

CRITICAL AREAS STUDY AND BUFFER AVERAGING PLAN

FOR

<u>UNDERWOOD NELSON DEVELOPMENT LLC</u> <u>44th Avenue West and 78th Street SW</u> Mukilteo, WA

Wetland Resources, Inc. Project #18307

Prepared By Wetland Resources, Inc. 9505 19th Avenue SE, Suite 106 Everett, WA 98208 (425) 337-3174

Prepared For Underwood Nelson Development LLC Attn: Greg Nelson PO Box 1301 Seahurst, WA 98062

February 2019

THIS PAGE HAS BEEN INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
2.0 PROJECT DETAILS	2
 3.0 CRITICAL AREAS DETERMINATION 3.1 REVIEW OF EXISTING INFORMATION 3.2 FIELD METHODOLOGY 3.2.1 Hydrophytic Vegetation Criteria 3.2.2 Soils Criteria and Mapped Description 3.2.3 Hydrology Criteria 3.3 CRITICAL AREAS CLASSIFICATION 3.4 RESULTS OF THE SITE INVESTIGATION 	.2 .3 .4 .4
3.4.1 Wetland A (off-site)	
3.4.2 On-site Characteristics (Non-wetland) 3.4.3 Wildlife	.6
4.0 COMPLIANCE WITH MMC 17.52.035 [NGPA PERFORMANCE STANDARDS] 4.1.1 NGPA Signage	
5.0 COMPLIANCE WITH MMC 17.52B.100(G)(2) [WETLAND BUFFER AVERAGING]	8

6.0 WETLAND FUNCTIONS AND VALUES ASSESSMENT96.1 METHODOLOGY96.2 FUNCTIONAL COMPONENTS96.3 EXISTING CONDITIONS96.3.1 Wetland A96.4 POST-MITIGATION FUNCTIONS AND VALUES107.0 USE OF THIS REPORT118.0 REFERENCES12

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1 - AERIAL VIEW OF THE SUBJECT PROPERTY	1
FIGURE 2 - VICINITY OF THE SUBJECT SITE	1
FIGURE 3 - PROPOSED BUFFER AVERAGING	2
FIGURE 4 - PHOTOGRAPH OF WETLAND A, LOOKING NORTHEAST	5
FIGURE 5 - PHOTOGRAPH OF TYPICAL NON-WETLAND AREA	6

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX A - U.S. CORPS OF ENGINEERS WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORMS APPENDIX B - DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY WETLAND RATING FORM AND FIGURES APPENDIX C - CRITICAL AREAS STUDY AND BUFFER AVERAGING PLAN MAP

THIS PAGE HAS BEEN INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Wetland Resources, Inc. (WRI) performed site investigations on September 25 and December 21, 2018, to locate jurisdictional wetlands and streams on and in the vicinity of approximately four acres, composed of Snohomish County parcel numbers 28041000300100, 28041000300400, 28041000300500, and 28041000300600. The subject property is located northeast of the intersection of 44th Avenue West and 78th Street SW, in the city limits of Mukilteo, Washington. The Public Land Survey System (PLSS) locator for the property is Section 10, Township 28N, Range 4E, W.M. The site is located within the Everett Drainages Sub-basin of the Snohomish Watershed, Water Resources Inventory Area (WRIA) 7.

The subject property is located in a varied land-use setting, with residential development to the west, open space to the north, a church to the east, and light industrial/office to the south. The property is forested and does not contain any structures. Topography exhibits a gentle east/northeast aspect.

One wetland is located near the northwestern corner of the site. It is a small, depressional, scrubshrub, Category IV wetland that lies mostly off-site to the north. In the City of Mukilteo, Category IV wetlands typically receive 40-foot buffers, pursuant to Mukilteo Municipal Code (MMC) 17.52B.100.



Figure 1 - Aerial view of the subject property

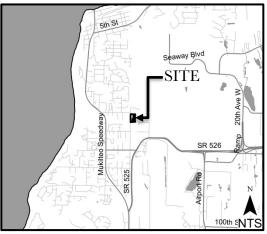


Figure 2 - Vicinity of the subject site

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Underwood Nelson Development LLC, hereafter referred to as the applicant, is proposing to construct an industrial warehouse facility and associated parking facilities on the subject site. The design is consistent with surrounding land use and zoning. In order to allow for enough space to construct the proposed industrial development, the applicant proposes to decrease the buffer width associated with Wetland A through buffer averaging, pursuant to MMC 17.52B.100(G). The overall footprint of the proposed project is reasonable based on use in the surrounding area, and is necessary to create an economically feasible development on the property.

The buffer will be decreased by 1,332 square feet adjacent to the southern portion of the wetland. As compensation, the additional buffer will be provided on either side of the width reduction at a 1:1 replacement ratio. A total of 1,312 square feet of additional buffer will be provided east of the width reduction, and 20 square feet will be provided to the east (see *Figure 3*).

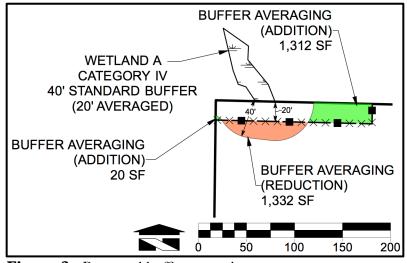


Figure 3 - Proposed buffer averaging

The buffer associated with Wetland A will not be decreased to less than 20 feet in any location. Additionally, the existing vegetation present within 20 feet of the wetland is native trees and shrubs.

3.0 CRITICAL AREAS DETERMINATION

3.1 REVIEW OF EXISTING INFORMATION

Prior to conducting the site visit, publicly available information was reviewed to gather background information on the subject property and the surrounding area in regards to wetlands, streams, and other critical areas. These sources include the following:

• United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) National Wetlands Inventory: The NWI

map does not show any wetlands on or near the subject property.

- <u>USDA/Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey:</u> The Web Soil Survey indicates that the subject property is underlain by Alderwood-Urban land complex, 2 to 8 and 8 to 15 percent slopes. The Alderwood-Urban series is a non-hydric soil.
- <u>Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) SalmonScape Interactive Mapping</u> <u>System:</u> The SalmonScape interactive map does not illustrate any streams on or near the subject property. The closest mapped waters used by fish are Powder Mill Gulch, approximately 0.8 miles to the northeast, and Puget Sound, approximately 0.8 miles to the west.
- <u>WDFW Priority Habitat and Species (PHS) Interactive Map</u>: A potential biodiversity area and/or corridor associated with Japanese Gulch is depicted partially extending over the subject site. A freshwater pond is located approximately 700 feet northwest of the subject site. No other features are mapped on or adjacent to the subject property by this resource.
- <u>Snohomish County PDS Map Portal:</u> The PDS Map Portal does not illustrate any wetlands or streams on or near the site. Several "remote-sensing based" wetlands are modeled east and northeast of the site. The closest modeled wetland is approximately 340 feet east of the site. Japanese Gulch Creek is mapped approximately 1,000 feet east of the site.

3.2 FIELD METHODOLOGY

WRI staff conducted site investigations on September 25 and December 21, 2018, to locate any streams, lakes, and/or wetlands occurring within and near the project site.

Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) boundaries of streams, lakes, and shorelines are determined through use of methodology presented in The Washington State Department of Ecology document *Determining the Ordinary High Water Mark for Shoreline Management Act Compliance in Washington State* (Anderson et al 2016). Designation of streams and lakes is consistent with the water typing system established in the Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 222-16-030.

Wetland boundaries were determined using the routine approach described in the Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual (Environmental Laboratory 1987) and the Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region (Version 2.0) (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 2010). Under the routine methodology, the process for making a wetland determination is based on three steps:

- 1.) Examination of the site for hydrophytic vegetation (species present and percent cover);
- 2.) Examination of the site for hydric soils;
- 3.) Determining the presence of wetland hydrology

3.2.1 Hydrophytic Vegetation Criteria

The Corps Manual and 2010 Regional Supplement define hydrophytic vegetation as "the assemblage of macrophytes that occurs in areas where inundation or soil saturation is either permanent or of sufficient frequency and duration to influence plant occurrence." Field

indicators are used to determine whether the hydrophytic vegetation criteria have been met. Examples of these indicators include, but are not limited to, the rapid test for hydrophytic vegetation, a dominance test result of greater than 50%, and/or a prevalence index score less than or equal to 3.0.

3.2.2 Soils Criteria and Mapped Description

The 2010 Regional Supplement (per the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils) defines hydric soils as soils "that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part." Field indicators are used to determine whether a given soil meets the definition for hydric soils. Indicators are numerous and include, but are not limited to, presence of a histosol or histic epipedon, a sandy gleyed matrix, depleted matrix, and redoximorphic depressions.

3.2.3 Hydrology Criteria

Wetland hydrology encompasses all hydrologic characteristics of areas that are periodically inundated or have soils saturated to the surface for a sufficient duration during the growing season. Areas with evident characteristics of wetland hydrology are those where the presence of water has an overriding influence on the characteristics of vegetation and soils due to anaerobic and chemically reducing conditions, respectively. The strongest indicators include the presence of surface water, a high water table, and/or soil saturation within at least 12 inches of the soil surface.

3.3 CRITICAL AREAS CLASSIFICATION

In the City of Mukilteo, streams are typed through application of the Washington State Interim Water Typing system (WAC 222-16-031). Wetlands are classified based on categories determined through application of the *Washington State Wetland Rating System for Western Washington: 2014 Update* (Hruby 2014).

Streams, lakes, marine waters, and wetlands are all additionally classified using the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) document, *Classifications of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States* (Cowardin et al. 1979), also known as the "Cowardin Classification System." The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers manual, *A Hydrogeomorphic Classification for Wetlands* (Brinson 1993), or HGM system, is also used for further wetland classification.

3.4 RESULTS OF THE SITE INVESTIGATION

Based on the results of the site investigation and review of existing information, one wetland (Wetland A) is present near the northwest corner of the site. Due to degraded site conditions, especially in the central and southern portions of the property, habitat quality is low and does not meet the WDFW definition of a biodiversity area or corridor.

3.4.1 Wetland A (off-site)

City of Mukilteo Rating: Category IV Wetland Size: 1,528 square feet Cowardin Classification: Palustrine, Scrub-shrub Wetland, Broad-leaved Deciduous, Seasonally Flooded/Saturated (PSS1E) HGM Class: Depressional Standard Buffer: 40 feet [per MMC 17.52B.100(3)]

Wetland A receives 15 total points based on all functions. Wetlands that score between 9 and 15 total points are rated as Category IV, and typically receive 40-foot standard buffers in the City of Mukilteo.

Dominant vegetation within the wetland includes salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*; FAC) and fringed willowherb (*Epilobium ciliatum*; FACW). Additional plant species observed include four-line honeysuckle (*Lonicera involucrata*; FAC), Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*; FAC), and Western lady fern (*Athyrium filix-femina* ssp. cyclosorum; FAC). Both the dominant species within the wetland have an indicator status of facultative (FAC) or wetter, which meets the hydrophytic vegetation criteria per the Corps Manual and the 2010 Regional Supplement.

Soils within the wetland have a Munsell color of very dark grayish brown (2.5Y 3/2) with a silt loam texture and five percent redoximorphic concentrations of brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) in the upper 16 inches of the soil profile. These conditions meet the Redox Dark Surface (F6) hydric soil indicator. During our site December 2018 site investigation, soils were saturated to the surface, meeting the Saturation (A3) wetland hydrology indicator.

Given that the dominant vegetation comprises a hydrophytic community, soils meet hydric conditions, and wetland hydrology is present, this area meets wetland criteria.



Figure 4 - Photograph of Wetland A, looking northeast.

3.4.2 On-site Characteristics (Non-wetland)

Vegetation in the areas mapped as non-wetland includes big leaf maple (Acer macrophyllum, FACU), Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii, FACU), red alder (Alnus rubra, FAC), Oso-berry (Oemleria cerasiformis, FACU), hardhack (Spiraea douglasii, FACW), Himalayan blackberry (Rubus armeniacus; FAC), red elderberry (Sambucus racemosa, FACU), western swordfern (Polystichum munitum, FACU), and trailing blackberry (Rubus ursinus, FACU). Typical soils underlying the areas mapped as non-wetland are very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam in the upper six inches, underlain by dark brown (10YR 3/3) gravely loam. These soils were dry to slightly moist at the time of site investigations. Based on the lack of wetland indicators, it appears that the areas mapped a non-wetland are not inundated or saturated for a sufficient amount of time during the growing season to develop hydric conditions in the upper portion of the soil.



Figure 5 - Photograph of typical non-wetland area.

3.4.3 Wildlife

WRI completed a fish and wildlife evaluation in January, 2019, to determine if any fish, wildlife, or habitats are present on the subject site that would restrict development. A separate report was prepared that meets the requirements of MMC 17.13.040(G).

MMC 17.52C.030 identifies Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas (HCAs) as those areas with an association with certain protected species and habitats. Protected species include: 1) federally or state designated threatened, endangered, or sensitive species; 2) Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) designated priority species; and 3) species of local importance. Protected habitats include: 1) WDFW designated priority habitats; 2) habitats of local importance; 3) naturally occurring ponds less than 20-acres in size; 4) waters of the state

(excluding wetlands); 5) aquatic resources planted with game fish by governmental or tribal entities; 6) areas of rare plant species; and 7) land that connects habitat blocks and open space.

No areas on or adjacent to the subject site appear to meet the designation criteria of HCAs as defined by the City of Mukilteo in MMC 17.52C.030 or MMC 17.08 "Fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas (HCAs)." Therefore, the performance standards within MMC 17.52C are not germane to the proposed project. No fish, wildlife, or habitats are present on the subject site that should restrict development.

4.0 COMPLIANCE WITH MMC 17.52.035 [NGPA PERFORMANCE STANDARDS]

In the City of Mukilteo, regulated streams, wetlands and their buffers are designated collectively as Native Growth Protection Areas (NGPAs). All Native Growth Protection Areas (in this case, Wetland A and its associated buffer) shall be shown on the development site plans or final plat maps, and shall be noted as follows, per MMC 17.52.035:

Any area in which development is prohibited by these critical areas regulations shall be set aside in a native growth protection area. NGPAs shall be placed in a separate tract on which development is prohibited, protected by execution of an easement, dedicated to a conservation organization or land trust, or similarly preserved through a permanent protective mechanism acceptable to the city. The location and limitation associated with the critical area and its buffer shall be shown on the face of the deed, site plan, or plat applicable to the property and shall be recorded with the Snohomish County assessor's office.

B. Native growth protection areas and buffers shall not be used for storage or deposit of construction debris or material, or deposit of vegetative spoils.

C. All native growth protection areas shall be shown on the development site plans or final plat maps, and shall be noted as follows:

There shall be no clearing, excavation, or fill within a native growth protection area shown on the face of this site plan/plat, with the exception of required utility installation, removal of dangerous trees, thinning of woodlands for the benefit of the woodlands as determined by a certified landscape architect or arborist, and removal of obstructions on drainage courses, or as allowed under Section 17.52A.070, Vegetation management on steep slopes.

D. A temporary sign shall be placed at the boundary of all native growth protection areas during periods of construction, clearing, grading, or excavation on adjacent property. The sign shall describe the limitations of on-site disturbance and development within the native growth protection area. A permanent sign shall be placed at the boundary of all native growth protection areas describing the limitation on development. NGPA signs shall be spaced fifty feet on center along the periphery of the critical area.

4.1.1 NGPA Signage

Signs designating the presence of the NGPA are required to be posted along the NGPA boundary, which in this case is the outer boundary of the on-site wetland buffer. Signs must be placed at approximately 50-foot intervals around the perimeter of a NGPA. A single type 1 sign will meet this requirement on the subject site. An example of type 1 sign language is as follows:

NATIVE GROWTH PROTECTION AREA

THIS WETLAND AND UPLAND BUFFER ARE PROTECTED TO PROVIDE WILDLIFE HABITAT AND MAINTAIN WATER QUALITY. PLEASE DO NOT DISTURB THIS VALUABLE RESOURCE. *SEE RECORDED PLAT FOR RESTRICTIONS

The sign shall be constructed of aluminum or similar durable material. It shall be secured to 4" x 4" x 7' (minimum) pressure treated post buried a minimum of two feet in quick setting concrete.

5.0 COMPLIANCE WITH MMC 17.52B.100(G)(2) [WETLAND BUFFER AVERAGING]

In the City of Mukilteo, wetland buffer averaging is allowed when stipulated conditions are met to allow for reasonable use of a parcel. The proposed project has been designed to meet these requirements. Wetland buffer averaging criteria for reasonable use of a parcel, listed in MMC 17.52B.100(G)(2), are presented below in *italics* with responses in normal text.

G. Buffer Averaging. The widths of buffers may be averaged if this will improve the protection of wetland functions or if it is the only way to allow for reasonable use of a parcel. There is no scientific information available to determine if averaging the widths of buffers actually protects wetland functions; therefore, averaging shall only be allowed in the below-listed situations. Averaging may be used in conjunction with any of the other provisions for reduction in buffers including off-site buffer mitigation through use of the MHR.

2. Averaging to allow reasonable use of a parcel may be permitted when all of the following are met:

a. There are no feasible alternatives to the site design that could be accomplished without buffer averaging.

In order to construct an economically feasible warehouse and associated parking facilities that are consistent with the surrounding industrial land uses, the buffer associated with Wetland A would be permanently impacted by the construction footprint. The proposed buffer averaging will modify, and thereby avoid, these permanent impacts.

b. The averaged buffer will not result in degradation of the wetland's functions and values as demonstrated by a report from a qualified wetland professional.

Vegetation along the southern side of the northern property line is comprised of native forest, whereas vegetation further south has less developed trees and is degraded with invasive species, such as Himalayan blackberry. Therefore, removal of the southernmost portion of the buffer in tandem with replacement through additional buffer along the northern property line will provide a net improvement of buffer function and will not result in degradation of wetland functions or values.

c. The total buffer area after being averaged is equal to the area required without the averaging.

Additional buffer will be provided at a 1:1 replacement ratio. As a result, the total area of the buffer associated with Wetland A will remain unchanged.

d. The buffer at its narrowest point is never less than fifty percent of the required buffer width.

The modified buffer will be 20 feet wide at its narrowest point, which is 50-percent of the standard buffer width.

e. Mitigation sufficient to compensate for the impacts as determined by a qualified specialist is provided for all buffer averaging proposals.

This proposal will provide buffer area that is at least as high in quality as that being removed through buffer averaging. Additionally, the proposed final modified buffer will form a continuous strip of protective native vegetation along the northern property line in the northwest corner of the subject site, providing a protective barrier between the wetland and the proposed warehouse facility. Given these attributes, the proposed buffer averaging plan will provide sufficient compensatory mitigation.

6.0 WETLAND FUNCTIONS AND VALUES ASSESSMENT

Pursuant to requirements set forth in MMC 17.52B.140 critical areas reports shall assess the impacts of any alteration proposed for a critical area or buffer. The following assessment is intended to compare the current and post-development functions and values provided by Wetland A in the vicinity of the project area.

6.1 METHODOLOGY

The methodology for this functions and values assessment is based on professional opinion developed through past field analyses and interpretation. This assessment pertains specifically to the on-site wetland system, but is typical for assessments of similar systems common to Western Washington.

6.2 FUNCTIONAL COMPONENTS

Wetlands in Western Washington perform a variety of ecosystem functions. Included among the most important functions provided by wetlands are stormwater control, water quality improvement, fish and wildlife habitat, aesthetic value, recreational opportunities and education. The most commonly assessed functions and their descriptions are listed below.

6.3 EXISTING CONDITIONS

6.3.1 Wetland A

The primary hydrologic source of this depressional wetland is surface water from surrounding upslope locations to the west and south (including the subject site). In most cases, depressional

wetlands are particularly valuable to society as pollution and stormwater control features. Their ability to retain hydrology provides opportunities for removal of particulates and pollutants from the water column, as well as attenuation of surface water velocities during storm events.

Wetland A provides moderate water quality functions overall. The wetland's seasonally ponded nature in conjunction with persistent, ungrazed plants and no surface outlet affords high site potential to improve water quality conditions of captured seasonal hydrology. However, although land uses adjacent to Wetland A commonly generate pollutants, the wetland unit does not receive stormwater discharges or other direct sources of pollutants, so the potential to improve water quality of landscape inputs is moderate at best. Additionally, areas down gradient of the wetland do not have compromised water quality, and thus the opportunity to improve down gradient conditions is low.

The hydrologic functions of Wetland A provide a low to moderate level of flood protection overall. Wetland A is able to somewhat attenuate the runoff produced by the surrounding landscape due to its lack of a surface outlet. However, a shallow depth of storage limits this function. Although, theoretically, that Wetland A comprises a relatively large proportion of its contributing basin means the wetland unit is an important feature in the landscape, this is really an effect of a small basin area overall, and that the wetland is near the uppermost area of the Japanese Gulch basin. Flooding problems do not exist down-gradient of the wetland unit, resulting in low opportunity for the wetland to make a substantive effect on flood control functionality in the area.

The habitat provided by the wetland unit is low overall. The small wetland unit has only a scrub-shrub plant community class, lacking any interspersion. Further, the small size and limited vegetative complexity do not provide special habitat features such as snags, downed logs, etc. The surrounding landscape is highly disturbed, functionally disconnecting the unit from most of the surrounding area as accessible habitat. The nearby Japanese Gulch biodiversity area provides some important habitat resources. However, Wetland A is near the terminus of that system, and thus its contribution to the overall habitat functioning is poor, especially considering the low habitat quality within the unit.

6.4 POST-MITIGATION FUNCTIONS AND VALUES

Proposed Protections

Wetland A will be protected in perpetuity by an on-site buffer area equal in size to that which currently exists. The buffer addition areas will replace those reduced as part of the proposed buffer averaging. The buffer edge will be demarcated with permanent NGPA signage consistent with MMC 17.52.035. The northern 20 feet of the subject site is higher in habitat, vegetative, and protective quality that area to the south. This is because the northernmost portion of the site is forested with native trees and shrubs, providing habitat resources and barrier functions. However, habitat quality declines moving south from the northern property boundary. Therefore, critical area protection and habitat functions contributed by the proposed averaged buffer are expected to be at least as high in functional quality as the standard provided by strict application of the municipal code.

Expected Functions and Values

The proposed additional buffer areas are at least of equal ecological functional value as those being removed through buffer averaging. The native trees and shrubs in the additional buffer (compared to invasive species located in portions of the area being reduced) are expected to provide a functional lift to the associated wetland through improved protective ability as well as contributions to hydrologic function.

Through compliance with the MMC, the proposed buffer averaging plan will protect wetland functions and values. Any effect of the project actions on the opportunity for the wetland to provide its functions and values, limited as they are, will be insignificant or discountable.

7.0 USE OF THIS REPORT

This Critical Areas Study and Buffer Averaging Plan has been prepared for Underwood Nelson Development, LLC, to assist with identifying on-site and nearby critical areas and applying appropriate mitigation as required by the City of Mukilteo. This report is based largely on readily observable conditions and, to a lesser extent, on readily ascertainable conditions. No attempt has been made to determine hidden or concealed conditions.

The laws applicable to critical areas are subject to varying interpretations and may be changed at any time by the courts or legislative bodies. This report is intended to provide information deemed relevant in the applicant's attempt to comply with the laws now in effect.

This report conforms to the standard of care employed by ecologists. No other representation or warranty is made concerning the work or this report and any implied representation or warranty is disclaimed.

Wetland Resources, Inc.

to Watters

Scott Walters Associate Ecologist

8.0 REFERENCES

- Anderson, P., S. Meyer, P. Olson, E. Stockdale. 2016. Determining the Ordinary High Water Mark for Shoreline Management Act Compliance in Washington State. DOE Publication no. 16-06-029. Shorelands and Environmental Assistance Program. Washington State Department of Ecology. Olympia, Washington. October 2016.
- Brinson, M.M. 1993. *A Hydrogeomorphic Classification for Wetlands*. Technical Report WRPDE-4. US Army Engineers Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, MS.
- Lichvar, R.W., D.L. Banks, W.N. Kirchner, and N.C. Melvin. 2016. The National Wetland Plant List: 2016 wetland ratings. Phytoneuron 2016-30: 1-17. Published 28 April 2016. ISSN 2153 733X.

Mukilteo, City of. 2018. Mukilteo Municipal Code. Title 17, Zoning.

- NRCS. 2018. Web Soil Survey. United States Department of Agriculture. http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx. Accessed September 2017.
- Snohomish, County of. 2018. PDS Map Portal. http://gismaps.snoco.org/Html5Viewer/Index.html?viewer=pdsmapportal. Accessed September 2018.
- StreamNet. 2018. StreamNet Mapper. https://www.streamnet.org/data/interactive-maps-and-gis-data/. Accessed September 2018.
- US Army COE. 2010. Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region (Version 2.0). Environmental Laboratory, Department of the Army, Corps Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, MS
- U.S. Army COE. 1987. Wetland delineation manual. U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, MS, USA. Technical Report Y-87-1.
- USFWS. 2018. National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) Online Mapper. http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/Data/Mapper.html. Accessed September 2018.
- WDFW. 2018a. Priority Habitat and Species (PHS) Interactive Map. http://apps.wdfw.wa.gov/phsontheweb/. Accessed September 2018.
- WDFW. 2018b. SalmonScape Online Mapping Application. http://apps.wdfw.wa.gov/salmonscape/map.html. Accessed September 2018.
- WDNR. 2018. Forest Practices Application Mapping Tool (FPAMT). https://fortress.wa.gov/dnr/protectiongis/fpamt/index.html#. Accessed September 2018.

<u>Appendix A</u> Wetland Determination Data Forms

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

Project/Site: 44th Ave W & 78th St SW	- Warehouse Project City/C	County: Mukilteo		Sampling Date: Dec. 21, 2018					
Applicant/Owner: Underwood Nelson D	Jevelopment LLC		State: WA	_ Sampling Point: S1					
Investigator(s): J. Laufenberg		Section, Townsh	nip, Range: <u>S10, T2</u>	28N, R04E					
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): slight	hillslope Loc:	al relief (concave, conv	ex, none): <u>none</u>	Slope (%): <5%					
Subregion (LRR): A	Lat: 47.92916	67 Loi	ng: <u>-122.292602</u>	Datum: WGS84					
Soil Map Unit Name: Alderwood-Urban	land complex, 2 to 8 and 8 to 15	percent slopes	NWI classific	cation: none					
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the	e site typical for this time of year? Y	′es 🖌 No (lf no, d	explain in Remarks.	.)					
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydr	rology significantly disturbed?	? Are "Normal C	ircumstances" pres	ent? Yes 🖌 No					
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydr	ology naturally problematic?	(If needed, exp	lain any answers in	Remarks.)					
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Att	ach site map showing san	npling point locat	ions, transects	s, important features, etc.					
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes Hydrosoli Present? Yes No Ves No Ves									
1									

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

	Absolute	Dominant		Dominance Test worksheet:	
Tree Stratum (Plot size: 5m^2		Species?		Number of Dominant Species	<i></i>
1				That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2	(A)
2				Total Number of Dominant	
3				Species Across All Strata: 2	(B)
4				Percent of Dominant Species	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 3m^2		= Total Co	over	That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100%	(A/B)
1. Rubus armeniacus	80	Y	FAC	Prevalence Index worksheet:	
2. Spiraea douglasii	20	Y	FACW	Total % Cover of: Multiply by:	
3.				$OBL species \qquad x 1 = 0$	
4				FACW species $x 2 = 0$	
5				FAC species $x 3 = 0$	
·	100	= Total Co	over	FACU species x 4 = 0	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1m^2				UPL species x 5 = 0	
1				Column Totals: 0 (A) 0	
2					
3				Prevalence Index = B/A =	
4				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:	
5				Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation	
6				✓ Dominance Test is >50%	
7				Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹	
8				Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide support	
9				data in Remarks or on a separate shee	:()
10				Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Expl	
11				¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology	
		= Total Co	over	be present, unless disturbed or problematic.	musi
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
1				Hydrophytic	
2				Vegetation	
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum		= Total Co	over	Present? Yes	
Remarks:				1	

SOIL

Profile Desc	cription: (Describe	to the der	oth needed to doc	ument the	indicator	or confir	m the absence	e of indicators.)		
Depth	Matrix			dox Feature		••••••				
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	<u>%</u>		Loc ²	Texture	Remarks		
0-6	10YR 3/2	100	-	-	-	-	Si Lo	Dry		
6-16+	10YR 3/3	100	-	-	-	-	Grv Lo Dry			
0 101							011 20			
1										
	oncentration, D=Dep Indicators: (Applic					ed Sand G		cocation: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.		
<u> </u>		able to all			lea.)			-		
	(A1) vipedon (A2)		Sandy Redox					m Muck (A10) d Parent Material (TF2)		
Black Hi			Loamy Mucky	• •	1) (excep	t MLRA 1)		ry Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)		
	n Sulfide (A4)		Loamy Gleyed					ner (Explain in Remarks)		
	Below Dark Surfac	e (A11)	Depleted Mat		,			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
Thick Da	rk Surface (A12)		Redox Dark S	urface (F6)				tors of hydrophytic vegetation and		
	lucky Mineral (S1)		Depleted Dark	•	7)			and hydrology must be present,		
	leyed Matrix (S4)		Redox Depres	ssions (F8)			unle	ess disturbed or problematic.		
	Layer (if present):									
Type:			<u> </u>							
Depth (In	ches):						Hydric So	il Present? Yes No 🖌		
Remarks:										
HYDROLO	CV									
	-									
-	drology Indicators:									
	cators (minimum of o	one require						ondary Indicators (2 or more required)		
	Water (A1)			ained Leav		except ML		Nater-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2,		
	ter Table (A2)			4A, and 4B	5)		Π.	4A, and 4B)		
					- (D42)			Drainage Patterns (B10)		
=	arks (B1)			nvertebrate				Dry-Season Water Table (C2)		
	it Deposits (B2) oosits (B3)			n Sulfide Oo Rhizosphe		Living Po		Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) Geomorphic Position (D2)		
_	t or Crust (B4)			e of Reduce	-	-		Shallow Aquitard (D3)		
	osits (B5)			ron Reducti	``	,		FAC-Neutral Test (D5)		
	Soil Cracks (B6)		_	or Stressed		•		Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A)		
\equiv	on Visible on Aerial I	magery (B)		xplain in Re				Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)		
=	Vegetated Concave									
Field Obser			- /							
Surface Wat		∕es∏ No	Depth (inch	es):						
Water Table			Depth (inch							

 Saturation Present?
 Yes
 No
 Depth (inches):
 Wetland Hydrold

 (includes capillary fringe)
 Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:
 Wetland Hydrold

Remarks:

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes No

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

Project/Site: 44th Ave W & 78th St SW - Warehouse P	Project City/County: N	lukilteo	Sampling Date: Dec. 21, 2018
Applicant/Owner: Underwood Nelson Development LL	С	State: WA	Sampling Point: S2
Investigator(s): J. Laufenberg	Se	ction, Township, Range	<u>S10, T28N, R04E</u>
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): slight hillslope	Local relief (c	concave, convex, none):	none Slope (%): <5%
Subregion (LRR): A	Lat: 47.929225	Long: -122.2	292924 Datum: WGS84
Soil Map Unit Name: Alderwood-Urban land complex, 2	2 to 8 and 8 to 15 percent	slopes NW	I classification: <u>none</u>
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for th	nis time of year? Yes 🖌 N	lo (If no, explain in I	Remarks.)
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology sign	ificantly disturbed? A	re "Normal Circumstand	ces" present? Yes 🖌 No
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology natu	rally problematic? (If	needed, explain any ar	nswers in Remarks.)
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map	showing sampling p	ooint locations, tra	ansects, important features, etc.
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ✔ No Hydric Soil Present? Yes ✔ No Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✔ No		ampled Area a Wetland?	Yes 🖌 No
Remarks:			

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

		Dominant		Dominance Test worksheet:	
Tree Stratum (Plot size: 5m^2	% Cover	Species?	Status	Number of Dominant Species	
1				That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2	(A)
2				Total Number of Dominant	
3				Species Across All Strata: 2	(B)
4				Percent of Dominant Species	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 3m^2		= Total Co	over	That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 50%	(A/B)
1. Rubus spectabilis	80	Y	FAC	Prevalence Index worksheet:	
2. Rubus armeniacus	20	 	FAC	Total % Cover of: Multiply by:	
3. Lonicera involucrata	20		FACW	$\begin{array}{c} \hline \hline \\ $	
		·			
4		·		FACW species $x = 0$	—
5	4.40			FAC species $x = 0$	—
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1m^2	140	= Total Co	over	FACU species $x = 0$	
1. Epilobium ciliatum	5	Y	FACW	UPL species $x 5 = 0$	
2. Athyrium filix-femina	trace	· ·	FAC	Column Totals: 0 (A) 0	(B)
3				Prevalence Index = B/A =	
4				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:	
5				Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation	
6				Dominance Test is >50%	
7				Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹	
				Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide suppo	rtina
8				data in Remarks or on a separate sheet	.)
9				Wetland Non-Vascular Plants ¹	
10				Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Expla	iin)
11		= Total Co		¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology	must
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:			over	be present, unless disturbed or problematic.	
1					
2				Hydrophytic Vegetation	
			over	Present? Yes V No	
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum					
Remarks:					

SOIL

Depth	Matrix			dox Feature	 .	L = -2	Tasterra	Deessal
inches)	Color (moist)		Color (moist)	<u>%</u>			Texture	Remarks
-16	2.5Y 3/2	95	10YR 6/6	5%	С	Μ	Si Lo	Wet
							_	
vpe: C=C	Concentration, D=D	epletion. R	M=Reduced Matrix, (CS=Covere	d or Coat	ed Sand G	rains. ² L	ocation: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
Black Hi Hydroge Depleted Thick Da	I (A1) pipedon (A2) istic (A3) en Sulfide (A4) d Below Dark Surfa ark Surface (A12) Jucky Mineral (S1)		Sandy Redox Stripped Matri Loamy Mucky Depleted Matri Redox Dark S Depleted Dark	x (S6) Mineral (F d Matrix (F2 rix (F3) urface (F6)	2)	t MLRA 1)	Re Ve Ot	cm Muck (A10) ed Parent Material (TF2) ery Shallow Dark Surface (TF12) her (Explain in Remarks) ators of hydrophytic vegetation and tland hydrology must be present,
Sandy C	Gleyed Matrix (S4)		Redox Depres	ssions (F8)			unl	ess disturbed or problematic.
	Gleyed Matrix (S4) Layer (if present)	:	Redox Depres	ssions (F8)			unl	ess disturbed or problematic.
estrictive Type:	Layer (if present)			ssions (F8)			unl	ess disturbed or problematic.
estrictive Type:				ssions (F8)				ess disturbed or problematic. Dil Present? Yes 🖌 No
sstrictive Type: Depth (in emarks:	Layer (if present)			ssions (F8)				
Type: Depth (in emarks:	Layer (if present)			ssions (F8)				
Estrictive Type: Depth (in emarks: DROLO	Layer (if present) nches):	<u>s:</u>					Hydric So	
Depth (in marks: DROLC etland Hy	Layer (if present) nches):	<u>s:</u>	red; check all that ap	ply)	es (B9) (e	xcept MLI	Hydric So	oil Present? Yes 🖌 No
Depth (in emarks: DROLC etland Hy imary Indi	Layer (if present) inches): OGY /drology Indicator icators (minimum of the second s	<u>s:</u>	red; check all that ap			xcept MLI	Hydric So	oil Present? Yes 🖌 No
Depth (in marks: DROLC DROLC DROLC DROLC DROLC DROLC DROLC DROLC DROLC DROLC DROLC DROLC DROLC DROLC	Layer (if present) Inches): DGY /drology Indicator icators (minimum o Water (A1) ater Table (A2)	<u>s:</u>	red; check all that ap	ply) ained Leav 4A, and 4E		except MLI	Hydric So	bil Present? Yes ✔ No No condary Indicators (2 or more required) Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2
Depth (in Depth (in emarks: DROLO etland Hy imary Indi Surface High Wa Saturatio	Layer (if present) Inches): DGY /drology Indicator icators (minimum o Water (A1) ater Table (A2)	<u>s:</u>	red; check all that ap	ply) ained Leav 4A, and 4E	3)	xcept MLI	Hydric So RA Sec	bil Present? Yes ✔ No No condary Indicators (2 or more required) Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2 4A, and 4B)
Depth (in Depth (in emarks: DROLC etland Hy imary Indi Surface High Wa Saturatio Water M	Layer (if present) Inches): DGY /drology Indicator icators (minimum o Water (A1) ater Table (A2) on (A3)	<u>s:</u>	red; check all that ap	ply) ained Leav 4A, and 4E st (B11)	6) es (B13)	xcept MLI	Hydric So RA Sec	bil Present? Yes No No condary Indicators (2 or more required) Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2 4A, and 4B) Drainage Patterns (B10)
strictive Type: Depth (in marks: DROLO Stland Hy mary Indi Surface High Wa Saturatio Water M Sedimer	Layer (if present) hches): OGY /drology Indicator icators (minimum o Water (A1) ater Table (A2) on (A3) farks (B1)	<u>s:</u>	red; check all that ap Water-St 1, 2, 4 Salt Crus Aquatic I Hydroger	ply) ained Leav 4A, and 4E st (B11) nvertebrate	s) es (B13) dor (C1)		Hydric So RA Sec	bil Present? Yes No condary Indicators (2 or more required) Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2 4A, and 4B) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
Depth (in Depth (in emarks: DROLC etland Hy imary Indi Surface High Wa Saturatio Water M Sedimer Drift Dep	Layer (if present) hches): DGY /drology Indicator icators (minimum o Water (A1) ater Table (A2) on (A3) farks (B1) nt Deposits (B2)	<u>s:</u>	red; check all that ap Water-St 1, 2, 4 Salt Crus Aquatic I Hydrogel Oxidized	ply) ained Leav 4A, and 4E st (B11) nvertebrate n Sulfide O	s) es (B13) dor (C1) res along	Living Roc	Hydric So RA Sec Dits (C3)	bil Present? Yes ✔ No condary Indicators (2 or more required) Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2 4A, and 4B) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C
Estrictive Type: Depth (in emarks: DROLO Etland Hy imary Indi Surface High Wa Saturatio Water M Sedimer Drift Dep Algal Ma	Layer (if present) hches): DGY /drology Indicator icators (minimum o Water (A1) ater Table (A2) on (A3) farks (B1) nt Deposits (B2) posits (B3)	<u>s:</u>	red; check all that ap Water-St 1, 2, 4 Salt Crus Aquatic I Hydrogen Oxidized	ply) ained Leav 4A, and 4E st (B11) nvertebrate n Sulfide O Rhizosphe	s) es (B13) dor (C1) res along ed Iron (C4	Living Roc 4)	Hydric So Hydric So Sec RA	bil Present? Yes ✔ No condary Indicators (2 or more required) Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 3 4A, and 4B) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C Geomorphic Position (D2)
Estrictive Type: Depth (in emarks: (DROLC (etland Hy imary Indi Surface High Wa Saturatio Saturatio Water M Sedimer Drift Dep Algal Ma Iron Dep	Layer (if present) hches): DGY /drology Indicator icators (minimum o Water (A1) ater Table (A2) on (A3) Marks (B1) nt Deposits (B2) posits (B3) at or Crust (B4)	<u>s:</u>	red; check all that ap Water-St 1, 2, - Salt Crus Aquatic I Hydroger Oxidized Presence Recent Ir	ply) ained Leav 4A, and 4E st (B11) nvertebrate n Sulfide O Rhizosphe e of Reduce	s) dor (C1) res along ed Iron (C4 on in Tille	Living Roc 4) d Soils (C6	Hydric So RA	bil Present? Yes ✓ No condary Indicators (2 or more required) Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 3 4A, and 4B) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C Geomorphic Position (D2) Shallow Aquitard (D3)
	Layer (if present) hches): DGY /drology Indicator icators (minimum o Water (A1) ater Table (A2) on (A3) Marks (B1) nt Deposits (B2) posits (B3) at or Crust (B4) posits (B5)	s: f one requi	red; check all that ap Water-St 1, 2, 4 Salt Crus Aquatic I Hydroger Oxidized Presence Recent Ir Stunted o	ply) ained Leav 4A, and 4E at (B11) nvertebrate n Sulfide O Rhizosphe e of Reduce ron Reduct	s) dor (C1) res along ed Iron (C4 on in Tille Plants (D	Living Roc 4) d Soils (C6	Hydric So Hydric So South Carlor Hydric So South Carlor Hydric South South Carlor Hydric South Carlor Hydric South Hydric South Carlor Hydric South Hydric South	bil Present? Yes ✓ No condary Indicators (2 or more required) Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 4A, and 4B) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C Geomorphic Position (D2) Shallow Aquitard (D3) FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Depth (inches):

Depth (inches): to surface

Yes No

Yes 🖌 No

Remarks:

Water Table Present?

Saturation Present?

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes 🖌 No

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

Project/Site: 44th Ave W & 78th St SW - War	ehouse Project City/C	County: Mukilteo		Sampli	ing Date: Dec. 21, 2018
Applicant/Owner: Underwood Nelson Develop	ment LLC		State: N	/A Sampli	ing Point: <u>S3</u>
Investigator(s): J. Laufenberg		Section, Tov	wnship, Ran	ge: <u>S10, T28N, R04</u>	4E
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): slight hillslop	e Loca	al relief (concave, o	convex, non	e): <u>none</u>	Slope (%): <5%
Subregion (LRR): <u>A</u>	Lat: 47.92898	88	Long: -122	2.292924	Datum: WGS84
Soil Map Unit Name: Alderwood-Urban land c	omplex, 2 to 8 and 8 to 15	percent slopes	N	WI classification: <u>no</u>	one
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site ty	pical for this time of year? Y	es 🖌 No (If	no, explain	in Remarks.)	
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology _	significantly disturbed?	? Are "Norm	nal Circumst	ances" present? Yes	s🖌 No
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology _	naturally problematic?	(If needed,	, explain any	answers in Remarks	s.)
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach s	ite map showing sam	pling point lo	ocations,	transects, impor	rtant features, etc.
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?YesHydric Soil Present?YesWetland Hydrology Present?YesRemarks:	No V No V No V	Is the Sampled <i>i</i> within a Wetland		Yes No 🖌	

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

	Absolute	Dominant	Indicator	Dominance Test worksheet:	
Tree Stratum (Plot size: 5m^2		Species?		Number of Dominant Species	
1. Pseudotsuga menziesii	20	Y	FACU		(A)
2					()
				Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata:	(B)
3				Species Across All Strata.	(D)
4				Percent of Dominant Species	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 3m^2	20	= Total C	over	That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 33.3%	(A/B)
1. Rubus armeniacus	80	Y	FAC	Prevalence Index worksheet:	
				Total % Cover of: Multiply by:	
2				$\begin{array}{c} \hline \hline \\ $	
3				FACW species $0 x^2 = 0$	_
4					-
5				FAC species 80 $x = 240$	_
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1m^2	80	= Total C	over	FACU species 40 x 4 = 160	_
	20	Y	FACU	UPL species _0 x 5 = _0	-
				Column Totals: <u>120</u> (A) <u>400</u>	(B)
2					
3				Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>3.33</u>	
4				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:	
5				Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation	
6				Dominance Test is >50%	
7				Prevalence Index is $\leq 3.0^1$	
8				Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporti	ng
9.				data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)	
10				Wetland Non-Vascular Plants ¹	
11				Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain	ו)
····		= Total C		¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology m	nust
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:	20	- 10tal C	over	be present, unless disturbed or problematic.	
1					
				Hydrophytic	
2				Vegetation Present? Yes No	
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum		= Total C	over		
Remarks:				1	

SOIL

	Matrix			lox Feature	<u>s</u> 1	. 2	- /	
inches)	Color (moist)	<u>%</u>	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	_Loc ²	Texture	Remarks
-5	10YR 3/2	100	-	-		-	Si Lo	Moist
-16	10YR 3/3	100	-				Grv Lo	Dry
ype: C=C	Concentration, D=D	epletion, RM	I=Reduced Matrix, C	 CS=Covere	d or Coat	ed Sand G	rains. ² L	ocation: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
/dric Soil	Indicators: (App	licable to al	I LRRs, unless oth	erwise not	ed.)		Indica	tors for Problematic Hydric Soils ³ :
Histosol	(A1)		Sandy Redox	(S5)			2 c	cm Muck (A10)
7	pipedon (A2)		Stripped Matrix					d Parent Material (TF2)
Black Hi	istic (A3)		Loamy Mucky	Mineral (F1) (excep	t MLRA 1)	🗌 Ve	ry Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
Hydroge	en Sulfide (A4)		Loamy Gleyed	Matrix (F2)		Oth Oth	her (Explain in Remarks)
Deplete	d Below Dark Surfa	ace (A11)	Depleted Matri	ix (F3)				
Thick Da	ark Surface (A12)		Redox Dark S	urface (F6)			³ Indica	tors of hydrophytic vegetation and
Sandy N	Aucky Mineral (S1)	1	Depleted Dark	Surface (F	7)		wet	land hydrology must be present,
Sandy G	Gleyed Matrix (S4)		Redox Depres	sions (F8)			unle	ess disturbed or problematic.
estrictive	Layer (if present)):						
Type:								
Depth (in	nches):						Hydric So	oil Present? Yes No 🖌
emarks:								
	DGY							
DROLC)GY /drology Indicator	rs:						
DROLC etland Hy	drology Indicator		ed; check all that ap	oly)			Sec	ondary Indicators (2 or more required)
DROLC etland Hy imary Indi	drology Indicator			oly) ained Leave	es (B9) (e	xcept MLF		ondary Indicators (2 or more required) Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1 ,
DROLC etland Hy imary Indi	vdrology Indicator		Water-Sta			xcept MLF		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
DROLC etland Hy imary Indi	rdrology Indicator icators (minimum c Water (A1) ater Table (A2)		Water-Sta 1, 2, 4	ained Leave IA, and 4B		xcept MLF		Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1,
DROLC etland Hy imary Indi] Surface] High Wa] Saturatio	rdrology Indicator icators (minimum c Water (A1) ater Table (A2) on (A3)		☐ Water-Sta 1, 2, 4 ☐ Salt Crus	ained Leave IA, and 4B t (B11))	xcept MLF		Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 4A, and 4B) Drainage Patterns (B10)
DROLC etland Hy imary Indi Surface High Wa Saturation Water M	vdrology Indicator icators (minimum c Water (A1) ater Table (A2) on (A3) farks (B1)		Water-Sta 1, 2, 4 Salt Crus Aquatic Ir	ained Leave IA, and 4B t (B11) nvertebrate) s (B13)	xcept MLF		Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 4A, and 4B) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
DROLC etland Hy imary Indi Surface High Wa Saturatio Water M Sedimer	vdrology Indicator icators (minimum c Water (A1) ater Table (A2) on (A3) 1arks (B1) nt Deposits (B2)		Water-Sta 1, 2, 4 Salt Crus Aquatic Ir Hydroger	ained Leave IA, and 4B t (B11) nvertebrate n Sulfide Oc) s (B13) dor (C1)			Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 4A, and 4B) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C
imary Indi Surface High Wa Saturatio Water W Sedimer Drift Dep	vdrology Indicator icators (minimum c Water (A1) ater Table (A2) on (A3) farks (B1)		Water-Sta 1, 2, 4 Salt Crus Aquatic Ir Hydroger Oxidized	ained Leave IA, and 4B t (B11) nvertebrate) s (B13) dor (C1) res along	Living Roc	ts (C3)	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 4A, and 4B) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2)

Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) (LRR A)

Other (Explain in Remarks)

Depth (inches): ______ Depth (inches): ______

Depth (inches):

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

Surface Soil Cracks (B6)

Field Observations: Surface Water Present?

Water Table Present?

(includes capillary fringe)

Saturation Present?

Remarks:

Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)

Yes No

Yes

Yes

No 🖌

No 🖌

Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)

Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A)

Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes No

<u>Appendix B</u> DOE Wetland Rating Form and Figures

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID #):Wetland ADate of site visit:9/25/2018Rated byJLTrained by Ecology?YesNo Date of training9/2014

HGM Class used for rating DEPRESSIONAL Wetland has multiple HGM classes? Y Y

NOTE: Form is not complete without the figures requested (figures can be combined). Source of base aerial photo/map <u>Snohomish County</u>

OVERALL WETLAND CATEGORY IV (based on functions **v** or special characteristics)

1. Category of wetland based on FUNCTIONS

Category I – Total score = 23 - 27

Category II – Total score = 20 - 22

Category III – Total score = 16 - 19

Category IV – Total score = 9 - 15

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality			Hydrologic			Habitat			
		Circle the appropriate ratings								
Site Potential	Н	Μ	L	Н	Μ	L	Н	М	L	
Landscape Potential	Н	Μ	L	Н	Μ	L	Н	М	L	
Value	Н	Μ	L	Н	М	L	Н	Μ	L	TOTAL
Score Based on Ratings		6			5			4		15

Score for each function based on three ratings (order of ratings is not important) 9 = H,H,H 8 = H,H,M

7 = H,H,L 7 = H,M,M 6 = H,M,L 6 = M,M,M 5 = H,L,L 5 = M,M,L

4 = M,L,L 3 = L,L,L

2. Category based on SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS of wetland

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

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	A1
Hydroperiods	D 1.4, H 1.2	A1
Location of outlet (can be added to map of hydroperiods)	D 1.1, D 4.1	A1
Boundary of area within 150 ft of the wetland (can be added to another figure)	D 2.2, D 5.2	A1
Map of the contributing basin	D 4.3, D 5.3	A2
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	A2
Screen capture of map of 303(d) listed waters in basin (from Ecology website)	D 3.1, D 3.2	A3
Screen capture of list of TMDLs for WRIA in which unit is found (from web)	D 3.3	A4

Riverine Wetlands

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

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

Slope Wetlands

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

HGM Classification of Wetlands in Western Washington

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

If the hydrologic criteria listed in each question do not apply to the entire unit being rated, you probably have a unit with multiple HGM classes. In this case, identify which hydrologic criteria in questions 1-7 apply, and go to Question 8.

1. Are the water levels in the entire unit usually controlled by tides except during floods?

NO – go to 2

YES – the wetland class is **Tidal Fringe** – go to 1.1

1.1 Is the salinity of the water during periods of annual low flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?

NO – Saltwater Tidal Fringe (Estuarine) *If your wetland can be classified as a Freshwater Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. If it is Saltwater Tidal Fringe it is an* **Estuarine** wetland and is not scored. This method **cannot** be used to score functions for estuarine wetlands.

2. The entire wetland unit is flat and precipitation is the only source (>90%) of water to it. Groundwater and surface water runoff are NOT sources of water to the unit.

NO – go to 3 YES – The wetland class is Flats If your wetland can be classified as a Flats wetland, use the form for **Depressional** wetlands.

3. Does the entire wetland unit meet all of the following criteria? _The vegetated part of the wetland is on the shores of a body of permanent open water (without any plants on the surface at any time of the year) at least 20 ac (8 ha) in size; _At least 30% of the open water area is deeper than 6.6 ft (2 m).

NO – go to 4

YES - The wetland class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)

4. Does the entire wetland unit **meet all** of the following criteria?

_The wetland is on a slope (*slope can be very gradual*),

The water flows through the wetland in one direction (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. It may flow subsurface, as sheetflow, or in a swale without distinct banks,

The water leaves the wetland **without being impounded**.

NO – go to 5

YES – The wetland class is Slope

NOTE: Surface water does not pond in these type of wetlands except occasionally in very small and shallow depressions or behind hummocks (depressions are usually <3 ft diameter and less than 1 ft deep).

5. Does the entire wetland unit **meet all** of the following criteria?

The unit is in a valley, or stream channel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding from that stream or river,

The overbank flooding occurs at least once every 2 years.

Wetland name or number <u>A</u>

NO - go to 6YES - The wetland class is RiverineNOTE: The Riverine unit can contain depressions that are filled with water when the river is notflooding

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

NO – go to 7

YES – The wetland class is Depressional

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

NO - go to 8

YES – The wetland class is Depressional

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

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

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

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

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS		
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to improve wa	iter quality	
D 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?		
D 1.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:		
Vetland is a depression or flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key) with no surface water leaving it (no outlet).	
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly constricted permanently flowing	points = 3 g outlet. points = 2	3
Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet that is permanently flowing Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a permanently flowing ditch.	points = 1 points = 1	
D 1.2. The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer) is true clay or true organic (use NRCS definitions). Ye	s = 4 No = 0	0
D 1.3. Characteristics and distribution of persistent plants (Emergent, Scrub-shrub, and/or Forested Cow	vardin classes):	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area	points = 5	_
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > ½ of area	points = 3	5
\square Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > $^{1}/_{10}$ of area	points = 1	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants < ¹ / ₁₀ of area	points = 0	
D 1.4. Characteristics of seasonal ponding or inundation:		
This is the area that is ponded for at least 2 months. See description in manual.		
Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland	points = 4	4
Area seasonally ponded is > ¼ total area of wetland	points = 2	
Area seasonally ponded is < ¼ total area of wetland	points = 0	
Total for D 1 Add the points in the b	ooxes above	12

Rating of Site Potential If score is: <u>v</u> 12-16 = H _____6-11 = M _____0-5 = L Record the rating on the first page

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

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

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

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS	
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding and stream degradati	ion
D 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?	
D 4.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland: ✓ Wetland is a depression or flat depression with no surface water leaving it (no outlet) points = 4 Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly constricted permanently flowing outletpoints = 2 Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a permanently flowing ditch points = 1 Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet that is permanently flowing points = 0	4
 D 4.2. Depth of storage during wet periods: Estimate the height of ponding above the bottom of the outlet. For wetlands with no outlet, measure from the surface of permanent water or if dry, the deepest part. Marks of ponding are 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outlet points = 7 Marks of ponding between 2 ft to < 3 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 5 Marks are at least 0.5 ft to < 2 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 3 The wetland is a "headwater" wetland points = 1 Wetland is flat but has small depressions on the surface that trap water points = 0 	0
D 4.3. Contribution of the wetland to storage in the watershed: Estimate the ratio of the area of upstream basin contributing surface water to the wetland to the area of the wetland unit itself. ✓ The area of the basin is less than 10 times the area of the unit ✓ The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit The area of the basin is in the Flats class Total for D 4	5
Rating of Site Potential If score is: $12-16 = H \vee 6-11 = M - 0-5 = L$ Record the rating on the	
D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic functions of the site?	
D 5.1. Does the wetland receive stormwater discharges? Yes = 1 No = 0	0
D 5.2. Is >10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate excess runoff? Yes = 1 No = 0	1
D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with intensive human land uses (residential at >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)? Yes = 1 No = 0	1
Total for D 5Add the points in the boxes above	2
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is:3 = H1 or 2 = M0 = 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. <u>The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems</u>. Choose the description that best matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. <u>Choose the highest score if more than one condition is met</u>. The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into areas where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds): Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-gradient of unit. Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient. points = 1 Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. points = 1 The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland cannot reach areas that flood. <i>Explain why</i> points = 0 There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland. 	0
D 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood conveyance in a regional flood control plan?	0
Yes = 2 No = 0	
Total for D 6Add the points in the boxes aboveRating of Value If score is: $2-4 = H$ $1 = M$ \checkmark $0 = L$ Record the rating on the	0

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

H 1.5. Special habitat features:	
Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. <i>The number of checks is the number of points.</i> Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long). Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging plants extends at least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least 33 ft (10 m) Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning (> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (<i>cut shrubs or trees that have not yet weathered</i>	0
where wood is exposed)At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas that are permanently or seasonally inundated <i>(structures for egg-laying by amphibians)</i> Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (<i>see H 1.1 for list of strata</i>)	
Total for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above	2

Rating of Site Potential If score is: 15-18 = H ____7-14 = M ____0-6 = L

Record the rating on the first page

H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat functions of the site?	
H 2.1. Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit). Calculate: % undisturbed habitat 0 + [(% moderate and low intensity land uses)/2] 7 = 7 % If total accessible habitat is:	
	0
10-19% of 1 km Polygon points = 1 < 10% of 1 km Polygon	
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland. Calculate: % undisturbed habitat 8 + [(% moderate and low intensity land uses)/2] 10 = 18 % 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	1
H 2.3. Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon: Ifpoints = (- 2) \checkmark > 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land usepoints = (- 2) $_$ ≤ 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensitypoints = 0Total for H 2Add the points in the boxes above	-2
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: $4-6 = H$ $1-3 = M$ \checkmark $1 = L$ Record the rating on the score is:	-

H 3.0. Is the habitat provided by the site valuable to society?		
H 3.1. Does the site provide habitat for species valued in laws, regulations, or policies? Choose on	ly the highest score	
that applies to the wetland being rated.		
Site meets ANY of the following criteria:	points = 2	
It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page)		
It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant or animal on the st	tate or federal lists)	
It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species		1
It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the Department of Natura	al Resources	
It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or regional comprehensiv	/e plan, in a	
Shoreline Master Plan, or in a watershed plan		
Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) within 100 m	points = 1	
Site does not meet any of the criteria above	points = 0	
Rating of Value If score is: 2 = H 1 = M 0 = L	Record the rating on t	the first page

Wetland Rating System for Western WA: 2014 Update Rating Form – Effective January 1, 2015

WDFW Priority Habitats

<u>Priority habitats listed by WDFW</u> (see complete descriptions of WDFW priority habitats, and the counties in which they car be found, in: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2008. Priority Habitat and Species List. Olympia, Washington. 177 pp. <u>http://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/00165/wdfw00165.pdf</u> or access the list from here: <u>http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/phs/list/</u>)	l
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 (<i>full descriptions in WDFW PHS report</i>).	
Herbaceous Balds: Variable size patches of grass and forbs on shallow soils over bedrock.	
Old-growth/Mature forests: <u>Old-growth west of Cascade crest</u> – Stands of at least 2 tree species, forming a multi- layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) > 32 in (81 cm) dbh or > 200 years of age. <u>Mature forests</u> – Stands with average diameters exceeding 21 in (53 cm) dbh; crown cover may be less than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quantity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth; 80-200 years old west of the Cascade crest.	
Oregon White Oak: Woodland stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component is important (<i>full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 158 – see web link above</i>).	
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 we prairie (<i>full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 161 – see web link above</i>).	t
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. (<i>full descriptions of habitats and the definition of relatively undisturbed are in WDFW report – see web link on previous page).</i>	
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.	ŀ,
✓ Snags and Logs: Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit sufficient decay characteristics to enable cavity excavation/use by wildlife. Priority snags have a diameter at breast height of > 20 in (51 cm) in western Washington and are > 6.5 ft (2 m) in height. Priority logs are > 12 in (30 cm) in diameter at the largest end, and > 20 ft (6 m) long.	
Note: All vegetated wetlands are by definition a priority habitat but are not included in this list because they are addressed elsewhere.	

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland Type	Category
Check off any criteria that apply to the wetland. Circle the category when the appropriate criteria are met.	
SC 1.0. Estuarine wetlands	
Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?	
The dominant water regime is tidal,	
Vegetated, and	
With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt Yes –Go to SC 1.1 No= Not an estuarine wetland	
SC 1.1. Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary Reserve, Natural Area	
Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151?	
Yes = Category I No - Go to SC 1.2	Cat. I
SC 1.2. Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions?	
The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing, and has less	
than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are Spartina, see page 25)	Cat. I
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.	Cat. II
The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with open water, or	
contiguous freshwater wetlands. Yes = Category I No = Category II	
SC 2.0. Wetlands of High Conservation Value (WHCV)	
SC 2.1. Has the WA Department of Natural Resources updated their website to include the list of Wetlands of High	
Conservation Value? Yes – Go to SC 2.2 No – Go to SC 2.3	Cat. I
SC 2.2. Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value?	
Yes = Category I No = Not a WHCV	
SC 2.3. Is the wetland in a Section/Township/Range that contains a Natural Heritage wetland?	
http://www1.dnr.wa.gov/nhp/refdesk/datasearch/wnhpwetlands.pdf	
Yes – Contact WNHP/WDNR and go to SC 2.4 No = Not a WHCV SC 2.4. Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation Value and listed it on	
their website? Yes = Category I No = Not a WHCV	
SC 3.0. Bogs	
Does the wetland (or any part of the unit) meet both the criteria for soils and vegetation in bogs? Use the key	
below. If you answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.	
SC 3.1. Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soil horizons, either peats or mucks, that compose 16 in or	
more of the first 32 in of the soil profile? Yes – Go to SC 3.3 No – Go to SC 3.2	
SC 3.2. Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soils, either peats or mucks, that are less than 16 in deep	
over bedrock, or an impermeable hardpan such as clay or volcanic ash, or that are floating on top of a lake or	
pond? Yes – Go to SC 3.3 No = Is not a bog	
SC 3.3. Does an area with peats or mucks have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground level, AND at least a 30%	
cover of plant species listed in Table 4? Yes = Is a Category I bog No – Go to SC 3.4	
NOTE: If you are uncertain about the extent of mosses in the understory, you may substitute that criterion by measuring the pH of the water that seeps into a hole dug at least 16 in deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the	
plant species in Table 4 are present, the wetland is a bog.	Cat. I
SC 3.4. Is an area with peats or mucks forested (> 30% cover) with Sitka spruce, subalpine fir, western red cedar,	
western hemlock, lodgepole pine, quaking aspen, Engelmann spruce, or western white pine, AND any of the	
species (or combination of species) listed in Table 4 provide more than 30% of the cover under the canopy?	
Yes = Is a Category I bog No = Is not a bog	

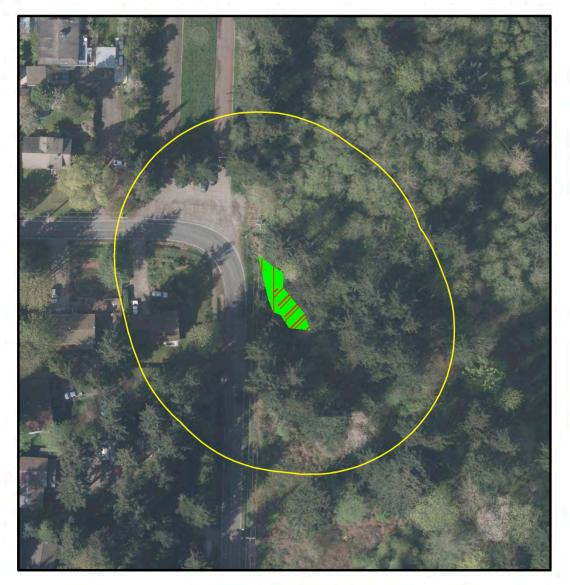
Wetland name or number **A**

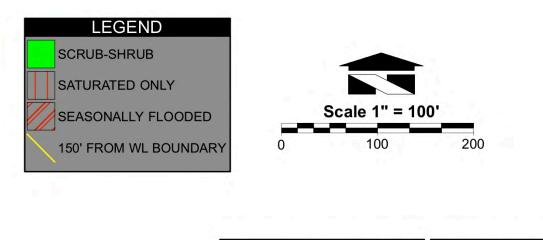
SC 4.0. Forested Wetlands		
Does the wetland have at least 1 contiguous acre of forest that meets one of these criteria for the WA		
Department of Fish and Wildlife's forests as priority habitats? <i>If you answer YES you will still need to rate</i>		
the wetland based on its functions.		
Old-growth forests (west of Cascade crest): Stands of at least two tree species, forming a multi-layered		
canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) that are at least 200 years of		
age OR have a diameter at breast height (dbh) of 32 in (81 cm) or more.		
Mature forests (west of the Cascade Crest): Stands where the largest trees are 80- 200 years old OR the		
species that make up the canopy have an average diameter (dbh) exceeding 21 in (53 cm).		
Yes = Category I No = Not a forested wetland for this section	Cat. I	
SC 5.0. Wetlands in Coastal Lagoons		
Does the wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon?		
The wetland lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially separated from		
marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently, rocks		
The lagoon in which the wetland is located contains ponded water that is saline or brackish (> 0.5 ppt)	Cat. I	
during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (needs to be measured near the bottom)	Cat. I	
Yes – Go to SC 5.1 No = Not a wetland in a coastal lagoon SC 5.1. Does the wetland meet all of the following three conditions?		
The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing), and has less		
than 20% cover of aggressive, opportunistic plant species (see list of species on p. 100).	Cat. II	
At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-grazed or un-		
mowed grassland.		
The wetland is larger than $1/_{10}$ ac (4350 ft ²)		
Yes = Category I No = Category II		
SC 6.0. Interdunal Wetlands		
Is the wetland west of the 1889 line (also called the Western Boundary of Upland Ownership or WBUO)? If		
you answer yes you will still need to rate the wetland based on its habitat functions.		
In practical terms that means the following geographic areas:		
Long Beach Peninsula: Lands west of SR 103	Cat I	
Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105	Cati	
Ocean Shores-Copalis: Lands west of SR 115 and SR 109 Yes – Go to SC 6.1 No = not an interdunal wetland for rating		
Yes – Go to SC 6.1 No = not an interdunal wetland for rating		
SC 6.1. Is the wetland 1 ac or larger and scores an 8 or 9 for the habitat functions on the form (rates H,H,H or H,H,M	Cat. II	
for the three aspects of function)? Yes = Category I No – Go to SC 6.2		
SC 6.2. Is the wetland 1 ac or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger?		
Yes = Category II No – Go to SC 6.3	Cat. III	
SC 6.3. Is the unit between 0.1 and 1 ac, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is between 0.1 and 1 ac?		
Yes = Category III No = Category IV	Cat IV	
	Cat. IV	
Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics If you answered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form	N/A	
L It you answordd No far all tynos, onfar "Naf Annlicahla" an Summary Form	,	

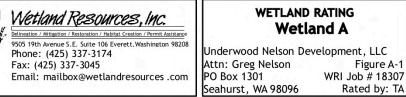
Wetland name or number _____

This page left blank intentionally

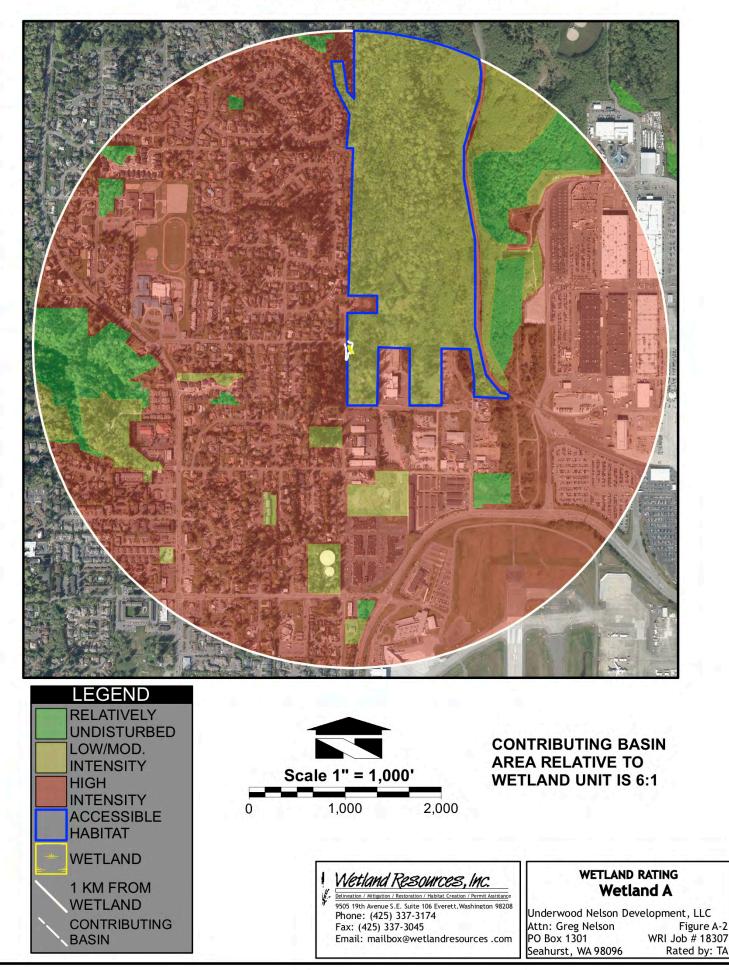
UNDERWOOD NELSON DEVELOPMENT - 44TH AVE W/78TH ST SW WETLAND RATING FIGURE 1 - WETLAND A







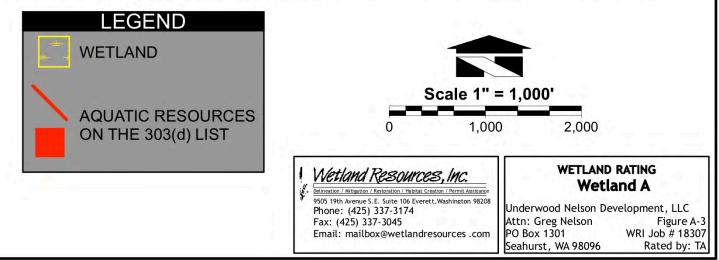
UNDERWOOD NELSON DEVELOPMENT - 44TH AVE W/78TH ST SW WETLAND RATING FIGURE 2 - WETLAND A



UNDERWOOD NELSON DEVELOPMENT - 44TH AVE W/78TH ST SW WETLAND RATING FIGURE 3 - WETLAND A



NOTE: THERE ARE NO AQUATIC RESOURCES ON THE 303(d) LIST FOR THIS AREA.



UNDERWOOD NELSON DEVELOPMENT - 44TH AVE W/78TH ST SW WETLAND RATING FIGURE 4 - WETLAND A

WRIA 7: Snohomish 05 04 The following table lists overview information and links to specific water quality improvement projects (including total maximum daily loads, or TMDLs) for this water resource inventory area (WRIA). Please use links (where available) for more 45 information on a project. A Counties • King MILES Snohomish 39 Waterbody Name Pollutant(s) TMDL Lead Status** Lake Loma **Total Phosphorus** Straight to implementation Tricia Shoblom 425-649-7288 project under development Snohomish River French Creek / Pilchuck River Under development Ralph Svrjcek 425-649-7165 Dissolved Oxygen

Dioxin	EPA approved	Ralph Svrjcek 425-649-7165
Estuary • Ammonia • BOD	EPA approved	Ralph Svrjcek 425-649-7165
Tributaries • Fecal Coliform Tributaries: • Allen Creek • Quilceda Creek • French Creek • Woods Creek • Pilchuck River • Marshlands (Wood Creek) {2}	EPA approved	Ralph Svricek 425-649-7165
Snoqualmie River • Ammonia-N • BOD (5-day) • Fecal Coliform Temperature	EPA approved EPA approved Has an implementation plan	Ralph Svricek 425-649-7165

-	Wetland Resources, Inc.	WETLAND RATING Wetland A	
ľ	9505 19th Avenue S.E. Suite 106 Everett, Washington 98208 Phone: (425) 337-3174	Underwood Nelson Development, LLC	
	Fax: (425) 337-3045	Attn: Greg Nelson Figure A-	
	Email: mailbox@wetlandresources .com	PO Box 1301 WRI Job # 1830	
		Seahurst, WA 98096 Rated by: T	

<u>Appendix C</u> Critical Areas Study and Buffer Averaging Plan Map

