



**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, SEATTLE DISTRICT
P.O. BOX 3755
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98124-3755**

Regulatory Branch

Mr. Dean Smith
Sunnyside Village Cohousing
3121 66th Avenue Northeast
Marysville, Washington 98270

Reference: NWS-2020-388
Sunnyside Village Cohousing
(Jurisdictional
Determination)

Dear Mr. Smith:

On July 24, 2020, we conducted a desk review of your Critical Areas Assessment Report for Sunnyside Village Cohousing Development, dated March 16, 2020, for the property at Marysville, Washington, in response to your request for verification of the jurisdictional limits of waters of the U.S. in the review area as shown on the enclosed drawings dated March 16, 2020. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has determined that Wetlands A, B, and D are not waters of the U.S. because they are excluded non-waters of the U.S. per 33 CFR Part 328.3 (b). As such, work that would occur within these areas does not require Department of the Army authorization under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. This determination applies only to the review area. Other waters and wetlands that may occur on this property outside the review area are not the subject of this determination.

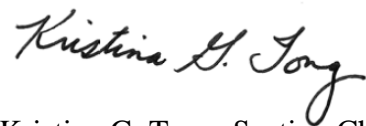
Other state and local regulations may still apply to these wetlands. For example, the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) may regulate these wetlands. For information on how to obtain State approval for your project, you should contact Ecology's Federal Permit Coordinator at ecyrefedpermits@ecy.wa.gov or at (360) 407-6068. Information regarding State permitting requirements can also be found at the following website: <https://ecology.wa.gov/Water-Shorelines/Wetlands/Regulations>. We are sending a copy of this letter to Ecology and to the Environmental Protection Agency's Aquatic Resources Unit.

This approved jurisdictional determination is valid for a period of five years from the date of this letter unless new information warrants revisions of the determination. A copy of this jurisdictional determination, dated July 24, 2020, can be found on our website at www.nws.usace.army.mil select "Regulatory Branch, Permit Information" and then "Jurisdictional Determinations". If you object to this determination, you may request an administrative appeal under our regulations (33 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 331) as

described in the enclosed *Notification of Administrative Appeal Options and Process and Request for Appeal* form.

A copy of this letter with drawings will be furnished to Ms. Emily Hurn at ehurn@geoengineers.com. If you have any questions, please contact Ms. Amanda Barbieri at amanda.barbieri@usace.army.mil or at (206) 316-3156.

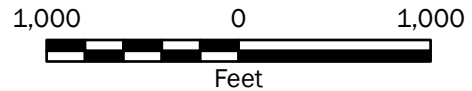
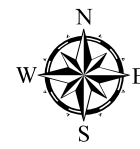
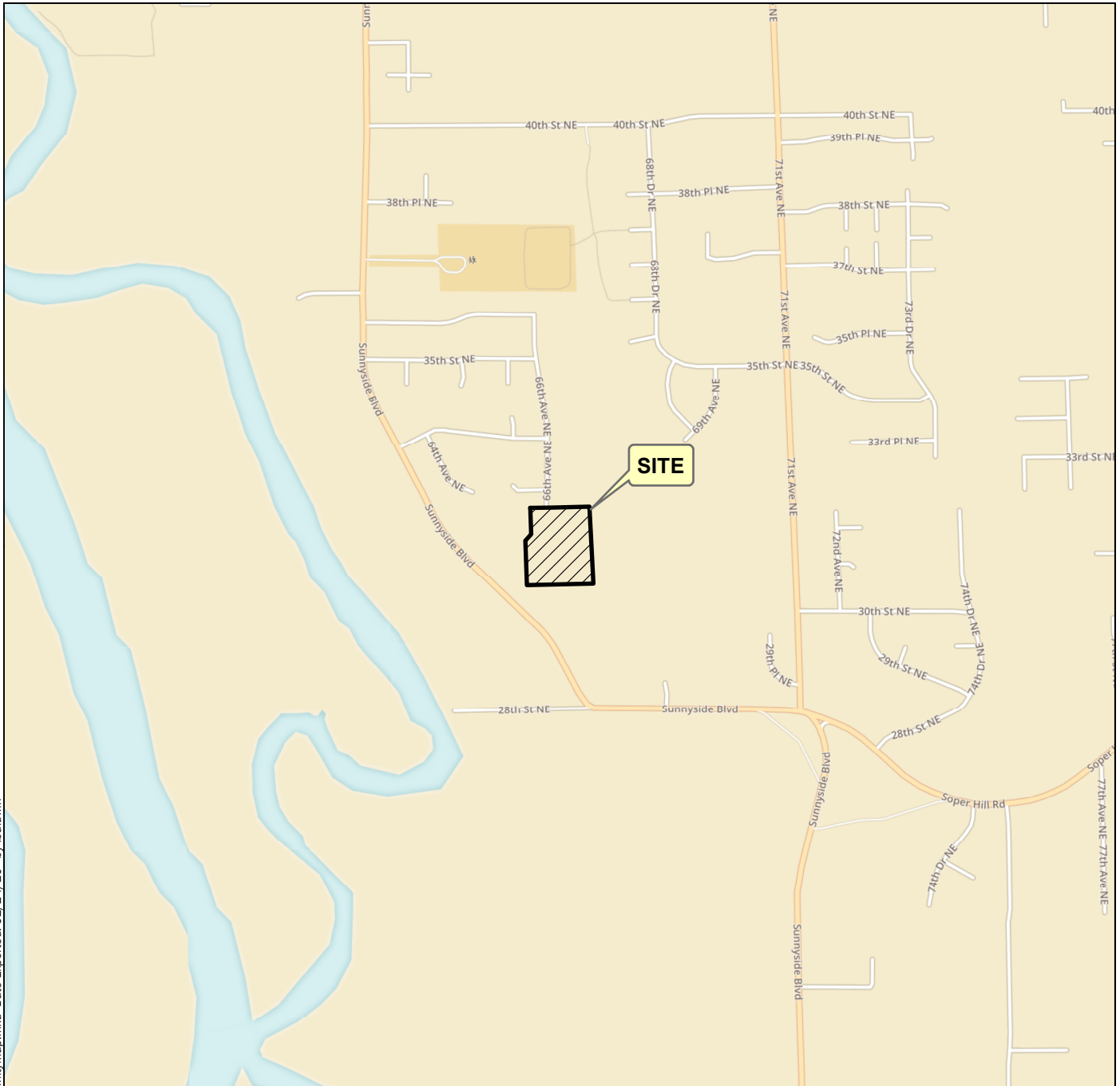
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kristina G. Tong". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping 'T' at the end.

Kristina G. Tong, Section Chief
Regulatory Branch

Enclosures

NWS-2020-388



Vicinity Map

Sunnyside Village Cohousing Development
Marysville, Washington



Figure 1

Notes:

1. The locations of all features shown are approximate.
2. This drawing is for information purposes. It is intended to assist in showing features discussed in an attached document. GeoEngineers, Inc. cannot guarantee the accuracy and content of electronic files. The master file is stored by GeoEngineers, Inc. and will serve as the official record of this communication.

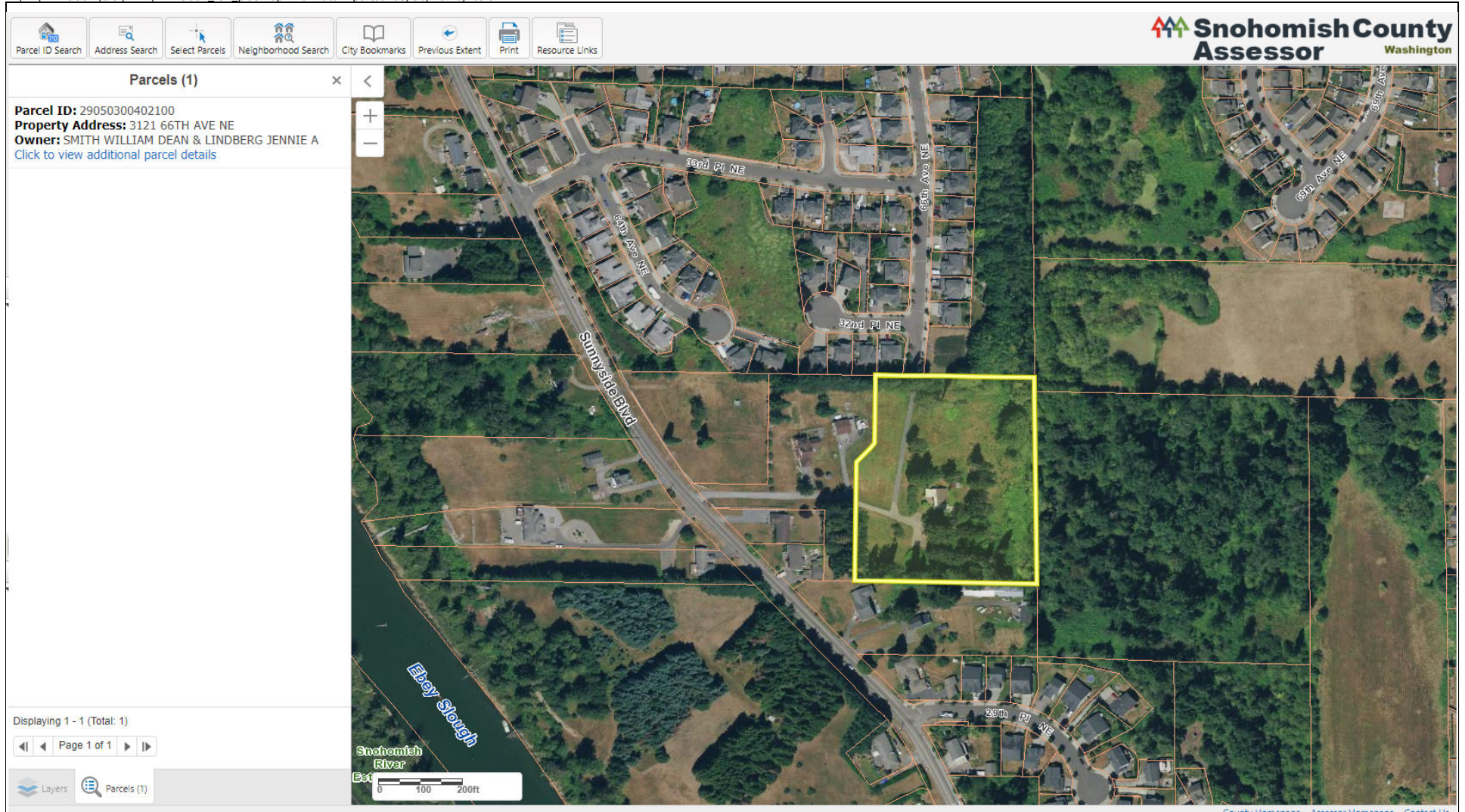
Data Source: Mapbox Open Street Map, 2016

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

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NWS-2020-388

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Plat Map

Sunnyside Village Cohousing Development
Marysville, Washington



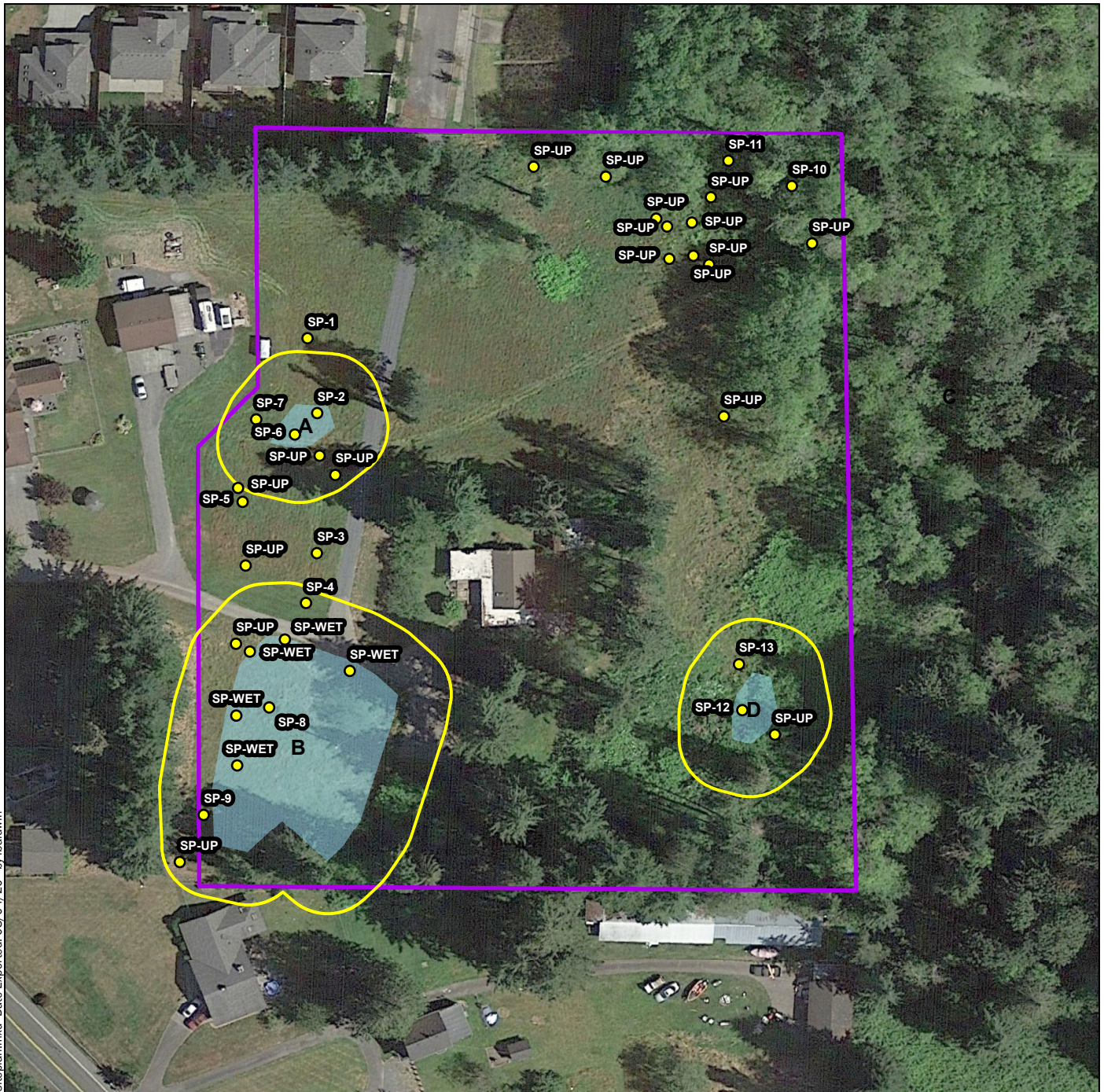
Figure 2

Notes:

1. The locations of all features shown are approximate.
2. This drawing is for information purposes. It is intended to assist in showing features discussed in an attached document. GeoEngineers, Inc. cannot guarantee the accuracy and content of electronic files. The master file is stored by GeoEngineers, Inc. and will serve as the official record of this communication.

Data Source: Snohomish County Assessor Map.

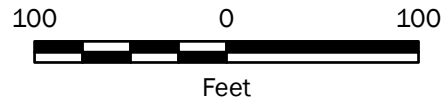
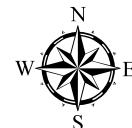
Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Oregon North FIPS 3601 Feet



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Legend

- Sample Plot
- Wetland Buffer (35-ft)
- Review Area
- Wetland



NWS-2020-388

Notes:

1. The locations of all features shown are approximate.
2. This drawing is for information purposes. It is intended to assist in showing features discussed in an attached document. GeoEngineers, Inc. cannot guarantee the accuracy and content of electronic files. The master file is stored by GeoEngineers, Inc. and will serve as the official record of this communication.
3. Wetland buffers estimated per MMC 22E.010.100

Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Washington South FIPS 4602 Feet

Site Plan

Sunnyside Village Cohousing Development
Marysville, Washington



Figure 3



**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
REGULATORY PROGRAM
APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION FORM (INTERIM)
NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION RULE**

I. ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Completion Date of Approved Jurisdictional Determination (AJD): 7/24/2020

ORM Number: NWS-2020-388 Sunnyside Village Cohousing

Associated JDs: N/A

Review Area Location¹: State/Territory: Washington City: Marysville County/Parish/Borough: Snohomish

Center Coordinates of Review Area: Latitude 48.025001 Longitude -122.14184

II. FINDINGS

A. Summary: Check all that apply. At least one box from the following list MUST be selected. Complete the corresponding sections/tables and summarize data sources.

- The review area is comprised entirely of dry land (i.e., there are no waters or water features, including wetlands, of any kind in the entire review area). Rationale: N/A or describe rationale.
- There are “navigable waters of the United States” within Rivers and Harbors Act jurisdiction within the review area (complete table in Section II.B).
- There are “waters of the United States” within Clean Water Act jurisdiction within the review area (complete appropriate tables in Section II.C).
- There are waters or water features excluded from Clean Water Act jurisdiction within the review area (complete table in Section II.D).

B. Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 Section 10 (§ 10)²

§ 10 Name	§ 10 Size	§ 10 Criteria	Rationale for § 10 Determination
N/A.	N/A.	N/A.	N/A.

C. Clean Water Act Section 404

Territorial Seas and Traditional Navigable Waters ((a)(1) waters): ³			
(a)(1) Name	(a)(1) Size	(a)(1) Criteria	Rationale for (a)(1) Determination
N/A.	N/A.	N/A.	N/A.

Tributaries ((a)(2) waters):			
(a)(2) Name	(a)(2) Size	(a)(2) Criteria	Rationale for (a)(2) Determination
N/A.	N/A.	N/A.	N/A.

Lakes and ponds, and impoundments of jurisdictional waters ((a)(3) waters):			
(a)(3) Name	(a)(3) Size	(a)(3) Criteria	Rationale for (a)(3) Determination
N/A.	N/A.	N/A.	N/A.

Adjacent wetlands ((a)(4) waters):			
(a)(4) Name	(a)(4) Size	(a)(4) Criteria	Rationale for (a)(4) Determination
N/A.	N/A.	N/A.	N/A.

¹ Map(s)/figure(s) are attached to the AJD provided to the requestor.

² If the navigable water is not subject to the ebb and flow of the tide or included on the District’s list of Rivers and Harbors Act Section 10 navigable waters list, do NOT use this document to make the determination. The District must continue to follow the procedure outlined in 33 CFR part 329.14 to make a Rivers and Harbors Act Section 10 navigability determination.

³ A stand-alone TNW determination is completed independently of a request for an AJD. A stand-alone TNW determination is conducted for a specific segment of river or stream or other type of waterbody, such as a lake, where upstream or downstream limits or lake borders are established. A stand-alone TNW determination should be completed following applicable guidance and should NOT be documented on the AJD Form.



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D. Excluded Waters or Features

Excluded waters ((b)(1) – (b)(12)): ⁴			
Exclusion Name	Exclusion Size	Exclusion ⁵	Rationale for Exclusion Determination
Wetland A	0.02 acre(s)	(b)(1) Non-adjacent wetland.	Wetland A has no known surface water outlet and does not contribute surface water flow to a water of the U.S. Wetland A does not abut a jurisdictional water of the U.S., and is not inundated by flooding from a water of the U.S. in a typical year. Wetland A is not an adjacent wetland. See Section III.C. for additional justification.
Wetland B	0.30 acre(s)	(b)(1) Non-adjacent wetland.	Wetland B has no known surface water outlet and does not contribute surface water flow to a water of the U.S. Wetland B does not abut a jurisdictional water of the U.S., and is not inundated by flooding from a water of the U.S. in a typical year. Wetland B is not an adjacent wetland.
Wetland D	0.02 acre(s)	(b)(1) Non-adjacent wetland.	Wetland C has no known surface water outlet and does not contribute surface water flow to a water of the U.S. Wetland C does not abut a jurisdictional water of the U.S., and is not inundated by flooding from a water of the U.S. in a typical year. Wetland C is not an adjacent wetland.

III. SUPPORTING INFORMATION

A. Select/enter all resources that were used to aid in this determination and attach data/maps to this document and/or references/citations in the administrative record, as appropriate.

Information submitted by, or on behalf of, the applicant/consultant: [Critical Areas Assessment Report, prepared by GeoEngineers, dated 16 March 2020 including the following Appendices: Site Photographs, Background Maps, Wetland Datasheets, and Wetland Rating Forms](#)

This information is sufficient for purposes of this AJD.

Rationale: [N/A](#)

- Data sheets prepared by the Corps: [Title\(s\) and/or date\(s\)](#).
- Photographs: [Select. Title\(s\) and/or date\(s\)](#).
- Corps site visit(s) conducted on: [Date\(s\)](#).
- Previous Jurisdictional Determinations (AJDs or PJDs): [ORM Number\(s\) and date\(s\)](#).
- Antecedent Precipitation Tool: [provide detailed discussion in Section III.B.](#)
- USDA NRCS Soil Survey: [Soil Data Explorer accessed 2 June 2020](#)
- USFWS NWI maps: [Title\(s\) and/or date\(s\)](#).
- USGS topographic maps: [USGS U.S. Topo 7.5-minute map for Marysville, WA 2014](#)

⁴ Some excluded waters, such as (b)(2) and (b)(4), may not be specifically identified on the AJD form unless a requestor specifically asks a Corps district to do so. Corps districts may, in case-by-case instances, choose to identify some or all of these waters within the review area.

⁵ Because of the broad nature of the (b)(1) exclusion and in an effort to collect data on specific types of waters that would be covered by the (b)(1) exclusion, four sub-categories of (b)(1) exclusions were administratively created for the purposes of the AJD Form. These four sub-categories are not new exclusions, but are simply administrative distinctions and remain (b)(1) exclusions as defined by the NWPR.



**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
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Other data sources used to aid in this determination:

Data Source (select)	Name and/or date and other relevant information
USGS Sources	N/A.
USDA Sources	N/A.
NOAA Sources	N/A.
USACE Sources	N/A.
State/Local/Tribal Sources	N/A.
Other Sources	N/A.

B. Typical year assessment(s): Based on the Antecedant Precipitation Tool, in a typical year, the site is not inundated or flooded by an (a)(1), (a)(2), or (a)(3) water.

C. Additional comments to support AJD: Wetland A, B, and D are depressional wetlands with no known surface outlet. No flowing surface water was observed connecting or leaving the on-site wetlands during site assessments conducted by GeoEngineers on 23 January 2020. Using the Antecedant Precipitation Tool, it was determined that conditions in the three months prior to site assessments were normal, suggesting that no surface water connection exists between the wetlands and waters of the U.S. during a typical year. In addition, no indicators of flowing water such as scour, sediment deposits, channels, or ditches were observed on-site. The nearest water of the U.S. is Ebey Slough, which is 0.22 miles from wetland A; 0.19 miles from wetland B; and 0.24 miles from wetland D. Soils on-site and between the on-site wetlands and Ebey Slough consist primarily of Tokul gravelly median loam, an upland soil that is well drained. The potential for a subsurface connection between the on-site wetlands and Ebey Slough is unlikely based on the presence of surficial development structures (i.e. roads, driveways, and residential houses) and a slow rate of hydraulic connectivity of the soils between the on-site wetlands and Ebey Slough, which limits movement of water between the wetlands and waterbody. Based on this information, the Corps has concluded that the subject wetlands do not contribute surface water flow directly or indirectly to a water of the U.S. and are not inundated by flooding from a water of the U.S. in a typical year.

Wetland A is a 0.02 acre, Category IV emergent wetland dominated by creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*), meadow foxtail (*Alopecurus pratensis*), and velvet grass (*Holcus lanatus*). Wetland B is a 0.3 acre, Category IV emergent wetland dominated by creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*), meadow foxtail (*Alopecurus pratensis*), velvet grass (*Holcus lanatus*), Baltic rush (*Juncus balticus*), and curly dock (*Rumex crispus*). Wetland D is a 0.02 acre, Category IV emergent wetland dominated by by creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*), meadow foxtail (*Alopecurus pratensis*), velvet grass (*Holcus lanatus*), and reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*). Neither wetland A, B, nor D provide significant habitat or special resources that would attract interstate or foreign travelers. No bird or wildlife species of special significant were observed or known to occur within the on-site wetlands that would attract interstate or foreign travelers. The on-site wetlands do not contain habitat that can support fish or shellfish species. They do not provide industrial use, as they are small and seasonal flooding does not provide a significant water source for industrial use. Based on historic aerial photographs, no past or present agricultural practices have taken place within the on-site wetlands. There are no species of tree used for siculture practices within the wetlands. Based on this information, no interstate commerce connection exists for Wetlands A, B, and D. The Corps has concluded that the subject wetlands' on-going use (or potential use), degradation, or destruction would not affect interstate or foreign commerce including recreation, fish harvest, or industrial activities.

NOTIFICATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE APPEAL OPTIONS AND PROCESS AND REQUEST FOR APPEAL

Applicant: NAME	File Number: NWS- XXXX-XXX	Date: X/X/20
Attached is:		See Section below
	INITIAL PROFFERED PERMIT (Standard Permit or Letter of permission)	A
	PROFFERED PERMIT (Standard Permit or Letter of permission)	B
	PERMIT DENIAL	C
x	APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION	D
	PRELIMINARY JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION	E

SECTION I - The following identifies your rights and options regarding an administrative appeal of the above decision. Additional information may be found in Corps regulations at 33 CFR Part 331 or at <http://www.usace.army.mil/Missions/CivilWorks/RegulatoryProgramandPermits/FederalRegulation.aspx>

A: INITIAL PROFFERED PERMIT: You may accept or object to the permit.

- **ACCEPT:** If you received a Standard Permit, you may sign the permit document and return it to the district engineer for final authorization. If you received a Letter of Permission (LOP), you may accept the LOP and your work is authorized. Your signature on the Standard Permit or acceptance of the LOP means that you accept the permit in its entirety, and waive all rights to appeal the permit, including its terms and conditions, and approved jurisdictional determinations associated with the permit.
- **OBJECT:** If you object to the permit (Standard or LOP) because of certain terms and conditions therein, you may request that the permit be modified accordingly. You must complete Section II of this form and return the form to the district engineer. Your objections must be received by the district engineer within 60 days of the date of this notice, or you will forfeit your right to appeal the permit in the future. Upon receipt of your letter, the district engineer will evaluate your objections and may: (a) modify the permit to address all of your concerns, (b) modify the permit to address some of your objections, or (c) not modify the permit having determined that the permit should be issued as previously written. After evaluating your objections, the district engineer will send you a proffered permit for your reconsideration, as indicated in Section B below.

B: PROFFERED PERMIT: You may accept or appeal the permit

- **ACCEPT:** If you received a Standard Permit, you may sign the permit document and return it to the district engineer for final authorization. If you received a Letter of Permission (LOP), you may accept the LOP and your work is authorized. Your signature on the Standard Permit or acceptance of the LOP means that you accept the permit in its entirety, and waive all rights to appeal the permit, including its terms and conditions, and approved jurisdictional determinations associated with the permit.
- **APPEAL:** If you choose to decline the proffered permit (Standard or LOP) because of certain terms and conditions therein, you may appeal the declined permit under the Corps of Engineers Administrative Appeal Process by completing Section II of this form and sending the form to the division engineer. This form must be received by the division engineer within 60 days of the date of this notice.

C: PERMIT DENIAL: You may appeal the denial of a permit under the Corps of Engineers Administrative Appeal Process by completing Section II of this form and sending the form to the division engineer. This form must be received by the division engineer within 60 days of the date of this notice.

D: APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION: You may accept or appeal the approved JD or provide new information.

- **ACCEPT:** You do not need to notify the Corps to accept an approved JD. Failure to notify the Corps within 60 days of the date of this notice, means that you accept the approved JD in its entirety, and waive all rights to appeal the approved JD.
- **APPEAL:** If you disagree with the approved JD, you may appeal the approved JD under the Corps of Engineers Administrative Appeal Process by completing Section II of this form and sending the form to the division engineer. This form must be received by the division engineer within 60 days of the date of this notice.

E: PRELIMINARY JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION: You do not need to respond to the Corps regarding the preliminary JD. The Preliminary JD is not appealable. If you wish, you may request an approved JD (which may be appealed), by contacting the Corps district for further instruction. Also, you may provide new information for further consideration by the Corps to reevaluate the JD.

SECTION II - REQUEST FOR APPEAL or OBJECTIONS TO AN INITIAL PROFFERED PERMIT

REASONS FOR APPEAL OR OBJECTIONS: (Describe your reasons for appealing the decision or your objections to an initial proffered permit in clear concise statements. You may attach additional information to this form to clarify where your reasons or objections are addressed in the administrative record.)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: The appeal is limited to a review of the administrative record, the Corps memorandum for the record of the appeal conference or meeting, and any supplemental information that the review officer has determined is needed to clarify the administrative record. Neither the appellant nor the Corps may add new information or analyses to the record. However, you may provide additional information to clarify the location of information that is already in the administrative record.

POINT OF CONTACT FOR QUESTIONS OR INFORMATION:

If you have questions regarding this decision and/or the appeal process you may contact:

PM NAME, Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District
Post Office Box 3755
Seattle, Washington 98124-3755
Telephone: (206) xxx-xxxx

For questions about the appeal process, you may also contact:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Northwestern Division
ATTN: Melinda Larsen, Regulatory Appeals Review Officer
1201 NE Lloyd Blvd.
Suite 400
Portland, OR 97232
Telephone: (503) 808-3888
Email: Melinda.M.Larsen@usace.army.mil

RIGHT OF ENTRY: Your signature below grants the right of entry to Corps of Engineers personnel, and any government consultants, to conduct investigations of the project site during the course of the appeal process. You will be provided a 15-day notice of any site investigation, and will have the opportunity to participate in all site investigations.

Signature of appellant or agent.

Date:

Telephone number:



STATE OF WASHINGTON

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

P.O. Box 47600 • Olympia, Washington 98504-7600
(360) 407-6000 • TDD Only (Hearing Impaired) (360) 407-6006

August 21, 2001

RE: Isolated Wetlands

Dear Interested Parties:

A U.S. Supreme Court decision last January regarding how isolated wetlands are regulated by federal agencies has generated a lot of questions by landowners and developers. I wanted to let you know how this Court decision affects state regulations.

The court ruled that the *federal* Clean Water Act does not apply to "isolated" wetlands where the only interstate-commerce connection is use by migratory birds. Isolated wetlands are those that are not adjacent or connected to a navigable water body, such as a river, lake or marine waters. However, they still perform the same important environmental functions as other wetlands, including recharging streams and aquifers, storing flood waters, filtering pollutants from water, and providing habitat for a host of plants and animals.

Based on the Supreme Court's ruling, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers no longer has regulatory oversight of most isolated wetlands – although a Corps permit is still required for isolated wetlands with other interstate-commerce use (e.g., recreation, industrial, etc.) and for wetlands that are connected to a navigable water body.

However, the Supreme Court ruling did not change Washington state laws on wetlands. The *state* Clean Water Act makes no distinction between types of wetlands. All "waters of the state" are covered by the law, and that includes isolated wetlands. Additionally, isolated wetlands in Washington also are regulated under the state's Growth Management Act (GMA). Thus, most projects that affect isolated wetlands should be regulated by the applicable city or county.

It's not always easy to tell if a wetland is isolated. Landowners who want to develop a wetland they believe is isolated should contact the Corps of Engineers and request a formal "jurisdictional determination" to avoid future legal problems and fines.

The state Department of Ecology (Ecology) will continue regulating all wetlands – including isolated wetlands -- and applying the water quality standards called for in the state law. However, the department's process for reviewing projects involving isolated wetlands will now be different from the process for other types of wetlands.



Isolated Wetlands

August 21, 2001

Page 2 of 2

Instead of using the 401 Water Quality Certification process (triggered by a 404 permit from the Corps), Ecology will use administrative orders to regulate projects involving isolated wetlands. An administrative order is a written document that specifies what must be done to comply with the state water quality standards. The basic review standards will remain the same as with a 401 certification, but the process will be more streamlined, since federal agencies will not be involved in reviewing the projects.

To seek an administrative order for a project that will affect isolated wetlands, landowners should contact the Permit Assistance Center at the Department of Ecology after receiving a written determination from the Corps that the wetland is, in fact, isolated. The phone number is 800-917-0043 or 360-407-7037, and the e-mail address is ecypac@ecy.wa.gov. More information is available on our web site at www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/sea/pac.

If you have any questions or would like to discuss these issues in more detail please contact Andy McMillan on my staff at 360/407-7272 or anmc461@ecy.wa.gov or contact me at 360/407-6977 or gwhi461@ecy.wa.gov.

Sincerely,


Gordon White

Program Manager

Shorelands and Environmental Assistance Program



FOCUS

Isolated Wetlands - Changes in the Regulatory Process

Supreme Court Decision

A U.S. Supreme Court decision last January regarding how wetlands are regulated has generated a lot of questions by landowners and developers.

The court ruled that the federal Clean Water Act does not apply to those "isolated" wetlands where the only interstate commerce connection is use by migratory birds. This ruling overturned 15 years of regulation of isolated wetlands by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. While the court did not define the term "isolated," the Corps has previously considered isolated wetlands to be those that are not adjacent to or connected via surface water to a navigable water body, such as a river, lake or marine waters.

Changes in Regulatory Process

Based on the Supreme Court's ruling, federal agencies no longer have regulatory oversight of these important environmental resources. More specifically, landowners no longer need a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to fill in most isolated wetlands - although a Corps permit is still required for isolated wetlands with other interstate commerce use (recreation, industrial, etc.) as well as wetlands that are connected to a navigable water body.

However, the Supreme Court ruling did not change Washington state laws on wetlands. The state Clean Water Act (90.48 RCW) makes no distinction between types of wetlands. Rather, all "waters of the state" are covered by the law, and isolated wetlands are considered waters of the state.

It's not always easy to tell if a wetland is isolated. Landowners who want to develop an isolated wetland should contact the Corps of Engineers and request a formal jurisdictional determination to avoid any future legal problems and fines.

Why Regulate Isolated Wetlands?

Isolated wetlands in Washington perform many of the same important environmental functions as other wetlands, including recharging streams and aquifers, storing flood waters, filtering pollutants from water, and providing habitat for a host of plants and animals. Many wildlife species, including amphibians and waterfowl, are particularly dependent on isolated wetlands for breeding and foraging.

State Process

- ❖ Any project that calls for filling or altering a wetland determined by the Corps to be isolated will still be subject to regulation by the state. The state's process for reviewing projects that involve isolated wetlands will be different from the 401 Water Quality Certification process that is triggered by the Corps' 404 permit. Rather, Ecology will use administrative orders to regulate projects that will have impacts to isolated wetlands. The standards of review will remain the same as under 401 water-quality certifications - that is, the state water-quality standards for surface waters (WAC 173-201A). Anyone who wants more information about the review standards should obtain the following two publications: Water Quality Guidelines for Wetlands, Publication # 96-06; and How Ecology Regulates Wetlands, Publication # 97-112. These can be obtained by contacting Jean Witt at 360-407-7472 or jewi461@ecy.wa.gov.

To seek an administrative order for a project that involves isolated wetlands, landowners should contact the Permit Assistance Center at the Department of Ecology, where our staff will guide you through the regulatory process. The phone number is 800-917-0043 or 360-407-7037, and the e-mail address is ecypac@ecy.wa.gov.

GMA Regulations

Additionally, applicants should be aware that isolated wetlands in Washington also are regulated under the state's Growth Management Act. Thus, projects with impacts to isolated wetlands typically will require approval from the applicable city or county.