

Attachment G

Irish Single-Family Residence Wetland Delineation and RUE Analysis Report Olympia, WA

Prepared for Trevor Irish

June 15, 2023



Executive Summary

Site Name: Irish Single-family RUE

Site Location: 7125 LIBBY RD NE, Olympia, WA 98506

Parcel Number: 12913140200

Acreage: 4.56 acres

Partial Legal description: Section 13 Township 19 Range 2W SE-SE-NE LESS S 315F LESS N 30F LESS CO RD

Project Staff: Alex Callender, M.S., PWS

Field Survey Conducted: December 16 and December 18, 2022

Project Description: Project to allow a partial restoration of an unpermitted area of vegetation removal and grading within a wetland buffer

An RUE to utilize the remaining area to build a 3,000 sq ft single family residence, a 900 sq ft garage, a drinking water well, an onsite septic with a septic drainfield (2,620 sq ft), and 2,955 sq ft driveway for ingress and egress for a total of 9,715 sq ft of new development.

Findings: Three wetlands were found on and offsite. Wetland A is less than 1,000 square feet and will not carry a regulatory buffer.

Wetland B was rated as Category III wetland with a habitat score of eight (MHH).

Wetland C is a Category III wetland with a habitat score of eight (MHH).

Wetlands with a habitat score of eight (MHH) typically carry a 280-ft buffer. These buffers can be reduced to 210-feet; however, further reductions will be necessary, and a Reasonable Use Exception will be required for relief from the standards in Thurston County Code. An analysis is provided to show that the project will meet the reasonable use criteria found in code.

An Un-named stream was found to be less than 5 feet wide and fish bearing and will carry a 150-foot buffer.

Mitigation: A mitigation plan to maintain no net loss of wetland functions and values has been created for unavoidable impacts that will occur in order to develop the property. This is outlined in the "No-Net Loss Mitigation Report for the Irish Single-Family Residence" by Land Services Northwest.

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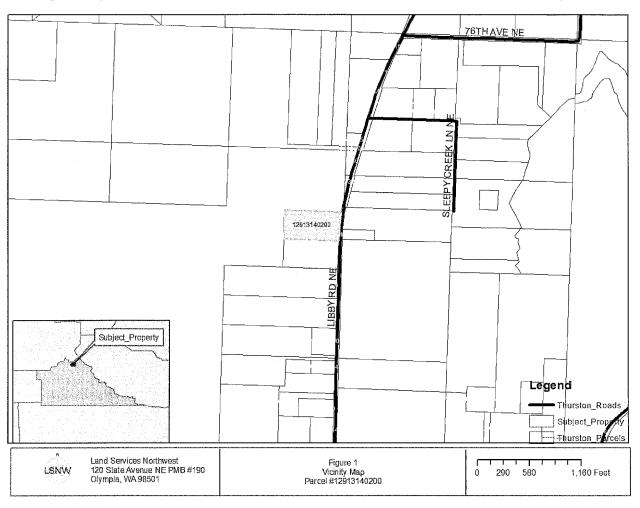
1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report is the result of a critical areas study of the 4.56 - acre Parcel #12913140200 at 7125 LIBBY RD NE, Olympia, WA 98506 with the legal description of Section 13 Township 19 Range 2W SE-SE-NE LESS S 315F LESS N 30F LESS CO RD in Thurston County, Washington (**Figure 1**)

The purpose of this report is to 1) identify and describe the wetlands or other critical areas on-site and within 315 ft off-site of the property 2) identify impacts to wetlands or critical areas and their buffers, and 3) apply mitigation and conservation measures to off-set any critical areas or buffer impacts.

This report was prepared to satisfy the critical areas review process required by the Thurston County Development Regulations Title 24 Critical Areas and specifically the reasonable use exception process found in TCC 24.45.

Thurston County and possibly other agencies that may evaluate impacts to critical areas from the proposed project will be able to utilize information in this report.

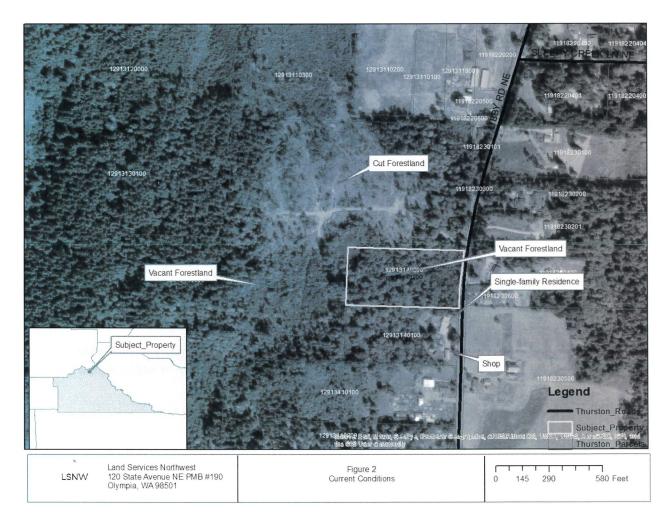


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<sup>-</sup>igure 1-Vicinity Map
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2.0 GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND LAND USE

2.1 Historical and Current Land Use

Historically, this property has been vacant forestland with an existing forest practices road on the eastern portion that allows access to the larger parcel to the south. The properties to the north have just been cut under a forest practices regime. The parcel to the south has a single-family residence with an outbuilding driveway and other common appurtenances (Figure 2).



igure 2 - Current Conditions

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Existing Information Review

Background information on possible wetlands was reviewed prior to field investigations and included the following:

National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) Map, USFWS Shapefile Data (Appendix B)

Thurston County Area Soil Survey, Soil Conservation Service (U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1973) National Resource Conservation Service Shapefiles (NRCS Soils Data Mart, 2006) (**Appendix C**)

Thurston County Geodata Wetland Inventory (Appendix D) USGS 7.5

Minute Quadrangle Topographic Maps (Appendix E) WDNR Forest

Practices Application Map (Appendix F)

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Priority Habitats and Species and Salmonscape Databases (Appendix G)

NOAA NOW Precipitation Data (Appendix H)

Washington Department of Natural Resources Natural Heritage Database United

States Hydric Soils List (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1991) Thurston County

Code Chapter 24

3.2 Analysis of Existing Information

The following existing information was reviewed to gain a better understanding of on-site conditions and its position in the landscape. In general, the scope of the desktop reconnaissance is limited to 315 feet.

National Wetland Inventory (NWI) Map

The National Wetland Inventory (NWI) map (**Appendix B**), developed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), shows a PSSC Palustrine Scrub Shrub Seasonally Flooded wetland to the west. It does not show any other wetlands in the vicinity of wetlands found on and offsite during the site visit.

NRCS Soils Map

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has mapped the site (Appendix C) as containing:

- Bellingham silty clay loam (Hydric)
- Kapowsin silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Bellingham Series

The Bellingham soils are lower on the slope and associated with the wetland areas and match what was found onsite. The Kapowsin seems to meet the same extent that was found onsite and is mostly in the upland areas.

Thurston County Geodata Wetland and Stream Inventory

The Thurston County Geodata website has a mapping tool that depicts various critical areas such as streams and wetlands. This map shows Palustrine forested, and shrub scrub wetland on and offsite to the west and north of the parcel in the general vicinity of Wetland B. (Appendix D).

USGS 7.5 Minute Topo Map

The USGS has topographical maps that depict natural and artificial features on the landscape including wetlands. This map shows a wetland far offsite to the west (**Appendix E**).

WDNR Forest Practices Application Map

WADNR maintains a GIS of stream and waterbody types classified in accordance with WAC 222-16-32 Forest Practices This database shows a wetland on the parcel to the west. **(Appendix F)**

WDFW Priority Habitats and Species Inventory and Salmonscape

The Department of Fish and Wildlife maintains an inventory of priority habitats and species information This database does not show records of any federal or state listed endangered species. It does show polygons for the Big brown bat (*Eptesicus fuscus*) (Little brown bat (*Myotis lucifugus*), and Yuma myotis (Myotis yumanensis). These bats are probably centered in Woodard Bay and may visit the site to feed on macroinvertebrates and may be offsite, but there are no snags with hollows in the vicinity of the subject property, so it is not likely that there is habitat here specifically. Salmonscape does not show any salmonid usage or a usable hydrologic connection to the wetland on the site (**Appendix G**)

NOAA NOW Precipitation Data

NOAA maintains a database that graphs the current precipitation against the wettest, driest, and normal accumulations of record. This data shows that we have been just slightly above normal (**Appendix H**).

3.3 Field Investigation

Determination Guidelines

Land Services Northwest based its wetland identification and delineation upon the 1987 Army Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual (Environmental Laboratory, 1987) and the regional specificity found in Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region (Version 2.0) (USACE, 2010). Generally, as outlined in the manuals, wetlands are distinguished from other landforms by three criteria: 1) hydrophytic vegetation, 2) hydric soils, and 3) wetland hydrology.

General Field Guidelines

Plant species were identified according to the taxonomy in *Flora of the Pacific Northwest* (Hitchcock and Cronquist, 1973), and the wetland status of plant species was assigned according to: *The National Wetland Plant List: 2016* (Lichvar, 2016). Wetland classes were determined by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's system of wetland classification (FGDC, 2013). The wetland determination was based mainly on soils, vegetation, and hydrology characteristics indicative of wetland conditions.

The Corps Manual and Supplement describes soil, vegetation, and hydrological indicators of wetlands. A hydric soil is a soil that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper par (National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils, 1994). Anaerobic conditions cause redoximorphic features to develop, which can be evidenced through the observation of mottling or gleying in the soil. Soils are hydric if they match the indicators in the supplement or meet the technical definition.

A soils evaluation was performed to determine if the area contained hydric soils. Additional test plots were sampled to gage possible wetland indicators and characteristics. Soils are normally excavated to 18 inches or more below the surface within a test pit to evaluate soil characteristics and hydrological conditions in both wetland and upland areas. Soil chroma (color) is evaluated using the *Munsell Color Chart* (Munsell Color, 1988).

Wetland Delineation Report

The COE describe a wetland rating system for plants. Each plant species is assigned a probability of occurrence within wetlands, which is referred to as its wetland status. The wetland plant indicator system is as follows:

Indicator Status	Abrv.	Definitions - Short Version (<u>ERDC/CRREL TN-12-1</u>)
Obligate	OBL	Almost always occur in wetlands.
Facultative Wetland	FACW	Usually occur in wetlands but may occur in non-wetlands.
Facultative	FAC	Occur in wetlands and nonwetlands.
Facultative Upland	FACU	Usually occur in non-wetlands but may occur in wetlands.
Upland	UPL	Almost never occur in wetlands.
		(USACE, 2016)

Tał	ble	1	Ind	licator	Status	Ratings
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In general, under the Federal methodology, more than 50 percent of the predominant plant species within a test plot must be rated FAC or wetter (i.e., FACW, OBL) to satisfy the wetland criteria for hydrophytic vegetation. Dominant species are those when ranked comprise 50% of the total or those that have a percent cover greater or equal to 20 percent within the test plot. Only dominant plant species were considered in the data analysis.

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 drainage patterns, drift lines, sediment deposition, watermarks, historic records, visual observation of saturated soils, and visual observation of inundation

3.4 Wetland Study

A wetland delineation was performed on December 18, 2022, to identify wetlands present on the subject property. Observations were made of the general plant communities, wildlife habitats, and the locations of potential streams and wetland areas. Present and past land-use practices were also noted, as were significant geological and hydrological features.

Once likely wetland areas were located, the Routine Onsite Determination Method was used to identify the presence of wetland parameters and to delineate the outer edge of the wetlands using the procedures outlined in the *Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual* (Environmental Laboratory, 1987). The Routine Onsite Determination Method was used in areas that maintained normal circumstances, were not significantly disturbed, and were not potential problem areas. A formal wetland delineation was performed on December 18, 2022, to flag and document on-site wetlands and to identify and map off-site wetlands within 315 feet of the subject property as we are legally able.

Test pits were dug on December 16 and 18, 2022 (**Figure 3**) to develop a better understanding of soil profiles and hydrology onsite. Soils were excavated to 18 inches or more below the surface within a test pit to evaluate soil characteristics and hydrological conditions throughout the site. Soil chroma (color) is evaluated using the *Munsell Color Chart* (Munsell Color, 1988). These results were entered in wetland data sheets (Appendix I).

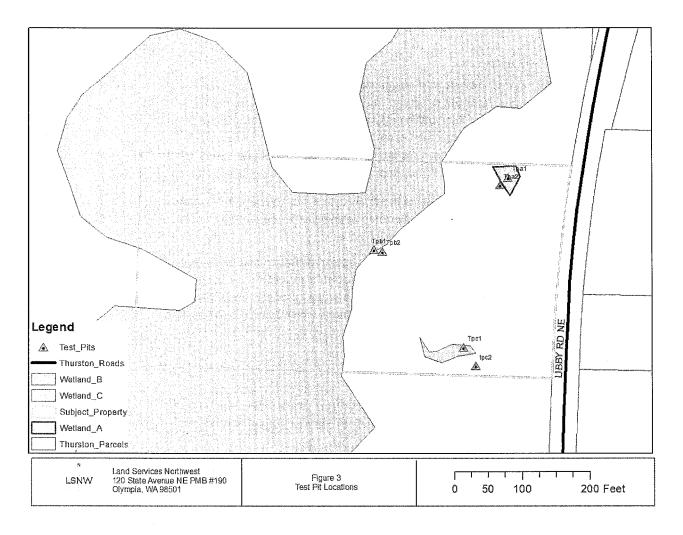


Figure 3 – Test Pit Locations

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Existing Conditions

The subject property is flat in the east with a slight slope to the west toward a swale which is Wetland B which transects the lot and in north to south direction. The property was inadvertently cleared in the center for a recreation area for the applicant. The applicant did not realize that he was in a critical area buffer, and he is working to rectify the situation through this permit process. This cleared area seems to be stable and the area is not saturated, and it does not appear that any direct impacts to the wetland occurs just off of the cleared area. Since it is a tight clay loam, the area does not seem to be discharging any turbid water to the Wetland B.

An inspection of the vegetation at the edge of the cleared area near Wetland B's wetland edge had dull Oregon grape, Salal, Douglas fir, trailing blackberry and other upland species dominating, so it appears that the wetland area was not disturbed directly, and the buffer will recover.

The rest of the property is undisturbed forest with a couple of trails that lead to the adjacent parcels. There is a spall road leftover from earlier forest practices at the eastern front center portion of the lot for ingress and egress. The property to the north is draining via a wetland to the subject property and it is thought that the forest practices has led to an increase in runoff as the forest canopy which attenuates the runoff and allows water to percolate into the soil is now gone.

4.2 Wetland Attributes

Wetland A

Wetland A is a small 962 sq ft depressional wetland that does not discharge to anywhere. It is relatively disturbed as there is an old forest practices road to the west of it. relatively large slope HGM wetland with Palustrine Forested Seasonally Flooded Cowardin Classification.

Vegetation

Red Alder (Alnus rubra; FAC), Sitka willow (Salix sitchensis; FAC) Pacific ninebark (Physocarpus capitatus; FACW), Slough sedge (Carex obnupta; OBL), in the emergent area and Oregon ash (Fraxinus latifolia; FACW), Red alder (Alnus rubra; FAC), dominate the forested areas and Salmonberry (Rubus spectabilis; FAC) dominates the shrubs.

Soils

Soils in Wetland A are a silt loam,10YR 3/2 in the upper layer with a 10YR 3/6 oxidized rhizosphere and a 10YR 5/2 and a 10YR 5/8 redoximorphic layer underneath that.

Hydrology

It was wet during both surveys. Water was found within 4 inches in the wetland, and it was the early wet season.

Wetland B

Wetland B is the largest wetland of the three found on and offsite. It is a Category III slope HGM wetland that flows to the south.

Vegetation

Vegetation in wetland B is dominated with red alder (Alnus rubra; FAC), Cascara (Rhamnus purshiana; FAC), Pacific ninebark (Physocarpus capitatus; FACW) and Slough sedge; Carex obnupta; OBL)

Soils

Soils were a 10YR 2-3/1 clay loam underlain with a 10YR 5/2 and 5/2 with 5/6 redoximorphic features

Hydrology

Hydrology was found at the surface or within 4 inches on the east side of the swale that comprises Wetland B.

Land Services Northwest

Wetland C

Wetland C is a small depression that is associated with bulldozer road scrape. It flows to the Wetland B during periods of high precipitation, however, there it is not continuous flow with the wetland and the water typically flows to the ground.

Vegetation

Vegetation is comprised mostly of red alder (Alnus rubra; FAC), Pacific ninebark (Physocarpa capitatus; FACW), Slough sedge (Carex obnupta; OBL).

Soils

Soils are typical of the other wetlands with a 10 YR 2-3/1 underlain with a 10YR 5/2 and transitioning to a 10YR 5/2 with a 10YR 5/6 redoximorphic features.

Hydrology

Hydrology was found within 4 inches of the surface and is largely the result of precipitation and surface flows. The water flows downhill until it percolates back to the groundwater just outside of the depression.

5.0 WETLAND FUNCTIONAL VALUES

5.1 Wetland Functional Analysis Methodology

Wetlands, in general, provide many valuable ecological and social functions, including 1) stormwater storage, 2) groundwater recharge, 3) erosion control, 4) water quality improvement, 5) natural biological support, 6) overall habitat functions, 7) specific habitat functions, and 8) cultural and socioeconomic value.

Several procedures have been developed for assessing the importance and magnitude of functions and include the Washington Functional Assessment Method (WAFAM) Wetland Evaluation Technique, the Hydrogeomorphic Assessment Method the Habitat Evaluation Procedure (HEP), and numerous regional and/or local procedures. However, none of these methods were consistent with the needs of this project.

Wetland functions were also semi-quantitatively assessed using information gathered while performing the ECY Wetland Rating System for Western Washington (Hruby, 2014). The scores from the analysis of the wetland are found in Appendix H. This method is a comprehensive approach requiring substantial data input and assessment of onsite and landscape functions. The descriptions of wetland functions and the factors and parameters considered by that method are very helpful in interpreting the functioning of the subject wetlands and buffer areas. In fact, the Credit Debit method has been developed using the parameters developed in the Wetland Rating. The methodology is scientifically based, in that its application requires a prior understanding of how wetlands function. Advanced experience, training and scientific objectivity of a wetland scientist applying the method is essential for an accurate assessment. Alex Callender has attended and received credit for the training in this method.

5.2 Wetland Functions

Wetland B

Wetland B is a Category III slope HGM wetland in a shallow swale. It is approximately 12 acres according to the Thurston County Wetland Layer which approximates the extent of the feature.

Water Quality

Wetland B is a seasonally flooded slope with a slight 1-2 % slope. It is primarily mineral soils. The wetland has ungrazed dense vegetation for > $\frac{1}{2}$ of its area.

10% of the buffer within 150 ft is in pollution generating activities. There are no other pollution generating activities nearby.

The wetland does not discharge to the wetland or stream on the 303d list, it discharges to Henderson Inlet, so which is in the basin and under a TMDL, so it rates high for this function.

Hydrologic

Wetland B has very little of its area in dense vegetation. More than 25% of the basin is in land use that generates excess runoff.

The wetland does not have appear to flood so it does not have any damage to redds, and it has a short stream course, so it does not have any flooding down stream and it is not noted in any plans as important for this function.

Habitat

Wetland B is relatively large and has forest and forested with three layers Cowardin classes. It has two hydrologic regimes seasonally flooded and seasonally saturated. The wetland has a moderate amount of diversity and interspersion of habitats, so it rates moderate for this function.

The wetland has a high amount of accessible habitat, the land use in the 1 KM polygon rates high because of low amount of high intensity land use and high amount of low to moderate land use. Less than 50% of the land use in 1kM is High intensity.

Wetland B has snags and logs, and a ditched stream in the wetland unit so it rates high for this function.

Wetland C

Wetland C is a Category III depressional forested wetland that is in close proximity to wetland B and carries many of the same functions due to position in the landscape.

Water Quality

Wetland C is a seasonally flooded depressional wetland. It is primarily mineral soils. The wetland has ungrazed dense vegetation for $> \frac{1}{2}$ of its area.

10% of the buffer within 150 ft is in pollution generating activities like clearing and road. There are no other pollution generating activities nearby.

The wetland does not discharge to the wetland or stream on the 303d list, it discharges to Henderson Inlet, so which is in the basin and under a TMDL, so it rates high for this function.

Hydrologic

Wetland C has an intermittently flowing outlet. More than 25% of the basin is in land use that generates excess runoff due to clearcutting in the area.

The wetland does not have appear to flood so it does not have any damage to redds, and it has a short stream course, so it does not have any flooding downstream and it is not noted in any plans as important for this function.

Habitat

Wetland C is relatively large and has forest and forested with three layers Cowardin classes. It has two hydrologic regimes seasonally flooded and seasonally saturated. The wetland has a moderate amount of diversity and interspersion of habitats, so it rates moderate for this function.

The wetland has a high amount of accessible habitat, the land use in the 1 KM polygon rates high because of low amount of high intensity land use and high amount of low to moderate land use. Less than 50% of the land use in 1kM is High intensity.

Wetland B has snags and logs and there are riparian and instream functions within 330 feet of this wetland, so it rates high for this function.

6.0 REGULATORY CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 Thurston County Regulations

24.30.045 - Wetland buffers—Standard width.

Table 24.30-1 identifies the standard buffer widths. Buffer widths are specified for both water quality and habitat protection. The widest of the applicable buffers under habitat and water quality applies.

Table 24.30-1. Standard Wetland Buffer Widths

The Larger of the E BUFFER TO PRO HABITAT		or Habit	at and W	ater Qua	lity App.						
Rating for habitat from the wetland rating form under the Washington State Wetland Rating System for Western Washington, 2014.	3 L,L, L	3* L,L, L	4 M,L, L	5 M,M, L	5 H,L, L	6 M,M, M	6 H,M, L	7 H,M, M	7 H,H, L	8 H,H , M	9 H,H, H
Buffer width for habitat for all wetlands except estuarine wetlands and coastal lagoons	100'	120'	140'	160'	180'	200'	220'	240'	260'	280'	300'

Wetland Delineation Report

Buffer width	100'	100' `	105'	120'	135'	150'	165'	180'	195'	210'	225'
with mitigation											
under24.30.050 T											
CC											

Wetland B

Wetland B is rated a Category III wetland with an overall score of 16 and a habitat score of eight (MHH). According to the table, the wetland would carry a 280-foot standard buffer which could be reduced to 210 using the land use intensity reducing measures found in Table 24.3-2.

Wetland C

Wetland C is rated a Category III wetland with an overall score of 19 and a habitat score of eight (MHH).

According to the table, the wetland would carry a 280-foot standard buffer which could be reduced to 210 using the land use intensity reducing measures found in Table 24.3-2.

Reduction Measures

Thurston County Code has relief from the standard buffer if the applicant uses the mitigating measures found in Table 24.30-2. and it meets the qualifications found in TCC 24.30.050 - Wetland buffers— Reduced width which states:

Reduced Impacts. If a wetland or buffer mitigation plan is submitted that meets the criteria in Table 24.30-2, the approval authority may reduce the standard buffer width required by Habitat Scores, not including estuarine or coastal lagoons, by twenty-five percent, or to the extent that it equals the buffer width required in Table 24.30-1 to maintain water quality, whichever produces the wider buffer, if

1. The approval authority determines that the proposed reduction in buffer width, coupled with the proposed mitigation plan, would result in better protection of the wetland or better wetland or buffer.

functions than the standard buffer without such enhancement. The approval authority shall make this determination based on the applicant's proposed mitigation plan and a comparative analysis of all wetland and buffer functions under existing and enhanced conditions (e.g., filtration of sediments, excess nutrients, and pollutants; flood storage; erosion control; moderation of stormwater impacts; and shading for water temperature moderation) prepared by the applicant's qualified wetland scientist.

Factors to be considered include, but are not limited to, meeting the criteria of Table 24.30-2, the surface roughness of the buffer (e.g., the presence of fallen trees and other material that slow the flow of water and increase the buffer's ability to retain

sediment and infiltrate stormwater); the composition and density of vegetation; the wetland's position in the landscape; slope; and soils. The approval authority may consult with Ecology or others with expertise as necessary to evaluate the applicant's proposal.

2. The degradation of the wetland and buffer was not caused while the property was in the applicant's ownership or within the previous seven years, whichever is greater. This does not apply to damage from lawful land uses prior to the effective date of the ordinance codified in this title; and

3. The applicant submits maintenance and monitoring plan and performance surety consistent with Chapter 24.70

Table 24.30-2. Required Measures to Mitigate Impacts to Wetlands

Measures are required, where applicable to a specific proposal. EXPAND

Disturbance	Required Measures to Minimize Impacts
Lights	• Direct lights away from wetland and buffers.
Noise	• Locate activity that generates noise away from wetland.
	• If warranted, enhance existing buffer with native vegetation plantings adjacent to noise source.
	• For activities that generate relatively continuous, potentially disruptive noise, such as certain heavy industry or mining, establish an additional 10 feet heavily vegetated buffer strip immediately adjacent to the outer wetland buffer.
Toxic runoff	• Treat and contain any toxic runoff.
	• Route all new, untreated runoff away from wetland while ensuring wetland is not dewatered.
	• Establish covenants limiting use of pesticides within 150 feet of wetland.
	Apply integrated pest management standards.
Stormwater runoff	• To improve existing water quality runoff that may be impacting wetland functions. Retrofit existing stormwater detention and treatment for roads and existing adjacent development

Disturbance	Required Measures to Minimize Impacts
	• Prevent channelized flow from lawns that directly enters the buffer.
	• Use Low Intensity Development techniques (per PSAT publication on LID techniques).
Change in water regime	• In order to maintain wetland hydrology and discharge only clean stormwater toward the wetland. Stormwater should be treated; then infiltrated, detained, and/or dispersed outside the wetland buffer for any new runoff from impervious surfaces and new lawns. Permanent improvements to the site hydrology that would improve wetland functions and not create off-site flooding. This may include, but is not limited to, removal of a lawfully established agricultural ditch draining a wetland or delivering sediment, pollutants or excess nutrients to a wetland.
Pets and human disturbance	• Use privacy fencing at buffer edge OR 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 or protect with a conservation easement.
Dust	• During construction or for commercial or industrial activities, use best management practices to control dust.
Disruption of corridors or connections/habitat enhancement	• In order to improve habitat quality and connectivity, a vegetation enhancement plan that improves areas with minimal trees and vegetation and proposes removal of invasive vegetation and replacing it with ground cover and shrubs that will provide dense vegetative cover at maturity. Planting noninvasive plants that provide improved filtration of sediment, excess nutrients, and pollutants that may be present.
	• Maintain habitat connections to off-site areas that are undisturbed.

• Restore corridors or connections to off-site habitats by
replanting.

Irish Single-Family Residence RUE' Wetland Delineation Report The buffer reduction is consistent with all other applicable requirements of this chapter. The applicant only owns a portion of the wetland and buffer so they will apply the land use intensity reducing mitigation in the table as appropriate.

In order to achieve the objectives of providing a single-family residence on site, the buffers must be reduced beyond what is allowed in code through these provisions.

Therefore, it appears that the project will require a reasonable use exception to meet the objectives of providing a

Streams

Streams area regulated under TCC24.25 Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas. The onsite stream was evaluated using the table below.

24.25.020 - Standard freshwater riparian habitat area width. HARE LINK TO SECTIONPRINT SECTIONDOWNLOAD (DOCX) OF SECTIONSEMAIL SECTIONCOMPARE VERSIONS

able 24.25-1 identifies the standard riparian habitat area widths.

Aeasurement. Riparian habitat area widths are measured on a horizontal plane, outward from the ordinary high water nark (OHWM) on each side of the stream (see Figure 24.25-1).

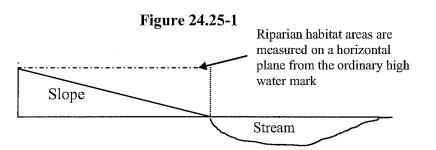


Table 24.25-1. Standard Freshwater Riparian Habitat Area Widths

EXPAND	
STREAM TYPE	STANDARD RIPARIAN HABITAT AREA WIDTH
Type S streams	250'
Type F streams greater than 20 feet in width (for all tream types, width is defined as bankfull width)	250'
Type F streams from 5—20 feet wide	200'
Type F streams less than 5 feet wide	150'
Type Np and Ns streams draining to Type S or F streams or lirectly to Puget Sound	150'

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Irish Single-Family Residence RUE	Wetland Delineation Report						
STREAM TYPE	STANDARD RIPARIAN HABITAT AREA WIDTH						
Type Np and Ns streams with high mass wasting potential	225'						
Other streams not listed above, including streams without a urface connection to other waters	100'						

The onsite stream was determined to be a fish bearing stream less than 5 feet wide and would carry a 150-foot buffer with a fifteen foot construction setback. No impacts to the stream or buffer are expected.

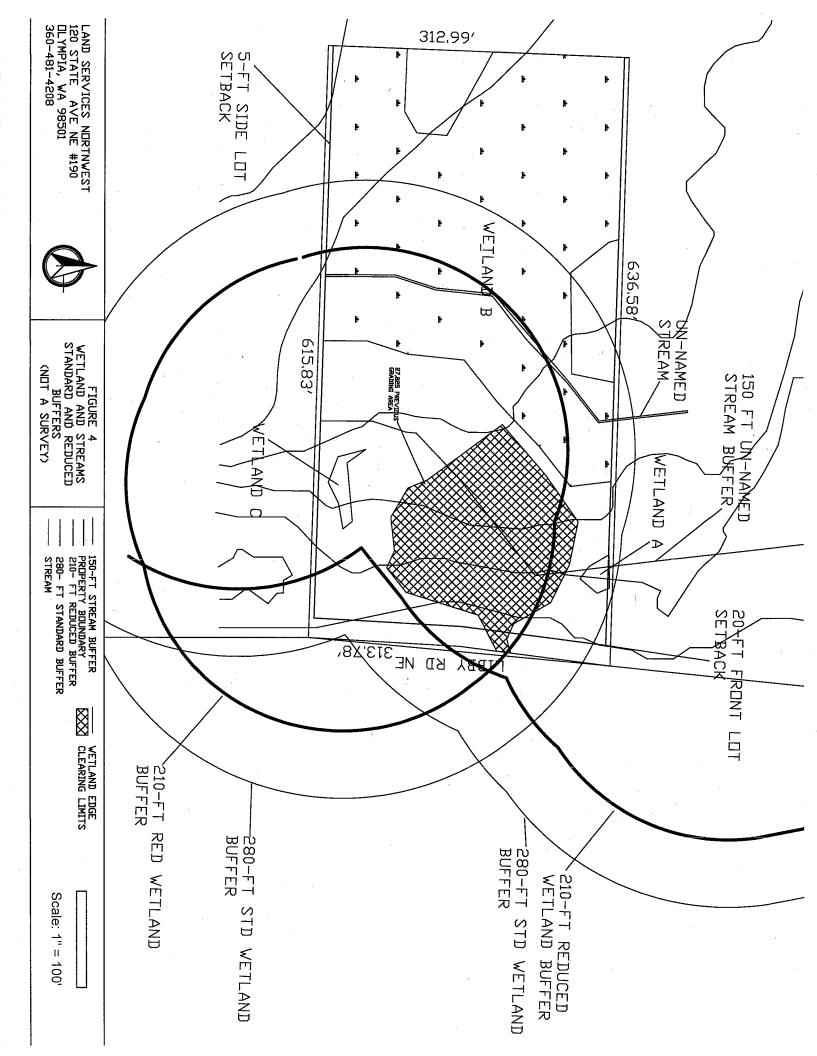
Figure 4 – Standard and Reduced Wetland Buffers

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	Size	<u> </u>	Catego	ory	ų	ssary	Mitigation	Ratio	[]	
Vetland	On-site	Off-site (estimated)	Thurston	Const Setback	Base Buffer Width (feet)	Allowed Reduction/Necessary Reduction	Create	Buffer Enhance	Cowardin Class	Comments
Vetland A ¹	~967 Sq ft			15-feet	N/A	N/A	None needed		PFOC ¹ PEMC ²	Unregulated with regard to buffers
Vetland B	2.2. acres	10 acres	111	15 feet reduced to 4-ft	280 ft	210 feet/ 58% reduction to117 feet for home	None Needed No Impacts	Restore Cleared area	PFOC	Buffer Restored except for approved development
Vetland C	1,177 sq ft		111	I5 ft Reduced to 4 ft	280 ft	210 ft/ 82% to 51 ft for home and 82.5% to 49 ft for septic	No direct impacts	Restore Cleared Area enhance remainder	PFOC	Buffer restored excep for approved development
Jn-named tream	~340 ft	3 miles	Ns< 5ft		150	150	No direct or buffer impacts			No buffer impacts

able 2 - Summary of Wetlands and Streams on or in the Vicinity of the Subject Property

6.2 Corps Regulations

Wetland A has a hydrologic connection to the Puget Sound and therefore would be considered a "Water of the US"

6.3 Department of Ecology Regulations

Under RCW 90.48, the Washington Department of Ecology (DOE) reserves regulatory authority to regulate "waters of the state" under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act. No direct wetland impacts are proposed.

7.0 WILDLIFE

Wildlife observed during the field investigations are typical of urban/suburban adapted species (Table 2). Columbian black tailed deer and coyote scat were found on site.

No Federally listed, or priority species was observed on the subject property or near the site based on the WDFW Priority Habitats and Species (PHS) and field observations during the reconnaissance and delineation. During the limited duration of the site reconnaissance and delineation, no evidence of the Federally listed Bald Eagle, Marbled Murrelet, or Spotted Owl was observed on-site.

No Federally listed salmonid species are known to occur on-site, based on the WDFW SalmonScape database, the WDFW PHS database, and site reconnaissance.

No wildlife was observed on site during site visit.

8.0 PROPOSED PROJECT

8.1 Description

The project consists of a 3,000 sq ft single-family residence, a 900 sq ft garage, a drinking water well, an onsite septic(2,620 sq ft) which is in the process of being designed with a drainfield, and a 2,955 sq ft driveway for ingress and egress. (Figure 5).

8.2 Development Impacts and Violation

Illegal clearing was inadvertently conducted without permits by the applicant. LSNW measured the clearing limits using a Garmin GPS Map 66SR with multiband GNSS to be.62 acres (27,825 sq ft). The applicant was not aware of the critical area issues as the work was conducted during the dry season and was not apparent to the untrained eye. Once the rain hit and he could see how the rain impacted the site he was able to understand the issues better. He understands that the area that was cleared must be restored and is interested in providing a plan that will fix the situation.

Fortunately, all impacts were to the buffer, and it does not appear that there are any direct impacts to the wetland. The county has issued a stop work order and the client has been responsive in rectifying the violation ones he became more educated on wetlands. He is interested in providing a resolution to the wetland violation and since he was planning on providing a single – family residence for his family, he would like to take the opportunity to use the area that is already cleared to site the residence and appurtenances as it appears that the configuration of the wetlands on site would make the avoidance of impacts impossible as they encumber the whole property.

Our objective is to have the violation resolved first, but that would require multiple disturbances when we could efficiently restore the disturbed and graded area while using a portion of that area to

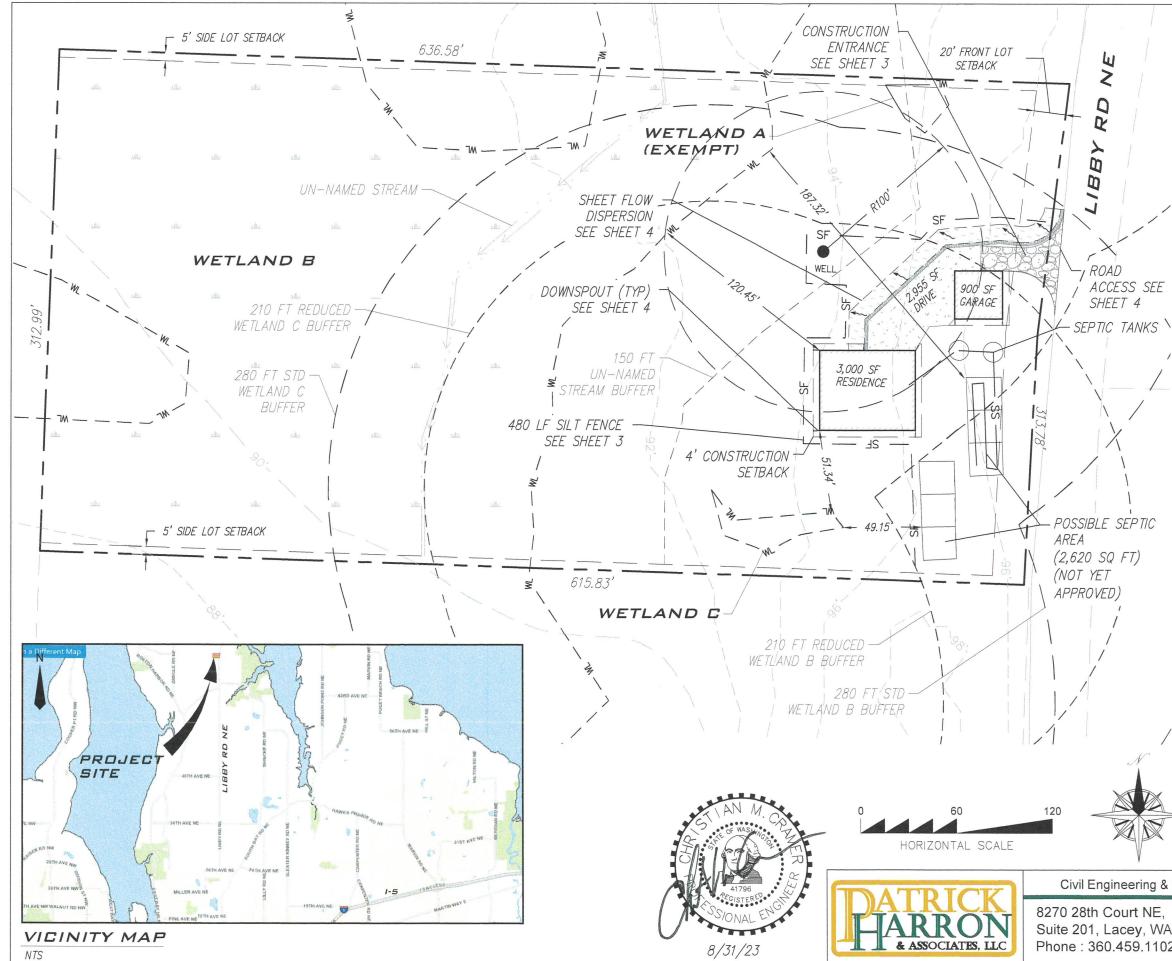


FIGURE 5 - SITE PLAN

CONTACT INFO

APPLICANT/OWNER: IRISH, TREVOR J 4402 HENDERSON BLVD SE 101 OLYMPIA, WA 98501

PROJECT INFO

PARCEL #12913140200 7125 LIBBY RD NE OLYMPIA, WA 98506

198,634 SF LOT AREA (4.56 AC)

ZONING: RRR 1/5

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: SECTION 13 TOWNSHIP 19 RANGE 2W SE-SE-NE LESS S 315F LESS N 30F LESS CO RD

NOTES:

- CONTOURS AND PROPERTY BOUNDARIES SHOWN ARE NOT FIELD 1. SURVEYED.
- 2. ALL DISTURBED AREAS DURING CONSTRUCTION WILL HAVE TOP SOIL STOCKPILED AND PLACED BACK. SEE NOTES ON SHEET 2.

PROPOSED HARDSCAPE AREAS: PROPOSED HOUSE 3,000 SF PROPOSED GARAGE 900 SF 2,955 SF PROPOSED DRIVEWAY

HARDSCAPE TOTAL

= 6,855 SF

GROUND COVERAGE TABLE				
PROPERTY TOTAL AREA	198,634 SF (4.56 AC)			
TOTAL HARDSCAPE	6,855 SF *3.5%			

* PER ZONING REQUIREMENTS, TOTAL HARDSCAPE SHALL NOT EXCEED 10% OF TOTAL PARCEL AREA

		IR	ISH
7125 LIB	BY	RD	NE
OLYMPIA,	WA	98	506

& Planning	DWN. BY	DATE	JOB NO.
,	SDS	8/31/23	23527
A 98516	CHKD. BY	SCALE	SHEET
02	СМС	AS NOTED	1 OF 4

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Irish Single-Family Residence RUE` Wetland Delineation Report provide the applicant with the home which he would need to provide economic value from his property. We will give Thurston County reasonable assurance the functions and values of the waters of the state will be maintained and no net loss of wetland functions will result. This will also diminish the temporal loss due to the length of time to provide a resolution and redevelopment of the property.

The proposed residence will require buffer impacts beyond a 25 percent reduction which is not allowed in code. The applicant will utilize the already cleared area according to the aerials and affidavits from the forester(**Appendix J**), there was no marketable timber in this area and the mitigation plan will maintain the functions and values of the onsite portion of this relatively large wetland.

8.4 Impact Avoidance and Minimization

Since the entire property is encumbered with wetlands and their buffers, the applicant proposes to locate the home, septic, driveway and garage inside the cleared area to prevent any new impacts. The applicant will also situate the home in the portion of the property that is furthest from the wetland while allowing for ingress and egress and the septic and garage. The single-family unit will be within the 25% reduced buffers and will have a smaller construction setback to minimize the impacts. The home, driveway septic and garage are located as far to the east as possible to minimize the impact to the largest wetland, Wetland A.

8.5 Minimization of Water Quality Impacts

Implementing water quality and sedimentation best management practices (BMPs) will act to minimize sedimentation and protect water quality on-site and any bare areas will be planted with a cover crop. Silt fences and straw waddles will be used where necessary. Splash blocks and infiltration galleries will be used to reduce stormwater impacts from the residence. The increase in vegetation from the proposed buffer enhancement plan will provide for increased surface roughness and nutrient uptake among other benefits.

9.0 REASONABLE USE

9.1 RUE Review Criteria

The Reasonable Use Exception has Criteria found in TCC 24.45.030 which states:

The hearing examiner shall approve, or approve with conditions, the reasonable use exception if:

A. No other reasonable use of the property as a whole is permitted by this title; and

The applicant wishes to derive some kind of economic value from the property. The property is zoned RRR 1/5 Rural Residential Resource. The primary allowed land use is residential which is what we are proposing while maintaining a large portion (>95%) of the property in open space which is in accordance with the preferred use in this zone.

B. No reasonable use with less impact on the critical area or buffer is possible. At a minimum, the alternatives reviewed shall include a change in use, reduction in the size of the use, a change in the timing of the activity, a revision in the project design. This may include a variance for yard and setback standards required pursuant to Titles 20, 21, 22, and 23 TCC; and

The applicant cleared the area he wanted to use before he realized that it was not available due to the buffers and now is resigned to replanting much of it to reduce the overall impact. The applicant has used the property as a recreation property, however, now it is no longer acceptable to promote this use without proper facilities. The applicant would like to build in the area to the east nearest the road to reduce the impacts as much as possible. The wetlands would be impacted no matter where he builds on the property, but he is maintaining the largest buffer between the home and Wetland B which is the largest wetland with the highest value in the vicinity of the project area. The buffer will be maintained by having a short drive that will not impact the wetland very much. C. The requested use or activity will not result in any damage to other property and will not threaten the public health, safety or welfare on or off the development proposal site, or increase public safety risks on or off the subject property; and

The design of the septic will be to the safety standards of the environmental health department. There are no geological hazard areas and runoff will be maintained onsite and will not degrade waters of the state. The applicant's construction site will use construction bmps to maintain water and air quality.

The home itself will be built with generally safe materials commonly used for the construction of residential homesites. The project will not threaten the public health, safety or welfare on or off the development proposal site.

D. The proposed reasonable use is limited to the minimum encroachment into the critical area and/or buffer necessary to prevent the denial of all reasonable use of the property; and

The configuration of the wetland and the buffer completely transects the site. The wetland was studied for nearly two years to make sure that only buffer impacts will occur and the wetland itself will be more protected than it is now.

E. The proposed reasonable use shall result in minimal alteration of the critical area including but not limited to impacts on vegetation, fish and wildlife resources, hydrological conditions, and geologic conditions; and

Even though there are impacts to the wetland buffer proposed, the development represents the minimal alteration of the buffer. Impacts to the buffer vegetation will be offset at a 1:1 impact to enhancement mitigation ratio and monitored for a period of five years where it will be self-sustaining. The hydrological condition will be maintained by stormwater bmp's which will not dewater the wetland but return water to infiltration trenches as to maintain this water onsite. The grading requirements for the site are minimal and the geologic condition should be maintained as well.

F. A proposal for a reasonable use exception shall ensure no net loss of critical area functions and values. The proposal shall include a mitigation plan consistent with this title and best available science. Mitigation measures shall address unavoidable impacts and shall occur on-site first, or if necessary, off- site; and the mitigation plan will incorporate the applicable impact reduction measures found in TCC table 24-32-2 - Required Measures to Mitigate Impacts to Wetlands.

This table has measures considered the best available science to mitigate buffer impacts. The mitigation will occur on site and an analysis of the planting enhancement lift over baseline conditions is provided in the Wetland Buffer Mitigation plan. The project will maintain all wetland functions and values.

G. The reasonable use shall not result in the unmitigated adverse impacts to species of concerned

There will be no unmitigated impacts to any species of concern. The WDFW PHS and the multiple site visits did not indicate the presence of any species of concern.

H. The location and scale of existing development on surrounding properties shall not be the sole basis for granting or determining a reasonable use exception.

Although there are other structures and residences in the area that may have been afforded less consideration of the impacts to wetlands or other critical areas, it was not the basis for consideration of our development or expected mitigation for impacts. The applicant has reduced the footprint and impacts to the greatest extent possible, and the size and scale of the project was made with the knowledge that the nature of the property

Wetland Delineation Report

requires the reasonable consideration of impacts, so a reduced footprint has been offered to maintain a reasonable development that will allow them to derive economic use of the property.

Insert Figure 5 – Proposed Site Plan

10.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Three wetlands were identified within 315 feet of the subject property.

Wetland A which is a small wetland and unregulated with regard to buffers

Wetland B and C are Category III wetlands with a 280-foot standard buffer. In order to provide a a single-family home with a well, garage, and onsite septic system the applicant proposes to reduce the 280-foot buffer beyond what is allowed in code. which will not impact any wetlands and only impacts on the buffers.

The applicant will provide a mitigation plan for the buffer impacts to result in no net loss in wetland functions and values and it meets the reasonable use criteria set forth in TCC 24.45.030.

This project will use best management practices in order to limit storm water impacts and other impacts will be mitigated by the buffer enhancement plan and should result in a proper single-family residence which will exist with the amenities provided by the natural resources of Thurston County.

11.0 LIMITATIONS

This report was created with care and best professional judgment using the currently accepted best available science. The report is subject to interpretation by local, state, and federal regulators, who have the final regulatory authority on wetlands and other critical area boundary determinations. No outcomes are warranted by this report.

23

12.0 REFERENCE

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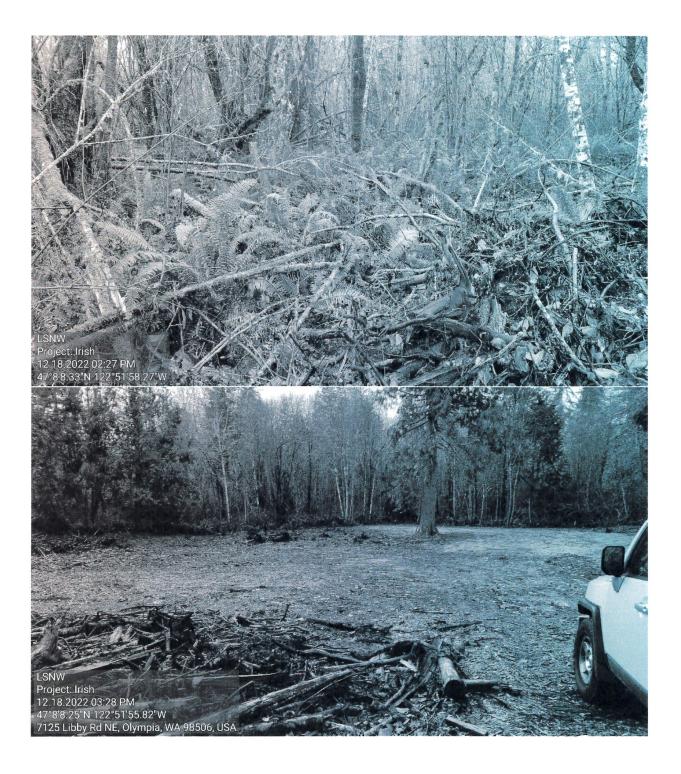
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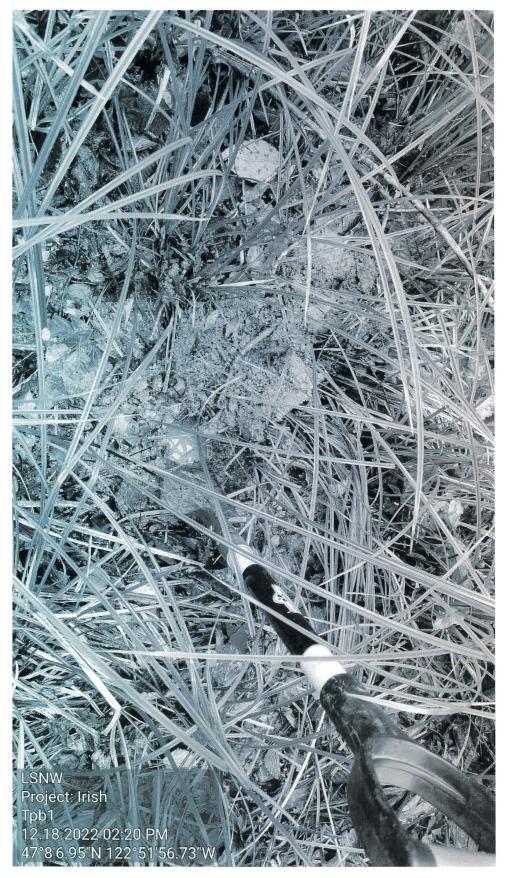
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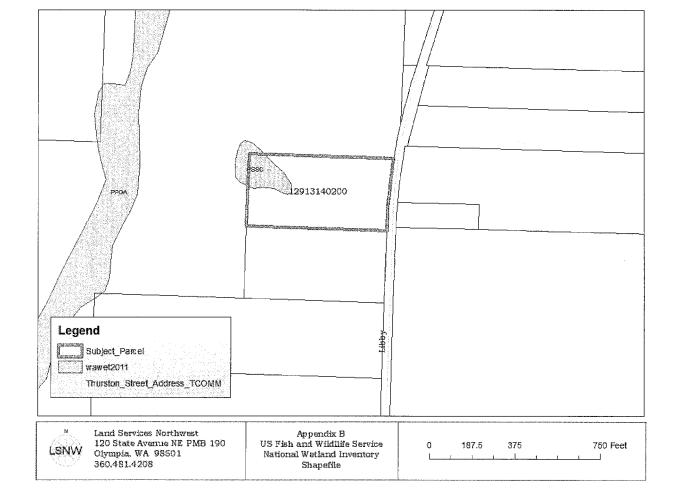


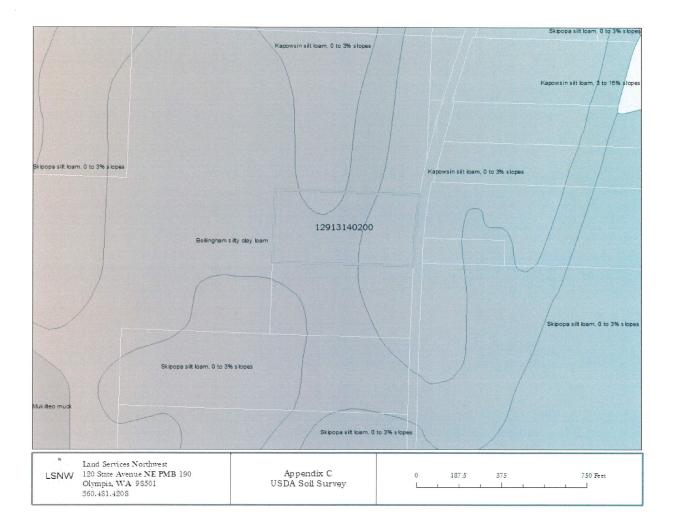


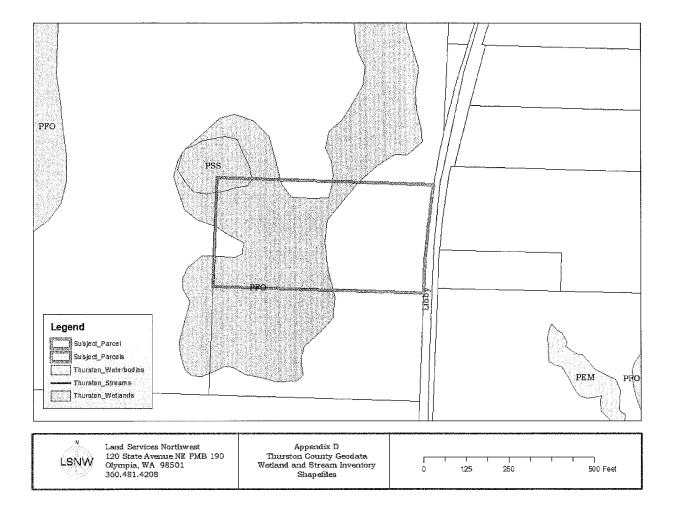


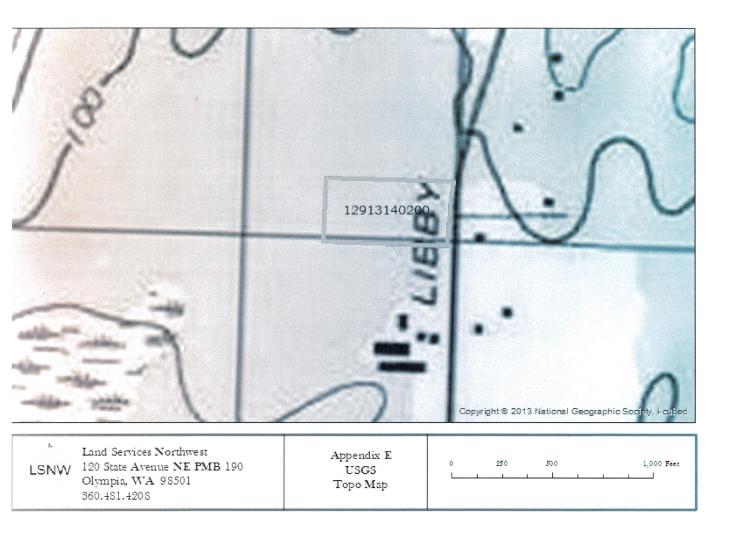


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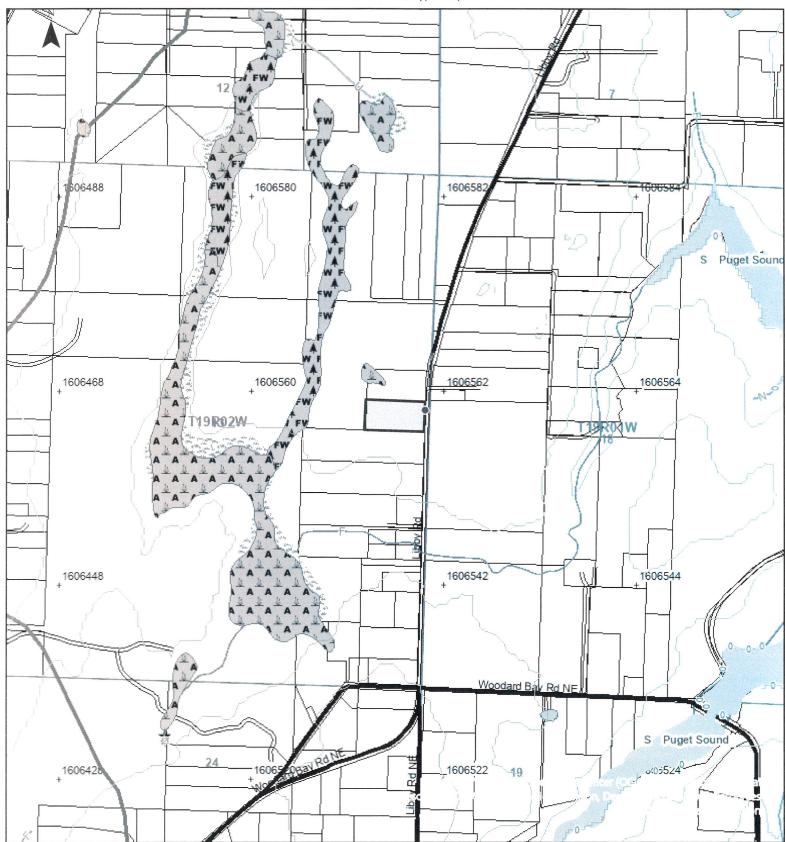








Forest Practices Water Type Map





Priority Habitats and Species on the Web



Buffer radius: 330 Feet

Report Date: 12/19/2022

PHS Species/Habitats Overview:

Occurence Name	Federal Status	State Status	Sensitive Location
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	N/A	N/A	No
Big brown bat	N/A	N/A	Yes
Little Brown Bat	N/A	N/A	Yes

PHS Species/Habitats Details:

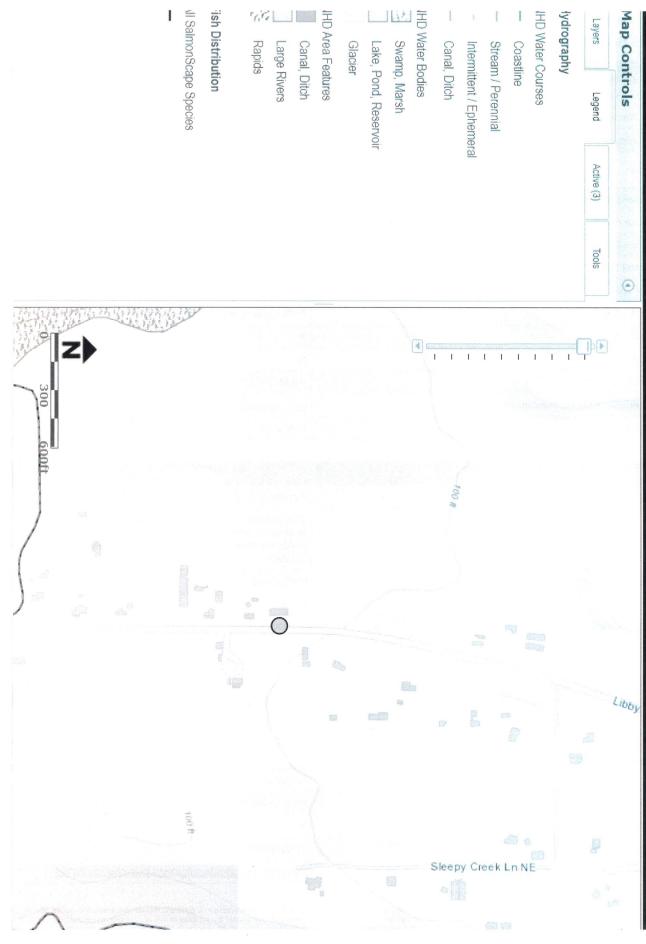
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	
Priority Area	Aquatic Habitat
Site Name	N/A
Accuracy	ΝΑ
Notes	Wetland System: Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland - NWI Code: PSSC
Source Dataset	NWIWetlands
Source Name	Not Given
Source Entity	US Fish and Wildlife Service
Federal Status	N/A
State Status	N/A
PHS Listing Status	PHS Listed Occurrence
Sensitive	Ν
SGCN	Ν
Display Resolution	ASMAPPED
ManagementRecommendations	http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/sea/wetlands/bas/index.html
Geometry Type	Polygons

Big brown bat	
Scientific Name	Eptesicus fuscus
Notes	This polygon mask represents one or more records of the above species or habitat occurrence. Contact PHS Data Release (360-902-2543) for obtaining information about masked sensitive species and habitats.
PHS Listing Status	PHS Listed Occurrence
Sensitive	Y
Display Resolution	TOWNSHIP
ManagementRecommendations	http://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/pub.php?id=00605

Little Brown Bat	
Scientific Name	Myotis lucifugus
Notes	This polygon mask represents one or more records of the above species or habitat occurrence. Contact PHS Data Release (360-902-2543) for obtaining information about masked sensitive species and habitats.
PHS Listing Status	PHS Listed Occurrence
Sensitive	Υ
Display Resolution	TOWNSHIP
ManagementRecommendations	http://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/pub.php?id=00605

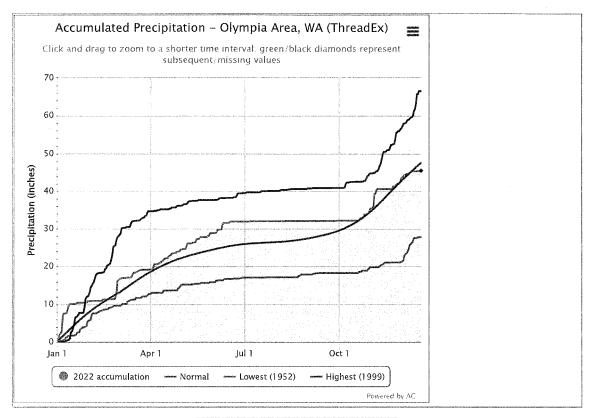
DISCLAIMER. This report includes information that the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) maintains in a central computer database. It is not an attempt to provide you with an official agency response as to the impacts of your project on fish and wildlife. This information only documents the location of fish and wildlife resources to the best of our knowledge. It is not a complete inventory and it is important to note that fish and wildlife resources may occur in areas not currently known to WDFW biologists, or in areas for which comprehensive surveys have not been conducted. Site specific surveys are frequently necessary to rule out the presence of priority resources. Locations of fish and wildlife resources are subject to variation caused by disturbance, changes in season and weather, and other factors. WDFW does not recommend using reports more than six months old.





Appendix H - NOAA NOW PRECIPITION DATA

about:blank



Note regarding subsequent/missing values

Project/Site: Irish	City/County: Thurston	Sampling Date:	12.15.22
Applicant/Owner: <u>Trevor Irish</u>	State: WA	Sampling Point: TP1	
Investigator(s): Alex Callender	Section, Township, Range:	S13192W	
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.):	Local relief (concave,	convex, none):	Slope (%):
Subregion (LRR): 2	Lat: Long:	Datum:	Wgs84
Soil Map Unit Name: Bellingham		NWI classification:	
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typ	pical for this time of year? Yes	x No (If no, explain in	Remarks.)
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrolo	gy <u>significantly disturbed?</u>	Are "Normal Circumstances	" present? Yes <u>x</u> No
Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrolo	gy <u>a</u> naturally problematic?	(If needed, explain an	y answers in Remarks.)

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

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes x No	
Hydric Soil Present? Yes <u>x</u> No <u>Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes</u>	<u>x</u> No
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <u>x</u> No	
Remarks:	<u>l 1997 - The Le Brits, and an an ann an an an an an an an an an an</u>

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

	Absolute	Dominant	Indicator	Dominance Test worksheet:
<u>Tree Stratum</u> (Plot size:)	<u>% Cover</u>	Species?	<u>Status</u>	Number of Dominant Species
1. Alnus rubra	45	Y	FAC	That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:4 (A)
2				Total Number of Dominant
3				Species Across All Strata:(B)
4				Percent of Dominant Species
		連結正規模的		That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:100 (A/B)
	45	= Total Cover		
<u>Sapling/Shrub Stratum</u> (Plot size:)		-		Prevalence Index worksheet:
1. Salix sitchensis	40	Ý	FACW	Total % Cover of:Multiply by:
2. Physocarpus capitatus	35	Y	FACW	OBL species x 1 =
3. Rosa pisocarpa	5	N	FAC	FACW species x 2 =
4				FAC species x 3 =
5	80	= Total Cover		FACU species x 4 =
<u>Herb Stratum</u> (Plot size:)	0			UPL species x 5 =
1. Carex obnupta	05	Ŷ		Column Totals: (A) (B)
	65		OBL	Drouglange Index - D/A -
2. Polystichum munitum	1	N	FACU	Prevalence Index = B/A =
3		NATES AND DECEMPTOR		Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
4				
5	<u></u>			1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
6				2 - Dominance Test is >50%
7	. <u> </u>			3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹
8				4 - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting
9				data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
10				5 - Wetland Non-Vascular Plants ¹
11				Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)
	66	= Total Cover		¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)				be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
1				
2.				
		= Total Cover		Hydrophytic Vegetation
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum		_		Present? Yes x No
	-			
Demosilier		-		l
Remarks:				

SOIL							Sampling Point	TP1
Profile Des	cription: (Describe	to the dept	h needed to docur	nent the in	dicator or o	confirm the a	bsence of indicators	5.)
Depth	Matrix			Redox Fea				
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²	Texture	Remarks
0-1	10YR3/1	_100	·				Clay loam	······
1-18	10YR5/2	90	10YR5/8	_10			Clay loam	<u></u>
<u></u>								
				<u></u> .		<u> </u>		
			·		<u></u>	<u> </u>		
						-		
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>						
'Type: C=C	oncentration, D=Dep	pletion, RIVI=	Reduced Matrix, C	S=Covered	or Coated S	Sand Grains.	² Location: PL=Pore	e Lining, M=Matrix.
Hydric Soi	I Indicators: (Appli	cable to all	LRRs, unless othe	erwise note	ed.)	Indi	icators for Problema	tic Hydric Soils ³ :
Histoso	· · ·		_ Sandy Redox (S				2 cm Muck (A10)	
	ipipedon (A2) listic (A3)	. <u> </u>	Stripped Matrix Loamy Mucky N		(oxcopt MI		Red Parent Material (Very Shallow Dark St	
	en Sulfide (A4)		Loamy Gleyed I		(except min		Other (Explain in Ren	
Deplete	ed Below Dark Surfac	ce (A11)	Depleted Matrix	: (F3)				
	Park Surface (A12)	<u></u>	_ Redox Dark Sul Darket Dark Sul	• •	x		³ Indicators of hydroph	ytic vegetation and
	Mucky Mineral (S1) Gleyed Matrix (S4)	_	Depleted Dark S Redox Depress	• • •)		wetland hydrology mu unless disturbed or pi	
Restrictive La	ayer (if present):							
Type:	h				Hydric S	Soil Present?	Yes x	No
Depth (inc	nes).							
Remarks:								
HYDROLOG	/							
	rology Indicators:							
	tors (minimum of on	e required; c	heck all that apply)				ndary Indicators (2 or	
			Water-Stain				ater-Stained Leaves	(B9) (MLRA 1, 2,
Surface Water	ater (A1) r Table (A2)		MLRA 1, 2, Salt Crust (E		3)		A, and 4B)	N .
Saturation			Aquatic Inve		313)		rainage Patterns (B10 ry-Season Water Tab	
Water Mar			Hydrogen S				aturation Visible on A	
			Oxidized Rh	iizospheres	along Living			
Drift Depos	Deposits (B2)		Presence of	Reduced b	ron (CA)		eomorphic Position (I hallow Aquitard (D3)	02)
Dant Depos	513 (00)		Recent Iron		v 7	3	naliow Aquitaid (DS)	
Algal Mat o	or Crust (B4)		Soils (C6)			F/	AC-Neutral Test (D5)	
Iron Depos	te (R5)		Stunted or S	Stressed Pla	ants (D1)	P	nicod Ant Mounds (Di	
	oil Cracks (B6)		(LRR A) Other (Expla	ain in Rema	urks)		aised Ant Mounds (De rost-Heave Hummock	
	Visible on Aerial Ima	agery (B7)	оснон (дорн					0(0))
Sparsely V	egetated Concave S	Surface (B8)						
Field Observa	ationo.							
Surface Water		x No	Depth (inches	z).				
Water Table P		- TTTTTT	x Depth (inches	·	— Iv	Vetland Hydro	ology Present? Y	es x No
Saturation Pre	esent?					,		·
(includes capil			x Depth (inches					
Describe Recor	ded Data (stream ga	uge, monito	ring well, aerial pho	otos, previou	us inspectio	ns), if availabl	e:	
Remarks:								
Nomanio.								

Project/Site: Irish	City/County: Thurston	Sampling Date: 12.15	22
Applicant/Owner: <u>Trevor Irish</u>	State: WA	Sampling Point: <u>TP2</u>	
Investigator(s): <u>Alex Callender</u>	Section, Township, Range:	S13192W	
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.):	Local relief (concave,	convex, none):	Slope (%):
Subregion (LRR): 2	Lat: Long:	Datum: Wgs8	4
Soil Map Unit Name: <u>Bellingham</u>		NWI classification:	
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site ty	pical for this time of year? Yes	🔄 No 🔄 (If no, explain in Remar	ks.) arternation
Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrold	gy significantly disturbed?	Are "Normal Circumstances" preser	nt? Yes <u>x</u> No
Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrold	gy haturally problematic?	(If needed, explain any answ	ers 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	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes <u>No x</u>
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes No	
Remarks:	

	Absolute Dominant Indicator	Dominance Test worksheet:
<u>Tree Stratum</u> (Plot size:)	<u>% Cover Species? Status</u>	Number of Dominant Species
1. Alnus rubra	40 Y FAC	That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: (A)
2		Total Number of Dominant
3		Species Across All Strata: (B)
4		Percent of Dominant Species
		That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 40 (A/B)
	40 = Total Cover	
<u>Sapling/Shrub Stratum</u> (Plot size:)		Prevalence Index worksheet:
1. Physocarpus capitatus	5 Y FACW	
2.		OBL species x 1 =
3		FACW species x 2 =
4		FAC species x 3 =
5		
	5 = Total Cover	FACU species x 4 =
Herb Stratum (Plot size:		UPL species x 5 =
1. Polystichum munitum	20 Y FACU	Column Totals: (A) (B)
2. Mahonia nervosa	15 Y FACU	Prevalence Index = B/A =
3. Gaultheria shallon	15 Y FACU	
1 llox aquifolium	5 N FACU	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
	<u> </u>	
5		1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
6	2.1.154-2011-2011-2011-2011-2011-2011-2011-201	2 - Dominance Test is >50%
7		3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹
8		4 - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
9		5 - Wetland Non-Vascular Plants ¹
10	·	
11		
Jack Marine	55 = Total Cover	¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)	建建管理法学管理	be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
1		
2		Hydrophytic
	= Total Cover	Vegetation
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum		Present? Yes No x
Remarks:		I

SOIL							Sampling Point:	TP2
Profile Desc		o the depth	n needed to docu			r confirm the	absence of indicators.	
Depth	Matrix			Redox Fea		1 2	- T	Deveenter
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)		Type ¹	Loc ²	Texture	Remarks
0-6	10YR4/3	100	. <u></u>	·			Clay loam	
6-18	10YR5/2	100		. <u></u>			Clay loam	
					·			
				·				
······								
					_			
¹ Type: C=Co	oncentration, D=Deple	etion, RM=	Reduced Matrix, C	CS=Covered c	or Coated	Sand Grains	² Location: PL=Pore	Lining, M=Matrix.
Hydric Soil	Indicators: (Applic	able to all	LRRs, unless oth	nerwise note	d.)	In	dicators for Problemati	c Hydric Soils ³ :
Histosol	(A1)		Sandy Redox	(S5)			2 cm Muck (A10)	
	pipedon (A2)	_	Stripped Matrix				Red Parent Material (T	
	istic (A3) en Sulfide (A4)	_	Loamy Mucky		except N	/ILRA 1)	 Very Shallow Dark Sur Other (Explain in Rema 	
	d Below Dark Surface	e (A11)	Loamy Gleyed Depleted Matri					airs)
	ark Surface (A12)		Redox Dark S			,	³ Indicators of hydrophy	tic vegetation and
	/lucky Mineral (S1)	_	Depleted Dark				wetland hydrology mus	st be present,
Sandy C	Eleyed Matrix (S4)		Redox Depres	sions (F8)	1		unless disturbed or pro	blematic
Restrictive La	yer (if present):							
Type:					Hydric	Soil Present	t? Yes	No
Depth (incl							- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	. <u></u>
Remarks:					<u> </u>			
	, ology Indicators:							
	tors (minimum of one	required: c	heck all that apply	v)		Sec	condary Indicators (2 or n	nore required)
			Water-Stai	ned Leaves (I			Water-Stained Leaves (E	
Surface Wa				, 4A, and 4B)		4A, and 4B)	
— High Water Saturation			Salt Crust		12)		Drainage Patterns (B10)	
Water Mark	· /			vertebrates (B Sulfide Odor (Dry-Season Water Table Saturation Visible on Ae	
				chizospheres a				
	Deposits (B2)		Roots (C3)				Geomorphic Position (D2	2)
Drift Depos	its (B3)			of Reduced Ire n Reduction ir			Shallow Aquitard (D3)	
Algal Mat o	r Crust (B4)		Soils (C6)		i i ilieu		FAC-Neutral Test (D5)	
				Stressed Pla	nts (D1)			
Iron Depos	its (B5) il Cracks (B6)		(LRR A)	lain in Romar	ke)		Raised Ant Mounds (D6) Frost-Heave Hummocks	. ,
	Visible on Aerial Imag	aerv (B7)		lain in Remar	K5)		T TOSI-TIEAVE TRUTTITIOCKS	(07)
	egetated Concave Su							
Field Observa	tions:						·····	
Surface Water		No	x Depth (inche	s):				
Water Table P			x Depth (inche			Wetland Hyd	drology Present? Ye	s No x
Saturation Pre						-		
(includes capil			x Depth (inche					
Describe Record	ded Data (stream gau	ge, monito	rıng well, aerial pł	notos, previou	s inspect	ions), if availa	ible:	
Remarks:								

Project/Site: Irish	City/County: <u>Thurston</u>	Sampling Date: 12	.15.22
Applicant/Owner: <u>Trevor Irish</u>	State: WA	Sampling Point: TPA1	
Investigator(s): Alex Callender	Section, Township, Range:	S13192W	
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.):	Local relief (concave	, convex, none):	Slope (%):
Subregion (LRR): 2	Lat: Long:	Datum: W	js84
Soil Map Unit Name: Bellingham		NVVI classification:	
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typ	bical for this time of year? Yes	x No 🥢 (If no, explain in Rer	narks.)
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrolo	gy <u>significantly disturbed?</u>	Are "Normal Circumstances" pre	esent? Yes <u>x</u> No <u>.</u>
Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrolo	gy naturally problematic?	(If needed, explain any ar	nswers in Remarks.)

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

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes x No	
Hydric Soil Present? Yes <u>x</u> No	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes <u>x</u> No
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <u>x</u> No	
Remarks:	

「「「「「」」「「」」「「」」」「「」」」「「」」」「」」「」」」「」」」「	Absolute	Dominant	Indicator	Dominance Test worksheet:
<u>Tree Stratum</u> (Plot size:)	<u>% Cover</u>	Species?	<u>Status</u>	Number of Dominant Species
1. Alnus rubra	45	Y	FAC	That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:4 (A)
2				Total Number of Dominant
3	•			Species Across All Strata: (B)
4		Heat Contract		Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)
	45	= Total Cover	•	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:				Prevalence Index worksheet:
1. Salix sitchensis	40	Ŷ	FACW	Total % Cover of: Multiply by:
2. Physocarpus capitatus	35	Ŷ	FACW	OBL species x 1 =
3. Rosa pisocarpa	5	N	FAC	FACW species x 2 =
4				FAC species x 3 =
5				
	80	= Total Cover	•	
Herb Stratum (Plot size:	00			UPL species x 5 =
1. Carex obnupta	65	γ	OBL	Column Totals: (A)(B)
2. Polystichum munitum	0	N	FACU	- Prevalence Index = B/A =
			TACO	
3				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
4				
5		- 같은 것은 것은 것은 것이다. 이 같은 것은 것은 것이 같은 것이다.		1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
6	. <u> </u>			2 - Dominance Test is >50%
7.				3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹
8				4 - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
9				5 - Wetland Non-Vascular Plants ¹
10				10.14 (A)
11		, 영양, 영양, 영양 1997년 - 1997년 - 199		Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)
	66	_ = Total Cover	•	¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)				be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
1				
2				Hydrophytic
		= Total Cover		Vegetation
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum				Present? Yes <u>x</u> No
Remarks:				J

SOIL							Sampling Point:	TP1
Profile Des		to the dept	th needed to docur	ment the in	dicator or c	onfirm the a	bsence of indicators	
Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	Redox Fea %	atures Type ¹	Loc ²	Texture	Remarks
0-1	10YR3/1	100			. <u></u>		Clay loam	
1-18	10YR5/2	90	10YR5/8	_10			Clay loam	
							<u> </u>	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					. <u></u>		
¹ Type: C=C	oncentration, D=Dep	etion, RM=	Reduced Matrix, C	S=Covered	or Coated S	and Grains.	² Location: PL=Pore	Lining, M=Matrix.
Hydric Soi	Indicators: (Applic	able to all	LRRs, unless othe	erwise note	ed.)	Ind	icators for Problemat	tic Hydric Soils ³ :
Histoso	ol (A1)		Sandy Redox (S	S5)	-		2 cm Muck (A10)	-
·········	Epipedon (A2)		Stripped Matrix				Red Parent Material ((F2)
	listic (A3)	_	Loamy Mucky N		(excent ML		Very Shallow Dark Su	
	en Sulfide (A4)		Loamy Gleyed I		(except mill		Other (Explain in Rem	
	ed Below Dark Surfac	e (Δ11) —	Depleted Matrix					ano,
	ark Surface (A12)		Redox Dark Su				Steelle steel of boosteenste	
	Mucky Mineral (S1)						³ Indicators of hydroph	
		_	Depleted Dark S)		wetland hydrology mu	
Sanuy	Gleyed Matrix (S4)		Redox Depress	ions (F8)	1		unless disturbed or pr	oplematic
Restrictive La	ayer (if present):							
Type:	,				Hydric Se	oil Present?	Yes X	No
Depth (inc	hes):						100	
Remarks:	nes).							
HYDROLOG								
	rology Indicators:							
	ators (minimum of one	e required;	check all that apply))		Seco	ndary Indicators (2 or i	nore required)
			Water-Stain		B9) (except	. V	/ater-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2,
Surface W	ater (A1)		MLRA 1, 2,	4A, and 4B	i)	4,	A, and 4B)	
High Wate	r Table (A2)		Salt Crust (I	B11)	•	D	rainage Patterns (B10)
Saturation	(A3)		Aquatic Inve	ertebrates (E	313)		ry-Season Water Tabl	
Water Mar	ks (B1)		Hydrogen S	ulfide Odor	(C1)	s	aturation Visible on Ae	erial Imagery (C9)
			Oxidized Rh					
Sediment I	Deposits (B2)		Roots (C3)	•	0 0		eomorphic Position (D	2)
Drift Depos	sits (B3)		Presence of	f Reduced Ir	on (C4)	s	hallow Aquitard (D3)	
			Recent Iron	Reduction i	n Tilled			
Algal Mat d	or Crust (B4)		Soils (C6)			E	AC-Neutral Test (D5)	
			Stunted or S	Stressed Pla	ints (D1)			
Iron Depos	sits (B5)		(LRR A)			R	aised Ant Mounds (D6	i) (LRR A)
Surface So	oil Cracks (B6)		Other (Expla	ain in Rema	rks)	F	rost-Heave Hummocks	s (D7)
Inundation	Visible on Aerial Ima	gery (B7)						
Sparsely V	egetated Concave S	urface (B8)						
Field Observa	atione							
Surface Wate		(* 201 No.	Donth (inchor	-).				
		<u>x</u> No	Depth (inches	·		المعامية المعام	alami Draamto V	A Town New 1990
Water Table F Saturation Pre		No	x Depth (inches	sj	^{vv}	euanu Hydr	ology Present? Ye	es <u>aix</u> No <u>esta a</u>
(includes capi		No.	V Donth (inchor	-).				
			<u>x</u> Depth (inches					
Describe Recor	ded Data (stream ga	uge, monito	oring well, aerial pho	otos, previou	is inspection	ns), it availab	le:	
Remarks:								

Project/Site: Irish	City/County: Thurston	Sampling Date: <u>12.15.22</u>
Applicant/Owner: <u>Trevor Irish</u>	State: WA Sampling	Point: TPA2
Investigator(s): Alex Callender	Section, Township, Range: <u>\$13192</u>	W
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.):	Local relief (concave, convex,	none): Slope (%):
Subregion (LRR): 2	Lat: Long:	Datum: Wgs84
Soil Map Unit Name: Bellingham	N	WI classification:
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site type	nical for this time of year? Yes 🔜 No	(If no, explain in Remarks.)
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrold	gy significantly disturbed? Are "N	ormal Circumstances" present? Yes <u>x</u> No
Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrold	gy 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	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes No
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes No	
는 이 가지 말했다. 그는 것은 것 않았다. 이 가지 않지 않는 것 같은 것은 것 같은 것 같은 것 같은 것 같은 것 같은 것 같은	그는 것은 것이다. 것은 것은 것은 것이 가지 않는 것은 것이 같은 것이 같은 것이 같이 많이 많이 많이 많이 많이 많이 많이 없다. 것은 것은 것은 것은 것은 것은 것은 것은 것이 같이 없다. 것이 같은 것이 같이 없는 것이 같이 없다. 것이 같은 것이 같이 없는 것이 같이 없는 것이 같이 없다. 것이 같은 것이 같이 없는 것이 같이 없다. 것이 같은 것이 같이 없는 것이 같이 없는 것이 같이 없다. 것이 같은 것이 같이 없는 것이 같이 없는 것이 없 것이 않는 것이 없는 것이 없 않이 않는 것이 없는 것이 같이 않는 것이 않은 것이 같이 않은 것이 없는 것이 같이 않는 것이 같이 않는 것이 않는 것이 같이 않는 것이 않 것이 않는 것이 않이 않이 않는 것이 않는 것이 않이 않는 것이 않는 것이 않이 않는 것이 않이 않이 않는 것이 않이 않이 않이 않이 않이 않이 않이 않이 않는 것이 않이
Remarks:	

	Absolute	Dominant	Indicator	Dominance Test worksheet:
<u>Tree Stratum</u> (Plot size:)	<u>% Cover</u>	Species?	<u>Status</u>	Number of Dominant Species
1. Alnus rubra	40	Y	FAC	That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: (A)
2				Total Number of Dominant
3				Species Across All Strata: 5 (B)
4				Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 40 (A/B)
	40	_ = Total Cove	r	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)		A CARACTERIST CONTRACTOR AND		Prevalence Index worksheet:
1. Physocarpus capitatus	5	Y	FACW	Total % Cover of: Multiply by:
2				OBL species x 1 =
3				FACW species x 2 =
				FAC species x 3 =
5				FACU species x 4 =
	5	= Total Cove	r	UPL species x 5 =
<u>Herb Stratum</u> (Plot size:)		-		
1. Polystichum munitum	20	Ý	FACU	Column Totals: (A) (B)
2. Mahonia nervosa	15	Y	FACU	Prevalence Index = B/A =
3. Gaultheria shallon	15	Y	FACU	
4. Ilex aquifolium	5	N	FACU	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
5				1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
6				2 - Dominance Test is >50%
7				$3 - $ Prevalence Index is $\leq 3.0^1$
				4 - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting
8 9.				data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
				5 - Wetland Non-Vascular Plants ¹
10				Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)
11	55	= Total Cove	.	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)				¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
				4 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 -
1				
2		- Tatal Caus		Hydrophytic
·		_ = Total Cove	Γ	Vegetation
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum	-			Present? Yes No x
Remarks:				

SOIL							Sampling Point:	TP2
		to the dept	h needed to docu			onfirm the a	bsence of indicators	.)
Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	<u>Redox Fea</u> %	tures Type ¹	Loc ²	Texture	Remarks
0-6	10YR4/3	100					Clay loam	
								. <u> </u>
6-18	10YR5/2	_100	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				Clay loam	
					<u></u>			·
		·			<u> </u>			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
				. <u>. </u>				
				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·			
¹ Type: C=C	oncentration, D=Dep	letion, RM=	Reduced Matrix, C	S=Covered	or Coated S	and Grains.	² Location: PL=Pore	Lining, M=Matrix.
Hydric Soil	Indicators: (Applic	able to all	LRRs, unless oth	nerwise note	d.)	Indi	cators for Problema	tic Hydric Soils ³ :
Histoso			Sandy Redox ((S5)			2 cm Muck (A10)	
	pipedon (A2)		Stripped Matrix		(Red Parent Material (
	listic (A3) en Sulfide (A4)		Loamy Mucky Loamy Gleyed		(except IVIL		Very Shallow Dark Su Other (Explain in Rem	
Deplete	d Below Dark Surfac	æ (A11)	Depleted Matri	ix (F3)			、 ·	
	ark Surface (A12)		Redox Dark Su				³ Indicators of hydroph	
	Mucky Mineral (S1) Gleyed Matrix (S4)		Depleted Dark Redox Depress				wetland hydrology mu unless disturbed or pr	
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,					······		
	ayer (if present):						allada estis taldad	
Type: Depth (inc	hooli				Hydric S	oil Present?	Yes	No
Remarks:	nes).		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u>.</u>]			
	rology Indicators:							
	tors (minimum of one	e required;	check all that apply	()		Secor	ndary Indicators (2 or i	nore required)
0				ned Leaves (ater-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2 ,
Surface Wate	ater (A1) r Table (A2)		Salt Crust (, 4A, and 4B (B11))		 and 4B) rainage Patterns (B10)
Saturation	(A3)		Aquatic Inv	vertebrates (E	313)	Dr	y-Season Water Tabl	e (C2)
Water Mar	ks (B1)			Sulfide Odor			aturation Visible on Ae	erial Imagery (C9)
Sediment I	Deposits (B2)		Roots (C3)	hizospheres	along Living		eomorphic Position (D	2)
Drift Depos				of Reduced Ir	on (C4)		nallow Aquitard (D3)	
Algal Matic	or Crust (B4)		Recent Iror Soils (C6)	n Reduction i	n Tilled	E/	AC-Neutral Test (D5)	
				Stressed Pla	nts (D1)	17	No-Neutral Test (DS)	
Iron Depos	· · /		(LRR A)				aised Ant Mounds (D6	, , ,
	oil Cracks (B6) Visible on Aerial Ima	aery (B7)	Other (Exp	lain in Rema	rks)	Fr	ost-Heave Hummock	s (D7)
	egetated Concave S							
Field Observa	ations:							17 J. J. T.
Surface Water			x Depth (inches					An
Water Table P Saturation Pre		No	x Depth (inche	s):	w	etland Hydro	ology Present? Yo	es <u>No x</u>
(includes capil		No	x Depth (inche	s):				
Describe Recor	ded Data (stream ga				is inspection	ns), if availabl	e:	
Remarks:								

Project/Site: Irish	City/County: Thurston	Sampling Date: 12	2.19.22
Applicant/Owner: <u>Trevor Irish</u>	State: WA	Sampling Point: TPB1	General esterates and
Investigator(s): Alex Callender	Section, Township, Range:	S13192W	
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.):	Local relief (concave	, convex, none):	Slope (%):
Subregion (LRR): 2	Lat: Long:	Datum:W	/gs84
Soil Map Unit Name: Bellingham		NWI classification:	
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typ	pical for this time of year? Yes	x No (If no, explain in Re	marks.)
Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrolo	gy significantly disturbed?	Are "Normal Circumstances" pr	esent? Yes <u>x</u> No <u></u>
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrolo	gy <u>a</u> naturally problematic?	(If needed, explain any a	nswers in Remarks.)

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

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <u>x</u> No	
Hydric Soil Present? Yes <u>x</u> No	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes <u>x</u> No
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <u>x</u> No	
Remarks:	

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

SOIL							Sampling Point:	TPB2
	cription: (Describe	to the dep	th needed to docun	nent the in	ndicator or c	onfirm the a	bsence of indicators.	
Depth	Matrix			Redox Fe				,
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²	Texture	Remarks
	10YR3/2	_100					Silt Ioam	
1-4	10YR5/2	_100					Silt loam	<u> </u>
4-18	10YR5/2	80	10YR5/8	20			Silt loam	<u></u>
		<u> </u>						
			<u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			······································	· <u> </u>
¹ Type: C=C	oncentration, D=Dep	letion, RM	=Reduced Matrix, CS	=Covered	l or Coated Sa	and Grains.	² Location: PL=Pore	Lining, M=Matrix.
Hydric Soi	I Indicators: (Appli	cable to al	I LRRs, unless othe	rwise not	ed.)	Ind	icators for Problemat	ic Hydric Soils ³ :
Histosc	• •	_	Sandy Redox (S				2 cm Muck (A10)	
	Epipedon (A2)	-	Stripped Matrix (Red Parent Material (1	
	Histic (A3) en Sulfide (A4)	-	Loamy Mucky M Loamy Gleyed N			RA 1)	Very Shallow Dark Sur Other (Explain in Rem	
	ed Below Dark Surfac	- ce (A11)	Depleted Matrix					untoj
	Dark Surface (A12)		Redox Dark Sur	face (F6)			³ Indicators of hydrophy	
	Mucky Mineral (S1)	-	Depleted Dark S		7)		wetland hydrology mus	
Sandy	Gleyed Matrix (S4)		Redox Depressi	ons (F8)		· · · · ·	unless disturbed or pro	oblematic
Restrictive La	ayer (if present):							
Type:					Hydric So	oil Present?	Yes x	No
Depth (inc	() ·				J		<u></u>	•
Remarks:								
HYDROLOG	Y							
	rology Indicators:							
Primary Indica	ators (minimum of on	e required;			(DO) (ndary Indicators (2 or n	
Surface W	later (A1)		MLRA 1, 2, 4		(B9) (except		/ater-Stained Leaves (I A, and 4B)	B9) (MILRA 1, 2,
	r Table (A2)		Salt Crust (B		D)		rainage Patterns (B10)	
Saturation			Aquatic Inve		(B13)		ry-Season Water Table	
Water Mar			Hydrogen Su				aturation Visible on Ae	
			Oxidized Rhi		s along Living			
	Deposits (B2)		Roots (C3)				eomorphic Position (D	2)
Drift Depos	sits (B3)		Presence of Recent Iron			S	hallow Aquitard (D3)	
Algal Mat g	or Crust (B4)		Soils (C6)	Reduction	in rilea	F	AC-Neutral Test (D5)	
	()		Stunted or S	tressed Pl	lants (D1)			
Iron Depos			(LRR A)				aised Ant Mounds (D6	, , ,
	oil Cracks (B6)		Other (Expla	in in Rem	arks)	F	rost-Heave Hummocks	s (D7)
	Visible on Aerial Ima /egetated Concave S	••••	N					
	regetated Concave C							
Field Observ	ations:							
Surface Wate	r Present? Yes	No	x Depth (inches):				
Water Table F	Present? Yes	x No	Depth (inches): 4"	W	etland Hydr	ology Present? Ye	es <u>x</u> No
Saturation Pre								
(includes capi			x Depth (inches		<u> </u>			······
Describe Recor	raed Data (stream ga	uge, monit	oring well, aerial pho	tos, previc	ous inspection	s), it availab	le:	
Remarks:								
Nemarks.								

Project/Site: Irish	City/County: Thurston	Sampling Date: 12.19.2	2
Applicant/Owner: Trevor Irish	State: WA	Sampling Point: TPB2	an a
Investigator(s): Alex Callender	Section, Township, Range:	S13192W	
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.):	Local relief (concave,	convex, none):	Slope (%):
Subregion (LRR): 2	Lat: Long:	Datum: Wgs84	
Soil Map Unit Name:Bellingham		NWI classification:	
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site type	pical for this time of year? Yes	x No 🧾 (If no, explain in Remarks	S.) sectorization while linear to
Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrold	bgy significantly disturbed?	Are "Normal Circumstances" present	:? Yes <u>x</u> No
Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrold	ogy naturally problematic?	(If needed, explain any answe	rs 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	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes <u>No x</u>
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes No	
Remarks:	Evenden an alfundes, hoge alfand wet too wel zer blandten is statictik googe tywernen goodkann noes su wang god

.

	Absolute	Dominant	Indicator	Dominance Test worksheet:
<u>Tree Stratum</u> (Plot size:)	<u>% Cover</u>	<u>Species?</u>	<u>Status</u>	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)
1				Total Number of Dominant
2				Species Across All Strata: <u>5</u> (B)
4				Percent of Dominant Species
	· · · ·			That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:40 (A/B)
		= Total Cove	er	
<u>Sapling/Shrub Stratum</u> (Plot size:)				Prevalence Index worksheet:
1. Salix sitchensis	65	Y	FACW	Total % Cover of: Multiply by:
2. Physocarpus capitatus	20	Υ	FACW	OBL species x 1 =
3				FACW species x 2 =
4				FAC species x 3 =
5				FACU species x 4 =
	85	_ = Total Cove	er	UPL species x 5 =
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)		AN		Column Totais: (A) (B)
1. Polystichum munitum	20	Y	FACU	
2. Mahonia nervosa	20	Ŷ	FACU	Prevalence Index = B/A =
3. Carex leptopoda	2	Ň	FAC	
4. Rubus ursinus	15	Ŷ	FACU	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
5				1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
6				2 - Dominance Test is >50%
7				3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0¹
8				4 - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting
9				data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
10				5 - Wetland Non-Vascular Plants ¹
11.				Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)
	57	= Total Cove	er	¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)				be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
1				
2.				
		_ = Total Cove	er	Hydrophytic Vegetation
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum				Present? Yes x No
Remarks:				I

SOIL							Sampling Point:	TPB2
	scription: (Describe	to the dept	h needed to docum	ent the ir	dicator or	confirm the a		
Depth	Matrix			Redox Fe				,
(inches)	Color (moist)		Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²	Texture	Remarks
0-14	10YR4/1	100					Silt loam	
14-18	10YR5/2	100					Silt loam	
		<u></u>					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
							· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					<u> </u>		
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u> </u>						
. <u> </u>				_				
¹ Type: C=	Concentration, D=Dep	etion, RM=	Reduced Matrix, CS=	=Covered	or Coated S	Sand Grains.	² Location: PL=Pore	Lining, M=Matrix.
Hydric Se	oil Indicators: (Applic	able to all	LRRs, unless other	wise note	ed.)	Indi	icators for Problema	tic Hydric Soils ³ :
Histo	sol (A1)		Sandy Redox (S5	5)			2 cm Muck (A10)	
	Epipedon (A2)		Stripped Matrix (S				Red Parent Material (
	Histic (A3)		Loamy Mucky Min Loamy Claused M		(except MI		Very Shallow Dark Su	
	ogen Sulfide (A4) ted Below Dark Surfac	e (A11)	Loamy Gleyed Ma Depleted Matrix (Other (Explain in Rem	larks)
	Dark Surface (A12)	c (/ (11)	Redox Dark Surfa				³ Indicators of hydroph	vtic vegetation and
	Mucky Mineral (S1)		Depleted Dark St	· · ·	')		wetland hydrology mu	
Sand	Gleyed Matrix (S4)		Redox Depressio	ns (F8)	-		unless disturbed or pr	oblematic
	Layer (if present):					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Type:					Hydric S	Soil Present?	Yes	No <u>x</u>
Depth (ir	icnes):							
Remarks:								
HYDROLOG	v							
	drology Indicators:	·						
	cators (minimum of one	e required: c	check all that apply)			Seco	ndary Indicators (2 or i	nore required)
		required, c	Water-Stained	d Leaves	(B9) (excep		ater-Stained Leaves (
Surface \	Water (A1)		MLRA 1, 2, 4				A, and 4B)	
High Wat	er Table (A2)		Salt Crust (B1		,	D	rainage Patterns (B10)
Saturatio			Aquatic Invert			D	ry-Season Water Tabl	e (C2)
Water Ma	arks (B1)		Hydrogen Sul				aturation Visible on Ae	erial Imagery (C9)
Sodimon	t Donasita (P2)		Oxidized Rhiz	cospheres	along Livin		anmarphia Desition (F	2)
	t Deposits (B2) osits (B3)		Roots (C3) Presence of F	Reduced 1	ron (C4)		eomorphic Position (D hallow Aquitard (D3)	12)
Dim Dep			Recent Iron R			0	naliow Aquitara (BO)	
Algal Ma	t or Crust (B4)		Soils (C6)			F/	AC-Neutral Test (D5)	
			Stunted or St	ressed Pla	ants (D1)	_		
Iron Dep	. ,		(LRR A)	n in Dana	ا مدادم		aised Ant Mounds (D6	
	Soil Cracks (B6) In Visible on Aerial Ima	aeny (B7)	Other (Explain	n in Rema	arks)	FI	rost-Heave Hummock	S (D7)
	Vegetated Concave S							
Field Obser	vations:							
Surface Wat	er Present? Yes		x Depth (inches):					
Water Table		No	x Depth (inches):		V	Vetland Hydro	ology Present? Ye	es <u>No x</u>
Saturation P		647 () 1973 - Nia	Donth (inchoo)					
	oillary fringe) Yes		x Depth (inches):			·····		
Describe Rec	orded Data (stream gai	ige, monito	ang wen, aeriai photo	us, previo	us inspectio	nis), ir availabl	с .	
Remarks:								
Aomana.								

Project/Site: Irisl	1	City/County: Thur	ston Sam	npling Date: 12.19.22
Applicant/Owner:	Trevor Irish	State:	WA Sampling Point:	TPc1
Investigator(s):	Alex Callender	Section, Townshi	p, Range: <u>S13192W</u>	
Landform (hillislope	, terrace, etc.):	Local relie	ef (concave, convex, none):	Slope (%):
Subregion (LRR):	2	Lat:	Long:	Datum:Wgs84
Soil Map Unit Nam	e: Bellingham	이 있다. 성격은 것을 알았다. 가격하는 것은 	NWI class	sification:
Are climatic / hydro	logic conditions on the site ty	pical for this time of yea	ar? Yes <u>x</u> No (If	no, explain in Remarks.)
Are Vegetation	, Soil 🧾 , or Hydrold	ogy 🧾 significantly	disturbed? Are "Normal C	ircumstances" present? Yes <u>x</u> No
Are Vegetation	, Soil , or Hydrold	ogy naturally pro	blematic? (If need	ed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

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

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes x No	
Hydric Soil Present? Yes <u>x</u> No	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes <u>x</u> No
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <u>x</u> No	
Remarks:	

VEGETATION - Ose scientific flames of	pranto			
	Absolute	Dominant	Indicator	Dominance Test worksheet:
<u>Tree Stratum</u> (Plot size:) 1. Alnus rubra	<u>% Cover</u> 65	<u>Species?</u> Y	<u>Status</u> FAC	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 3 (A)
2.			TAC	Total Number of Dominant
3.				Species Across All Strata: (B)
4.				Percent of Dominant Species
				That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:00 (A/B)
	65	_ = Total Cover		
<u>Sapling/Shrub Stratum</u> (Plot size:)				Prevalence Index worksheet:
1. Physocarpus capitatus	75	Y	FACW	Total % Cover of: Multiply by:
2. Salix sitchensis	15	N	FACW	OBL species x 1 =
3				FACW species x 2 =
4	 			FAC species x 3 =
5				FACU species x 4 =
	90	= Total Cover		UPL species x 5 =
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)				Column Totals: (A) (B)
1. Carex leptopoda	10	<u> </u>	FAC	
2	······			Prevalence index = B/A =
3				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
4				LAY
5				1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
6				$3 - Prevalence Index is \leq 3.0^{1}$
7				4 - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
9 10				5 - Wetland Non-Vascular Plants ¹
11				Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)
	10	= Total Cover		¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must
<u>Woody Vine Stratum</u> (Plot size:)				be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
1				
2.				
		_ = Total Cover		Hydrophytic Vegetation
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum	_			Present? Yes <u>x</u> No
Remarks:				•

DIL							Sampling Point	TPB3
Profile Des		to the dep	th needed to docum			confirm the a	bsence of indicators	.)
Depth (inchos)	Matrix	%	Color (moist)	Redox Fe %	atures Type ¹	Loc ²	Texture	Remarks
(inches)	Color (moist)			70		LOC	····	
0-2	10YR3/1	100		······			Clay loam	<u> </u>
2-6	10YR4/1	100				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Clay loam	
6-18	10YR5/2	90	10YR5/6				Clay loam	
								<u> </u>
 ¹ Tvpe: C=C	concentration, D=Der	pletion. RM:	=Reduced Matrix, CS	S=Covered	or Coated S	and Grains.	² Location: PL=Pore	e Lining, M=Matrix.
			· · · · · ·				icators for Problema	
-		caple to al	I LRRs, unless othe		ea.)			lic Hydric Solis".
Histoso		-	Sandy Redox (S Stringed Matrix				2 cm Muck (A10) Red Parent Material (
	Epipedon (A2) fistic (A3)	-	Stripped Matrix Loamy Mucky M		(ovcont MI	PA 1)	Very Shallow Dark Su	
	ien Sulfide (A4)	-	Loamy Gleyed N		(except ML	.KA I)	Other (Explain in Ren	
	ed Below Dark Surfa		Depleted Matrix					iains)
	ark Surface (A12)		Redox Dark Sur				³ Indiantara of hydroph	vtia vogotation and
	Mucky Mineral (S1)	-	Depleted Dark S		7 \		³ Indicators of hydroph wetland hydrology mu	
	Gleyed Matrix (S4)	-	Redox Depressi	· ·	/		unless disturbed or pr	
estrictive L	ayer (if present):							
					Ludria S	ail Brogant?	Yes x	No
Type:					- Hyune a	oil Present?	165 X	NO <u></u>
Depth (inc	ches):							
ROLOG	Y							
	rology Indicators:							
rimary Indica	ators (minimum of on	e required;	check all that apply)				ndary Indicators (2 or	
			Water-Stain				Vater-Stained Leaves	(B9) (MLRA 1, 2,
Surface W			MLRA 1, 2,		3)		A, and 4B)	
	r Table (A2)		Salt Crust (E				rainage Patterns (B10	
Saturation			Aquatic Inve				Pry-Season Water Tab	
Water Mar	'ks (B1)		Hydrogen S				aturation Visible on A	erial Imagery (C9)
Sediment	Deposits (B2)		Oxidized Rh Roots (C3)	izospheres	s along Living		eomorphic Position ([12)
Drift Depos			Presence of	Reduced I	lron (C4)		shallow Aquitard (D3)	72)
			Recent Iron					
Algal Mat o	or Crust (B4)		Soils (C6) Stunted or S	Stracead DI	ante (D1)	F	AC-Neutral Test (D5)	
Iron Depos	sits (B5)		(LRR A)	Suesseu Fi	ants (DT)	F	aised Ant Mounds (De	6) (LRR A)
Surface So	oil Cracks (B6)		Other (Expla	ain in Rema	arks)	F	rost-Heave Hummock	s (D7)
Inundation	Visible on Aerial Im	agery (B7)	、 .					
Sparsely ∖	/egetated Concave S	Surface (B8)					
eld Observ	ations							
urface Wate		No.	x Depth (inches	<i></i>				
ater Table F			Depth (inches		v	Vetland Hvd	ology Present? Y	es x No
aturation Pre	esent?			<i></i>	— I'	roduna ny a	clogy i locoliti i	
	illary fringe) Yes	No	x Depth (inches	s):				
			oring well, aerial pho		us inspectio	ns) if availab	le.	
	and Data (Stream ye	ago, morill	ang won, achai phù	, previu				
narks:			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					

Project/Site: Irish	City/County: Thurston	Sampling Date:	12.19.22
Applicant/Owner: Trevor Irish	State: WA	Sampling Point: TPC2	
Investigator(s): Alex Callender	Section, Township, Range:	S13192W	
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.):	Local relief (concave	, convex, none):	Slope (%):
Subregion (LRR): 2	Lat: Long:	Datum:	Wgs84
Soil Map Unit Name: Bellingham		NWI classification:	
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typ	pical for this time of year? Yes	🗴 No (If no, explain i	n Remarks.)
Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrold	ogy significantly disturbed?	Are "Normal Circumstance	s" present? Yes <u>x</u> No
Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrold	ogy naturally problematic?	(If needed, explain a	ny 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	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes No
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes No	
<u>, 이 것 같은 것 같아. 이 것 같아. 이 가 있는 것 같은 해당한 것 같아. 가지만 한 것 같아. 것 같아. 가지만 것 같아. 가지만 한 것 같아. 것 같아. 가</u> 지만 한 것 같아. 것 같아. 가지 	
Remarks:	

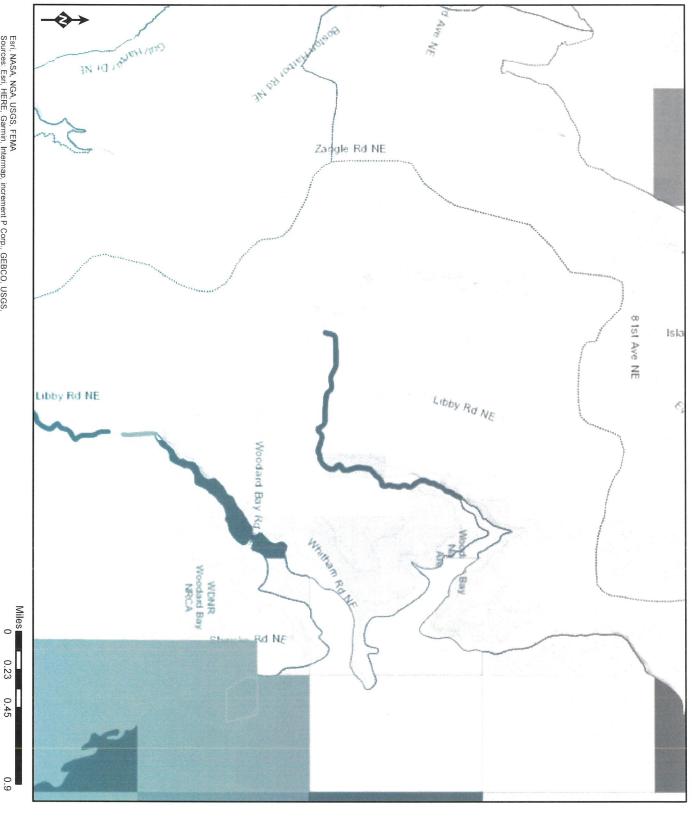
	Absolute	Dominant	Indicator	Dominance Test worksheet:
Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	<u>% Cover</u>	Species?	<u>Status</u>	Number of Dominant Species
1. Pseudotsuga menziesii	10	Y	FACU	That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)
2 Alnus rubra	10	<u> </u>	FAC	Total Number of Dominant
3				Species Across All Strata: (B)
4.				Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL. FACW. or FAC: 33 (A/B)
		ESPA GARAS		
	20	_ = Total Cover	•	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)				Prevalence Index worksheet:
1. Symphoricarpos albus	35	Υ	FACU	Total % Cover of: Multiply by:
2. Physocarpus capitatus	5	N	FACW	OBL species x 1 =
3. Salix sitchensis	45	Ý	FACW	FACW species x 2 =
4				FAC species x 3 =
5		建立的新生活		FACU species x 4 =
	85	_ = Total Cover		UPL species x 5 =
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)				
1. Polystichum munitum	45	Y	FACU	Column Totals: (A)(B)
2. <u>Rubus ursinus</u>	10	Y	FACU	Prevalence Index = B/A =
3. Carex leptopoda	5	N	FAC	
4				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
5				1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
6.				2 - Dominance Test is >50%
7.				3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹
8				4 - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting
9				data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
10.				5 - Wetland Non-Vascular Plants ¹
11.				Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)
	60	= Total Cover		¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)		_		be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
<u> </u>				
2.				
		= Total Cover	·······	Hydrophytic
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum				Vegetation Present? Yes No x
				<u>attantimites</u> <u>attantimites</u>
Pemarke				·
Remarks:				·
Remarks:				L

SOIL							Sampling Point	TPB4
	cription: (Describe	to the dept	h needed to docum	ent the in	dicator or o	confirm the a	bsence of indicators	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Depth	Matrix			Redox Fea				-)
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²	Texture	Remarks
0-16	10YR3/3	100					Silt loam	
				<u> </u>				<u> </u>
16-18	10YR4/3	100	·		. <u> </u>		Silt loam	
						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
			<u> </u>		 ,			
	<u> </u>							
							· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
¹ Type: C=C	oncentration, D=Dep	letion RM=	Reduced Matrix CS	=Covered	or Coated S	and Grains	² Location: PL=Pore	Lining M=Matrix
				0070100				
Hydric Soil	Indicators: (Applie	cable to all	LRRs, unless other	rwise note	ed.)	Ind	icators for Problema	tic Hydric Soils ³ :
Histoso	l (A1)		Sandy Redox (S	5)			2 cm Muck (A10)	
	pipedon (A2)		Stripped Matrix (Red Parent Material (TF2)
Black H	listic (A3)		Loamy Mucky Mi		(except ML	.RA 1)	Very Shallow Dark Su	rface (TF12)
~ ~	en Sulfide (A4)		Loamy Gleyed M	latrix (F2)			Other (Explain in Rem	
	d Below Dark Surfac	ce (A11)	Depleted Matrix					
	ark Surface (A12)	·	_ Redox Dark Surf				³ Indicators of hydroph	
	Mucky Mineral (S1)		Depleted Dark S)		wetland hydrology mu	
Sandy G	Gleyed Matrix (S4)		Redox Depressio	ons (⊢8)	<u> </u>		unless disturbed or pr	oblematic
Destrictive Le								
	ayer (if present):							e 🔔 analog kart
Туре:					Hydric S	ioil Present?	Yes https://www.	No x
Depth (incl	hes):							
Remarks:								
IYDROLOGY	1							
	ology Indicators:							
	tors (minimum of on	e required; o	check all that apply)			Seco	ndary Indicators (2 or	more required)
			Water-Staine	d Leaves ((B9) (excep		/ater-Stained Leaves (
Surface Wa	ater (A1)		MLRA 1, 2, 4	A, and 4E	3)	4	A, and 4B)	
	r Table (A2)		Salt Crust (B				rainage Patterns (B10	
Saturation			Aquatic Inver				ry-Season Water Tabl	
Water Mar	ks (B1)		Hydrogen Su				aturation Visible on Ae	erial Imagery (C9)
			Oxidized Rhi	zospheres	along Living			·••
	Deposits (B2)		Roots (C3)	Deduced b			eomorphic Position (D	(Z)
Drift Depos	sits (D3)		Presence of I Recent Iron F			3	hallow Aquitard (D3)	
Algal Mat g	or Crust (B4)		Soils (C6)	(Couction)	in Theo	F	AC-Neutral Test (D5)	
			Stunted or St	ressed Pla	ants (D1)	·		
Iron Depos	its (B5)		(LRR A)			R	aised Ant Mounds (D6	5) (LRR A)
	il Cracks (B6)		Other (Explai	in in Rema	ırks)		rost-Heave Hummock	, , ,
	Visible on Aerial Ima	agery (B7)	<u> </u>			<u></u>		. ,
Sparsely V	egetated Concave S	urface (B8)						
Field Observa	ations:							
Surface Water			x Depth (inches):					
Water Table P		<u> </u>	x Depth (inches):		w	etland Hydr	ology Present? Yo	es <u>No x</u>
Saturation Pre								
(includes capil			x Depth (inches):					
Describe Record	ded Data (stream ga	uge, monito	ring well, aerial phot	os, previou	us inspectio	ns), if availab	e:	
								· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Remarks:								

.

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303d Water Quality Atlas Map



Assessed Water/Sediment

100	{	(((Water
0,+0,000,0	Category 4A		Category 4C	Category 5 - 303d	er

	Category 4B	Caredory	
2 >	4B	40	2

- < Category 4A Category 2 Category 1

Sediment

- Category 5 - 303d Category 4C Category 4B Category 4A Category 2 Category 2

Parcels

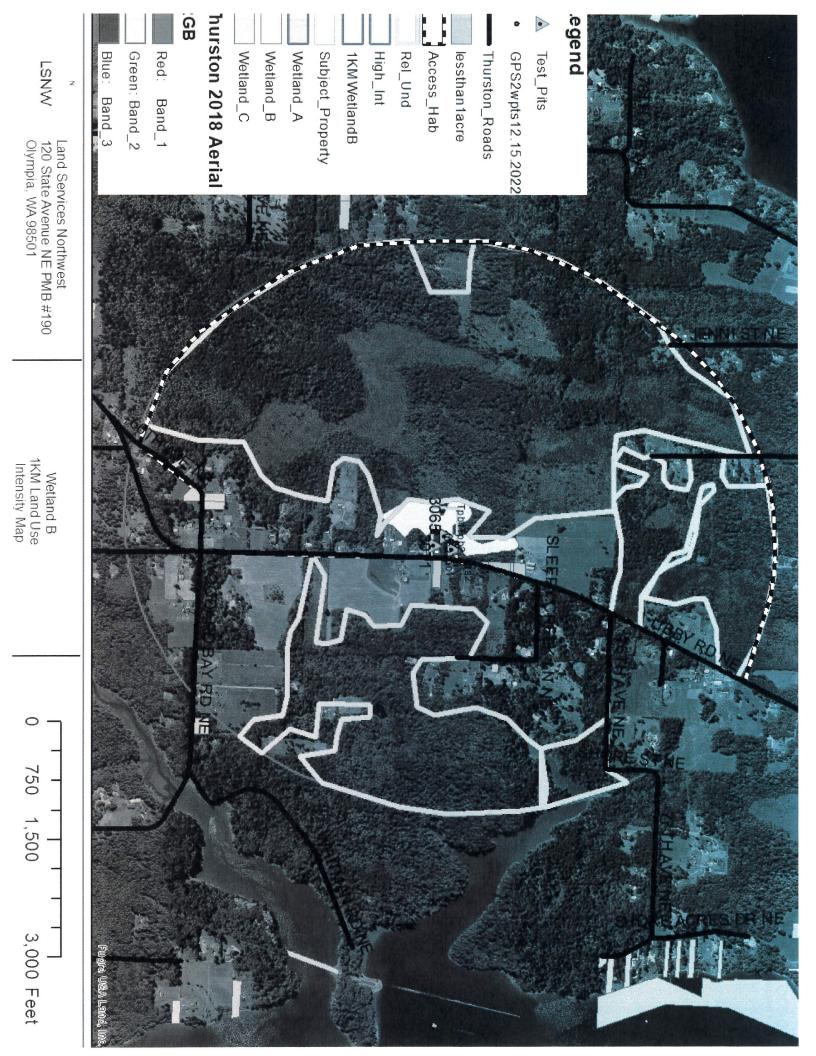
Parcel boundary

Subbasins (12 digit HUCs) HUC boundary



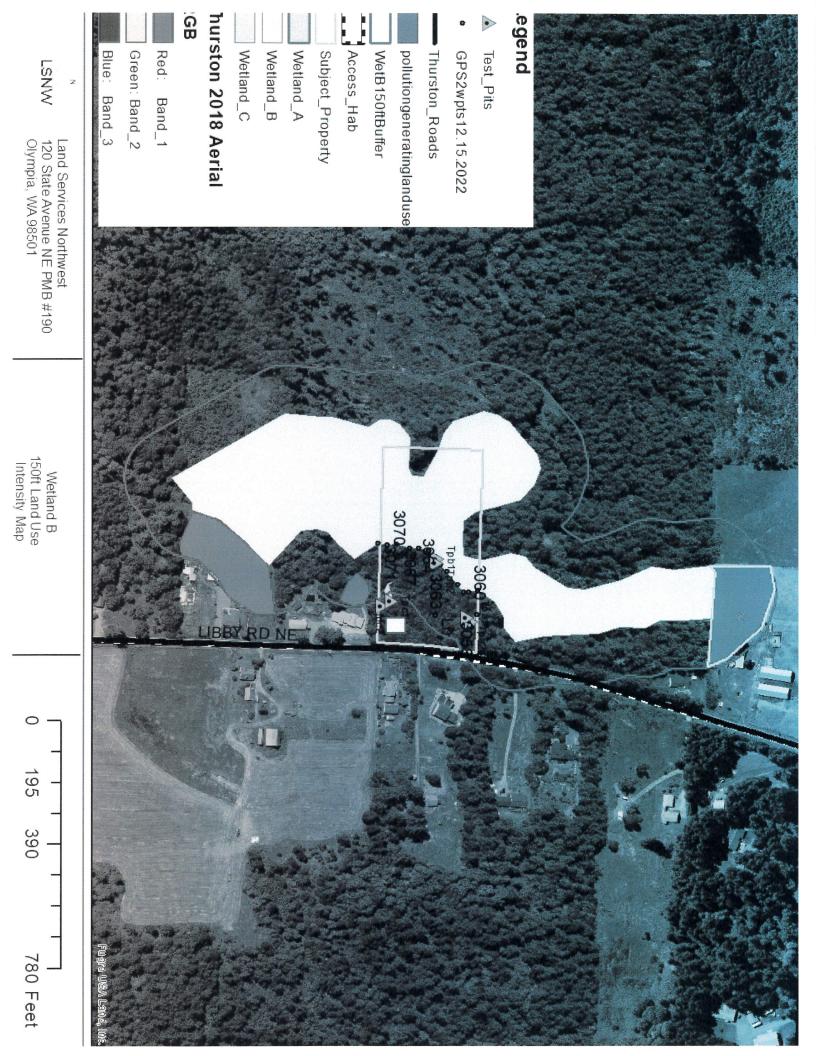
0.23 0.45 0.9

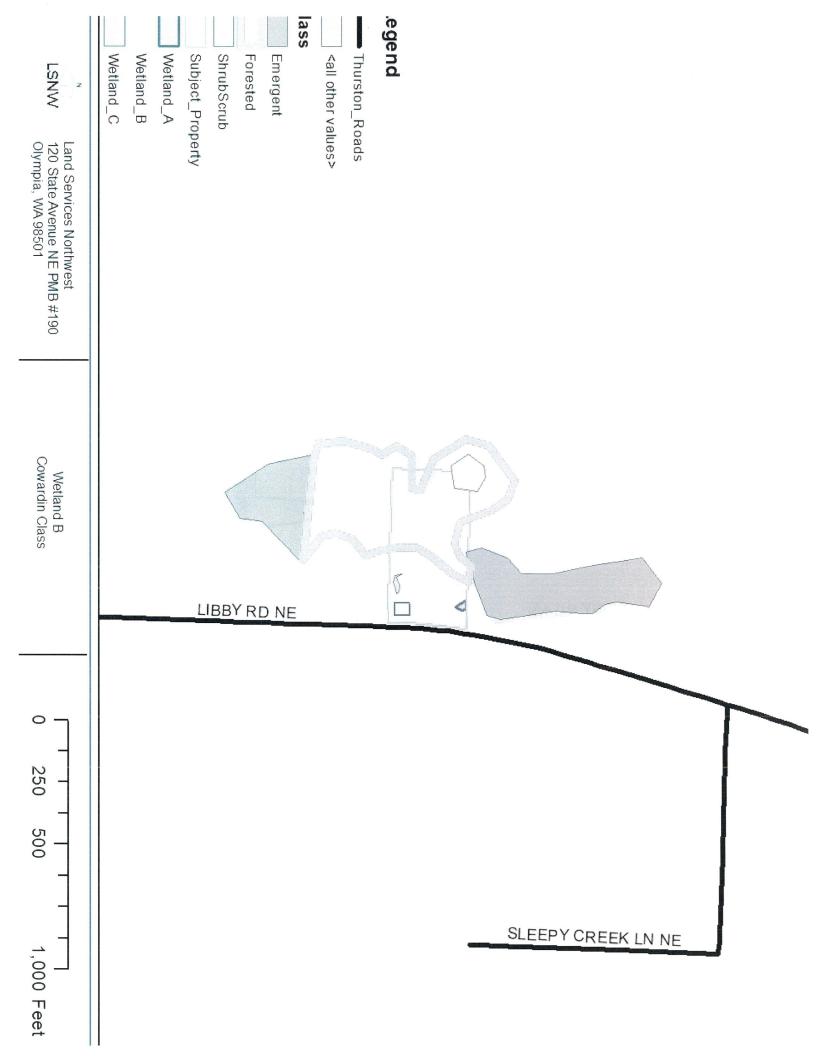


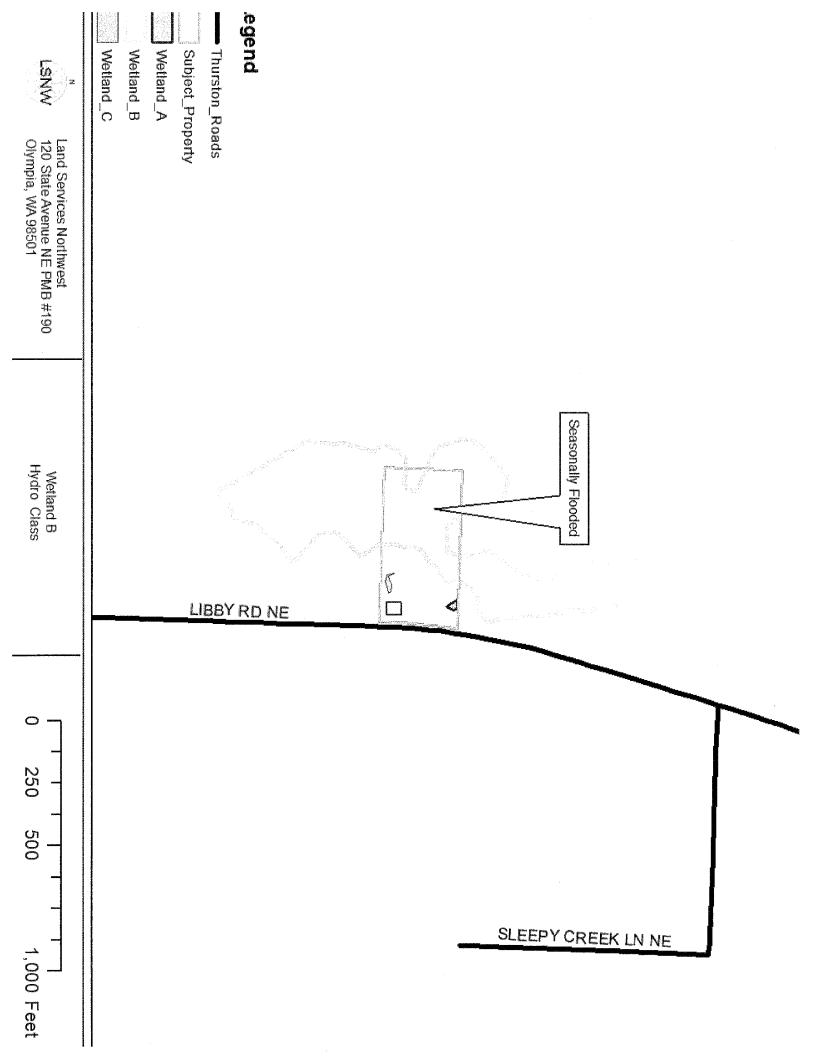


Land Use Calculations

	ACRES	1	%
1KM	1094		100
Wetland B	12		
1KM-WetA	1082		
High Intensity	1	0.000924	0.092421
Relatively Undisturbed	635	0.586876	58.68762
Low Medium Use	446	0.4122	41.21996
Accessible Habitat	652	0.595978	
Wetland B	12		
Accessible Habitat - WEtA	640	0.591497	
RU	401	0.37061	37.061
Low/Medium LU	239	0.220887	22.08872
High Intensity	0	0	0







RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or I	D #): Wetland B					Date of site visit:	2/27/2021	
Rated by Alex Caller	nder	. Tr	ained by E	Ecology? 🗹	Yes 🗌 No	Date of training	Dec-13	
HGM Class used for	HGM Class used for rating Slope Wetland has multiple HGM classes? I Yes INo							
	rm is not complete		-	•	(figures can	be combined).		
	Source of base aer	ial photo/map	2018 Geo	odata				
OVERALL WETLA	ND CATEGORY	111	(based or	n functions	⊡or specia	al characteristics \Box)		
1. Category of w	etland based on		IS		_			
-		I - Total score				Score for each		
-		II - Total score				function based		
-	X Category	III - Total sco	re = 16 - 1	9		on three		
-	Category	IV - Total sco	re = 9 - 15			ratings		
-				_		(order of ratings		
FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat			is not important)		
	List app	propriate rating	g (H, M, L)					
Site Potential	L	L	М			9 = H, H, H		
Landscape Potential	L	L	Н	1		8 = H, H, M		
Value	Н	L	Н	Total		7 = H, H, L		
Score Based on	5	3	8	16		7 = H, M, M		
Ratings					J	6 = H, M, L		
						6 = M, M, M		
						5 = H, L, L		
						5 = M, M, L		
						4 = M, L, L		
0.0-1						3 = L, L, L		
2. Category bas	ed on SPECIAL	CHARACTE	RISTICS	of wetlan	a			

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	
Hydroperiods	D 1.4, H 1.2	
Location of outlet (can be added to map of hydroperiods)	D 1.1, D 4.1	
Boundary of area within 150 ft of the wetland (can be added to another figure)	D 2.2, D 5.2	
Map of the contributing basin	. D 4.3, D 5.3	
1 km Polygon: Area that extends 1 km from entire wetland edge - including	H 2.1, H 2.2, H 2.3	
polygons for accessible habitat and undisturbed habitat		
Screen capture of map of 303(d) listed waters in basin (from Ecology website)	D 3.1, D 3.2	
Screen capture of list of TMDLs for WRIA in which unit is found (from web)	D 3.3	

Riverine Wetlands

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

Slope Wetlands

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

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?

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)
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
 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;
 - \Box 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.
- \square 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,
- \Box The overbank flooding occurs at least once every 2 years.
- 🗹 NO go to 6

□ YES - The wetland class is Riverine

NOTE: The Riverine unit can contain depressions that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

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

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.

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	Depressional
within boundary of depression	
Depressional + Lake Fringe	Depressional
Riverine + Lake Fringe	Riverine
Salt Water Tidal Fringe and any other	Treat as
class of freshwater wetland	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.

SLOPE WETLANDS		
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to im	prove water quality	
S 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?		
S 1.1. Characteristics of the average slope of the wetland: (<i>a 1% slope has a 1 elevation for every 100 ft of horizontal distance</i>)	ft vertical drop in	
Slope is 1% or less	points = 3	2
Slope is > 1% - 2%	points = 2	2
Slope is > 2% - 5%	points = 1	
Slope is greater than 5%	points = 0	
S 1.2. <u>The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer)</u> is true clay or true organic		0
(use NRCS definitions):	Yes = 3 No = 0	0
S 1.3. Characteristics of the plants in the wetland that trap sediments and pollu	1	
Choose the points appropriate for the description that best fits the plants in the		
means you have trouble seeing the soil surface (>75% cover), and uncut mean mowed and plants are higher than 6 in.	is not grazed or	
Dense, uncut, herbaceous plants > 90% of the wetland area	points = 6	1
Dense, uncut, herbaceous plants > $\frac{1}{2}$ of area	points = 3	I
Dense, woody, plants > $\frac{1}{2}$ of area	points = 2	
Dense, uncut, herbaceous plants > $\frac{1}{4}$ of area	points = 1	
Does not meet any of the criteria above for plants	points = 0	
	in the boxes above	3
Poting of Site Detential If source is: $\Box 12 = H$ $\Box 6 = 14 = M$ $\Box 0 = 6 = 1$	Pagerd the rating on th	

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

S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water	r quality function of the site?
S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the w land uses that generate pollutants?	vetland in Yes = 1 No = 0
S 2.2. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetlar not listed in question S 2.1?	nd that are 0
Other Sources	Yes = 1 No = 0
Total for S 2 A	dd the points in the boxes above 0

Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 1 - 2 = M 2 = L

Record the rating on the first page

S 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable to society	?		
S 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
S 3.2. Is the wetland in a basin or sub-basin where water quality is an issue? <i>At least one aquatic resource in the basin is on the 303(d) list.</i>	Yes = 1	No = 0	0
S 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	2
Total for S 3 Add the points	in the boxe	s above	2
Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 = M 0 = L	Record the	rating on	the first page

Wetland B

SLOPE WETLANDS				
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding and stream erosion				
S 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and stream erosion?				
S 4.1. Characteristics of plants that reduce the velocity of surface flows during s the points appropriate for the description that best fits conditions in the wetland. should be thick enough (usually > $\frac{1}{8}$ in), or dense enough, to remain erect dur	Stems of plants	0		
Dense, uncut, rigid plants cover > 90% of the area of the wetland	points = 1	U		
All other conditions	points = 0			
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 1 = M 0 = L	Record the rating on	the first page		
S 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic functions of	the site?			
S 5.1. Is more than 25% of the area within 150 ft upslope of wetland in land uses or cover that generate excess surface runoff?	Yes = 1 No = 0	0		
		the Einsteine and		
	Record the rating on	the inst bade		
	Record the rating on	the linst page		
S 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society?	Record the rating on	ine inst page		
	Record the rating on	ine insi page		
S 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society?	Record the rating on	ine inst page		
S 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society? S 6.1. Distance to the nearest areas downstream that have flooding problems: The sub-basin immediately down-gradient of site has flooding problems that result in damage to human or natural resources (e.g.,	Record the rating on			
S 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society? S 6.1. Distance to the nearest areas downstream that have flooding problems: The sub-basin immediately down-gradient of site has flooding	points = 2	0		
S 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society? S 6.1. Distance to the nearest areas downstream that have flooding problems: The sub-basin immediately down-gradient of site has flooding problems that result in damage to human or natural resources (e.g.,	et Sector e Latera dat			
S 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society? S 6.1. Distance to the nearest areas downstream that have flooding problems: The sub-basin immediately down-gradient of site has flooding problems that result in damage to human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds)	points = 2			
 S 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society? S 6.1. Distance to the nearest areas downstream that have flooding problems: The sub-basin immediately down-gradient of site has flooding problems that result in damage to human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds) Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient No flooding problems anywhere downstream S 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood 	points = 2 points = 1	0		
 S 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society? S 6.1. Distance to the nearest areas downstream that have flooding problems: The sub-basin immediately down-gradient of site has flooding problems that result in damage to human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds) Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient No flooding problems anywhere downstream S 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood conveyance in a regional flood control plan? 	points = 2 points = 1			
 S 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society? S 6.1. Distance to the nearest areas downstream that have flooding problems: The sub-basin immediately down-gradient of site has flooding problems that result in damage to human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds) Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient No flooding problems anywhere downstream S 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood conveyance in a regional flood control plan? 	points = 2 points = 1 points = 0	0		

NOTES and FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

Wetland name or number

<u>Wetland B</u>

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	ONS - Indicators that site functions to provide important habitat	
	site have the potential to provide habitat? f plant community: <i>Indicators are Cowardin classes and strata within the</i>	
Forested class. Cl combined for each	check the Cowardin plant classes in the wetland. Up to 10 patches may be the class to meet the threshold of ¼ ac or more than 10% of the unit if it is smatche number of structures checked.	ller
 ✓ Forested If the uni ✓ The Formation ✓ moss/growth 	nt3 structures: pointshrub (areas where shrubs have > 30% cover)2 structures: pointsd (areas where trees have > 30% cover)1 structure: points <i>it has a Forested class, check if</i> :1 structure: pointsrested class has 3 out of 5 strata (canopy, sub-canopy, shrubs, herbaceous, ound-cover) that each cover 20% within the Forested polygon	s = 2 s - 1 s = 0
	os of water regimes (hydroperiods) present within the wetland. The water regime than 10% of the wetland or ¼ ac to count (<i>see text for descriptions of</i>	9
 ☑ Seasona □ Occasion ☑ Saturates □ Permane 	ently flooded or inundated4 or more types present: pointsally flooded or inundated3 types present: pointsanally flooded or inundated2 types present: pointsanally flooded or inundated1 types present: pointsanally flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetlandally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland	s = 2 1 s = 1
Lake Fri Freshwa H 1.3. Richness of	inge wetland2 poater tidal wetland2 pof plant species	
Different patches c	r of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft ² . of the same species can be combined to meet the size threshold and you do	
	the species. Do not include Eurasian milfoil, reed canarygrass, purple adian thistle	1
not have to name t loosestrife, Cana If you counted:		1 5 = 2 5 = 1
f you counted: H 1.4. Interspersio Decide from the di (described in H 1.1	adian thistle > 19 species points 5 - 19 species points < 5 species	1 s = 2 s = 1 s = 0 ts)
f you counted: H 1.4. Interspersio Decide from the di described in H 1.1 s high, moderate,	adian thistle > 19 species points 5 - 19 species points < 5 species	3 = 2 3 = 1 3 = 0 3
f you counted: H 1.4. Interspersio Decide from the di described in H 1.1 s high, moderate,	adian thistle > 19 species points 5 - 19 species points < 5 species	1 s = 2 s = 1 s = 0 ts)

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)	4
Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning	
(> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (<i>cut shrubs or trees</i>	
that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed)	
□ At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas	
that are permanently or seasonally inundated (structures for egg-laying by amphibians)	
☑ Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see	
H 1.1 for list of strata)	
Total for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above	12
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:	
37 % undisturbed habitat + (22 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 48%	
If total accessible habitat is:	3
$> \frac{1}{3}$ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3	
20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2	
10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 1	
< 10 % of 1 km Polygon points = 0	
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.	
Calculate:	
59 % undisturbed habitat + (41 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 79.5%	
	3
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3	0
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 2	
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches points = 1	
Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0	
H 2.3 Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon: If	
> 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use points = (-2)	0
≤ 50% of 1km Polygon is high intensity points = 0	
Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above	6
Pating of Landscape Potential If Score is: $\Box A_{-}6 = H$ $\Box 1_{-}3 = M$ $\Box < 1 = L$ Record the rating on	the first page

Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is: \bigcirc 4 - 6 = H \bigcirc 1 - 3 = M \bigcirc < 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		1
It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the		I
Department of Natural Resources		
It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or		
regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in a		
watershed plan		
Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) with in 100m	points = 1	

points = 0 Record the rating on the first page

Site does not meet	t any of the criteria above	
Rating of Value If Score is:]2=H ☑1=M []0=L	

WDFW Priority Habitats

<u>Priority habitats listed by WDFW</u> (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: <u>Old-growth west of Cascade crest</u> 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. <u>Mature forests</u> 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

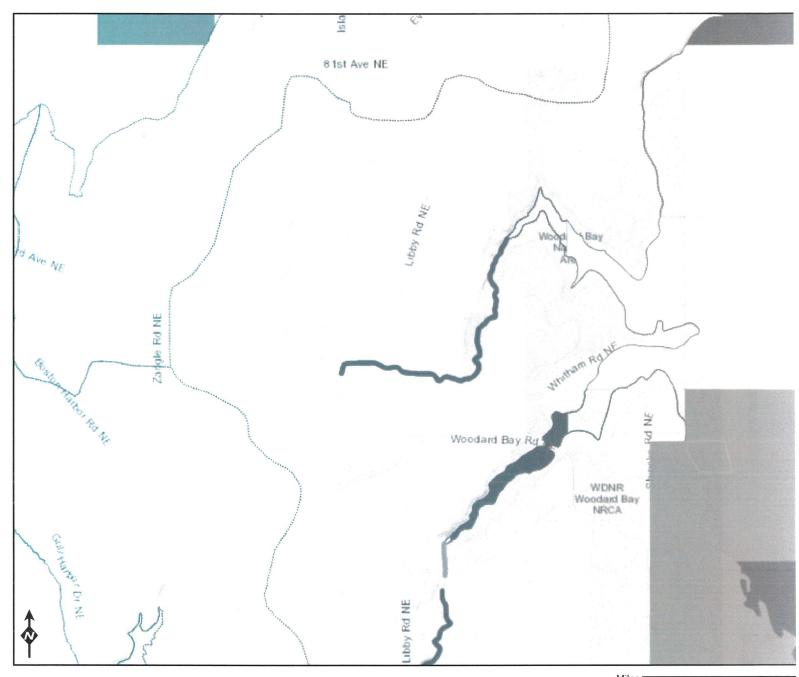
Wetland	Туре	Category
and the second se	f any criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met.	
30 1.0.	Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?	
	The dominant water regime is tidal,	negeri antise anti
	Vegetated, and	
	With a salinity 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	
	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?	
	\Box Yes - Go to SC 2.2 \Box 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?	
00 2.0.	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.		
	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	
SC 3.1.	<i>wetland based on its functions</i> . Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soil horizons, either peats or mucks,	
30 3.1.	that compose 16 in or more of the first 32 in of the soil profile?	
	$\Box \text{ Yes - Go to SC 3.3} \qquad \Box \text{ No - Go to SC 3.2}$	
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?	
	\Box Yes - Go to SC 3.3 \Box 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	

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Wetland name or number

SC 4.0.	Forested Wetlands	
	Does the wetland have at least <u>1 contiguous acre</u> of forest that meets one of these	
	criteria for the WA Department of Fish and Wildlife's forests as priority habitats? 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).	
	exceeding 21 m (35 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	
Į	brackish (> 0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (needs to	
1	be measured near the bottom)	
	\Box Yes - Go to SC 5.1 \Box No = Not a wetland in a coastal lagoon	
SC 5.1.1	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 ³ / ₄ 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 $\frac{1}{10}$ ac (4350 ft ²)	
	$\Box \text{ Yes} = \text{Category I} \qquad \Box \text{ No} = \text{Category I}$	
SC 6.0	Interdunal Wetlands	
000.0.0	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	
	\Box Yes - Go to SC 6.1 \Box 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)?	
	$\Box \text{ Yes} = \text{Category I} \qquad \Box \text{ No} - \text{Go to SC 6.2}$	
SC 6.2.	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger?	
0.2.	□ 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	
000.0.	1 ac?	
	□ Yes = Category III □ No = Category IV	
Categor	y of wetland based on Special Characteristics	
-	swered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form	
µi you ali	swered no for all types, effer not Applicable of Summary Form	

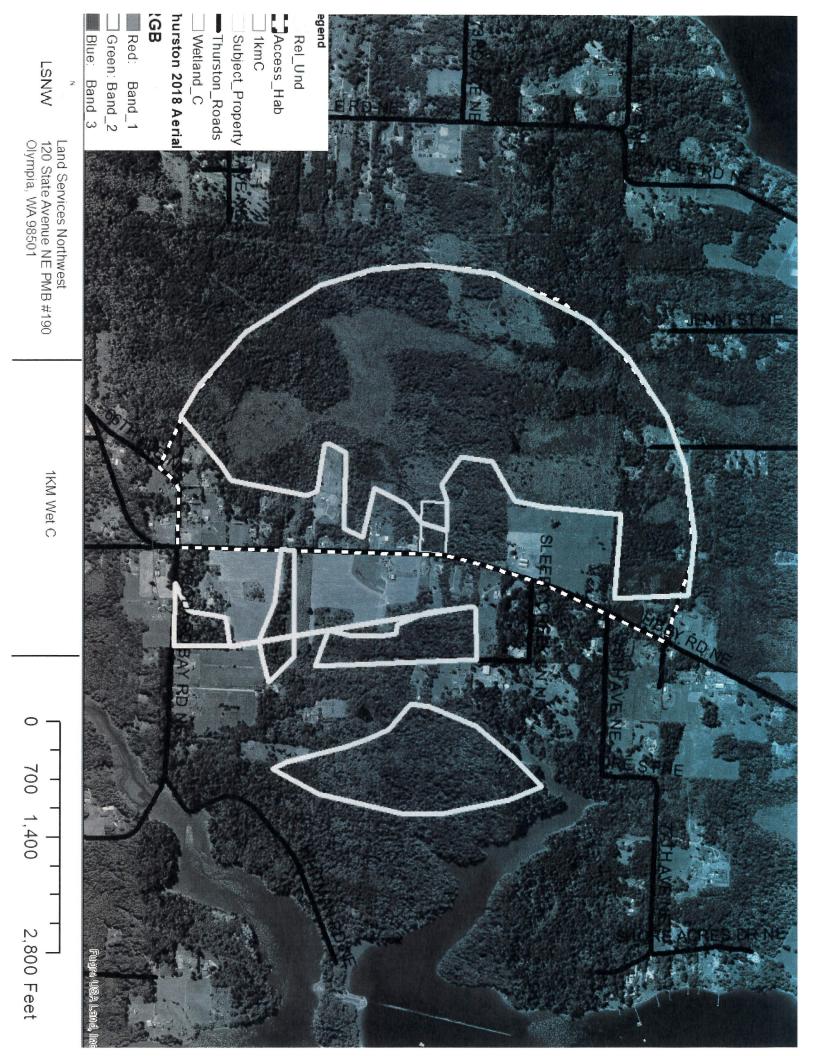
303d Water Quality Atlas Map



Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri

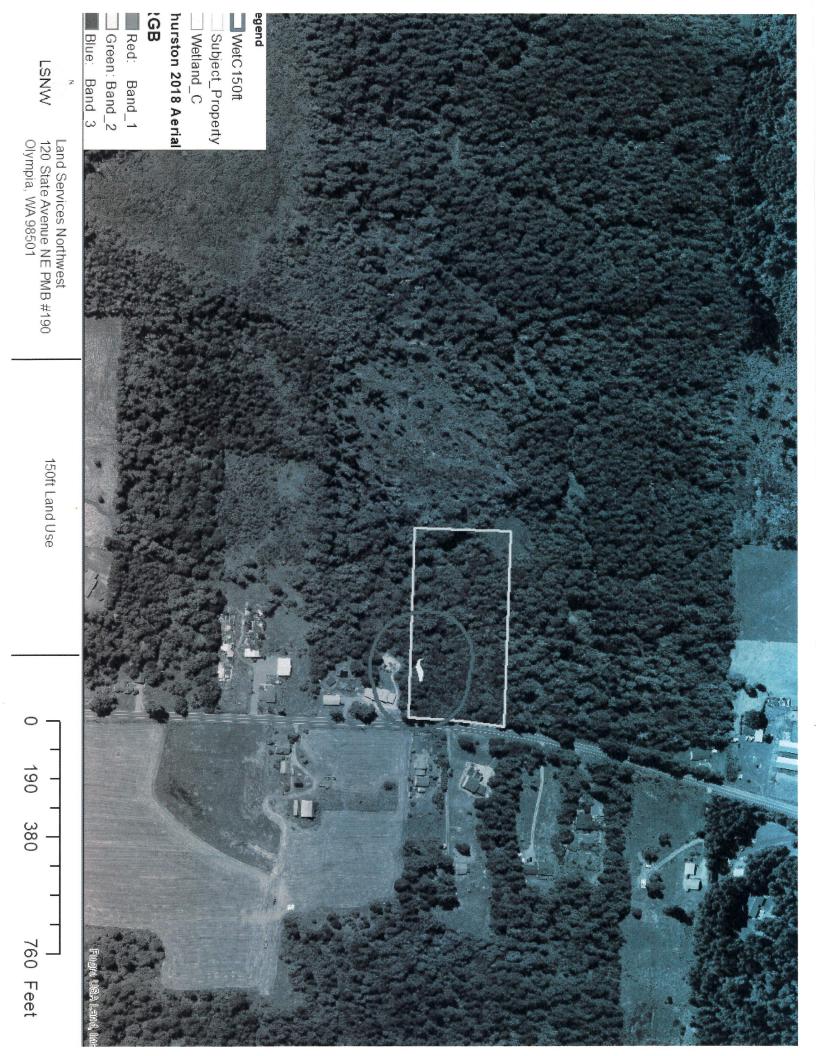
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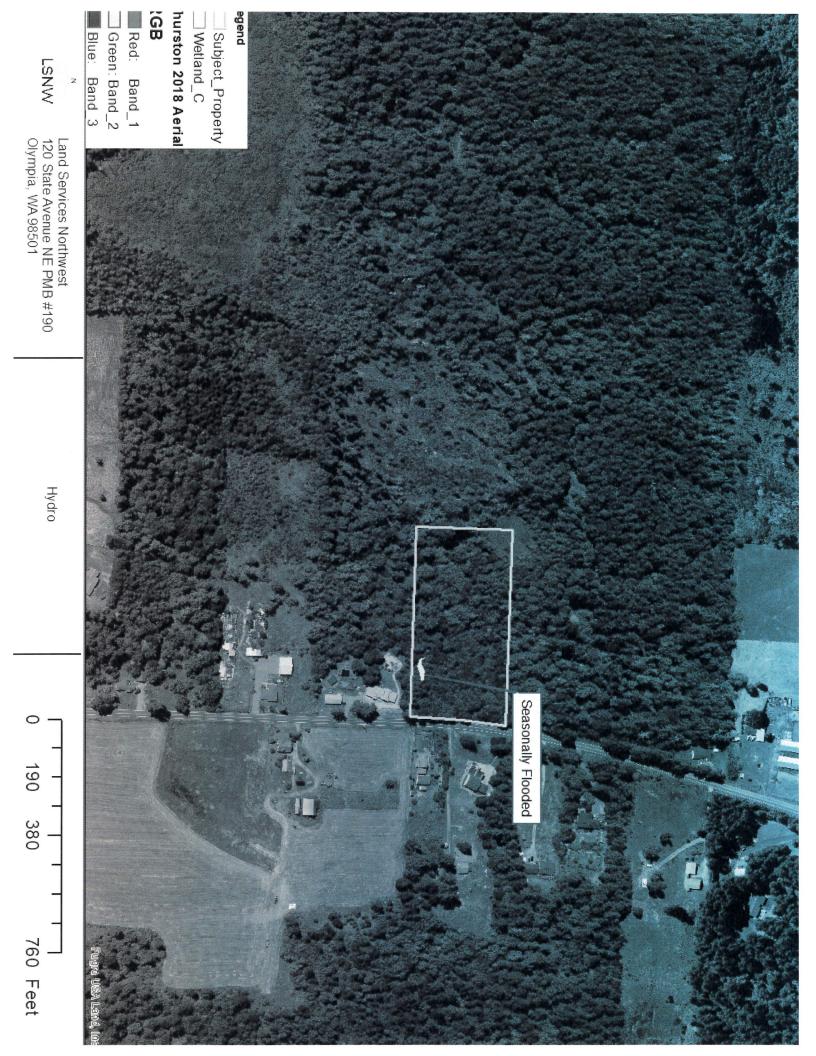


Land Use Calculations

	ACRES		%
1KM	791		100
WetlandC	0.027		
1KM-WetC	790.973		
High Intensity	1	0.001264	0.126427
Relatively Undisturbed	416	0.525935	52.59345
Low Medium Use	373.973	0.472801	47.28012
Accessible Habitat	441	0.557522	
Wetland C	0.027	0.557522	
Accessible Habitat - WEtC	440.973	0.557507	
RU	86	0.108727	10.87268
Low/Medium LU	281.973	0.356489	35.64888
High Intensity	73	0.092291	9.229139







RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID #):	Wetland C		Date of site visit:	12/19/2022
Rated by Alex Callender		Trained by Ecology? ☑ Yes □ No	Date of training	Dec-13
HGM Class used for rating	Depressional & Flats	Wetland has multipl	e HGM classes? 🗆	Yes 🗹 No
		41 	k k : ()	

NOTE: Form is not complete with out the figures requested (figures can be combined). Source of base aerial photo/map 2017 NAIP

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 app	propriate rating	y (H, M, L)	
Site Potential	М	L	М	
Landscape Potential	М	M	Н	
Value	Н	L	Н	Total
Score Based on Ratings	7	4	8	19

Score for each function based on three ratings (order of ratings is not *important*) 9 = H, H, H8 = H, H, M 7 = H, H, L 7 = H, M, M6 = H, M, L 6 = M, M, M5 = 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	No. Triano de la resulta dan.
Wetland of High Conservation Value	
Bog	
Mature Forest	
Old Growth Forest	
Coastal Lagoon	•
Interdunal	

Wetland Rating System for Western WA: 2014 Update Rating Form - Effective January 1, 2015 None of the above

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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	Cowardin
Hydroperiods	D 1.4, H 1.2	Hydro
Location of outlet (can be added to map of hydroperiods)	D 1.1, D 4.1	Outlet
Boundary of area within 150 ft of the wetland (can be added to another figure)	D 2.2, D 5.2	150ft
Map of the contributing basin	D 4.3, D 5.3	303d
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	1KM
Screen capture of map of 303(d) listed waters in basin (from Ecology website)	D 3.1, D 3.2	303d
Screen capture of list of TMDLs for WRIA in which unit is found (from web)	D 3.3	

Riverine Wetlands

Map of:	To answer questions:	Figure #
Cowardin plant classes	H 1.1, H 1.4	
Hydroperiods	H 1.2	
Ponded depressions	R 1.1	
Boundary of area within 150 ft of the wetland (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	H 2.1, H 2.2, H 2.3	
polygons for accessible habitat and undisturbed habitat		
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	H 2.1, H 2.2, H 2.3	
polygons for accessible habitat and undisturbed habitat		
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	S 4.1	
(can be added to another figure)		
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	H 2.1, H 2.2, H 2.3	

polygons for accessible habitat and undisturbed habitat		
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?

 - 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
 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;
 - \Box 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?
 - \Box 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

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.

[□] YES - The wetland class is Slope

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

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	Depressional
within boundary of depression	
Depressional + Lake Fringe	Depressional
Riverine + Lake Fringe	Riverine
Salt Water Tidal Fringe and any other	Treat as
class of freshwater wetland	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:

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DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLA		
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to im	prove 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	2
Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet that is permanently flowing	points = 1	
Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a permanently flowing ditch.	points = 1	
D 1.2. The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer) is true clay or true organic		0
(use NRCS definitions).	Yes = 4 No = 0	0
D 1.3. <u>Characteristics and distribution of persistent plants</u> (Emergent, Scrub-sh Forested Cowardin classes):	rub, and/or	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area	points = 5	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > $\frac{1}{2}$ of area	points = 3	5
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > $\frac{1}{10}$ of area	points = 3	
	points = 0	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants < ¹ / ₁₀ of area D 1.4. <u>Characteristics of seasonal ponding or inundation:</u>	points – 0	
This is the area that is ponded for at least 2 months. See description	in manual	
Area seasonally ponded is $> \frac{1}{2}$ total area of wetland	points = 4	4
• • •		
Area seasonally ponded is $> \frac{1}{4}$ total area of wetland	points = 2	
Area seasonally ponded is < ¼ total area of wetland	points = 0	44
Total for D 1 Add the points Rating of Site Potential If score is: \Box 12 - 16 = H \Box 6 - 11 = M \Box 0 - 5 = I	in the boxes above	11

Rating of Site Potential If score is:
12 - 16 = H 2 6 - 11 = M 1 0 - 5 = L Record the rating on the first page

D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the wa	ter quality function of the s	ite?	
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 u generate pollutants?	uses that Yes = 1	No = 0	0
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 well not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3?	tland that are		0
Source	Yes = 1	No = 0	
Total for D 2	Add the points in the boxe	s above	1

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

D 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site value	able to society?	
D 3.1. Does the wetland discharge directly (i.e., within 1 mi) to a lake, or marine water that is on the 303(d) list?	stream, river, Yes = 1 No = 0	0
D 3.2. Is the wetland in a basin or sub-basin where an aquatic re	source is on the 303(d) list? Yes = 1 No = 0	0
D 3.3. Has the site been identified in a watershed or local plan as for maintaining water quality (<i>answer YES if there is a TMDL for which the unit is found</i>)?		2
Total for D 3 A	Add the points in the boxes above	2
Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 = M 1 = M 3 = L	Record the rating on	the first page

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DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLAND	<u>S</u> :	
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding an	d stream degra	adation
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	1	
constricted permanently flowing outlet	points = 2	2
Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is		
a permanently flowing ditch	points = 1	
Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet		
that is permanently flowing	points = 0	
D 4.2. Depth of storage during wet periods: Estimate the height of ponding above the		
the outlet. For wetlands with no outlet, measure from the surface of permanent wate	r or if ary,	
the deepest part.	nainta - 7	
Marks of ponding are 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outlet Marks of ponding between 2 ft to < 3 ft from surface or bottom of outlet	points = 7 points = 5	0
\square Marks are at least 0.5 ft to < 2 ft from surface or bottom of outlet	points = 3	U
\square The wetland is a "headwater" wetland	points = 3 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 t		
upstream basin contributing surface water to the wetland to the area of the wetland to		
The area of the basin is less than 10 times the area of the unit	points = 5	3
The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit	points = 3	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	5
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L Reco	rd the rating on	the first page
D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic function of the si	te?	
D 5.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? Yes	s = 1 No = 0	0
D 5.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate ex		1
	s = 1 No = 0	•
D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with intens	ive human	
land uses (residential at >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)?		0
	s = 1 No = 0	
Total for D 5 Add the points in the		1
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: \Box 3 = H \Box 1 or 2 = M \Box 0 = L <i>Reco</i>	rd 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		
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-gradie		
where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or s	almon redds):	
 Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down- 		

	 Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down- 		
	gradient of unit.	points = 2	0
	 Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down- 		0
	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	
\square	There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland.	points = 0	

☑ There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland.

D 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood		0
conveyance in a regional flood control plan?	Yes = 2 No = 0	U
Total for D 6	Add the points in the boxes above	0
ing of Value If score is: \Box 2 - 4 = H \Box 1 = M \Box 0 = L Record the rating on the relation of the ratio o		

.

		ovide important habitat	
	the potential to provide habi	and the second	and the bar
Forested class. Check the combined for each class t	e Cowardin plant classes in tl	wardin classes and strata within the ne wetland. Up to 10 patches may be or more than 10% of the unit if it is sked.	
 Forested (areas If the unit has a The Forested c moss/ground-co 	eas where shrubs have > 30 ^o where trees have > 30% cov <i>Forested class, check if</i> : lass has 3 out of 5 strata (car over) that each cover 20% wit	ver) 1 structure: points = nopy, sub-canopy, shrubs, herbaceous,	2 ² 1
	0% of the wetland or ¼ ac to	ent within the wetland. The water regime count (<i>see text for descriptions of</i> 4 or more types present: points =	3
 Seasonally floor Occasionally floor Saturated only Permanently floor 	led or inundated oded or inundated wing stream or river in, or adj ng stream in, or adjacent to,	3 types present: points = 2 types present: points = 1 types present: points = acent to, the wetland	2 2 1 0
Eaker Hige we Freshwater tida		2 point 2 point	
Different patches of the sa not have to name the spe l oosestrife, Canadian th f you counted: > 19 s 5 - 19 < 5 sp	t species in the wetland that o ame species can be combine cies. Do not include Eurasi istle pecies species ecies	cover at least 10 ft ² . d to meet the size threshold and you do an milfoil, reed canarygrass, purple points = points = points =	1
described in H 1.1), or the	below whether interspersion e classes and unvegetated a none. If you have four or mol	among Cowardin plants classes reas (can include open water or mudflats) re plant classes or three classes and open Moderate = 2 points	



 \checkmark

H 1.5. Special habitat features: Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. <i>The number of checks is the number of points.</i>	
 ☑ Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long) ☑ Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland □ Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging plants extends at least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least 33 ft (10 m) ☑ Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning (> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (<i>cut shrubs or trees that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed</i>) ☑ At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas that are permanently or seasonally inundated (<i>structures for egg-laying by amphibians</i>) □ Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (<i>see H 1.1 for list of strata</i>) 	4
Total for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above	12

H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of	f the site?	
H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit).		
Calculate:		
10 % undisturbed habitat + (35 % moderate & low intensity lan	id uses / 2) = 27.5%	
If total accessible habitat is:		2
> ¹ / ₃ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon	points = 3	
20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon	points $= 2$	
10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon	points $= 1$	
< 10 % of 1 km Polygon	points = 0	
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.		
Calculate:		
<u>52</u> % undisturbed habitat + (<u>47</u> % moderate & low intensity lan	id uses / 2) = 75.5%	
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon	points = 3	3
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches	points = 2	
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches	points = 1	
Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon	points = 0	
H 2.3 Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon: If		<u></u>
> 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use	points = (-2)	0
≤ 50% of 1km Polygon is high intensity	points = 0	
	in the boxes above	5
Poting of Londonone Detential if Soore is: $[7] \land C = [1] [7] \land 2 = M$ $[7] \land 4 = 1$	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	. F

Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is: 2 4-6=H 1-3=M C < 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		2
Department of Natural Resources		
It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in a		

watershed plan	
Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) with in 100m	points = 1
Site does not meet any of the criteria above	points = 0
Rating of Value If Score is: \square 2 = H \square 1 = M \square 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.
- Π 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).
- \checkmark 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 $\overline{\mathbf{v}}$ 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 \checkmark 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 >

Wetland name or number

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

	CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS	Participation of the second second
Wetland		itegory
	f any criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met.	
SC 1.0.	Estuarine Wetlands	
	Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?	Control of
	The dominant water regime is tidal,	A COMPANY
	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?	
	\Box Yes = Category I \Box 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.	• • •	
	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?	
00 2.0.	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.		
00 2.4.	Value and listed it on their website?	
	□ Yes = Category I □ No = Not WHCV	
00.0.0		
SC 3.0.	•	
	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	
00.04	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?	
	$\Box \text{ Yes - Go to SC 3.3} \qquad \Box \text{ No = Is not a bog}$	
SC 3.3.		
	level, AND at least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4?	
	$\Box \text{ Yes} = \text{Is a Category I bog} \qquad \Box \text{ No - Go to SC 3.4}$	
	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? □ No = Is not a bog

□ Yes = Is a Category I bog

wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon? and lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially d from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently,	
YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions. wth forests (west of Cascade crest): Stands of at least two tree species, a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac /ha) that are at least 200 years of age OR have a diameter at breast height 32 in (81 cm) or more. orests (west of the Cascade Crest): Stands where the largest trees are 80-s old OR the species that make up the canopy have an average diameter ceeding 21 in (53 cm). □ Yes = Category I □ No = Not a forested wetland for this section in Coastal Lagoons wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon? and lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially d from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently,	
 wth forests (west of Cascade crest): Stands of at least two tree species, a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac /ha) that are at least 200 years of age OR have a diameter at breast height 32 in (81 cm) or more. orests (west of the Cascade Crest): Stands where the largest trees are 80-s old OR the species that make up the canopy have an average diameter ceeding 21 in (53 cm). □ Yes = Category I □ No = Not a forested wetland for this section in Coastal Lagoons wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon? and lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially d from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently, 	
a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac /ha) that are at least 200 years of age OR have a diameter at breast height 32 in (81 cm) or more. orests (west of the Cascade Crest): Stands where the largest trees are 80- s old OR the species that make up the canopy have an average diameter ceeding 21 in (53 cm). □ Yes = Category I □ No = Not a forested wetland for this section in Coastal Lagoons wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon? and lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially d from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently,	
 (ha) that are at least 200 years of age OR have a diameter at breast height 32 in (81 cm) or more. (a) orests (west of the Cascade Crest): Stands where the largest trees are 80-s old OR the species that make up the canopy have an average diameter ceeding 21 in (53 cm). □ Yes = Category I □ No = Not a forested wetland for this section in Coastal Lagoons wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon? and lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially d from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently, 	
32 in (81 cm) or more. orests (west of the Cascade Crest): Stands where the largest trees are 80- s old OR the species that make up the canopy have an average diameter ceeding 21 in (53 cm). □ Yes = Category I □ No = Not a forested wetland for this section in Coastal Lagoons wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon? and lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially d from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently,	
orests (west of the Cascade Crest): Stands where the largest trees are 80-s old OR the species that make up the canopy have an average diameter ceeding 21 in (53 cm). □ Yes = Category I □ No = Not a forested wetland for this section in Coastal Lagoons wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon? and lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially d from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently,	
 s old OR the species that make up the canopy have an average diameter ceeding 21 in (53 cm). □ Yes = Category I □ No = Not a forested wetland for this section in Coastal Lagoons wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon? and lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially d from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently, 	
 Ceeding 21 in (53 cm). Yes = Category I No = Not a forested wetland for this section in Coastal Lagoons wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon? and lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially d from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently, 	
○ Yes = Category I ○ No = Not a forested wetland for this section in Coastal Lagoons wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon? and lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially d from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently,	
in Coastal Lagoons wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon? and lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially d from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently,	
wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon? and lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially d from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently,	
and lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially d from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently,	
and lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially d from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently,	
an in which the wotland is located contains handed water that is calling at	
on in which the wetland is located contains ponded water that is saline of	
\Box Yes - Go to SC 5.1 \Box No = Not a wetland in a coastal lagoon	
 Yes = Category 1 ○ No = Not a forested wetland for this section C 5.0. Wetlands in Coastal Lagoons Does the wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon? The wetland lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially separated from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently, rocks The lagoon in which the wetland is located contains ponded water that is saline or brackish (> 0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (<i>needs to be measured near the bottom</i>) Yes - Go to SC 5.1 ○ No = Not a wetland in a coastal lagoon C 5.1. Does the wetland meet all of the following three conditions? The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing), and has less than 20% cover of aggressive, opportunistic plant species (see list of species on p. 100). A tleast % of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or ungrazed or un-mowed grassland. The wetland is larger than 1/10 ac (4350 ft²) Yes = Category I No = Category II C 6.0. Interdunal Wetlands Is the wetland west of the 1889 line (also called the Western Boundary of Upland Ownership or WBUO)? <i>If you answer yees you will still need to rate the wetland based on its habitat functions.</i> In practical terms that means the following geographic areas: Long Beach Peninsula: Lands west of SR 103 Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 115 and SR 109 Yes - Go to SC 6.1 No = Not an interdunal wetland for rating C 4.1 Is the wetland 1 a cor larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger? Yes = Category I No - Go to SC 6.2 C 6.2. Is the wetland 1 a cor larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is between 0.1 and 1 ac, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is between 0.1 and 1 ac, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is between 0.1 and 1 ac, or is it in	
and is larger than $\frac{1}{10}$ ac (4350 ft ²)	
al terms that means the following geographic areas:	
LORDWREN UT AND TEAC OF IS ICID & MOSSIC OF WEIJANDS THAT IS NOTWOOD UT ANAT	
t between 0.1 and 1 ac, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is between 0.1 and	

Appendix K – Forester Letter

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CASCADE FORESTRY, LLC 3624 104TH Ave. SW OLYMPIA, WA 98512 425-280-7745 cascadeforestry@yahoo.com

December 15, 2022

Dear Key:

I am writing this letter to provide my expert opinion on the amount of board feet cleared from the property located at 7125 Libby Rd NE, Olympia, WA.

In my expert opinion, established over 45 years as an expert consulting forester as well as an expert in thinning, harvesting, replanting, and timber marketing, Mr. Irish did not remove any marketable timber from the property. Marketable timber is salable due to size and quality, at least 16 feet long and of sound wood, and at least 5 inches in diameter, small end.

The property in question has been previously clear cut. In fact, the specific area in question is where the existing culvert, driveway, and log road is located.

In my professional opinion, the work done here would more so be qualified as maintenance. Mr. Irish removed brush, bushes, plants, weeds, and residual brush, branches, stumps, and dead/rotted/hollow trees and downed logs, oror leftover discarded material from previous logging.

The only potentially marketable timber in the area in question was left untouched.

In my opinion, no marketable timber was removed and the residual brush is still on site. If I were to estimate a volume of the material removed, it would not exceed 1000 board feet.

Feel free to contact me if you have any additional questions.

Thank you, Sam Suttafield; Cascade Forestry, LLC

Thurston County Integrated Pest Management Guidance

THURSTON COUNTY PEST AND VEGETATION MANAGEMENT POLICY Revised: 12/16/2014

Section 1. Purpose.

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for county personnel who are involved with operations and provide advice related to pests and vegetation management. This policy will not govern private parties on private land or other government agencies. It is the intent of the county to set an example in implementing integrated pest and vegetation management programs that minimize the use of pesticides.

Section 2. Definitions.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM). An approach to pest and vegetation control that utilizes regular monitoring to determine if and when treatments are needed. The approach emphasizes physical, mechanical, cultural, and biological tactics to keep pest numbers or vegetation problems low enough to prevent intolerable damage, annoyance, or public safety hazards. When chemical controls are necessary, they will be the least toxic available and will be used only when no other control methods would be effective or practical. The components of an IPM program are:

I. <u>Monitoring</u> involves surveying the problem situation in order to understand and identify the extent and location of the problem;

II. Determining injury and action levels.

- A. <u>Injury level</u> refers to the point in the growth of the pest or vegetation problem at which it will cause some unacceptable level of safety, recreational, public health, ecosystem, aesthetic, or economic injury.
- B. <u>Action level</u> is the level at which action must be taken to prevent a pest population or vegetation problem at a specific site from reaching the injury level.
- III. <u>Timing</u> involves applying a treatment action during the most vulnerable time in the life cycle of the pest or vegetation with the least impact on natural enemies.
- IV. <u>Selecting optimal strategies.</u> The goals for selecting treatment tactics and developing pest management strategies include:
 - A. Least disruptive of those natural controls which are present;
 - B. Least hazardous to human health;
 - C. Minimal impact to non-target organisms;
 - D. Least damaging to the general environment;
 - E. Best preserves the natural system;
 - F. Most likely to produce permanent reduction in the pest and vegetation;
 - G. Ability to carry out effectively;
 - H. Cost effectiveness in short and long term.

V. <u>Evaluating treatment strategies</u> is required to help assess the effectiveness of the control program. These records will be useful in developing future control strategies.

<u>IPM prescriptions</u> - are control or eradication plans utilizing the principals of IPM that are specific to types of sites and/ or pests and vegetation.

<u>IPM programs</u> - are department-level programs that are developed to implement the Pest and Vegetation Management Policy.

<u>Pest</u> - Any insect, rodent, nematode, snail, slug, weed and any form of plant or animal life or virus, except virus on or in a living person or other animal, that adversely interferes with the aesthetic, health, environmental, or economic goals of humans.

<u>Pesticide</u> - Any substance registered by the Washington State Department of Agriculture as a pesticide.

<u>IPM Program Coordinator</u> - The Environmental Health Division Director or his or her designee.

Section 3. Affected Departments and Programs.

The policy applies to all Thurston County departments and programs involved directly or indirectly in pest and/ or vegetation management. The giving of advice to the public on management of pests and vegetation is subject only to Section 5.

Section 4. Integrated Pest and Vegetation Management Programs.

Departments and programs managing pests or vegetation will develop and implement comprehensive written integrated pest and vegetation management programs in accordance with the requirements of this policy.

All programs will be initially accountable to the public through approval from the Thurston County Board of County Commissioners. After the initial IPM program has been approved by the Board of County Commissioners, the departments shall submit an annual report to the Pest and Vegetation Management Advisory Committee and the IPM Program Coordinator. The report shall include:

- A. Identification of any changes made in the implementation of the approved program.
- B. Evaluation of the previous year's program.
- C. An implementation plan for the current year.
- D. List of pesticides used, amount of pesticides applied, location of application, pest controlled, and name of applicator.

The integrated pest and vegetation management programs shall include the following elements:

- I. Goals and objectives of the program.
- II. Existing county and department-wide policies and laws pertaining to the control of vegetation and pests and the use of pesticides.
- 4 Thurston County Pest And Vegetation Management Policy REVISED: 12/16/2014

- III. General description of the scope of responsibility with a general description of properties maintained.
- IV. Program policy statements for implementing the Pest and VegetationManagement Policy will include, at a minimum:
 - Pest and vegetation management considerations in the design,
 remodeling, and building of all county facilities, parks, and roads;
 - B. IPM policy requirements in bid specifications for contracts by those affected by this policy;
 - C. A recognition of the responsibility for the control of noxious weeds and the need to coordinate with the Noxious Weed Control Board.
- V. Operational guidelines and standards for general maintenance activities, and IPM prescriptions as needed for specific pests.
- VI. Procedures for at least the following:
 - A. Public notification of pesticide applications:

1. Develop posting procedures that are in compliance with federal and Washington State requirements, and county guidelines and policies. Posting must include name of pesticide, anticipated or actual date of application, description of application area, phone number of department, and contact person. In order to reduce the likelihood of uninformed

exposure to chemical applications, notification shall be posted in a timely manner prior to and subsequent to the application of pesticides.

2. Public notification in addition to posting shall comply with federal and state laws. Notification may include identified known interested or affected parties, residents, and adjacent property owners.

- B. Receiving approval from the Board of Health. Any application of pesticides in a Sensitive Area will require approval from the Board of Health.
- C. Application procedures.

1. Develop pesticide application procedures in accordance with (1) federal and state requirements and county guidelines, (2) Integrated Pest Management procedures, and (3) the following:

- County personnel and agents shall not apply two or more pesticides simultaneously;
- b. County personnel and agents who apply pesticides shall be licensed by Washington State as Public Pesticide Operators;
- c. County personnel or their agents that perform broadcast pesticide applications shall develop calibration procedures and calibrate application equipment at least annually or

when equipment is put into service and maintain documentation for each calibration.

2. Develop record-keeping procedures for the application of pesticides, which will be kept for a minimum of 20 years. Pesticide application records will include:

- a. Date and time of pesticide application;
- b. Specific location of application;
- c. Purpose of application (target species);
- d. Material, lot number, EPA registration number, amount, rate, and concentration used;
- e. Method of application;
- f. Temperature, wind speed and direction, weather conditions;
- g. Applicator's name and operator's license number;
- h. Apparatus license plate number or equipment number;
- i. Evaluation of results.
- D. Pesticide spill response procedures. Develop notification and response procedures in accordance with federal, state, and county requirements in the event of a pesticide spill.
- E. Pesticide storage. Develop pesticide storage procedures in accordance with federal, state, and county requirements.

- F. Cleaning of equipment. Develop procedures describing the actions taken in cleaning equipment and disposing of rinsate.
- G. Transportation of pesticides. Develop procedures describing the transportation of pesticides in accordance with federal and state laws, and describe the precautions taken in transporting pesticides.
- VII. Long-term time lines, if appropriate, for program development and policy implementation, e.g. 1 to 5- and 10-year plans. Anticipated major budget implications shall also be included in the plan, for example major equipment acquisition and changes in personnel levels.

Section 5. Providing Advice To the Public.

Advice on the management of pests and vegetation given to the public or other agencies shall comply with the following:

- Advice will be consistent with the intent of the Pest and Vegetation Management Policy;
- II. Advice shall include information on IPM, sensitive area issues, and alternative control measures to pesticides;
- III. If advice on pesticides is provided, recommend, whenever possible, a pesticide that has passed the Thurston County Environmental Health Division pesticide review criteria. However, when a review has not been performed, or a pesticide
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has been rejected for use by the county, information about safety, precautions, and any known chemical hazards should be provided;

IV. Advice on application of pesticides must be in strict compliance with label directions. A county employee providing such advice shall be licensed by the Washington State Department of Agriculture as Public Pesticide Operator or Public Pest Control Consultant.

Section 6. Sensitive Areas.

I. Proposals to apply pesticides to Sensitive Areas shall require approval from the Thurston County Board of Health. Site- and/or pest-specific IPM prescriptions must be submitted along with the recommended pesticide to the IPM Program Coordinator, the Pest and Vegetation Management Advisory Committee, then the Board of Health for approval.

- II. For purposes of this policy, Sensitive Areas include:
 - A. Surface waters, including lakes, ponds, and both perennial and intermittent streams.
 - B. Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas Categories I, II, and III as defined in the Thurston County Code Ch. 24.10.
 - C. Any areas identified through the Washington State Department of Natural Resources Natural Heritage Program or by the Washington State
 Department of Fish and Wildlife as having sensitive, threatened or

endangered species.

- D. Sanitary Control Areas of any known well or spring location as defined in the Washington State Drinking Regulations (WAC 246-290, WAC 246 291) or Article III of the Sanitary Code for Thurston County.
- E. Stormwater ditches, swales, and retention/detention ponds.
- F. Wetlands, as defined in the Thurston County Critical Areas Ordinance.
- G. Buffer zones a minimum of 100 feet from those areas listed above in this subsection.

III. The Washington State Department of Ecology provides the opportunity for Thurston County government to comment on pesticide application permits in Thurston County waterways. The intent of these comments shall be to encourage development programs that minimize the use of pesticides. Staff will evaluate the requests for pesticide applications based on the following criteria:

- The pest and vegetation problem has been assessed, and control is deemed necessary;
- B. The use of the pesticide is a necessary element of an integrated pest and vegetation management prescription, or the proponent is making significant progress in developing and implementing IPM programs;

C. The risk to public health, ground water, and the environment is shown to 10 - Thurston County Pest And Vegetation Management Policy – REVISED: 12/16/2014 be minimal.

Proposals or applications that do not meet these criteria will be opposed by Thurston County.

Section 7. Board of County Commissioners and the Board of Health.

The Thurston County Board of County Commissioners will initially approve county departments' IPM programs. Thereafter, the Pest and Vegetation Management Advisory Committee will report to the Board of County Commissioners on implementation of the programs.

IPM prescriptions involving application of pesticides to Sensitive Areas shall be approved by the Thurston County Board of Health at a public meeting. Approval from the Board of Health will also be required to use a pesticide that fails the review process or in an emergency situation when a review has not been performed. The criteria that the Board of Health will use are:

- The pest and vegetation problem has been assessed, and the action level has been met;
- The use of the pesticide is a necessary element of the integrated pest and vegetation management prescription;
- III. The risk to public health, ground water, and the environment is determined to be minimal.

The Board of County Commissioners or the Board of Health may prohibit or restrict the use of specific pesticides, or products that contain those pesticides, that they find pose unacceptable risks to public health or the environment.

The Board of County Commissioners prohibit the use of the neonicotinoid class of systemic insecticide active ingredients for outdoor use on County owned or managed property. These chemicals are known to cause adverse effects to beneficial pollinators at concentrations expected from registered uses. The prohibited list of neonicotinoid active ingredients includes the following chemicals: acetamiprid, imidacloprid, dinotefuran, clothianidin, and thiamethoxam.

Section 8. IPM Program Coordinator.

The IPM Program Coordinator will provide:

- I. Assistance to the departments in implementing this policy.
- II. Staff support to the Pest and Vegetation Management Advisory Committee and assistance in developing and presenting committee recommendations and positions to the Board of Health.
- III. Staff support to the county's IPM Team, an internal committee made up of program managers responsible for implementing the policy.
- IV. Staff assistance and professional recommendations to the Board of Health or the Board of County Commissioners on issues related to pest and vegetation management.
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- V. Coordination, comments, and recommendations to state departments and other agencies on policies, permits, and other vegetation and pest management issues affecting Thurston County.
- VI. Support for outreach and educational programs on IPM.
- VII. Comments and recommendations on IPM programs and IPM prescriptions to the Pest and Vegetation Management Advisory Committee, the Board of Health, and Board of County Commissioners.

Section 9. <u>Pesticide Hazard Identification - Review of Pesticides By the</u> <u>Environmental Health Division.</u>

I. Review criteria.

Pesticides used by departments or programs of the county shall be only those that have not failed the Thurston County Environmental Health Division's pesticide review criteria or specifically allowed by the Thurston County Board of Health.

A. Information to be considered in a review shall include, but not necessarily be limited to: active ingredients, registration status, degradation products, contaminants/ inert ingredients, mobility, persistence, bioaccumulation, acute toxicity, aquatic toxicity, carcinogenicity, developmental and reproductive toxicity, mutagenicity, neurotoxicity, skin/eye irritation, data gaps, and applicator safety. The review will be based on professional consideration of these factors.

The Environmental Health Division is responsible for development and modification of review guidelines. These guidelines are intended to provide consistency in conducting pesticide reviews. The Pest and Vegetation Management Advisory Committee will review the guidelines on a periodic basis and provide recommendations and comments.

B. Only pesticides of the lowest possible hazard shall be used. Except as provided in paragraph C below, pesticides with a high degree of hazard include those having:

- One or more of four types of chronic toxicity characteristics (carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, reproductive toxicity, and developmental toxicity); or
- 2. Carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, or reproductive and developmental effects from a single study that are dose-related or major; or
- Adverse effects in the lab occurring at or near concentrations that may be reached in the environment; or
- 4. The characteristics of high mobility and persistence; or
- 5. An acute toxicity (LD50) of less than 50 mg/ kg when tested on mammals.

C. The above factors may be greatly influenced by other considerations, resulting in a low hazard potential. Pesticides that have one of the above characteristics may still be considered to be of low hazard if:

- Studies with adverse effects are outweighed by studies without adverse effects (considering such factors as test quality, severity of effects, type of species, doses); or
- 2. Based on a qualitative evaluation of available information, the application technique could not result in exposures toxic to non-target organisms.
- II. Inert or Other Pesticide Ingredients.

If the identity of the inert ingredients is known, the inert ingredients shall be evaluated with as much information as is available. Products containing low hazard ingredients shall be used preferentially. If the identity of the inert ingredients is unknown, preference will be given to pesticides of those manufacturers who provide full disclosure of all ingredients. If toxicological data is not available for an inert ingredient, then EPA's lists of inert ingredients can be reviewed to determine potential hazards and aid in selecting products with the fewest hazards.

Pesticides with inert ingredients on EPA's Lists 1 and 2 (those with known or suspect toxicological concern) shall not be used.

Pesticides with inert ingredients on List 3 (unknown toxicity) will have their Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) reviewed to see if the ingredient is listed as a known chemical of

concern. Pesticides with ingredients on List 4 will be used preferentially over products with List 3 ingredients.

Pesticides with inert ingredients on List 4 (minimal concern) will be presumed to satisfy the review criteria.

IV. Review process.

All departments and programs of Thurston County and the Pest and Vegetation Management Advisory Committee shall have the opportunity to participate and contribute to the Environmental Health Division review. Environmental Health will accept information from the public for consideration in the review process. Findings from the review will be submitted to the appropriate department or program for consideration and action, and also will be sent to the IPM Program Coordinator. Reviews will be updated as new information becomes available.

Section 10. Pest and Vegetation Management Advisory Committee.

In order to assist in implementing this policy, a Pest and Vegetation Management Advisory Committee has been established. The committee may be composed of up to nine people appointed by the Thurston County Board of Health. The Committee shall include two or three members representing agriculture and two or three members representing environmental interests. The committee may also include experts in toxicology and representation from relevant state agencies.

The committee shall review and make recommendations to all departments and programs affected by this policy, the Board of County Commissioners, and the Board of Health, as appropriate, on the following:

- I. The pesticide review conducted by the Environmental Health Division;
- II. The pest and vegetation management programs developed by all Departments and programs affected by this policy. The Committee shall annually review any changes and assess progress in implementation of the programs;
- III. Proposed IPM prescriptions to be considered by the Board of Health.
- IV. Any proposals or requirements to update this policy;
- V. Other assignments made by the Board of Health or Board of County Commissioners.

The committee shall meet as needed or at least once every year for these purposes. The IPM Program Coordinator shall be responsible for providing staff support to the committee with assistance from pertinent departments. The chairperson of the committee shall be selected by its members. The committee shall keep minutes of its meetings and shall regularly report to the Board of Health on its activities.