:	Figure #
Cowardin plant classes	D 1.3, H 1.1, H 1.4	
Hydroperiods	D 1.4, H 1.2	
Location of outlet (<i>can be added to map of hydroperiods</i>)	D 1.1, D 4.1	
Boundary of area within 150 ft of the wetland (<i>can be added to another figure</i>)	D 2.2, D 5.2	
Map of the contributing basin	D 4.3, D 5.3	
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)	D 3.1, D 3.2	
Screen capture of list of TMDLs for WRIA in which unit is found (from web)	D 3.3	

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 (<i>can be added to another figure</i>)	R 2.4	
Plant cover of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants	R 1.2, R 4.2	
Width of unit vs. width of stream (<i>can be added to another figure</i>)	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	L 1.2	
Boundary of area within 150 ft of the wetland (<i>can be added to another figure</i>)	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 (<i>can be added to figure above</i>)	S 4.1	
Boundary of 150 ft buffer (<i>can be added to another figure</i>)	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	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.

1. 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)?

NO – Saltwater Tidal Fringe (Estuarine)

YES – Freshwater Tidal Fringe

*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.

NO – go to 3

YES – The wetland class is **Flats**

*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).

NO – go to 4

YES – The wetland class is **Lake Fringe** (Lacustrine Fringe)

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**.

NO – go to 5

YES – The wetland class is **Slope**

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.

Wetland name or number _____

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

YES – The wetland class is **Depressional**

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**

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 _____

RIVERINE AND FRESHWATER TIDAL FRINGE WETLANDS

Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to improve water quality

R 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?	
R 1.1. Area of surface depressions within the Riverine wetland that can trap sediments during a flooding event: Depressions cover $> \frac{3}{4}$ area of wetland points = 8 Depressions cover $> \frac{1}{2}$ area of wetland points = 4 Depressions present but cover $< \frac{1}{2}$ area of wetland points = 2 No depressions present points = 0	
R 1.2. Structure of plants in the wetland (areas with >90% cover at person height, not Cowardin classes) Trees or shrubs $> \frac{2}{3}$ area of the wetland points = 8 Trees or shrubs $> \frac{1}{3}$ area of the wetland points = 6 Herbaceous plants (> 6 in high) $> \frac{2}{3}$ area of the wetland points = 6 Herbaceous plants (> 6 in high) $> \frac{1}{3}$ area of the wetland points = 3 Trees, shrubs, and ungrazed herbaceous $< \frac{1}{3}$ area of the wetland points = 0	
Total for R 1 Add the points in the boxes above	

Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12-16 = H 6-11 = M 0-5 = L

Record the rating on the first page

R 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function of the site?		
R 2.1. Is the wetland within an incorporated city or within its UGA?	Yes = 2 No = 0	
R 2.2. Does the contributing basin to the wetland include a UGA or incorporated area?	Yes = 1 No = 0	
R 2.3. Does at least 10% of the contributing basin contain tilled fields, pastures, or forests that have been clearcut within the last 5 years?	Yes = 1 No = 0	
R 2.4. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate pollutants?	Yes = 1 No = 0	
R 2.5. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in questions R 2.1-R 2.4 Other sources _____	Yes = 1 No = 0	
Total for R 2 Add the points in the boxes above		

Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3-6 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L

Record the rating on the first page

R 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable to society?	
R 3.1. Is the wetland along a stream or river that is on the 303(d) list or on a tributary that drains to one within 1 mi?	
	Yes = 1 No = 0
R 3.2. Is the wetland along a stream or river that has TMDL limits for nutrients, toxics, or pathogens?	
	Yes = 1 No = 0
R 3.3. Has the site been identified in a watershed or local plan as important for maintaining water quality? (answer YES if there is a TMDL for the drainage in which the unit is found)	
	Yes = 2 No = 0
Total for R 3 Add 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

Wetland name or number _____

RIVERINE AND FRESHWATER TIDAL FRINGE WETLANDS

Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that site functions to reduce flooding and stream erosion

R 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?

R 4.1. Characteristics of the overbank storage the wetland provides:

Estimate the average width of the wetland perpendicular to the direction of the flow and the width of the stream or river channel (distance between banks). Calculate the ratio: (average width of wetland)/(average width of stream between banks).

If the ratio is more than 20	points = 9
If the ratio is 10-20	points = 6
If the ratio is 5-<10	points = 4
If the ratio is 1-<5	points = 2
If the ratio is < 1	points = 1

R 4.2. Characteristics of plants that slow down water velocities during floods: *Treat large woody debris as forest or shrub. Choose the points appropriate for the best description (polygons need to have >90% cover at person height. These are NOT Cowardin classes).*

Forest or shrub for $> \frac{1}{3}$ area OR emergent plants $> \frac{2}{3}$ area	points = 7
Forest or shrub for $> \frac{1}{10}$ area OR emergent plants $> \frac{1}{3}$ area	points = 4
Plants do not meet above criteria	points = 0

Total for R 4

Add the points in the boxes above

Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12-16 = H 6-11 = M 0-5 = L

Record the rating on the first page

R 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the hydrologic functions of the site?

R 5.1. Is the stream or river adjacent to the wetland downcut?	Yes = 0 No = 1
--	----------------

R 5.2. Does the up-gradient watershed include a UGA or incorporated area?	Yes = 1 No = 0
---	----------------

R 5.3. Is the up-gradient stream or river controlled by dams?	Yes = 0 No = 1
---	----------------

Total for R 5

Add the points in the boxes above

Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L

Record the rating on the first page

R 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society?

R 6.1. Distance to the nearest areas downstream that have flooding problems?

Choose the description that best fits the site.

The sub-basin immediately down-gradient of the wetland has flooding problems that result in damage to human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds)	points = 2
Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient	points = 1
No flooding problems anywhere downstream	points = 0

R 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood conveyance in a regional flood control plan?

Yes = 2 No = 0

Total for R 6

Add 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

Wetland name or number _____

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.*

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| ☐ Aquatic bed | 4 structures or more: points = 4 |
| ☐ Emergent | 3 structures: points = 2 |
| ☐ Scrub-shrub (areas where shrubs have > 30% cover) | 2 structures: points = 1 |
| ☐ Forested (areas where trees have > 30% cover) | 1 structure: points = 0 |

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*).

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| ☐ Permanently flooded or inundated | 4 or more types present: points = 3 |
| ☐ Seasonally flooded or inundated | 3 types present: points = 2 |
| ☐ Occasionally flooded or inundated | 2 types present: points = 1 |
| ☐ Saturated only | 1 type present: points = 0 |
| ☐ Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland | |
| ☐ Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland | |
| ☐ Lake Fringe wetland | 2 points |
| ☐ Freshwater tidal wetland | 2 points |

H 1.3. Richness of plant species

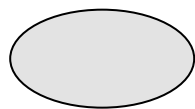
Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft².

*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***

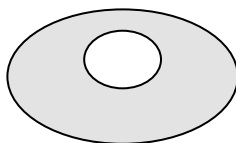
- | | |
|------------------------------|------------|
| If you counted: > 19 species | points = 2 |
| 5 - 19 species | points = 1 |
| < 5 species | points = 0 |

H 1.4. Interspersion of habitats

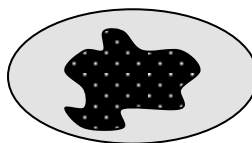
Decide from the diagrams below whether interspersions among Cowardin plants classes (described in H 1.1), or the classes and unvegetated areas (can include open water or mudflats) is high, moderate, low, or none. *If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high.*



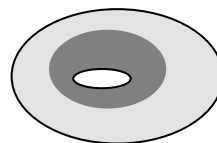
None = 0 points



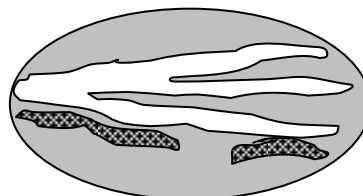
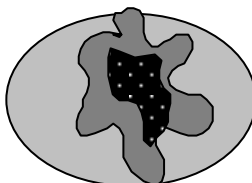
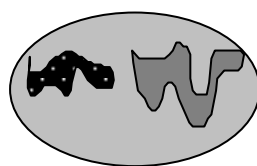
Low = 1 point



Moderate = 2 points



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. <i>The number of checks is the number of points.</i> ____ 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 (<i>cut shrubs or trees that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed</i>) ____ At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas that are permanently or seasonally inundated (<i>structures for egg-laying by amphibians</i>) ____ Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (<i>see H 1.1 for list of strata</i>)		
Total for H 1	Add the points in the boxes above	

Rating of Site Potential If score is: ____15-18 = H ____7-14 = M ____0-6 = L

Record the rating on 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 <i>only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit</i>). <i>Calculate:</i> % undisturbed habitat ____ + [(% moderate and low intensity land uses)/2] ____ = ____% If total accessible habitat is: > 1/3 (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3 20-33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2 10-19% of 1 km Polygon points = 1 < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0	
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland. <i>Calculate:</i> % undisturbed habitat ____ + [(% moderate and low intensity land uses)/2] ____ = ____% Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3 Undisturbed habitat 10-50% and in 1-3 patches points = 2 Undisturbed habitat 10-50% and > 3 patches points = 1 Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0	
H 2.3. Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon: If > 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use points = (- 2) ≤ 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity points = 0	
Total for H 2	Add the points in the boxes above

Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ____4-6 = H ____1-3 = M ____< 1 = L

Record the rating on the 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? <i>Choose only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated.</i> Site meets ANY of the following criteria: points = 2 — 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 points = 1 Site does not meet any of the criteria above points = 0	

Rating of Value If score is: ____2 = H ____1 = M ____0 = L

Record the rating on the first page

Wetland name or number _____

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.*

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

Wetland name or number _____

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland Type	Category
<i>Check off any criteria that apply to the wetland. Circle the category when the appropriate criteria are met.</i>	
SC 1.0. Estuarine wetlands Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands? — The dominant water regime is tidal, — Vegetated, and — With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt Yes –Go to SC 1.1 No= Not an estuarine wetland	
SC 1.1. Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151? Yes = Category I No - Go 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 has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are <i>Spartina</i> , see page 25) — At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-grazed or unmowed grassland. — The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands. Yes = Category I No = Category II	Cat. I Cat. 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 Wetlands of High Conservation Value? Yes – Go to SC 2.2 No – Go to SC 2.3 SC 2.2. Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value? Yes = Category I No = Not 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 Yes – Contact WNHP/WDNR and go to SC 2.4 No = Not a WHCV SC 2.4. Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation Value and listed it on their website? Yes = Category I No = Not a WHCV	Cat. I
SC 3.0. Bogs Does the wetland (or any part of the unit) meet both the criteria for soils and vegetation in bogs? <i>Use the key below. If you answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.</i> SC 3.1. Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soil horizons, either peats or mucks, that compose 16 in or more of the first 32 in of the soil profile? Yes – Go to SC 3.3 No – Go 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 16 in deep over bedrock, or an impermeable hardpan such as clay or volcanic ash, or that are floating on top of a lake or pond? Yes – Go to SC 3.3 No = Is 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 least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4? Yes = Is a Category I bog No – Go 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 plant species in Table 4 are present, the wetland is a bog. SC 3.4. Is an area with peats or mucks forested (> 30% cover) with Sitka spruce, subalpine fir, western red cedar, western hemlock, lodgepole pine, quaking aspen, Engelmann spruce, or western white pine, AND any of the species (or combination of species) listed in Table 4 provide more than 30% of the cover under the canopy? Yes = Is a Category I bog No = Is not a bog	Cat. I

SC 3.0 - A field identified bog community is in the middle of the south portion of the wetland. Aerial photo interpretation indicates that there is a bog community fringing the central open water area.

Wetland name or number _____

SC 4.0. Forested Wetlands 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 the wetland based on its functions.</i> — 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 No = Not a forested wetland for this section	Cat. I
SC 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) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (<i>needs to be measured near the bottom</i>) Yes – Go to SC 5.1 No = Not a wetland in a coastal lagoon SC 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). — At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-grazed or unmowed grassland. — The wetland is larger than 1/10 ac (4350 ft²) Yes = Category I No = Category II	Cat. I Cat. II
SC 6.0. Interdunal Wetlands Is the wetland west of the 1889 line (also called the Western Boundary of Upland Ownership or WBUO)? <i>If you answer yes you will still need to rate the wetland based on its habitat functions.</i> In practical terms that means the following geographic areas: — Long Beach Peninsula: Lands west of SR 103 — Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105 — 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 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 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? Yes = Category III No = Category IV	Cat I Cat. II Cat. III Cat. IV
Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics If you answered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form	

Wetland name or number _____

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Wetland name or number C

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID #): Olympic Terrace - Wetland C Date of site visit: 3/1/17

Rated by A. Clark Trained by Ecology? ☒ Yes ☐ No Date of training 9/29/16

HGM Class used for rating Depressional Wetland has multiple HGM classes? ☐ Y ☒ N

NOTE: Form is not complete without the figures requested (*figures can be combined*).

Source of base aerial photo/map Google Earth, WDOE

OVERALL WETLAND CATEGORY III (based on functions ☒ or special characteristics ☐)

1. Category of wetland based on FUNCTIONS

☐ Category I – Total score = 23 - 27

☐ Category II – Total score = 20 - 22

☒ Category III – Total score = 16 - 19

☐ Category IV – Total score = 9 - 15

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
Circle the appropriate ratings				
Site Potential	H (M) L	(H) M L	H (M) L	
Landscape Potential	H (M) L	H (M) L	(H) M L	
Value	H M (L)	H M (L)	H (M) L	TOTAL
Score Based on Ratings	5	6	6	17

Score for each
function based
on three
ratings
(order of ratings
is not
important)

9 = H,H,H

8 = H,H,M

7 = H,H,L

7 = H,M,M

6 = H,M,L

6 = M,M,M

5 = H,L,L

5 = M,M,L

4 = M,L,L

3 = L,L,L

2. Category based on SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS of wetland

CHARACTERISTIC	CATEGORY
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	NA

Wetland name or number C

Maps and figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

Map of:	To answer questions:	Figure #
Cowardin plant classes	D 1.3, H 1.1, H 1.4	1
Hydroperiods	D 1.4, H 1.2	1
Location of outlet (<i>can be added to map of hydroperiods</i>)	D 1.1, D 4.1	1
Boundary of area within 150 ft of the wetland (<i>can be added to another figure</i>)	D 2.2, D 5.2	1
Map of the contributing basin	D 4.3, D 5.3	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	3
Screen capture of map of 303(d) listed waters in basin (from Ecology website)	D 3.1, D 3.2	4
Screen capture of list of TMDLs for WRIA in which unit is found (from web)	D 3.3	5

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 (<i>can be added to another figure</i>)	R 2.4	
Plant cover of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants	R 1.2, R 4.2	
Width of unit vs. width of stream (<i>can be added to another figure</i>)	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	L 1.2	
Boundary of area within 150 ft of the wetland (<i>can be added to another figure</i>)	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 (<i>can be added to figure above</i>)	S 4.1	
Boundary of 150 ft buffer (<i>can be added to another figure</i>)	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	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.

1. 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)?

NO – **Saltwater Tidal Fringe (Estuarine)**

YES – **Freshwater Tidal Fringe**

*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.

NO – go to 3

YES – The wetland class is **Flats**

*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).

NO – go to 4

YES – The wetland class is **Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)**

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**.

NO – go to 5

YES – The wetland class is **Slope**

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.

Wetland name or number C

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

YES – The wetland class is Depressional

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

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 C

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. points = 1

3

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 points = 5
- Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 1/2 of area points = 3
- Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > 1/10 of area points = 1
- Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants < 1/10 of area points = 0

3

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 > 1/2 total area of wetland points = 4
- Area seasonally ponded is > 1/4 total area of wetland points = 2
- Area seasonally ponded is < 1/4 total area of wetland points = 0

4

Total for D 1

Add the points in the boxes above

10

Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12-16 = H ☒ 6-11 = M 0-5 = L Record the rating on the first page

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 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 1
- D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland? Yes = 1 No = 0 0
- 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 Road runoff Yes = 1 No = 0 1

Total for D 2

Add the points in the boxes above

2

Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 or 4 = H ☒ 1 or 2 = M 0 = L Record the rating on the first page

D 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable to society?

- D 3.1. Does the wetland discharge directly (i.e., within 1 mi) to a stream, river, lake, or marine water that is on the 303(d) list? Yes = 1 No = 0 0
- D 3.2. Is the wetland in a basin or sub-basin where an aquatic resource is on the 303(d) list? Yes = 1 No = 0 0
- D 3.3. Has the site been identified in a watershed or local plan as important for maintaining water quality (answer YES if there is a TMDL for the basin in which the unit is found)? Yes = 2 No = 0 0

Total for D 3

Add the points in the boxes above

0

Rating of Value If score is: 2-4 = H 1 = M ☒ 0 = L

Record the rating on the first page

Wetland name or number C

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS

Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding and stream degradation

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) points = 4
 Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly constricted permanently flowing outlet points = 2
 Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a permanently flowing ditch points = 1
 Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet that is permanently flowing points = 0

4

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) points = 0

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 points = 5
 The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit points = 3
 The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit points = 0
 Entire wetland is in the Flats class points = 5

5

Total for D 4

Add the points in the boxes above

12

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? Yes = 1 No = 0 0

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 1

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 0

Total for D 5

Add the points in the boxes above

1

Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ☐ 3 = H ☒ 1 or 2 = M ☐ 0 = 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. points = 2
 - Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient. points = 1
- Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. points = 1
- 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. points = 0

0

D 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood conveyance in a regional flood control plan?

Yes = 2 No = 0

0

Total for D 6

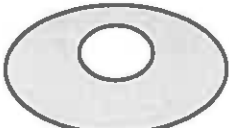
Add the points in the boxes above

0

Rating of Value If score is: ☐ 2-4 = H ☐ 1 = M ☒ 0 = L

Record the rating on the first page

Wetland name or number C

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: <i>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.</i> ☐ Aquatic bed ☒ Emergent ☒ Scrub-shrub (areas where shrubs have > 30% cover) ☒ Forested (areas where trees have > 30% cover) <i>If the unit has a Forested class, check if:</i> ☐ 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	4 structures or more: points = 4 3 structures: points = 2 2 structures: points = 1 1 structure: points = 0 1
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 (<i>see text for descriptions of hydroperiods</i>). ☒ Permanently flooded or inundated ☒ Seasonally flooded or inundated ☒ Occasionally flooded or inundated ☒ Saturated only ☐ Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☐ Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☐ Lake Fringe wetland ☐ Freshwater tidal wetland	4 or more types present: points = 3 3 types present: points = 2 2 types present: points = 1 1 type present: points = 0 2 points 2 points 1
H 1.3. Richness of plant species Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft². <i>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</i> If you counted: > 19 species 5 - 19 species < 5 species	points = 2 points = 1 points = 0 1
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. <i>If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high.</i>  None = 0 points  Low = 1 point  Moderate = 2 points    All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3 points	1

Wetland name or number C

H 1.5. Special habitat features: Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. <i>The number of checks is the number of points.</i> ☒ 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	7

Rating of Site Potential If score is: 15-18 = H ☒ 7-14 = M 0-6 = L *Record the rating on 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). Calculate: % undisturbed habitat <u>25</u> + [(% moderate and low intensity land uses)/2] <u>5</u> = <u>30</u> % If total accessible habitat is: > 1/3 (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3 20-33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2 10-19% of 1 km Polygon points = 1 < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0		2
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland. Calculate: % undisturbed habitat <u>40</u> + [(% moderate and low intensity land uses)/2] <u>18</u> = <u>58</u> % Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3 Undisturbed habitat 10-50% and in 1-3 patches points = 2 Undisturbed habitat 10-50% and > 3 patches points = 1 Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0		3
H 2.3. Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon: If > 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use points = (-2) ≤ 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity points = 0		0
Total for H 2	Add the points in the boxes above	5

Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ☒ 4-6 = H 1-3 = M < 1 = L *Record the rating on the 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: points = 2 — 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 points = 1 Site does not meet any of the criteria above points = 0	

Rating of Value If score is: 2 = H ☒ 1 = M 0 = L *Record the rating on the first page*

Wetland name or number C

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.**

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

Wetland name or number C

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland Type	Category
<i>Check off any criteria that apply to the wetland. Circle the category when the appropriate criteria are met.</i>	
SC 1.0. Estuarine wetlands Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands? — The dominant water regime is tidal, — Vegetated, and — With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt Yes – Go to SC 1.1 No = Not an estuarine wetland	2
SC 1.1. Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151? Yes = Category I No - Go 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 has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are <i>Spartina</i> , see page 25) — At least ¼ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-grazed or unmowed grassland. — The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands. Yes = Category I No = Category II	Cat. I Cat. 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 Wetlands of High Conservation Value? Yes – Go to SC 2.2 No – Go to SC 2.3 SC 2.2. Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value? Yes = Category I No = Not 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/datasetsearch/wnhpwetlands.pdf Yes – Contact WNHP/WDNR and go to SC 2.4 No = Not a WHCV SC 2.4. Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation Value and listed it on their website? Yes = Category I No = Not a WHCV	Cat. I
SC 3.0. Bogs Does the wetland (or any part of the unit) meet both the criteria for soils and vegetation in bogs? <i>Use the key below. If you answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.</i> SC 3.1. Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soil horizons, either peats or mucks, that compose 16 in or more of the first 32 in of the soil profile? Yes – Go to SC 3.3 No – Go 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 16 in deep over bedrock, or an impermeable hardpan such as clay or volcanic ash, or that are floating on top of a lake or pond? Yes – Go to SC 3.3 No = Is 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 least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4? Yes = Is a Category I bog No – Go 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 plant species in Table 4 are present, the wetland is a bog. SC 3.4. Is an area with peats or mucks forested (> 30% cover) with Sitka spruce, subalpine fir, western red cedar, western hemlock, lodgepole pine, quaking aspen, Engelmann spruce, or western white pine, AND any of the species (or combination of species) listed in Table 4 provide more than 30% of the cover under the canopy? Yes = Is a Category I bog No = Is not a bog	Cat. I

Wetland name or number C

SC 4.0. Forested Wetlands 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 the wetland based on its functions.</i> — 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 No = Not a forested wetland for this section	Cat. I
SC 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) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (<i>needs to be measured near the bottom</i>) Yes – Go to SC 5.1 No = Not a wetland in a coastal lagoon SC 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). — At least ¼ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-grazed or unmowed grassland. — The wetland is larger than 1/10 ac (4350 ft²) Yes = Category I No = Category II	Cat. I Cat. II
SC 6.0. Interdunal Wetlands Is the wetland west of the 1889 line (also called the Western Boundary of Upland Ownership or WBUO)? <i>If you answer yes you will still need to rate the wetland based on its habitat functions.</i> In practical terms that means the following geographic areas: — Long Beach Peninsula: Lands west of SR 103 — Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105 — 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 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 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? Yes = Category III No = Category IV	Cat I Cat. II Cat. III Cat. IV
Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics If you answered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form	NA

Wetland name or number C

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Wetland name or number E

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID #): Olympic Terrace - Wetland E Date of site visit: 3/1/17

Rated by A. Clark Trained by Ecology? ☒ Yes ☐ No Date of training 9/29/16

HGM Class used for rating Depressional Wetland has multiple HGM classes? ☐ Y ☒ N

NOTE: Form is not complete without the figures requested (*figures can be combined*).

Source of base aerial photo/map Google Earth, WDOE

OVERALL WETLAND CATEGORY IV (based on functions ☒ or special characteristics ☐)

1. Category of wetland based on FUNCTIONS

☐ Category I – Total score = 23 - 27

☐ Category II – Total score = 20 - 22

☐ Category III – Total score = 16 - 19

☒ Category IV – Total score = 9 - 15

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality			Hydrologic			Habitat			
Circle the appropriate ratings										
Site Potential	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	
Landscape Potential	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	
Value	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	
Score Based on Ratings	4			4			5			TOTAL 13

Score for each
function based
on three
ratings
(order of ratings
is not
important)

9 = H,H,H

8 = H,H,M

7 = H,H,L

7 = H,M,M

6 = H,M,L

6 = M,M,M

5 = H,L,L

5 = M,M,L

4 = M,L,L

3 = L,L,L

2. Category based on SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS of wetland

CHARACTERISTIC	CATEGORY
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	NA

Wetland name or number E

Maps and figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

Map of:	To answer questions:	Figure #
Cowardin plant classes	D 1.3, H 1.1, H 1.4	1
Hydroperiods	D 1.4, H 1.2	1
Location of outlet (<i>can be added to map of hydroperiods</i>)	D 1.1, D 4.1	1
Boundary of area within 150 ft of the wetland (<i>can be added to another figure</i>)	D 2.2, D 5.2	1
Map of the contributing basin	D 4.3, D 5.3	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	3
Screen capture of map of 303(d) listed waters in basin (from Ecology website)	D 3.1, D 3.2	4
Screen capture of list of TMDLs for WRIA in which unit is found (from web)	D 3.3	5

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 (<i>can be added to another figure</i>)	R 2.4	
Plant cover of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants	R 1.2, R 4.2	
Width of unit vs. width of stream (<i>can be added to another figure</i>)	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	L 1.2	
Boundary of area within 150 ft of the wetland (<i>can be added to another figure</i>)	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 (<i>can be added to figure above</i>)	S 4.1	
Boundary of 150 ft buffer (<i>can be added to another figure</i>)	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	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	

Wetland name or number E

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.

1. 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)?

NO – **Saltwater Tidal Fringe (Estuarine)**

YES – **Freshwater Tidal Fringe**

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.

NO – go to 3

YES – The wetland class is **Flats**

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).

NO – go to 4

YES – The wetland class is **Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)**

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**.

NO – go to 5

YES – The wetland class is **Slope**

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.

Wetland name or number E

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

YES – The wetland class is Depressional

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

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 E

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). Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly constricted permanently flowing outlet. Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet that is permanently flowing Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a permanently flowing ditch.		points = 3 points = 2 points = 1 points = 1
		3
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 > 1/2 of area Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > 1/10 of area Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants < 1/10 of area		points = 5 points = 3 points = 1 points = 0
		1
D 1.4. Characteristics of seasonal ponding or inundation: <i>This is the area that is ponded for at least 2 months. See description in manual.</i> Area seasonally ponded is > 1/2 total area of wetland Area seasonally ponded is > 1/4 total area of wetland Area seasonally ponded is < 1/4 total area of wetland		points = 4 points = 2 points = 0
		2
Total for D 1		6

Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12-16 = H ☒ 6-11 = M 0-5 = L Record the rating on the first page

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	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?	Yes = 1 No = 0	0
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?	Yes = 1 No = 0	0
Source _____		
Total for D 2		0

Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 or 4 = H 1 or 2 = M ☒ 0 = L Record the rating on the first page

D 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable to society?		
D 3.1. Does the wetland discharge directly (i.e., within 1 mi) to a stream, river, lake, or marine water that is on the 303(d) list?	Yes = 1 No = 0	0
D 3.2. Is the wetland in a basin or sub-basin where an aquatic resource is on the 303(d) list?	Yes = 1 No = 0	0
D 3.3. Has the site been identified in a watershed or local plan as important for maintaining water quality (answer YES if there is a TMDL for the basin in which the unit is found)?	Yes = 2 No = 0	0
Total for D 3		0

Rating of Value If score is: 2-4 = H 1 = M ☒ 0 = L Record the rating on the first page

Wetland name or number E

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS

Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding and stream degradation

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) | points = 4 | 4 |
| Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly constricted permanently flowing outlet | points = 2 | |
| Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a permanently flowing ditch | points = 1 | |
| Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet that is permanently flowing | points = 0 | |

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 | 3 |
| 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) | points = 0 | |

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 | points = 5 | 3 |
| The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit | points = 3 | |
| The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit | points = 0 | |
| Entire wetland is in the Flats class | points = 5 | |

Total for D 4 Add the points in the boxes above 10

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? Yes = 1 No = 0 0

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 0

Total for D 5 Add the points in the boxes above 0

Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H 1 or 2 = M ✓ 0 = 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): | | 0 |
| • Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-gradient of unit. | points = 2 | |
| • Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient. | points = 1 | |
| Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. | points = 1 | |
| 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. | points = 0 | |

D 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood conveyance in a regional flood control plan? Yes = 2 No = 0 0

Total for D 6 Add the points in the boxes above 0

Rating of Value If score is: 2-4 = H 1 = M ✓ 0 = L Record the rating on the first page

Wetland name or number E

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.*

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|----------|
| ☒ Aquatic bed | 4 structures or more: points = 4 | 1 |
| ☒ Emergent | 3 structures: points = 2 | |
| ☒ Scrub-shrub (areas where shrubs have > 30% cover) | 2 structures: points = 1 | |
| ☐ Forested (areas where trees have > 30% cover) | 1 structure: points = 0 | |
- 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*).

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|----------|
| ☐ Permanently flooded or inundated | 4 or more types present: points = 3 | 1 |
| ☒ Seasonally flooded or inundated | 3 types present: points = 2 | |
| ☐ Occasionally flooded or inundated | 2 types present: points = 1 | |
| ☒ Saturated only | 1 type present: points = 0 | |
| ☐ Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland | | |
- ☐ Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland
- ☐ Lake Fringe wetland **2 points**
- ☐ Freshwater tidal wetland **2 points**

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

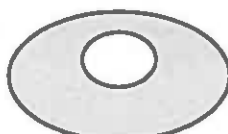
- | | | |
|------------------------------|------------|----------|
| If you counted: > 19 species | points = 2 | 1 |
| 5 - 19 species | points = 1 | |
| < 5 species | points = 0 | |

H 1.4. Interspersion of habitats

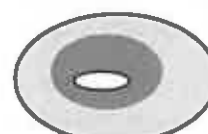
Decide from the diagrams below whether Interspersion among Cowardin plants classes (described in H 1.1), or the classes and unvegetated areas (can include open water or mudflats) is high, moderate, low, or none. *If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high.*



None = 0 points

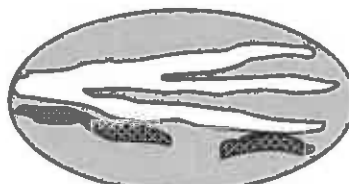
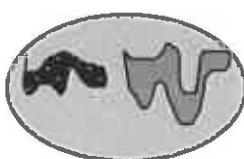


Low = 1 point



Moderate = 2 points

All three diagrams
in this row
are HIGH = 3 points



2

Wetland name or number E

H 1.5. Special habitat features: Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. <i>The number of checks is the number of points.</i> ☐ 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 (<i>cut shrubs or trees that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed</i>) ☐ At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas that are permanently or seasonally inundated (<i>structures for egg-laying by amphibians</i>) ☒ Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (<i>see H 1.1 for list of strata</i>)		1
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 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 <i>only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit</i>). <i>Calculate:</i> % undisturbed habitat <u>25</u> + [(% moderate and low intensity land uses)/2] <u>5</u> = <u>30</u> % If total accessible habitat is: > 1/3 (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3 20-33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2 10-19% of 1 km Polygon points = 1 < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0		2
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland. <i>Calculate:</i> % undisturbed habitat <u>40</u> + [(% moderate and low intensity land uses)/2] <u>18</u> = <u>58</u> % Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3 Undisturbed habitat 10-50% and in 1-3 patches points = 2 Undisturbed habitat 10-50% and > 3 patches points = 1 Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0		3
H 2.3. Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon: If > 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use points = (- 2) ≤ 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity points = 0		0
Total for H 2	Add the points in the boxes above	5

Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ☒ 4-6 = H 1-3 = M < 1 = L *Record the rating on the 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? <i>Choose only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated.</i> Site meets ANY of the following criteria: points = 2 ☐ 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 points = 1 ☒ Site does not meet any of the criteria above points = 0	

Rating of Value If score is: 2 = H 1 = M ☒ 0 = L *Record the rating on the first page*

Wetland name or number E

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.

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

Wetland name or number E

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland Type	Category
<i>Check off any criteria that apply to the wetland. Circle the category when the appropriate criteria are met.</i>	
SC 1.0. Estuarine wetlands Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands? — The dominant water regime is tidal, — Vegetated, and — With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt Yes – Go to SC 1.1 No = Not an estuarine wetland	
SC 1.1. Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151? Yes = Category I No - Go 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 has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are <i>Spartina</i> , see page 25) — At least ¼ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-grazed or unmowed grassland. — The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands. Yes = Category I No = Category II	Cat. I Cat. 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 Wetlands of High Conservation Value? Yes – Go to SC 2.2 No – Go to SC 2.3 SC 2.2. Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value? Yes = Category I No = Not 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 Yes – Contact WNHP/WDNR and go to SC 2.4 No = Not a WHCV SC 2.4. Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation Value and listed it on their website? Yes = Category I No = Not a WHCV	Cat. I
SC 3.0. Bogs Does the wetland (or any part of the unit) meet both the criteria for soils and vegetation in bogs? <i>Use the key below. If you answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.</i> SC 3.1. Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soil horizons, either peats or mucks, that compose 16 in or more of the first 32 in of the soil profile? Yes – Go to SC 3.3 No – Go 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 16 in deep over bedrock, or an impermeable hardpan such as clay or volcanic ash, or that are floating on top of a lake or pond? Yes – Go to SC 3.3 No = Is 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 least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4? Yes = Is a Category I bog No – Go 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 plant species in Table 4 are present, the wetland is a bog. SC 3.4. Is an area with peats or mucks forested (> 30% cover) with Sitka spruce, subalpine fir, western red cedar, western hemlock, lodgepole pine, quaking aspen, Engelmann spruce, or western white pine, AND any of the species (or combination of species) listed in Table 4 provide more than 30% of the cover under the canopy? Yes = Is a Category I bog No = Is not a bog	Cat. I

Wetland name or number E

SC 4.0. Forested Wetlands 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 the wetland based on its functions.</i> — 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 No = Not a forested wetland for this section	Cat. I
SC 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) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (<i>needs to be measured near the bottom</i>) Yes – Go to SC 5.1 No = Not a wetland in a coastal lagoon SC 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). — At least ¼ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-grazed or unmowed grassland. — The wetland is larger than 1/10 ac (4350 ft²) Yes = Category I No = Category II	Cat. I Cat. II
SC 6.0. Interdunal Wetlands Is the wetland west of the 1889 line (also called the Western Boundary of Upland Ownership or WBUO)? <i>If you answer yes you will still need to rate the wetland based on its habitat functions.</i> In practical terms that means the following geographic areas: — Long Beach Peninsula: Lands west of SR 103 — Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105 — 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 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 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? Yes = Category III No = Category IV	Cat I Cat. II Cat. III Cat. IV
Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics If you answered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form	NA

Wetland name or number E

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Wetland name or number F/X

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID #): Olympic Terrace - Wetland F/X Date of site visit: 3/1/17

Rated by A. Clark Trained by Ecology? ☒ Yes ☐ No Date of training 9/29/16

HGM Class used for rating Depressional Wetland has multiple HGM classes? ☒ Y ☐ N

NOTE: Form is not complete without the figures requested (figures can be combined).

Source of base aerial photo/map Google Earth, WDQE

OVERALL WETLAND CATEGORY _____ (based on functions ☒ or special characteristics ☐)

1. Category of wetland based on FUNCTIONS

_____ Category I – Total score = 23 - 27

_____ Category II – Total score = 20 - 22

_____ Category III – Total score = 16 - 19

☒ Category IV – Total score = 9 - 15

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality			Hydrologic			Habitat			
Circle the appropriate ratings										
Site Potential	H	(M)	L	H	M	(L)	H	(M)	L	
Landscape Potential	H	M	(L)	H	M	(L)	(H)	M	L	
Value	H	M	(L)	H	M	(L)	(H)	M	L	
Score Based on Ratings	4			3			8			TOTAL 15

Score for each
function based
on three
ratings
(order of ratings
is not
important)

9 = H,H,H

8 = H,H,M

7 = H,H,L

7 = H,M,M

6 = H,M,L

6 = M,M,M

5 = H,L,L

5 = M,M,L

4 = M,L,L

3 = L,L,L

2. Category based on SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS of wetland

CHARACTERISTIC	CATEGORY
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	NA

Wetland name or number F/X

Maps and figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

Map of:	To answer questions:	Figure #
Cowardin plant classes	D 1.3, H 1.1, H 1.4	1
Hydroperiods	D 1.4, H 1.2	1
Location of outlet (<i>can be added to map of hydroperiods</i>)	D 1.1, D 4.1	1
Boundary of area within 150 ft of the wetland (<i>can be added to another figure</i>)	D 2.2, D 5.2	1
Map of the contributing basin	D 4.3, D 5.3	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	3
Screen capture of map of 303(d) listed waters in basin (from Ecology website)	D 3.1, D 3.2	4
Screen capture of list of TMDLs for WRIA in which unit is found (from web)	D 3.3	5

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 (<i>can be added to another figure</i>)	R 2.4	
Plant cover of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants	R 1.2, R 4.2	
Width of unit vs. width of stream (<i>can be added to another figure</i>)	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	L 1.2	
Boundary of area within 150 ft of the wetland (<i>can be added to another figure</i>)	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 (<i>can be added to figure above</i>)	S 4.1	
Boundary of 150 ft buffer (<i>can be added to another figure</i>)	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	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.

1. 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)?

NO – **Saltwater Tidal Fringe (Estuarine)**

YES – **Freshwater Tidal Fringe**

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.

NO – go to 3

YES – The wetland class is **Flats**

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).

NO – go to 4

YES – The wetland class is **Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)**

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**.

NO – go to 5

YES – The wetland class is **Slope**

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.

Wetland name or number F/X

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

YES – The wetland class is Depressional

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

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 F/X

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	2
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.	points = 1	
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	points = 5	3
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 1/2 of area	points = 3	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > 1/10 of area	points = 1	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants < 1/10 of area	points = 0	
D 1.4. Characteristics of seasonal ponding or inundation:		
<i>This is the area that is ponded for at least 2 months. See description in manual.</i>		
Area seasonally ponded is > 1/2 total area of wetland	points = 4	2
Area seasonally ponded is > 1/4 total area of wetland	points = 2	
Area seasonally ponded is < 1/4 total area of wetland	points = 0	
Total for D 1		7

Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12-16 = H ✓ 6-11 = M 0-5 = L Record the rating on the first page

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	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?	Yes = 1 No = 0	0
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?	Yes = 1 No = 0	0
Source _____		
Total for D 2		0

Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 or 4 = H 1 or 2 = M ✓ 0 = L Record the rating on the first page

D 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable to society?		
D 3.1. Does the wetland discharge directly (i.e., within 1 mi) to a stream, river, lake, or marine water that is on the 303(d) list?	Yes = 1 No = 0	0
D 3.2. Is the wetland in a basin or sub-basin where an aquatic resource is on the 303(d) list?	Yes = 1 No = 0	0
D 3.3. Has the site been identified in a watershed or local plan as important for maintaining water quality (answer YES if there is a TMDL for the basin in which the unit is found)?	Yes = 2 No = 0	0
Total for D 3		0

Rating of Value If score is: 2-4 = H 1 = M ✓ 0 = L Record the rating on the first page

Wetland name or number F/X

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS		
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding and stream degradation		
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) points = 4 Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly constricted permanently flowing outlet points = 2 Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a permanently flowing ditch points = 1 Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet that is permanently flowing points = 0	2	
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) points = 0	0	
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 points = 5 The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit points = 3 The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit points = 0 Entire wetland is in the Flats class points = 5	3	
Total for D 4	Add the points in the boxes above	5
Rating of Site Potential If score is: <u>12-16 = H</u> <u>6-11 = M</u> ☒ <u>0-5 = L</u> <i>Record the rating on the first page</i>		
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?	Yes = 1 No = 0	0
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	0
Total for D 5	Add the points in the boxes above	0
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: <u>3 = H</u> <u>1 or 2 = M</u> ☒ <u>0 = L</u> <i>Record the rating on the first page</i>		
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. points = 2 • Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient. points = 1 Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. points = 1 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. points = 0	0	
D 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood conveyance in a regional flood control plan?	Yes = 2 No = 0	0
Total for D 6	Add the points in the boxes above	0
Rating of Value If score is: <u>2-4 = H</u> <u>1 = M</u> ☒ <u>0 = L</u> <i>Record the rating on the first page</i>		

Wetland name or number F/X

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.*

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|---|
| ☒ Aquatic bed | 4 structures or more: points = 4 | 2 |
| ☒ Emergent | 3 structures: points = 2 | |
| ☒ Scrub-shrub (areas where shrubs have > 30% cover) | 2 structures: points = 1 | |
| ☒ Forested (areas where trees have > 30% cover) | 1 structure: points = 0 | |

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*).

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| ☒ Permanently flooded or inundated | 4 or more types present: points = 3 | 2 |
| ☒ Seasonally flooded or inundated | 3 types present: points = 2 | |
| ☒ Occasionally flooded or inundated | 2 types present: points = 1 | |
| ☒ Saturated only | 1 type present: points = 0 | |
| ☒ Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland | | |
| ☒ Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland | | |
| ☐ Lake Fringe wetland | 2 points | |
| ☐ Freshwater tidal wetland | 2 points | |

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

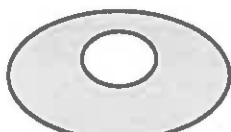
- | | | |
|------------------------------|------------|---|
| If you counted: > 19 species | points = 2 | 1 |
| 5 - 19 species | points = 1 | |
| < 5 species | points = 0 | |

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.*



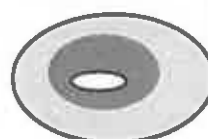
None = 0 points



Low = 1 point

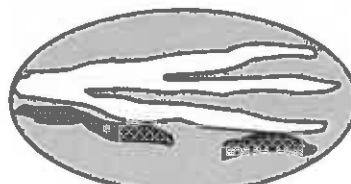


Moderate = 2 points



2

All three diagrams
in this row
are HIGH = 3 points



Wetland name or number F/X

H 1.5. Special habitat features: Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. <i>The number of checks is the number of points.</i> ☒ 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 (<i>cut shrubs or trees that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed</i>) ☐ At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas that are permanently or seasonally inundated (<i>structures for egg-laying by amphibians</i>) ☒ Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (<i>see H 1.1 for list of strata</i>)		3
Total for H 1	Add the points in the boxes above	10

Rating of Site Potential If score is: 15-18 = H ☒ 7-14 = M 0-6 = L *Record the rating on 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). <i>Calculate:</i> % undisturbed habitat <u>25</u> + [(% moderate and low Intensity land uses)/2] <u>5</u> = <u>30</u> % If total accessible habitat is: > ⅓ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3 20-33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2 10-19% of 1 km Polygon points = 1 < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0		2
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland. <i>Calculate:</i> % undisturbed habitat <u>40</u> + [(% moderate and low Intensity land uses)/2] <u>18</u> = <u>58</u> % Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3 Undisturbed habitat 10-50% and in 1-3 patches points = 2 Undisturbed habitat 10-50% and > 3 patches points = 1 Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0		3
H 2.3. Land use Intensity in 1 km Polygon: If > 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use points = (- 2) ≤ 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity points = 0		0
Total for H 2	Add the points in the boxes above	5

Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ☒ 4-6 = H 1-3 = M < 1 = L *Record the rating on the 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: points = 2 ☒ 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 points = 1 Site does not meet any of the criteria above points = 0		2

Rating of Value If score is: ☒ 2 = H 1 = M 0 = L *Record the rating on the first page*

Wetland name or number F/X

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.*

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

Wetland name or number F/X

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland Type	Category
<i>Check off any criteria that apply to the wetland. Circle the category when the appropriate criteria are met.</i>	
SC 1.0. Estuarine wetlands Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands? — The dominant water regime is tidal, — Vegetated, and — With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt Yes – Go to SC 1.1 No = Not an estuarine wetland	
SC 1.1. Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151? Yes = Category I No - Go 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 has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are <i>Spartina</i> , see page 25) — At least ¼ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-grazed or unmowed grassland. — The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands. Yes = Category I No = Category II	Cat. I Cat. 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 Wetlands of High Conservation Value? Yes – Go to SC 2.2 No – Go to SC 2.3 SC 2.2. Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value? Yes = Category I No = Not 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 Yes – Contact WNHP/WDNR and go to SC 2.4 No = Not a WHCV SC 2.4. Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation Value and listed it on their website? Yes = Category I No = Not a WHCV	Cat. I
SC 3.0. Bogs Does the wetland (or any part of the unit) meet both the criteria for soils and vegetation in bogs? <i>Use the key below. If you answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.</i> SC 3.1. Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soil horizons, either peats or mucks, that compose 16 in or more of the first 32 in of the soil profile? Yes – Go to SC 3.3 No – Go 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 16 in deep over bedrock, or an impermeable hardpan such as clay or volcanic ash, or that are floating on top of a lake or pond? Yes – Go to SC 3.3 No = Is 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 least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4? Yes = Is a Category I bog No – Go 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 plant species in Table 4 are present, the wetland is a bog. SC 3.4. Is an area with peats or mucks forested (> 30% cover) with Sitka spruce, subalpine fir, western red cedar, western hemlock, lodgepole pine, quaking aspen, Engelmann spruce, or western white pine, AND any of the species (or combination of species) listed in Table 4 provide more than 30% of the cover under the canopy? Yes = Is a Category I bog No = Is not a bog	Cat. I

Wetland name or number F/X

SC 4.0. Forested Wetlands 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 the wetland based on its functions.</i> — 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 No = Not a forested wetland for this section	Cat. I
SC 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) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (<i>needs to be measured near the bottom</i>) Yes – Go to SC 5.1 No = Not a wetland in a coastal lagoon SC 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). — At least ¼ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-grazed or unmowed grassland. — The wetland is larger than 1/10 ac (4350 ft²) Yes = Category I No = Category II	Cat. I Cat. II
SC 6.0. Interdunal Wetlands Is the wetland west of the 1889 line (also called the Western Boundary of Upland Ownership or WBUO)? <i>If you answer yes you will still need to rate the wetland based on its habitat functions.</i> In practical terms that means the following geographic areas: — Long Beach Peninsula: Lands west of SR 103 — Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105 — 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 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 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? Yes = Category III No = Category IV	Cat I Cat. II Cat. III Cat. IV
Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics If you answered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form	NA

Wetland name or number F/X

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Wetland name or number Y

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID #): Olympic Terrace - Wetland Y Date of site visit: 3/1/17

Rated by A. Clark Trained by Ecology? ☒ Yes ☐ No Date of training 9/29/16

HGM Class used for rating Depressional Wetland has multiple HGM classes? ☒ Y ☐ N

NOTE: Form is not complete without the figures requested (*figures can be combined*).

Source of base aerial photo/map Google Earth, WDQE

OVERALL WETLAND CATEGORY III (based on functions ☒ or special characteristics ☐)

1. Category of wetland based on FUNCTIONS

☐ Category I – Total score = 23 - 27

☐ Category II – Total score = 20 - 22

☒ Category III – Total score = 16 - 19

☐ Category IV – Total score = 9 - 15

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality			Hydrologic			Habitat			
Circle the appropriate ratings										
Site Potential	H	(M)	L	H	(M)	L	H	(M)	L	
Landscape Potential	H	M	(L)	H	M	(L)	(H)	M	L	
Value	H	M	(L)	H	M	(L)	(H)	M	L	
Score Based on Ratings	4			4			8			TOTAL
	16									

Score for each
function based
on three
ratings
(order of ratings
is not
important)

9 = H,H,H

8 = H,H,M

7 = H,H,L

7 = H,M,M

6 = H,M,L

6 = M,M,M

5 = H,L,L

5 = M,M,L

4 = M,L,L

3 = L,L,L

2. Category based on SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS of wetland

CHARACTERISTIC	CATEGORY
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	NA

Wetland name or number Y

Maps and figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

Map of:	To answer questions:	Figure #
Cowardin plant classes	D 1.3, H 1.1, H 1.4	1
Hydroperiods	D 1.4, H 1.2	1
Location of outlet (<i>can be added to map of hydroperiods</i>)	D 1.1, D 4.1	1
Boundary of area within 150 ft of the wetland (<i>can be added to another figure</i>)	D 2.2, D 5.2	1
Map of the contributing basin	D 4.3, D 5.3	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	3
Screen capture of map of 303(d) listed waters in basin (from Ecology website)	D 3.1, D 3.2	4
Screen capture of list of TMDLs for WRIA in which unit is found (from web)	D 3.3	5

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 (<i>can be added to another figure</i>)	R 2.4	
Plant cover of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants	R 1.2, R 4.2	
Width of unit vs. width of stream (<i>can be added to another figure</i>)	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	L 1.2	
Boundary of area within 150 ft of the wetland (<i>can be added to another figure</i>)	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 (<i>can be added to figure above</i>)	S 4.1	
Boundary of 150 ft buffer (<i>can be added to another figure</i>)	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	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.

1. 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)?

NO – Saltwater Tidal Fringe (Estuarine)

YES – Freshwater Tidal Fringe

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.

NO – go to 3

YES – The wetland class is **Flats**

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).

NO – go to 4

YES – The wetland class is **Lake Fringe** (Lacustrine Fringe)

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**.

NO – go to 5

YES – The wetland class is **Slope**

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.

Wetland name or number Y

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

YES – The wetland class is Depressional

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

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 Y

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. points = 1

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 points = 5
- Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 1/2 of area points = 3
- Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > 1/10 of area points = 1
- Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants < 1/10 of area 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 > 1/2 total area of wetland points = 4
- Area seasonally ponded is > 1/4 total area of wetland points = 2
- Area seasonally ponded is < 1/4 total area of wetland points = 0

2

Total for D 1

Add the points in the boxes above

9

Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12-16 = H ☒ 6-11 = M 0-5 = L Record the rating on the first page

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

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?

Yes = 1 No = 0

0

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

0

Total for D 2

Add the points in the boxes above

0

Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 or 4 = H 1 or 2 = M ☒ 0 = L Record the rating on the first page

D 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable to society?

D 3.1. Does the wetland discharge directly (i.e., within 1 mi) to a stream, river, lake, or marine water that is on the 303(d) list?

Yes = 1 No = 0

0

D 3.2. Is the wetland in a basin or sub-basin where an aquatic resource is on the 303(d) list?

Yes = 1 No = 0

0

D 3.3. Has the site been identified in a watershed or local plan as important for maintaining water quality (answer YES if there is a TMDL for the basin in which the unit is found)?

Yes = 2 No = 0

0

Total for D 3

Add the points in the boxes above

0

Rating of Value If score is: 2-4 = H 1 = M ☒ 0 = L

Record the rating on the first page

Wetland name or number Y

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS

Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding and stream degradation

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) | points = 4 | 2 |
| Wetland has an Intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly constricted permanently flowing outlet | points = 2 | |
| Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a permanently flowing ditch | points = 1 | |
| Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet that is permanently flowing | points = 0 | |

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 | 3 |
| 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) | points = 0 | |

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 | points = 5 | 3 |
| The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit | points = 3 | |
| The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit | points = 0 | |
| Entire wetland is in the Flats class | points = 5 | |

Total for D 4 Add the points in the boxes above 8

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? Yes = 1 No = 0 0

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 0

Total for D 5 Add the points in the boxes above 0

Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H 1 or 2 = M ✓ 0 = 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): | | 0 |
| • Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-gradient of unit. | points = 2 | |
| • Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient. | points = 1 | |
| Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. | points = 1 | |
| 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. | points = 0 | |

D 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood conveyance in a regional flood control plan? Yes = 2 No = 0 0

Total for D 6 Add the points in the boxes above 0

Rating of Value If score is: 2-4 = H 1 = M ✓ 0 = L Record the rating on the first page

Wetland name or number Y

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.*

- | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|----------|
| ☐ Aquatic bed | 4 structures or more: points = 4 | 2 |
| ☐ Emergent | 3 structures: points = 2 | |
| ☒ Scrub-shrub (areas where shrubs have > 30% cover) | 2 structures: points = 1 | |
| ☒ Forested (areas where trees have > 30% cover) | 1 structure: points = 0 | |
| <i>If the unit has a Forested class, check if:</i> | | |
| ☒ 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*).

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|----------|
| ☐ Permanently flooded or inundated | 4 or more types present: points = 3 | 2 |
| ☒ Seasonally flooded or inundated | 3 types present: points = 2 | |
| ☐ Occasionally flooded or inundated | 2 types present: points = 1 | |
| ☒ Saturated only | 1 type present: points = 0 | |
| ☒ Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland | | |
| ☒ Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland | | |
| ☐ Lake Fringe wetland | 2 points | |
| ☐ Freshwater tidal wetland | 2 points | |

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

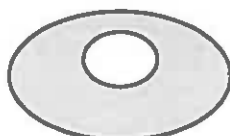
- | | | |
|------------------------------|------------|----------|
| If you counted: > 19 species | points = 2 | 1 |
| 5 - 19 species | points = 1 | |
| < 5 species | points = 0 | |

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.*



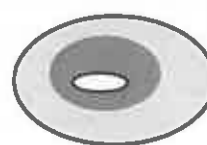
None = 0 points



Low = 1 point

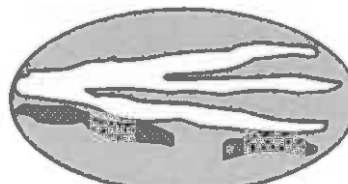
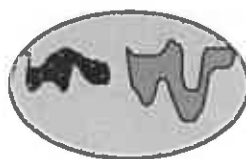


Moderate = 2 points



2

All three diagrams
in this row
are HIGH = 3points



Wetland name or number Y

H 1.5. Special habitat features: Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. <i>The number of checks is the number of points.</i> ☒ 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 (<i>cut shrubs or trees that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed</i>) ☐ At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas that are permanently or seasonally inundated (<i>structures for egg-laying by amphibians</i>) ☒ Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (<i>see H 1.1 for list of strata</i>)	3
Total for H 1	10

Rating of Site Potential If score is: 15-18 = H ☒ 7-14 = M 0-6 = L Record the rating on 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 <i>only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit</i>). Calculate: % undisturbed habitat <u>25</u> + [(% moderate and low Intensity land uses)/2] <u>5</u> = <u>30</u> % If total accessible habitat is: > 1/3 (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3 20-33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2 10-19% of 1 km Polygon points = 1 < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0	2
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland. Calculate: % undisturbed habitat <u>40</u> + [(% moderate and low Intensity land uses)/2] <u>18</u> = <u>58</u> % Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3 Undisturbed habitat 10-50% and in 1-3 patches points = 2 Undisturbed habitat 10-50% and > 3 patches points = 1 Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0	3
H 2.3. Land use Intensity in 1 km Polygon: If > 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use points = (- 2) ≤ 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity points = 0	0
Total for H 2	5

Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ☒ 4-6 = H 1-3 = M < 1 = L Record the rating on the 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 <i>only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated</i>. Site meets ANY of the following criteria: points = 2 ☒ 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 points = 1 Site does not meet any of the criteria above points = 0	2

Rating of Value If score is: ☒ 2 = H 1 = M 0 = L Record the rating on the first page

Wetland name or number Y

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.

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

Wetland name or number Y

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland Type	Category
<i>Check off any criteria that apply to the wetland. Circle the category when the appropriate criteria are met.</i>	
SC 1.0. Estuarine wetlands Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands? — The dominant water regime is tidal, — Vegetated, and — With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt Yes – Go to SC 1.1 No = Not an estuarine wetland	
SC 1.1. Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151? Yes = Category I No - Go 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 has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are <i>Spartina</i> , see page 25) — At least ¼ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-grazed or unmowed grassland. — The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands. Yes = Category I No = Category II	Cat. I Cat. 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 Wetlands of High Conservation Value? Yes – Go to SC 2.2 No – Go to SC 2.3 SC 2.2. Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value? Yes = Category I No = Not 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 Yes – Contact WNHP/WDNR and go to SC 2.4 No = Not a WHCV SC 2.4. Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation Value and listed it on their website? Yes = Category I No = Not a WHCV	Cat. I
SC 3.0. Bogs Does the wetland (or any part of the unit) meet both the criteria for soils and vegetation in bogs? <i>Use the key below. If you answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.</i> SC 3.1. Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soil horizons, either peats or mucks, that compose 16 in or more of the first 32 in of the soil profile? Yes – Go to SC 3.3 No – Go 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 16 in deep over bedrock, or an impermeable hardpan such as clay or volcanic ash, or that are floating on top of a lake or pond? Yes – Go to SC 3.3 No = Is 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 least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4? Yes = Is a Category I bog No – Go 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 plant species in Table 4 are present, the wetland is a bog. SC 3.4. Is an area with peats or mucks forested (> 30% cover) with Sitka spruce, subalpine fir, western red cedar, western hemlock, lodgepole pine, quaking aspen, Engelmann spruce, or western white pine, AND any of the species (or combination of species) listed in Table 4 provide more than 30% of the cover under the canopy? Yes = Is a Category I bog No = Is not a bog	Cat. I

Wetland name or number Y

SC 4.0. Forested Wetlands 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 the wetland based on its functions.</i> — 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 No = Not a forested wetland for this section	Cat. I
SC 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) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (<i>needs to be measured near the bottom</i>) Yes – Go to SC 5.1 No = Not a wetland in a coastal lagoon SC 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). — At least ⅓ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-grazed or unmowed grassland. — The wetland is larger than 1/10 ac (4350 ft²) Yes = Category I No = Category II	Cat. I Cat. II
SC 6.0. Interdunal Wetlands Is the wetland west of the 1889 line (also called the Western Boundary of Upland Ownership or WBUO)? <i>If you answer yes you will still need to rate the wetland based on its habitat functions.</i> In practical terms that means the following geographic areas: — Long Beach Peninsula: Lands west of SR 103 — Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105 — 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 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 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? Yes = Category III No = Category IV	Cat I Cat. II Cat. III Cat. IV
Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics If you answered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form	NA

Wetland name or number Y

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Wetland name or number Z

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID #): Olympic Terrace - Wetland Z Date of site visit: 3/1/17

Rated by A. Clark Trained by Ecology? ☒ Yes ☐ No Date of training 9/29/16

HGM Class used for rating Depressional Wetland has multiple HGM classes? ☐ Y ☒ N

NOTE: Form is not complete without the figures requested (figures can be combined).

Source of base aerial photo/map Google Earth, WDOE

OVERALL WETLAND CATEGORY III (based on functions ☒ or special characteristics ☐)

1. Category of wetland based on FUNCTIONS

 Category I – Total score = 23 - 27

 Category II – Total score = 20 - 22

☒ Category III – Total score = 16 - 19

 Category IV – Total score = 9 - 15

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality			Hydrologic			Habitat			
Circle the appropriate ratings										
Site Potential	H	(M)	L	H	(M)	L	H	(M)	L	
Landscape Potential	H	(M)	L	H	(M)	L	(H)	M	L	
Value	H	M	(L)	H	M	(L)	(H)	M	L	
Score Based on Ratings	5			5			8			TOTAL 18

Score for each
function based
on three
ratings
(order of ratings
is not
important)

9 = H,H,H

8 = H,H,M

7 = H,H,L

7 = H,M,M

6 = H,M,L

6 = M,M,M

5 = H,L,L

5 = M,M,L

4 = M,L,L

3 = L,L,L

2. Category based on SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS of wetland

CHARACTERISTIC	CATEGORY
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	NA

Wetland name or number Z

Maps and figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

Map of:	To answer questions:	Figure #
Cowardin plant classes	D 1.3, H 1.1, H 1.4	1
Hydroperiods	D 1.4, H 1.2	1
Location of outlet (<i>can be added to map of hydroperiods</i>)	D 1.1, D 4.1	1
Boundary of area within 150 ft of the wetland (<i>can be added to another figure</i>)	D 2.2, D 5.2	1
Map of the contributing basin	D 4.3, D 5.3	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	3
Screen capture of map of 303(d) listed waters in basin (from Ecology website)	D 3.1, D 3.2	4
Screen capture of list of TMDLs for WRIA in which unit is found (from web)	D 3.3	5

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 (<i>can be added to another figure</i>)	R 2.4	
Plant cover of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants	R 1.2, R 4.2	
Width of unit vs. width of stream (<i>can be added to another figure</i>)	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	L 1.2	
Boundary of area within 150 ft of the wetland (<i>can be added to another figure</i>)	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 (<i>can be added to figure above</i>)	S 4.1	
Boundary of 150 ft buffer (<i>can be added to another figure</i>)	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	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.

1. 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)?

NO – **Saltwater Tidal Fringe (Estuarine)**

YES – **Freshwater Tidal Fringe**

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.

NO – go to 3

YES – The wetland class is **Flats**

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).

NO – go to 4

YES – The wetland class is **Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)**

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**.

NO – go to 5

YES – The wetland class is **Slope**

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.

Wetland name or number Z

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

YES – The wetland class is Depressional

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

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 Z

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. points = 1

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 points = 5
- Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 1/2 of area points = 3
- Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > 1/10 of area points = 1
- Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants < 1/10 of area points = 0

3

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 > 1/2 total area of wetland points = 4
- Area seasonally ponded is > 1/4 total area of wetland points = 2
- Area seasonally ponded is < 1/4 total area of wetland points = 0

2

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 page

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	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	1
D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland?	Yes = 1 No = 0	0
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?	Yes = 1 No = 0	0
Source _____	Yes = 1 No = 0	0
Total for D 2	Add the points in the boxes above	1

Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 or 4 = H ☒ 1 or 2 = M 0 = L Record the rating on the first page

D 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable to society?

D 3.1. Does the wetland discharge directly (i.e., within 1 mi) to a stream, river, lake, or marine water that is on the 303(d) list?	Yes = 1 No = 0	0
D 3.2. Is the wetland in a basin or sub-basin where an aquatic resource is on the 303(d) list?	Yes = 1 No = 0	0
D 3.3. Has the site been identified in a watershed or local plan as important for maintaining water quality (answer YES if there is a TMDL for the basin in which the unit is found)?	Yes = 2 No = 0	0
Total for D 3	Add the points in the boxes above	0

Rating of Value If score is: 2-4 = H 1 = M ☒ 0 = L

Record the rating on the first page

Wetland name or number Z

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS

Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding and stream degradation

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) | points = 4 | 2 |
| Wetland has an Intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly constricted permanently flowing outlet | points = 2 | |
| Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a permanently flowing ditch | points = 1 | |
| Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet that is permanently flowing | points = 0 | |

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 | 3 |
| 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) | points = 0 | |

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 | points = 5 | 5 |
| The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit | points = 3 | |
| The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit | points = 0 | |
| Entire wetland is in the Flats class | points = 5 | |

Total for D 4

Add the points in the boxes above

10

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?	Yes = 1 No = 0	0
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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	1
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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	0
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Total for D 5	Add the points in the boxes above	1
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Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H ✓ 1 or 2 = M 0 = 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): | | 0 |
| • Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-gradient of unit. | points = 2 | |
| • Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient. | points = 1 | |
| Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. | points = 1 | |
| 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. | points = 0 | |

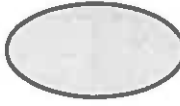
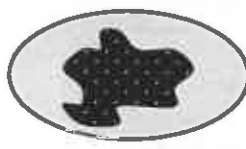
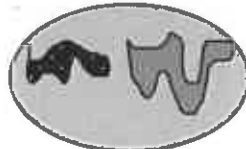
D 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood conveyance in a regional flood control plan?	Yes = 2 No = 0	0
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Total for D 6	Add the points in the boxes above	0
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Rating of Value If score is: 2-4 = H 1 = M ✓ 0 = L

Record the rating on the first page

Wetland name or number Z

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: <i>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.</i> ☐ Aquatic bed ☒ Emergent ☒ Scrub-shrub (areas where shrubs have > 30% cover) ☐ Forested (areas where trees have > 30% cover) <i>If the unit has a Forested class, check if:</i> ☐ 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	4 structures or more: points = 4 3 structures: points = 2 2 structures: points = 1 1 structure: points = 0 0	
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 (<i>see text for descriptions of hydroperiods</i>). ☒ Permanently flooded or inundated ☒ Seasonally flooded or inundated ☐ Occasionally flooded or inundated ☐ Saturated only ☐ Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☐ Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☐ Lake Fringe wetland ☐ Freshwater tidal wetland	4 or more types present: points = 3 3 types present: points = 2 2 types present: points = 1 1 type present: points = 0 0 2 points 2 points	
H 1.3. Richness of plant species Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft². <i>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</i> If you counted: > 19 species 5 - 19 species < 5 species	points = 2 points = 1 points = 0 0	
H 1.4. Interspersion of habitats Decide from the diagrams below whether interspersions among Cowardin plant classes (described in H 1.1), or the classes and unvegetated areas (can include open water or mudflats) is high, moderate, low, or none. <i>If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high.</i>  None = 0 points  Low = 1 point  Moderate = 2 points    All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3 points		0

Wetland name or number Z

H 1.5. Special habitat features: Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. <i>The number of checks is the number of points.</i> ☒ 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 (<i>cut shrubs or trees that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed</i>) ☐ At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas that are permanently or seasonally inundated (<i>structures for egg-laying by amphibians</i>) ☒ Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (<i>see H 1.1 for list of strata</i>)	2
Total for H 1	2

Rating of Site Potential If score is: 15-18 = H 7-14 = M ☒ 0-6 = L *Record the rating on 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 <i>only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit</i>). Calculate: % undisturbed habitat <u>25</u> + [(% moderate and low intensity land uses)/2] <u>5</u> = <u>30</u> % If total accessible habitat is: > 1/3 (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3 20-33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2 10-19% of 1 km Polygon points = 1 < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0	2
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland. Calculate: % undisturbed habitat <u>40</u> + [(% moderate and low intensity land uses)/2] <u>18</u> = <u>58</u> % Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3 Undisturbed habitat 10-50% and in 1-3 patches points = 2 Undisturbed habitat 10-50% and > 3 patches points = 1 Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0	3
H 2.3. Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon: If > 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use points = (- 2) ≤ 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity points = 0	0
Total for H 2	5

Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ☒ 4-6 = H 1-3 = M < 1 = L *Record the rating on the 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: points = 2 ☒ 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 points = 1 Site does not meet any of the criteria above points = 0	2

Rating of Value If score is: ☒ 2 = H 1 = M 0 = L *Record the rating on the first page*

Wetland name or number Z

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.**

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

Wetland name or number Z

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland Type	Category
<i>Check off any criteria that apply to the wetland. Circle the category when the appropriate criteria are met.</i>	
SC 1.0. Estuarine wetlands Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands? — The dominant water regime is tidal, — Vegetated, and — With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt Yes – Go to SC 1.1 No – Not an estuarine wetland	
SC 1.1. Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151? Yes = Category I No - Go 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 has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are <i>Spartina</i> , see page 25) — At least ¼ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-grazed or unmowed grassland. — The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands. Yes = Category I No = Category II	Cat. I Cat. 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 Wetlands of High Conservation Value? Yes – Go to SC 2.2 No – Go to SC 2.3 SC 2.2. Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value? Yes = Category I No = Not 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/datasetsearch/wnhpwetlands.pdf Yes – Contact WNHP/WDNR and go to SC 2.4 No = Not a WHCV SC 2.4. Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation Value and listed it on their website? Yes = Category I No = Not a WHCV	Cat. I
SC 3.0. Bogs Does the wetland (or any part of the unit) meet both the criteria for soils and vegetation in bogs? <i>Use the key below. If you answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.</i> SC 3.1. Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soil horizons, either peats or mucks, that compose 16 in or more of the first 32 in of the soil profile? Yes – Go to SC 3.3 No – Go 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 16 in deep over bedrock, or an impermeable hardpan such as clay or volcanic ash, or that are floating on top of a lake or pond? Yes – Go to SC 3.3 No = Is 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 least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4? Yes = Is a Category I bog No – Go 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 plant species in Table 4 are present, the wetland is a bog. SC 3.4. Is an area with peats or mucks forested (> 30% cover) with Sitka spruce, subalpine fir, western red cedar, western hemlock, lodgepole pine, quaking aspen, Engelmann spruce, or western white pine, AND any of the species (or combination of species) listed in Table 4 provide more than 30% of the cover under the canopy? Yes = Is a Category I bog No = Is not a bog	Cat. I

Wetland name or number 2

SC 4.0. Forested Wetlands 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 the wetland based on its functions.</i> — 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 No = Not a forested wetland for this section		Cat. I
SC 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) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (<i>needs to be measured near the bottom</i>) Yes – Go to SC 5.1 No = Not a wetland in a coastal lagoon		Cat. I
SC 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). — At least ¼ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-grazed or unmowed grassland. — The wetland is larger than 1/10 ac (4350 ft ²) Yes = Category I No = Category II		Cat. II
SC 6.0. Interdunal Wetlands Is the wetland west of the 1889 line (also called the Western Boundary of Upland Ownership or WBUO)? <i>If you answer yes you will still need to rate the wetland based on its habitat functions.</i> In practical terms that means the following geographic areas: — Long Beach Peninsula: Lands west of SR 103 — Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105 — Ocean Shores-Copalís: Lands west of SR 115 and SR 109 Yes – Go to SC 6.1 No = not an Interdunal wetland for rating		Cat. I
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 for the three aspects of function)? Yes = Category I No – Go to SC 6.2		Cat. II
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. III
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? Yes = Category III No = Category IV		Cat. IV
Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics If you answered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form		NA

Wetland name or number Z

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