KIRSOP PROPERTY

CITY OF TUMWATER, WASHINGTON

CRITICAL AREAS REPORT

Prepared By:

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OPTIMIZE USABLE LAND

11 August 2020

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this Critical Areas Report is to identify and map Critical Areas on the subject property and within three hundred (300) feet of the subject property. Potential Critical Areas and their buffers were evaluated on the subject property and within three hundred (300) feet of the subject property. This Critical Areas Report has been prepared to satisfy the City of Tumwater reporting requirements.

1.2 Property Location

The 10.68-acre subject property is located at 6139 Kirsop RD SW, City of Tumwater, Thurston County, WA in Section 05, Township 17 North, Range 02 West, Willamette Meridian. (**Figure 1, Table 1**).

Table 1. Parcels Comprising Subject Property

No#	Property Address	Parcel Number	Property Size (Acres)
1	6139 Kirsop RD SW	79900002400	10.68
1 Parcel	Total Size		10.68 acres

The permitting jurisdiction is the City of Tumwater.

1.3 Site Evaluation

A wetland evaluation was performed on 19 September 2019 covering the subject property and three hundred (300) feet of the subject property.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

This report is based on a review of existing information and field investigations. The goal of these efforts is to collect and document existing information that reflects current site conditions for assessing potential impacts.

2.1 Review of Existing Literature

Prior to conducting fieldwork, and throughout the duration of project design, biologists reviewed existing information to identify wetlands, streams, vegetation patterns, topography, soils, wildlife habitats, and other natural resources in the project area. Existing data sources that were reviewed for this report included, but were not limited to, the following:

- Washington. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Soil Survey
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) National Wetlands Inventory (NWI), online wetlands mapper
- Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) SalmonScape Database
- (WDFW) Priority and Habitat Species (PHS) Database
- Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Natural Heritage Database
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) and Flood Insurance Studies

2.2 Field Investigation

A wetland evaluation was performed on-site as well as off-site of the subject property to determine if wetlands, streams, or their buffers extend onto the subject property. The routine on-site determination method was used to identify potential wetlands using the procedures outlined in the *Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual* (Environmental Laboratory, 1987) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Regional Wetland Supplement (USACE, 2010).

Under the City of Tumwater Municipal Code (TMC), wetlands are defined as areas that are inundated or saturated by ground or surface water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas. Wetlands do not include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from non-wetland sites, including, but not limited to, irrigation and drainage ditches, grass-lined swales, canals, detention facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, farm ponds, and landscape amenities, or those wetlands created after July 1, 1990, that were unintentionally created as a result of the construction of a road, street, or highway. Wetlands may include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from non-wetland areas created to mitigate conversion of wetlands. Wetland determination data forms were recorded for each wetland (**Appendix J**).

2.3 Wetland Identification

Prior to 2010, biologists delineated wetlands according to the methods specified in the USACE Wetlands Delineation Manual (Environmental Laboratory, 1987). At that time, these methods complied with those in the Washington State Wetland Identification and Delineation Manual (Washington State Department of Ecology [Ecology], 1997).

Following 2010, biologists evaluate wetlands according to the methods specified in the USACE's Wetlands Delineation Manual (Environmental Laboratory 1987) and the Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region (Version 2.0) (USACE, 2010). These methods comply with those adopted by Washington State pursuant to Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 173-22-035, Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 90.58.380.

2.3.1 Vegetation

The dominant plants and their wetland indicator status were evaluated to determine whether the vegetation is hydrophytic. Hydrophytic vegetation is generally defined as vegetation adapted to prolonged saturated soil conditions. To meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion, more than fifty percent (50%) of the dominant plants must be facultative, facultative wetland, or obligate, according to the plant indicator status category assigned to each plant species by the USACE National Wetland Plant List. **Table 2** provides the definitions of the indicator status categories. The scientific and common names for plants follow the currently accepted nomenclature. Dominant plant species were observed and recorded on wetland determination data forms for each data plot (**Appendix J**).

Table 2. Key to Plant Indicator Status Categories

Plant Indicator Status Category	Symbol	Description
Obligate Wetland Plants	OBL	Plants that almost always (>99% of the time) occur in wetlands but may rarely (<1% of the time) occur in non-wetlands
Facultative Wetland Plants	FACW	Plants that often (67% to 99% of the time) occur in wetlands but sometimes (1% to 33% of the time) occur in non-wetlands
Facultative Plants	FAC	Plants with a similar likelihood (33% to 66% of the time) of occurring in both wetlands and non-wetlands
Facultative Upland Plants	FACU	Plants that sometimes (1% to 33% of the time) occur in wetlands but occur more often (67% to 99% of the time) in non-wetlands
Upland Plants	UPL	Plants that rarely (<1% of the time) occur in wetlands and almost always (> 99% of the time) occur in non-wetlands

2.3.2 Soils

Soils were excavated to eighteen (18) inches or more below the surface within test pits to evaluate soil characteristics and hydrological conditions throughout the property. Soil chroma (color) is evaluated using the *Munsell Color Chart* (Munsell Color, 1988). Generally, an area must have hydric soils to be considered a wetland. Hydric soil forms when soils are saturated, flooded, or ponded long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper portion. Biological activities in saturated soil result in reduced concentrations of oxygen that in turn result in a preponderance of organisms that use anaerobic processes for metabolism. Over time, anaerobic biological processes result in certain soil color patterns, which are used as indicators of hydric soil. Typically, low-chroma colors are formed in the matrix of hydric soil. Bright-colored redoximorphic features form within the matrix under a fluctuating water table. Other important hydric soil indicators include organic matter accumulations in the surface layer, reduced sulfur odors, and organic matter staining in the subsurface.

2.3.3 Hydrology

The project area was examined for evidence of hydrology. The USACE (2005) provides a technical standard for monitoring hydrology on such sites. This standard requires fourteen (14) or more consecutive days of flooding or ponding, or a water table twelve (12) in. (thirty [30] cm) or less below the soil surface, during the growing season at a minimum frequency of five (5) years in 10 (fifty percent [50%] or higher probability). The USACE 2010 Regional Supplement provides a list of hydrology indicators to evaluate whether the hydrology standard is satisfied. If wetland hydrology, including pooling, ponding, and soil saturation, is not clearly evident, hydrological conditions may be observed through surface or soil indicators. Indicators of hydrological conditions include oxidized root channels, drainage patterns, drift lines, sediment deposition, watermarks, historic records, visual observation of saturated soils, and visual observation of inundation.

2.4 Wetland Classification and Rating

Delineated wetlands were classified according to the USFWS Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States (USFWS, 1979). Hydrogeomorphic classifications were assigned to wetlands using USACE methods established in A Hydrogeomorphic Classification for Wetlands (USACE, 1993) and were then rated using the revised Washington State Wetland Rating System for Western Washington.

3.0 STUDY RESULTS

3.1 Background Information

3.1.1 Thurston County Geodata Soils

Three (3) soil types are mapped on the subject property by the Thurston County Geodata Center database (**Table 3; Appendix B**). One (1) of the three (3) soil types, Mukilteo muck, is listed as hydric. Mukilteo muck is mapped on the northwestern corner of the subject property.

Table 3. Thurston County Geodata Center Soil Summary

Soil Unit	Hydric	Comments
Mukilteo muck	Yes	Northwestern corner of the subject property
Indianola loamy sand 0 to 3% slopes	No	Located in the northwestern portion of the subject property
Nisqually loamy fine sand, 0 to 3% slopes	No	Located in the southeastern portion of the subject property

3.1.2 Thurston County Geodata Center Wetlands & Streams

No wetlands are mapped on the subject property by the Thurston County Geodata Center database. Two (2) wetlands are mapped to the northwest and northeast and one stream to the north within three hundred (300) feet of the subject property (**Appendix C**).

3.1.3 Thurston County Geodata Topography

No slopes were mapped on the subject property by Thurston County Geodata Center database, other than one small area on the northwestern corner of the subject property (**Appendix D)**

3.1.4 WDFW SalmonScape Database

No salmonids are mapped on the subject property by the WDFW SalmonScape database (**Appendix E**). Cutthroat (*Oncorhynchus clarkii*) and rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) are mapped approximately two hundred eighty (280) feet north of the subject property.

3.1.5 Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Steam Typing Database

No Type F Streams are mapped on the subject property by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Stream Typing database (**Appendix F**). One (1) Type N stream segment is mapped approximately two hundred eighty (280) feet north of the subject property. This stream becomes a Type F approximately one thousand one hundred (1,100) feet west of the subject property.

3.1.6 WDFW Priority Habitats & Species (PHS) Database

No priority species or habitats are mapped on the subject property by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) Priority Habitats and Species database (**Appendix G**). Freshwater Forested/Shrub wetlands are mapped north and east of the subject property within three hundred (300) feet.

An Oregon spotted frog (*Rana pretiosa*) breeding area and individual occurrences are mapped approximately two hundred (200) feet northwest of the subject property. The Oregon spotted frog is Federally listed as Threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA).

Cutthroat trout (*Onocorhynchus clarkii*) and Rainbow trout (*Onocorhynchus mykiss*), State Priority Species, are mapped in a stream located approximately two hundred (200) feet northwest of the subject property.

Big brown bat (*Eptesicus fuscus*), and Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*) are mapped in the township.

3.1.7 Department of Ecology 303(d) list & TMDL

No 303(d) listed waters are mapped on the subject property or within one (1) mile downstream of the subject property by the Department of Ecology water quality atlas (**Appendix H**). Black Lake is a 303(d) listed water located greater than one (>1) mile downstream of the subject property.

3.1.8 Department of Ecology Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)

No TMDL is mapped on the subject property according to the Department of Ecology Water Quality Atlas map (**Appendix I**). A TMDL "In Development" is mapped one thousand four hundred (1,400) feet to the east of the subject property.

3.2 Field Results

Two (2) wetlands, labeled Wetlands A & B, were identified on the subject property and within three hundred (300) feet of the subject property (**Figures 2; Table 4**). The on-site portion of Wetland A is located in the northwestern corner of the subject property. The off-site portion of Wetland A extends from Kirsop Road SW to the east and south to Belmore Street SW to the west (**Figure 3**). Wetland B is located south and east of Kirsop Road SW and east of the subject property. Wetland B is separated from Wetland A by Kirsop Road SW.

Table 4. Summary of Critical Areas Results

Wetlands						
Wetland	Area of Wetland		Cowardin Class	Buffer Condition	Habitat Features	Comments
	Onsite	Total				
Wetland A	2,737sf (0.06 acres)	~3,742,858 sf (85.92 acres)	PSSC[1] PEMC[2] PEMH[3] PSSH[4] PFOC[5]	Forest, lawns, single-family, roads	Logs & snags, stream, and amphibian habitat	On-site portion of wetland very small part of larger wetland
Wetland B	0 sf (0.00 acres)	26,060 sf (0.60 acres)	PSSC[1]	Roads, & Single-family	Some amphibian habitat	Separated from Wetland A by Kirsop Road SW
Stream						
Streams	Reach onsite	Fish		Riparian Habitat	Comments	
Stream A	None	Mapped by DNR 1,000 ft west of subject property		Forested, scrub-shrub, open water.	Located approximately 280 feet north of the northwestern corner of the subject property.	

1. PSSC: Palustrine Scrub-shrub Seasonally-flooded
2. PEMC: Palustrine Emergent Seasonally-flooded
3. PEMH: Palustrine Emergent Permanently-flooded
4. PSSH: Palustrine Scrub-shrub Permanently-flooded
5. PFOC: Palustrine Forested Seasonally-flooded

3.2.1 Wetland A

Wetland A is an approximately eighty-six (86) acre wetland containing multiple Cowardin classes (**Figures 2 & 3, Table 4)**. The eastern edge of the wetland is bordered by Kirsop Road SW and the western edge of the wetland is bordered by Belmore Street SW (**Figure 3**).

Wetland A has been delineated onsite and GNSS-located off-site to the east of the subject property (**Figures 4a & 4b)**. The off-site portion of Wetland A east of the subject property has been GNSS-located at points A-1nf to A-5nf (*e.g.*, nf stands for 'no flag') (**Figure 4a; Appendix A, Photo 1**). The on-site wetland boundary has been marked using orange ribbon flagging labeled sequentially from B-1 through B-14 (**Figure 4b)**. Wetland flags were GNSS located using a Trimble Geo 7x device with sub-foot accuracy and plotted onto AutoCAD. Wetland data has been collected at test plots (**Appendix J**).

Wetland Conditions

Wetland A consists of forest, shrub-shrub, and emergent areas that are seasonally or permanently flooded. The on-site portion of the wetland boundary is well defined by a topographic break and abrupt change in vegetation and hydrology (**Appendix A, Photos 13-22**).

Greater than ten percent (>10%) of the area within one hundred fifty (150) feet of Wetland A may generate potential pollutants as defined in the DOE (2014) Wetland Rating System (**Figure 6**).

Habitat within one (1) kilometer is shown in **Figure 9**, and the wetland contributing basin is shown in **Figure 8**.

Hydrology

Hydrology derives from local precipitation, groundwater, and Stream A.

Vegetation

Dominant plant species observed in Wetland A include (**Appendix A, Photos 5-24**):

- Skunk cabbage (*Lysichiton americanus*, OBL)
- Lady fern (*Athyrium filix-femina*, FACW)
- False lily of the valley (*Maianthemum dilatatum*, FAC)
- Vine maple (*Acer circinatum*; FAC)
- Salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*, FAC)
- Reed canarygrass (*Phalaris arundinacea*; FACW)
- Douglas spirea (*Spiraea douglasii*, FACW)
- Slough sedge (*Carex obnupta*, OBL)
- Red alder (*Alnus rubra*, FAC)
- Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*, FACW)
- Western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*, FAC)
- Western crabapple (*Malus fusca*, FACW)
- Giant horsetail (*Equisetum telmateia*, FACW)

Dominant upland plant species in the on-site portion of the wetland buffer include (**Appendix A, Photos 5-7**):

- Bigleaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*, FACU)
- English holly (*Ilex aquifolium,* FACU)
- Trailing blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*, FACU)
- Sword fern (*Polystichum munitum*, FACU)
- Osoberry (*Oelmaria cerasiformis*, FACU)
- Red alder (*Alnus rubra*, FAC)
- Western redcedar (*Thuja plicata,* FAC)
- Vine maple (*Acer circinatum*, FAC)
- Beaked hazelnut (*Corylus cornuta*, FACU)
- Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*, FAC)
- Scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius*, FACU)
- Orchard grass (*Dactylis glomerata*, FACU)
- Sweet vernalgrass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*, FACU)
- Velvet grass (*Holcus lanatus*, FAC)
- Ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*, FAC)
- Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menzeisii*, FACU)
- Bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*, FACU)
- Salal (*Gautheria shallon*, FACU)

Soils

Soils in Wetland A consists of a very dark gray (10YR 3/1) sandy silt from the surface to twenty (20) inches of the surface (**Appendix J**)**.0**

Upland soils adjacent to the wetland consist of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy silt from the surface to six (6) inches and a dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy silt from six (6) to twenty (20) inches of the surface (**Appendix J)**.

Habitat Features

Logs and snags, stream, and amphibian habitat were identified in Wetland A.

3.2.3 Wetland B

Wetland B is a twenty-six thousand sixty (26,060) sf wetland located approximately two hundred thirty (230) feet east of the subject property (**Figures 2 & 3, Table 4)**. The north edge of the wetland is bordered by Kirsop Road SW, which separates Wetland B from Wetland A (**Figure 3**). Wetland data has been collected at test plots (**Appendix J**).

Wetland Conditions

Wetland B consists of scrub-shrub vegetation that is seasonally flooded. Wetland boundary is well defined by a topographic break and abrupt change in vegetation and hydrology.

Greater than ten percent (>10%) of the area within one hundred fifty (150) feet of Wetland B may generate potential pollutants as defined in the DOE (2014) Wetland Rating System (**Figure 6**).

Habitat within one (1) kilometer is shown in **Figure 9**, and the wetland contributing basin is shown in **Figure 8**.

Hydrology

Hydrology derives from local precipitation, groundwater, and Wetland A.

Vegetation

Dominant plant species observed in Wetland B include (**Appendix A, Photos 5-24**):

- Skunk cabbage (*Lysichiton americanus*, OBL)
- Lady fern (*Athyrium filix-femina*, FACW)
- Vine maple (*Acer circinatum*; FAC)
- Salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*, FAC)
- Reed canarygrass (*Phalaris arundinacea*; FACW)
- Douglas spirea (*Spiraea douglasii*, FACW)
- Slough sedge (*Carex obnupta*, OBL)
- Western crabapple (*Malus fusca*, FACW)
- Giant horsetail (*Equisetum telmateia*, FACW)

Dominant upland plant species in the wetland buffer include (**Appendix A, Photos 5-7**):

- Bigleaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*, FACU)
- English holly (*Ilex aquifolium,* FACU)
- Trailing blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*, FACU)
- Sword fern (*Polystichum munitum*, FACU)
- Osoberry (*Oelmaria cerasiformis*, FACU)
- Red alder (*Alnus rubra*, FAC)
- Western redcedar (*Thuja plicata,* FAC)
- Vine maple (*Acer circinatum*, FAC)
- Beaked hazelnut (*Corylus cornuta*, FACU)
- Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*, FAC)
- Scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius*, FACU)
- Orchard grass (*Dactylis glomerata*, FACU)
- Sweet vernalgrass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*, FACU)
- Velvet grass (*Holcus lanatus*, FAC)
- Ryegrass (*Lolium Penne*, FAC)
- Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menzeisii*, FACU)
- Bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*, FACU)
- Salal (*Gautheria shallon*, FACU)

Soils

Soils in Wetland B consists of a very dark gray (10YR 3/1) sandy silt from the surface to twenty (20) inches of the surface (**Appendix J**).**0**

Upland soils adjacent to the wetland consist of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy silt from the surface to six (6) inches and a dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy silt from six (6) to twenty (20) inches of the surface (**Appendix J)**.

Habitat Features

Logs and snags, stream, and amphibian habitat were identified in Wetland B.

3.2.3 Stream A

Stream A is located further from the subject property than the larger Riparian Habitat Area under TMC 16.32.065---*Riparian Habitat Areas—Buffers*. The closest part of the stream is located two hundred eighty (280) feet of the northwestern property corner, and the largest Riparian Habitat Area under TMC 16.32.065, Table 1 is 250 feet. Thereby, the Riparian Habitat Area would not extend onto the subject property.

4.0 REGULATORY CONSIDERATIONS

Wetland regulatory considerations have been summarized in **Table 5** and illustrated in **Figure 5**.

Table 5. Summary of Regulatory Considerations

Wetlands								
Wetland	Area of Wetland		Category	Habitat Score	Land Use Intensity	Standard Buffer	Reduced Buffer	Comments
	Onsite	Total						
Wetland A	2,737sf (0.06 acres)	~3,742,858 sf (85.92 acres)	III	7 (HLH)	High	150 ft	110 ft	Buffer can be reduced with mitigation measures
Wetland B	0 sf (0.00 acres)	26,060 sf (0.60 acres)	IV	4 (LLM)	High	50 ft	40 ft	Buffers do not extend onto the subject t property
Stream								
Stream	DNR Stream Type	City Stream Type	Riparian Habitat Area	Comments				
Stream A	N	Type 4	50 ft	Stream located further from site than largest riparian Habitat Area				

4.1 Wetland A

Wetland A has been classified as a Category III wetland by the 2014 Department of Ecology Wetland Rating Form for Western Washington as required under TMC 16.28.090---*Wetlands Rating System*. Wetland A is a depressional wetland under the 2014 Department of Ecology Wetland Rating System.

Under City of Tumwater Municipal Code (TMC) Title 16---*Environment*, TMC 16.28.090---*Wetlands Rating System*, wetland buffers are calculated based on category of wetland, land use intensity, and the habitat score determined by the 2014 Washington State Department of Ecology Wetland Rating System (publication 14-06-029, effective January 2015), as revised. Wetland A scored for habitat a "High (H)" potential to provide habitat, a "Low (L)" landscape potential to support habitat, and a "High (H)" potential value to society. Wetlands that rate as an L, H, H (order of ratings are not important) receive a score of seven (7) points for total habitat functions (**Appendix K**).

The standard buffer for wetlands that score seven (7) points for Habitat Functions provided by the rating of L, H, H and HIGH Intensity proposed land use require a buffer width of one hundred fifty (150) feet (TMC 16.28.170---*Wetland buffers*, Table 16.28.170(3)---*Category III Wetland Buffer Widths)* (**Figure 5; Table 5**).

The one hundred fifty (150)-foot buffer on Wetland A could be reduced to one hundred ten (110) feet pursuant to compliance with criteria under TMC Chapter 16.28.170---*Wetland buffers*, Subsection (C)---*Buffer Width Reduction*.

4.2 Wetland B

Wetland B has been classified as a Category IV wetland by the 2014 Department of Ecology Wetland Rating Form for Western Washington as required under TMC 16.28.090---*Wetlands Rating System*. Wetland B is a depressional wetland under the 2014 Department of Ecology Wetland Rating System.

Under City of Tumwater Municipal Code (TMC) Title 16---*Environment*, TMC 16.28.090---*Wetlands Rating System*, wetland buffers are calculated based on category of wetland, land use intensity, and the habitat score determined by the 2014 Washington State Department of Ecology Wetland Rating System (publication 14-06-029, effective January 2015), as revised. Wetland B scored for habitat a "Low (L)" potential to provide habitat, a "Low (L)" landscape potential to support habitat, and a "Medium (M)" potential value to society. Wetlands that rate as an L, L, M (order of ratings are not important) receive a score of four (4) points for total habitat functions (**Appendix K**).

The standard buffer for wetlands that score four (4) points for Habitat Functions provided by the rating of L, L, M and HIGH Intensity proposed land use require a buffer width of fifty (50) feet (TMC 16.28.170---*Wetland buffers,* Table 16.28.170(3)---*Category III Wetland Buffer Widths)* (**Figure 5; Table 5**).

The fifty (50)-foot buffer on Wetland B could be reduced to forty (40) feet pursuant to compliance with criteria under TMC Chapter 16.28.170---*Wetland buffers,* Subsection (C)---*Buffer Width Reduction*. However, the wetland buffer does not extend onto the subject property.

4.3 Permitted uses in buffers---Stormwater

Under TMC 16.28.170---*Wetland buffers,* Subsection H---*Permitted Uses in a Wetland Buffer Zone,* Regulated activities shall not be allowed in a buffer zone except for the following:

1. Activities having minimal adverse impacts on buffers and no adverse impacts on regulated wetlands. These may include low-intensity, passive recreational activities such as pervious trails, nonpermanent wildlife watching blinds, short-term scientific or educational activities, and sports fishing or hunting.
2. With respect to category III and IV wetlands, surface level stormwater management facilities may be allowed in the outer twenty-five percent of the wetland buffer using best management practices; provided the community development director makes all of the following determinations.
    a. No other location is feasible.
    b. The location of such facilities will not degrade the functions or values of the wetland.
3. Stormwater management facilities are not allowed in buffers of category I or II wetlands.

4.3 Signs and Fencing of Wetlands

Under TMC 16.28.170---*Wetland buffers,* Subsection I:

1. Temporary Markers

   The outer perimeter of the wetland or buffer and the limits of those areas to be disturbed pursuant to an approved permit or authorization shall be marked in the field in such a way as to ensure that no unauthorized intrusion will occur and is subject to inspection by the community development director prior to the commencement of permitted activities. This temporary marking shall be maintained throughout construction and shall not be removed until permanent signs, if required, are in place.

2. Permanent Signs

   As a condition of any permit or authorization issued pursuant to these requirements, the community development director may require the applicant to install permanent signs along the boundary of a wetland or buffer. Permanent signs shall be made of an enamel coated metal face and attached to a metal post, or another untreated material of equal durability. Signs must be posted at an interval of one per lot or every fifty feet, whichever is less, and must be maintained by the property owner in perpetuity. The sign shall be worded as follows or with alternative language approved by the community development director:

   - Protected Wetland Area
   - Do Not Disturb
   - Contact Tumwater Community Development 754-4180
   - Regarding Uses and Restrictions

3. Fencing

   The community development director shall determine if fencing is necessary to protect the functions and values of the critical area. If found to be necessary, the community development director shall condition any permit or authorization issued pursuant to these regulations to require the applicant to install a permanent fence at the edge of the wetland buffer, when fencing will prevent future impacts to the wetland. The applicant will be required to install a permanent fence around the wetland or buffer when domestic grazing animals are present or may be introduced on site.

4.4 Wetland Buffers End at Roads

Under TMC 16.28.170---*Wetland buffers*, Subsection (D)---*Reductions in Buffer Widths Where Existing Roads or Structures Lie Within the Buffer*, where a legally established, nonconforming use of the buffer exists, such as a road or structure that lies within the width of buffer recommended for that wetland, proposed actions in the buffer may be permitted as long as they do not increase the degree of nonconformity. This means no significant increase in the impacts to the wetland from activities in the buffer.

4.5 Wetland Buffer Reduction (TMC 16.28.170(C))

Under TMC Chapter 16.28.170---*Wetland buffers*, Subsection (C)---*Buffer Width Reduction*, the buffer widths recommended for land uses with high-intensity impacts to wetlands can be reduced to those widths recommended for moderate-intensity impacts under the following conditions:

1. For wetlands that score moderate or high for habitat (five points or more), the width of the buffer around the wetland can be reduced if both the following criteria are met:
   a. A relatively undisturbed vegetated corridor at least one hundred feet wide is protected between the wetland and any other priority habitats as defined by the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife. The corridor must be protected for the entire distance between the wetland and the priority habitat via some type of legal protection such as a conservation easement; and
   b. Measures to minimize the impacts of different land uses on wetlands, such as the examples summarized in Table 16.28.170(5), are applied.

Table 16.28.170(5): Measures to Minimize Impacts to Wetlands

Examples of Disturbance	Examples of Measures to Minimize Impacts	Activities That Cause the Disturbance
Lights	Direct lights away from wetland	Parking lots, warehouses, manufacturing, residential
Noise	Locate activity that generates noise away from wetland	Manufacturing, residential
Toxic runoff (1)	*Route all new runoff away from wetland while ensuring that wetland is not dewatered *Establish covenants limiting use of pesticides within 150 ft of wetland *Apply integrated pest management	Parking lots, roads, manufacturing, residential areas, application of agricultural pesticides, landscaping
Stormwater runoff	*Retrofit stormwater detention and treatment for roads and existing adjacent development *Prevent channelized flow from lawns that directly enters the buffer	Parking lots, roads, manufacturing, residential areas, commercial, landscaping
Change in water regime	Infiltrate or treat, detain, and disperse into buffer new runoff from impervious surfaces and new lawns	Impermeable surfaces, lawns, tilling
Pets and human disturbance	*Use privacy fencing *Plant dense vegetation to delineate buffer edge and to discourage disturbance using vegetation appropriate for the ecoregion *Place wetland and its buffer in a separate tract	Residential areas
Dust	Utilize best management practices to control dust	Tilled fields

Under TMC Chapter 16.28.170---Wetland buffers, Subsection (E)---*Standard Wetland Buffer Width Averaging*, standard wetland buffer zones may be modified by averaging buffer widths if it will improve the protection of wetland functions, or if it is the only way to allow for reasonable use of a parcel.

Averaging cannot be used in conjunction with the provisions for reductions in buffer widths. Wetland buffer width averaging is allowed to improve wetland protection only where a qualified wetlands professional demonstrates all of the following:

1. The wetland has significant differences in characteristics that affect its habitat functions, such as a wetland with a forested component adjacent to a degraded emergent component or a "dual-rated" wetland with a category I area adjacent to a lower rated area
2. The buffer is increased adjacent to the higher functioning area of habitat or more sensitive portion of the wetland and decreased adjacent to the lower functioning or less sensitive portion;
3. The total area contained in the buffer area after averaging is not less than that which would be contained within the standard buffer; and
4. The buffer at its narrowest point is never less than three-fourths of the required width.

4.6 Stream Regulations

The Washington State DNR rates Stream A as a Type N water, which is equivalent to the City of Tumwater Type 4 water. The Riparian Habitat Area (*i.e.*, Stream Buffer) for Type 4 streams is fifty (50) feet. However, the stream is located further from the subject property than the larger Riparian Habitat Area under TMC 16.32.065---*Riparian Habitat Areas—Buffers*. The closest part of the stream is located two hundred eighty (280) feet of the northwestern property corner, and the largest Riparian Habitat Area under TMC 16.32.065, Table 1 is 250 feet. Thereby, the Riparian Habitat Area would not extend onto the subject property.

5.0 LAND USE ACTION

Land use would consist of a subdivision consistent with land use under construction on the parcel adjoining the southern property line. No site plan is available at this time.

6.0 CONCLUSION

Two (2) wetlands, labeled Wetlands A & B, and one (1) stream, labeled Stream A, have been identified as part of this project to satisfy Tumwater Municipal Code requirements. The on-site portion of Wetland A was delineated and GNSS located using a Trimble Geo 7x with sub-foot accuracy. Wetland A rates as a Category III maintaining a one hundred fifty (150)-foot standard buffer under high intensity land use. The one hundred fifty (150)-foot standard buffer for high intensity can be reduced to the one hundred ten (110)-foot moderate land use intensity buffer in compliance with TMC Chapter 16.28.170 (C). Buffer averaging also is allowed under TMC Chapter 16.28.170---Wetland buffers, Subsection (E)---*Standard Wetland Buffer Width Averaging.*

Under TMC 16.28.170---*Wetland buffers*, Subsection H---*Permitted Uses in a Wetland Buffer Zone*, surface level stormwater management facilities may be allowed in the outer twenty-five percent of the wetland buffer using best management practices.

Although the proposed land sue would likely consist of a subdivision, no site plan is available at this time.

7.0 REFERENCES

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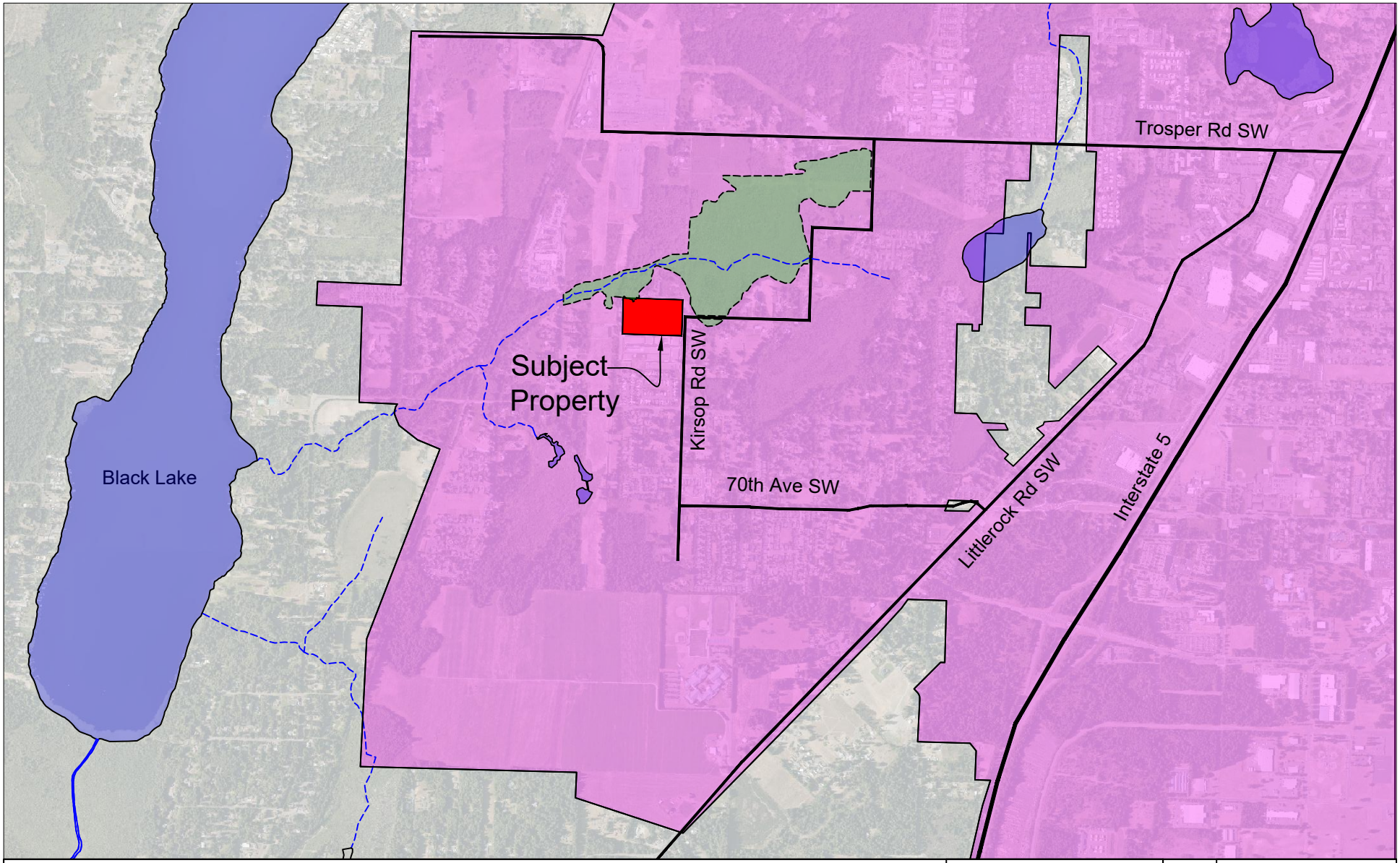
Figures



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curtis@envirovector.com
www.envirovector.com
360-790-1559

City of Tumwater
Wetland (Delineated)
Wetlands (Not Delineated)
Water Bodies
Watercourse

Figure 1

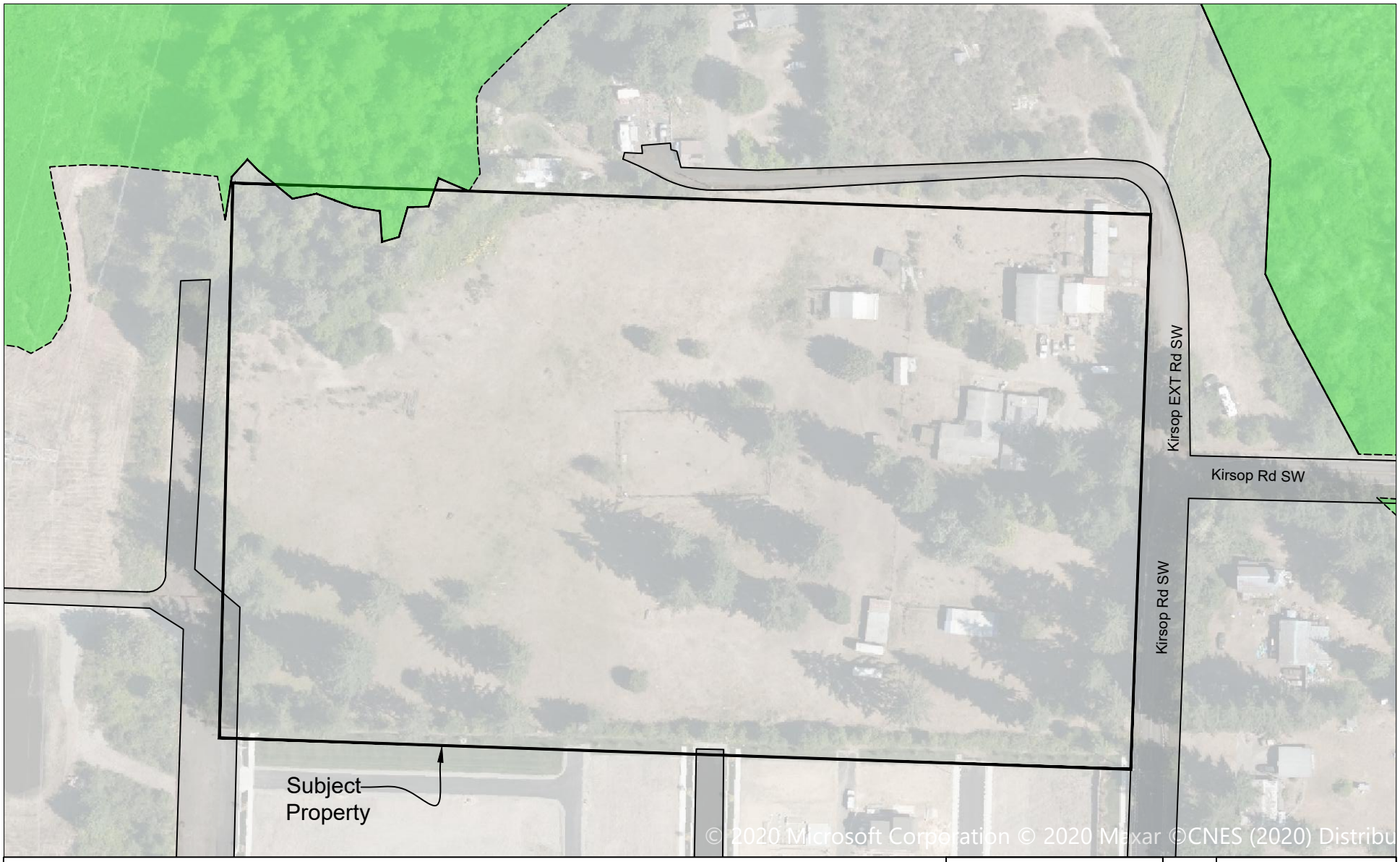
Kirsop Property

Vicinity Map

Scale: 1" = 2000'

0 2000'

31 July 2020



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Wetlands (Delineated)
Wetlands (Not Delineated)
Existing Roads

Figure 2

Kirsop Property

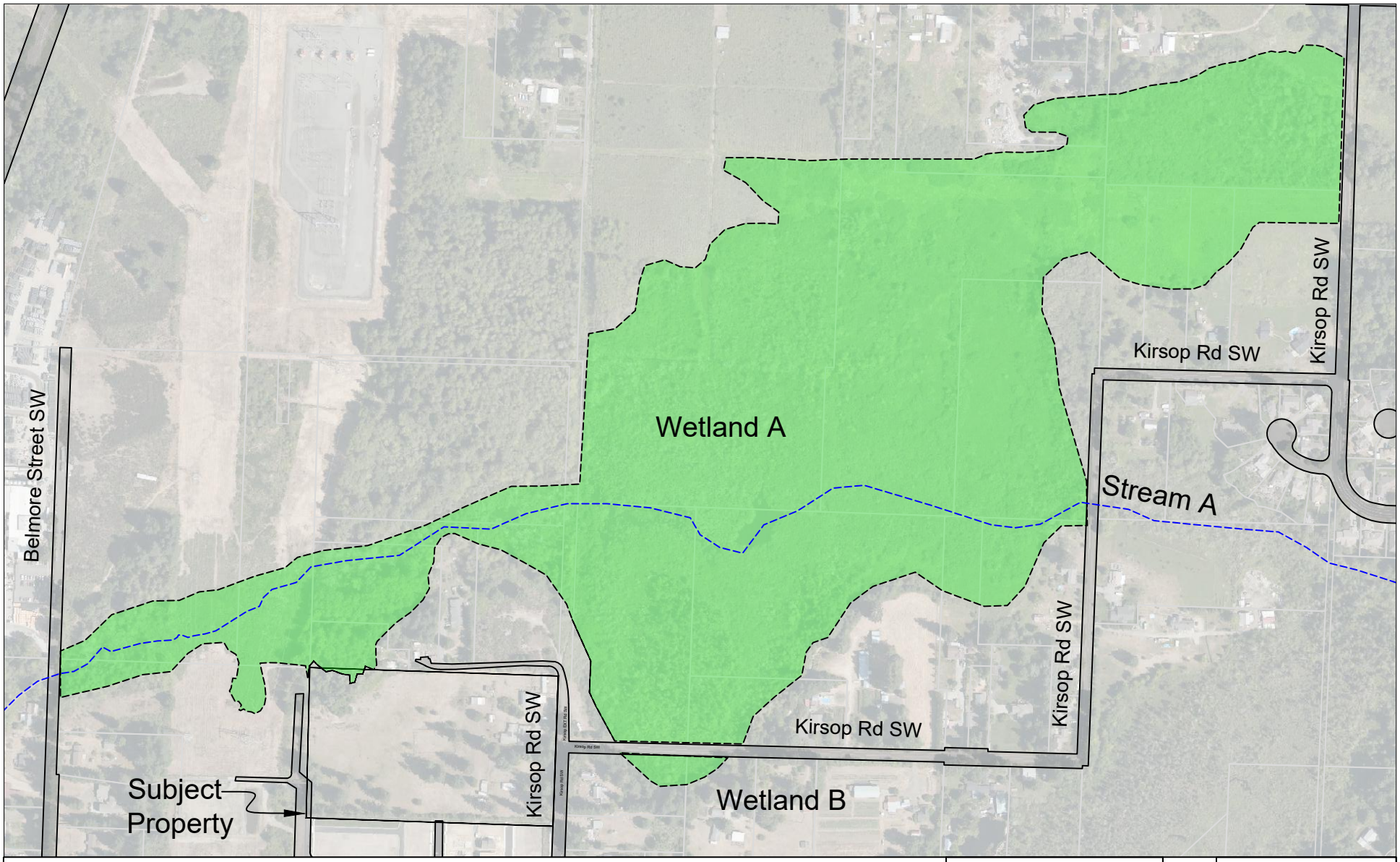
Existing Conditions

N

Scale: 1" = 130'

0 130'

31 July 2020



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Wetlands (Delineated)

Wetlands (Not Delineated)

Existing Roads

Stream A

Figure 3

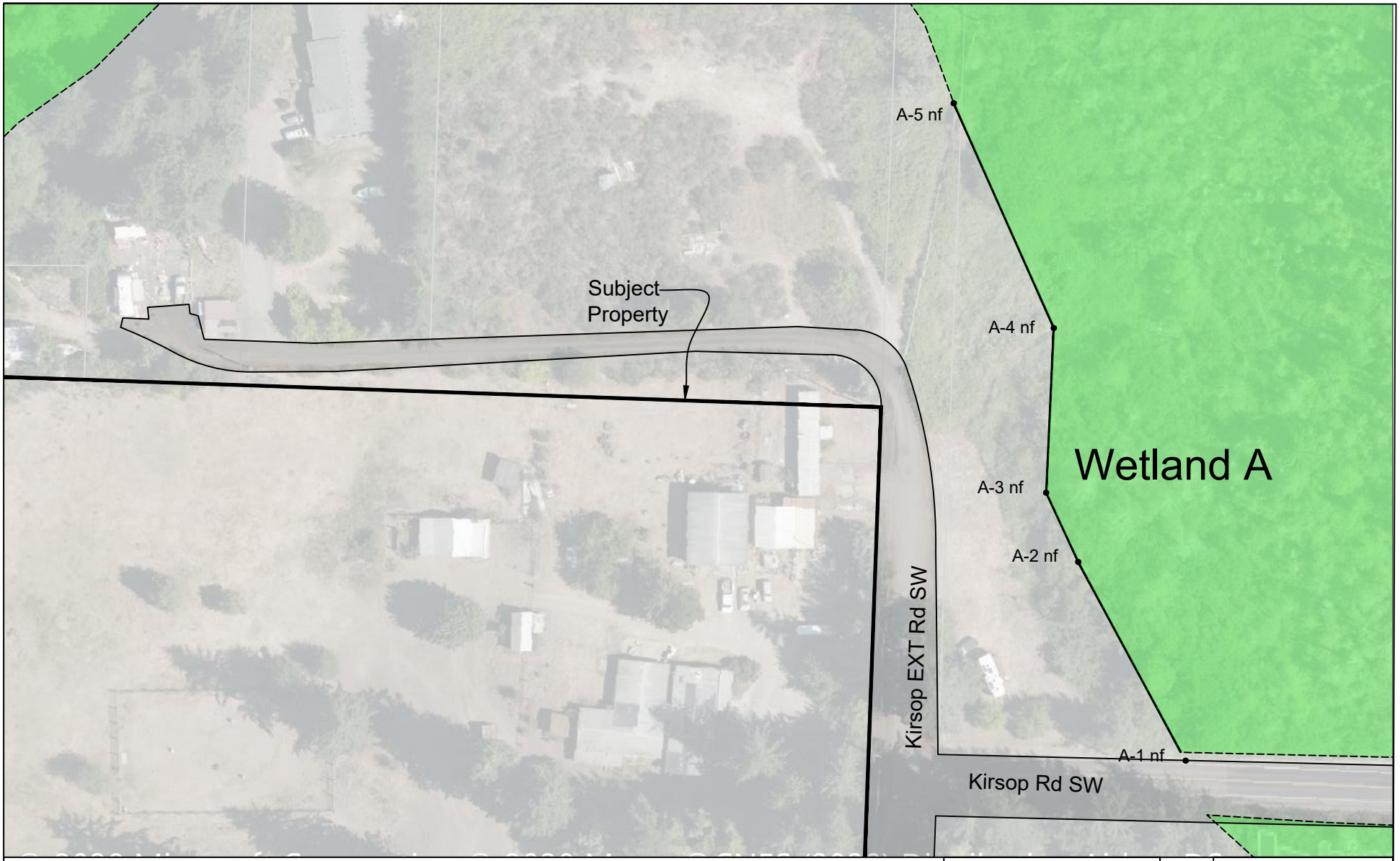
Kirsop Property

Existing Conditions

Scale: 1" = 480'

0 480'

31 July 2020



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A-1 — A-2 Wetland Delineation

Wetlands (Delineated)

Wetlands (Not Delineated)

Existing Roads

Figure 4a

Kirsop Property

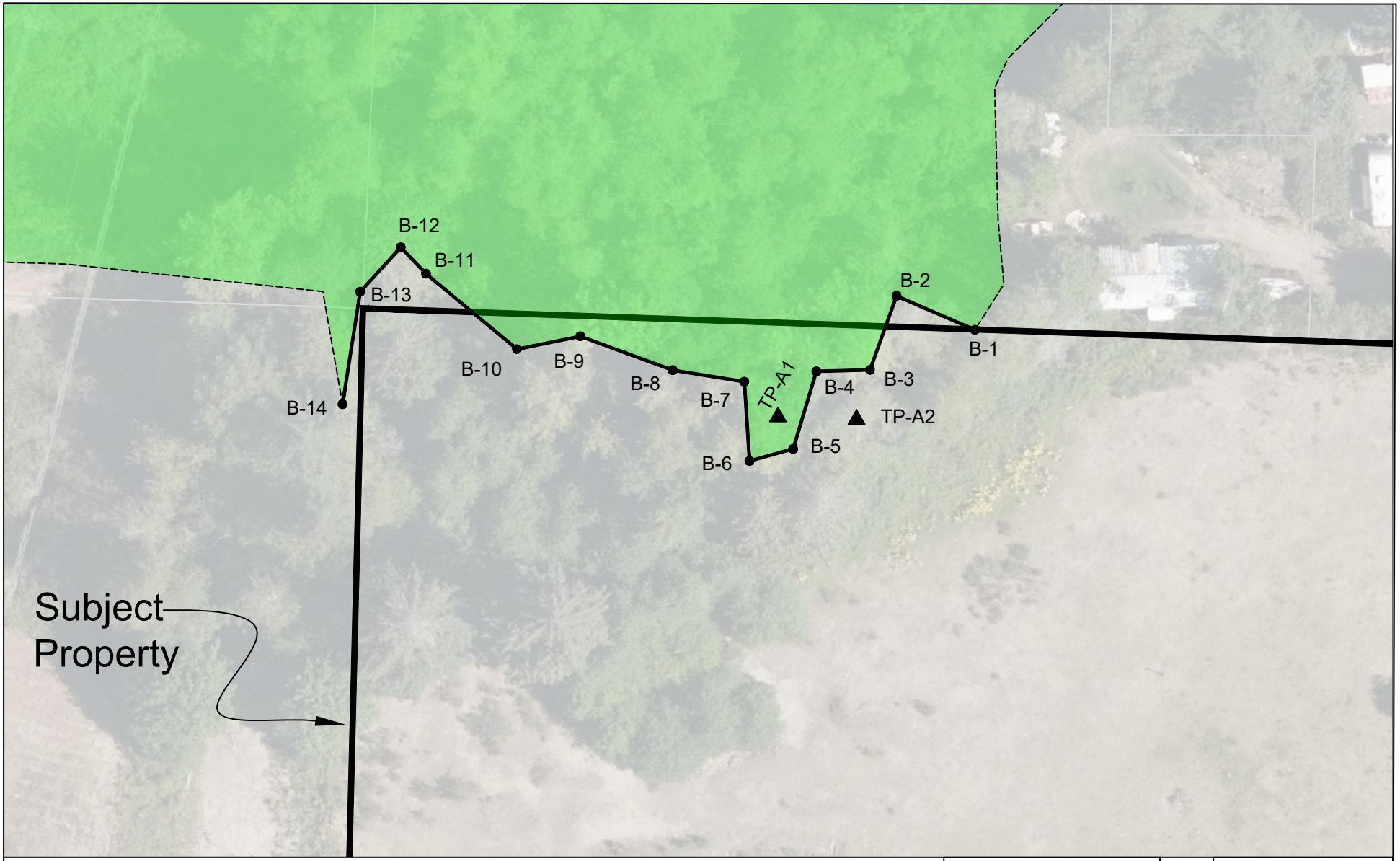
Wetland Delineation

N

Scale: 1" = 90'

0 90'

31 July 2020



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B-1 B-2 Wetland Delineation

▲TP A1 Test Plot

Wetlands (Delineated)

Wetlands (Not Delineated)

Figure 4b

Kirsop Property

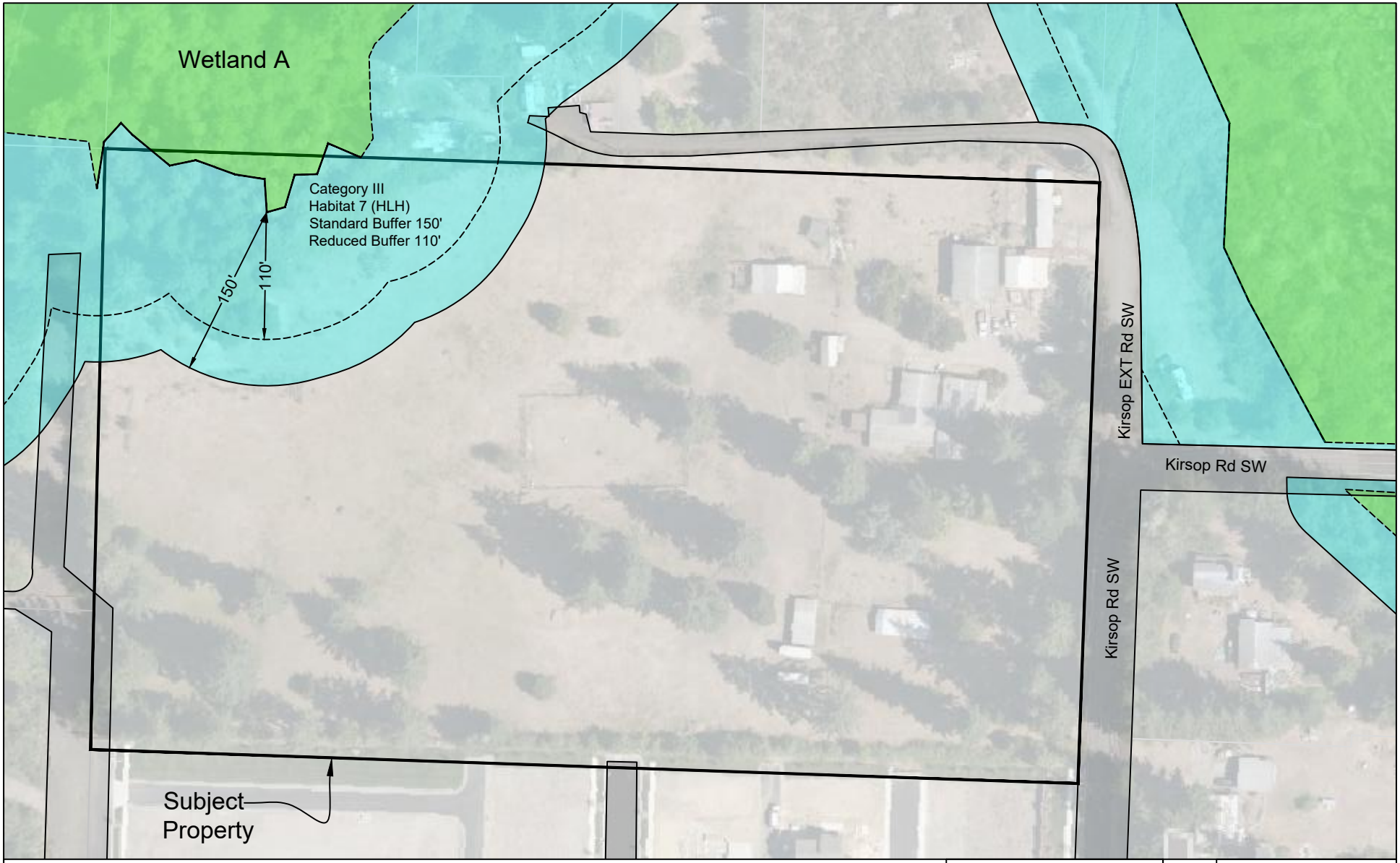
Wetland Delineation

N

Scale: 1" = 50'

0 50'

31 July 2020



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Wetlands (Delineated)

Wetlands (Not Delineated)

Standard Wetland Buffer (150 ft)

Reduced Wetland Buffer (110 ft)

Figure 5

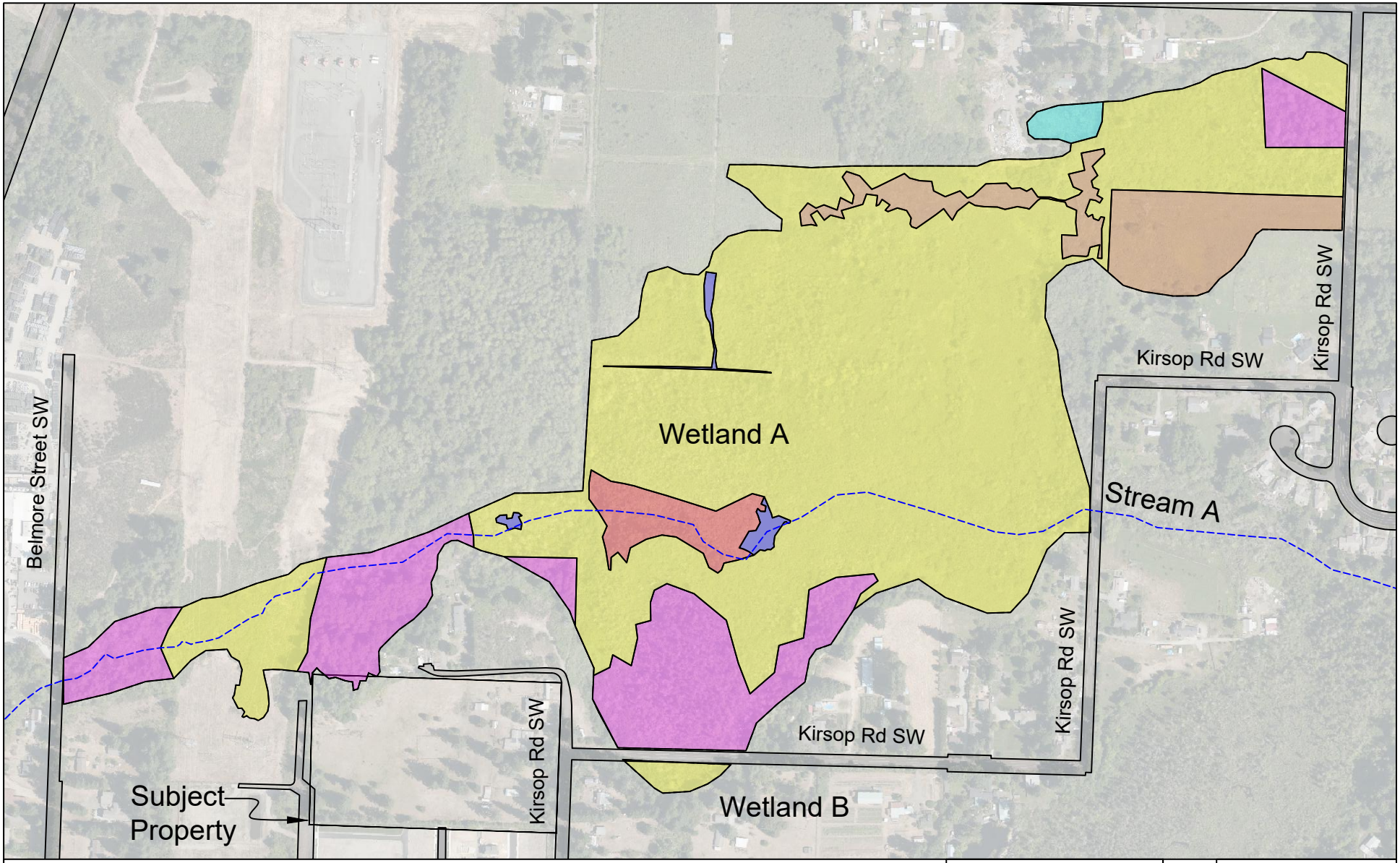
Kirsop Property

Wetland Buffers

Scale: 1" = 120'

0 120'

31 July 2020



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Scrub-shrub, Seasonally-flooded
Emergent, Seasonally Flooded
Emergent Permanently-flooded
Stream A
Scrub-shrub, Permanently-flooded
Forested, Seasonally-flooded
Open Water

Figure 6

Kirsop Property

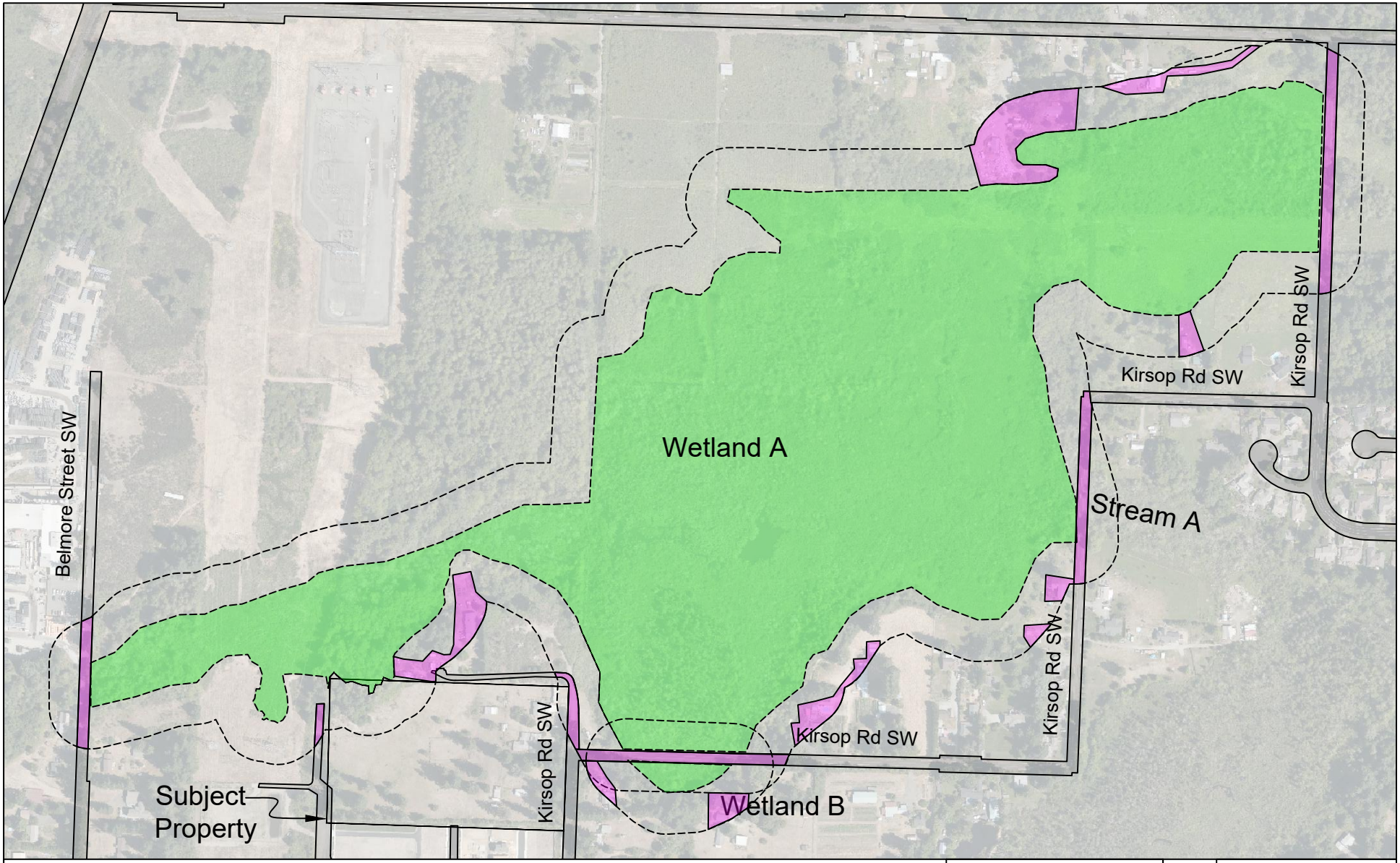
Vegetation Classes & Hydroperiods

N

Scale: 1" = 480'

0 480'

31 July 2020



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Wetland

> 10% Potential Sources of Pollutants

Figure 6

Kirsop Property

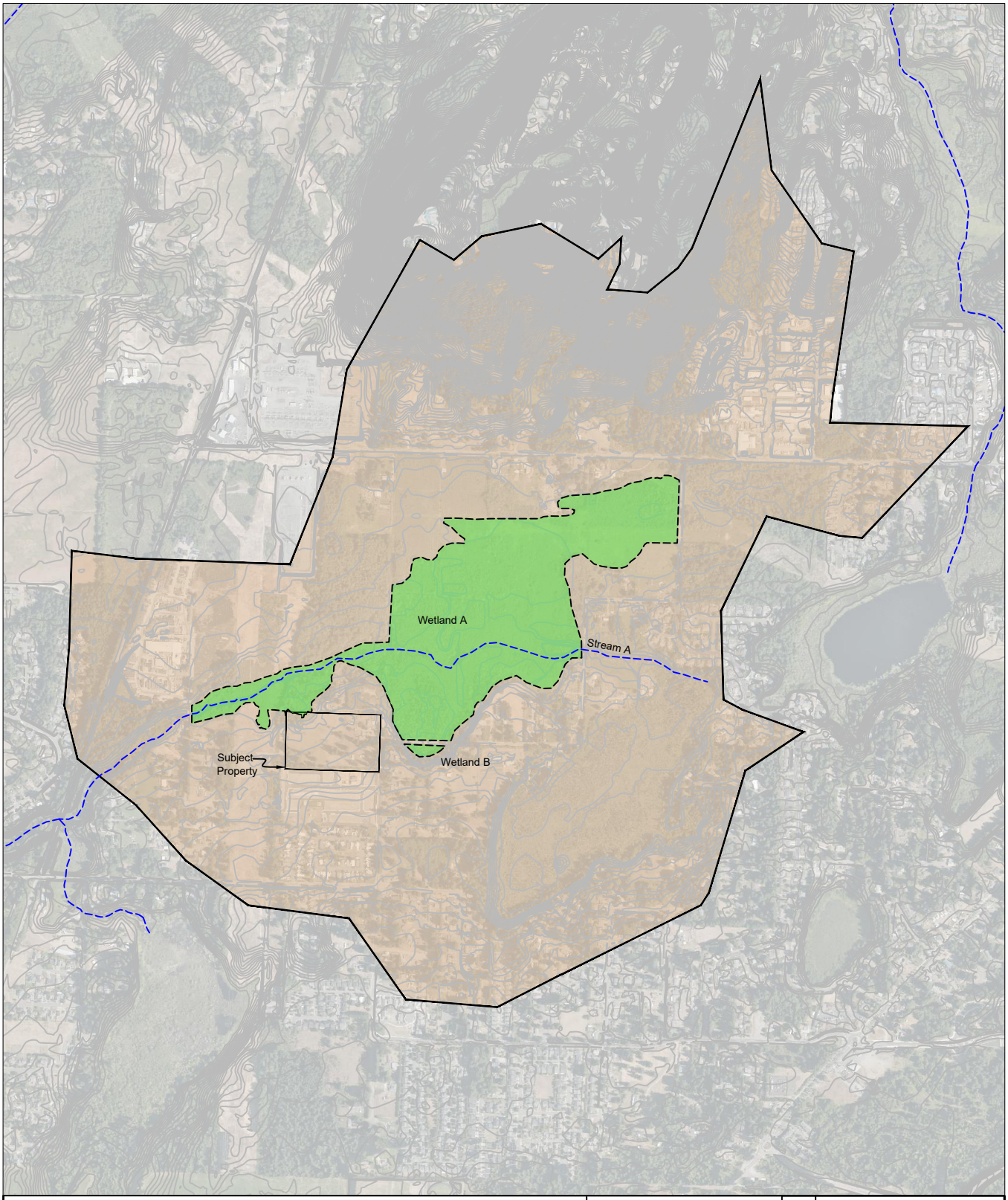
Potential Pollutants Within 150'

N

Scale: 1" = 500'

0 500'

31 July 2020



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Wetlands (Delineated)

Wetlands (Not Delineated)

Contributing Basin
Wetland A (<10x Wetland)
Wetland B (>100x Wetland)

Figure 8

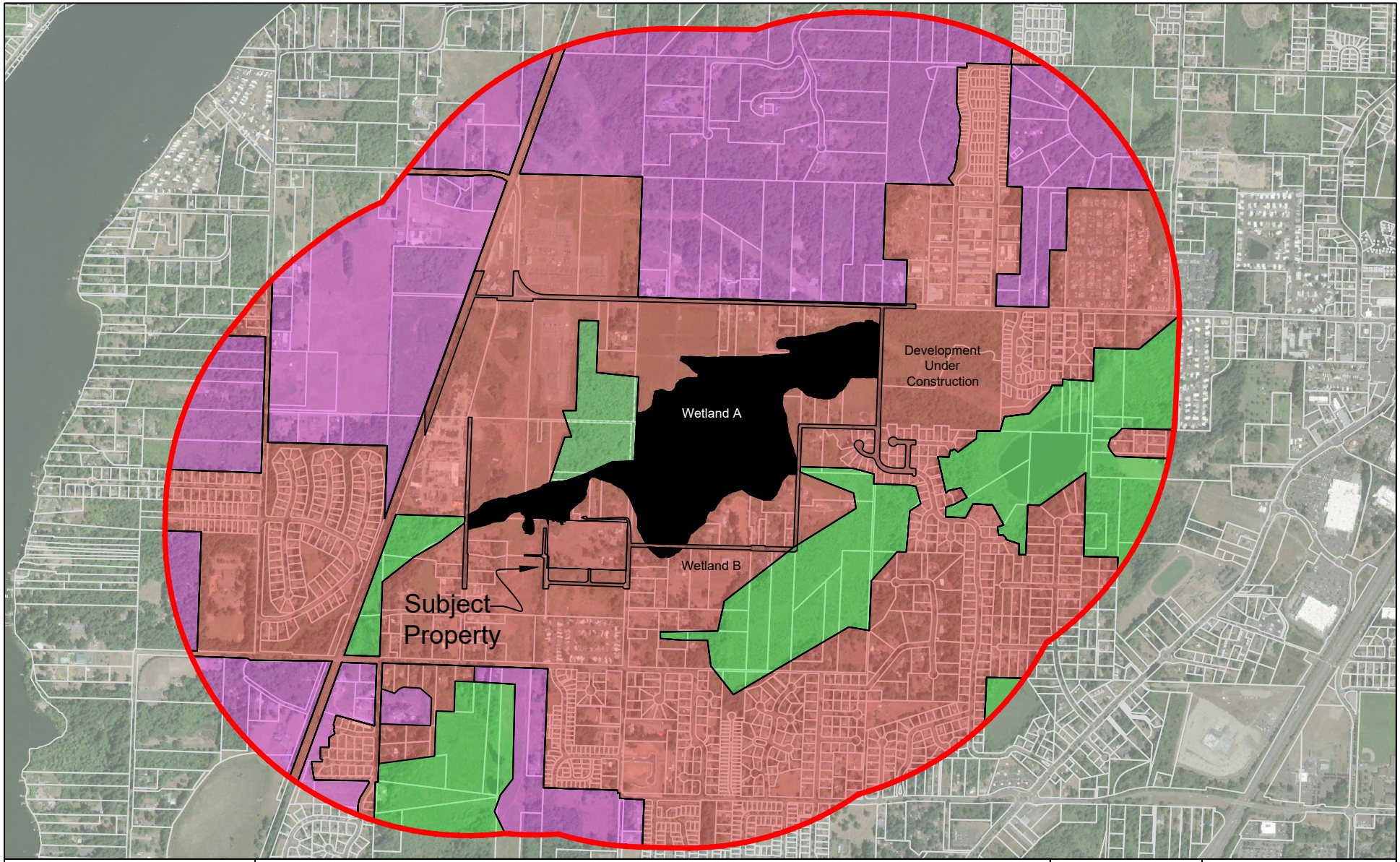
Kirsop Property

Contributing Basin

Scale: 1" = 1300

0 1300

31 July 2020



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Accessible Habitat (434,157.98 sf, 10 acres, 1%)

Accessible Moderate to Low Intensity Land Use (0 sf, 0 acres, 0%)

Total Undisturbed Habitat + Accessible Habitat (8,686,644 sf, 199 acres, 11%)

Low to Moderate Intensity Land Use +Accessible (24,147,294 sf, 554 acres, 31%)

High Intensity Land Use (39,308,088 sf, 902 acres, 51%)

1km Polygon around Wetland A 76,987,053 sf, 1,767 acres

H2.1: 1% + 0%/2 = 1% (0 point) H2.2: 11% + 31%/2 = 26.5% (1 point) H2.3: High Intensity = >50% (-2 points)

Figure 9

Kirsop Property

1km Polygon

Scale: 1" = 1500'

0 1500'

31 July 2020

Appendix A

Photographs

Photo 1. Pastureland is the majority of the subject property

Photo 2. Livestock in the pasture

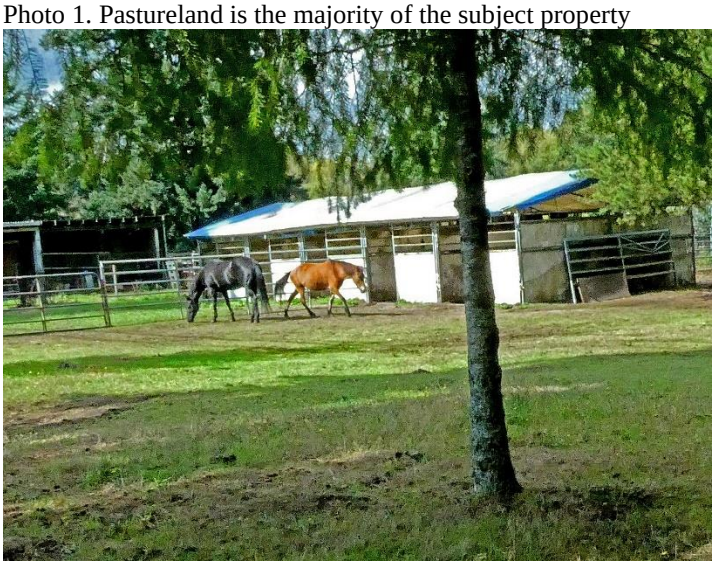


Photo 3. Livestock at the stables

Photo 4. Subdivision next door to the south

Photo 5. Vegetation TP-A1

Photo 6. Soils and vegetation at TP-A1

Photo 7. Soils vegetation at TP-A2

Photo 8. Soils and vegetation at TP-A2


Photo 9. Pastureland invaded by conifers

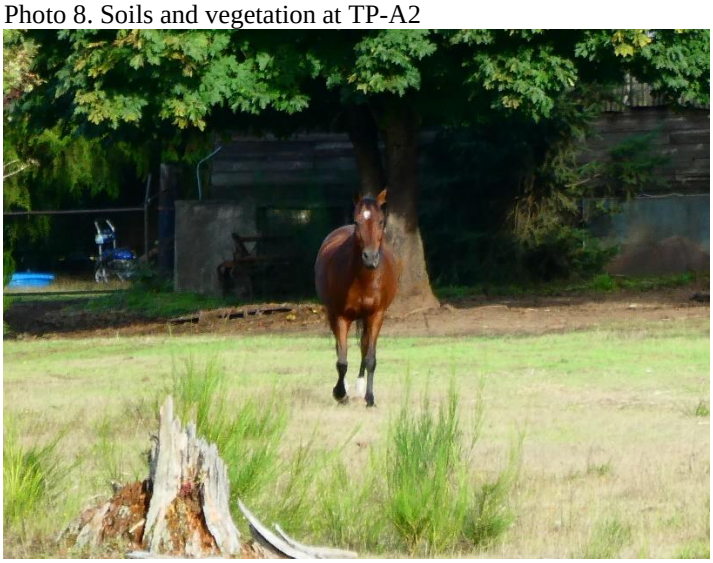


Photo 10. Livestock in pasture

Photo 11. Trimble collecting points, sub-foot accuracy


Photo 12. Wetland vegetation in Wetland A

Photo 13. Wetland flag on Wetland A

Photo 14. Flag B-4 at skunk cabbage (OBL)

Photo 15. Wetland Flag B-4

Photo 16. Wetland Flag B-5

Photo 23. Wetland Flag on Wetland A

Photo 24. Wetland Flag B-11

Photo 19. Wetland Flag at skunk cabbage (OBL)

Photo 20. Wetland flag on Wetland A

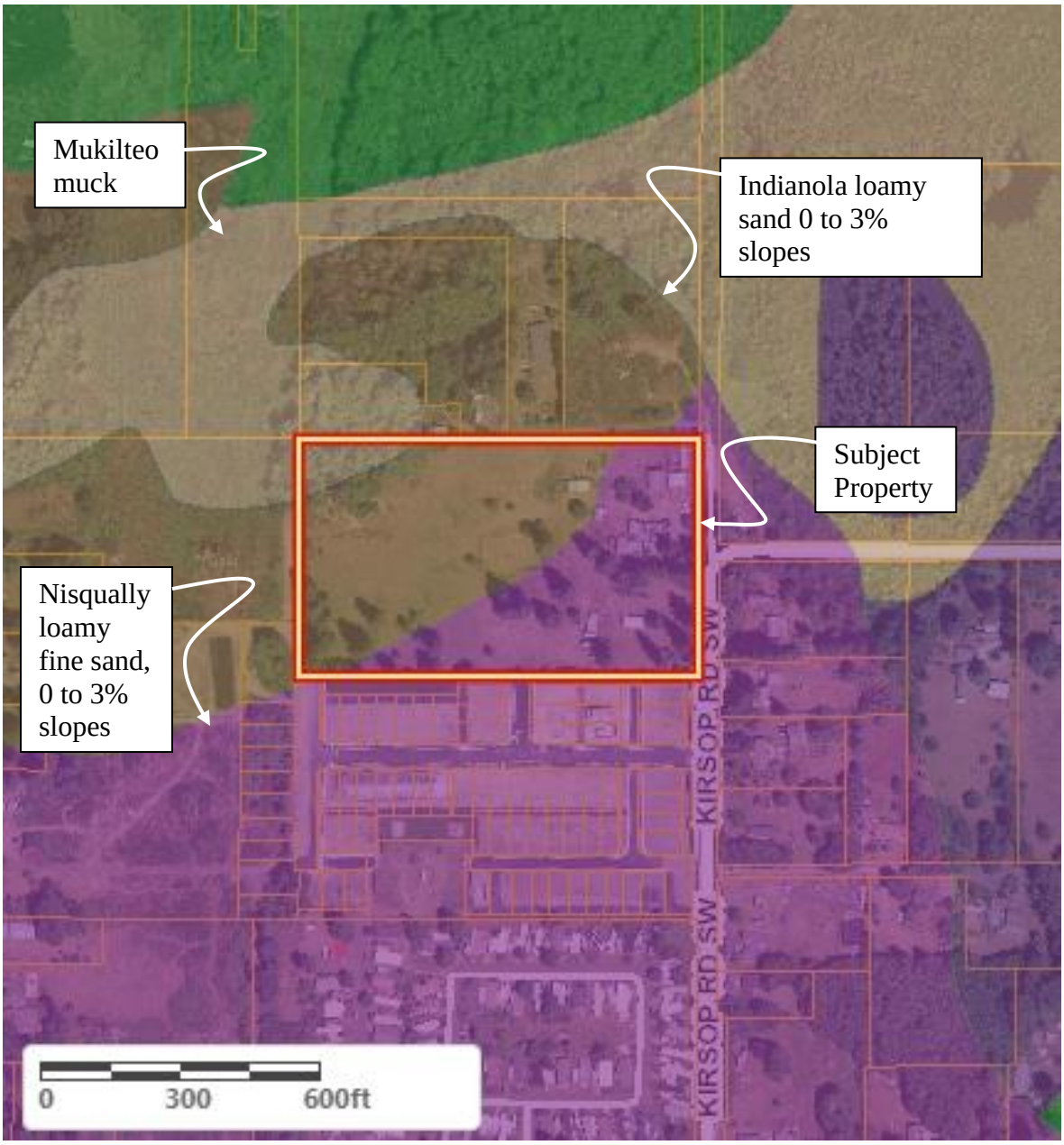
Photo 21. Wetland Flag B-12 at fence line

Photo 22. Wetland Flag B-12 at fence line

Appendix B

Thurston County Geodata

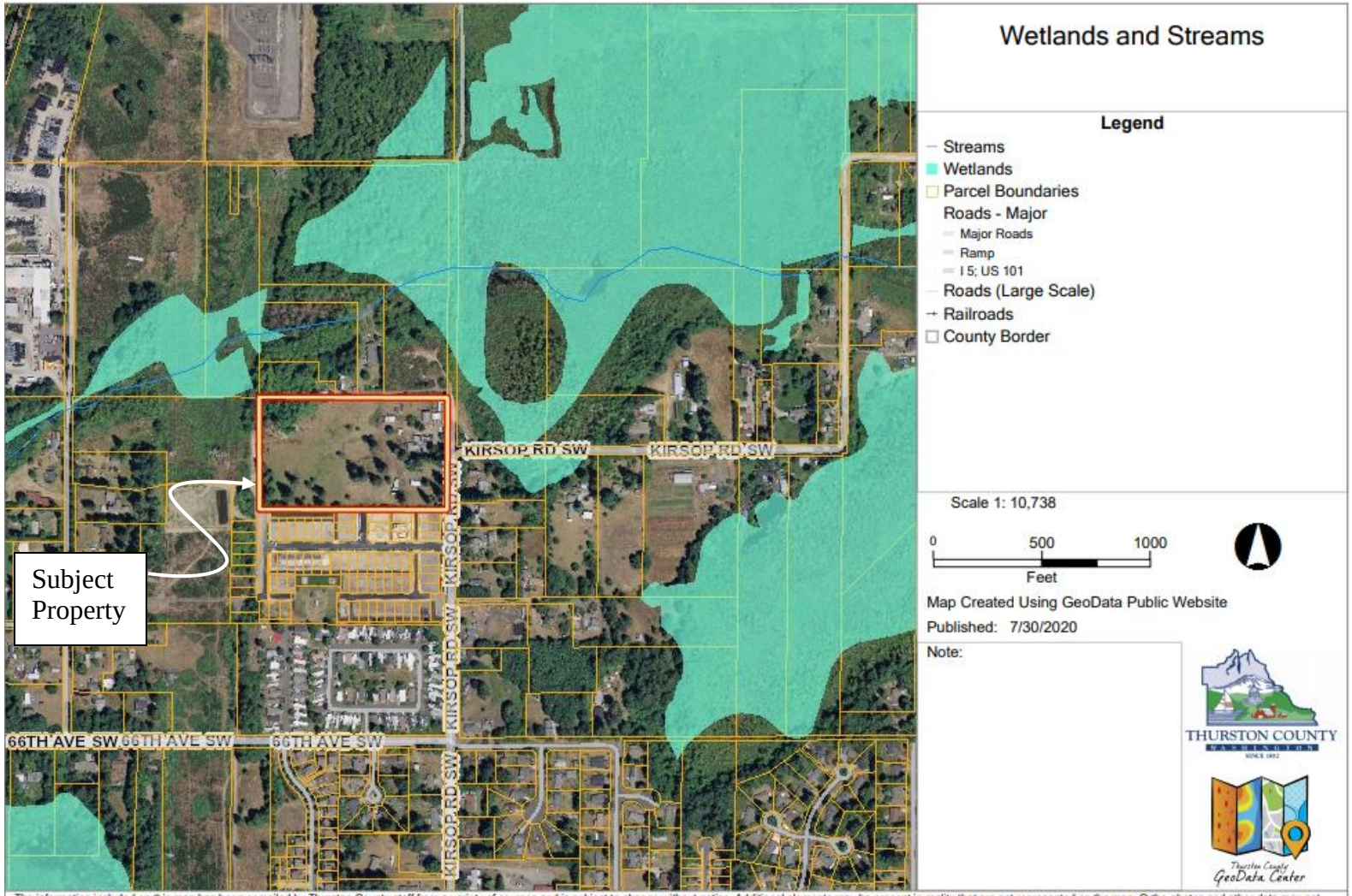
Soils


Mukilteo muck
Indianola loamy sand 0 to 3% slopes
Subject Property
Nisqually loamy fine sand, 0 to 3% slopes
KIRSOP RD SW
KIRSOP RD SW
0
300
600ft

Appendix C

Thurston County Geodata

Wetlands & Streams


Wetlands and Streams
Legend
Streams
Wetlands
Parcel Boundaries
Roads - Major
Major Roads
Ramp
I 5; US 101
Roads (Large Scale)
Railroads
County Border
Scale 1: 10,738
0
500
1000
Feet
Map Created Using GeoData Public Website
Published: 7/30/2020
Note:
THURSTON COUNTY
Thurston County GeoData Center
Subject Property
KIRSOP RD SW
KIRSOP RD SW
KIRSOP RD SW
KIRSOP RD SW
66TH AVE SW
66TH AVE SW
66TH AVE SW
The information included on this map has been compiled by Thurston County staff from a variety of sources and is subject to change without notice. Additional elements may be present in reality that are not represented on the map. Ortho-photos and other data may not align. The boundaries depicted by these datasets are approximate. This document is not intended for use as a survey product. ALL DATA IS EXPRESSLY PROVIDED 'AS IS' AND 'WITH ALL FAULTS'. Thurston County makes no representations or warranties, express or implied, as to accuracy, completeness, timeliness, or rights to the use of such information. In no event shall Thurston County be liable for direct, indirect, incidental, consequential, special, or tort damages of any kind, including, but not limited to, lost revenues or lost profits, real or anticipated, resulting from the use, misuse or reliance of the information contained on this map. If any portion of this map or disclaimer is missing or altered, Thurston County removes itself from all responsibility from the map and the data contained within. The burden for determining fitness for use lies entirely with the user and the user is solely responsible for understanding the accuracy limitation of the information contained in this map. Authorized for 3rd Party reproduction for personal use only.
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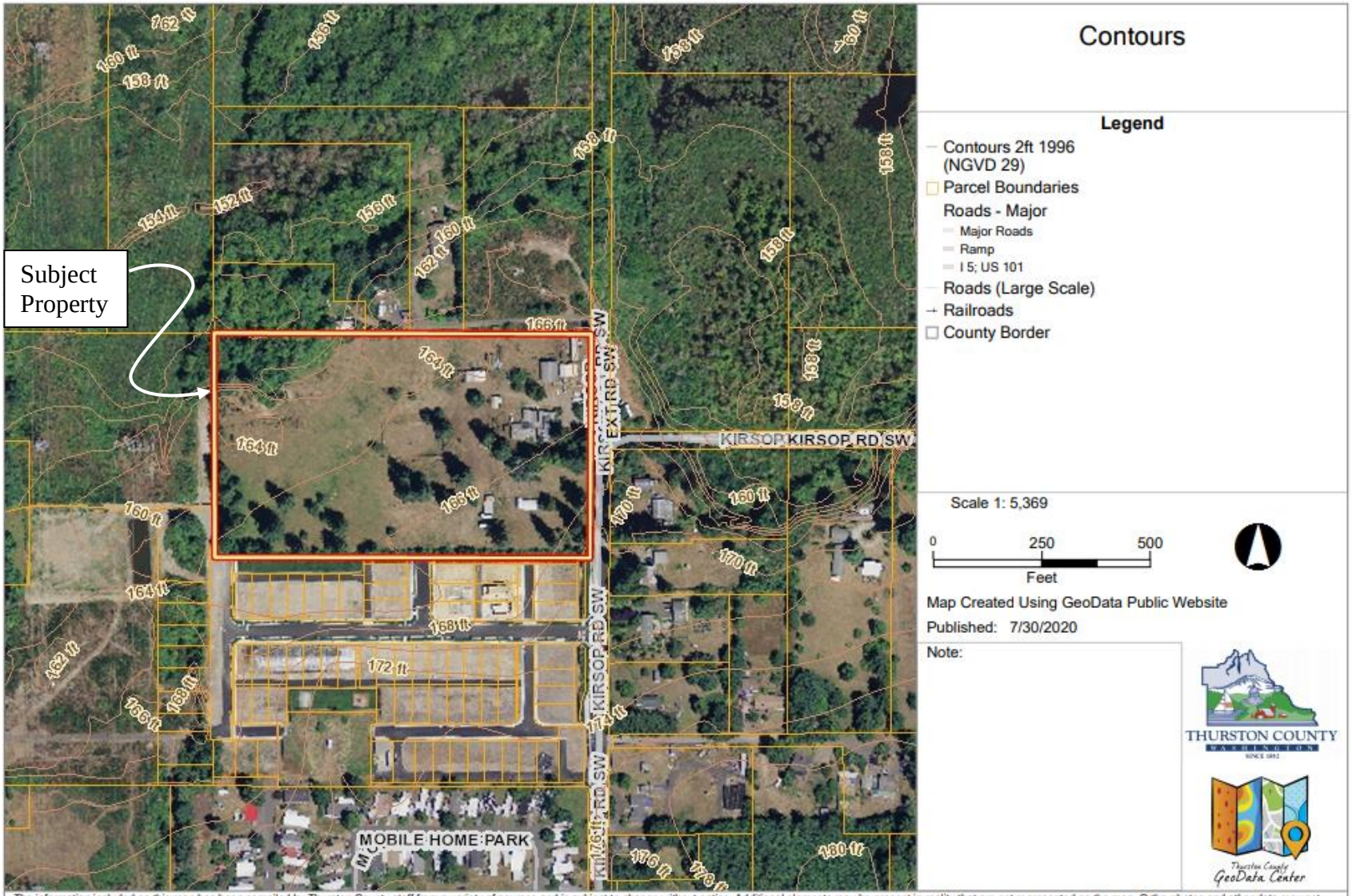
Appendix D

Thurston County Geodata

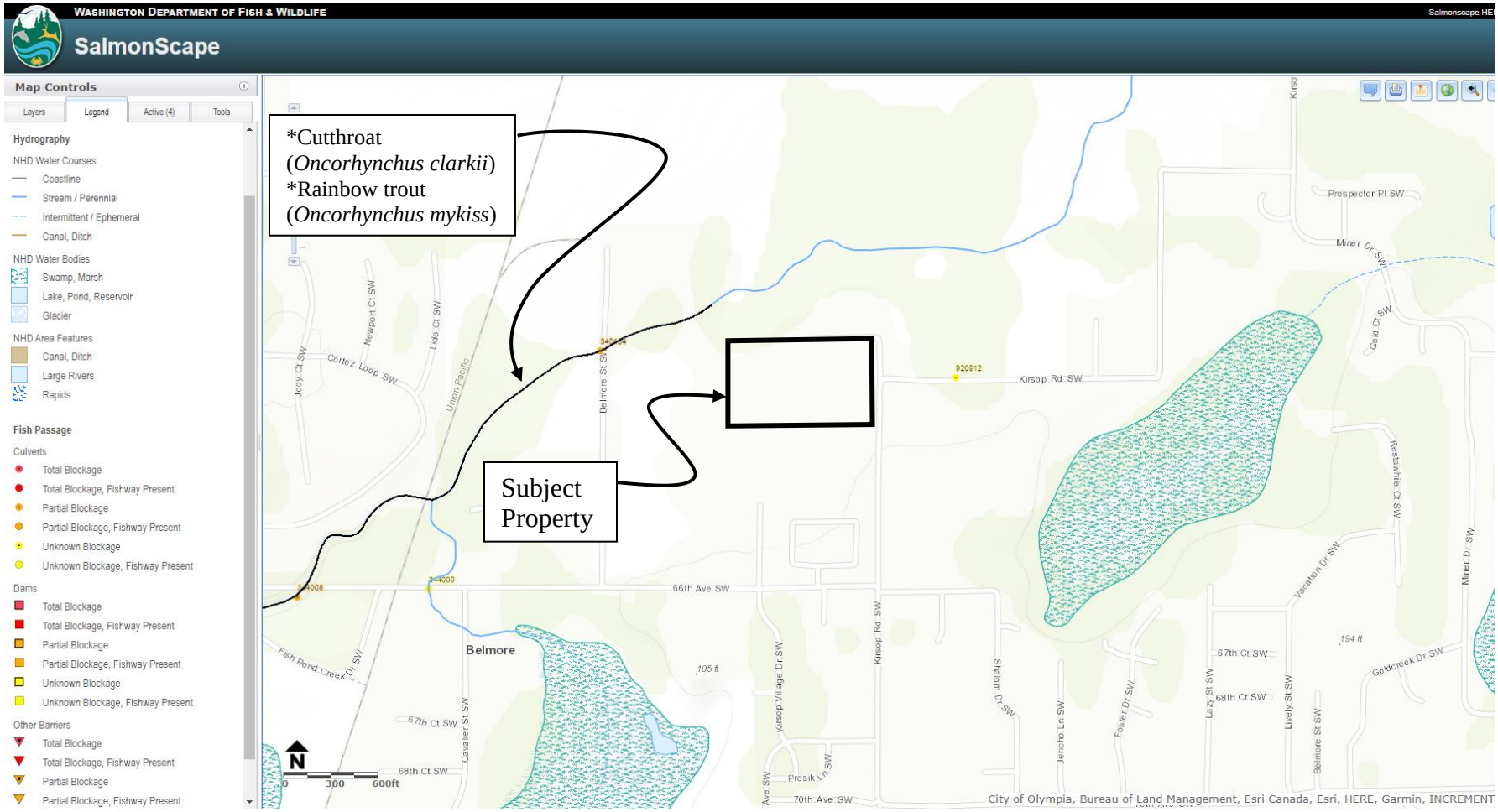
Topography



Appendix E

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW)

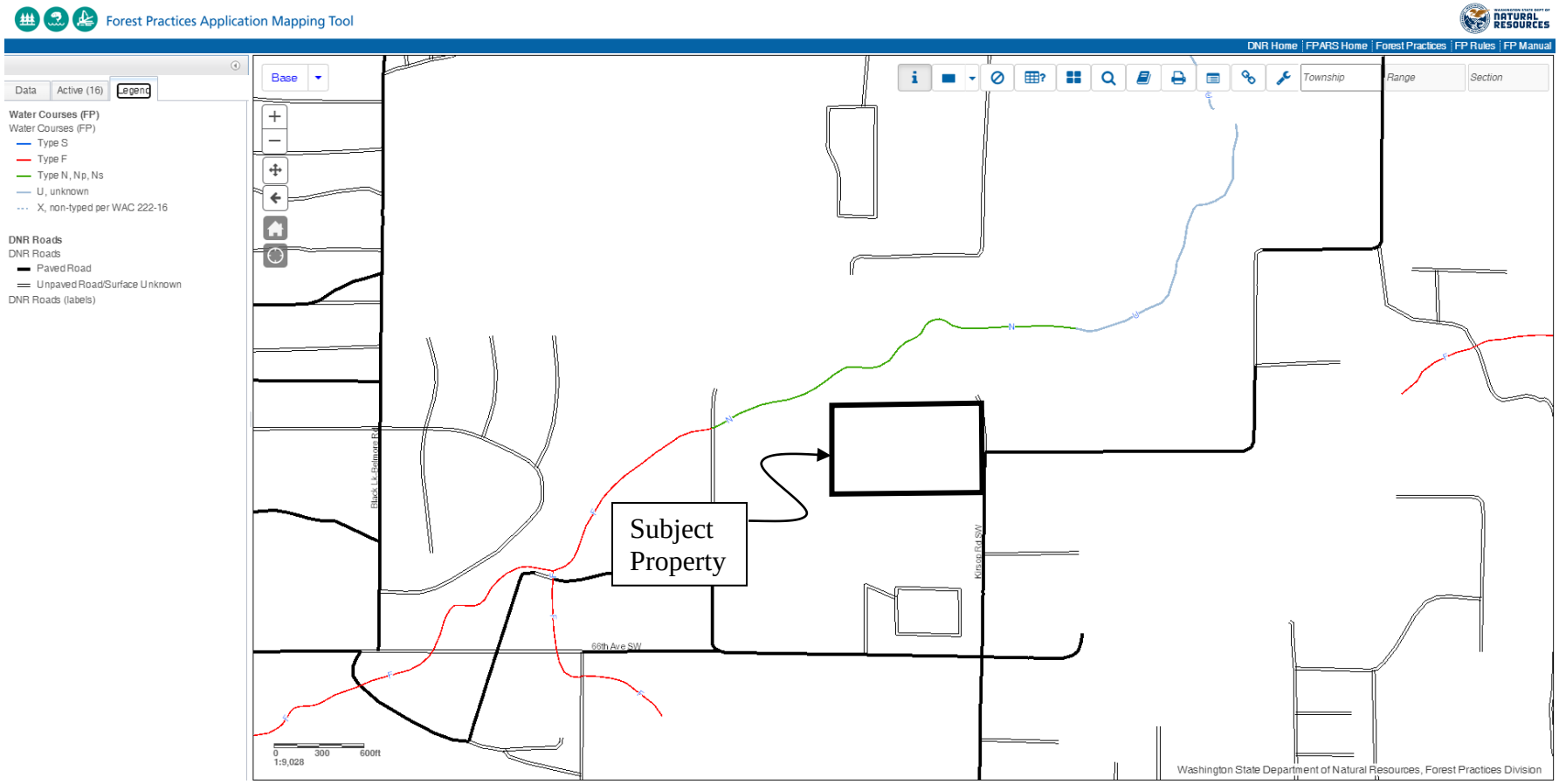
SalmonScape Database


WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH & WILDLIFE
SalmonScape
Map Controls
Layers
Legend
Active (4)
Tools
Hydrography
NHD Water Courses
Coastline
Stream / Perennial
Intermittent / Ephemeral
Canal, Ditch
NHD Water Bodies
Swamp, Marsh
Lake, Pond, Reservoir
Glacier
NHD Area Features
Canal, Ditch
Large Rivers
Rapids
Fish Passage
Culverts
Total Blockage
Total Blockage, Fishway Present
Partial Blockage
Partial Blockage, Fishway Present
Unknown Blockage
Unknown Blockage, Fishway Present
Dams
Total Blockage
Total Blockage, Fishway Present
Partial Blockage
Partial Blockage, Fishway Present
Unknown Blockage
Unknown Blockage, Fishway Present
Other Barriers
Total Blockage
Total Blockage, Fishway Present
Partial Blockage
Partial Blockage, Fishway Present
*Cutthroat (*Oncorhynchus clarkii*)
*Rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)
Subject Property
Kirsop Rd SW
66th Ave SW
Belmore
Prospector Pl SW
Miner Dr SW
Gold Ct SW
Restawhile Ct SW
Vacation Dr SW
Goldcreek Dr SW
67th Ct SW
68th Ct SW
Lazy St SW
Lively St SW
Belmore St SW
Kirsop Village Dr SW
Shalom Dr SW
Jericho Ln SW
Foster Dr SW
Cavalier St SW
Fish Pond Creek Dr SW
Cortez Loop SW
Jody Ct SW
Newport Ct SW
Lido Ct SW
Union Pacific
Belmore St SW
Prosik Ln SW
70th Ave SW
195 ft
194 ft
N
0 300 600ft
City of Olympia, Bureau of Land Management, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT

Appendix F

State Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

Water Typing Database


Forest Practices Application Mapping Tool
DNR Home
FPARS Home
Forest Practices
FP Rules
FP Manual
Data
Active (16)
Legend
Water Courses (FP)
Water Courses (FP)
Type S
Type F
Type N, Np, Ns
U, unknown
X, non-typed per WAC 222-16
DNR Roads
DNR Roads
Paved Road
Unpaved Road/Surface Unknown
DNR Roads (labels)
Base
Township
Range
Section
Subject Property
66th Ave SW
Kirsop Rd SW
0 300 600ft
1:9,028
Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Forest Practices Division

Appendix G

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW)

Priority Habitats and Species (PHS)

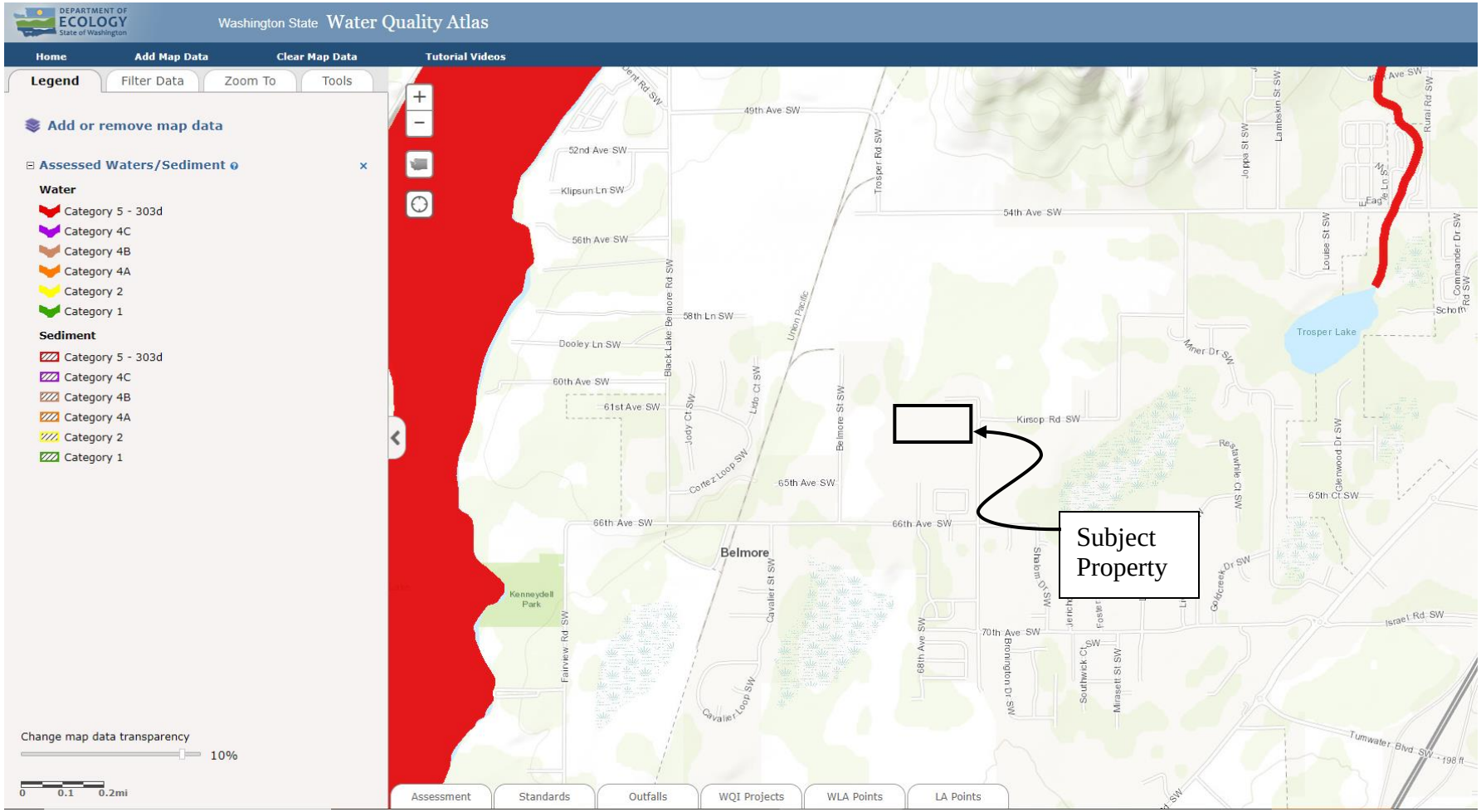
Database


PHS on the Web
Quick Start Guide | User Guide | Feedback
Address, Place, WRIA, Cou
Oregon Spotted Frog (*Rana pretiosa*) breeding area
Freshwater Forested/ Shrub Wetland
Subject Property
Cutthroat (*Oncorhynchus clarkii*) and Rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)
Big Brown Bat (*Eptesicus fuscus*) Townsend's Big-eared Bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*) mapped in township
300ft

Appendix H

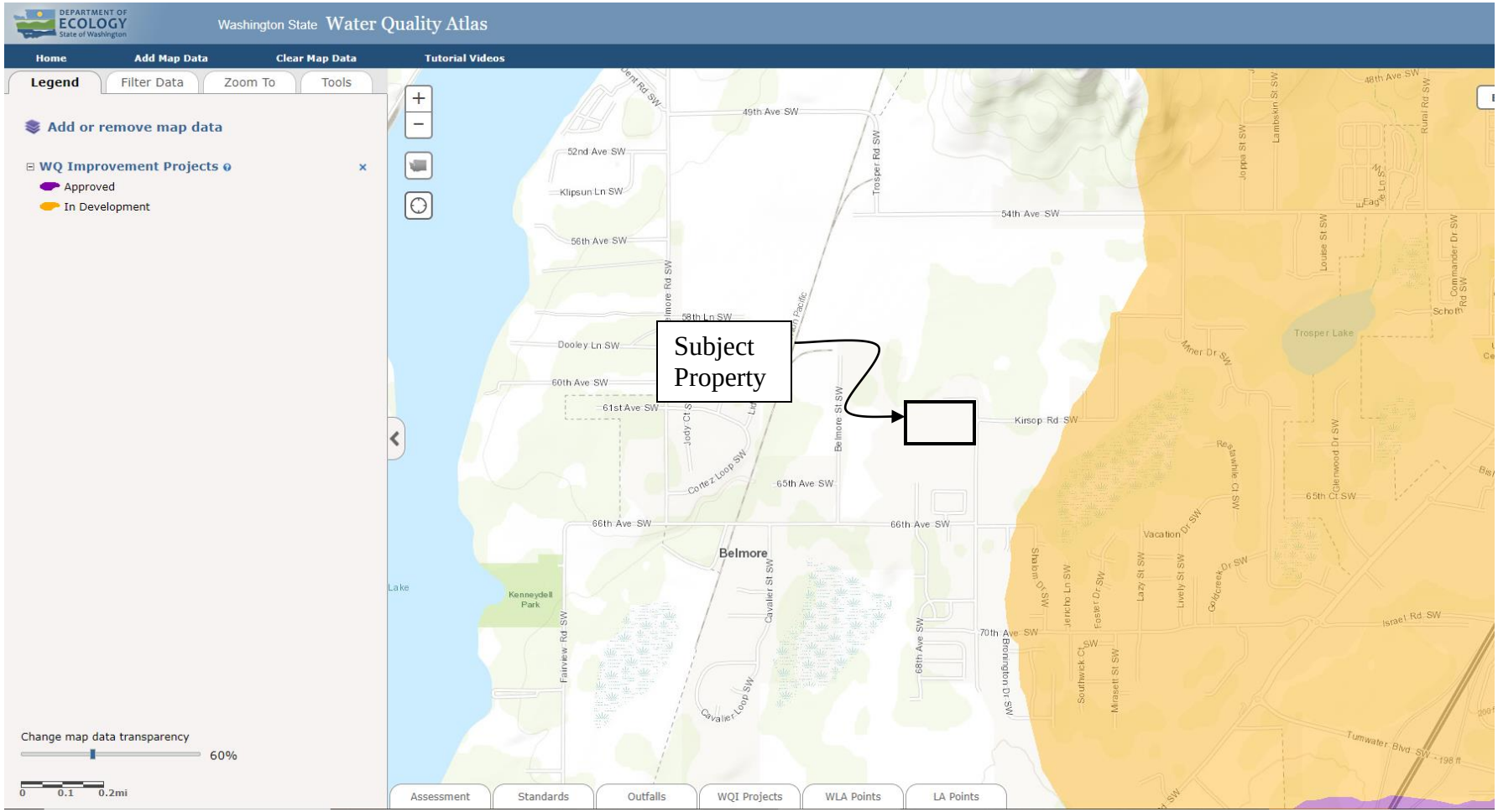
Clean Water Act

303(d) List


DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY State of Washington
Washington State Water Quality Atlas
Home
Add Map Data
Clear Map Data
Tutorial Videos
Legend
Filter Data
Zoom To
Tools
Add or remove map data
Assessed Waters/Sediment
Water
Category 5 - 303d
Category 4C
Category 4B
Category 4A
Category 2
Category 1
Sediment
Category 5 - 303d
Category 4C
Category 4B
Category 4A
Category 2
Category 1
Change map data transparency
10%
0 0.1 0.2mi
49th Ave SW
52nd Ave SW
Klipsun Ln SW
54th Ave SW
56th Ave SW
58th Ln SW
Dooley Ln SW
60th Ave SW
61st Ave SW
65th Ave SW
66th Ave SW
70th Ave SW
Trosper Rd SW
Black Lake Belmore Rd SW
Union Pacific
Jody Ct SW
Lida Ct SW
Belmore St SW
Cortez Loop SW
Cavalier St SW
Cavalier Loop SW
Fairview Rd SW
68th Ave SW
Bromington Dr SW
Southwick Ct SW
Miraset St SW
Kirsop Rd SW
Belmore
Kennedell Park
Trosper Lake
Miner Dr SW
Louise St SW
Commander Dr SW
Rural Rd SW
Lambskin St SW
Joppa St SW
Glenwood Dr SW
65th Ct SW
Israel Rd SW
Tumwater Blvd SW
198 ft
Subject Property
Assessment
Standards
Outfalls
WQI Projects
WLA Points
LA Points

Appendix I

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)


DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY State of Washington
Washington State Water Quality Atlas
Home
Add Map Data
Clear Map Data
Tutorial Videos
Legend
Filter Data
Zoom To
Tools
Add or remove map data
WQ Improvement Projects
Approved
In Development
Change map data transparency
60%
0 0.1 0.2mi
Subject Property
49th Ave SW
52nd Ave SW
Klipsun Ln SW
54th Ave SW
56th Ave SW
58th Ln SW
Dooley Ln SW
60th Ave SW
61st Ave SW
65th Ave SW
66th Ave SW
Belmore
Kirsop Rd SW
Trosper Lake
Cortez Loop SW
Cavalier Loop SW
Kenneydell Park
Fairview Rd SW
68th Ave SW
70th Ave SW
Israel Rd SW
Tumwater Blvd SW
Assessment
Standards
Outfalls
WQI Projects
WLA Points
LA Points

Appendix J

Datasheets

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

Project/Site: Kirsop (Wetand A) City/County: Thurston County Sampling Date: 19 Sept 2019

Applicant/Owner: Jeff Pantier State: WA Sampling Point: TP-1

Investigator(s): Curtis Wambach Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Local relief (concave, convex, none): Slope (%):

Subregion (LRR): Lat: Long: Datum:

Soil Map Unit Name: NWI classification:

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

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

Are Vegetation no, Soil no, or Hydrology no 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:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 20')	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. I			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	= Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 12')			
1. Vine maple (Acer circinatum)	100	Y	FAC
2. Salmonberry (Rubus spectabilis)	20	N	FAC
3.			
4.			
5.			
	120 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 6')			
1. Skunk cabbage (Lysichiton americanus)	60	Y	OBL
2. Lady fern (Athyrium filix-femina)	30	Y	FACW
3. False lily of the valley (Maianthemum dilatatum	15	N	FAC
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
	105 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
	= Total Cover		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 3 (A)

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

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

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species 60	x 1 = 60
FACW species 30	x 2 = 60
FAC species 135	x 3 = 405
FACU species 0	x 4 = 0
UPL species 0	x 5 = 0
Column Totals: 225 (A)	525 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.3

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ☐ Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
- ☒ Dominance Test is >50%
- ☒ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ☐ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ☐ 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.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes ☒ No ☐**

Remarks:

SOIL

Sampling Point: _____

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

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-20	10YR 3/1						Sandy silt	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: 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 Soils[3]:

- ☐ 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.

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)
- ☐ 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)

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): 0

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

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

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: Kirsop (Upland A) City/County: Thurston County Sampling Date: 19 Sept 2019

Applicant/Owner: Jeff Pantier State: WA Sampling Point: TP-2

Investigator(s): Curtis Wambach Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Local relief (concave, convex, none): Slope (%):

Subregion (LRR): Lat: Long: Datum:

Soil Map Unit Name: NWI classification:

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

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

Are Vegetation no, Soil no, or Hydrology no 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:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 20')	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. Bigleaf maple (Acer macrophyllum)	60	Y	FACU
2. Red alder (Alnus rubra)	30	Y	FAC
3. Western redcedar (Thuja plicata)	20	N	FAC
4. English holly (Ilex aquilifolium)	20	N	FACU
	130	= Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 12')			
1. Vine maple (Acer circinatum)	10	Y	FAC
2. Osoberry (Oelmaria cerasiformis)	10	Y	FACU
3.			
4.			
5.			
	20	= Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 6')			
1. Trailing blackberry (Rubus ursinus)	100	Y	FACU
2. Sword fern (Polystichum munitum)	40	Y	FACU
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
	140	= Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
		= Total Cover	

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____

Dominance Test worksheet:

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

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 6 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 33% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species 0	x 1 = 0
FACW species 0	x 2 = 0
FAC species 60	x 3 = 180
FACU species 230	x 4 = 920
UPL species	x 5 =
Column Totals: 290 (A)	1100 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.8

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ☐ Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
- ☐ Dominance Test is >50%
- ☐ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ☐ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ☐ 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.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ☐ **No** ☒

Remarks:

SOIL

Sampling Point: _____

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

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-6	10YR 3/2						Sandy silt	
6-20	10YR 3/3						Sandy silt	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: 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 Soils[3]:

- ☐ 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.

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)
- ☐ 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)

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): _____

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: none

Remarks:

Appendix K

Wetland Rating Forms

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID #): Wetland A Date of site visit: 19-Sep-19

Rated by Curtis Wambach Trained by Ecology? ☑ Yes ☐ No Date of training Continual

HGM Class used for rating Depressional & Flats Wetland has multiple HGM classes? ☐ Yes ☐ No

NOTE: Form is not complete with out the figures requested (*figures can be combined*).
Source of base aerial photo/map Google Earth

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
X **Category III** - Total score = 16 - 19
_____ **Category IV** - Total score = 9 - 15

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
	List appropriate rating (H, M, L)			
Site Potential	M	M	H	
Landscape Potential	M	M	L	
Value	L	M	H	**Total**
Score Based on Ratings	5	6	7	**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	
Wetland of High Conservation Value	
Bog	

Mature Forest	
Old Growth Forest	
Coastal Lagoon	
Interdunal	
None of the above	**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	Figure 5
Hydroperiods	D 1.4, H 1.2	Figure 5
Location of outlet (*can be added to map of hydroperiods*)	D 1.1, D 4.1	Figure 5
Boundary of area within 150 ft of the wetland (*can be added to another figure*)	D 2.2, D 5.2	Figure 6
Map of the contributing basin	D 4.3, D 5.3	Figure 7
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	Figure 8
Screen capture of map of 303(d) listed waters in basin (from Ecology website)	D 3.1, D 3.2	Appendix H
Screen capture of list of TMDLs for WRIA in which unit is found (from web)	D 3.3	Appendix I

Riverine Wetlands

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

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

Slope Wetlands

Map of:	To answer questions:	Figure #
Cowardin plant classes	H 1.1, H 1.4	

Hydroperiods	H 1.2	
Plant cover of **dense** trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants	S 1.3	
Plant cover of **dense, rigid** trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants (*can be added to another figure*)	S 4.1	
Boundary of area within 150 ft of the wetland (*can be added to another figure*)	S 2.1, S 5.1	
1 km Polygon: Area that extends 1 km from entire wetland edge - including polygons for accessible habitat and undisturbed habitat	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 Wetland in Western Washington

For questions 1 -7, the criteria described must apply to the entire unit being rated.
If 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.

☑ 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*

☐ 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.*

NOTES and FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

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 > ½ 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 > ½ total area of wetland points = 4 Area seasonally ponded is > ¼ total area of wetland points = 2 Area seasonally ponded is < ¼ 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	1
D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland? Yes = 1 No = 0	1
D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3? Source Yes = 1 No = 0	0
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?	0

	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*

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	0
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	
Marks of ponding between 2 ft to < 3 ft from surface or bottom of outlet	points = 5	3
☐ 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	**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 function of the site?		
D 5.1. Does the wetland unit 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	1
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		
• Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-gradient of unit.	points = 2	1

☐ ● 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	**1**

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

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	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	3
☑ Seasonally flooded or inundated	3 types present: points = 2	
☐ Occasionally flooded or inundated	2 types present: points = 1	
☐ Saturated only	1 types 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 ft^2.

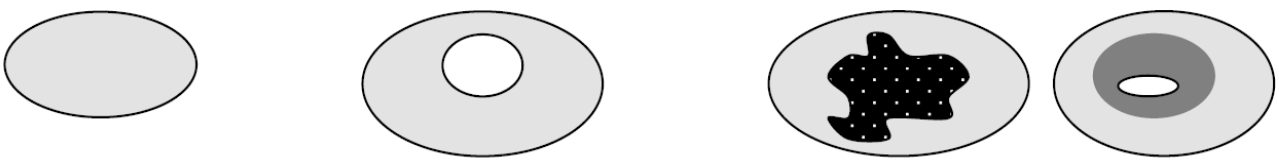
Different patches of the same species can be combined to meet the size threshold and you do not have to name the species. ***Do not include Eurasian milfoil, reed canarygrass, purple loosestrife, Canadian thistle***

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

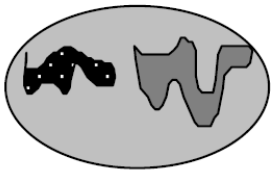
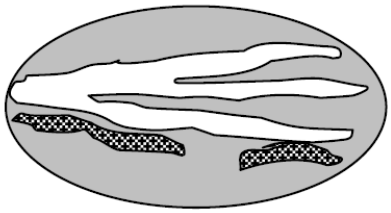
2

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.*



3

None = 0 points	**Low** = 1 point		**Moderate** = 2 points	
All three diagrams in this row are **HIGH** = 3 points				

H 1.5. Special habitat features: Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. *The number of checks is the number of points.* ☑ Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long) ☑ Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland ☑ Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) **and/or** overhanging plants extends at least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least 33 ft (10 m) ☑ Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning (> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (*cut shrubs or trees that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed*) ☑ At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas that are permanently or seasonally inundated (*structures for egg-laying by* ☐ Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (*see H 1.1 for list of strata*)	5
Total for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above	**17**

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 function of the site?	
H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include *only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit*). *Calculate:* 1 % undisturbed habitat + (0 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 1% 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	0
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland. *Calculate:* 11 % undisturbed habitat + (31 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 26.5% 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	1
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 1km Polygon is high intensity points = 0	-2
Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above	**-1**

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		2
Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) with in 100m	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*

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.

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland Type *Check off any criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met.*	**Category**
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**	
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 *Spartina* , 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 un-mowed 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**	
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 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 to SC 2.4** ☐ No = **Not 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 WHCV**	
SC 3.0. Bogs Does the wetland (or any part of the unit) meet both the criteria for soils and vegetation in bogs? *Use the key below.* ***If you answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions*** . SC 3.1. Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soil horizons, either peats or mucks, that 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**	

SC 4.0. Forested Wetlands

Does the wetland have at least 1 contiguous acre of forest that meets one of these criteria for the WA Department of Fish and Wildlife's forests as priority habitats? ***If you answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.***

☐ **Old-growth forests** (west of Cascade crest): Stands of at least two tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) that are at least 200 years of age OR have a diameter at breast height (dbh) of 32 in (81 cm) or more.

☐ **Mature forests** (west of the Cascade Crest): Stands where the largest trees are 80-200 years old OR the species that make up the canopy have an average diameter (dbh) exceeding 21 in (53 cm).

☐ Yes = **Category I** ☐No = **Not a forested wetland for this section**

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 (*needs to be measured near the bottom*)

☐ 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 un-mowed grassland.

☐ The wetland is larger than $^{1}/_{10}$ ac (4350 ft^2)

☐ Yes = **Category I** ☐ No = **Category II**

SC 6.0. Interdunal Wetlands

Is the wetland west of the 1889 line (also called the Western Boundary of Upland Ownership or WBUO)? ***If you answer yes you will still need to rate the wetland based on its habitat functions.***

In practical terms that means the following geographic areas:

☐ Long Beach Peninsula: Lands west of SR 103

☐ 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**

Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics If you answered No for all types, enter “Not Applicable” on Summary Form	

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID #): Wetland B Date of site visit: 19-Sep-19

Rated by Curtis Wambach Trained by Ecology? ☑ Yes ☐ No Date of training Continual

HGM Class used for rating Depressional & Flats Wetland has multiple HGM classes? ☐ Yes ☐ No

NOTE: Form is not complete with out the figures requested (*figures can be combined*).
Source of base aerial photo/map Google Earth

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
X **Category IV** - Total score = 9 - 15

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
	List appropriate rating (H, M, L)			
Site Potential	M	L	L	
Landscape Potential	M	M	L	
Value	L	M	M	**Total**
Score Based on Ratings	5	5	4	**14**

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	
Wetland of High Conservation Value	
Bog	

Mature Forest	
Old Growth Forest	
Coastal Lagoon	
Interdunal	
None of the above	**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	Figure 5
Hydroperiods	D 1.4, H 1.2	Figure 5
Location of outlet (*can be added to map of hydroperiods*)	D 1.1, D 4.1	Figure 5
Boundary of area within 150 ft of the wetland (*can be added to another figure*)	D 2.2, D 5.2	Figure 6
Map of the contributing basin	D 4.3, D 5.3	Figure 7
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	Figure 8
Screen capture of map of 303(d) listed waters in basin (from Ecology website)	D 3.1, D 3.2	Appendix H
Screen capture of list of TMDLs for WRIA in which unit is found (from web)	D 3.3	Appendix I

Riverine Wetlands

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

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

Slope Wetlands

Map of:	To answer questions:	Figure #
Cowardin plant classes	H 1.1, H 1.4	

Hydroperiods	H 1.2	
Plant cover of **dense** trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants	S 1.3	
Plant cover of **dense, rigid** trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants (*can be added to another figure*)	S 4.1	
Boundary of area within 150 ft of the wetland (*can be added to another figure*)	S 2.1, S 5.1	
1 km Polygon: Area that extends 1 km from entire wetland edge - including polygons for accessible habitat and undisturbed habitat	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 Wetland in Western Washington

For questions 1 -7, the criteria described must apply to the entire unit being rated.
If 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.

☑ 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*

☐ 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.*

NOTES and FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

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 > ½ 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 > ½ total area of wetland points = 4 Area seasonally ponded is > ¼ total area of wetland points = 2 Area seasonally ponded is < ¼ total area of wetland points = 0		4
Total for D 1	Add the points in the boxes above	**11**

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	1
D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3? Source	Yes = 1 No = 0	0
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?		0

	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*

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	0
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	
Marks of ponding between 2 ft to < 3 ft from surface or bottom of outlet	points = 5	3
☐ 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	
The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit	points = 3	0
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	**3**

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 function of the site?		
D 5.1. Does the wetland unit 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	1
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		
• Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-gradient of unit.	points = 2	1

☐ ● 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	**1**

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

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	0
☐ 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	0
☑ Seasonally flooded or inundated	3 types present: points = 2	
☐ Occasionally flooded or inundated	2 types present: points = 1	
☐ Saturated only	1 types 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

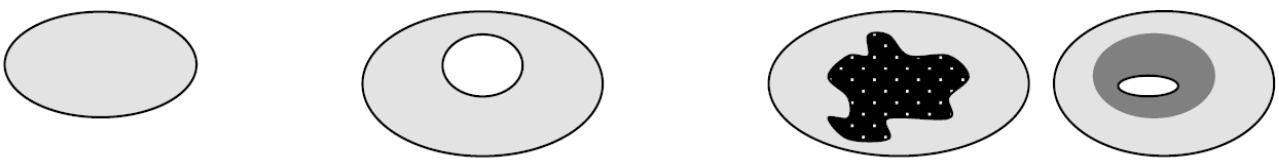
Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft^2.
Different patches of the same species can be combined to meet the size threshold and you do not have to name the species. ***Do not include Eurasian milfoil, reed canarygrass, purple loosestrife, Canadian thistle***

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

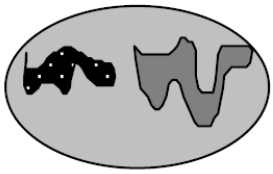
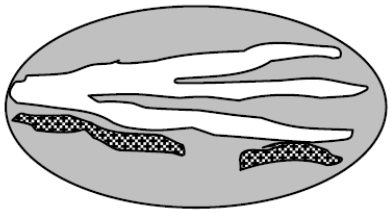
1

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. *If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high.*



0

None = 0 points	**Low** = 1 point		**Moderate** = 2 points	
All three diagrams in this row are **HIGH** = 3 points				

H 1.5. Special habitat features: Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. *The number of checks is the number of points.* ☑ Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long) ☑ Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland ☐ Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) **and/or** overhanging plants extends at least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least 33 ft (10 m) ☐ Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning (> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (*cut shrubs or trees that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed*) ☑ At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas that are permanently or seasonally inundated (*structures for egg-laying by* ☐ 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	**4**

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 function of the site?	
H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include *only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit*). *Calculate:* 1 % undisturbed habitat + (0 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 1% 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	0
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland. *Calculate:* 11 % undisturbed habitat + (31 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 26.5% 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	1
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 1km Polygon is high intensity points = 0	-2
Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above	**-1**

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		1
Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) with in 100m	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*

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.

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland Type *Check off any criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met.*	**Category**
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**	
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 *Spartina* , 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 un-mowed 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**	
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 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 to SC 2.4** ☐ No = **Not 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 WHCV**	
SC 3.0. Bogs Does the wetland (or any part of the unit) meet both the criteria for soils and vegetation in bogs? *Use the key below.* ***If you answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions*** . SC 3.1. Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soil horizons, either peats or mucks, that 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**	

SC 4.0. Forested Wetlands

Does the wetland have at least 1 contiguous acre of forest that meets one of these criteria for the WA Department of Fish and Wildlife's forests as priority habitats? ***If you answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.***

☐ **Old-growth forests** (west of Cascade crest): Stands of at least two tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) that are at least 200 years of age OR have a diameter at breast height (dbh) of 32 in (81 cm) or more.

☐ **Mature forests** (west of the Cascade Crest): Stands where the largest trees are 80-200 years old OR the species that make up the canopy have an average diameter (dbh) exceeding 21 in (53 cm).

☐ Yes = **Category I** ☐No = **Not a forested wetland for this section**

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 (*needs to be measured near the bottom*)

☐ 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 un-mowed grassland.

☐ The wetland is larger than $^{1}/_{10}$ ac (4350 ft^2)

☐ Yes = **Category I** ☐ No = **Category II**

SC 6.0. Interdunal Wetlands

Is the wetland west of the 1889 line (also called the Western Boundary of Upland Ownership or WBUO)? ***If you answer yes you will still need to rate the wetland based on its habitat functions.***

In practical terms that means the following geographic areas:

☐ Long Beach Peninsula: Lands west of SR 103

☐ 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**

Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics If you answered No for all types, enter “Not Applicable” on Summary Form	