

## **CRITICAL AREAS DETERMINATION REPORT**

FOR

## **LEE & ASSOCIATES - SMOKEY POINT BLVD** CITY OF MARYSVILLE, WA

Wetland Resources, Inc. Project #21333

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

*Wetland Resources, Inc. (WRI)* conducted site investigations in October and November, 2021, to locate and evaluate wetlands and streams on and near the 10-acre subject property. The site is comprised of two parcels (31052800301600 and 31052800301700) and is located immediately east of 16311 35<sup>th</sup> Avenue NE, Arlington, within Section 28, Township 31N, Range 5E, W.M. The parcels are within the Quilceda Creek sub-basin of the Snohomish River watershed (WRIA 7).



Figure 1 – Aerial view of the subject site. (No scale)

## **1.1 SITE DESCRIPTION**

The subject property is undeveloped and is predominantly forested with the exception of a cleared area in the southwestern corner. Forested vegetation includes a canopy of western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*), western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), and paper birch (*Betula papyrifera*). Topography is relatively flat, however, there are small undulations throughout the site. Land use surrounding the site is comprised of industrial/commercial uses to the west and north with undeveloped parcels to the east and south.

One wetland (Wetland A) and one unregulated watercourse were identified on site. An off-site stream (Stream A) was observed approximately 145 feet east of the northern parcel. Wetland A is

classified as a Category III wetland with a habitat score of 6. Pursuant to Marysville Municipal Code (MMC) 22E.010.100(4), Category III wetlands receive standard buffers of 75 feet. Stream A is classified as a Type F stream receives a standard buffer of 150 feet per MMC 22E.010.220(1)(a). The unregulated watercourse is a constructed ditch and does not receive a buffer.

## 2.0 WETLAND AND STREAM DELINEATION REPORT

## 2.1 REVIEW OF EXISTING INFORMATION

Prior to conducting the site investigation, public resource information was reviewed to gather background information on the subject property and the surrounding area regarding wetlands, streams, and other critical areas.

## <u>National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)</u>

This resource does not identify any wetlands or streams on site. A long, linear stream is mapped flowing west to east approximately 800 feet south of the site. A narrow forested/shrub wetland is depicted approximately 1,300 feet east of the subject properties in the approximate location of Hayho Creek.

## <u>Snohomish County PDS Map Portal</u>

This resource maps a large wetland complex that extends throughout most of the subject property. The mapped wetland extends off-site to the south and east before reaching Hayho Creek, which is mapped approximately 1,300 feet east of the site. No other critical areas are mapped on site by this resource.

## <u>NRCS Web Soil Survey</u>

The Web Soil Survey indicates that the subject property is underlain by Custer fine sandy loam and Norma loam. Both of these soils are classified as hydric by the NRCS.

• <u>WDFW Priority Habitats and Species (PHS)</u>

The PHS Interactive Map identifies the same critical areas that are mapped by Snohomish County PDS. The large wetland complex is mapped as part of the "Quilceda Creek Wetlands." Hayho Creek is identified as habitat for Coho and Chum salmon as well as Cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden/Bull Trout.

## <u>Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) SalmonScape</u>

SalmonScape does not identify any streams on site. Hayho Creek is mapped well off-site to the east and a salmonid-bearing ditch is shown 800 feet to the south. Hayho Creek is identified as documented habitat for Chum Salmon and Cutthroat Trout and presumed habitat for multiple other anadromous species. The mapped ditch is also identified as gradient-accessible habitat for multiple anadromous species.

 Washington Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) Forest Practices Application <u>Mapping Tool (FPAMT)</u> FPAMT identifies the same watercourses that are identified by SalmonScape. The section of Hayho Creek east of the site and the ditch to the south are both mapped as Type N (non-fish) waters.

<u>City of Marysville Online Critical Areas Map</u>

The City of Marysville depicts an unregulated watercourse that flows west to east along the northern property boundary. A stream mapped as a Type F water begins approximately 145 feet east of the northeast corner of the subject property. The Type F stream is identified as a tributary to Hayho Creek, which is located approximately 1,300 feet east of the site.

## 2.2 WETLAND DETERMINATION METHODOLOGY

Wetland conditions were evaluated and delineated using routine methodology described in the *Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual (Final Report;* January 1987), except where superseded by the 2010 Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region (Version 2.0, referred to as 2010 Regional Supplement). Our findings are consistent with these manuals. The following criteria descriptions were used in the boundary determination:

- 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

## 2.2.1 Hydrophytic Vegetation Criteria

The manuals define hydrophytic vegetation as the sum total of macrophytic plant life that occurs in areas where the frequency and duration of inundation or soil saturation produce permanently or periodically saturated soils of sufficient duration to exert a controlling influence on the plant species present. One of the most common indicators for hydrophytic vegetation is when more than 50 percent of a plant community consists of species rated "Facultative" and wetter on lists of plant species that occur in wetlands.

## 2.2.2 Soils Criteria and Mapped Description

The manuals define hydric soils as those 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 for determining whether a given soil meets the definition for hydric soils.

## 2.2.3 Hydrology Criteria

The 2010 Regional Supplement defines wetland hydrology as "areas that are inundated (flooded or ponded) or the water table is less than or equal to 12 inches below the soil surface for 14 or more consecutive days during the growing season at a minimum frequency of 5 years in 10." During the early growing season, wetland hydrology determinations are made based on physical observation of surface water, a high water table, or saturation in the upper 12 inches. Outside of the early growing season, wetland hydrology determinations are made based on physical evidence of recent inundation or saturation (i.e. water marks, surface soil cracks, water-stained leaves).

## 2.3 ORDINARY HIGH WATER MARK DETERMINATION METHODOLOGY

The ordinary high water mark is determined using the methodology described 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). Identified streams are classified according to the water typing system provided in the Washington Administrative Code (WAC), section 222-16-030.

## 2.4 WETLAND DETERMINATION FINDINGS

## 2.4.1 Wetland A

**Cowardin classification:** Palustrine, Forested, Broad-leaved deciduous, Seasonally Flooded / Saturated **HGM Rating Class:** Depressional

Ecology Rating Category: III Ecology Rating Score (Total/Habitat): 18/6 City of Marysville Standard Buffer: 75 feet

Wetland A is a large depressional wetland that is located partially within the eastern portion of the site. The wetland extends off site to the east and south. The off-site portion of Wetland A is bound by Stream A to the north, Hayho Creek to the east, and a mapped ditch to the south. The on-site portion of Wetland A is vegetated with a canopy of red alder (*Alnus rubra*; FAC) and paper birch (*Betula papyrifera*; FAC). The understory is dominated by vine maple (*Acer circinatum*; FAC), salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*; FAC), Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*; FAC), and false lily of the valley (*Maianthemum dilatatum*; FAC). Dominant vegetation within the wetland is rated as facultative (FAC) or wetter and therefore the plant community in the wetland is considered hydrophytic.

The top layer of soil in Wetland A is generally black (10YR 2/1) and extends to a depth of at least 17 inches. Grayish brown depletions are present within the soil matrix beginning four inches beneath the soil surface. From the soil surface to a depth of eight inches, wetland soils generally have a sandy loam texture. Beginning at eight inches and extending to the maximum observed soil depth, the soil has a silt loam texture. These conditions meet the criteria for the Hydric Soil Indicator "Depleted Dark Surface" (F7). Soils were saturated at a depth of seven inches and the water table was observed eight inches below the soil surface during the November site investigation. These conditions meet the criteria for the Wetland Hydrology Indicators "High Water Table" (A2) and "Saturation" (A3).

## 2.5 STREAM DETERMINATION FINDINGS

An linear, constructed ditch flows east along the northern property boundary. The ditch originates north of the northwest property corner. It flows south and makes a 90 degree turn to the east at the northern property line. The ditch flows east for approximately 550 feet and then enters a culvert that begins near the southwest corner of parcel 31052800205100. The culvert is approximately 300 feet long and outflows to a stream mapped as a Type F by the City of Marysville. The stream continues east for approximately 0.25 miles before flowing into Hayho Creek.

The portion of the channel east of the culvert is mapped as a Type F stream on the City of Marysville's Online Critical Areas Map and is depicted as Stream A on the attached Critical Areas Determination Map (Appendix C). Type F streams in Marysville require 150-foot buffers pursuant to MMC 22E.010.220(1)(a). The upstream end of the Type F classification is located approximately 145 feet east of the subject property, so the 150-foot buffer falls within the northeast corner of the site. Upstream (west) of that point, the channel is mapped by the City of Marysville as "Not regulated" (see Figure 2).



Figure 2 – City of Marysville's Online Critical Areas Map

## 2.5.1 Stream Classifications

## Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW)

WDFW classifies channel systems under the state water typing system found in WAC 222-16-030. The subject channel is greater than two feet wide, has a gradient that is less than 16 percent, and does not contain a natural barrier to fish passage. As such, it meets the Type F classification under the state classification system.

## City of Marysville

Marysville Municipal Code contains the same stream classification system (WAC 222-16-030), but also contains a definition for what qualifies as a stream. The stream classification system and the definition of "stream" are provided in MMC 22A.020.200, as follows:

"Streams" means water contained within a channel, either perennial or intermittent, and classified according to locally appropriate stream classification system based on WAC 222-16-030. Streams also include open natural watercourses modified by man. Streams do not include irrigation ditches, waste ways, drains, outfalls, operational spillways, channels, storm water runoff facilities or other wholly artificial watercourses, except those that directly result from the modification to a natural watercourse. Streams are further characterized as follows: (1) Type S Stream. Those streams, within their ordinary high water mark, as inventoried as "shorelines of the state" under Chapter 90.58 RCW and the rules promulgated pursuant to Chapter 90.58 RCW.

(2) Type F Stream. Those stream segments within the ordinary high water mark that are not Type S streams, and which are demonstrated or provisionally presumed to be used by salmonid fish. Stream segments which have a width of two feet or greater at the ordinary high water mark and have a gradient of 16 percent or less for basins less than or equal to 50 acres in size, or have a gradient of 20 percent or less for basins greater than 50 acres in size are provisionally presumed to be used by salmonid fish. A provisional presumption of salmonid fish use may be refuted at the discretion of the community development director where any of the following conditions are met:

- (a) It is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the city that the stream segment in question is upstream of a complete, permanent, natural fish passage barrier, above which no stream section exhibits perennial flow;
- (b) It is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the city that the stream segment in question has confirmed, long-term, naturally occurring water quality parameters incapable of supporting salmonid fish;
- (c) Sufficient information about a geomorphic region is available to support a departure from the characteristics described above for the presumption of salmonid fish use, as determined in consultation with the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Department of Ecology, affected tribes, or others;
- (d) The Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife has issued a hydraulic project approval pursuant to RCW 77.55.100 that includes a determination that the stream segment in question is not used by salmonid fish;
- (e) No salmonid fish are discovered in the stream segment in question during a stream survey conducted according to the protocol provided in the Washington Forest Practices Board Manual, Section 13, Guidelines for Determining Fish Use for the Purpose of Typing Waters under WAC 222-16-031, provided no unnatural fish passage barriers have been present downstream of said stream segment over a period of at least two years.

(3) Type Np Stream. Those stream segments within the ordinary high water mark that are perennial and are not Type S or Type F streams. However, for the purpose of classification, Type Np streams include the intermittent dry portions of the channel below the uppermost point of perennial flow. If the uppermost point of perennial flow cannot be identified with simple, nontechnical observations (see Washington Forest Practices Board Manual, Section 23), then said point shall be determined by a qualified professional selected or approved by the city.

(4) Type Ns Stream. Those stream segments within the ordinary high water mark that are not Type S, Type F, or Type Np streams. These include seasonal streams in which surface flow is not present for at least some portion of a year of normal rainfall that are not located downstream from any Type Np stream segment.

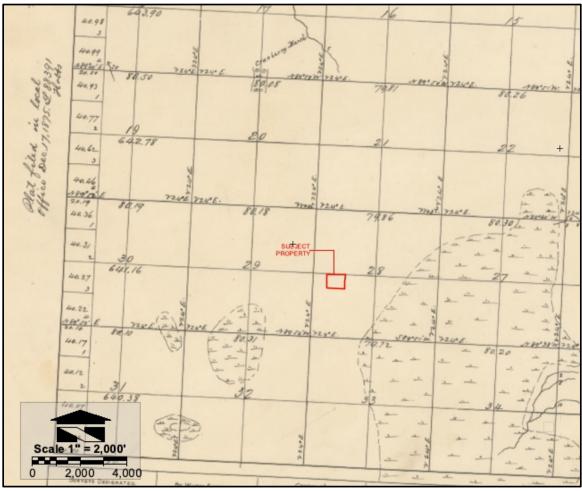
The third sentence within the definition of "stream" reads as follows: "Streams do not include irrigation ditches, waste ways, drains, outfalls, operational spillways, channels, storm water runoff facilities or other wholly artificial watercourses, except those that directly result from the modification to a natural watercourse." The subject channel is an artificial watercourse that was constructed to provide conveyance of drainage from development to the northwest, as evidenced by the linear nature of the ditch. It conveys drainage/runoff from developed areas via an excavated channel towards the closest stream in the area, Hayho Creek. Based on its artificially constructed condition and lack of natural water conveyance, it does not meet the city's definition of a stream. Therefore, the City's stream

classification system does not apply to this ditch. As an unregulated drainage ditch, the subject channel does not require a buffer under the MMC.

## 2.5.2 Historic Stream Presence

The last phrase in the definition of "stream" reads: "...*except those that directly result from the modification to a natural watercourse*." This section relates to natural watercourses that were modified and defines them as streams.

It is unclear when the ditch was excavated. Due to the channel being narrow and only flowing ephemerally, it is not visible on aerial photography dating as far back as 1990. The General Land Office (GLO) has records from the first cadastral surveys that occurred in the area in the late 1800's and are the most reliable maps of watercourses from that era. As land surveyors conducted the first section-by-section survey of the subject township in 1875, they mapped rivers, streams, and large wetland systems.



**Figure 3** – 1875 GLO map

No streams are mapped within Section 28 on the GLO map. A large wetland complex is mapped in the southwest, southeast, and northeast corners of Section 28 with sources to the wetland complex mapped to the east. The wetland complex is mapped more than 3,000 feet from the subject property (see Figures 2 and 3). The absence of a mapped stream on the GLO map indicates that the observed ditch is not the result of modifications to an existing watercourse. It also illustrates that streams were not historically present east of the subject property.

## 2.5.3 Conclusion

The ditch located along the northern boundary of the subject property does not meet the city's definition of a stream and is not regulated by Marysville Municipal Code. Drainage channels that are not regulated by the MMC do not require any setbacks or buffers.

## **3.0 WILDLIFE**

The on-site wetland and buffer provide features that are beneficial to wildlife, including resources such as food, water, thermal cover, and hiding cover in close proximity.

During our 2021 site visits, various songbird species were observed. Additionally, the following list describes wildlife species that are expected to use the site. Avian species expected to use the subject site include: American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), American robin (*Turdus migratorius*), bushtit (*Psaltriparus minimus*), black-capped chickadee (*Poecile atricapillus*), dark-eyed junco (*Junco hyemalis*), hairy woodpecker (*Leuconotopicus villosus*), downy woodpecker (*Picoides pubescens*), and brown creeper (*Certhia americana*). Mammals expected to use this site include: Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), shrews (*Sorex spp.*), Douglas' squirrel (*Tamiasciurus douglasii*), eastern gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), eastern cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus floridanus*), Columbian black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus columbianus*), various bat species, and coyote (*Canis latrans*). Other wildlife expected to use this site include: northwestern salamander (*Ambystoma gracile*), and rough-skinned newt (*Taricha granulosa*). These lists are not meant to be all-inclusive and may omit species that currently utilize or could utilize the site.

## 4.0 Use of This Report

This Critical Areas Determination Report is supplied to Lee & Associates as a means of determining wetland and stream conditions on and in the vicinity of the project site, as required by the City of Marysville during the permitting process. 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 wetlands 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.

The work for this report has conformed to the standard of care employed by wetland 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.

Eamonn Collins Associate Ecologist

## **5.0 REFERENCES**

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- WA Department of Fish & Wildlife. 2022b. *SalmonScape* online mapping application. http://apps.wdfw.wa.gov/salmonscape/map.html.
- WA Department of Natural Resources. 2022. Forest Practices Application Mapping Tool. https://fpamt.dnr.wa.gov/default.aspx

## APPENDIX A: WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORMS

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

Project/Site: #21333 - Smokey Point Blvd		City/County	/: City of N	larysville	Sampling Date: 11/16/2021			
Applicant/Owner: Richard Peterson				State: WA	Sampling Point: S1			
vestigator(s): EC,AW Section, Township, Range: S28, T31N, R5E, W.M.								
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Terrace		Local relie	ef (concave	e, convex, none): <u>None</u>	Slope (%): 0			
Subregion (LRR): LRR-A	_ Lat: 48.2	145011		Long: <u>-122.179709</u>	Datum: NAD83			
Soil Map Unit Name: Custer Fine Sandy Loam				NWI classific	ation: N/A			
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this	s time of yea	ar? Yes	No 🗸 (	If no, explain in Remarks.)	)			
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology signif	cantly distu	rbed?	Are "Nor	mal Circumstances" prese	ent? Yes 🖌 No			
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology natura	lly problema	atic?	(If neede	d, explain any answers in	Remarks.)			
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map	showing	samplin	g point l	locations, transects	, important features, etc.			
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes 🗸 No			<b>.</b> .					
Hydric Soil Present? Yes V			e Sampleo					
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes 🗸 No		with	in a Wetla	na? Yes V	10			
Remarks:								
In- Near WRA 14								
Based on a WETS table analysis, this area has		e precipit	ation wh	en compared to a 30	year average.			
VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plan	ts.			-				
Tree Stratum (Plot size: 5m^2	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?		Dominance Test work				
1. Betula papyrifera	80	Y	FAC	Number of Dominant S That Are OBL, FACW,				
2. Alnus rubra	20	Y	FAC		、 ,			
3				Total Number of Domin Species Across All Stra				
4								
	100	= Total C	over	Percent of Dominant S That Are OBL, FACW,				
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 3m^2		V	540					
1. Acer circinatum	60	Y Y	FAC	Prevalence Index wor				
2. Rubus spectabilis 3. Picea sitchensis	20 5	 N	FAC FAC	Total % Cover of:				
	5	N	FAC	OBL species FACW species				
4		·			x = 0			
5	85	= Total C		FACU species				
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1m^2		- 10(a) C	0.61		x 5 = 0			
1. None				Column Totals: 0	(A) <u>0</u> (B)			
2					(-)			
3					: = B/A =			
4				Hydrophytic Vegetatio				
5				Rapid Test for Hydr				
6				Dominance Test is				
7				Prevalence Index is				
8					ptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide supporting s or on a separate sheet)			
9				Wetland Non-Vasci				
10				Problematic Hydrop	ohytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain)			
11	0	- Total C			il and wetland hydrology must			
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 3m^2	<u> </u>	= Total C	over	be present, unless dist	urbed or problematic.			
1. None								
2				Hydrophytic Vegetation				
	0	= Total C	over		s 🖌 No			
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum 100								
Remarks:								
Ground covered w/ leaf litter from birch and ald	er.							

#### SOIL

#### Sampling Point: S1

Profile Desc	cription: (Describe	to the de	pth needed to docu	ment the	indicator	or confirm	n the absence	of indicators.)
Depth	Matrix			ox Featur				
(inches)	Color (moist)		Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>	Texture	Remarks
0-4	10YR 2/1	100					Sandy loam	
4-8	10YR 2/1	85	10YR 5/2	15	С	M	Sandy loam	
8-17	10YR 2/1	85	10YR 5/2	15	С	Μ	Silt loam	
I								
<sup>1</sup> Turney 0-0							21	
			M=Reduced Matrix, C			ed Sand G		ation: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix. rs for Problematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :
Histosol			Sandy Redox (					Muck (A10)
	pipedon (A2)		Stripped Matrix					Parent Material (TF2)
Black Hi	stic (A3)		Loamy Mucky N	Aineral (F	1) ( <b>excep</b>	t MLRA 1)		Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
	n Sulfide (A4)		Loamy Gleyed		2)		Othe	r (Explain in Remarks)
	Below Dark Surface	e (A11)	Depleted Matrix				3	
	ark Surface (A12)		Redox Dark Su	•	,			rs of hydrophytic vegetation and
	lucky Mineral (S1) ileyed Matrix (S4)		Depleted Dark     Redox Depress	•	,			nd hydrology must be present, s disturbed or problematic.
	Layer (if present):							
Type:								
Depth (in	ches):						Hydric Soil	Present? Yes 🖌 No
Remarks:							-	
HYDROLO	GY							
	drology Indicators:							
-			ed; check all that app	lv)			Secon	idary Indicators (2 or more required)
	Water (A1)	<u> </u>	Water-Sta		/es (B9) ( <b>e</b>	xcent ML		ater-Stained Leaves (B9) ( <b>MLRA 1, 2</b> ,
	ter Table (A2)			A, and 4		xeept min		4A, and 4B)
Saturatio			Salt Crust	•	,		Dr	ainage Patterns (B10)
=	arks (B1)		Aquatic In		es (B13)			y-Season Water Table (C2)
Sedimer	nt Deposits (B2)		Hydrogen	Sulfide O	dor (C1)		🗌 Sa	aturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
Drift Dep	oosits (B3)		Oxidized F	Rhizosphe	eres along	Living Roc	ots (C3) 🔲 Ge	eomorphic Position (D2)
Algal Ma	it or Crust (B4)		Presence	of Reduc	ed Iron (C4	4)	Sh	allow Aquitard (D3)
Iron Dep	osits (B5)		Recent Iro	n Reduct	ion in Tille	d Soils (C6	5) 🗌 FA	AC-Neutral Test (D5)
Surface	Soil Cracks (B6)		Stunted or	Stressec	l Plants (D	1) ( <b>LRR A</b>	) 🗌 Ra	aised Ant Mounds (D6) ( <b>LRR A</b> )
—	on Visible on Aerial I			plain in Re	emarks)		E Fro	ost-Heave Hummocks (D7)
	Vegetated Concave	e Surface	(B8)					
Field Obser		. — .						
Surface Wat			Io 🖌 Depth (inches					
Water Table			lo Depth (inches		<u> </u>			
Saturation P (includes ca	resent? Y pillary fringe)	′es ✔ N	Io Depth (inches	s): <u>′</u>		Wet	and Hydrology	y 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: #21333 - Smokey Point Blvd	City/County: City	of Marysville	Sampling Date: 11/16/2021			
Applicant/Owner: Richard Peterson		State: WA	Sampling Point: <u>S2</u>			
Investigator(s): EC,AW	Sectio	on, Township, Range: <u>S</u>	28, T31N, R5E, W.M.			
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Terrace	Local relief (con	cave, convex, none): <u>No</u>	one Slope (%): 0			
Subregion (LRR): LRR-A Lat: 4	48.145011	Long: -122.179	709 Datum: NAD83			
Soil Map Unit Name: Custer Fine Sandy Loam		NWI cla	assification: <u>N/A</u>			
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 Vo (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 V       No         Hydric Soil Present?       Yes       No         Wetland Hydrology Present?       Yes       No         Remarks:       Yes       Yes	Is the Sam within a W	npled Area /etland? Yes	No 🖌			
Out - Near WRA 14						

#### **VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.**

	Absolute	Dominant	Indicator	Dominance Test worksheet:	
Tree Stratum (Plot size: 5m^2	% Cover	Species?	Status	Number of Dominant Species	
1. Betula papyrifera	50	Y	FAC	That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _4	(A)
2. Thuja plicata	25	Y	FAC	Total Number of Deminent	
3. Alnus rubra	20	Ν	FAC	Total Number of Dominant         Species Across All Strata:	(B)
4. Tsuga heterophylla	10	Ν	FACU		( )
	105	= Total C	over	Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100	(A/B)
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 3m^2					(740)
1. Acer circinatum	60	Y	FAC	Prevalence Index worksheet:	
2. Rubus spectabilis	30	Y	FAC	Total % Cover of: Multiply by:	
3. Vaccinium parvifolium	1	N	FACU	OBL species x 1 = _0	
4				FACW species x 2 = _0	
5				FAC species $x 3 = 0$	
	91	= Total C	over	FACU species x 4 = _0	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1m^2				UPL species x 5 = _0	
1. None				Column Totals: 0 (A) 0	(B)
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 <sup>1</sup>	
8				Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide suppor	ting
9				data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)	
10				Wetland Non-Vascular Plants <sup>1</sup>	
11		·		Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain	in)
····		= Total C	over	<sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology	must
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 3m^2	-	- 10tal 0	0001	be present, unless disturbed or problematic.	
1					
2				Hydrophytic Vegetation	
	0	= Total C	over	Present? Yes V No	
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum 100					
Remarks:				•	

#### SOIL

	Matrix			lox Features	4		
inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	<u>%</u> Туре	$e^1$ Loc <sup>2</sup>	Texture	Remarks
)-10	10YR 2/1	100				Sandy Loam	
0-13	10YR 3/4	100				Sandy Loam	
13-17	10YR 5/4	100				Sandy Loam	
					oated Sand G		ation: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
 Histoso			Sandy Redox				Muck (A10)
Histic E	pipedon (A2)		Stripped Matrix	. ,			Parent Material (TF2)
=	listic (A3)			Mineral (F1) (exc	ept MLRA 1)		Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- · ·	en Sulfide (A4)		Loamy Gleyed			Other	r (Explain in Remarks)
	ed Below Dark Surfa	ace (A11)	Depleted Matri	. ,		31.0.1.0.0.0.0	
	Park Surface (A12)		Redox Dark Su				rs of hydrophytic vegetation and
	Mucky Mineral (S1) Gleyed Matrix (S4)		Depleted Dark Redox Depres				nd hydrology must be present, s disturbed or problematic.
_	Layer (if present)	•		SIONS (FO)		unies	s disturbed of problematic.
Type:	Layer (ii present)	-					
						Hydric Soil	Present? Yes No 🖌
Depth (i	nches):						
	nches):					,	
Depth (in Remarks:	nches):						
	nches):						
	nches):						
emarks:							
temarks: <b>/DROL(</b>							
Remarks: YDROL( Vetland H	DGY ydrology Indicator		ed; check all that ap	oly)			dary Indicators (2 or more required)
Remarks: YDROLO Vetland Hy Primary Ind	DGY ydrology Indicator		II	oly) ained Leaves (B9	) (except MLI	<u>Secon</u>	
Comparison of the second secon	DGY ydrology Indicator licators (minimum o		Water-Sta		) (except MLI	<u>Secon</u>	dary Indicators (2 or more required)
Comparison of the second secon	DGY ydrology Indicator licators (minimum o e Water (A1) ater Table (A2)		Water-Sta	ained Leaves (B9 <b>IA, and 4B)</b>	) (except MLI	<u>Secon</u> RA 🗌 Wa	dary Indicators (2 or more required) ater-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2 4A, and 4B)
Primary Ind Surface High W Saturati	DGY ydrology Indicator licators (minimum o Water (A1) ater Table (A2) ion (A3)		Water-Sta 1, 2, 4	ained Leaves (B9 <b>IA, and 4B)</b> t (B11)		Secon	dary Indicators (2 or more required) ater-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2 4A, and 4B) ainage Patterns (B10)
Permarks: YDROL( Vetland Hy Immary Ind Surface High W Saturati Water N	DGY ydrology Indicator licators (minimum o e Water (A1) ater Table (A2) ion (A3) Marks (B1)		Water-Sta 1, 2, 4 Salt Crus Aquatic Ir	ained Leaves (B9 <b>IA, and 4B)</b> t (B11) nvertebrates (B13	)	Secon	dary Indicators (2 or more required) ater-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2 4A, and 4B)
Primary Ind Vetland Hy Primary Ind Surface High W Saturati Water N Sedime	DGY ydrology Indicator licators (minimum o e Water (A1) ater Table (A2) ion (A3) Marks (B1) ent Deposits (B2)		Water-Sta 1, 2, 4 Salt Crus Aquatic Ir Hydroger	ained Leaves (B9 <b>!A, and 4B)</b> t (B11) nvertebrates (B13 n Sulfide Odor (C <sup>-</sup>	)  )	RA Secon Dra Dra Sa	Idary Indicators (2 or more required) ater-Stained Leaves (B9) ( <b>MLRA 1, 2</b> <b>4A, and 4B)</b> ainage Patterns (B10) y-Season Water Table (C2) ituration Visible on Aerial Imagery (C3
Primary Ind Surface High W Saturati Water N Sedime Drift De	DGY ydrology Indicator licators (minimum o e Water (A1) ater Table (A2) ion (A3) Marks (B1) ent Deposits (B2) eposits (B3)		Water-Sta 1, 2, 4 Salt Crus Aquatic Ir Hydroger Oxidized	ained Leaves (B9 <b>!A, and 4B)</b> t (B11) nvertebrates (B13 n Sulfide Odor (C <sup>2</sup> Rhizospheres alc	) I) ng Living Roc	<u>Secon</u> <b>RA</b> □ Wa □ Dra □ Dra 0ts (C3) □ Ge	dary Indicators (2 or more required) ater-Stained Leaves (B9) ( <b>MLRA 1, 2</b> <b>4A, and 4B)</b> ainage Patterns (B10) y-Season Water Table (C2) ituration Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9 comorphic Position (D2)
Cemarks: (DROLO Vetland H Surface High W Saturati Water N Sedime Drift De Algal M	DGY ydrology Indicator licators (minimum o e Water (A1) ater Table (A2) ion (A3) Marks (B1) ent Deposits (B2) eposits (B3) lat or Crust (B4)		Water-Sta 1, 2, 4 Salt Crus Aquatic Ir Hydroger Oxidized Presence	ained Leaves (B9 <b>IA, and 4B)</b> t (B11) nvertebrates (B13 n Sulfide Odor (C <sup>2</sup> Rhizospheres alo o f Reduced Iron	) I) ng Living Roc (C4)	<u>Secon</u> <b>RA</b> □ Wa □ Dra □ Dra 0 sa ots (C3) □ Ge □ Sh	dary Indicators (2 or more required) ater-Stained Leaves (B9) ( <b>MLRA 1, 2</b> <b>4A, and 4B)</b> ainage Patterns (B10) y-Season Water Table (C2) turation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C3
Primary Ind Surface High W Saturati Water N Sedime Algal M Iron De	DGY ydrology Indicator licators (minimum o e Water (A1) ater Table (A2) ion (A3) Marks (B1) ent Deposits (B2) eposits (B3) lat or Crust (B4) posits (B5)		Water-Sta 1, 2, 4 Salt Crus Aquatic Ir Hydroger Oxidized Presence Recent Ir	ained Leaves (B9 <b>IA, and 4B)</b> t (B11) nvertebrates (B13 n Sulfide Odor (C <sup>2</sup> Rhizospheres alc of Reduced Iron on Reduction in T	) ng Living Roc (C4) illed Soils (C6	<u>Secon</u> <b>RA</b> ☐ Wa ☐ Dra ☐ Dra ☐ Dra ☐ Sa ots (C3) ☐ Ge ☐ Sh ☐ Sh ☐ FA	Idary Indicators (2 or more required) ater-Stained Leaves (B9) ( <b>MLRA 1, 2</b> <b>4A, and 4B)</b> ainage Patterns (B10) y-Season Water Table (C2) Inturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C2 comorphic Position (D2) Itallow Aquitard (D3) INC-Neutral Test (D5)
emarks: (DROLO /etland Hy rimary Ind Surface High W Saturati Water M Sedime Drift De Algal M Iron De Surface	DGY ydrology Indicator licators (minimum o e Water (A1) ater Table (A2) ion (A3) Marks (B1) ent Deposits (B2) eposits (B3) lat or Crust (B4)	rs: If one require	Water-Sta 1, 2, 4 Salt Crus Aquatic Ir Hydroger Oxidized Presence Recent Ir Stunted o	ained Leaves (B9 <b>IA, and 4B)</b> t (B11) nvertebrates (B13 n Sulfide Odor (C <sup>2</sup> Rhizospheres alo o f Reduced Iron	) ng Living Roc (C4) illed Soils (C6 (D1) ( <b>LRR A</b>	Secon     Secon     Dr     Dr     Dr     Dr     Dr     Sa     Sts (C3)      Ge     Sh     Sh     Dr     Ra	dary Indicators (2 or more required) ater-Stained Leaves (B9) ( <b>MLRA 1, 2</b> <b>4A, and 4B)</b> ainage Patterns (B10) y-Season Water Table (C2) ituration Visible on Aerial Imagery (C comorphic Position (D2) allow Aquitard (D3)

Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)							
Field Observations:							
Surface Water Present?	Yes	No 🖌	Depth (inches):				
Water Table Present?	Yes	No 🖌	Depth (inches):				
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	No	Depth (inches): <u>13</u> "	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: #21333 - Smokey Point Blvd		City/Count	y: City of N	larysville	Sampling Date: 11/16/21
Applicant/Owner: Richard Peterson	State: WA Sampling Point: S3				
Investigator(s): EC			Section, To	ownship, Range: <u>S28, T3</u>	31N, R5E, W.M.
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Terrace		Local relie	ef (concave	, convex, none): <u>None</u>	Slope (%):
Subregion (LRR): LRR-A	Lat:48.	145011		Long: <u>-122.179709</u>	Datum: NAD83
Soil Map Unit Name: Custer Fine Sandy Loam				NWI classific	ation: N/A
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this	s time of yea	ar? Yes	No 🖌 (	lf no, explain in Remarks.	)
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology signif	icantly distu	rbed?	Are "Nor	mal Circumstances" pres	ent? Yes 🖌 No
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology natura	Illy problema	atic?	(If needed	d, explain any answers in	Remarks.)
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map	showing	samplin	ig point l	ocations, transects	, important features, etc.
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes No					
Hydric Soil Present? Yes No			ne Sampleo		
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes No		with	nin a Wetla	nd? Yes	No
Remarks:					
In the southwestern portion of the parcel					
VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plan	ts.				
Tree Stratum (Plot size: 5m^2	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test work	
1. Alnus rubra	50	Y	FAC	Number of Dominant S That Are OBL, FACW,	
2. Acer macrophyllum	15	Y	FACU		
3				Total Number of Domir Species Across All Stra	2
4		·			、 ,
0	65	= Total C	Cover	Percent of Dominant S That Are OBL, FACW,	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 3m^2	55	v	EAC		
1.     Rubus spectabilis       2.     Acer circinatum	55 15	- <u>Y</u> Y	FAC FAC	Prevalence Index wor Total % Cover of:	
	15	· · · ·	FAC	-	<u>Multiply by:</u> x 1 = 0
3		·			x 2 = 0
4 5.		·			x 3 = 360
J	70	= Total C	over	FACU species 60	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1m^2					x 5 = 0
1. Gaultheria shallon	40	Y	FACU	Column Totals: 180	
2. Rubus ursinus	30	<u>Y</u>	FACU		
3. Polystichum munitum	15	<u>N</u>	FACU	Prevalence Index	
4				Hydrophytic Vegetati	on indicators: rophytic Vegetation
5				Dominance Test is	., .
6				Prevalence Index is	
7					ptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide supporting
8 9				data in Remark	s or on a separate sheet)
10				Wetland Non-Vasc	
11		·			phytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain)
	85	= Total C	Cover	<sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric so be present, unless dist	il and wetland hydrology must urbed or problematic
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 3m <sup>2</sup>					
1		·		Hydrophytic	
2	0			Vegetation	
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>15</u>	0	= Total C	over		es No
Remarks:				1	

#### SOIL

Profile Des	cription: (Describe	to the de	pth needed to docun	nent the indicato	r or confirm	the absence	of indicators.)
Depth	Matrix			x Features			
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)		Loc <sup>2</sup>	Texture	Remarks
0-2	10YR 2/2	100				Sandy Loam	
2-15	10YR 5/4	100				Sandy Loam	
					- <u> </u>		
		·					
		·					
<sup>1</sup> Type <sup>.</sup> C=C	oncentration D=Der	letion RM	I=Reduced Matrix, CS	=Covered or Coa	ted Sand Gr	ains <sup>2</sup> lo	cation: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
			I LRRs, unless other				ors for Problematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :
Histosol			Sandy Redox (S				n Muck (A10)
	pipedon (A2)		Stripped Matrix (				Parent Material (TF2)
Black Hi	. ,			ineral (F1) ( <b>exce</b> p	ot MLRA 1)		y Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
	n Sulfide (A4)		Loamy Gleyed M			Oth	er (Explain in Remarks)
	Below Dark Surface	e (A11)	Depleted Matrix	. ,		<sup>3</sup> Indicat	ors of hydrophytic vegetation and
	ark Surface (A12) lucky Mineral (S1)		Redox Dark Sur				and hydrology must be present,
	leyed Matrix (S4)		Redox Depressi				ss disturbed or problematic.
	Layer (if present):		·				·
Type:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
Depth (in	ches):					Hydric Soi	I Present? Yes No ✔
Remarks:							
	2)/						
YDROLO	-						
-	drology Indicators:						
		one require	ed; check all that apply				ndary Indicators (2 or more required)
	Water (A1)			ned Leaves (B9) (	except MLR	RA [] V	Vater-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2,
-	ter Table (A2)			A, and 4B)			4A, and 4B)
Saturatio			Salt Crust (				Prainage Patterns (B10)
_	arks (B1)			ertebrates (B13)		=	Pry-Season Water Table (C2)
	nt Deposits (B2) posits (B3)			Sulfide Odor (C1) hizospheres along	Living Poo		aturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
	it or Crust (B4)			of Reduced Iron (C	-		eomorphic Position (D2) hallow Aquitard (D3)
_	osits (B5)		_	Reduced from (C	,		AC-Neutral Test (D5)
	Soil Cracks (B6)			Stressed Plants (I			aised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A)
=	on Visible on Aerial I	magerv (B		lain in Remarks)	, ()		rost-Heave Hummocks (D7)
	Vegetated Concave						
Field Obser							
Surface Wat	er Present? Y	′es 🗌 N	o	):			

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes No	Depth (inches):		Wetland Hydrology Prese
Describe Recorded Data (strea	am gauge, monitori	ng well, aerial ph	otos, previous inspec	tions), if available:

Yes No Depth (inches):

Remarks:

Water Table Present?

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes No

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

Project/Site: #21333 - Smokey Point Blvd	City/County: City of Marysville	Sampling Date: 11/16/21				
Applicant/Owner: Richard Peterson	State: WA	Sampling Point: S4				
Investigator(s): EC	Section, Township, Range: S	28, T31N, R5E, W.M.				
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Terrace	Local relief (concave, convex, none): No	one Slope (%): 0				
Subregion (LRR): LRR-A Lat: 48.1	45011 Long: <u>-122.179</u>	709 Datum: NAD83				
Soil Map Unit Name: Custer Fine Sandy Loam	NWI cl	assification: <u>N/A</u>				
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, et						
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?       Yes V No         Hydric Soil Present?       Yes No         Wetland Hydrology Present?       Yes No	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes	s No				
Remarks:						
In the center of the northern portion of the parcel						

#### **VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.**

	Abaaluta	Deminent	Indiantan	Deminence Teet werkeheet	
Tree Stratum (Plot size: 5m^2	Absolute %	Dominant Species?		Dominance Test worksheet:	
1 Alnus rubra	75	Y	FAC	Number of Dominant Species	( <b>a</b> )
				That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 3	(A)
2				Total Number of Dominant	
3				Species Across All Strata: 4	(B)
4				Demonstrat Demoissant Operation	
	75	= Total C	over	Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100	(A/B)
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 3m^2					(7,10)
1. Acer circinatum	25	Y	FAC	Prevalence Index worksheet:	
2. Rubus spectabilis	20	Y	FAC	Total % Cover of: Multiply by:	
3. Ilex aquilinum	10	Ν	FACU	OBL species x 1 = _0	
4. Oemleria cersiformis	10	Ν	FACU	FACW species x 2 = _0	
5				FAC species x 3 = 0	
	65	= Total C	over	FACU species x 4 =	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1m <sup>2</sup>				UPL species x 5 =	
1. Rubus ursinus	30	Y	FACU	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 <sup>1</sup>	
8				Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide support	
9				data in Remarks or on a separate sheet	)
10				Wetland Non-Vascular Plants <sup>1</sup>	
11				Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Expla	
	30	= Total C	over	<sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology be present, unless disturbed or problematic.	must
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 3m^2				be present, unless disturbed of problematic.	
1					
2				Hydrophytic Vegetation	
	0	= Total C	over	Present? Yes V No	
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum 70		i otar o			
Remarks:					

#### SOIL

inchoo)	Matrix			ox Features	2	_	_
inches)	Color (moist)	<u>%</u>	Color (moist)	% Туре	Loc <sup>2</sup>	Texture	Remarks
-2	10YR 2/2	100				Sandy Loam	
2-8	10YR 3/6	100				Sandy Loam	
-14	10YR 3/4	100				Sandy Loam	
			1=Reduced Matrix, C I LRRs, unless othe		ated Sand G		cation: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix. rs for Problematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :
Histosol Histic Ep Black Hi Hydroge Depleted Thick Da Sandy M Sandy O		ce (A11)	Sandy Redox (	S5) (S6) Mineral (F1) ( <b>exce</b> Matrix (F2) x (F3) Irface (F6) Surface (F7)	pt MLRA 1)	2 cm Red Very Othe <sup>3</sup> Indicato wetla	Muck (A10) Parent Material (TF2) Shallow Dark Surface (TF12) rr (Explain in Remarks) rrs of hydrophytic vegetation and nd hydrology must be present, s disturbed or problematic.
	nches):					Hydric Soil	Present? Yes No
Depth (in emarks: <b>'DROLC</b>	nches):					Hydric Soil	Present? Yes No
Depth (in emarks: <b>'DROLC</b> /etland Hy	nches): )GY /drology Indicators	s:	ed; check all that app	ly)			Present? Yes No
Depth (in emarks: DROLC etland Hy imary Indi Surface High Wa Saturatio	nches): )GY /drology Indicators	s:	ed; check all that app Water-Sta 1, 2, 4	ined Leaves (B9) <b>A, and 4B)</b>	(except MLI	Secon RA W	

Field Observations:					
Surface Water Present?	Yes	No 🖌	Depth (inches):		
Water Table Present?	Yes	No 🖌	Depth (inches):		
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	No	Depth (inches):	Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes No
Describe Recorded Data (stre	eam gauge	, monitori	ng well, aerial photos, previous inspec	ctions), if available:	
Remarks:					

APPENDIX B: WETLAND RATING FORMS & FIGURES

# **RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington**

Name of wetland (or ID #): <sup>21333</sup> A Date of site visit: <sup>11/16/21</sup>

Rated by EC \_\_\_\_\_ Trained by Ecology? Yes \_\_\_\_ No Date of training 10/18

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** []] (based on functions  $\checkmark$  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		H	Hydrologic		Habitat				
					Circle	the ap	propri	iate ra	itings	
Site Potential	Н	Μ	L	Н	Μ	L	Н	Μ	L	
Landscape Potential	Н	Μ	L	Н	Μ	L	Н	Μ	L	
Value	Η	Μ	L	Н	Μ	L	Н	М	L	TOTAL
Score Based on Ratings		7			5			6		18

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

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

5 = M,M,L 4 = M,L,L

#### 3 = L,L,L

#### 2. Category based on SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS of wetland

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

#### Riverine Wetlands

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

#### Lake Fringe Wetlands

Map of:	To answer questions:	Figure #
Cowardin plant classes	L 1.1, L 4.1, H 1.1, H 1.4	
Plant cover of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants	L 1.2	
Boundary of area within 150 ft of the wetland (can be added to another figure)	L 2.2	
1 km Polygon: Area that extends 1 km from entire wetland edge - including 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 <b>dense, rigid</b> 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:		
Wetland is a depression or flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key) with no surface water leaving it (		
Vetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly constricted permanently flowin	points = 3 g outlet. points = 2	2
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	3
$\square$ Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > $\frac{1}{10}$ of area	points = 1	
$\square$ 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 > $\frac{1}{2}$ total area of wetland	points = 4	2
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 l	ooxes above	7

#### **Rating of Site Potential** If score is: $12-16 = H \checkmark 6-11 = M \land 0-5 = L$ 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	1		
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 questio Source <u>Homeless encampment</u>	ns D 2.1-D 2.3? Yes = 1 No = 0	1		
Total for D 2Add the points i	in the boxes above	2		

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

D 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable to society?			
D 3.1. Does the wetland discharge directly (i.e., within 1 mi) to a stream, river, lake, or marine water that is on the 303(d) list? Yes = 1 No = 0	0		
D 3.2. Is the wetland in a basin or sub-basin where an aquatic resource is on the 303(d) list? Yes = 1 No = 0	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	2		
Total for D 3Add the points in the boxes above	3		
Rating of Value       If score is:        2-4 = H       1 = M       0 = L       Record the rating on the first page			

Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding and stream degradation         4.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:         Wetland is a depression of flat depression with no surface water leaving it (no outlet)       points = 4         Wetland is a depression of flat depression with no surface water leaving it (no outlet)       points = 4         Wetland has an internittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly constricted permanently flowing points = 0       2         Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet that is permanently flowing points = 0       2         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 or bottom of outlet points = 5       0         Marks of ponding are 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outlet points = 3       0         Marks of ponding least han 0.5 ft (6 in)       points = 1         Wetland is flat but has mult depressions on the surface that trap water points = 1       points = 5         Marks of ponding least han 0.5 ft (6 in)       points = 3         A.3. Contribution of the wetland to the area of the unit points = 5       3         The area of the basin is 10 to 100 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 = 5       1         The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of th
4.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:       points = 4         Wetland is a depression of 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 = 1       points = 1         Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet that is permanently flowing points = 0       2         4.2. Depth of storage during wet periods: Estimate the height of ponding above the bottom of the outlet. For wetlands with no surface of permanent water or if dry, the deepest part.       points = 7         Marks of ponding are 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outlet       points = 7         Marks of ponding are 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outlet       points = 3         The wetland is flat the has small depressions on the surface that trap water       points = 1         ✓ Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft (6 in)       points = 0         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 unit       points = 5         The area of the basin is loss than 100 times the area of the unit       points = 5       3         The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit       points = 5       5         Stal for D 4       Add the points in the bases above       5         5.0. Does the landscape h
Wetland is a depression or flat depression with no surface water leaving it (no outlet)       points = 4         Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch. OR highly constricted permanently flowing outlet points = 1       2         Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet that is permanently flowing points = 0       2         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 or bottom of outlet       points = 7         Marks of ponding are 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outlet       points = 5       0         Marks of ponding between 2 ft to < 3 ft from surface or bottom of outlet       points = 3       0         Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft to < 2 ft from surface or bottom of outlet       points = 3       0         Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft (6 in)       points = 0       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 unit       points = 5         As an of the basin is less than 10 times the area of the unit       points = 5       3         The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit       points = 5       5         The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit       points = 5       5         Stal for D 4       Add the points in the boxes above       5
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 Marks are at least 0.5 ft to < 2 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 3 Marks are at least 0.5 ft to < 2 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 3 Marks of ponding between 2 ft to < 3 ft from surface that trap water points = 1 Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft (6 in) Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft (6 in) Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft (6 in) Marks 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 loss than 100 times the area of the unit points = 5 The area of the basin is nore than 100 times the area of the unit points = 0 Entire wetland is in the Flats class             points = 5 btal for D 4             Add the points in the boxes above 5
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. <b>a</b> The area of the basin is less than 10 times the area of the unit points = 5 <b>b</b> The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit points = 3 <b>b</b> The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit points = 5 <b>b</b> The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit points = 0 <b>b</b> The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit points = 5 <b>b</b> The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit points = 5 <b>b</b> The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit points = 5 <b>b</b> The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit points = 5 <b>b</b> The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit points = 5 <b>b</b> The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit points = 5 <b>b</b> The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit points = 5 <b>b</b> The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit points = 5 <b>b</b> The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit points = 5 <b>b</b> The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit points = 5 <b>b</b> The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit <b>b</b> The area of the area of the unit <b>b</b> The area of the area of the unit <b>b</b> The area of the area of the unit <b>b</b> The area of the area of the unit <b>b</b> The area of the date area
ating of Site PotentialIf score is:12-16 = H6-11 = M $\checkmark$ 0-5 = LRecord the rating on the first page5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic functions of the site?5.1. Does the wetland receive stormwater discharges?Yes = 1No = 015.2. Is >10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate excess runoff?Yes = 1No = 005.3. 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.)?11otal for D 5Add the points in the boxes above2ating of Landscape PotentialIf score is:3 = H $\checkmark$ 1 or 2 = M0 = LRecord the rating on the first page
5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic functions of the site?         5.1. Does the wetland receive stormwater discharges?       Yes = 1 No = 0 1         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       0         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.)?       1         btal for D 5       Add the points in the boxes above       2         ating of Landscape Potential If score is:3 = H1 or 2 = M0 = L       Record the rating on the first page
5.1. Does the wetland receive stormwater discharges?       Yes = 1       No = 0       1         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         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.)?       1       1         btal for D 5       Add the points in the boxes above       2         ating of Landscape Potential       If score is:3 = H       ✓ 1 or 2 = M       _0 = L
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         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.)?       1       1         btal for D 5       Add the points in the boxes above       2         ating of Landscape Potential       If score is:3 = H1 or 2 = M0 = L       Record the rating on the first page
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.)?       1         Detail for D 5       Add the points in the boxes above       2         Add the points in the boxes above       2         Detail for D 5       Add the points in the boxes above       2
>1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)?Yes = 1No = 01otal for D 5Add the points in the boxes above2ating of Landscape Potential If score is: $3 = H$ $\checkmark$ 1 or 2 = M $0 = L$ Record the rating on the first page
<b>ating of Landscape Potential</b> If score is: $3 = H \checkmark 1$ or $2 = M \_ 0 = L$ Record the rating on the first page
6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society?
o.o. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society!
<ul> <li>6.1. <u>The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems</u>. <i>Choose the description that best matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated</i>. <i>Do not add points</i>. <u><i>Choose the highest score if more than one condition is met</i></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): <ul> <li>■ Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-gradient of unit.</li> <li>■ Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient.</li> <li>■ Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin.</li> <li>■ 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</li> <li>■ There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland.</li> </ul></li></ul>
6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood conveyance in a regional flood control plan?
Yes = 2 <u>No = 0</u>
btal for D 6       Add the points in the boxes above       1         ating of Value If score is:       2-4 = H       ✓ 1 = M       0 = L       Record the rating on the first page

These questions apply to wetlands of all HGM classes.	
HABITAT FUNCTIONS - Indicators that site functions to provide important habitat	
H 1.0. Does the site have the potential to provide habitat?	
H 1.1. Structure of plant community: Indicators are Cowardin classes and strata within the Forested class. Check the Cowardin plant classes in the wetland. Up to 10 patches may be combined for each class to meet the threshold of ¼ ac or more than 10% of the unit if it is smaller than 2.5 ac. Add the number of structures checked.        Aquatic bed       4 structures or more: points = 4        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	2
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).	1
H 1.3. Richness of plant species         Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft <sup>2</sup> .         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	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 All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3points	2

1.5. Special habitat features:	
<ul> <li>Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. <i>The number of checks is the number of points.</i></li> <li>Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (&gt; 4 in diameter and 6 ft long).</li> <li>Standing snags (dbh &gt; 4 in) within the wetland</li> <li>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)</li> <li>Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning (&gt; 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>)</li> <li>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>)</li> </ul>	3
✓ Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see H 1.1 for list of strata)	
tal for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above	9

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 3 + [(% moderate and low intensity land uses)/2] 13 = 16 %If total accessible habitat is:  $> \frac{1}{3}$  >  $\frac{1}{3}$  (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3 1 20-33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2 10-19% of 1 km Polygon points = 1 < 10% of 1 km Polygon</pre> points = 0 H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland. % undisturbed habitat  $5 + [(\% \text{ moderate and low intensity land uses})/2]^{21} = 26 \%$ Calculate: Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 31 Undisturbed habitat 10-50% and in 1-3 patches points = 2Undisturbed habitat 10-50% and > 3 patches points = 1 Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0 H 2.3. Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon: If > 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use points = (-2)-2 ≤ 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity points = 0 0 Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above

Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: \_\_\_\_4-6 = H \_\_\_\_1-3 = M \_\_\_<1 = L

Record the rating on the first page

H 3.0. Is the habitat provided by the site valuable to society?			
H 3.1. Does the site provide habitat for species valued in laws, regulations, or policies? 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 site of the site	tate or federal lists)		
It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species		2	
It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the Department of Natura	I Resources		
It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or regional comprehensiv	ve 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: <u>v</u> 2 = H <u>1 = M</u> 0 = L	Record the rating on t	he first page	

# **WDFW Priority Habitats**

<u>Priority habitats listed by WDFW</u> (see complete descriptions of WDFW priority habitats, and the counties in which they can be found, in: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2008. Priority Habitat and Species List. Olympia, Washington. 177 pp. <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> )
Count how many of the following priority habitats are within 330 ft (100 m) of the wetland unit: <b>NOTE:</b> This question is independent of the land use between the wetland unit and the priority habitat.
<b>Aspen Stands:</b> Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 1 ac (0.4 ha).
<b>Biodiversity Areas and Corridors</b> : 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.
<b>Old-growth/Mature forests:</b> <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.
<b>Oregon White Oak:</b> 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.
<b>Westside Prairies:</b> Herbaceous, non-forested plant communities that can either take the form of a dry prairie or a wet prairie ( <i>full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 161 – see web link above</i> ).
✓ 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.
<b>Nearshore</b> : 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> ).
<b>Caves:</b> 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.
<b>Cliffs:</b> Greater than 25 ft (7.6 m) high and occurring below 5000 ft elevation.
<b>Talus:</b> 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.
<b>Note:</b> 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**

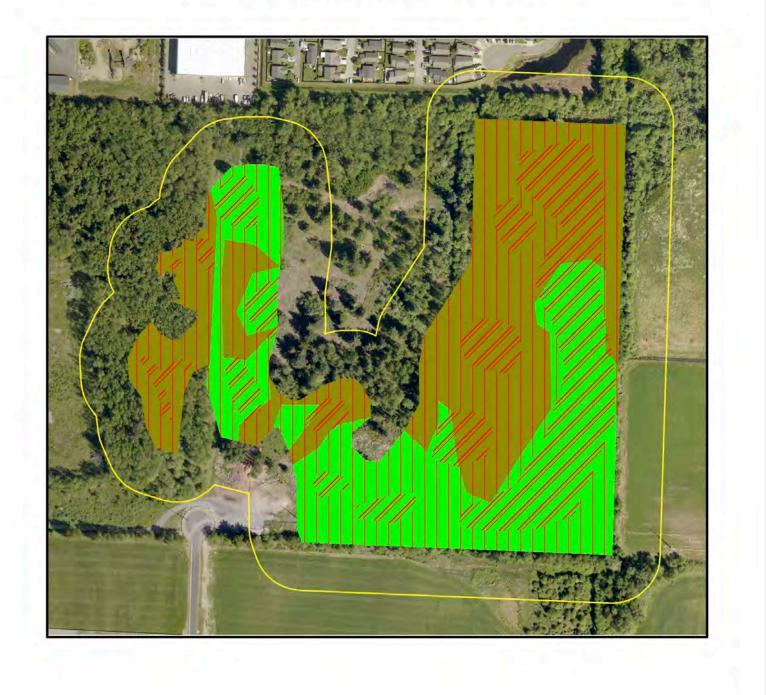
Wetland Type	Category
Check off any criteria that apply to the wetland. Circle the category when the appropriate criteria are met.	
SC 1.0. Estuarine wetlands	
Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?	
The dominant water regime is tidal,	
Vegetated, and	
With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt Yes –Go to <b>SC 1.1</b> No= <b>Not an estuarine wetland</b>	
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 = <b>Is a Category I bog</b> No – Go to <b>SC 3.4</b> <b>NOTE:</b> 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	

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 <sup>2</sup> )		
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	Cati	
Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105	Cat I	
Ocean Shores-Copalis: Lands west of SR 115 and SR 109		
Yes – Go to SC 6.1 No = not an interdunal wetland for rating		
SC 6.1. Is the wetland 1 ac or larger and scores an 8 or 9 for the habitat functions on the form (rates H,H,H or H,H,M	Cat. II	
for the three aspects of function)? Yes = <b>Category I</b> No – Go to <b>SC 6.2</b>		
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	<b>.</b>	
	Cat. IV	
Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics	N/A	
If you answered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form		

Wetland name or number \_\_\_\_\_

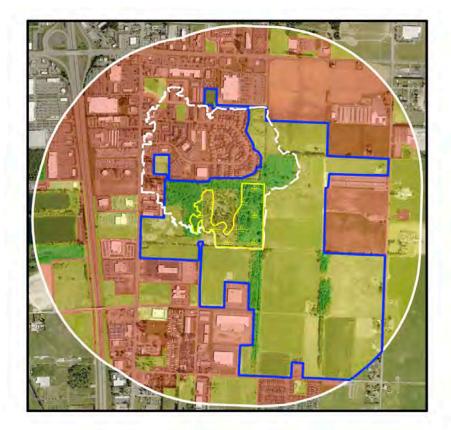
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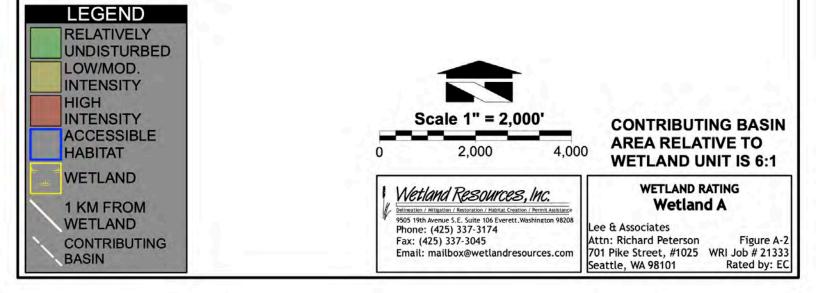
LEE & ASSOCIATES - SMOKEY PT BLVD WETLAND RATING FIGURE 1- WETLAND A





LEE & ASSOCIATES - SMOKEY PT BLVD WETLAND RATING FIGURE 2- WETLAND A





## LEE & ASSOCIATES - SMOKEY PT BLVD WETLAND RATING FIGURE 3- WETLAND A





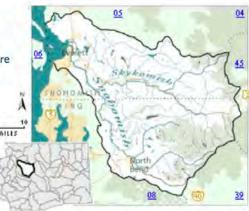
## LEE & ASSOCIATES - SMOKEY PT BLVD WETLAND RATING FIGURE 4- WETLAND A

#### WRIA 7: Snohomish

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 (<u>WRIA</u>). Please use links (where available) for more information on a project.

#### Counties

- King
- <u>Snohomish</u>



Waterbody Name	Pollutant(s)	Status**	TMDL Lead
Lake Loma	Total Phosphorus	Straight to implementation project under development	Tricia Shoblom 425 649-7288
Snohomish River	French Creek / Pilchuck River • Dissolved Oxygen • Temperature	Under development	Ralph Svricek 425-649-7165
	Dioxin	EPA approved	Ralph Svrjcek 425-649-7165
	• 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 Svrjcek 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

1	Wetland Resources, Inc.	WETLAND RATING Wetland A	
	9505 19th Avenue S.E. Suite 106 Everett.Washington 98208 Phone: (425) 337-3174 Fax: (425) 337-3045	Lee & Associates Attn: Richard Peterson 701 Pike Street, #1025 Seattle, WA 98101	Figure A-4 WRI Job # 21333 Rated by: EC

## APPENDIX C: CRITICAL AREAS DETERMINATION MAP

# **CRITICAL AREAS DETERMINATION MAP** LEE & ASSOCIATES - SMOKEY POINT BLVD



