



CONFLUENCE

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPANY

Port Townsend Evans Vista Housing Development CRITICAL AREAS STUDY

Prepared for:

SCJ Alliance

July 2023



Port Townsend Evans Vista Housing Development CRITICAL AREAS STUDY

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Confluence Environmental Company (Confluence) conducted a critical areas study to assist with permitting an affordable and mixed-income workforce housing development on a 14-acre parcel owned by the City of Port Townsend. This project included creating a master plan and preparing the land use entitlement application for the housing development on tax parcel 001094006 (Figure 1).

On May 15, 2023, Confluence conducted a site investigation to determine the presence and extent of critical areas on and adjacent to the property. The effort focused on wetlands and streams. Critical areas such as erosion hazard areas, steep slopes, and landslide hazard areas were not evaluated in this study. This report discusses the results of the study.

The site currently has no development on it besides a gravel road along the southern boundary. The site is partially forested with an open field on the eastern boundary. A stormwater pond is located on the southwest portion of the property.

2.0 METHODS

Confluence conducted a critical areas study on the property. This section describes the methods used to confirm the presence or absence of critical areas.

2.1 Desktop Analysis

To develop a strategy for the site investigation, Confluence reviewed relevant regulations and GIS databases.

Confluence reviewed Port Townsend Municipal Code (PTMC) 19.05 to determine the standard buffer requirements for critical areas in the project vicinity.

Confluence reviewed the GIS databases listed below for the documented presence of wetlands, streams, lakes, or species listed under the Endangered Species Act as threatened or endangered on or within 300 feet of the study area. It was necessary to search within 300 feet to determine whether buffers for off-site critical areas encroach onto the site (300 feet is the largest buffer identified in PTMC).

- Jefferson County, Washington GIS Map Gallery (Jefferson County 2023)
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) (USFWS 2023)
- Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Soil Survey (NRCS 2023a)
- Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) SalmonScape (WDFW 2023a)
- WDFW Priority Habitats and Species (PHS) (WDFW 2023b)
- Washington Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) Water Type GIS (WDNR 2023)

Results of the GIS database searches are in Appendix A.

2.2 Site Investigation

On May 15, 2023, Confluence conducted a site investigation to determine the presence or absence of critical areas on or near the property.

2.2.1 Wetlands

2.2.1.1 Wetland Identification and Delineation

Confluence identified wetlands and delineated their boundaries using the methods described by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) in the Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual (Corps 1987) and the Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region (Corps 2010). The Corps typically requires that the following 3 characteristics be present for an area to be identified as a

wetland: (1) hydrophytic vegetation, (2) hydric soil, and (3) wetland hydrology. For each criterion, there are several possible indicators that can be used to determine whether the criterion has been met. The indicators were established so that if a wetland were present on-site, sufficient indicators would be observed at any time of the year, including the driest months, to identify the wetland. Since “normal circumstances,” as defined by the Corps (1987), exist on the site, all 3 criteria must be present for an area to be determined a wetland. A more detailed description of delineation methodology is provided in Appendix B. Wetland delineation data forms completed during the site investigation are provided in Appendix C.

To confirm the presence or absence of a wetland, data were collected from representative test plots within and outside of potential wetlands. The locations of the test plots were based on the presence of visual wetland indicators (e.g., wetland vegetation, evidence of standing water) or were chosen to represent vegetative, topographic, or hydrologic features in the vicinity. Within these test plots, vegetation, soils, and hydrology were examined to determine whether wetland characteristics were present (see Appendix B for details). Plots that met all 3 wetland criteria were determined to be wetland plots; plots that did not meet all 3 wetland criteria were determined to be upland plots.

Once the presence of a wetland was confirmed, visual wetland indicators, such as topographic and vegetative shifts, were used to delineate the remainder of the wetland boundary. In areas with a lack of visual wetland indicators (i.e., areas with monoculture vegetation and no clear topographic break), Confluence used soil probes to determine the wetland boundary between test plots. Confluence evaluated the presence or absence of hydric soil and wetland hydrology indicators at soil probe locations to determine whether the area represented by the soil probe was wetland or upland. Soil probe locations and presence or absence of hydric soil and wetland hydrology indicators were recorded using GPS.

Confluence used the PLANTS Database (NRCS 2023b) to provide consistency in scientific naming and the 2020 National Wetland Plant List (Corps 2020) to determine the wetland indicator status of plants.

The wetland boundary, test plot, and soil probe locations were flagged using pink ribbon flagging. The flags were mapped using a Trimble mapping grade GPS receiver capable of sub-meter accuracy after post-processing.

2.2.1.2 Off-Site Wetland Identification

To assess whether there are possible wetlands with buffers encroaching from adjacent properties, Confluence modified the methods described by the Corps (Corps 1987, 2010). The modified method identified the presence or absence of visual wetland indicators. If hydrophytic vegetation was dominant and visual indicators of wetland hydrology were observed, then hydric soils were assumed to be present.

2.2.1.3 Wetland Rating

Confluence determined wetland ratings using the Washington State Wetland Rating System for Western Washington (Hruby 2014) to assess the resource value of any wetland identified on the site. This rating system is based on the wetland functions and values, sensitivity to disturbance, rarity, and irreplaceability.

Wetland rating forms are in Appendix D.

2.2.2 Streams/Shorelines

No streams or shorelines were identified in the study area, so no ordinary high water mark delineation was needed.

3.0 RESULTS

3.1 Desktop Analysis

The property is zoned M-C - Mixed Commercial - Light Manufacturing (City) and is located inside the urban growth boundary.

USFWS's NWI and Jefferson County do not identify any wetlands on or within the vicinity of the property (USFWS 2023) (Jefferson County 2023).

The soil survey indicates the study area and surrounding areas include Clallam gravelly sandy loam (0-15%), Dick loamy sand (0-15%), and Hoypus gravelly sandy loam (0-15%). None of the 3 soil types in the vicinity of the study area is considered a hydric soil (NRCS 2023a).

WDFW's SalmonScape documents no presence of any salmonid species on the property (WDFW 2023a). WDFW's PHS system does not identify any priority habitat on the property or within the vicinity (WDFW 2023b).

3.2 Test Plots

During the site investigation, 6 test plots were established, 4 in uplands and 2 in wetlands. Test plot locations are shown on Figure 2. Test plot characteristics are detailed below. Technical terms are explained in Appendix B. Photographs of the site are in Appendix E.



Figure 2. Location of Wetland A, test plots, and soil probes

Test Plot 1 (TP-1) was located in the central portion of the property, in a forested area dominated by red alder (*Alnus rubra*), common snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*), Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*), Nootka rose (*Rosa nutkana*), common vetch (*Vicia sativa*), and bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*). Vegetation within TP-1 passed the Dominance Test and therefore met the wetland vegetation criterion. Soil in the top layer (0-8 inches) was a black (10YR 2/1) loam. Soil in the second layer (8-11 inches) was a brown (10YR 4/3) loamy sand. The soils did not meet any hydric soil indicator; therefore, the hydric soil criterion was not met. No primary or secondary wetland hydrology indicators were observed; therefore, the wetland hydrology criterion was not met. Since TP-1 did not meet all 3 criteria, the area represented by TP-1 is not a wetland. TP-1 represents an upland area.

TP-2 was located in the northwest portion of the property along the northern boundary, in a forested area dominated by western red-cedar (*Thuja plicata*) and salal (*Gaultheria shallon*). Vegetation within TP-2 passed the Dominance Test and therefore met the wetland vegetation criterion. Soil in the top layer (0-7 inches) was a black (10YR 2/1) sandy loam. Soil in the second layer (7-12 inches) was a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam. The soils did not meet any hydric soil indicator; therefore, the hydric soil criterion was not met. No primary or secondary wetland hydrology indicators were observed; therefore, the wetland hydrology criterion was not met. Since TP-2 did not meet all 3 criteria, the area represented by TP-2 is not a wetland. TP-2 represents an upland area.

TP-3 was located in the north central portion of the property on the northern boundary line, in a forested area dominated by Douglas-fir, common snowberry, Himalayan blackberry, Nootka rose, salal, and ocean-spray (*Holodiscus discolor*). Vegetation within TP-3 did not pass the Prevalence Index Test and therefore did not meet the wetland vegetation criterion. Soil in the top layer (0-7 inches) was a very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silt loam. Soil in the second layer (7-12 inches) had a dual matrix that consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loam and a very dark gray (10YR 3/1) sandy loam with 10% light olive brown (10YR 5/6) redoximorphic concentrations in the matrix. The soils did not meet any hydric soil indicator; therefore, the hydric soil criterion was not met. No primary or secondary wetland hydrology indicators were observed; therefore, the wetland hydrology criterion was not met. Since TP-3 did not meet all 3 criteria, the area represented by TP-3 is not a wetland. TP-3 represents the transition zone between upland and Wetland A.

TP-4 was located in the north central portion of the property on the northern boundary line, in a forested area dominated by Douglas-fir, common snowberry, Himalayan blackberry, Nootka rose, salal, and ocean-spray. Vegetation within TP-4 passed the Dominance Test and therefore met the wetland vegetation criterion. Soil in the top layer (0-9 inches) was a black (10YR 2/1) loam. Soil in the second layer (9-13 inches) was a very dark gray (10YR 3/1) sandy loam with 15% strong yellowish red (5YR 4/6) redoximorphic concentrations in the matrix. Soils met the Redox Dark Surface (F6) hydric soil indicator; therefore, the hydric soil criterion was met. One

primary wetland hydrology indicator—Saturation—was observed. The presence of at least 1 primary or 2 secondary indicators meets the wetland hydrology criterion. Since TP-4 met all 3 criteria, the area represented by TP-4 is a wetland, identified as Wetland A.

TP-5 was located in the northeastern corner of the property, in an open field dominated by soft rush (*juncus effusus*), American brooklime (*Veronica americana*), curly dock (*Rumex crispus*), and bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*). Vegetation within TP-5 passed the Dominance Test and therefore met the wetland vegetation criterion. Soil in the top layer (0-11 inches) was a black (10YR 2/1) loam. Soil in the second layer (11-16 inches) was a dark gray (10YR 4/1) loam with a 2% yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) redoximorphic concentrations in the matrix. Soils met the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) hydric soil indicator; therefore, the hydric soil criterion was met. One primary wetland hydrology indicator—Saturation—was observed. The presence of at least 1 primary or 2 secondary indicators meets the wetland hydrology criterion. Based on review of historical imagery from Jefferson County GIS (Jefferson County 2023), significant portions of the property, including the in the vicinity of TP 5 had been logged and a gravel road installed. It is our understanding that this area was a borrow pit for this activity and does not represent natural/pre-disturbance conditions. Though TP-5 met all 3 criteria, Confluence did not consider it a wetland because the location was in a small recently excavated depression within an upland area. TP-5 represents an upland area. TP-6, described below, represents the surrounding upland area, including what the soils and hydrology indicators looked like at TP-5 prior to the excavation.

TP-6 was located in the northeastern corner of the property, in an open field dominated by meadow grasses (*Poa* spp.), bentgrass (*Agrostis* sp.), common vetch, curly dock, and bull thistle. Vegetation within TP-6 passed the Dominance Test and therefore met the wetland vegetation criterion. Soil in the top layer (0-12 inches) had a dual matrix of black (10YR 2/1) and dark brown (10YR 3/3) loam. The soils did not meet any hydric soil indicator; therefore, the hydric soil criterion was not met. No primary or secondary wetland hydrology indicators were observed; therefore, the wetland hydrology criterion was not met. Since TP-6 did not meet all 3 criteria, the area represented by TP-6 is not a wetland. TP-6 represents an upland area.

3.3 Wetlands

TP-4 represents an area in the study area that met all 3 wetland criteria, identified as Wetland A. Wetland A is described in detail below, summarized in Table 1, and shown on Figure 2.

Table 1. Wetland summary

Wetland Name	Cowardin Classification ¹	Estimated Size (square feet)	Wetland Rating ²				
			Water Quality	Hydrology	Habitat	Total	Category
Wetland A	Palustrine forested	6,204	6	4	5	15	IV

¹ FGDC 2013

Wetland Name	Cowardin Classification ¹	Estimated Size (square feet)	Wetland Rating ²			
			Water Quality	Hydrology	Habitat	Total
² Hruby 2014						

3.3.1 Wetland A

Wetland A is located in the northern portion of the property (Figure 2) and continues off the property to the north. Wetland A is approximately 6,204 square feet, including the on-site and off-site portions. TP-4, described above, represents Wetland A. According to the Cowardin classification system (FGDC 2013), Wetland A is a forested wetland. Wetland A is dominated by Douglas-fir, common snowberry, Himalayan blackberry, Nootka rose, salal, and ocean-spray. The boundary of Wetland A was determined by a distinct topographic break, evidence of standing water, and the vegetative shift to non-hydrophytic vegetation (e.g., presence of sword fern). According to the 2014 Wetland Rating System (Hruby 2014), Wetland A was rated as a Category IV wetland, with a water quality score of 6, hydrology score of 4, and habitat score of 5.

4.0 REGULATORY IMPLICATIONS

According to PTMC 19.05.110, Wetland A is a Category IV wetland with a future land use of high intensity for multifamily development; therefore, the standard buffer is 50 feet.

Figure 3 shows the wetland and its standard buffer. Development within this buffer or within the wetland requires compliance with PTMC 19.05.



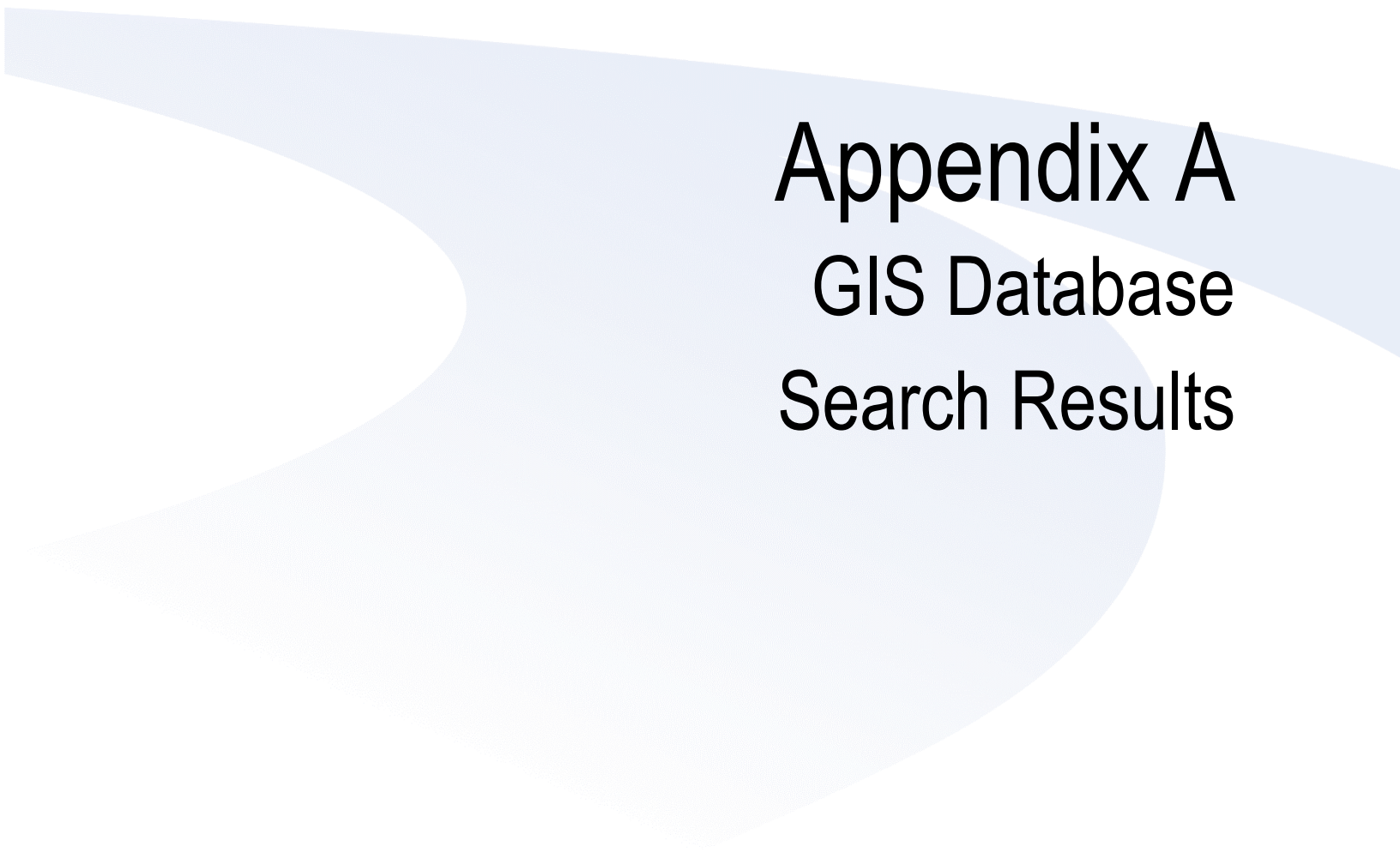
Figure 3. Wetland A standard buffer

5.0 REFERENCES

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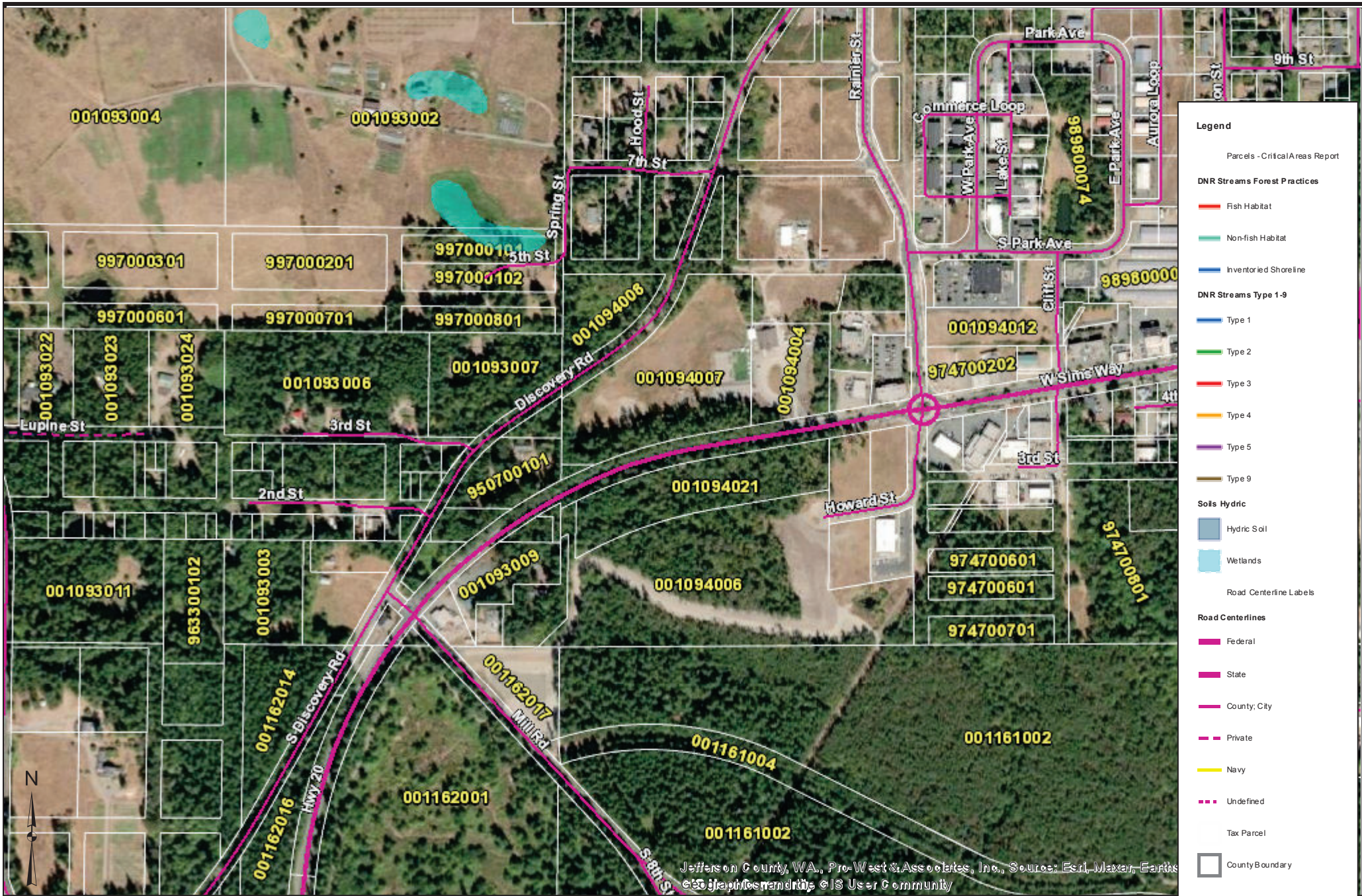
WDNR (Washington Department of Natural Resources). 2023. Forest practices application mapping tool. Olympia, Washington. Available at: <https://fpamt.dnr.wa.gov/default.aspx#> (accessed on June 1, 2023).

A light blue abstract graphic consisting of several overlapping, curved shapes that create a sense of depth and movement, primarily located in the lower half of the page.

Appendix A

GIS Database

Search Results



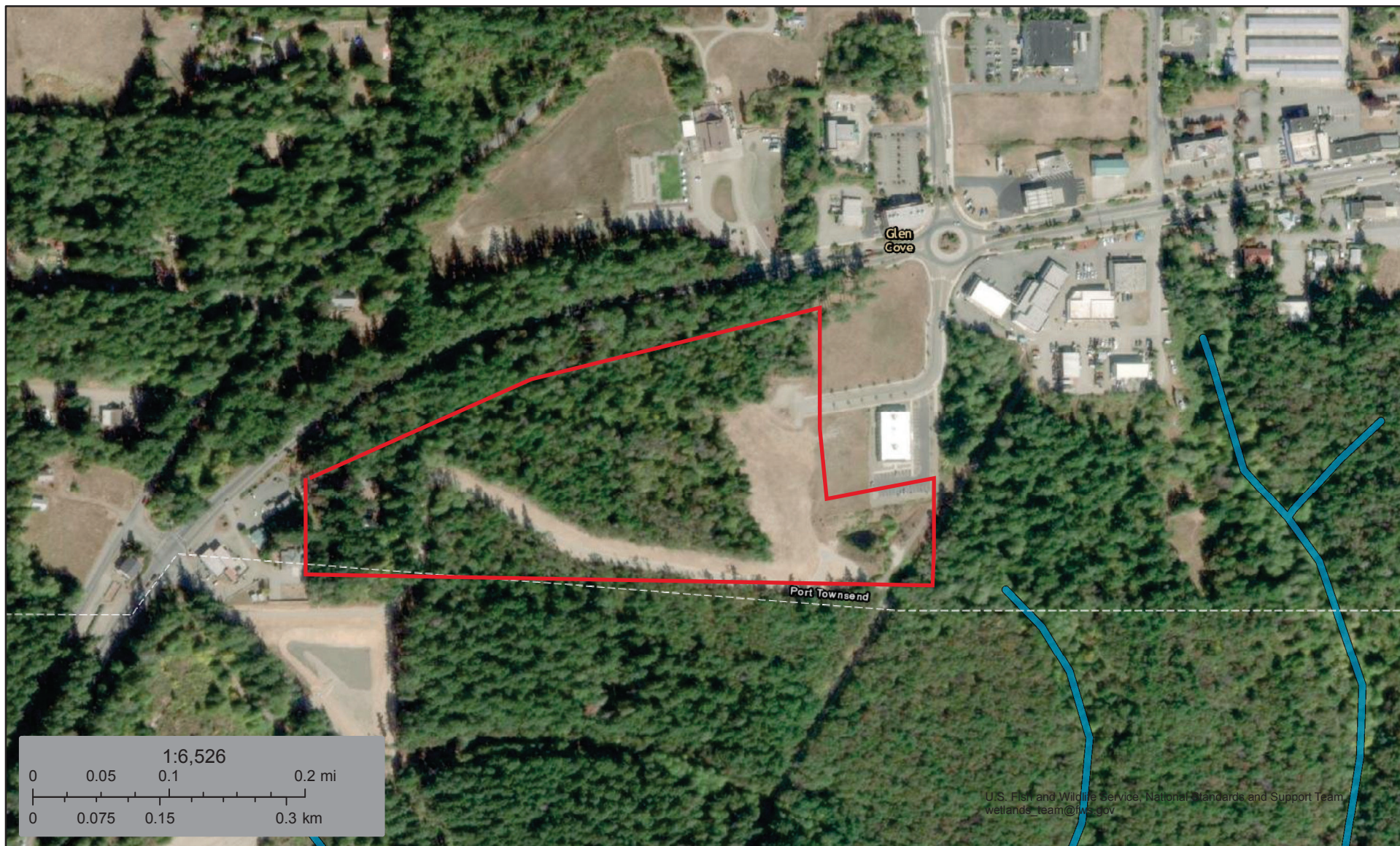
These data are provided on an "AS-IS" basis, without warranty of any type, expressed or implied, including but not limited to any warranty as to their performance, merchantability, or fitness for any particular purpose.

Jefferson County, WA

1:9,028 Date: 11/30/2022

This map is not a substitute for accurate field surveys or for locating actual property lines and any adjacent features.





June 1, 2023

Wetlands

- | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|----------|
|  | Estuarine and Marine Deepwater |  | Freshwater Emergent Wetland |  | Lake |
|  | Estuarine and Marine Wetland |  | Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland |  | Other |
| | |  | Freshwater Pond |  | Riverine |

This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.



United States
Department of
Agriculture

NRCS

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

A product of the National
Cooperative Soil Survey,
a joint effort of the United
States Department of
Agriculture and other
Federal agencies, State
agencies including the
Agricultural Experiment
Stations, and local
participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Jefferson County Area, Washington



June 1, 2023

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas.

They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units).

Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

Custom Soil Resource Report

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

Custom Soil Resource Report

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map




Map Scale: 1:2,300 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.



Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 10N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)




















Soils







 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines


 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features



-  Blowout
-  Borrow Pit
-  Clay Spot
-  Closed Depression
-  Gravel Pit
-  Gravelly Spot
-  Landfill
-  Lava Flow
-  Marsh or swamp
-  Mine or Quarry
-  Miscellaneous Water
-  Perennial Water
-  Rock Outcrop
-  Saline Spot
-  Sandy Spot
-  Severely Eroded Spot
-  Sinkhole
-  Slide or Slip
-  Sodic Spot

-  Spoil Area
-  Stony Spot
-  Very Stony Spot
-  Wet Spot
-  Other
-  Special Line Features


Water Features

 Streams and Canals

Transportation

-  Rails
-  Interstate Highways
-  US Routes
-  Major Roads
-  Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

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

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL:
 Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Jefferson County Area, Washington
 Survey Area Data: Version 21, Sep 8, 2022

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jul 31, 2022—Aug 8, 2022

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
CmC	Clallam gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 15 percent slopes	12.3	75.7%
DoC	Dick loamy sand, 0 to 15 percent slopes	2.3	14.1%
HvC	Hoyopus gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 15 percent slopes	1.7	10.2%
Totals for Area of Interest		16.2	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or

landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Jefferson County Area, Washington

CmC—Clallam gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2gqp
Elevation: 50 to 820 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 23 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 160 to 200 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Clallam and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Clallam

Setting

Parent material: Basal till

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 3 inches: gravelly sandy loam
H2 - 3 to 23 inches: very gravelly sandy loam
H3 - 23 to 60 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 19 to 39 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 1.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 6s
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F002XA001WA - Puget Lowlands Dry Forest
Forage suitability group: Limited Depth Soils (G002XN302WA)
Other vegetative classification: Limited Depth Soils (G002XN302WA)
Hydric soil rating: No

DcC—Dick loamy sand, 0 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2gqx
Elevation: 0 to 330 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 21 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 160 to 200 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Dick and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Dick

Setting

Landform: Terraces, plains
Parent material: Glacial outwash

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 4 inches: loamy sand
H2 - 4 to 37 inches: loamy sand
H3 - 37 to 60 inches: stratified sand to loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F002XA004WA - Puget Lowlands Forest
Forage suitability group: Droughty Soils (G002XN402WA)
Other vegetative classification: Droughty Soils (G002XN402WA)
Hydric soil rating: No

HVC—Hoypus gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2grq
Elevation: 100 to 720 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 24 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 240 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Hoypus and similar soils: 100 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Hoypus

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Parent material: Glacial outwash

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 2 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
H2 - 2 to 10 inches: gravelly sandy loam
H3 - 10 to 26 inches: gravelly loamy sand
H4 - 26 to 60 inches: gravelly loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 1.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F002XA001WA - Puget Lowlands Dry Forest
Forage suitability group: Droughty Soils (G002XN402WA)
Other vegetative classification: Droughty Soils (G002XN402WA)
Hydric soil rating: No

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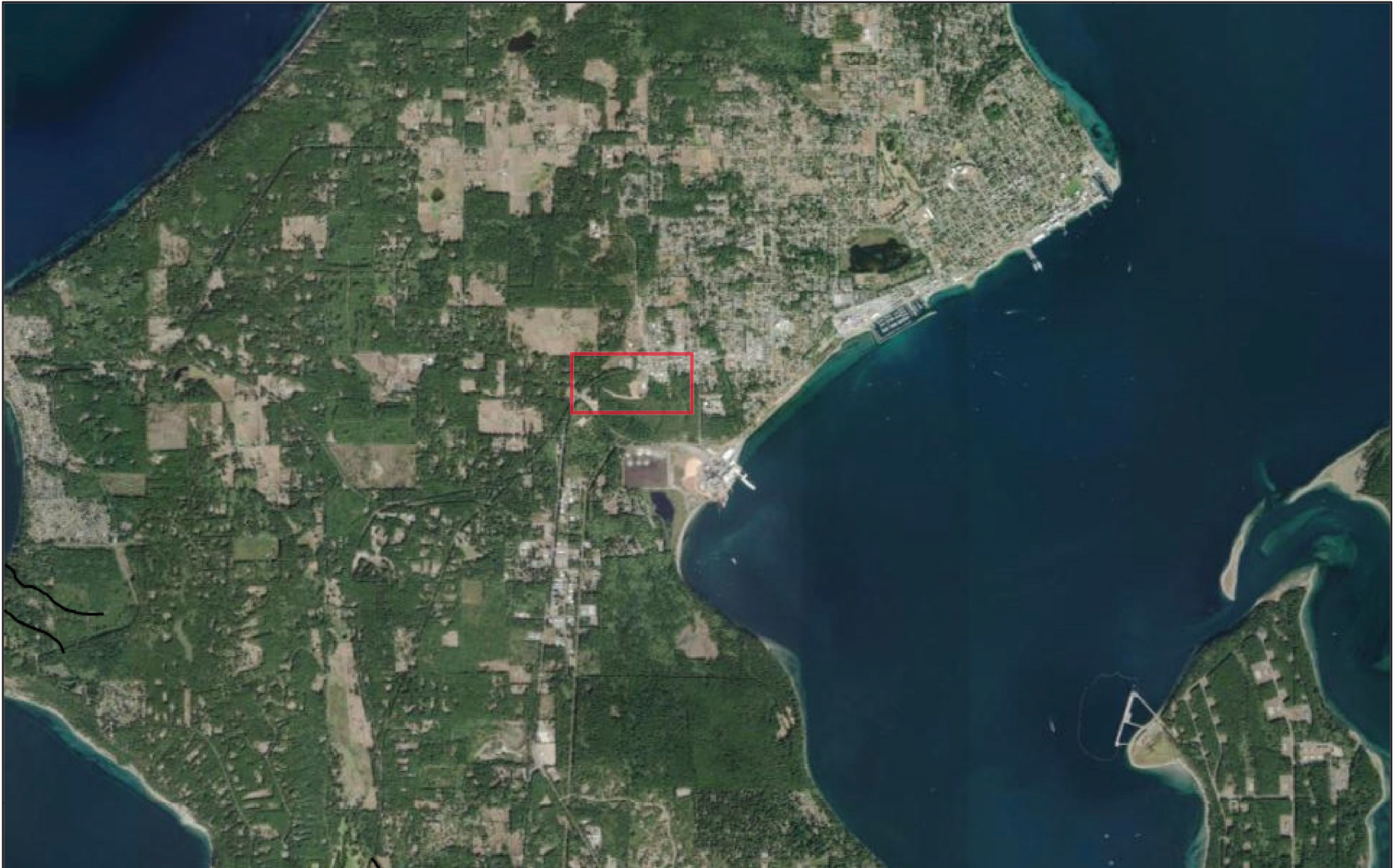
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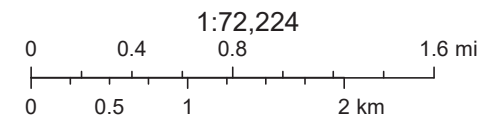
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Letter ANSI A Landscape



June 5, 2023

— All SalmonScape Species



Earthstar Geographics, NOAA, USFWS, WDFW



Priority Habitats and Species on the Web



Buffer radius: 300 Feet

Report Date: 06/01/2023

The Priority Habitats and Species (PHS) datasets do not contain information for your project area. This does not mean that species and habitats do not occur in your project area. PHS data, points, lines and polygons are mapped only when occurrences of these species or habitats have been observed in the field. Unfortunately, we have not been able to comprehensively survey all sections in the state and therefore, it is important to note that priority species and habitats may occur in areas not currently known to the Department.

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.

Legend

- | | | | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| ★ | Water Type Breaks (FP) | ◆ | Abandoned | □ | Open Freshwater |
| + | Map Registration Tics | ◆ | Orphaned | □ | Subject to Inundation |
| — | 40 ft. Contours | - - | Trail | □ | Glacier / Snowfield |
| — | Type S | + + | Railroad | □ | Wet Area |
| — | Type F | + + | Railroad Grade | □ | Open Saltwater |
| — | Type N, Np, Ns | ≡ | County Boundaries | □ | Artificial Feature |
| — | U, unknown | □ | County Tax Parcels | □ | WAUs |
| ... | X, non-typed per WAC 222-16 | □ | Tribal Cultural Resource Contacts | □ | WRIA Boundaries |
| — | Paved Road | □ | Fire Shutdown Zones | □ | Public Land Survey Sections |
| ≡ | Unpaved Road/Surface Unknown | □ | SOSEA Boundaries | □ | Public Land Survey Townships |
| | | □ | Other Impoundments | | |

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Appendix B

Wetland Delineation Methods

Port Townsend Evans Vista Housing Development: Appendix B

**CONFLUENCE ENVIRONMENTAL COMPANY
WETLAND DELINEATION METHODS**

Prepared by:

Confluence Environmental Company
2023

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This appendix describes the methods used to confirm the presence or absence of wetlands in a study area.

1.0 METHODOLOGIES

Confluence delineates the boundaries of wetlands using the “Routine Determinations for Areas Less Than 5 Acres in Size” method described by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) in the Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual (Delineation Manual; Corps 1987) and the Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region (Regional Supplement; Corps 2010). The Regional Supplement was part of a nationwide effort to address regional wetland characteristics and improve the accuracy and efficiency of wetland-delineation procedures. The Regional Supplement uses the best available science to address regional differences in climate, geology, soils, hydrology, and plant and animal communities that cannot be addressed in a single national document, such as the Delineation Manual. The Regional Supplement was designed for use with the 1987 Delineation Manual and all subsequent versions. Where differences in the 2 documents occur, the Regional Supplement takes precedence over the 1987 Delineation Manual (Corps 2010). The Regional Supplement was developed to clarify the indicators of hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology found in the region (these indicators are discussed in detail in Section 2.0). It is important to note that areas that may have been determined to be wetlands under the 1987 Delineation Manual may not be determined to be wetlands under the Regional Supplement, and vice versa.

Confluence uses the PLANTS Database (NRCS 2023) for scientific names and the 2020 National Wetland Plant List (Corps 2020) to determine the wetland indicator status of plants. Wetlands are classified using the Cowardin Classification System (FGDC 2013). Confluence determines the wetland rating using Washington State Department of Ecology’s Wetland Rating System for Western Washington (Hruby 2023). The National Wetland Inventory is also researched to determine if wetlands have previously been identified on the property (USFWS 2023).

The locations of test plots, soil cores, and wetland edges on a project property are recorded using a differential Global Positioning System with sub-meter accuracy. Delineated and surveyed wetland boundaries are subject to verification and approval by jurisdictional agencies.

2.0 WETLAND CRITERIA

There is specific technical language that applies to the study of wetlands. This section briefly explains the language Confluence uses in its wetland delineation reports.

The identification of wetlands is based on 3 criteria: hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and hydrology. Each criterion has a number of indicators that can be used to determine whether the

criterion has been met. The Corps, which is the federal authority on the regulation of wetlands, has developed the guidance and the data form that are the standards used in all wetland determinations. The information presented below is based on their Delineation Manual (Corps 1987) and Regional Supplement (Corps 2010).

In order to confirm the presence of a wetland, data are collected from representative test plots chosen within and outside of a potential wetland. The test plots are representative of particular vegetative, topographic, and hydrologic features in the vicinity. Within the test plots particular data (see sections below) about vegetation, soils, and hydrology are collected to determine whether wetland characteristics are present. Plots that meet all 3 wetland criteria are wetland plots; plots that do not meet all 3 wetland criteria are upland (i.e., nonwetland) plots. The test plots (along with topographic and vegetative shifts) then inform the delineation of wetland boundaries.

2.1 Hydrophytic Vegetation

Vegetation is often the first visual cue that an area is a wetland. Similarly, vegetation often also signals the shift from wetland to upland. The question regarding plants to be answered when performing a wetland delineation is, “Is the vegetation hydrophytic?” That is, is the vegetation of the variety that is adapted to live in wetter-than-average conditions? To determine the answer, there are a few resources and steps to follow. First, the indicator status for each plant present in the test plot is determined from the National Wetland Plant List (Corps 2020). The indicator status is a continuum from almost exclusively occurring in wetlands (obligate wetland plants, or OBL) to almost never occurring in wetlands (obligate upland plants, or UPL). The middle ground between those 2 extremes is known as a facultative plant (or FAC), which is found equally in wetland and upland environments. The FAC category has 2 further gradations: facultative upland plants (FACU), which are plants that are usually found in uplands, and facultative wetland plants (FACW), which are plants that are usually found in wetlands.

After the status of each plant species in the test plot has been determined, the hydrophytic vegetation indicators can be applied. The application of the indicators is performed sequentially, and once one is “passed,” the box for hydrophytic vegetation is checked, and the process continues to the next criterion. The first hydrophytic vegetation indicator is the “Rapid Test,” which means with a quick visual survey, all the plants in the test plot are either OBL or FACW. The second test is the “Dominance Test.” For the Dominance Test, the total number of dominant species in the test plot is divided by the number of species that are OBL, FACW, or FAC. The resulting percentage must be greater than 50 to pass this test. The third test is the “Prevalence Index.” The Prevalence Index is a weighted average of the absolute cover of all the plant species present in the plot, regardless of dominance. There are also 2 other, less common,

indicators: morphological adaptations (e.g., buttressed trunks) and nonvascular plant species (e.g., sphagnum moss).

2.2 Hydric Soils

The soils tell the story about the presence of water over time. The National Technical Committee defines a hydric soil as, “A soil that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part” (USDA Soil Conservation Service 1994). The question to be answered here is, “Has water been present long enough and recently enough to form hydric soils?” In order to examine the soil characteristics, a test pit must be dug, usually to about 18 inches. A sliver of soil from the test pit is extracted with a shovel (i.e., the soil profile) to examine the layers. The thickness, color, texture, redoximorphic features, and any other interesting information about each layer are observed and recorded. Those features are described more fully below.

- **Thickness.** Layers are measured to the nearest inch. Usually, each soil profile has at least 2 layers.
- **Color.** Color is determined by comparison to a color chart. The industry standard is the Munsell Soil-Color Chart, which assigns each color a designation for hue, value, and chroma (e.g., 10YR 3/2, where 10YR=hue, 3=value, and 2=chroma).
- **Texture.** The precision of texture description for the purpose of wetland delineation is at a general scale. The Washington State University texture chart (Cogger 2010) is often used, but the delineator just needs to determine if the soil is sandy or loamy/clayey.
- **Redoximorphic Features.** The most common redoximorphic features are concentrations or depletions of iron in the soil matrix. Concentrations occur as red or yellow deposits, and depletions occur as grayish deposits.

When the soil profile is fully described, it can be determined whether any of the layers meets a hydric soil indicator. The presence of any hydric soil indicator signifies a hydric soil, although a soil may be hydric and not meet any of these indicators. There are 19 hydric soil indicators in our region, 2 of which were observed at the site (Corps 2010). Additional hydric soil terminology definitions are in the sidebar.

More Hydric Soils Definitions (adapted from Corps 2010)

Matrix: the dominant soil volume in a given soil layer

Depleted Matrix: the volume of a soil horizon in which soil processes have removed or transformed iron, creating colors of low chroma and high value, specifically:

- Value ≥ 5 , chroma = 1, with or without redoximorphic features
- Value ≥ 6 , chroma = 1 or 2, with or without redoximorphic features
- Value of 4 or 5, chroma = 2, $\geq 2\%$ distinct or prominent redoximorphic features
- Value of 4, chroma = 1, $\geq 2\%$ distinct or prominent redoximorphic features

Distinct: readily seen, but contrasting* moderately with comparison color

Prominent: readily seen and contrasting* greatly with comparison color

*See Corps 2010, Table A1, page 130 for full key on contrast determinations.

- **A11—Depleted Below Dark Surface.** A soil layer with a depleted matrix, with 60% or more chroma of ≤ 2 , which starts within 12 inches of the surface and is at least 6 inches thick. Layers above the depleted layer must have a value ≤ 3 , and a chroma ≤ 2 .
- **F6—Redox Dark Surface.** A soil layer at least 4 inches thick, entirely within the upper 12 inches of the soil with:
 - matrix value ≤ 3 , chroma ≤ 1 , and 2% or more distinct or prominent redoximorphic concentrations, or
 - matrix value ≤ 3 , chroma ≤ 2 , and 5% or more distinct or prominent redoximorphic concentrations.

2.3 Hydrology

Wetland hydrology is the broadest criterion and has to do with signs of saturation and inundation in the test plot. While hydrophytic vegetation and hydric soils are the result of hydrology, they remain even during the dry season, whereas wetland hydrology can be less apparent or absent during the dry season. The hydrology indicators are broad enough to encompass characteristics that may be present even during the dry season. Hydrology indicators are in 4 groups:

- Group A is based on direct observation of surface or ground water.
- Group B consists of evidence that the site is subject to inundation.
- Group C consists of other evidence that soil is or was saturated.
- Group D consists of landscape, vegetation, and soil characteristics indicating contemporary wet conditions.

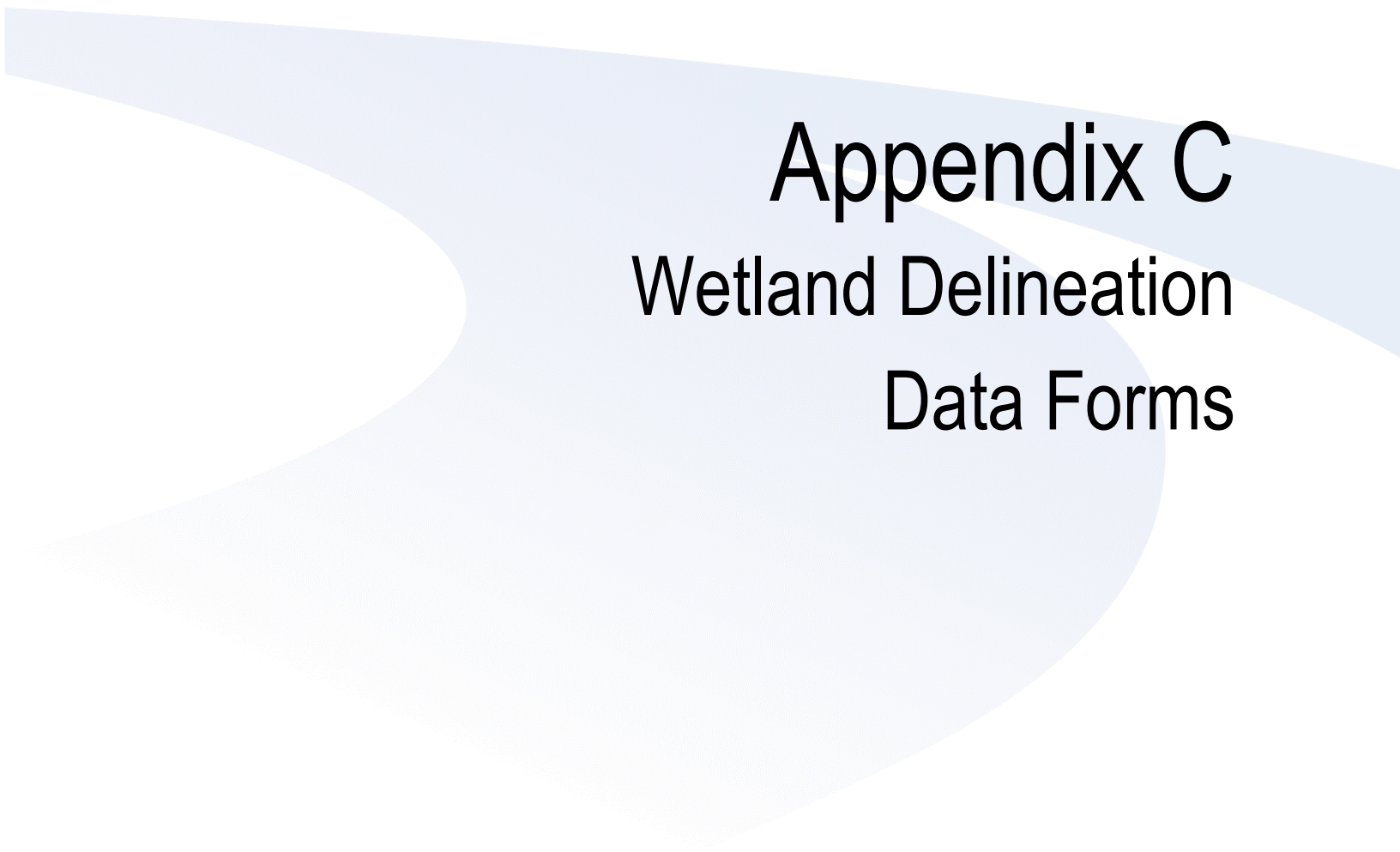
The indicators are further divided into 2 categories: primary and secondary. A test plot must have either 1 primary or 2 secondary indicators to pass the hydrology criterion. Primary and secondary indicators observed during this delineation are recorded on the wetland delineation data forms in Appendix C.

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Appendix C

Wetland Delineation Data Forms

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

Project/Site: Evans Vista City/County: Port Townsend Sampling Date: 5/15/23
 Applicant/Owner: Port Townsend State: WA Sampling Point: TP-1
 Investigator(s): LAM / AHM Section, Township, Range: _____
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): _____ Local relief (concave, convex, none): CONCAVE Slope (%): 5
 Subregion (LRR): A Lat: 48.10102°N Long: 122.80821°W Datum: WGS84
 Soil Map Unit Name: _____ NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes No _____
 Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

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

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____ Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No _____ Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No _____	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Remarks: <u>Sunny. good light for coloring soils</u>	

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>30'</u>)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. <u>red alder</u>	<u>80</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>FAC</u>	Dominance Test worksheet: Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>3</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>4</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>75</u> (A/B)
2. _____				
3. _____				
4. _____				
<u>80</u> = Total Cover				Prevalence Index worksheet: Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: _____ OBL species _____ x 1 = _____ FACW species _____ x 2 = _____ FAC species _____ x 3 = _____ FACU species _____ x 4 = _____ UPL species _____ x 5 = _____ Column Totals: _____ (A) _____ (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = _____
<u>120</u> = Total Cover				
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>10'</u>)				
1. <u>D. Spirea</u>	<u>40</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>FACW</u>	
2. <u>Snowberry</u>	<u>60</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>FACU</u>	
3. <u>Hm. blackberry</u>	<u>10</u>		<u>FAC</u>	
4. <u>Hootka rose</u>	<u>10</u>			
5. _____				
<u>120</u> = Total Cover				
Herb Stratum (Plot size: _____)				
1. <u>bracken fern</u>	<u>5</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>FACU</u>	
2. <u>vegeta</u>	<u>1</u>		<u>FAC</u>	
3. _____				
4. _____				
5. _____				
6. _____				
7. _____				
8. _____				
9. _____				
10. _____				
11. _____				
<u>6</u> = Total Cover				
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u>10'</u>)				
1. _____				
2. _____				
<u>0</u> = Total Cover				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____				
Remarks:				

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes No _____

SOIL

Sampling Point: TP-1

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

Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-8	10YR 2/1	100					loam	
8-11+	10YR 4/3	100					loamy sand	

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

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

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No

Remarks:

HYDROLOGY

<p>Wetland Hydrology Indicators:</p> <p><u>Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)</u></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Algal Mat or Crust (B4)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Iron Deposits (B5)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)</p>		<p><u>Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)</u></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) (LRR A)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Geomorphic Position (D2)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)</p>
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Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No _____ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes _____ No _____ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? Yes _____ No _____ Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No

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

Remarks:
No indicators observed

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

Project/Site: Evans Vista City/County: Port Townsend Sampling Date: 5/15/23
 Applicant/Owner: Port Townsend State: WA Sampling Point: TP-2
 Investigator(s): KAM/AMM Section, Township, Range: _____
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): hillslope Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): 5%
 Subregion (LRR): A Lat: 48.10122°W Long: 122.80167°W Datum: WGS84
 Soil Map Unit Name: _____ NWI classification: _____
 Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes No _____
 Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

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

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No _____	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Remarks:			

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>30</u>)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test worksheet:
1. <u>western red cedar</u>	<u>100</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>FAC</u>	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>1</u> (A)
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>2</u> (B)
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>50</u> (A/B)
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	Prevalence Index worksheet: Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: _____ OBL species _____ x 1 = _____ FACW species _____ x 2 = _____ FAC species _____ x 3 = _____ FACU species _____ x 4 = _____ UPL species _____ x 5 = _____ Column Totals: _____ (A) _____ (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = _____
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>10'</u>)				
1. <u>Sidal</u>	<u>5</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>FACW</u>	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>10'</u>)				
1. _____	<u>5</u>	_____	_____	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	
6. _____	_____	_____	_____	
7. _____	_____	_____	_____	
8. _____	_____	_____	_____	
9. _____	_____	_____	_____	
10. _____	_____	_____	_____	
11. _____	_____	_____	_____	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u>10'</u>)				
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>100</u> _____ = Total Cover				
Remarks:				

SOIL

Sampling Point: TP-2

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

Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-7	10YR 2/1	100					Sandy loam	
7-12+	10YR 3/2	100					Sandy loam	

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

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

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: roots - too many to dig
 Depth (inches): 1

Hydric Soil Present? Yes No

Remarks:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:		Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)
Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (except MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B)	<input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B)
<input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10)
<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)	<input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Geomorphic Position (D2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3)
<input type="checkbox"/> Algal Mat or Crust (B4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)	<input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Deposits (B5)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) (LRR A)	<input type="checkbox"/> Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A)
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)	<input type="checkbox"/> Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)
<input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)		

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes No Depth (inches): _____
 Water Table Present? Yes No Depth (inches): _____
 Saturation Present? Yes No Depth (inches): _____
 (includes capillary fringe)

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes No

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

Remarks:
No indicators observed

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

Project/Site: Evans Vista City/County: Port Townsend Sampling Date: 5/15/23
 Applicant/Owner: Port Townsend State: WA Sampling Point: JP-3
 Investigator(s): KAM/AMM Section, Township, Range: _____
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): _____ Local relief (concave, convex, none): CONCAVE Slope (%): 0
 Subregion (LRR): A Lat: 48.10151°N Long: 122.80871°W Datum: WGS84
 Soil Map Unit Name: _____ NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes No _____
 Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

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

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Remarks: <u>transition area</u>			

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>30'</u>)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test worksheet:	
1. <u>Dfir</u>	<u>20</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>FACU</u>	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>2</u> (A)	
2. _____				Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>4</u> (B)	
3. _____				Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>50</u> (A/B)	
4. _____					
<u>20</u> = Total Cover					
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>10'</u>)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Prevalence Index worksheet: Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: _____ OBL species <u>0</u> x 1 = <u>0</u> FACW species <u>0</u> x 2 = <u>0</u> FAC species <u>85</u> x 3 = <u>255</u> FACU species <u>40</u> x 4 = <u>160</u> UPL species <u>0</u> x 5 = <u>0</u> Column Totals: <u>125</u> (A) <u>415</u> (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>3.32</u>	
1. <u>H. blackberry</u>	<u>45</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>FAC</u>		
2. <u>Nootka rose</u>	<u>40</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>FAC</u>		
3. <u>snowberry</u>	<u>5</u>		<u>FACU</u>		
4. <u>salal</u>	<u>5</u>		<u>FACU</u>		
5. <u>ocean spray</u>	<u>5</u>		<u>FACU</u>		
_____ = Total Cover					
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>10'</u>)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status		
1. <u>Sword Fern</u>	<u>5</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>FACU</u>		
2. _____					
3. _____					
4. _____					
5. _____					
6. _____					
7. _____					
8. _____					
9. _____					
10. _____					
11. _____					
<u>5</u> = Total Cover					
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u>10'</u>)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status		
1. _____					
2. _____					
_____ = Total Cover					
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>0</u>				Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Remarks:					

SOIL

Sampling Point: TP-3

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

Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-7	10YR 3/1	100					silt loam	
7-12	10YR 3/2	30					loam	
	10YR 3/1	100	10YR 4/6	10	C	M	Sandy loam	

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

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

<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10)
<input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (TF2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA 1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)
<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6)	³ Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8)	

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes No

Remarks:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

<u>Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)</u>		<u>Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (except MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B)	<input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B)
<input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10)
<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)	<input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Geomorphic Position (D2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3)
<input type="checkbox"/> Algal Mat or Crust (B4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)	<input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Deposits (B5)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) (LRR A)	<input type="checkbox"/> Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A)
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)	<input type="checkbox"/> Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)
<input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) ?		
<input type="checkbox"/> Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)		

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes _____ No Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? Yes _____ No Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No

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

Remarks:

soils moist but not saturated
No indicators observed

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

Project/Site: Evans Vista City/County: Port Townsend Sampling Date: 5/15/23
 Applicant/Owner: Port Townsend State: WA Sampling Point: TP-4
 Investigator(s): KAMIAHM Section, Township, Range: _____
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): _____ Local relief (concave, convex, none): CONCAVE Slope (%): _____
 Subregion (LRR): A Lat: 48° 10' 52" N Long: 122° 50' 46" W Datum: NAD83
 Soil Map Unit Name: _____ NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes No _____
 Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

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

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No _____	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No _____	
Remarks:			

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>30'</u>)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test worksheet:
1. <u>D. Fir</u>	10		FACU	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>3</u> (A)
2. <u>Red Alder</u>	80	✓	FAC	Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>5</u> (B)
3. <u>Willow</u>	10		FAC	Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>60</u> (A/B)
4. _____				Prevalence Index worksheet: Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: _____ OBL species _____ x 1 = _____ FACW species _____ x 2 = _____ FAC species _____ x 3 = _____ FACU species _____ x 4 = _____ UPL species _____ x 5 = _____ Column Totals: _____ (A) _____ (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = _____
<u>100</u> = Total Cover				
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>10'</u>)				
1. <u>Nootka Rose</u>	40	✓	FAC	
2. <u>H. blackberry</u>	10		FAC	
3. <u>salal</u>	5		FACU	
4. <u>snowberry</u>	3		FACU	
5. _____				
<u>57</u> = Total Cover				
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>10'</u>)				
1. <u>bracken fern</u>	3		FACU	
2. <u>sword fern</u>	10	✓	FACU	
3. <u>slough sedge</u>	10	✓	OBL	
4. _____				
5. _____				
6. _____				
7. _____				
8. _____				
9. _____				
10. _____				
11. _____				
<u>23</u> = Total Cover				
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)				
1. <u>trailing blackberry</u>	50	✓	FACU	
2. _____				
<u>50</u> = Total Cover				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>0</u>				
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____				
Remarks:				

SOIL

Sampling Point: TP 4

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

Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-9	10YR 2/1	100					loam	
9-13+	10YR 3/1	85	5YR 4/6	15	C M		sandy loam	

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

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

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils³:

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

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

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

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____
Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes No

Remarks:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

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

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1) | <input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (except MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) | <input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2) | <input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11) | <input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3) | <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) | <input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) | <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) | <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) | <input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3) | <input type="checkbox"/> Geomorphic Position (D2) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) | <input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) | <input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Algal Mat or Crust (B4) | <input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) | <input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Iron Deposits (B5) | <input type="checkbox"/> Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) (LRR A) | <input type="checkbox"/> Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6) | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks) | <input type="checkbox"/> Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8) | | |

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes No Depth (inches): _____
 Water Table Present? Yes No Depth (inches): _____
 Saturation Present? Yes No Depth (inches): 9"
 (includes capillary fringe)

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes No

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

Remarks:

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

Project/Site: Evans Vista City/County: Port Townsend Sampling Date: 5/15/23
 Applicant/Owner: Port Townsend State: WA Sampling Point: TP-5
 Investigator(s): KAM/A+M Section, Township, Range: _____
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): A Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0
 Subregion (LRR): _____ Lat: 48.10122°N Long: 122.80727°W Datum: WGS 84
 Soil Map Unit Name: _____ NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes _____ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes _____ No _____
 Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

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

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No _____	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?	Yes _____	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No _____			
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No _____			

Remarks: Small, recently excavated depression (seen on aerial). Not w/c because area excavated out of previous upland area (TP-6 = representative)

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>30'</u>)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test worksheet: Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>2</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>2</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>100</u> (A/B)
1. _____				
2. _____				
3. _____				
4. _____				
= Total Cover				Prevalence Index worksheet: Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: _____ OBL species _____ x 1 = _____ FACW species _____ x 2 = _____ FAC species _____ x 3 = _____ FACU species _____ x 4 = _____ UPL species _____ x 5 = _____ Column Totals: _____ (A) _____ (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = _____
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>10'</u>)				
1. _____				
2. _____				
3. _____				
4. _____				
5. _____				
= Total Cover				
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>10'</u>)				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: ___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 - Dominance Test is >50% ___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹ ___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) ___ 5 - Wetland Non-Vascular Plants ¹ ___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain) ¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
1. <u>soft rush</u>	<u>20</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>FACW</u>	
2. <u>veronica</u>	<u>20</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>FACW</u>	
3. <u>curly dock</u>	<u>10</u>		<u>FAC</u>	
4. <u>bull thistle</u>	<u>5</u>		<u>FACU</u>	
5. <u>Agrostis spp.</u>	<u>5</u>		<u>FAC</u>	
6. <u>daisy</u>	<u>1</u>			
7. _____				
8. _____				
9. _____				
10. _____				
11. _____				
= Total Cover				
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u>10'</u>)				Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____
1. _____				
2. _____				
= Total Cover				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>40%</u>				
Remarks: _____				

SOIL

Sampling Point: TP-5

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

Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-11	10YR 2/1	100					loam	
11-16+	10YR 4/1	98	10YR 5/6	2	C	M	loam	

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

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

<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10)
<input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (TF2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA 1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8)	

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils³:

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

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes No

Remarks:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

<u>Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)</u>	<u>Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B)
<input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
<input type="checkbox"/> Algal Mat or Crust (B4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Deposits (B5)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) (LRR A)
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)
<input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes No Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes No Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? Yes No Depth (inches): 0

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes No

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

Remarks:

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

Project/Site: Evans Vista City/County: Port Townsend Sampling Date: 5/13/23
 Applicant/Owner: Port Townsend State: WA Sampling Point: TP-6
 Investigator(s): KAM / AHM Section, Township, Range: _____
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): — Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): —
 Subregion (LRR): A Lat: 48.10122°N Long: 122.80712°W Datum: NAD83
 Soil Map Unit Name: _____ NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes No _____
 Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

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

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Remarks:			

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>20'</u>)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test worksheet:
1. _____				Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>2</u> (A)
2. _____				Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>2</u> (B)
3. _____				Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>100</u> (A/B)
4. _____				Prevalence Index worksheet: Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: _____ OBL species _____ x 1 = _____ FACW species _____ x 2 = _____ FAC species _____ x 3 = _____ FACU species _____ x 4 = _____ UPL species _____ x 5 = _____ Column Totals: _____ (A) _____ (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = _____
<u>0</u> = Total Cover				
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>10'</u>)				
1. _____				
2. _____				
3. _____				
4. _____				
5. _____				
<u>0</u> = Total Cover				
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>10'</u>)				
1. <u>poa sp.</u>	<u>50</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>FAC</u>	
2. <u>acrostis sp.</u>	<u>50</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>FAC</u>	
3. <u>Bull thistle</u>	<u>5</u>		<u>FACU</u>	
4. <u>daisy</u>	<u>3</u>			
5. <u>willy dock</u>	<u>3</u>		<u>FAC</u>	
6. <u>vetch</u>	<u>3</u>		<u>FAC</u>	
7. _____				
8. _____				
9. _____				
10. _____				
11. _____				
<u>114</u> = Total Cover				
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u>10'</u>)				
1. _____				
2. _____				
<u>0</u> = Total Cover				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>0</u>				
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____				
Remarks:				

SOIL

Sampling Point: TP-6

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

Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-12	10YR 2/1	60	_____				loam	
	10YR 3/3	40						

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

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

<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10)
<input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (TF2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA 1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)
<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8)	

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils³:

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

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No

Remarks:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)	Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B)
<input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11)
<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
<input type="checkbox"/> Algal Mat or Crust (B4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Deposits (B5)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) (LRR A)
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)
<input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No _____ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes _____ No _____ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? Yes _____ No _____ Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No

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

Remarks:

No indicators observed

A light blue abstract graphic element consisting of several overlapping, rounded shapes that create a sense of depth and movement, primarily located in the lower half of the page.

Appendix D

Wetland Rating Forms

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID #): Wetland A Date of site visit: 5/15/2023

Rated by K. McArthur, A. Michniak Trained by Ecology? Yes No Date of training Mar-23

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

NOTE: Form is not complete with out the figures requested (figures can be combined).

Source of base aerial photo/map Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics

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

1. Category of wetland based on FUNCTIONS

- Category I - Total score = 23 - 27
- Category II - Total score = 20 - 22
- Category III - Total score = 16 - 19
- X Category IV - Total score = 9 - 15

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

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

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
<i>List appropriate rating (H, M, L)</i>				
Site Potential	M	M	L	
Landscape Potential	M	L	H	
Value	M	L	L	Total
Score Based on Ratings	6	4	5	15

2. Category based on SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS of wetland

CHARACTERISTIC	Category
Estuarine	
Wetland of High Conservation Value	
Bog	
Mature Forest	
Old Growth Forest	
Coastal Lagoon	
Interdunal	
None of the above	X

Maps and Figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

Map of:	To answer questions:	Figure #
Cowardin plant classes	D 1.3, H 1.1, H 1.4	1
Hydroperiods	D 1.4, H 1.2	2
Location of outlet (<i>can be added to map of hydroperiods</i>)	D 1.1, D 4.1	2
Boundary of area within 150 ft of the wetland (<i>can be added to another figure</i>)	D 2.2, D 5.2	2
Map of the contributing basin	D 4.3, D 5.3	3
1 km Polygon: Area that extends 1 km from entire wetland edge - including polygons for accessible habitat and undisturbed habitat	H 2.1, H 2.2, H 2.3	4
Screen capture of map of 303(d) listed waters in basin (from Ecology website)	D 3.1, D 3.2	5
Screen capture of list of TMDLs for WRIA in which unit is found (from web)	D 3.3	6

Riverine Wetlands

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

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

Slope Wetlands

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

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS

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

D 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?		
D 1.1. <u>Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:</u> 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 <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet that is permanently flowing points = 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a permanently flowing ditch. points = 1	3	
D 1.2. <u>The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer) is true clay or true organic (use NRCS definitions).</u> Yes = 4 No = 0	0	
D 1.3. <u>Characteristics and distribution of persistent plants (Emergent, Scrub-shrub, and/or Forested Cowardin classes):</u> Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area points = 5 Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 1/2 of area points = 3 Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > 1/10 of area points = 1 Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants < 1/10 of area points = 0	5	
D 1.4. <u>Characteristics of seasonal ponding or inundation:</u> <i>This is the area that is ponded for at least 2 months. See description in manual.</i> Area seasonally ponded is > 1/2 total area of wetland points = 4 Area seasonally ponded is > 1/4 total area of wetland points = 2 Area seasonally ponded is < 1/4 total area of wetland points = 0	2	
Total for D 1 Add the points in the boxes above		10

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

D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function of the site?		
D 2.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? Yes = 1 No = 0	0	
D 2.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate pollutants? Yes = 1 No = 0	0	
D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland? Yes = 1 No = 0	0	
D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3? Source <u>Homeless Encampments/human waste</u> Yes = 1 No = 0	1	
Total for D 2 Add the points in the boxes above		1

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

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

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

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS

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

D 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?		
D 4.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:		
Wetland is a depression or flat depression with no surface water leaving it (no outlet)	points = 4	4
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly constricted permanently flowing outlet	points = 2	
Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a permanently flowing ditch	points = 1	
Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet that is permanently flowing	points = 0	
D 4.2. Depth of storage during wet periods: Estimate the height of ponding above the bottom of the outlet. For wetlands with no outlet, measure from the surface of permanent water or if dry, the deepest part.		
Marks of ponding are 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outlet	points = 7	3
Marks of ponding between 2 ft to < 3 ft from surface or bottom of outlet	points = 5	
<input type="checkbox"/> Marks are at least 0.5 ft to < 2 ft from surface or bottom of outlet	points = 3	
<input type="checkbox"/> The wetland is a "headwater" wetland	points = 3	
Wetland is flat but has small depressions on the surface that trap water	points = 1	
Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft (6 in)	points = 0	
D 4.3. Contribution of the wetland to storage in the watershed: Estimate the ratio of the area of upstream basin contributing surface water to the wetland to the area of the wetland unit itself.		
<input type="checkbox"/> The area of the basin is less than 10 times the area of the unit	points = 5	3
The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit	points = 3	
The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit	points = 0	
<input type="checkbox"/> Entire wetland is in the Flats class	points = 5	
Total for D 4	Add the points in the boxes above	10

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

D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic function of the site?		
D 5.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges?	Yes = 1 No = 0	0
D 5.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate excess runoff?	Yes = 1 No = 0	0
D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with intensive human land uses (residential at >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)?	Yes = 1 No = 0	0
Total for D 5	Add the points in the boxes above	0


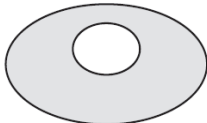



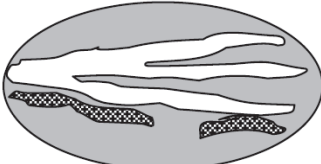
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L Record the rating on the first page

D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society?		
D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description that best matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the highest score if more than one condition is met.		
The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into areas where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds):		
<input type="checkbox"/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-gradient of unit. 	points = 2	0
<input type="checkbox"/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient. 	points = 1	
<input type="checkbox"/> Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin.	points = 1	
<input type="checkbox"/> 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	
<input type="checkbox"/> There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland.	points = 0	
D 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood conveyance in a regional flood control plan?	Yes = 2 No = 0	0
Total for D 6	Add the points in the boxes above	0

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

These questions apply to wetlands of all HGM classes.

HABITAT FUNCTIONS - Indicators that site functions to provide important habitat

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

<p>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></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long) <input type="checkbox"/> Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland <input type="checkbox"/> 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) <input type="checkbox"/> 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>) <input type="checkbox"/> 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>) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see H 1.1 for list of strata) 	2
Total for H 1	6

Rating of Site Potential If Score is: 15 - 18 = H 7 - 14 = M 0 - 6 = L *Record the rating on the first page*

H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site?

<p>H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include <i>only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit</i>). <i>Calculate:</i> 15 % undisturbed habitat + (50 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 40%</p> <p>If total accessible habitat is: > 1/3 (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3 20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2 10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 1 < 10 % of 1 km Polygon points = 0</p>	3
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<p>H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland. <i>Calculate:</i> 30 % undisturbed habitat + (50 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 55%</p> <p>Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3 Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 2 Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches points = 1 Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0</p>	3
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<p>H 2.3 Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon: If > 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use points = (-2) ≤ 50% of 1km Polygon is high intensity points = 0</p>	0
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Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above **6**

Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is: 4 - 6 = H 1 - 3 = M < 1 = L *Record the rating on the first page*

H 3.0. Is the habitat provided by the site valuable to society?

<p>H 3.1. Does the site provide habitat for species valued in laws, regulations, or policies? <i>Choose only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated.</i></p> <p>Site meets ANY of the following criteria: points = 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page) <input type="checkbox"/> It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant or animal on the state or federal lists) <input type="checkbox"/> It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species <input type="checkbox"/> It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the Department of Natural Resources <input type="checkbox"/> 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 <p>Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) within 100m points = 1 Site does not meet any of the criteria above points = 0</p>	0
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Rating of Value If Score is: 2 = H 1 = M 0 = L *Record the rating on the first page*

WDFW Priority Habitats

Priority habitats listed by WDFW (see complete descriptions of WDFW priority habitats, and the counties in which they can be found, in: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2008. Priority Habitat and Species List. Olympia, Washington. 177 pp.

<http://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/00165/wdfw00165.pdf> or access the list from here:

<http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/phs/list/>

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

- Aspen Stands:** Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 1 ac (0.4 ha).
- Biodiversity Areas and Corridors:** Areas of habitat that are relatively important to various species of native fish and wildlife (*full descriptions in WDFW PHS report*).
- Herbaceous Balds:** Variable size patches of grass and forbs on shallow soils over bedrock.
- Old-growth/Mature forests:** Old-growth west of Cascade crest – Stands of at least 2 tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) > 32 in (81 cm) dbh or > 200 years of age. Mature forests – Stands with average diameters exceeding 21 in (53 cm) dbh; crown cover may be less than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quantity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth; 80-200 years old west of the Cascade crest.
- Oregon White Oak:** Woodland stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component is important (*full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 158 – see web link above*).
- Riparian:** The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other.
- Westside Prairies:** Herbaceous, non-forested plant communities that can either take the form of a dry prairie or a wet prairie (*full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 161 – see web link above*).
- Instream:** The combination of physical, biological, and chemical processes and conditions that interact to provide functional life history requirements for instream fish and wildlife resources.
- Nearshore:** Relatively undisturbed nearshore habitats. These include Coastal Nearshore, Open Coast Nearshore, and Puget Sound Nearshore. (*full descriptions of habitats and the definition of relatively undisturbed are in WDFW report – see web link on previous page*).
- Caves:** A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages under the earth in soils, rock, ice, or other geological formations and is large enough to contain a human.
- Cliffs:** Greater than 25 ft (7.6 m) high and occurring below 5000 ft elevation.
- Talus:** Homogenous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.5 - 6.5 ft (0.15 - 2.0 m), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs.
- Snags and Logs:** Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit sufficient decay characteristics to enable cavity excavation/use by wildlife. Priority snags have a diameter at breast height of > 20 in (51 cm) in western Washington and are > 6.5 ft (2 m) in height. Priority logs are > 12 in (30 cm) in diameter at the largest end, and > 20 ft (6 m) long.

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

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland Type	Category
Check off any criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met.	
<p>SC 1.0. Estuarine Wetlands</p> <p>Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The dominant water regime is tidal,</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Vegetated, and</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Go to SC 1.1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No = Not an estuarine wetland</p>	
<p>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?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes = Category I <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No - Go to SC 1.2</p>	
<p>SC 1.2. Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing, and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are <i>Spartina</i>, see page 25)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or ungrazed or un-mowed grassland.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes = Category I <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No = Category II</p>	
<p>SC 2.0. Wetlands of High Conservation Value (WHCV)</p>	
<p>SC 2.1. Has the WA Department of Natural Resources updated their website to include the list of Wetlands of High Conservation Value?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Go to SC 2.2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No - Go to SC 2.3</p>	
<p>SC 2.2. Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes = Category I <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No = Not WHCV</p>	
<p>SC 2.3. Is the wetland in a Section/Township/Range that contains a Natural Heritage wetland? http://www1.dnr.wa.gov/nhp/refdesk/datasearch/wnhpwetlands.pdf</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Contact WNHP/WDNR and to SC 2.4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No = Not WHCV</p>	
<p>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?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes = Category I <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No = Not WHCV</p>	
<p>SC 3.0. Bogs</p> <p>Does the wetland (or any part of the unit) meet both the criteria for soils and vegetation in bogs? <i>Use the key below. If you answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.</i></p>	
<p>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?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Go to SC 3.3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No - Go to SC 3.2</p>	
<p>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?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Go to SC 3.3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No = Is not a bog</p>	
<p>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?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes = Is a Category I bog <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No - Go to SC 3.4</p> <p>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.</p>	
<p>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?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes = Is a Category I bog <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No = Is not a bog</p>	

<p>SC 4.0. Forested Wetlands Does the wetland have at least <u>1 contiguous acre</u> of forest that meets one of these criteria for the WA Department of Fish and Wildlife's forests as priority habitats? <i>If you answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 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.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 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).</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes = Category I <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No = Not a forested wetland for this section</p>	
<p>SC 5.0. Wetlands in Coastal Lagoons Does the wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 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</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 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>)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Go to SC 5.1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No = Not a wetland in a coastal lagoon</p> <p>SC 5.1. Does the wetland meet all of the following three conditions?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 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).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 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.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The wetland is larger than 1/10 ac (4350 ft²)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes = Category I <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No = Category II</p>	
<p>SC 6.0. Interdunal Wetlands Is the wetland west of the 1889 line (also called the Western Boundary of Upland Ownership or WBUO)? <i>If you answer yes you will still need to rate the wetland based on its habitat functions.</i> In practical terms that means the following geographic areas:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Long Beach Peninsula: Lands west of SR 103</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ocean Shores-Copalis: Lands west of SR 115 and SR 109</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Go to SC 6.1 <input type="checkbox"/> No = Not an interdunal wetland for rating</p> <p>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)?</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes = Category I <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No - Go to SC 6.2</p> <p>SC 6.2. Is the wetland 1 ac or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger?</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes = Category II <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No - Go to SC 6.3</p> <p>SC 6.3. Is the unit between 0.1 and 1 ac, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is between 0.1 and 1 ac?</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes = Category III <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No = Category IV</p>	
<p>Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics If you answered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form</p>	Not Applicable



Wetland A Cowardin Class





Forested

The Forested class has 3 out of 5 strata (canopy, sub-canopy, shrubs, herbaceous, moss/ground-cover) that each cover 20% within the Forested polygon.





Wetland A Hydroperiod

-  Saturated Only
-  Seasonally flooded or inundated
-  Wetland A 150 foot Boundary

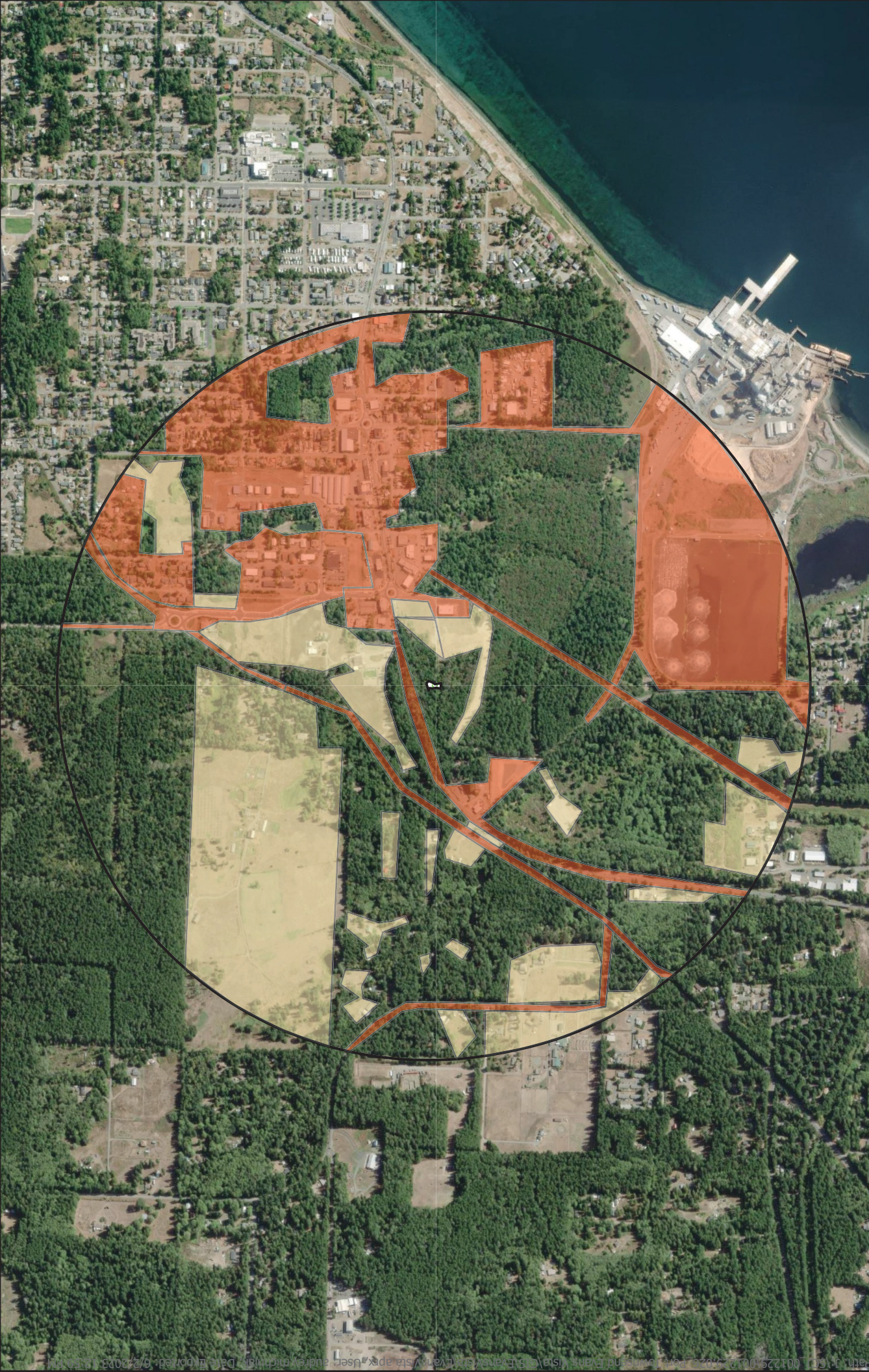
Note: Wetland A has no outlet.






-  Wetland A
-  Wetland A Contributing Basin





 Wetland A
 Wetland A 1km Buffer

Land Use Intensity
 High Intensity
 Moderate/Low Intensity

Note: unshaded areas represent relatively undisturbed habitat.



Water Quality Atlas



Assessed Water/Sediment

Water



- Category 5 - 303d
- Category 4C
- Category 4B
- Category 4A
- Category 2
- Category 1

Sediment



- Category 5 - 303d
- Category 4C
- Category 4B
- Category 4A
- Category 2
- Category 1



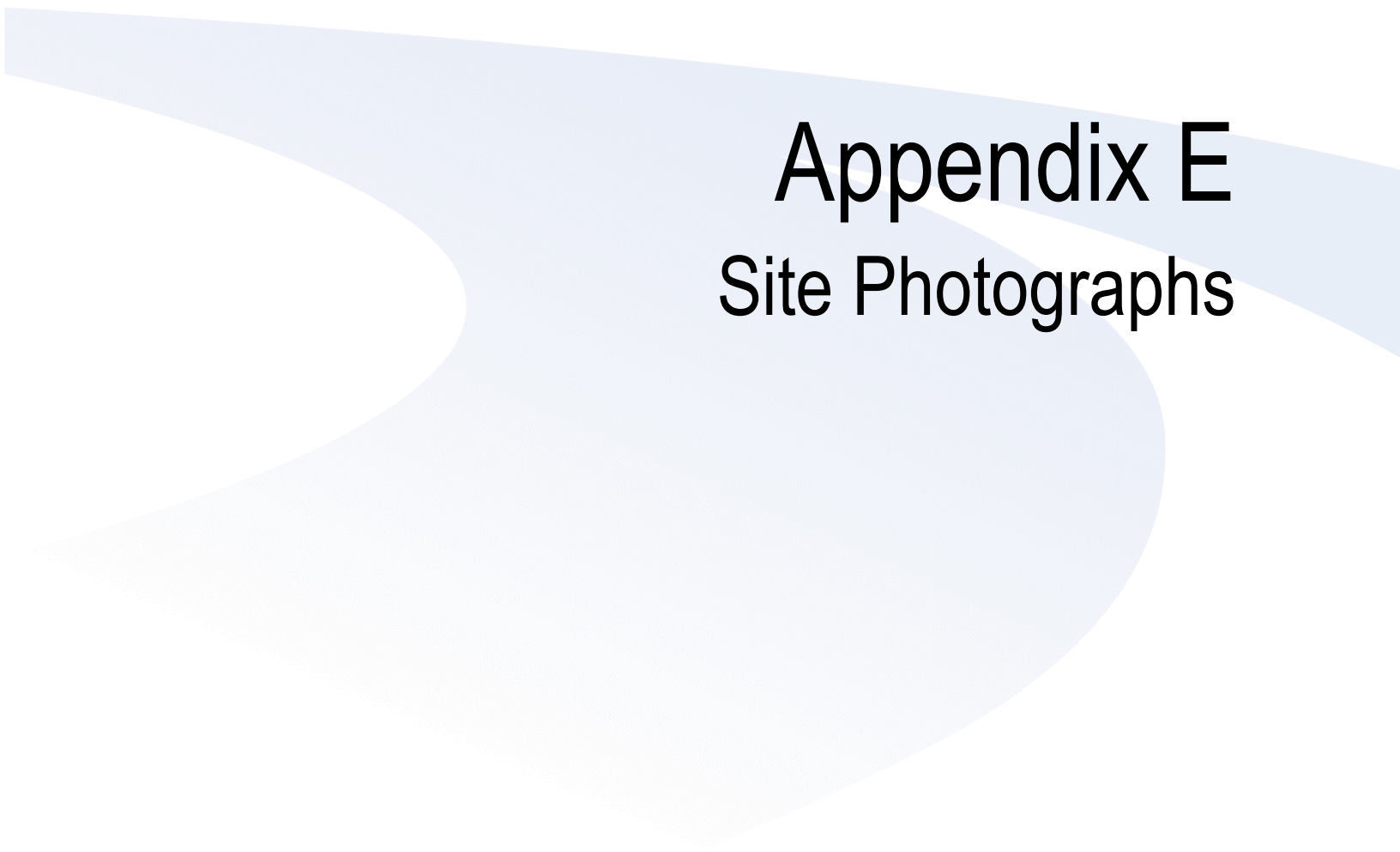
Water Quality Atlas

WQ Improvement Projects
Approved
In Development



Esri Community Maps Contributors, Island County, WA State Parks GIS, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc., METI/NASA, USGS, Bureau of Land Management, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA



A light blue abstract graphic element consisting of several overlapping, curved shapes that create a sense of depth and movement, primarily located in the lower half of the page.

Appendix E

Site Photographs



Photo 1. Soil profile at test plot (TP-1)



Photo 2. View from TP-1 facing north



Photo 3. Soil profile at TP-2



Photo 4. View from TP-2 facing east



Photo 5. Soil profile at TP-3



Photo 6. View of TP-3 facing east



Photo 7. Soil profile at TP-4



Photo 8. View from TP-4 facing west



Photo 9. Soil profile at TP-5



Photo 10. View of TP-5 facing north



Photo 11. Soil profile at TP-6



Photo 12 View of TP-6 facing northwest



Photo 13. Stormwater retention pond facing northeast



Photo 14. View from stormwater retention pond facing southwest

