ATTACHMENT E

Wetland Rating Forms



RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or	ID #): WFI-01				Date of site visit:	2/18/2020
Rated by I. Lapina		. Tra	ained by E	cology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training	Mar-19
HGM Class used fo	r rating Slope			Wetland has multip	le HGM classes? ☐	Yes ☑No
NOTE: Fo	rm is not complete Source of base aer		•	equested (figures can	be combined).	
OVERALL WETLA	ND CATEGORY	III	(based on	functions ☑ or specia	al characteristics □)	
1. Category of v	vetland based on	FUNCTION	S	_		
	Category	I - Total score	= 23 - 27		Score for each	
	Category 1	II - Total score	= 20 - 22		function based	
	X Category	III - Total scor	e = 16 - 19		on three	
•	Category	IV - Total scor	e = 9 - 15		ratings	
,					(order of ratings	
	Improving	Hydrologic	Habitat		is not	
FUNCTION	Water Quality				important)	
	List app	ropriate rating	(H, M, L)		' '	

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
	List app	ropriate rating	(H, M, L)	
Site Potential	M	L	L	
Landscape Potential	M	М	L	
Value	Н	Н	L	Total
Score Based on Ratings	7	6	3	16

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	
Wetland of High Conservation Value	
Bog	
Mature Forest	
Old Growth Forest	
Coastal Lagoon	
Interdunal	
None of the above	х

Maps and Figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

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

Riverine Wetlands

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

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

Slope Wetlands

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

HGM Classification of Wetland in Western Washington

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

1. Are the water levels in the entire	unit usually controlled by tides except during floods?
☑ NO - go to 2	\square 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 Frir If your wetland can be cla If it is Saltwater Tidal Frin used to score functions fo	ssified as a Freshwater Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. ge it is an Estuarine wetland and is not scored. This method cannot be
	precipitation is the only source (>90%) of water to it. off are NOT sources of water to the unit.
☑ NO - go to 3 If your wetland can be cla	☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats ssified as a Flats wetland, use the form for Depressional wetlands.
plants on the surface at a	wetland is on the shores of a body of permanent open water (without any ny time of the year) at least 20 ac (8 ha) in size; water area is deeper than 6.6 ft (2 m).
☑ NO - go to 4	☐ YES - The wetland class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)
The water flows through the may flow subsurface, as s	of all of the following criteria? (slope can be very gradual), the wetland in one direction (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. It sheetflow, or in a swale without distinct banks. and without being impounded.
□ NO - go to 5	☑ YES - The wetland class is Slope
	d in these type of wetlands except occasionally in very small and shallow depressions are usually <3 ft diameter and less than 1 ft deep).
from that stream or river,	et all of the following criteria? Stream channel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding curs at least once every 2 years.
□ NO - go to 6	☐ YES - The wetland class is Riverine
NOTE: The Riverine unit can contain	in depressions that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

Wetland	name or number	WFI-01	
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•	ographic depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, at eans that any outlet, if present, is higher than the interior of the wetland.
□ NO - go to 7	\square YES - The wetland class is Depressional
The unit does not pond surface wate	in a very flat area with no obvious depression and no overbank flooding? er more than a few inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high and may be ditched, but has no obvious natural outlet.
□ NO - go to 8	\square 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	HGM class to
being rated	use in rating
Slope + Riverine	Riverine
Slope + Depressional	Depressional
Slope + Lake Fringe	Lake Fringe
Depressional + Riverine along stream	Depressional
within boundary of depression	
Depressional + Lake Fringe	Depressional
Riverine + Lake Fringe	Riverine
Salt Water Tidal Fringe and any other	Treat as
class of freshwater wetland	ESTUARINE

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

SLOPE WETLANDS Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to im	prove water	quality	
	prove water	quanty	
S 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?	£	<i>!</i>	
S 1.1. Characteristics of the average slope of the wetland: (a 1% slope has a 1 elevation for every 100 ft of horizontal distance)	π vertical ar	op in	
Slope is 1% or less	poi	nts = 3	3
Slope is > 1% - 2%	poi	ints = 2	3
Slope is > 2% - 5%	poi	ints = 1	
Slope is greater than 5%	poi	ints = 0	
S 1.2. <u>The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer)</u> is true clay or true organic (use NRCS definitions):	Yes = 3	No = 0	0
S 1.3. Characteristics of the plants in the wetland that trap sediments and pollu			
Choose the points appropriate for the description that best fits the plants in the	wetland. <i>Dei</i>	nse	
means you have trouble seeing the soil surface (>75% cover), and uncut mean mowed and plants are higher than 6 in.	s not grazed	or	
Dense, uncut, herbaceous plants > 90% of the wetland area	poi	nts = 6	6
Dense, uncut, herbaceous plants > ½ of area	poi	nts = 3	· ·
Dense, woody, plants > ½ of area	poi	nts = 2	
Dense, uncut, herbaceous plants > ½ of area	poi	ints = 1	
Does not meet any of the criteria above for plants	poi	nts = 0	
Total for S 1 Add the points	in the boxes	above	9
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L	Record the r	ating on	the first page
S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality functi	on of the cite	_	
	on or the site	?	
S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in	on or the site	9?	1
S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in land uses that generate pollutants?		e? No = 0	1
			1
land uses that generate pollutants?			1
land uses that generate pollutants? S 2.2. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are	Yes = 1		
land uses that generate pollutants? S 2.2. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in question S 2.1?	Yes = 1 Yes = 1	No = 0	
land uses that generate pollutants? S 2.2. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in question S 2.1? Other Sources < 150ft away from SR-99	Yes = 1 Yes = 1 in the boxes	No = 0 No = 0 above	1
land uses that generate pollutants? S 2.2. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in question S 2.1? Other Sources <150ft away from SR-99 Total for S 2 Add the points Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: □1 - 2 = M □0 = L	Yes = 1 Yes = 1 in the boxes Record the re	No = 0 No = 0 above	1 2
land uses that generate pollutants? S 2.2. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in question S 2.1? Other Sources <150ft away from SR-99 Total for S 2 Add the points Rating of Landscape Potential If score is:	Yes = 1 Yes = 1 in the boxes Record the re	No = 0 No = 0 above	1 2
land uses that generate pollutants? S 2.2. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in question S 2.1? Other Sources <150ft away from SR-99 Total for S 2 Add the points Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ☑ 1 - 2 = M □ 0 = L S 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable to society S 3.1. Does the wetland discharge directly (i.e., within 1 mi) to a stream, river, lake, or marine water that is on the 303(d) list?	Yes = 1 Yes = 1 in the boxes Record the record	No = 0 No = 0 above	1 2
land uses that generate pollutants? S 2.2. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in question S 2.1? Other Sources <150ft away from SR-99 Total for S 2 Add the points Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ☑ 1 - 2 = M ☐ 0 = L S 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable to society S 3.1. Does the wetland discharge directly (i.e., within 1 mi) to a stream, river,	Yes = 1 Yes = 1 in the boxes Record the record Yes = 1	No = 0 No = 0 above rating on	1 2 the first page
land uses that generate pollutants? S 2.2. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in question S 2.1? Other Sources ≤ 150ft away from SR-99 Total for S 2 Add the points Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ☑ 1 - 2 = M ☐ 0 = L S 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable to society S 3.1. Does the wetland discharge directly (i.e., within 1 mi) to a stream, river, lake, or marine water that is on the 303(d) list? S 3.2. Is the wetland in a basin or sub-basin where water quality is an issue? At least one aquatic resource in the basin is on the 303(d) list.	Yes = 1 Yes = 1 in the boxes Record the record Yes = 1	No = 0 No = 0 above lating on	1 2 the first page
land uses that generate pollutants? S 2.2. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in question S 2.1? Other Sources <150ft away from SR-99 Total for S 2 Add the points Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ☑ 1 - 2 = M □ 0 = L S 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable to society S 3.1. Does the wetland discharge directly (i.e., within 1 mi) to a stream, river, lake, or marine water that is on the 303(d) list? S 3.2. Is the wetland in a basin or sub-basin where water quality is an issue? At least one aquatic resource in the basin is on the 303(d) list. S 3.3. Has the site been identified in a watershed or local plan as important for	Yes = 1 Yes = 1 in the boxes Record the record Yes = 1	No = 0 No = 0 above lating on	1 2 the first page
land uses that generate pollutants? S 2.2. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in question S 2.1? Other Sources ≤ 150ft away from SR-99 Total for S 2 Add the points Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ☑ 1 - 2 = M ☐ 0 = L S 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable to society S 3.1. Does the wetland discharge directly (i.e., within 1 mi) to a stream, river, lake, or marine water that is on the 303(d) list? S 3.2. Is the wetland in a basin or sub-basin where water quality is an issue? At least one aquatic resource in the basin is on the 303(d) list.	Yes = 1 Yes = 1 in the boxes Record the r	No = 0 No = 0 above ating on No = 0 No = 0	1 2 the first page 1
land uses that generate pollutants? S 2.2. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in question S 2.1? Other Sources <150ft away from SR-99 Total for S 2 Add the points Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ✓ 1 - 2 = M ✓ 0 = L S 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable to society S 3.1. Does the wetland discharge directly (i.e., within 1 mi) to a stream, river, lake, or marine water that is on the 303(d) list? S 3.2. Is the wetland in a basin or sub-basin where water quality is an issue? At least one aquatic resource in the basin is on the 303(d) list. S 3.3. Has the site been identified in a watershed or local plan as important for maintaining water quality? Answer YES if there is a TMDL for the basin in which the unit is found?	Yes = 1 Yes = 1 in the boxes Record the re Yes = 1 Yes = 1 Yes = 2	No = 0 No = 0 above sating on No = 0 No = 0	1 2 the first page 1
land uses that generate pollutants? S 2.2. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in question S 2.1? Other Sources <150ft away from SR-99 Total for S 2 Add the points Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ☑ 1 - 2 = M □ 0 = L S 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable to society S 3.1. Does the wetland discharge directly (i.e., within 1 mi) to a stream, river, lake, or marine water that is on the 303(d) list? S 3.2. Is the wetland in a basin or sub-basin where water quality is an issue? At least one aquatic resource in the basin is on the 303(d) list. S 3.3. Has the site been identified in a watershed or local plan as important for maintaining water quality? Answer YES if there is a TMDL for the basin in	Yes = 1 Yes = 1 in the boxes Record the re Yes = 1 Yes = 1 Yes = 2 in the boxes	No = 0 Sabove ating on No = 0 No = 0 No = 0 Sabove	1 2 the first page 1 1

	SLOPE WETLANDS				
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding and stream erosion					
;	S 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and stream erosion?				
S 4.1. Characteristics of plants that reduce the velocity of surface flows during storms: Choose the					
- 1	points appropriate for the description that best fits conditions in the wetland. <i>St</i>				
should be thick enough (usually > $^{1}/_{8}$ in), or dense enough, to remain erect during surface flows.			0		
	Dense, uncut, rigid plants cover > 90% of the area of the wetland	points = 1			
	All other conditions	points = 0			
ī	Rating of Site Potential If score is: 1 = M 0 = L	Record the rating on	the first page		
;	S 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic functions of	the site?			
Ę	S 5.1. Is more than 25% of the area within 150 ft upslope of wetland in land		1		
þ	uses or cover that generate excess surface runoff?	Yes = 1 No = 0	'		
Ī	Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 1 = M 0 = L	Record the rating on	the first page		
;	S 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society?				
[S 6.1. Distance to the nearest areas downstream that have flooding problems:				
	The sub-basin immediately down-gradient of site has flooding				
	problems that result in damage to human or natural resources (e.g.,		2		
	houses or salmon redds)	points = 2	2		
	Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient	points = 1			
	No flooding problems anywhere downstream	points = 0			
S 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood					
	conveyance in a regional flood control plan?	Yes = 2 No = 0	0		
ŀ	Total for S 6 Add the points	in the boxes above	2		
7	Pating of Value If score is:	Record the rating on	the first nage		

NOTES and FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

- S 2.1. Sources of pollutants: residential, commercial uses, roads, parking lots, and encampments.
- S 3.2. Wapato Creek is listed on 303d list; Wapato Cr located less than 1,000 feet to the west.
- H 2.2. The only undisturbed habitat is the narrow riparian corridor along Wapato Creek.

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 1/4 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 0 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 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 1/4 ac to count (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods). Permanently flooded or inundated 4 or more types present: points = 3 Seasonally flooded or inundated 3 types present: points = 2 n ☐ Occasionally flooded or inundated 2 types present: points = 1 □ Saturated only 1 types present: points = 0 Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☐ Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland □ Lake Fringe wetland 2 points ☐ Freshwater tidal wetland 2 points H 1.3. Richness of plant species Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft². 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 0 If you counted: > 19 species points = 25 - 19 species points = 1< 5 species points = 0H 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. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high. 0 Low = 1 point None = 0 points Moderate = 2 points All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3 points

H 1.5. Special habitat features: Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number of points. Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long) Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging plants extends at least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least 33 ft (10 m) Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning (> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (cut shrubs or trees that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed) At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas that are permanently or seasonally inundated (structures for egg-laying by amphibians) Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see H 1.1 for list of strata)	0
Total for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above	0
Rating of Site Potential If Score is: 15 - 18 = H 7 - 14 = M 0 - 6 = L Record the rating on	the first page
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site?	
H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include <i>only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit</i>). Calculate:	
0 % undisturbed habitat + (0 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 0%	
If total accessible habitat is:	0
$> \frac{1}{3}$ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3	· ·
20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2	
10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 1	
< 10 % of 1 km Polygon points = 0	
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.	
Calculate: 5 % undisturbed habitat + (0
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3	0
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 2	
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches points = 1	
Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0	
H 2.3 Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon: If	0
> 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use points = (-2) ≤ 50% of 1km Polygon is high intensity points = 0	-2
Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above	-2
Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is: 4-6=H 1-3=M 	
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? <i>Choose</i>	
only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated.	
Site meets ANY of the following criteria: points = 2	
☐ It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page)	
☐ It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant	
or animal on the state or federal lists)	
☐ It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species ☐ It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the	0
Department of Natural Resources ☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or	
regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in a	
watershed plan	
Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) with in 100m points = 1	
Site does not meet any of the criteria above points = 0	
Rating of Value If Score is: 2 = H 1 = M 0 = I Record the rating on	the first nego

WDFW Priority Habitats

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

http://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/00165/wdfw00165.pdf_or access the list from here: http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/phs/list/

Count how many of the following priority habitats are within 330 ft (100 m) of the wetland unit: NOTE: This question is independent of the land use between the wetland unit and the priority habitat. **Aspen Stands**: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 1 ac (0.4 ha). ☐ Biodiversity Areas and Corridors: Areas of habitat that are relatively important to various species of native fish and wildlife (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report). Herbaceous Balds: Variable size patches of grass and forbs on shallow soils over bedrock. Old-growth/Mature forests: Old-growth west of Cascade crest – Stands of at least 2 tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) > 32 in (81 cm) dbh or > 200 years of age. Mature forests – Stands with average diameters exceeding 21 in (53 cm) dbh; crown cover may be less than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quantity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth; 80-200 years old west of the Cascade crest. Oregon White Oak: Woodland stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component is important (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 158 - see web link above). Riparian: The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other. Westside Prairies: Herbaceous, non-forested plant communities that can either take the form of a dry prairie or a wet prairie (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 161 – see web link above). Instream: The combination of physical, biological, and chemical processes and conditions that interact to provide functional life history requirements for instream fish and wildlife resources. ☐ Nearshore: Relatively undisturbed nearshore habitats. These include Coastal Nearshore, Open Coast Nearshore, and Puget Sound Nearshore. (full descriptions of habitats and the definition of relatively undisturbed are in WDFW report – see web link on previous page). Caves: A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages under the earth in soils, rock, ice, or other geological formations and is large enough to contain a human. Cliffs: Greater than 25 ft (7.6 m) high and occurring below 5000 ft elevation. ☐ Talus: Homogenous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.5 - 6.5 ft (0.15 - 2.0 m), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs. Snags and Logs: Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit sufficient decay characteristics to enable cavity excavation/use by wildlife. Priority snags have a diameter at breast height of > 20 in (51 cm) in western Washington and are > 6.5 ft (2 m) in height. Priority logs are > 12 in (30 cm) in diameter at the largest end, and > 20 ft (6 m) long.

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

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland	Туре	Category
Check off	any criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met.	
	Estuarine Wetlands	
	Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?	
	The dominant water regime is tidal,	
	Vegetated, and	
	With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 1.1 ☑ No = Not an estuarine wetland	
SC 1.1.	Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary	
	Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific	
	Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 1.2	
SC 1.2.	Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions?	
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing,	
	and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are	
	Spartina, see page 25)	
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-	
	grazed or un-mowed grassland.	
	The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with	
	open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands.	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II	
	Wetlands of High Conservation Value (WHCV)	
SC 2.1.	Has the WA Department of Natural Resources updated their website to include the list	
	of Wetlands of High Conservation Value?	
CC 2.2	☐ Yes - Go to SC 2.2 ☐ No - Go to SC 2.3	
SC 2.2.	Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value?	
CC 2.2	☐ Yes = Category I ☑ No = Not 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 to SC 2.4 No = Not WHCV	
SC 2.4.	 ✓ Yes - Contact WNHP/WDNR and to SC 2.4 ✓ No = Not WHCV Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation 	
30 2.4.	Value and listed it on their website?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not WHCV	
SC 3.0. E		
30 3.0. 1	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,	
00 0.1.	that compose 16 in or more of the first 32 in of the soil profile?	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 3.3 ☐ No - Go to SC 3.2	
SC 3.2.	Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soils, either peats or mucks, that are	
	less than 16 in deep over bedrock, or an impermeable hardpan such as clay or volcanic	
	ash, or that are floating on top of a lake or pond?	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 3.3 ☐ No = Is not a bog	
SC 3.3.	Does an area with peats or mucks have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground	
	level, AND at least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4?	
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No - Go to SC 3.4	
	NOTE: If you are uncertain about the extent of mosses in the understory, you may	
	substitute that criterion by measuring the pH of the water that seeps into a hole dug at	
	least 16 in deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the plant species in Table 4 are present,	
	the wetland is a bog.	
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. I	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</i>		
	answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.		
	Old-growth forests (west of Cascade crest): Stands of at least two tree species,		
_	forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac		
	(20 trees/ha) that are at least 200 years of age OR have a diameter at breast height		
_	(dbh) of 32 in (81 cm) or more.		
L	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).		
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 legger in which the wetland is leggted contains pended water that is calling or		
	The lagoon in which the wetland is located contains ponded water that is saline or		
	brackish (> 0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (needs to		
	be measured near the bottom)		
	☐ 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?		
	3, 3, 3, 3, 3,		
	and has less than 20% cover of aggressive, opportunistic plant species (see list of		
	species on p. 100).		
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-		
	grazed or un-mowed grassland.		
	The wetland is larger than $^{1}/_{10}$ ac (4350 ft ²)		
	• , , ,		
20 20 1	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II		
SC 6.0. I	nterdunal 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		
	Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105		
	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 for the three aspects of function)?			
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 6.2		
SC 6.2.	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger?		
00 0.2.	Yes = Category II		
00.63	Is the unit between 0.1 and 1 ac, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is between 0.1 and		
SC 6.3.			
	1 ac?		
_	\square Yes = Category III \square No = Category IV		
	y of wetland based on Special Characteristics		
If you an	swered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form		

Score Based on

Ratings

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or	ID #): WFI-02					Date of site visit:	2/18-19/2020
Rated by <u>I. Lapina</u>		_ Tr	ained by E	cology? ☑	Yes 🗌 No	Date of training	Mar-19
HGM Class used fo	r rating Depression	nal		Wetland	l has multiple	e HGM classes? □	Yes ☑No
	NOTE: Form is not complete with out the figures requested (figures can be combined). Source of base aerial photo/map ESRI						
OVERALL WETLAND CATEGORYIII (based on functions 🗹 or special characteristics 🗀)							
1. Category of v	vetland based on	FUNCTION	S				
				Score for each			
•	Category	II - Total score	e = 20 - 22		1	function based	
X Category III - Total score = 16 - 19				on three			
Category IV - Total s						ratings	
•						order of ratings	
	Improving	Hydrologic	Habitat		I .	s not	
FUNCTION	Water Quality				ر ا	important)	
		ropriate rating	(H. M. L)		'	,	
Site Potential	M	Н	L		(9 = H, H, H	
Landscape Potential	Н	H	L		I	B = H, H, M	
Value	M	Н	L	Total		7 = H. H. L	

3

19

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

9

7

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

Maps and Figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

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

Riverine Wetlands

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

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

Slope Wetlands

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

HGM Classification of Wetland in Western Washington

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

1. Are the water levels in the entire	unit usually controlled by tides except during floods?
☑ 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)?
	ssified as a Freshwater Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. ge it is an Estuarine wetland and is not scored. This method cannot be
	precipitation is the only source (>90%) of water to it. off are NOT sources of water to the unit.
☑ NO - go to 3 If your wetland can be class	☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats ssified as a Flats wetland, use the form for Depressional wetlands.
plants on the surface at ar	t all of the following criteria? wetland is on the shores of a body of permanent open water (without any ny time of the year) at least 20 ac (8 ha) in size; water area is deeper than 6.6 ft (2 m).
☑ NO - go to 4	☐ YES - The wetland class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)
may flow subsurface, as s	
☑ NO - go to 5	\square YES - The wetland class is Slope
	d in these type of wetlands except occasionally in very small and shallow depressions are usually <3 ft diameter and less than 1 ft deep).
from that stream or river,	t all of the following criteria? tream channel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding curs at least once every 2 years.
☑ NO - go to 6	☐ YES - The wetland class is Riverine
NOTE: The Riverine unit can contain	n depressions that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

	raphic depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, at ns that any outlet, if present, is higher than the interior of the wetland.
□ NO - go to 7	YES - The wetland class is Depressional
The unit does not pond surface water	a very flat area with no obvious depression and no overbank flooding? more than a few inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high may be ditched, but has no obvious natural outlet.
✓ NO - go to 8	\square 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	HGM class to	
being rated	use in rating	
Slope + Riverine	Riverine	
Slope + Depressional	Depressional	
Slope + Lake Fringe	Lake Fringe	
Depressional + Riverine along stream	Depressional	
within boundary of depression		
Depressional + Lake Fringe	Depressional	
Riverine + Lake Fringe	Riverine	
Salt Water Tidal Fringe and any other	Treat as	
class of freshwater wetland	ESTUARINE	

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

NOTES and FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

Aerial photo 6/2010 when water is low, it appears there is inlet from under the I-5. Aerials taken before 2007 shows no ponding. All aerials (from different month of the year) shows persisting permanent ponding in the middle of the unit.

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS			
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to improve water quality			
D 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?			
D 1.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:			
Wetland is a depression or flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key)			
with no surface water leaving it (no outlet).	points = 3		
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly			
_ constricted permanently flowing outlet.	points = 2	2	
☐ Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet			
that is permanently flowing	points = 1		
☐ Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is			
a permanently flowing ditch.	points = 1		
D 1.2. The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer) is true clay or true organic		0	
(use NRCS definitions).	Yes = 4 No = 0		
D 1.3. Characteristics and distribution of persistent plants (Emergent, Scrub-shi	rub, and/or		
Forested Cowardin classes):			
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area	points = 5	5	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > ½ of area	points = 3	Ü	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants $> \frac{1}{10}$ of area	points = 1		
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants < 1/ ₁₀ of area	points = 0		
D 1.4. Characteristics of seasonal ponding or inundation:			
This is the area that is ponded for at least 2 months. See description i	in manual.		
Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland	points = 4	0	
Area seasonally ponded is > $\frac{1}{4}$ total area of wetland	points = 2		
Area seasonally ponded is < 1/4 total area of wetland	points = 0		
Total for D 1 Add the points	in the boxes above	7	
Rating of Site Potential If score is: \Box 12 - 16 = H \Box 6 - 11 = M \Box 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	on of the site?		
D 2.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges?	Yes = 1 No = 0	1	
D 2.2. ls > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that	165 - 1 110 - 0	ı	
generate pollutants?	Voc = 1 No = 0	1	
<u> </u>	Yes = 1 No = 0 Yes = 1 No = 0	0	
D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland? D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are	Yes = 1 No = 0	0	
not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3?		1	
Source <u>I-5</u>	Yes = 1 No = 0	•	
	in the boxes above	3	
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 or 4 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L			
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,		0	
lake, or marine water that is on the 303(d) list?	Yes = 1 No = 0		
D 3.2. Is the wetland in a basin or sub-basin where an aquatic resource is on the	` '	1	
	Yes = 1 No = 0	'	
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		0	
which the unit is found)?	Yes = 2 No = 0		
·	in the boxes above	1	
Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 = M 0 = L	Record the rating on	the first page	

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS				
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding and stream degradation				
D 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?				
D 4.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland: Wetland is a depression or flat depression with no surface water leaving it (no outlet) Points = 4				
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly constricted permanently flowing outlet points = 2 Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is	2			
a permanently flowing ditch points = 1 Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet that is permanently flowing points = 0				
D 4.2. Depth of storage during wet periods: Estimate the height of ponding above the bottom of the outlet. For wetlands with no outlet, measure from the surface of permanent water or if dry, the deepest part. Marks of ponding are 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outlet points = 7 Marks of ponding between 2 ft to < 3 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 5 Marks are at least 0.5 ft to < 2 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 3 The wetland is a "headwater" wetland points = 3	5			
Wetland is flat but has small depressions on the surface that trap water points = 1 Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft (6 in) points = 0 D 4.3. Contribution of the wetland to storage in the watershed: Estimate the ratio of the area of upstream basin contributing surface water to the wetland to the area of the wetland unit itself.				
 ✓ The area of the basin is less than 10 times the area of the unit points = 5 The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit points = 3 The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit points = 0 ✓ Entire wetland is in the Flats class points = 5 	5			
Total for D 4 Add the points in the boxes above	12			
Rating of Site Potential If score is: $\ $	the first page			
D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic function of the site?				
D 5.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? Yes = 1 No = 0	1			
D 5.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate excess runoff? Yes = 1 No = 0	1			
D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with intensive human land uses (residential at >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)? Yes = 1 No = 0	1			
Total for D 5 Add the points in the boxes above	3			
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L Record the rating on	the first page			
D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society?				
D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description that best matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the highest score if more than one condition is met. The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into areas where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds): • Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-gradient of unit.	2			
■ Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther downgradient. □ Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. □ The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why □ There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland. □ There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland.	2			
D 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood	0			
conveyance in a regional flood control plan? Yes = 2 No = 0 Total for D 6 Add the points in the boxes above	2			
Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 = M 0 = L Record the rating on				

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 1/4 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 0 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 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 1/4 ac to count (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods). Permanently flooded or inundated 4 or more types present: points = 3 Seasonally flooded or inundated 3 types present: points = 2 Occasionally flooded or inundated 2 types present: points = 1 Saturated only 1 types present: points = 0 Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☐ Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland □ Lake Fringe wetland 2 points ☐ Freshwater tidal wetland 2 points H 1.3. Richness of plant species Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft². 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 0 If you counted: > 19 species points = 25 - 19 species points = 1< 5 species points = 0H 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. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high. 0 Low = 1 point None = 0 points Moderate = 2 points All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3 points

H 1.5. Special habitat features:	
Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number of	
points.	
Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long)	1
 ✓ Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland ☐ Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging plants extends 	1
at least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at	I
least 33 ft (10 m)	2
☐ Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning	_
(> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (<i>cut shrubs or trees</i>	I
that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed)	I
☑ At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas	I
that are permanently or seasonally inundated (structures for egg-laying by amphibians)	1
☐ Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see	I
H 1.1 for list of strata)	I
Total for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above	4
Rating of Site Potential If Score is: 15 - 18 = H 7 - 14 = M 0 - 6 = L Record the rating on	the first page
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site?	
H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit).	I
Calculate:	1
0 % undisturbed habitat + (1 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 0.5%	1
	1
If total accessible habitat is:	0
$> \frac{1}{3}$ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3	1
20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2	I
10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 1	I
< 10 % of 1 km Polygon points = 0	<u> </u>
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.	
Calculate:	1
5 % undisturbed habitat + (9 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 9.5%	1
11 11 (1 11 11 11 12 12 500/ 15 1	0
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3	1
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 2	1
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches points = 1	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 1km Polygon is high intensity points = 0 Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above	-2
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	
Rating of Landscape Potential in Score is 4-6-H _ 1-3-W _ 1-E Necord the rating of	the mst 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? <i>Choose</i>	
only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated .	I
Site meets ANY of the following criteria: points = 2	I
☐ It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page)	I
☐ It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant	1
or animal on the state or federal lists)	1
☐ It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species	
☐ It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the	0
Department of Natural Resources	I
☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or	I
regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in a	I
watershed plan	I
Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) with in 100m points = 1	
Site does not meet any of the criteria above points = 0 Rating of Value If Score is:	the first ness

WDFW Priority Habitats

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

http://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/00165/wdfw00165.pdf_or access the list from here: http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/phs/list/

Count how many of the following priority habitats are within 330 ft (100 m) of the wetland unit: NOTE: This question is independent of the land use between the wetland unit and the priority habitat. **Aspen Stands**: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 1 ac (0.4 ha). ☐ Biodiversity Areas and Corridors: Areas of habitat that are relatively important to various species of native fish and wildlife (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report). Herbaceous Balds: Variable size patches of grass and forbs on shallow soils over bedrock. Old-growth/Mature forests: Old-growth west of Cascade crest – Stands of at least 2 tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) > 32 in (81 cm) dbh or > 200 years of age. Mature forests – Stands with average diameters exceeding 21 in (53 cm) dbh; crown cover may be less than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quantity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth; 80-200 years old west of the Cascade crest. Oregon White Oak: Woodland stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component is important (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 158 - see web link above). Riparian: The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other. Westside Prairies: Herbaceous, non-forested plant communities that can either take the form of a dry prairie or a wet prairie (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 161 – see web link above). Instream: The combination of physical, biological, and chemical processes and conditions that interact to provide functional life history requirements for instream fish and wildlife resources. ☐ Nearshore: Relatively undisturbed nearshore habitats. These include Coastal Nearshore, Open Coast Nearshore, and Puget Sound Nearshore. (full descriptions of habitats and the definition of relatively undisturbed are in WDFW report – see web link on previous page). Caves: A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages under the earth in soils, rock, ice, or other geological formations and is large enough to contain a human. Cliffs: Greater than 25 ft (7.6 m) high and occurring below 5000 ft elevation. ☐ Talus: Homogenous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.5 - 6.5 ft (0.15 - 2.0 m), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs. Snags and Logs: Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit sufficient decay characteristics to enable cavity excavation/use by wildlife. Priority snags have a diameter at breast height of > 20 in (51 cm) in western Washington and are > 6.5 ft (2 m) in height. Priority logs are > 12 in (30 cm) in diameter at the largest end, and > 20 ft (6 m) long.

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

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland	Туре	Category
01 1 1		
	fany criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met.	
30 1.0. 1	Does the wetlands Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?	
	The dominant water regime is tidal,	
	Vegetated, and	
I =	With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt	
-	☐ Yes - Go to SC 1.1 ☑ No = Not an estuarine wetland	
SC 1.1.	Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary	
	Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific	
	Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 1.2	
SC 1.2.	Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions?	
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing,	
	and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are	
	Spartina, see page 25)	
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-	
_	grazed or un-mowed grassland.	
	The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with	
	open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands.	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II	
	Wetlands of High Conservation Value (WHCV)	
SC 2.1.	Has the WA Department of Natural Resources updated their website to include the list	
	of Wetlands of High Conservation Value? ☑ Yes - Go to SC 2.2 ☐ No - Go to SC 2.3	
SC 2.2.	$\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ $	
30 2.2.	Yes = Category I	
SC 2.3.	Is the wetland in a Section/Township/Range that contains a Natural Heritage wetland?	
30 2.3.	http://www1.dnr.wa.gov/nhp/refdesk/datasearch/wnhpwetlands.pdf	
	☐ Yes - Contact WNHP/WDNR and to SC 2.4 ☐ No = Not WHCV	
SC 2.4.	Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation	
00 2.4.	Value and listed it on their website?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not WHCV	
SC 3.0. I		
	Does the wetland (or any part of the unit) meet both the criteria for soils and vegetation	
	in bogs? Use the key below. If you answer YES you will still need to rate the	
	wetland based on its functions.	
SC 3.1.	Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soil horizons, either peats or mucks,	
	that compose 16 in or more of the first 32 in of the soil profile?	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 3.3 ☐ No - Go to SC 3.2	
SC 3.2.	Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soils, either peats or mucks, that are	
	less than 16 in deep over bedrock, or an impermeable hardpan such as clay or volcanic	
	ash, or that are floating on top of a lake or pond?	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 3.3 ☐ No = Is not a bog	
SC 3.3.	Does an area with peats or mucks have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground	
	level, AND at least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4?	
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No - Go to SC 3.4	
	NOTE: If you are uncertain about the extent of mosses in the understory, you may	
	substitute that criterion by measuring the pH of the water that seeps into a hole dug at	
	least 16 in deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the plant species in Table 4 are present,	
SC 3.4.	the wetland is a bog. Is an area with peats or mucks forested (> 30% cover) with Sitka spruce, subalpine fir,	
00 3.4.	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. I	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</i>	
	answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.	
	Old-growth forests (west of Cascade crest): Stands of at least two tree species,	
	forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac	
	(20 trees/ha) that are at least 200 years of age OR have a diameter at breast height	
	(dbh) of 32 in (81 cm) or more.	
	Mature forests (west of the Cascade Crest): Stands where the largest trees are 80-200	
	years old OR the species that make up the canopy have an average diameter (dbh)	
	exceeding 21 in (53 cm).	
	exceeding 21 iii (55 cm).	
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) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (<i>needs to</i>	
	be measured near the bottom)	
	,	
l	☐ Yes - Go to SC 5.1 ☑ No = Not a wetland in a coastal lagoon	
SC 5.1. I	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).	
l –		
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-	
	grazed or un-mowed grassland.	
	The wetland is larger than $^{1}/_{10}$ ac (4350 ft ²)	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II	
SC 6 0 I	nterdunal Wetlands	
30 0.0. 1		
	Is the wetland west of the 1889 line (also called the Western Boundary of Upland	
	Ownership or WBUO)? If you answer yes you will still need to rate the wetland	
	based on its habitat functions.	
	In practical terms that means the following geographic areas:	
	Long Beach Peninsula: Lands west of SR 103	
=		
	Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105	
	Ocean Shores-Copalis: Lands west of SR 115 and SR 109	
	☐ 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	
00 0.1.	(rates H,H,H or H,H,M for the three aspects of function)?	
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
	\square Yes = Category I \square No - Go to SC 6.2	
SC 6.2.	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger?	
	☐ Yes = Category II ☐ No - Go to SC 6.3	
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	
0.5.		
	1 ac?	
	☐ Yes = Category III ☐ No = Category IV	
Categor	y of wetland based on Special Characteristics	
	swered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form	

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or II	D#): WFI-03				Date of site visit:	2/19-20/2020
Rated by I. Lapina		Tra	ined by E	cology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training	Mar-19
HGM Class used for	rating Depression	nal		Wetland has multip	le HGM classes? □	Yes ☑No
	m is not complete Source of base aer		•	equested (figures can	be combined).	
OVERALL WETLAN	ND CATEGORY		(based on	functions 🗹 or specia	al characteristics)
1. Category of w	etland based on	FUNCTIONS	3			
	Category I	I - Total score	= 23 - 27		Score for each	
_	Category	II - Total score	= 20 - 22		function based	
_		III - Total score			on three	
_		IV - Total score			ratings	
_					(order of ratings	
FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat		is not important)	
	List app	ropriate rating	(H, M, L)			
O'4 - D - 4 4' - 1					0 11 11 11	

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
	List appropriate rating (H, M, L)			
Site Potential	M	Н	L	
Landscape Potential	Н	Н	L	
Value	M	Н	L	Total
Score Based on Ratings	7	9	3	19

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	
Wetland of High Conservation Value	
Bog	
Mature Forest	
Old Growth Forest	
Coastal Lagoon	
Interdunal	
None of the above	Х

Maps and Figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

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

Riverine Wetlands

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

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

Slope Wetlands

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

HGM Classification of Wetland in Western Washington

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

And the content levels in the autimousity results agreemented by tides accept during fleeds

1. Are th	ie water ievels in the entire unit usuali	y controlled by tides except during floods?
1	NO - go to 2	\square YES - the wetland class is Tidal Fringe - go to 1.1
1.1	Is the salinity of the water during per	ods of annual low flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?
		Freshwater Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. Estuarine wetland and is not scored. This method cannot be
	ntire wetland unit is flat and precipitati ater and surface water runoff are NO	on is the only source (>90%) of water to it. T sources of water to the unit.
✓	NO - go to 3 If your wetland can be classified as a	☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats in <i>Flats wetland, use the form for</i> Depressional wetlands.
	the entire wetland unit meet all of the The vegetated part of the wetland is plants on the surface at any time of t At least 30% of the open water area	on the shores of a body of permanent open water (without any he year) at least 20 ac (8 ha) in size;
J	NO - go to 4	☐ YES - The wetland class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)
	the entire wetland unit meet all of the The wetland is on a slope (<i>slope car</i> The water flows through the wetland may flow subsurface, as sheetflow, or The water leaves the wetland witho	be very gradual), in one direction (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. It or in a swale without distinct banks.
✓	NO - go to 5	\square YES - The wetland class is Slope
		ype of wetlands except occasionally in very small and shallow s are usually <3 ft diameter and less than 1 ft deep).
	the entire wetland unit meet all of the The unit is in a valley, or stream cha from that stream or river, The overbank flooding occurs at leas	nnel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding
1	NO - go to 6	☐ YES - The wetland class is Riverine
NOTE: T	he Riverine unit can contain depressi	ons that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

Metland	name or	number	WFI-03	
vvellanu	Hallie OI	Hullibel	VV F I-U3	

, , ,	hic depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, that any outlet, if present, is higher than the interior of the wetland.
□ NO - go to 7	☑ YES - The wetland class is Depressional
The unit does not pond surface water mo	ery flat area with no obvious depression and no overbank flooding? re than a few inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high ry be ditched, but has no obvious natural outlet.
□ NO - go to 8	✓ YES - The wetland class is Depressional

at

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

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

NOTES and FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

The wetland unit WFI03 located along the toeslope of fill for I-5. It unit seems to be maintained by high ground water and great amount of stormwater runoff. The lowest portion of the unit is channelized, flooding was observed of various depth, from few inches to 3 feet. Standing water/no flow. Inlets from I-5 bridge over the Puialup River bring stormwater into western portion of the unit. Team did not observe any outlets.

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS			
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to im	prove wate	r quality	
D 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?			
D 1.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:			
Wetland is a depression or flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key)			
with no surface water leaving it (no outlet).	po	oints = 3	
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly			
constricted permanently flowing outlet.	po	oints = 2	3
☐ Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet			
that is permanently flowing	ро	ints = 1	
☐ Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is		:	
a permanently flowing ditch.	ро	ints = 1	
D 1.2. The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer) is true clay or true organic			0
(use NRCS definitions).	Yes = 4	No = 0	
D 1.3. <u>Characteristics and distribution of persistent plants</u> (Emergent, Scrub-shir Forested Cowardin classes):	rub, and/or		
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area	n	oints = 5	
	-	oints = 3	5
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > ½ of area	•	oints = 3	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > \(^1/_{10}\) of area Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants < \(^1/_{10}\) of area	•		
	рс	oints = 0	
D 1.4. Characteristics of seasonal ponding or inundation:			
This is the area that is ponded for at least 2 months. See description if		ainta – 1	2
Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland	•	oints = 4	2
Area seasonally ponded is > 1/4 total area of wetland	•	oints = 2	
Area seasonally ponded is < 1/4 total area of wetland Total for D 1 Add the points	_	oints = 0	10
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H			the first page
Training of other oteritian in according.	record the	rating on	ine mai page
D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function	on of the si	te?	
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			1
generate pollutants?	Yes = 1	No = 0	'
D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland?	Yes = 1	No = 0	0
D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are			
not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3?			1
Source <u>I-5</u>	Yes = 1	No = 0	
Total for D 2 Add the points			3
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,			0
lake, or marine water that is on the 303(d) list?	Yes = 1	No = 0	U
D 3.2. Is the wetland in a basin or sub-basin where an aquatic resource is on th	e 303(d) lis	t?	1
	Yes = 1	No = 0	I
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			0
which the unit is found)?	Yes = 2	No = 0	
Total for D 3 Add the points			1
Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 = M 0 = L	Record the	rating on	the first page

<u>DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS</u>	
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding and stream degra	adation
D 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?	
D 4.1. <u>Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:</u>	
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 = 2	4
Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is	7
a permanently flowing ditch points = 1	
Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet	
that is permanently flowing points = 0	
D 4.2. Depth of storage during wet periods: Estimate the height of ponding above the bottom of	
the outlet. For wetlands with no outlet, measure from the surface of permanent water or if dry, the	
deepest part.	
Marks of ponding are 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outlet points = 7	
Marks of ponding between 2 ft to < 3 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 5	3
Marks are at least 0.5 ft to < 2 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 3	
☐ The wetland is a "headwater" wetland points = 3	
Wetland is flat but has small depressions on the surface that trap water points = 1	
Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft (6 in) points = 0 D 4.3. Contribution of the wetland to storage in the watershed: Estimate the ratio of the area of	
upstream basin contributing surface water to the wetland to the area of the wetland unit itself.	
☐ The area of the basin is less than 10 times the area of the unit points = 5	
The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit points = 3	5
The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit points = 0	
☐ Entire wetland is in the Flats class points = 5	
Total for D 4 Add the points in the boxes above	12
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L Record the rating on	
D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic function of the site?	
D 5.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? Yes = 1 No = 0	1
D 5.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate excess runoff?	1
Yes = 1 No = 0	
D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with intensive human	
land uses (residential at >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)?	1
Yes = 1 No = 0	
Total for D 5 Add the points in the boxes above	3
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L Record the rating on	the first page
D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society?	
D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description that best	
matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the highest	
score if more than one condition is met. The western contract waster that would otherwise flow down gradient into cross	
The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into areas	
where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds): • Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-	
gradient of unit.	
□ Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-	
	2
	2
gradient. points = 1	2
gradient. points = 1 ☐ Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. points = 1	2
gradient. points = 1 Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. points = 1 The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained	2
gradient. points = 1 Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. points = 1 The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland	2
gradient. points = 1 Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. points = 1 The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why points = 0	2
gradient. points = 1 Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. points = 1 The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why points = 0	
gradient. points = 1 Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. points = 1 The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why points = 0 There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland. points = 0 D 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood conveyance in a regional flood control plan? Yes = 2 No = 0	0
gradient. points = 1 Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. points = 1 The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why points = 0 There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland. points = 0 D 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood	0 2

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 1/4 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 1 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 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 1/4 ac to count (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods). Permanently flooded or inundated 4 or more types present: points = 3 Seasonally flooded or inundated 3 types present: points = 2 Occasionally flooded or inundated 2 types present: points = 1 Saturated only 1 types present: points = 0 Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☐ Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland □ Lake Fringe wetland 2 points ☐ Freshwater tidal wetland 2 points H 1.3. Richness of plant species Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft². 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 1 If you counted: > 19 species points = 25 - 19 species points = 1< 5 species points = 0H 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. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high. 1 Low = 1 point None = 0 points Moderate = 2 points All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3 points

H 1.5. Special habitat features:	
Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number of	l
points.	ı
	ı
☐ Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland	ı
Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging plants extends	ı
at least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at	I _
least 33 ft (10 m)	2
Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning	ı
(> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (<i>cut shrubs or trees</i>	ı
that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed)	ı
At least 1/4 ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas	ı
that are permanently or seasonally inundated (<i>structures for egg-laying by amphibians</i>) Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (<i>see</i>	ı
H 1.1 for list of strata)	ı
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	6
Total for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above Rating of Site Potential If Score is: 15 - 18 = H 7 - 14 = M 0 - 6 = L Record the rating on	_
Rating of Site Potential in Score is: 15-16 = H 7-14 = M 0-6 = L Record the fating of	the mst page
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site?	
H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit).	
Calculate:	l
1 % undisturbed habitat + (1 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 1.5%	l
// undistribed habitat / (ı
If total accessible habitat is:	0
	U
$> \frac{1}{3}$ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3	ı
20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2	l
10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 1	ı
< 10 % of 1 km Polygon points = 0 H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.	
Calculate:	ı
0 % undisturbed habitat + (20 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 10%	ı
70 and old bod habitat (
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3	1
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 2	ı
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches points = 1	l
Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0	ı
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 1km Polygon is high intensity points = 0	İ
Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above	-1
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	1
only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated.	ı
Site meets ANY of the following criteria: points = 2	ı
☐ It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page)	ı
☐ It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant	ı
or animal on the state or federal lists)	ı
☐ It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species	0
It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the Department of Natural Resources	ı
☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or	ı
regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in a	ı
watershed plan	ı
Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) with in 100m points = 1	ı
Site does not meet any of the criteria above points = 0	ı
Rating of Value If Score is: 2 = H 1 = M 20 = I Record the rating on	the first ness

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

Wetland n	ame or number	WFI-03	

WDFW Priority Habitats

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

http://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/00165/wdfw00165.pdf_or access the list from here: http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/phs/list/

Count how many of the following priority habitats are within 330 ft (100 m) of the wetland unit: NOTE: This question is independent of the land use between the wetland unit and the priority habitat. **Aspen Stands**: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 1 ac (0.4 ha). ☐ Biodiversity Areas and Corridors: Areas of habitat that are relatively important to various species of native fish and wildlife (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report). Herbaceous Balds: Variable size patches of grass and forbs on shallow soils over bedrock. Old-growth/Mature forests: Old-growth west of Cascade crest – Stands of at least 2 tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) > 32 in (81 cm) dbh or > 200 years of age. Mature forests – Stands with average diameters exceeding 21 in (53 cm) dbh; crown cover may be less than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quantity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth; 80-200 years old west of the Cascade crest. Oregon White Oak: Woodland stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component is important (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 158 - see web link above). Riparian: The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other. Westside Prairies: Herbaceous, non-forested plant communities that can either take the form of a dry prairie or a wet prairie (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 161 – see web link above). Instream: The combination of physical, biological, and chemical processes and conditions that interact to provide functional life history requirements for instream fish and wildlife resources. ☐ Nearshore: Relatively undisturbed nearshore habitats. These include Coastal Nearshore, Open Coast Nearshore, and Puget Sound Nearshore. (full descriptions of habitats and the definition of relatively undisturbed are in WDFW report – see web link on previous page). Caves: A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages under the earth in soils, rock, ice, or other geological formations and is large enough to contain a human. Cliffs: Greater than 25 ft (7.6 m) high and occurring below 5000 ft elevation. Talus: Homogenous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.5 - 6.5 ft (0.15 - 2.0 m), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs. Snags and Logs: Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit sufficient decay characteristics to enable cavity excavation/use by wildlife. Priority snags have a diameter at breast height of > 20 in (51 cm) in western Washington and are > 6.5 ft (2 m) in height. Priority logs are > 12 in (30 cm) in diameter at the largest end, and > 20 ft (6 m) long.

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland	Туре	Category
Check off	any criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met.	
	Estuarine Wetlands	
	Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?	
	The dominant water regime is tidal,	
	Vegetated, and	
	With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 1.1 ☑ No = Not an estuarine wetland	
SC 1.1.	Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary	
	Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific	
	Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 1.2	
SC 1.2.	Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions?	
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing,	
	and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are	
	Spartina, see page 25)	
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-	
	grazed or un-mowed grassland.	
	The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with	
	open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands.	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II	
	Wetlands of High Conservation Value (WHCV)	
SC 2.1.	Has the WA Department of Natural Resources updated their website to include the list	
	of Wetlands of High Conservation Value? ✓ Yes - Go to SC 2.2 No - Go to SC 2.3	
SC 2.2.	Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value?	
30 2.2.	Yes = Category I	
SC 2.3.	Is the wetland in a Section/Township/Range that contains a Natural Heritage wetland?	
30 2.3.	http://www1.dnr.wa.gov/nhp/refdesk/datasearch/wnhpwetlands.pdf	
	Yes - Contact WNHP/WDNR and to SC 2.4 □ No = Not WHCV	
SC 2.4.	Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation	
30 2.4.	Value and listed it on their website?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not WHCV	
SC 3.0. E		
0.0.1	Does the wetland (or any part of the unit) meet both the criteria for soils and vegetation	
	in bogs? Use the key below. If you answer YES you will still need to rate the	
	wetland based on its functions	
SC 3.1.	Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soil horizons, either peats or mucks,	
	that compose 16 in or more of the first 32 in of the soil profile?	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 3.3 ☐ No - Go to SC 3.2	
SC 3.2.	Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soils, either peats or mucks, that are	
	less than 16 in deep over bedrock, or an impermeable hardpan such as clay or volcanic	
	ash, or that are floating on top of a lake or pond?	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 3.3 ☐ No = Is not a bog	
SC 3.3.	Does an area with peats or mucks have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground	
	level, AND at least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4?	
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No - Go to SC 3.4	
	NOTE: If you are uncertain about the extent of mosses in the understory, you may	
	substitute that criterion by measuring the pH of the water that seeps into a hole dug at	
	least 16 in deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the plant species in Table 4 are present,	
	the wetland is a bog.	
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 yo</i>	
answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.	,
Old-growth forests (west of Cascade crest): Stands of at least two tree species,	
forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/a	ic
(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.	000
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 sect	tion
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 frequent	lv
rocks	'y',
The lagoon in which the wetland is located contains ponded water that is saline or	
brackish (> 0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (<i>needs</i>	to
be measured near the bottom)	10
☐ Yes - Go to SC 5.1 ☑ No = Not a wetland in a coastal lage	oon
SC 5.1. Does the wetland meet all of the following three conditions?	3011
The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing).	na)
and has less than 20% cover of aggressive, opportunistic plant species (see list of	19),
species on p. 100).	
	un
At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or grazed or un-mowed grassland.	uii-
I *	
The wetland is larger than $^{1}/_{10}$ ac (4350 ft ²)	
☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category	y 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	
☐ Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105	
☐ Ocean Shores-Copalis: Lands west of SR 115 and SR 109	
☐ Yes - Go to SC 6.1 ☑ No = Not an interdunal wetland for rat	
SC 6.1. Is the wetland 1 ac or larger and scores an 8 or 9 for the habitat functions on the form	۱
(rates H,H,H or H,H,M for the three aspects of function)?	
☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC	6.2
SC 6.2. Is the wetland 1 ac or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger?	
☐ Yes = Category II ☐ No - Go to SC	
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 a	nd
1 ac?	
☐ Yes = Category III ☐ No = Category	y IV
Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics	
If you answered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form	

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID)#): <u>WFI-04</u>				Date of site visit:	2/20/2020
Rated by P. Johnson		_ Tr	ained by E	cology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training	2015
HGM Class used for I	rating Riverine			Wetland has multip	le HGM classes? ☐	Yes ☑No
	n is not complete ource of base aer		_	equested (figures can	be combined).	
OVERALL WETLAN	D CATEGORY		(based on	functions	al characteristics 🗀)
1. Category of we	etland based on	FUNCTION	S			
	Category 1	I - Total score	= 23 - 27		Score for each	
	Category	II - Total score	e = 20 - 22		function based	
_	X Category	III - Total scoi	re = 16 - 19)	on three	
_	Category	IV - Total scor	re = 9 - 15		ratings	
_					(order of ratings	
FUNCTION	Improving	Hydrologic	Habitat		is not	
1011011011	Water Quality				important)	

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat			
	List app	List appropriate rating (H, M, L)				
Site Potential	M	М	L			
Landscape Potential	Н	М	L			
Value	M	Н	Н	Total		
Score Based on Ratings	7	7	5	19		

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	
Wetland of High Conservation Value	
Bog	
Mature Forest	
Old Growth Forest	
Coastal Lagoon	
Interdunal	
None of the above	х

Maps and Figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

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

Riverine Wetlands

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

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

Slope Wetlands

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

HGM Classification of Wetland in Western Washington

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

1. Are the	e water levels in the entire unit usual	y controlled by tides except during floods?
	NO - go to 2	\square YES - the wetland class is Tidal Fringe - go to 1.1
1.1	Is the salinity of the water during per	iods of annual low flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?
		Freshwater Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. Estuarine wetland and is not scored. This method cannot be
	ntire wetland unit is flat and precipitati ater and surface water runoff are NO	on is the only source (>90%) of water to it. T sources of water to the unit.
	NO - go to 3 If your wetland can be classified as a	☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats a Flats wetland, use the form for Depressional wetlands.
		on the shores of a body of permanent open water (without any the year) at least 20 ac (8 ha) in size;
	NO - go to 4	☐ YES - The wetland class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)
	he entire wetland unit meet all of the The wetland is on a slope (<i>slope car</i> The water flows through the wetland may flow subsurface, as sheetflow, of The water leaves the wetland witho	n be very gradual), in one direction (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. It or in a swale without distinct banks.
	NO - go to 5	\square YES - The wetland class is Slope
		type of wetlands except occasionally in very small and shallow is are usually <3 ft diameter and less than 1 ft deep).
	he entire wetland unit meet all of the The unit is in a valley, or stream cha from that stream or river, The overbank flooding occurs at leas	nnel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding
⊏	NO - go to 6	☐ YES - The wetland class is Riverine
NOTE: TI	he Riverine unit can contain depressi	ons that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

6. Is the entire wetland unit in a topographic depression some time during the year? This means that any outlet,	
□ NO - go to 7	\square YES - The wetland class is Depressional
7. Is the entire wetland unit located in a very flat area wi The unit does not pond surface water more than a few in groundwater in the area. The wetland may be ditched, b	nches. The unit seems to be maintained by high

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.

☐ YES - The wetland class is **Depressional**

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

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

NOTES and FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

Wetland name or number WFI-04

□ NO - go to 8

RIVERINE AND FRESHWATER TIDAL FRINGE	WETL	ANDS	
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to im	prove wate	r quality	
R 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?			
R 1.1. Area of surface depressions within the Riverine wetland that can trap sed flooding event:	diments dur	ing a	
Depressions cover > 3/4 area of wetland	po	oints = 8	2
Depressions cover > ½ area of wetland	po	oints = 4	2
Depressions present but cover < ½ area of wetland	po	oints = 2	
No depressions present	po	oints = 0	
R 1.2. Structure of plants in the wetland (areas with >90% cover at person heigh	ht, not Cow	/ardin	
Trees or shrubs $> \frac{2}{3}$ area of the wetland	ро	oints = 8	
\Box Trees or shrubs > $^{1}/_{3}$ area of the wetland	ро	oints = 6	6
\Box Herbaceous plants (> 6 in high) > 2 / ₃ area of the wetland	po	oints = 6	
Herbaceous plants (> 6 in high) > $^{1}/_{3}$ area of the wetland	ро	oints = 3	
Trees, shrubs, and ungrazed herbaceous < 1/3 area of the wetland	рс	oints = 0	
Total for R 1 Add the points	in the boxe	s above	8
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H	Record the	rating on	the first page
R 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function	on of the sit	te?	
R 2.1. Is the wetland within an incorporated city or within its UGA?	Yes = 2	No = 0	2
R 2.2. Does the contributing basin to the wetland include a UGA or incorporated area?	Yes = 1	No = 0	1
R 2.3. Does at least 10% of the contributing basin contain tilled fields, pastures, or forests that have been clearcut within the last 5 years?	Yes = 1	No = 0	0
R 2.4. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate pollutants?	Yes = 1	No = 0	1
R 2.5. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are	100 1	110 0	
not listed in questions R 2.1 - R 2.4?			1
Other Sources <u>I-5</u>	Yes = 1	No = 0	•
Total for R 2 Add the points			5
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 - 6 = H □ 1 or 2 = M □ 0 = L			
R 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable to society'	?		
R 3.1. Is the wetland along a stream or river that is on the 303(d) list or on a			
tributary that drains to one within 1 mi?	Yes = 1	No = 0	1
R 3.2. Is the wetland along a stream or river that has TMDL limits for nutrients, toxics, or pathogens?	Yes = 1	No = 0	0
R 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 drainage in			0
which the unit is found)	Yes = 2	No = 0	
Total for R 3 Add the points	in the boxe	s above	1
Rating of Value If score is: $\Box 2 - 4 = H \Box 1 = M \Box 0 = L$	Record the	rating on	the first page

RIVERINE AND FRESHWATER TIDAL FRINGE WETLANDS					
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that site functions to reduce flooding and stream erosion					
R 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?					
R 4.1. Characteristics of the overbank storage the wetland provides:					
Estimate the average width of the wetland perpendicular to the direction of the flow and the width					
of the stream or river channel (distance between banks). Calculate the ratio: (average width of					
wetland)/(average width of stream between banks).					
If the ratio is more than 20 points = 9	1				
If the ratio is 10 - 20 points = 6					
If the ratio is 5 - < 10 points = 4					
If the ratio is 1 - < 5 points = 2					
If the ratio is < 1 points = 1					
R 4.2. Characteristics of plants that slow down water velocities during floods: <i>Treat large woody</i>					
debris as forest or shrub. Choose the points appropriate for the best description (polygons need					
to have >90% cover at person height. These are <u>NOT Cowardin</u> classes).	7				
Forest or shrub for $> \frac{1}{3}$ area OR emergent plants $> \frac{2}{3}$ area points = 7	1				
Forest or shrub for $> \frac{1}{10}$ area OR emergent plants $> \frac{1}{3}$ area points = 4					
Plants do not meet above criteria points = 0					
Total for R 4 Add the points in the boxes above	8				
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H	the first page				
R 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the hydrologic functions of the site?					
R 5.1. Is the stream or river adjacent to the wetland downcut? Yes = 0 No = 1	0				
R 5.2. Does the up-gradient watershed include a UGA or incorporated area? Yes = 1 No = 0	1				
R 5.3 Is the up-gradient stream or river controlled by dams? Yes = 0 No = 1	1				
Total for R 5 Add the points in the boxes above	2				
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H 1 1 or 2 = M 0 = L Record the rating on	the first page				
R 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society?					
R 6.1. Distance to the nearest areas downstream that have flooding problems?					
Choose the description that best fits the site.					
The sub-basin immediately down-gradient of the wetland has					
flooding problems that result in damage to human or natural	2				
resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds) points = 2					
Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient points = 1					
No flooding problems anywhere downstream points = 0					
R 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood	0				
conveyance in a regional flood control plan? Yes = 2 No = 0					
Total for R 6 Add the points in the boxes above Rating of Value If score is: 2.4 = H 1 = M 0 = I Record the rating on	2 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 1/4 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 1 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 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 1/4 ac to count (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods). Permanently flooded or inundated 4 or more types present: points = 3 ☐ Seasonally flooded or inundated 3 types present: points = 2 Occasionally flooded or inundated 2 types present: points = 1 □ Saturated only 1 types present: points = 0 Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☐ Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland □ Lake Fringe wetland 2 points ☐ Freshwater tidal wetland 2 points H 1.3. Richness of plant species Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft². 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 0 If you counted: > 19 species points = 25 - 19 species points = 1< 5 species points = 0H 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. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high. 2 Low = 1 point None = 0 points Moderate = 2 points All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3 points

ľ	H 3.0. Is the habitat provided by the site valuable to society?		
ſ	H 3.1. Does the site provide habitat for species valued in laws, regulations, or policies?	Choose	
ŀ	only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated.		
	Site meets ANY of the following criteria:	points = 2	
	☑ It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page)		
	☐ It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant)		
	or animal on the state or federal lists)		
	☐ It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species		2
	It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the		2
	Department of Natural Resources		
	It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or		
	regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in a		
	watershed plan		
l	Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) with in 100m	points = 1	
l	Site does not meet any of the criteria above	points = 0	

Rating of Value If Score is: $\boxed{2}$ 2 = H $\boxed{1}$ 1 = M

Record the rating on the first page

Wetland	name or number	WFI-04	
vveuanu	Hallie of Hullibel	VVI 1-04	

WDFW Priority Habitats

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

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

	ow many of the following priority habitats are within 330 ft (100 m) of the wetland unit: NOTE : This is independent of the land use between the wetland unit and the priority habitat.
	Aspen Stands: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 1 ac (0.4 ha).
	Biodiversity Areas and Corridors : Areas of habitat that are relatively important to various species of native fish and wildlife (<i>full descriptions in WDFW PHS report</i>).
	Herbaceous Balds: Variable size patches of grass and forbs on shallow soils over bedrock.
	Old-growth/Mature forests: Old-growth west of Cascade crest – Stands of at least 2 tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) > 32 in (81 cm) dbh or > 200 years of age. Mature forests – Stands with average diameters exceeding 21 in (53 cm) dbh; crown cover may be less than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quantity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth; 80-200 years old west of the Cascade crest.
	Oregon White Oak : Woodland stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component is important (<i>full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 158 – see web link above</i>).
✓	Riparian : The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other.
	Westside Prairies : Herbaceous, non-forested plant communities that can either take the form of a dry prairie or a 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.
	Nearshore : Relatively undisturbed nearshore habitats. These include Coastal Nearshore, Open Coast Nearshore, and Puget Sound Nearshore. (<i>full descriptions of habitats and the definition of relatively undisturbed are in WDFW report – see web link on previous page</i>).
	Caves : A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages under the earth in soils, rock, ice, or other geological formations and is large enough to contain a human.
	Cliffs: Greater than 25 ft (7.6 m) high and occurring below 5000 ft elevation.
	Talus : Homogenous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.5 - 6.5 ft (0.15 - 2.0 m), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs.
√	Snags and Logs : Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit sufficient decay characteristics to enable cavity excavation/use by wildlife. Priority snags have a diameter at breast height of > 20 in (51 cm) in western Washington and are > 6.5 ft (2 m) in height. Priority logs are > 12 in (30 cm) in diameter at the largest end, and > 20 ft (6 m) long.

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

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland	Туре	Category			
Charle of					
Check off any criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met. SC 1.0. Estuarine Wetlands					
30 1.0.1	Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?				
	The dominant water regime is tidal,				
	Vegetated, and				
ΙĒ	With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt				
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 1.1 ☑ No = Not an estuarine wetland				
SC 1.1.	Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary				
	Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific				
	Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151?				
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 1.2				
SC 1.2.	Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions?				
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing,				
	and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are				
_	Spartina, see page 25)				
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-				
_	grazed or un-mowed grassland.				
	The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with				
	open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands.				
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II				
	Wetlands of High Conservation Value (WHCV) Has the WA Department of Natural Resources updated their website to include the list				
SC 2.1.	of Wetlands of High Conservation Value?				
	✓ Yes - Go to SC 2.2 □ No - Go to SC 2.3				
SC 2.2.	Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value?				
00 2.2.	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not WHCV				
SC 2.3.	Is the wetland in a Section/Township/Range that contains a Natural Heritage wetland?				
20 2.0.	http://www1.dnr.wa.gov/nhp/refdesk/datasearch/wnhpwetlands.pdf				
	☐ Yes - Contact WNHP/WDNR and to SC 2.4 ☑ No = Not WHCV				
SC 2.4.	Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation				
	Value and listed it on their website?				
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not WHCV				
SC 3.0. I	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?				
00 2 2	Yes - Go to SC 3.3 •• No = Is not a bog				
SC 3.3.	Does an area with peats or mucks have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground				
	level, AND at least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4? Yes = Is a Category I bog No - Go to SC 3.4				
	NOTE: If you are uncertain about the extent of mosses in the understory, you may				
	substitute that criterion by measuring the pH of the water that seeps into a hole dug at				
	least 16 in deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the plant species in Table 4 are present,				
	the wetland is a bog.				
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. I	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</i>						
	answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.						
_	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.						
L	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).						
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 legger in which the wetland is leggted contains pended water that is calling or						
	The lagoon in which the wetland is located contains ponded water that is saline or						
	brackish (> 0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (needs to						
	be measured near the bottom)						
	☐ 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).						
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-						
	grazed or un-mowed grassland.						
	The wetland is larger than $^{1}/_{10}$ ac (4350 ft ²)						
	• , , ,						
20 20 1	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II						
SC 6.0. I	nterdunal 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						
	Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105						
	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						
00 0	(rates H,H,H or H,H,M for the three aspects of function)?						
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 6.2						
SC 6.2.	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger?						
00 0.2.	Yes = Category II						
00.63	Is the unit between 0.1 and 1 ac, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is between 0.1 and						
SC 6.3.							
	1 ac?						
_	\square Yes = Category III \square No = Category IV						
	y of wetland based on Special Characteristics						
If you an	swered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form						

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or	ID #): WFI-05				Date of site visit:	2/20/2020
Rated by P. Johnson	n	_ Tr	ained by E	cology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training	Apr-15
HGM Class used for	r rating Depression	nal		Wetland has multip	le HGM classes? ☐	Yes ☑No
	Source of base ae	rial photo/map	ESRI	equested (figures can		1
1. Category of w	vetland based or	n FUNCTION	S			
.		I - Total score		[Score for each	
•		II - Total score			function based	
•		III - Total scor			on three	
		IV - Total scor			ratings	
					(order of ratings	
FUNCTION	Improving	Hydrologic	Habitat		is not	

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat		
	List appropriate rating (H, M, L)				
Site Potential	L	L	L		
Landscape Potential	Н	Н	L		
Value	M	Н	L	Total	
Score Based on Ratings	6	7	3	16	

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	
Wetland of High Conservation Value	
Bog	
Mature Forest	
Old Growth Forest	
Coastal Lagoon	
Interdunal	
None of the above	Х

Maps and Figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

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

Riverine Wetlands

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

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

Slope Wetlands

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

HGM Classification of Wetland in Western Washington

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

1. Are the water levels in the entire u	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 of	during periods of annual low flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?
	sified as a Freshwater Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. e it is an Estuarine wetland and is not scored. This method cannot be
	precipitation is the only source (>90%) of water to it. off are NOT sources of water to the unit.
☑ NO - go to 3 If your wetland can be clas	\Box YES - The wetland class is Flats sified as a Flats wetland, use the form for Depressional wetlands.
plants on the surface at an	all of the following criteria? vetland is on the shores of a body of permanent open water (without any y time of the year) at least 20 ac (8 ha) in size; ater area is deeper than 6.6 ft (2 m).
✓ NO - go to 4	☐ YES - The wetland class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)
may flow subsurface, as sh	
☑ NO - go to 5	\square YES - The wetland class is Slope
	in these type of wetlands except occasionally in very small and shallow epressions are usually <3 ft diameter and less than 1 ft deep).
from that stream or river,	all of the following criteria? ream channel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding urs at least once every 2 years.
☑ NO - go to 6	☐ YES - The wetland class is Riverine
NOTE: The Riverine unit can contain	depressions that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

Wetland name or number	WFI-05

	nic depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, at that any outlet, if present, is higher than the interior of the wetland.
□ NO - go to 7	YES - The wetland class is Depressional
The unit does not pond surface water mor	ery flat area with no obvious depression and no overbank flooding? The than a few inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high y 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	HGM class to
being rated	use in rating
Slope + Riverine	Riverine
Slope + Depressional	Depressional
Slope + Lake Fringe	Lake Fringe
Depressional + Riverine along stream	Depressional
within boundary of depression	
Depressional + Lake Fringe	Depressional
Riverine + Lake Fringe	Riverine
Salt Water Tidal Fringe and any other	Treat as
class of freshwater wetland	ESTUARINE

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

NOTES and FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS			
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to improve water quality			
D 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?			
D 1.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:			
Wetland is a depression or flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key)			
with no surface water leaving it (no outlet).	рс	oints = 3	
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly			
constricted permanently flowing outlet.	pc	oints = 2	1
✓ Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet	:	: 1	
that is permanently flowing ☐ Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is	poi	ints = 1	
a permanently flowing ditch.	noi	ints = 1	
D 1.2. The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer) is true clay or true organic	ро	1110 – 1	+
(use NRCS definitions).	- 1	No = 0	0
D 1.3. <u>Characteristics and distribution of persistent plants</u> (Emergent, Scrub-shrub, an		110 - 0	
Forested Cowardin classes):	a, O1		
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area	рс	ints = 5	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > ½ of area		ints = 3	1 1
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > ¹ / ₁₀ of area	pc	ints = 1	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants < ¹ / ₁₀ of area	pc	ints = 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 man	ıal.		
Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland	ро	ints = 4	2
Area seasonally ponded is > 1/4 total area of wetland	рс	ints = 2	
	no	ints = 0	
Area seasonally ponded is < 1/4 total area of wetland	PC	ли 5 – О	1
Total for D 1 Add the points in the I			
Total for D 1 Add the points in the I	oxe	s above	
Total for D 1 Rating of Site Potential If score is: ☐ 12 - 16 = H ☐ 6 - 11 = M ☐ 0 - 5 = L Record	oxe:	s above rating or	4
Total for D 1 Rating of Site Potential If score is: ☐ 12 - 16 = H ☐ 6 - 11 = M ☑ 0 - 5 = L Record D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function of the	oxe:	s above rating or	4 the first page
Total for D 1 Rating of Site Potential If score is: ☐ 12 - 16 = H ☐ 6 - 11 = M ☐ 0 - 5 = L Record D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function of the	oxe:	s above rating or e?	the first page
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D 4.0. Does the suite have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion? D 4.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland: Wetland is a depression or flat depression with no surface water leaving it (no outfet) Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, QR highly constricted permanently flowing outlet points = 2 Wetland has an intermittently flowing outlet points = 2 Wetland has an intermittently flowing outlet points = 2 Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet points = 0 D 4.2. Depth of storage during wet periods. Estimate the height of ponding above the bottom of the outlet. For wetlands with no outlet, measure from the surface of permanent water or if dry, the deepest part. Marks of ponding are 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outlet points = 5 Marks are at least 0.5 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 Wetland is flat but has small depressions on the surface that trap water points = 1 Marks of ponding between 2 ft to < 3 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 3 Wetland is flat but has small depressions on the surface that trap water points = 1 Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft (6 in) D 4.3. Contribution of the wetland to storage in the watershed: Estimate the ratio of the area of upstream basin contributing surface water to the wetland to the area of the wetland unit itself. The area of the basin is less than 1.0 times the area of the unit points = 3 The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit points = 3 The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit points = 3 The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit points = 5 Total for D 4 Rating of Site Potential If score is: □12-16 = H □6-11 = M	DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS			
D 4.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland: Wetland is a depression or flat depression with no surface water leaving it (no outlet) Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly constricted permanently flowing outlet Wetland has an intermittently flowing outlet you with the surface water of the wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a permanently flowing ditch Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet that is permanently flowing D 4.2. Depth of storage during wet periods: Estimate the height of ponding above the bottom of the outlet. For wetlands with no outlet, measure from the surface of permanent water or if dry, the deepest part. Marks of ponding are 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outlet points = 7 Marks are at least 0.5 ft to < 2 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 3 Wetland is flat but has small depressions on the surface that trap water points = 3 Wetland is flat but has small depressions on the surface that trap water points = 3 Wetland is flat but has small depressions on the surface that trap water points = 0 D 4.3. Contribution of the wetland to storage in the watershed: Estimate the ratio of the area of upstream basin contributing surface water to the wetland to the area of the wetland unit itself. The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit points = 0 D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic function of the site? Total for D 4 Add the points in the boxes above 3 Rating of Site Potential If score is: T12 - 16 = H	Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding and stream degr	adation		
Wetland is a depression or flat depression with no surface water leaving it (no outlet) Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly constricted permanently flowing outlet wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a permanently flowing ditch Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet that is permanently flowing the Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet that is permanently flowing	D 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?			
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Total for D 6 Add the points in the boxes above 2	,	0		

These questions apply to wetlands of all HGM classes. HABITAT FUNCTIONS - Indicators that site functions to provide important habitat H 1.0. Does the site have the potential to provide habitat? H 1.1. Structure of plant community: Indicators are Cowardin classes and strata within the Forested class. Check the Cowardin plant classes in the wetland. Up to 10 patches may be combined for each class to meet the threshold of 1/4 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 0 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 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 1/4 ac to count (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods). Permanently flooded or inundated 4 or more types present: points = 3 Seasonally flooded or inundated 3 types present: points = 2 1 Occasionally flooded or inundated 2 types present: points = 1 Saturated only 1 types present: points = 0 Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☐ Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland □ Lake Fringe wetland 2 points ☐ Freshwater tidal wetland 2 points H 1.3. Richness of plant species Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft². 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 0 If you counted: > 19 species points = 25 - 19 species points = 1< 5 species points = 0H 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. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high. 0 Low = 1 point None = 0 points Moderate = 2 points All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3 points

points.	
Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long)	
☐ Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland	
Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging plants extends	
at least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at	
least 33 ft (10 m)	0
Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning	
(> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (<i>cut shrubs or trees</i>	
that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed)	
At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas	
that are permanently or seasonally inundated (structures for egg-laying by amphibians)	
☐ Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see	
H 1.1 for list of strata)	
Total for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above	1
Rating of Site Potential If Score is: 15 - 18 = H 7 - 14 = M 0 - 6 = L Record the rating of	the first page
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site?	
H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit).	
Calculate:	
0 % undisturbed habitat + (0 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 0%	
If total accessible habitat is:	0
$> \frac{1}{3}$ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3	
20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2	<u>:</u>
10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 1	
< 10 % of 1 km Polygon points = 0)
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.	
Calculate:	
0 % undisturbed habitat + (7 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 3.5%	
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3	. 0
·	
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches points = 1	
Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0	<u> </u>
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 1km Polygon is high intensity points = 0)
Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above	-2
Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is: 4 - 6 = H 1 - 3 = M <- 1 = L Record the rating or	the first page
H 3.0. Is the habitat provided by the site valuable to society?	
H 3.1. Does the site provide habitat for species valued in laws, regulations, or policies? Choose	
only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated .	
Site meets ANY of the following criteria: points = 2	,
☐ It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page)	
☐ It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant	
or animal on the state or federal lists)	
It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species	0
☐ It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the	
Department of Natural Resources	
☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or	
regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in a	
watershed plan	
Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) with in 100m points = 1	
Site does not meet any of the criteria above points = 0	
Rating of Value If Score is: \square 2 = H \square 1 = M \square 0 = L Record the rating of	
INCLUIS OF VALUE IF SCORE IS Z - IF I - WI U - L NECORD (HE faulty Of	i ine mai paye

WDFW Priority Habitats

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

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

Count how many of the following priority habitats are within 330 ft (100 m) of the wetland unit: NOTE: This question is independent of the land use between the wetland unit and the priority habitat. **Aspen Stands**: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 1 ac (0.4 ha). ☐ Biodiversity Areas and Corridors: Areas of habitat that are relatively important to various species of native fish and wildlife (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report). Herbaceous Balds: Variable size patches of grass and forbs on shallow soils over bedrock. Old-growth/Mature forests: Old-growth west of Cascade crest – Stands of at least 2 tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) > 32 in (81 cm) dbh or > 200 years of age. Mature forests - Stands with average diameters exceeding 21 in (53 cm) dbh; crown cover may be less than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quantity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth; 80-200 years old west of the Cascade crest. Oregon White Oak: Woodland stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component is important (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 158 - see web link above). Riparian: The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other. Westside Prairies: Herbaceous, non-forested plant communities that can either take the form of a dry prairie or a wet prairie (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 161 – see web link above). Instream: The combination of physical, biological, and chemical processes and conditions that interact to provide functional life history requirements for instream fish and wildlife resources. □ Nearshore: Relatively undisturbed nearshore habitats. These include Coastal Nearshore, Open Coast Nearshore, and Puget Sound Nearshore. (full descriptions of habitats and the definition of relatively undisturbed are in WDFW report – see web link on previous page). Caves: A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages under the earth in soils, rock, ice, or other geological formations and is large enough to contain a human. Cliffs: Greater than 25 ft (7.6 m) high and occurring below 5000 ft elevation. Talus: Homogenous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.5 - 6.5 ft (0.15 - 2.0 m), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs. Snags and Logs: Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit sufficient decay characteristics to enable cavity excavation/use by wildlife. Priority snags have a diameter at breast height of > 20 in (51 cm) in western Washington and are > 6.5 ft (2 m) in height. Priority logs are > 12 in (30 cm) in diameter at the largest end, and > 20 ft (6 m) long.

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

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland	Туре	Category
Check of	f any criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met.	
	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	
SC 1.1.	☐ Yes - Go to SC 1.1 ☑ No = Not an estuarine wetland Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary	
SC 1.1.	Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific	
	Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 1.2	
SC 1.2.	Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions?	
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing,	
	and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are	
	Spartina, see page 25)	
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-	
_	grazed or un-mowed grassland.	
	The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands.	
	Yes = Category I No = Category II	
SC 2 0 V	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	
SC 2.2.	Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☑ No = Not WHCV	
SC 2.3.	Is the wetland in a Section/Township/Range that contains a Natural Heritage wetland?	
	http://www1.dnr.wa.gov/nhp/refdesk/datasearch/wnhpwetlands.pdf	
0004	Yes - Contact WNHP/WDNR and to SC 2.4 No = Not WHCV	
SC 2.4.	Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation Value and listed it on their website?	
	Yes = Category I □ No = Not WHCV	
SC 3.0. I		
	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?	
SC 3.3.	Does an area with peats or mucks have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground	
0.0.	level, AND at least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4?	
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No - Go to SC 3.4	
	NOTE: If you are uncertain about the extent of mosses in the understory, you may	
	substitute that criterion by measuring the pH of the water that seeps into a hole dug at	
	least 16 in deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the plant species in Table 4 are present,	
0004	the wetland is a bog.	
SC 3.4.	Is an area with peats or mucks forested (> 30% cover) with Sitka spruce, subalpine fir,	
	western red cedar, western hemlock, lodgepole pine, quaking aspen, Engelmann spruce, or western white pine, AND any of the species (or combination of species) listed	
	in Table 4 provide more than 30% of the cover under the canopy?	
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No = Is not a bog	

SC 4.0. I	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</i>	
	answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.	
	Old-growth forests (west of Cascade crest): Stands of at least two tree species,	
_	forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac	
	(20 trees/ha) that are at least 200 years of age OR have a diameter at breast height	
_	(dbh) of 32 in (81 cm) or more.	
L	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).	
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 legger in which the wetland is leggted contains pended water that is calling or	
	The lagoon in which the wetland is located contains ponded water that is saline or	
	brackish (> 0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (needs to	
	be measured near the bottom)	
	☐ 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).	
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-	
	grazed or un-mowed grassland.	
	The wetland is larger than $^{1}/_{10}$ ac (4350 ft ²)	
	• , , ,	
20 20 1	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II	
SC 6.0. I	nterdunal 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	
	Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105	
	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	
00 0	(rates H,H,H or H,H,M for the three aspects of function)?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 6.2	
SC 6.2.	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger?	
00 0.2.	Yes = Category II	
00.63	Is the unit between 0.1 and 1 ac, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is between 0.1 and	
SC 6.3.		
	1 ac?	
_	\square Yes = Category III \square No = Category IV	
	y of wetland based on Special Characteristics	
If you an	swered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form	

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or	ID #): WFI-06					Date of site visit:	2/17/2020
Rated by K. Moser,	P. Johnson	Tra	ained by E	cology? ☑	Yes □ No	Date of training _	Jun-18
HGM Class used for	r rating Depression	nal		Wetland	l has multip	le HGM classes? 🗀	Yes ☑No
	rm is not complete Source of base aer		_	equested ((figures can	be combined).	
OVERALL WETLA	ND CATEGORY	III	(based on	functions	☑ or specia	al characteristics $ \Box)$	
1. Category of w	vetland based on	FUNCTION	s		_		
	Category 1	- Total score	= 23 - 27			Score for each	
	Category	I I - Total score	e = 20 - 22			function based	
	X Category	II - Total scor	e = 16 - 19)		on three	
	Category	I V - Total scor	e = 9 - 15			ratings	
						(order of ratings	
FUNCTION	Improving	Hydrologic	Habitat			is not	
	Water Quality	. , , ,	(11.14.1)			important)	
011 5 4 11 1		ropriate rating		•			
Site Potential	L	М	L		I	9 = H, H, H	
Landscape Potential		Н	L			8 = H, H, M	
Value	Н	Н	L	Total	• .	7 = H, H, L	
Score Based on Ratings	7	8	3	18	1 1	7 = H, M, M 6 = H, M, I	

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	
Wetland of High Conservation Value	
Bog	
Mature Forest	
Old Growth Forest	
Coastal Lagoon	
Interdunal	
None of the above	х

Maps and Figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

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

Riverine Wetlands

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

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

Slope Wetlands

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

HGM Classification of Wetland in Western Washington

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

1. Are the water levels in the entire	unit usually controlled by tides except during floods?
☑ NO - go to 2	\square 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 Fring If your wetland can be clanged if it is Saltwater Tidal Fringused to score functions for	ssified as a Freshwater Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. ge it is an Estuarine wetland and is not scored. This method cannot be
	I precipitation is the only source (>90%) of water to it. off are NOT sources of water to the unit.
☑ NO - go to 3 If your wetland can be cla	☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats ssified as a Flats wetland, use the form for Depressional wetlands.
plants on the surface at a	et all of the following criteria? wetland is on the shores of a body of permanent open water (without any ny time of the year) at least 20 ac (8 ha) in size; water area is deeper than 6.6 ft (2 m).
☑ NO - go to 4	☐ YES - The wetland class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)
□ The water flows through the may flow subsurface, as second in the may flow subsurface.	et all of the following criteria? (slope can be very gradual), he wetland in one direction (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. It sheetflow, or in a swale without distinct banks. land without being impounded.
☑ NO - go to 5	\square YES - The wetland class is Slope
	d in these type of wetlands except occasionally in very small and shallow depressions are usually <3 ft diameter and less than 1 ft deep).
from that stream or river,	et all of the following criteria? stream channel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding curs at least once every 2 years.
☑ NO - go to 6	☐ YES - The wetland class is Riverine
NOTE: The Riverine unit can contain	in depressions that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

6. Is the entire wetland unit in a topographic depression some time during the year? <i>This means that any outlet</i> ,	,
□ NO - go to 7	YES - The wetland class is Depressional
7. Is the entire wetland unit located in a very flat area we The unit does not pond surface water more than a few groundwater in the area. The wetland may be ditched, I	inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high
✓ NO - go to 8	\square 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	HGM class to
being rated	use in rating
Slope + Riverine	Riverine
Slope + Depressional	Depressional
Slope + Lake Fringe	Lake Fringe
Depressional + Riverine along stream	Depressional
within boundary of depression	
Depressional + Lake Fringe	Depressional
Riverine + Lake Fringe	Riverine
Salt Water Tidal Fringe and any other	Treat as
class of freshwater wetland	ESTUARINE

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

NOTES and FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS	
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to improve water quality	
D 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?	
D 1.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:	
Wetland is a depression or flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key)	
with no surface water leaving it (no outlet). points = 3	3
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly	
constricted permanently flowing outlet. points = 2	2
	,
☐ Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is	
a permanently flowing ditch.	
D 1.2. The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer) is true clay or true organic	
(use NRCS definitions). Yes = 4 No = (0
D 1.3. Characteristics and distribution of persistent plants (Emergent, Scrub-shrub, and/or	
Forested Cowardin classes):	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area points = 9	5
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > ½ of area points = 5	3 0
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants $> \frac{1}{10}$ of area points = $\frac{1}{10}$	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants $< \frac{1}{10}$ of area points = 0)
D 1.4. Characteristics of seasonal ponding or inundation:	
This is the area that is ponded for at least 2 months. See description in manual.	
Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland points = 4	1 2
Area seasonally ponded is > 1/4 total area of wetland points = 2	<u>.</u>
Area seasonally ponded is < 1/4 total area of wetland points = 0)
Total for D 1 Add the points in the boxes above	4
·	4
Total for D 1 Add the points in the boxes above	4
Total for D 1 Add the points in the boxes above Rating of Site Potential If score is: ☐ 12 - 16 = H ☐ 6 - 11 = M ☑ 0 - 5 = L Record the rating of	the first page
Total for D 1 Add the points in the boxes above Rating of Site Potential If score is: ☐ 12 - 16 = H ☐ 6 - 11 = M ☑ 0 - 5 = L Record the rating of D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function of the site?	the first page
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Total for D 1 Add the points in the boxes above Rating of Site Potential If score is: □12-16=H □6-11=M □0-5=L Record the rating of 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? D 2.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate pollutants? Yes = 1 No = 0 D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland? D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3? Source □5 ramp Yes = 1 No = 0 Add the points in the boxes above Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: □3 or 4 = H □1 or 2 = M □0 = L Record the rating of 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 Yes = 1 No = 0 O 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	the state of the first page of
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Total for D 1 Rating of Site Potential If score is: □ 12 - 16 = H □ 6 - 11 = M □ 0 - 5 = L Record the rating of 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 D 2.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate pollutants? D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland? Yes = 1 No = 0 D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3? Source □ 1.5 ramp Yes = 1 No = 0 Add the points in the boxes above Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: □ 3 or 4 = H □ 1 or 2 = M □ 0 = L Record the rating of 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 O 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	the the first page 1
Total for D 1 Rating of Site Potential If score is: □ 12 - 16 = H □ 6 - 11 = M □ 0 - 5 = L Record the rating of 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 D 2.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate pollutants? D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland? Yes = 1 No = 0 D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3? Source □ 1.5 ramp Yes = 1 No = 0 Add the points in the boxes above Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: □ 3 or 4 = H □ 1 or 2 = M □ 0 = L Record the rating of 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? 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 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	the first page 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Total for D 1 Rating of Site Potential If score is: □ 12 - 16 = H □ 6 - 11 = M □ 0 - 5 = L Record the rating of 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 D 2.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate pollutants? D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland? Yes = 1 No = 0 D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3? Source □ 1.5 ramp Yes = 1 No = 0 Add the points in the boxes above Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: □ 3 or 4 = H □ 1 or 2 = M □ 0 = L Record the rating of 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 O 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	4

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS	
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding and stream degr	adation
D 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?	
D 4.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland: Wetland is a depression or flat depression with no surface water leaving it (no outlet) points = 4	
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly constricted permanently flowing outlet points = 2 Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is	2
a permanently flowing ditch points = 1 Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet that is permanently flowing points = 0	
D 4.2. Depth of storage during wet periods: Estimate the height of ponding above the bottom of the outlet. For wetlands with no outlet, measure from the surface of permanent water or if dry, the deepest part. Marks of ponding are 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outlet points = 7 Marks of ponding between 2 ft to < 3 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 5 Marks are at least 0.5 ft to < 2 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 3 The wetland is a "headwater" wetland points = 3 Wetland is flat but has small depressions on the surface that trap water points = 1 Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft (6 in) points = 0 D 4.3. Contribution of the wetland to storage in the watershed: Estimate the ratio of the area of upstream basin contributing surface water to the wetland to the area of the wetland unit itself.	0
☐ The area of the basin is less than 10 times the area of the unit points = 5 The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit points = 3 The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit points = 0 Entire wetland is in the Flats class points = 5	5
Total for D 4 Add the points in the boxes above	7
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H	the first page
D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic function of the site?	
D 5.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? Yes = 1 No = 0	1
D 5.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate excess runoff? Yes = 1 No = 0	1
D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with intensive human land uses (residential at >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)? Yes = 1 No = 0	1
Total for D 5 Add the points in the boxes above	3
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L Record the rating on	the first page
D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society?	
D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description that best matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the highest score if more than one condition is met. The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into areas where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds): Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-gradient of unit.	2
 Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient. □ Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. □ The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why □ There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland. 	2
D 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood	0
conveyance in a regional flood control plan? Yes = 2 No = 0 Total for D 6 Add the points in the boxes above	2
Pating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 = M 0 = I Record the rating on	

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 Emergent Scrub-shrub (areas where shrubs have > 30% cover) Forested (areas where trees have > 30% cover) 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 	0
H 1.2. Hydroperiods Check the types of water regimes (hydroperiods) present within the wetland. The water regime has to cover more than 10% of the wetland or ¼ ac to count (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods).	
 □ Permanently flooded or inundated □ Seasonally flooded or inundated □ Occasionally flooded or inundated □ Occasionally flooded or inundated □ Saturated only □ Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland □ Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland 	1
☐ Lake Fringe wetland☐ Freshwater tidal wetland2 points2 points	
H 1.3. Richness of plant species Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft ² . Different patches of the same species can be combined to meet the size threshold and you do not have to name the species. Do not include Eurasian milfoil, reed canarygrass, purple loosestrife, Canadian thistle If you counted: > 19 species points = 2 5 - 19 species points = 1	1
< 5 species points = 0 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. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high.	
	0
None = 0 points Low = 1 point Moderate = 2 points	
All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3 points	

H 1.5. Special habitat features:	
Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number of	
points.	
☐ Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long)	
☐ Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland	
☐ Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging plants extends	
at least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at	
least 33 ft (10 m)	0
☐ Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning	
(> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (<i>cut shrubs or trees</i>	
that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed)	
☐ At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas	
that are permanently or seasonally inundated (structures for egg-laying by amphibians)	
Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see	
H 1.1 for list of strata)	•
Total for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above	the first near
Rating of Site Potential If Score is: 15 - 18 = H 7 - 14 = M 0 - 6 = L Record the rating on	tne tirst page
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site?	
H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit).	
Calculate:	
0 % undisturbed habitat + (1 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 0.5%	
(
If total accessible habitat is:	0
$> \frac{1}{3}$ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3	Ü
, , ,	
20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2	
10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 1	
<pre>< 10 % of 1 km Polygon points = 0 H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.</pre>	
Calculate:	
0 % undisturbed habitat + (5 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 2.5%	
7 of the distribution of the state of the st	
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3	0
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 2	
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches points = 1	
Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0	
H 2.3 Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon: If	
> 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use points = (-2)	-2
≤ 50% of 1km Polygon is high intensity points = 0	
Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above	-2
Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is: 4 - 6 = H 1 - 3 = M 2 < 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? <i>Choose</i>	
only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated.	
Site meets ANY of the following criteria: points = 2	
 ☐ It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page) ☐ It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant 	
or animal on the state or federal lists)	
☐ It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species	
☐ It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the	0
Department of Natural Resources	
☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or	
regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in a	
watershed plan	
Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) with in 100m points = 1	
Site does not meet any of the criteria above points = 0	
Rating of Value If Score is: 2 = H 1 = M 0 = L Record the rating on	the 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.

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

Count how many of the following priority habitats are within 330 ft (100 m) of the wetland unit: NOTE: This question is independent of the land use between the wetland unit and the priority habitat. **Aspen Stands**: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 1 ac (0.4 ha). ☐ Biodiversity Areas and Corridors: Areas of habitat that are relatively important to various species of native fish and wildlife (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report). Herbaceous Balds: Variable size patches of grass and forbs on shallow soils over bedrock. Old-growth/Mature forests: Old-growth west of Cascade crest – Stands of at least 2 tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) > 32 in (81 cm) dbh or > 200 years of age. Mature forests - Stands with average diameters exceeding 21 in (53 cm) dbh; crown cover may be less than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quantity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth; 80-200 years old west of the Cascade crest. Oregon White Oak: Woodland stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component is important (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 158 - see web link above). Riparian: The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other. Westside Prairies: Herbaceous, non-forested plant communities that can either take the form of a dry prairie or a wet prairie (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 161 – see web link above). Instream: The combination of physical, biological, and chemical processes and conditions that interact to provide functional life history requirements for instream fish and wildlife resources. □ Nearshore: Relatively undisturbed nearshore habitats. These include Coastal Nearshore, Open Coast Nearshore, and Puget Sound Nearshore. (full descriptions of habitats and the definition of relatively undisturbed are in WDFW report – see web link on previous page). Caves: A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages under the earth in soils, rock, ice, or other geological formations and is large enough to contain a human. Cliffs: Greater than 25 ft (7.6 m) high and occurring below 5000 ft elevation. Talus: Homogenous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.5 - 6.5 ft (0.15 - 2.0 m), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs. Snags and Logs: Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit sufficient decay characteristics to enable cavity excavation/use by wildlife. Priority snags have a diameter at breast height of > 20 in (51 cm) in western Washington and are > 6.5 ft (2 m) in height. Priority logs are > 12 in (30 cm) in diameter at the largest end, and > 20 ft (6 m) long.

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

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland	Туре	Category
Check off	any criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met.	
	Estuarine Wetlands	
	Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?	
	The dominant water regime is tidal,	
	Vegetated, and	
	With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 1.1 ☑ No = Not an estuarine wetland	
SC 1.1.	Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary	
	Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific	
	Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 1.2	
SC 1.2.	Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions?	
L	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing,	
	and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are	
	Spartina, see page 25)	
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-	
_	grazed or un-mowed grassland.	
	The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with	
	open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands.	
00.00.1	Yes = Category I No = Category II	
SC 2.0. V	Wetlands of High Conservation Value (WHCV) Has the WA Department of Natural Resources updated their website to include the list	
30 2.1.	of Wetlands of High Conservation Value?	
	✓ Yes - Go to SC 2.2 □ No - Go to SC 2.3	
SC 2.2.	Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value?	
00 2.2.	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not 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 to SC 2.4 ☐ No = Not WHCV	
SC 2.4.	Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation	
	Value and listed it on their website?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not WHCV	
SC 3.0. E	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?	
SC 3.3.	Does an area with peats or mucks have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground	
	level, AND at least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4?	
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No - Go to SC 3.4	
	NOTE: If you are uncertain about the extent of mosses in the understory, you may	
	substitute that criterion by measuring the pH of the water that seeps into a hole dug at	
	least 16 in deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the plant species in Table 4 are present,	
SC 3.4.	the wetland is a bog. Is an area with peats or mucks forested (> 30% cover) with Sitka spruce, subalpine fir,	
00 0.4.	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	
		I

20.10		
SC 4.0. I	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</i>	
	answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.	
	Old-growth forests (west of Cascade crest): Stands of at least two tree species,	
_	forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac	
	(20 trees/ha) that are at least 200 years of age OR have a diameter at breast height	
	(dbh) of 32 in (81 cm) or more.	
l –		
	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	
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) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (<i>needs to</i>	
	be measured near the bottom)	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 5.1 ☑ No = Not a wetland in a coastal lagoon	
CC E 4 I	•	
	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	
l _	species on p. 100).	
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-	
_	grazed or un-mowed grassland.	
	The wetland is larger than $^{1}/_{10}$ ac (4350 ft ²)	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II	
SC 6.0. I	nterdunal 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	
l =	Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105	
	Ocean Shores-Copalis: Lands west of SR 115 and SR 109	
-	☐ Yes - Go to SC 6.1 ☐ No = Not an interdunal wetland for rating	
CC 6 1	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger and scores an 8 or 9 for the habitat functions on the form	
SC 6.1.	•	
	(rates H,H,H or H,H,M for the three aspects of function)?	
	$\square \text{ Yes} = \textbf{Category I} \qquad \square \text{ No - Go to } \textbf{SC 6.2}$	
SC 6.2.	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger?	
[$\Box \text{ Yes} = \textbf{Category II} \qquad \Box \text{ No - Go to } \textbf{SC 6.3}$	
SC 6.3.	Is the unit between 0.1 and 1 ac, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is between 0.1 and	
	1 ac?	
	\square Yes = Category III \square No = Category IV	
	y of wetland based on Special Characteristics	
If you an	swered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form	

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or	ID #): WFI-07					Date of site visit:	2/17/2020
Rated by K. Moser,	P. Johnson	_ Tr	ained by E	cology? ☑	Yes □ No	Date of training _	Jun-18
HGM Class used for rating Depressional Wetland has multiple HGM classes? ☐ Yes					Yes ☑No		
NOTE: Form is not complete with out the figures requested (figures can be combined). Source of base aerial photo/map ESRI							
OVERALL WETLAND CATEGORY III (based on functions ☑ or special characteristics ☐)							
1. Category of wetland based on FUNCTIONS							
Category I - Total score = 23 - 27 Score for each							
Category II - Total score = 20 - 22					function based		
X Category III - Total score = 16 - 19				on three			
				ratings			
(order of ratings							
FUNCTION	Improving	Hydrologic	Habitat			is not	
10101101	Water Quality					important)	
List appropriate rating (H, M, L)							
Site Potential	L	М	L			9 = H, H, H	
Landscape Potential	Н	Н	L		_	8 = H, H, M	
Value	Н	Н	L	Total		7 = H, H, L	
Score Based on Ratings	7	8	3	18		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	
Wetland of High Conservation Value	
Bog	
Mature Forest	
Old Growth Forest	
Coastal Lagoon	
Interdunal	
None of the above	х

Maps and Figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

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

Riverine Wetlands

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

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

Slope Wetlands

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

HGM Classification of Wetland in Western Washington

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

1. Are the	e water levels in the entire unit usual	ly controlled by tides except during floods?
/	NO - go to 2	\square YES - the wetland class is Tidal Fringe - go to 1.1
1.1	Is the salinity of the water during per	iods of annual low flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?
		Freshwater Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. Estuarine wetland and is not scored. This method cannot be
	itire wetland unit is flat and precipitati ater and surface water runoff are NO	on is the only source (>90%) of water to it. T sources of water to the unit.
	NO - go to 3 If your wetland can be classified as a	☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats a Flats wetland, use the form for Depressional wetlands.
		on the shores of a body of permanent open water (without any the year) at least 20 ac (8 ha) in size;
✓	NO - go to 4	☐ YES - The wetland class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)
	the entire wetland unit meet all of the The wetland is on a slope (<i>slope car</i> The water flows through the wetland may flow subsurface, as sheetflow, of The water leaves the wetland witho	n be very gradual), in one direction (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. It or in a swale without distinct banks.
J	NO - go to 5	\square YES - The wetland class is Slope
		type of wetlands except occasionally in very small and shallow as are usually <3 ft diameter and less than 1 ft deep).
	he entire wetland unit meet all of the The unit is in a valley, or stream cha from that stream or river, The overbank flooding occurs at leas	nnel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding
J	NO - go to 6	☐ YES - The wetland class is Riverine
NOTE: Th	he Riverine unit can contain depressi	ons that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

	ic depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, at any outlet, if present, is higher than the interior of the wetland.
□ NO - go to 7	YES - The wetland class is Depressional
The unit does not pond surface water more	ry flat area with no obvious depression and no overbank flooding? e than a few inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high be ditched, but has no obvious natural outlet.
☑ NO - go to 8	\square 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	HGM class to
being rated	use in rating
Slope + Riverine	Riverine
Slope + Depressional	Depressional
Slope + Lake Fringe	Lake Fringe
Depressional + Riverine along stream	Depressional
within boundary of depression	
Depressional + Lake Fringe	Depressional
Riverine + Lake Fringe	Riverine
Salt Water Tidal Fringe and any other	Treat as
class of freshwater wetland	ESTUARINE

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

NOTES and FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS			
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to improve wa	er 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)			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	points = 3		
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly			
	points = 2	2	
 ☐ Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet that is permanently flowing 	oints = 1		
☐ Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is	Ollito – i		
	oints = 1		
D 1.2. The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer) is true clay or true organic			
(use NRCS definitions). Yes = 4	No = 0	0	
D 1.3. Characteristics and distribution of persistent plants (Emergent, Scrub-shrub, and/o	r		
Forested Cowardin classes):			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	points = 5	0	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	points = 3		
1 , 5 , 10	points = 1		
, G 1	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			
	points = 4	2	
· ·	points = 2		
	aginta - 0	1	
	points = 0		
Total for D 1 Add the points in the box	es above	4	
Total for D 1 Add the points in the box	es above	4 the first page	
Total for D 1 Add the points in the box	es above e rating on		
Total for D 1 Rating of Site Potential If score is: ☐ 12 - 16 = H ☐ 6 - 11 = M ☐ 0 - 5 = L Record the	es above e rating on site?		
Total for D 1 Rating of Site Potential If score is: ☐ 12 - 16 = H ☐ 6 - 11 = M ☐ 0 - 5 = L Record the D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function of the D 2.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? Yes = 7 D 2.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that	es above e rating on site?	the first page	
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Total for D 1 Rating of Site Potential If score is: □12-16 = H □6-11 = M □0-5 = L Record the D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function of the D 2.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? Yes = 7 D 2.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate pollutants? Yes = 7 D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland? Yes = 7 D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3? Source □5 ramp Total for D 2 Add the points in the box Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: □3 or 4 = H □1 or 2 = M □0 = L Record the 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? D 3.2. Is the wetland in a basin or sub-basin where an aquatic resource is on the 303(d) Yes = 7 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	No = 0 No = ones above e rating on No = 0 No = 0	the first page 1 1 0 1 3 the first page	
Total for D 1 Rating of Site Potential If score is: □12-16 = H □6-11 = M ☑0-5 = L Record the D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function of the D 2.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? D 2.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate pollutants? D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland? D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3? Source □-5 ramp Total for D 2 Add the points in the box Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ☑ 3 or 4 = H □ 1 or 2 = M □ 0 = L Record the 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? D 3.2. Is the wetland in a basin or sub-basin where an aquatic resource is on the 303(d) Yes ⊆ 2 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 No = or show the show th	the first page 1 1 0 1 3 the first page	
Total for D 1 Rating of Site Potential If score is: □ 12 - 16 = H □ 6 - 11 = M □ 0 - 5 = L Record the D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function of the D 2.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? D 2.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate pollutants? D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland? D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3? Source □ 1-5 ramp Yes = 7 Total for D 2 Add the points in the box Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: □ 3 or 4 = H □ 1 or 2 = M □ 0 = L Record the 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? D 3.2. Is the wetland in a basin or sub-basin where an aquatic resource is on the 303(d) Yes = 7 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 = 7 Total for D 3 Add the points in the box	No = 0	the first page 1 1 0 1 3 the first page	

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS	
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding and stream degra	adation
D 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?	
D 4.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:	
Wetland is a depression or flat depression with no surface water	
leaving it (no outlet) points = 4	
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly	
constricted permanently flowing outlet points = 2	2
Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is	
a permanently flowing ditch points = 1	
Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet	
that is permanently flowing points = 0 D 4.2. Depth of storage during wet periods: Estimate the height of ponding above the bottom of	
the outlet. For wetlands with no outlet, measure from the surface of permanent water or if dry, the	
deepest part.	
Marks of ponding are 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outlet points = 7	
Marks of ponding between 2 ft to < 3 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 5	0
☐ Marks are at least 0.5 ft to < 2 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 3	Ü
☐ The wetland is a "headwater" wetland points = 3	
Wetland is flat but has small depressions on the surface that trap water points = 1	
Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft (6 in)	
D 4.3. Contribution of the wetland to storage in the watershed: Estimate the ratio of the area of	
upstream basin contributing surface water to the wetland to the area of the wetland unit itself.	
Arr The area of the basin is less than 10 times the area of the unit points = 5	5
The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit points = 3	3
The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit points = 0	
☐ Entire wetland is in the Flats class points = 5	
Total for D 4 Add the points in the boxes above	7
Rating of Site Potential If score is: \Box 12 - 16 = H \Box 6 - 11 = M \Box 0 - 5 = L Record the rating on	the first page
D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic function of the site?	
D 5.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? Yes = 1 No = 0	1
D 5.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate excess runoff?	1
Yes = 1 No = 0	
D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with intensive human	4
land uses (residential at >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)?	1
	2
	3
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L Record the rating on	tne first page
D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society?	
D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description that best	
matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the highest	
score if more than one condition is met. The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into areas	
where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds):	
Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-	
gradient of unit. points = 2	
 Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down- 	2
gradient. points = 1	
Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin.	
☐ The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained	
by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland	
cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why	
☐ There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland.	
D 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood	0
conveyance in a regional flood control plan? Yes = 2 No = 0	
Total for D 6 Add the points in the boxes above	2
Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 = M 0 = L Record the rating on	the first nage

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 1/4 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 0 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 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 1/4 ac to count (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods). Permanently flooded or inundated 4 or more types present: points = 3 Seasonally flooded or inundated 3 types present: points = 2 1 Occasionally flooded or inundated 2 types present: points = 1 Saturated only 1 types present: points = 0 Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☐ Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland □ Lake Fringe wetland 2 points ☐ Freshwater tidal wetland 2 points H 1.3. Richness of plant species Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft². 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 0 If you counted: > 19 species points = 25 - 19 species points = 1< 5 species points = 0H 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. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high. 0 Low = 1 point None = 0 points Moderate = 2 points All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3 points

Doints: Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long) Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland Undercut banks are present for at least 6 of t (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 3.3 ft (10 m) Ostable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning (> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (cut shrubs or trees that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed) At least ½ as of thin-stemmed persistent plants or wood y branches are present in areas that are permanently or seasonally inundated (structure for egg-laying by amphibians) Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see H 1.1 for list of strata) Add the points in the boxes above 1 Rating of Site Potential if Score is: 15 - 18 = H 7 - 14 = M 0 - 6 = L Record the rating on the first page H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site? H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit). Calcutate: 0 % undisturbed habitat t 1 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 0.5% If total accessible habitat is: 0 0 % undisturbed habitat tis: 0 0 % undisturbed habitat is: 0 0 % undisturbed habitat is: 0 0 % undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon points = 3 0 % undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon points = 1 0 % undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon points = 1 0 % undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon points = 0 0 % undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon points = 0 0 % undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon 0 % and > 3 patches points = 0 0 % undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon in material in the points in the boxes above 2 % of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use 1 % of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use 2 % of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use 2 % of 1 km Polygon is hi	H 1.5. Special habitat features: Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. <i>The number of checks is the number of</i>	
Total for H 1	 □ Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long) □ Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland □ Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging plants extends at least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least 33 ft (10 m) □ Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning (> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (cut shrubs or trees that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed) □ At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas that are permanently or seasonally inundated (structures for egg-laying by amphibians) □ Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see 	0
Rating of Site Potential If Score is:	,	1
H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit). Calculate: 0 % undisturbed habitat + (·	the first page
H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit). Calculate: 0 % undisturbed habitat + (H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site?	
If total accessible habitat is: 1		
If total accessible habitat is: > 1/3 (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon 20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2 10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon > 10 % of 1 km Polygon points = 0 H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland. Calculate: 0 % undisturbed habitat + (Calculate:	
> ¹/₃ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon 20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon 10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon 21 - 10% of 1 km Polygon 22 - 33% of 1 km Polygon 23 - 33% of 1 km Polygon 24 - 30% of 1 km Polygon 25 - 30% of 1 km Polygon 26 - 30% of 1 km Polygon 27 - 30% of 1 km Polygon 28 - 30% of 1 km Polygon 29 - 30% undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland. 28 - 30% undisturbed habitat + (0 % undisturbed habitat + (1 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 0.5%	
> ¹/₃ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon 20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon 10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon 21 - 10% of 1 km Polygon 22 - 33% of 1 km Polygon 23 - 33% of 1 km Polygon 24 - 30% of 1 km Polygon 25 - 30% of 1 km Polygon 26 - 30% of 1 km Polygon 27 - 30% of 1 km Polygon 28 - 30% of 1 km Polygon 29 - 30% undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland. 28 - 30% undisturbed habitat + (If total accessible, habitat is:	
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Calculate: O % undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.		
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland. Calculate: 0 % undisturbed habitat + (
Calculate: 0 % undisturbed habitat + (5 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 2.5% Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon		
Undisturbed habitat + (
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches 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		
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Total for H 2 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 only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated. Site meets ANY of the following criteria: points = 2 □ It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page) □ It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant or animal on the state or federal lists) □ It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species □ It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the Department of Natural Resources □ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in a watershed plan Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) with in 100m points = 1 Site does not meet any of the criteria above		
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WDFW Priority Habitats

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

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

Count how many of the following priority habitats are within 330 ft (100 m) of the wetland unit: NOTE: This question is independent of the land use between the wetland unit and the priority habitat. **Aspen Stands**: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 1 ac (0.4 ha). ☐ Biodiversity Areas and Corridors: Areas of habitat that are relatively important to various species of native fish and wildlife (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report). Herbaceous Balds: Variable size patches of grass and forbs on shallow soils over bedrock. Old-growth/Mature forests: Old-growth west of Cascade crest – Stands of at least 2 tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) > 32 in (81 cm) dbh or > 200 years of age. Mature forests - Stands with average diameters exceeding 21 in (53 cm) dbh; crown cover may be less than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quantity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth; 80-200 years old west of the Cascade crest. Oregon White Oak: Woodland stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component is important (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 158 - see web link above). Riparian: The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other. Westside Prairies: Herbaceous, non-forested plant communities that can either take the form of a dry prairie or a wet prairie (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 161 – see web link above). Instream: The combination of physical, biological, and chemical processes and conditions that interact to provide functional life history requirements for instream fish and wildlife resources. □ Nearshore: Relatively undisturbed nearshore habitats. These include Coastal Nearshore, Open Coast Nearshore, and Puget Sound Nearshore. (full descriptions of habitats and the definition of relatively undisturbed are in WDFW report – see web link on previous page). Caves: A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages under the earth in soils, rock, ice, or other geological formations and is large enough to contain a human. Cliffs: Greater than 25 ft (7.6 m) high and occurring below 5000 ft elevation. Talus: Homogenous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.5 - 6.5 ft (0.15 - 2.0 m), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs. Snags and Logs: Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit sufficient decay characteristics to enable cavity excavation/use by wildlife. Priority snags have a diameter at breast height of > 20 in (51 cm) in western Washington and are > 6.5 ft (2 m) in height. Priority logs are > 12 in (30 cm) in diameter at the largest end, and > 20 ft (6 m) long.

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

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland	Туре	Category
Check off	any criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met.	
	Estuarine Wetlands	
00 1.0. 1	Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?	
	The dominant water regime is tidal,	
I =	Vegetated, and	
	With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt	
_	☐ Yes - Go to SC 1.1 ☑ No = Not an estuarine wetland	
SC 1.1.	Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary	
	Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific	
	Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 1.2	
SC 1.2.	Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions?	
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing,	
	and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are	
	Spartina, see page 25)	
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-	
	grazed or un-mowed grassland.	
	The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with	
	open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands.	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II	
	Netlands 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	
SC 2.2.	Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not WHCV	
SC 2.3.	Is the wetland in a Section/Township/Range that contains a Natural Heritage wetland?	
	http://www1.dnr.wa.gov/nhp/refdesk/datasearch/wnhpwetlands.pdf	
SC 2.4	☐ Yes - Contact WNHP/WDNR and to SC 2.4 ☐ No = Not WHCV Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation	
SC 2.4.	Value and listed it on their website?	
	Yes = Category I □ No = Not WHCV	
SC 3.0. I		
30 3.0. 1	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,	
00 0.1.	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	
000.2.	less than 16 in deep over bedrock, or an impermeable hardpan such as clay or volcanic	
	ash, or that are floating on top of a lake or pond?	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 3.3 ☐ No = Is not a bog	
SC 3.3.	Does an area with peats or mucks have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground	
	level, AND at least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4?	
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No - Go to SC 3.4	
	NOTE: If you are uncertain about the extent of mosses in the understory, you may	
	substitute that criterion by measuring the pH of the water that seeps into a hole dug at	
	least 16 in deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the plant species in Table 4 are present,	
	the wetland is a bog.	
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. I	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</i>				
	answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.				
	Old-growth forests (west of Cascade crest): Stands of at least two tree species,				
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
	forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac				
	(20 trees/ha) that are at least 200 years of age OR have a diameter at breast height				
_	(dbh) of 32 in (81 cm) or more.				
	Mature forests (west of the Cascade Crest): Stands where the largest trees are 80-200				
	years old OR the species that make up the canopy have an average diameter (dbh)				
	exceeding 21 in (53 cm).				
SC 5 0 \	Wetlands in Coastal Lagoons				
00 0.0.	Does the wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon?				
L	The wetland lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially				
	separated from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently,				
_	rocks				
	The lagoon in which the wetland is located contains ponded water that is saline or				
	brackish (> 0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (needs to				
	be measured near the bottom)				
	☐ 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).				
	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 $\frac{1}{10}$ ac (4350 ft ²)				
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II				
SC 6.0. I	nterdunal 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				
F	Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105				
F	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				
SC 0.1.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
	(rates H,H,H or H,H,M for the three aspects of function)?				
	$\square \text{ Yes} = \textbf{Category I} \qquad \square \text{ No - Go to SC 6.2}$				
SC 6.2.	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger?				
	\square Yes = Category II \square No - Go to SC 6.3				
SC 6.3.	Is the unit between 0.1 and 1 ac, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is between 0.1 and				
	1 ac?				
	\square Yes = Category III \square No = Category IV				
Categor	y of wetland based on Special Characteristics				
	swered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form				

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID) #):	WFI-08a				Date of site visit:	2/21/2020
Rated by P. Johnson			Tr	ained by E	cology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training	Apr-15
HGM Class used for I	rating _	Riverine			Wetland has multip	le HGM classes? ☐	Yes ☑No
	NOTE: Form is not complete with out the figures requested (figures can be combined). Source of base aerial photo/map ESRI						
OVERALL WETLAN	ID CAT	EGORY	II	(based on	functions	al characteristics)
1. Category of we	etland	based on	FUNCTION	S			
		Category I	- Total score	= 23 - 27		Score for each	
_	X	Category I	I - Total score	e = 20 - 22		function based	
_		Category I	II - Total sco	re = 16 - 19		on three	
_			V - Total scor			ratings	
_		3.7				(order of ratings	
FUNCTION	Impr	roving	Hydrologic	Habitat		is not	

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
	List app			
Site Potential	M	М	М	
Landscape Potential	Н	Н	L	
Value	M	Н	Н	Total
Score Based on Ratings	7	8	6	21

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	
Wetland of High Conservation Value	
Bog	
Mature Forest	
Old Growth Forest	
Coastal Lagoon	
Interdunal	
None of the above	х

Maps and Figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

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

Riverine Wetlands

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

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

Slope Wetlands

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

HGM Classification of Wetland in Western Washington

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

1. Are the water levels in the entire	unit usually controlled by tides except during floods?
☐ NO - go to 2	\square 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)?
	ssified as a Freshwater Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. ge it is an Estuarine wetland and is not scored. This method cannot be
	d precipitation is the only source (>90%) of water to it. noff are NOT sources of water to the unit.
□ NO - go to 3 If your wetland can be cla	☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats is sified as a Flats wetland, use the form for Depressional wetlands.
plants on the surface at a	et all of the following criteria? wetland is on the shores of a body of permanent open water (without any ny time of the year) at least 20 ac (8 ha) in size; water area is deeper than 6.6 ft (2 m).
□ NO - go to 4	☐ YES - The wetland class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)
The water flows through t may flow subsurface, as s	et all of the following criteria? (slope can be very gradual), he wetland in one direction (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. It sheetflow, or in a swale without distinct banks. land without being impounded.
□ NO - go to 5	\square YES - The wetland class is Slope
	d in these type of wetlands except occasionally in very small and shallow depressions are usually <3 ft diameter and less than 1 ft deep).
from that stream or river,	et all of the following criteria? stream channel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding curs at least once every 2 years.
□ NO - go to 6	☐ YES - The wetland class is Riverine
NOTE: The Riverine unit can contain	in depressions that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

Wetland name or number	WFI-08a
vveuanu name or number	VV F I-UOA

•	ographic depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, at leans that any outlet, if present, is higher than the interior of the wetland.
□ NO - go to 7	\square YES - The wetland class is Depressional
The unit does not pond surface wa	in a very flat area with no obvious depression and no overbank flooding? ter more than a few inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high and 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	HGM class to	
being rated	use in rating	
Slope + Riverine	Riverine	
Slope + Depressional	Depressional	
Slope + Lake Fringe	Lake Fringe	
Depressional + Riverine along stream	Depressional	
within boundary of depression		
Depressional + Lake Fringe	Depressional	
Riverine + Lake Fringe	Riverine	
Salt Water Tidal Fringe and any other	Treat as	
class of freshwater wetland	ESTUARINE	

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

NOTES and FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

RIVERINE AND FRESHWATER TIDAL FRINGI	WETLA	ANDS	
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to im	prove water	quality	
R 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?			
R 1.1. Area of surface depressions within the Riverine wetland that can trap see	diments duri	ing a	
flooding event:			
Depressions cover > 3/4 area of wetland	•	ints = 8	2
Depressions cover > ½ area of wetland		ints = 4	_
Depressions present but cover < ½ area of wetland	ро	ints = 2	
No depressions present	ро	ints = 0	
R 1.2. Structure of plants in the wetland (areas with >90% cover at person heig classes)	ht, not Cow	ardin	
Trees or shrubs > 2/3 area of the wetland	ро	ints = 8	
☐ Trees or shrubs > ¹/₃ area of the wetland	ро	ints = 6	8
\Box Herbaceous plants (> 6 in high) > 2 / ₃ area of the wetland	ро	ints = 6	
Herbaceous plants (> 6 in high) > $^{1}/_{3}$ area of the wetland	ро	ints = 3	
Trees, shrubs, and ungrazed herbaceous < 1/3 area of the wetland	ро	ints = 0	
Total for R 1 Add the points	in the boxes	s above	10
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L	Record the I	rating on	the first page
R 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality functi	on of the site	e?	
R 2.1. Is the wetland within an incorporated city or within its UGA?	Yes = 2	No = 0	2
R 2.2. Does the contributing basin to the wetland include a UGA or incorporated area?	Yes = 1	No = 0	1
R 2.3. Does at least 10% of the contributing basin contain tilled fields, pastures, or forests that have been clearcut within the last 5 years?	Yes = 1	No = 0	0
R 2.4. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate pollutants?	Yes = 1	No = 0	1
R 2.5. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are	100 1	110 0	
not listed in questions R 2.1 - R 2.4?			1
Other Sources <u>I-5 and SR-99</u>	Yes = 1	No = 0	
Total for R 2 Add the points	in the boxes	s above	5
			the first page
R 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable to society	?		
R 3.1. Is the wetland along a stream or river that is on the 303(d) list or on a tributary that drains to one within 1 mi?	Yes = 1	No = 0	1
R 3.2. Is the wetland along a stream or river that has TMDL limits for nutrients, toxics, or pathogens?	Yes = 1	No = 0	0
R 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 drainage in which the unit is found)	V00 - 0	No - O	0
,	Yes = 2	No = 0	4
Total for R 3 Add the points			the first page
Rating of Value If score is: $\square 2 - 4 = H \square 1 = M \square 0 = L$	Recora the I	raurig on	the first page

RIVERINE AND FRESHWATER TIDAL FRINGI	E WETLANDS			
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that site functions to reduce flooding and stream erosi				
R 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?				
R 4.1. Characteristics of the overbank storage the wetland provides:				
Estimate the average width of the wetland perpendicular to the direction of the of the stream or river channel (distance between banks). Calculate the ratio: (awetland)/(average width of stream between banks).				
If the ratio is more than 20	points = 9	2		
If the ratio is 10 - 20	points = 6			
If the ratio is 5 - < 10	points = 4			
If the ratio is 1 - < 5	points = 2			
If the ratio is < 1	points = 1			
R 4.2. Characteristics of plants that slow down water velocities during floods: T debris as forest or shrub. Choose the points appropriate for the best description to have >90% cover at person height. These are NOT Cowardin classes). Forest or shrub for > $^{1}/_{3}$ area OR emergent plants > $^{2}/_{3}$ area		7		
Forest or shrub for $> \frac{1}{10}$ area OR emergent plants $> \frac{1}{3}$ area	points = 4			
Plants do not meet above criteria	points = 0			
	in the boxes above	9		
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H	Record the rating on	the first page		
R 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the hydrologic function	s of the site?			
R 5.1. Is the stream or river adjacent to the wetland downcut?	Yes = 0 No = 1	1		
R 5.2. Does the up-gradient watershed include a UGA or incorporated area?	Yes = 1 No = 0	1		
R 5.3 Is the up-gradient stream or river controlled by dams?	Yes = 0 No = 1	1		
Total for R 5 Add the points	in the boxes above	3		
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is:	Record the rating on	the first page		
R 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society?				
R 6.1. Distance to the nearest areas downstream that have flooding problems?				
Choose the description that best fits the site.				
The sub-basin immediately down-gradient of the wetland has flooding problems that result in damage to human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds)	points = 2	2		
Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient	points = 1			
No flooding problems anywhere downstream	points = 0			
R 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood		0		
conveyance in a regional flood control plan?	Yes = 2 No = 0	<u> </u>		
	in the boxes above	2		
Rating of Value If score is: $\square 2 - 4 = H \square 1 = M \square 0 = L$	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 1/4 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 2 ☐ 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 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 1/4 ac to count (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods). Permanently flooded or inundated 4 or more types present: points = 3 Seasonally flooded or inundated 3 types present: points = 2 ☐ Occasionally flooded or inundated 2 types present: points = 1 Saturated only 1 types present: points = 0 Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☐ Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland □ Lake Fringe wetland 2 points ☐ Freshwater tidal wetland 2 points H 1.3. Richness of plant species Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft². 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 1 If you counted: > 19 species points = 25 - 19 species points = 1< 5 species points = 0H 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. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high. 2 Low = 1 point None = 0 points Moderate = 2 points All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3 points

H 1.5. Special habitat features:	
Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number of	
points.	
☑ Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland	
☐ Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging plants extends	
at least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at	
least 33 ft (10 m)	3
(> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (<i>cut shrubs or trees</i>	
that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed)	
☐ At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas	
that are permanently or seasonally inundated (structures for egg-laying by amphibians)	
☐ Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see	
H 1.1 for list of strata)	
Total for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above	10
Rating of Site Potential If Score is: 15 - 18 = H \checkmark 7 - 14 = M \bigcirc 0 - 6 = L Record the rating on	the first page
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site?	
H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit).	
Calculate:	
0 % undisturbed habitat + (0 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 0%	
	_
If total accessible habitat is:	0
$> \frac{1}{3}$ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3	
20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2	
10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 1	
< 10 % of 1 km Polygon points = 0	
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.	
Calculate:	
0 % undisturbed habitat + (14 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 7%	
<u> </u>	_
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3	0
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 2	
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches points = 1	
Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0	
H 2.3 Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon: If	
> 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use points = (-2)	-2
≤ 50% of 1km Polygon is high intensity points = 0	
Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above	-2
Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is: 4 - 6 = H 1 - 3 = M 2 < 1 = L Record the rating on	
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? <i>Choose</i>	
only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated.	
Site meets ANY of the following criteria: points = 2	
☑ It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page)	
☐ It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant	
or animal on the state or federal lists)	
☐ It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species	2
☐ It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the	_
Department of Natural Resources	
☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or	
regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in a	
watershed plan	
Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) with in 100m points = 1	
Site does not meet any of the criteria above points = 0	
Rating of Value If Score is: 2 = H 1 = M 0 = L Record the rating on	the first page

Wetland	name or	number	WFI-08a

WDFW Priority Habitats

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

http://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/00165/wdfw00165.pdf_or access the list from here: http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/phs/list/

Count how many of the following priority habitats are within 330 ft (100 m) of the wetland unit: NOTE: This question is independent of the land use between the wetland unit and the priority habitat. **Aspen Stands**: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 1 ac (0.4 ha). ☐ Biodiversity Areas and Corridors: Areas of habitat that are relatively important to various species of native fish and wildlife (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report). Herbaceous Balds: Variable size patches of grass and forbs on shallow soils over bedrock. Old-growth/Mature forests: Old-growth west of Cascade crest – Stands of at least 2 tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) > 32 in (81 cm) dbh or > 200 years of age. Mature forests - Stands with average diameters exceeding 21 in (53 cm) dbh; crown cover may be less than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quantity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth; 80-200 years old west of the Cascade crest. Oregon White Oak: Woodland stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component is important (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 158 - see web link above). Riparian: The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other. Westside Prairies: Herbaceous, non-forested plant communities that can either take the form of a dry prairie or a wet prairie (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 161 – see web link above). Instream: The combination of physical, biological, and chemical processes and conditions that interact to provide functional life history requirements for instream fish and wildlife resources. □ Nearshore: Relatively undisturbed nearshore habitats. These include Coastal Nearshore, Open Coast Nearshore, and Puget Sound Nearshore. (full descriptions of habitats and the definition of relatively undisturbed are in WDFW report – see web link on previous page). Caves: A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages under the earth in soils, rock, ice, or other geological formations and is large enough to contain a human. Cliffs: Greater than 25 ft (7.6 m) high and occurring below 5000 ft elevation. Talus: Homogenous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.5 - 6.5 ft (0.15 - 2.0 m), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs. Snags and Logs: Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit sufficient decay characteristics to enable cavity excavation/use by wildlife. Priority snags have a diameter at breast height of > 20 in (51 cm) in western Washington and are > 6.5 ft (2 m) in height. Priority logs are > 12 in (30 cm) in diameter at the largest end, and > 20 ft (6 m) long.

addressed elsewhere.

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

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland	Туре	Category
Check off	any criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met.	
	Estuarine Wetlands	
	Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?	
	The dominant water regime is tidal,	
	Vegetated, and	
	With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 1.1 ☑ No = Not an estuarine wetland	
SC 1.1.	Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary	
	Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific	
	Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 1.2	
SC 1.2.	Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions?	
L	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing,	
	and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are	
	Spartina, see page 25)	
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-	
_	grazed or un-mowed grassland.	
	The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with	
	open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands.	
00 0 0 1	Yes = Category I No = Category II	
SC 2.0. V	Wetlands of High Conservation Value (WHCV) Has the WA Department of Natural Resources updated their website to include the list	
30 2.1.	of Wetlands of High Conservation Value?	
	✓ Yes - Go to SC 2.2 □ No - Go to SC 2.3	
SC 2.2.	Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value?	
00 2.2.	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not 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 to SC 2.4 ☐ No = Not WHCV	
SC 2.4.	Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation	
	Value and listed it on their website?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not WHCV	
SC 3.0. E	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?	
SC 3.3.	Does an area with peats or mucks have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground	
	level, AND at least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4?	
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No - Go to SC 3.4	
	NOTE: If you are uncertain about the extent of mosses in the understory, you may	
	substitute that criterion by measuring the pH of the water that seeps into a hole dug at	
	least 16 in deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the plant species in Table 4 are present,	
SC 3.4.	the wetland is a bog. Is an area with peats or mucks forested (> 30% cover) with Sitka spruce, subalpine fir,	
00 0.4.	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	
		I

SC 4.0. I	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</i>					
	answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.					
	Old-growth forests (west of Cascade crest): Stands of at least two tree species,					
_	forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac					
	(20 trees/ha) that are at least 200 years of age OR have a diameter at breast height					
_	(dbh) of 32 in (81 cm) or more.					
L	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).					
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 legger in which the wetland is leggted contains pended water that is calling or					
	The lagoon in which the wetland is located contains ponded water that is saline or					
	brackish (> 0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (needs to					
	be measured near the bottom)					
	☐ 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).					
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-					
	grazed or un-mowed grassland.					
	The wetland is larger than $^{1}/_{10}$ ac (4350 ft ²)					
	• , , ,					
20 20 1	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II					
SC 6.0. I	nterdunal 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					
	Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105					
	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					
00 0	(rates H,H,H or H,H,M for the three aspects of function)?					
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 6.2					
SC 6.2.	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger?					
00 0.2.	Yes = Category II					
00.63	Is the unit between 0.1 and 1 ac, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is between 0.1 and					
SC 6.3.						
	1 ac?					
_	\square Yes = Category III \square No = Category IV					
	y of wetland based on Special Characteristics					
If you an	swered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form					

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or	ID #): WFI-08b				Date of site visit:	2/21/2020
Rated by P. Johnson	n	_ Tr	ained by E	cology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training	Jun-14
HGM Class used for	r rating Riverine			Wetland has multip	le HGM classes?	Yes ☑No
	rm is not complet Source of base ae		_	equested (figures can	be combined).	
OVERALL WETLAND CATEGORYII (based on functions ☑ or special characteristics ☐)						
1. Category of wetland based on FUNCTIONS						
	Category	I - Total score	= 23 - 27		Score for each	
X Category II - Total score = 20 - 22 function based						
Category III - Total score = 16 - 19 on three						
Category IV - Total score = 9 - 15					ratings	
					(order of ratings	
FUNCTION	Improving	Hydrologic	Habitat		is not	
FUNCTION	Water Quality				important)	
	List app	propriate rating	(H, M, L)		. ,	

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
	List app	ropriate rating	g (H, M, L)	
Site Potential	M	М	М	
Landscape Potential	Н	Н	L	
Value	M	Н	Н	Total
Score Based on Ratings	7	8	6	21

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	
Wetland of High Conservation Value	
Bog	
Mature Forest	
Old Growth Forest	
Coastal Lagoon	
Interdunal	
None of the above	Х

Maps and Figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

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

Riverine Wetlands

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

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

Slope Wetlands

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

HGM Classification of Wetland in Western Washington

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

And the content levels in the continuous transfer of the continuous flag and a

1. Are th	ne water levels in the entire unit usuali	y controlled by tides except during floods?
√	NO - go to 2	\square YES - the wetland class is Tidal Fringe - go to 1.1
1.1	Is the salinity of the water during per	ods of annual low flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?
		Freshwater Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. Estuarine wetland and is not scored. This method cannot be
	ntire wetland unit is flat and precipitati vater and surface water runoff are NO	on is the only source (>90%) of water to it. T sources of water to the unit.
✓	NO - go to 3 If your wetland can be classified as a	☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats in Flats wetland, use the form for Depressional wetlands.
		on the shores of a body of permanent open water (without any he year) at least 20 ac (8 ha) in size;
J	NO - go to 4	☐ YES - The wetland class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)
	the entire wetland unit meet all of the The wetland is on a slope (<i>slope car</i>). The water flows through the wetland may flow subsurface, as sheetflow, on The water leaves the wetland witho .	be very gradual), in one direction (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. It or in a swale without distinct banks.
✓	NO - go to 5	\square YES - The wetland class is Slope
		ype of wetlands except occasionally in very small and shallow s are usually <3 ft diameter and less than 1 ft deep).
J	the entire wetland unit meet all of the The unit is in a valley, or stream cha from that stream or river, The overbank flooding occurs at leas	nnel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding
	NO - go to 6	✓ YES - The wetland class is Riverine
NOTE: T	he Riverine unit can contain depressi	ons that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

Wetland	name or	number	WFI-08b

	sion in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, at tlet, if present, is higher than the interior of the wetland.
□ NO - go to 7	\square YES - The wetland class is Depressional
•	a with no obvious depression and no overbank flooding? ew inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high ed, but has no obvious natural outlet.
□ NO - go to 8	\square 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	HGM class to	
being rated	use in rating	
Slope + Riverine	Riverine	
Slope + Depressional	Depressional	
Slope + Lake Fringe	Lake Fringe	
Depressional + Riverine along stream	Depressional	
within boundary of depression		
Depressional + Lake Fringe	Depressional	
Riverine + Lake Fringe	Riverine	
Salt Water Tidal Fringe and any other	Treat as	
class of freshwater wetland	ESTUARINE	

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

NOTES and FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

RIVERINE AND FRESHWATER TIDAL FRINGE WETLANDS	
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to improve water quality	
R 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?	
R 1.1. Area of surface depressions within the Riverine wetland that can trap sediments during a	
flooding event:	
Depressions cover $> \frac{3}{4}$ area of wetland points = 8	2
Depressions cover > $\frac{1}{2}$ area of wetland points = 4	2
Depressions present but cover < ½ area of wetland points = 2	
No depressions present points = 0	
R 1.2. Structure of plants in the wetland (areas with >90% cover at person height, not Cowardin classes)	
Trees or shrubs > 2 / ₃ area of the wetland points = 8	
Trees or shrubs > $\frac{1}{3}$ area of the wetland points = 6	8
☐ Herbaceous plants (> 6 in high) > 2 / ₃ area of the wetland points = 6	
Herbaceous plants (> 6 in high) > $\frac{1}{3}$ area of the wetland points = 3	
Trees, shrubs, and ungrazed herbaceous $< \frac{1}{3}$ area of the wetland points = 0	
Total for R 1 Add the points in the boxes above	10
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L Record the rating on	the first page
R 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function of the site?	
R 2.1. Is the wetland within an incorporated city or within its UGA? Yes = 2 No = 0	2
R 2.2. Does the contributing basin to the wetland include a UGA or	1
incorporated area? Yes = 1 No = 0	'
R 2.3. Does at least 10% of the contributing basin contain tilled fields,	0
pastures, or forests that have been clearcut within the last 5 years? Yes = $1 N_0 = 0$	0
R 2.4. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that	1
generate pollutants? Yes = 1 No = 0	1
R 2.5. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are	
not listed in questions R 2.1 - R 2.4?	1
Other Sources $\underline{I-5}$ Yes = 1 No = 0	
Total for R 2 Add the points in the boxes above	5
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ✓ 3 - 6 = H ☐ 1 or 2 = M ☐ 0 = L Record the rating on	the first page
R 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable to society?	
R 3.1. Is the wetland along a stream or river that is on the 303(d) list or on a	1
tributary that drains to one within 1 mi? $Yes = 1 No = 0$	1
R 3.2. Is the wetland along a stream or river that has TMDL limits for nutrients, toxics, or pathogens? Yes = 1 No = 0	0
R 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 drainage in	0
which the unit is found) $Yes = 2 No = 0$	·
Total for R 3 Add the points in the boxes above	1
Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 = M 0 = L Record the rating on	the first page

RIVERINE AND FRESHWATER TIDAL FRINGI	E WETLANDS	
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that site functions to reduce flood	ing and stream eros	ion
R 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?		
R 4.1. Characteristics of the overbank storage the wetland provides:		
Estimate the average width of the wetland perpendicular to the direction of the of the stream or river channel (distance between banks). Calculate the ratio: (awetland)/(average width of stream between banks).		
If the ratio is more than 20	points = 9	2
If the ratio is 10 - 20	points = 6	
If the ratio is 5 - < 10	points = 4	
If the ratio is 1 - < 5	points = 2	
If the ratio is < 1	points = 1	
R 4.2. Characteristics of plants that slow down water velocities during floods: T debris as forest or shrub. Choose the points appropriate for the best description to have >90% cover at person height. These are NOT Cowardin classes). Forest or shrub for > $^{1}/_{3}$ area OR emergent plants > $^{2}/_{3}$ area		7
Forest or shrub for $> \frac{1}{10}$ area OR emergent plants $> \frac{1}{3}$ area	points = 4	
Plants do not meet above criteria	points = 0	
Total for R 4 Add the points	in the boxes above	9
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L	Record the rating on	the first page
R 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the hydrologic function	s of the site?	
R 5.1. Is the stream or river adjacent to the wetland downcut?	Yes = 0 No = 1	1
R 5.2. Does the up-gradient watershed include a UGA or incorporated area?	Yes = 1 No = 0	1
R 5.3 Is the up-gradient stream or river controlled by dams?	Yes = 0 No = 1	1
Total for R 5 Add the points	in the boxes above	3
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is:	Record the rating on	the first page
R 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society?		
R 6.1. Distance to the nearest areas downstream that have flooding problems?		
Choose the description that best fits the site.		
The sub-basin immediately down-gradient of the wetland has flooding problems that result in damage to human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds)	points = 2	2
Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient	points = 1	
No flooding problems anywhere downstream	points = 0	
R 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood		0
conveyance in a regional flood control plan?	Yes = 2 No = 0	<u> </u>
	in the boxes above	2
Rating of Value If score is: $\square 2 - 4 = H \square 1 = M \square 0 = L$	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 1/4 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 1 ☐ 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 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 1/4 ac to count (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods). Permanently flooded or inundated 4 or more types present: points = 3 Seasonally flooded or inundated 3 types present: points = 2 ☐ Occasionally flooded or inundated 2 types present: points = 1 Saturated only 1 types present: points = 0 Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☐ Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland □ Lake Fringe wetland 2 points ☐ Freshwater tidal wetland 2 points H 1.3. Richness of plant species Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft². 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 1 If you counted: > 19 species points = 25 - 19 species points = 1< 5 species points = 0H 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. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high. 2 Low = 1 point None = 0 points Moderate = 2 points All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3 points

Check the habital features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number of points. Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long) Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging plants extends at least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least 1.3 st (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least 3.3 ft (10 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least 1.3 st (10 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least 3.3 ft (10 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least 1.3 st (10 m) or dogree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (or strukos or trees that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed) At least 1/2 ac of thin stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas that are permanently or seasonally inundated (structures for egg-laying by amphibians) [Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see H 1.1 for list of strata) Total for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above 8 Rating of Site Potential If Score is: □15-18 = H □7-14 = M □0-6 = L Record the rating on the first page H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site? H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit). Calculate: If total accessible habitat is: > 1/2, (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3 20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon points = 3 10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 0 H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat 1 km Polygon around the wetland. Calculate: Of wundisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and 3 patches Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and 3 patches	H 1.5. Special habitat features:	
□ Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long) □ Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland □ Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging plants extends at least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least 5.3 ft (1 m) over the stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least 5.3 ft (1 m) over the stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least 5.3 ft (1 m) over the stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least 5.3 ft (1 m) over the stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least 5.3 ft (1 m) over the stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least 5.3 ft (1 m) over the stream of plants (see that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed) Total for H1 Total for H1 Add the points in the boxes above 8 Rating of Site Potential if Score is: □15-18 = H □7-14 = M □0-6 = L Record the rating on the first page H2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site? H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site? H 2.1. Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit). Calculate: □ 0 % undisturbed habitat + (□ 1 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 0.5% If total accessible habitat is: □ 1/5 (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon □ 10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon in the site of the	·	nber of
Undercut banks are present for at least 6 if (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 3.3 ft (10 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least 3.3 ft (10 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least 3.3 ft (10 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least 3.3 ft (10 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least 3.3 ft (10 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least 3.3 ft (10 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least 3.3 ft (10 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least 3.3 ft (10 m) over a stream (or ditch) in a stream (points.	
Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging plants extends at least 3.3 ft (10 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least 3.3 ft (10 m) Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning (> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (<i>cut shrubs or trees that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed</i>) At least 1/a co of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas that are permanently or seasonally inundated (<i>structures for egg-laying by amphiblans</i>) [Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see H1.1 for list of strata) Total for H1 Add the points in the boxes above 8 Rating of Site Potential if Score is: 15-18 = H ○ 7-14 = M ○ 6 = L Record the rating on the first page H 2.0 Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site? H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include <i>only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit</i>). Calculate: 0 % undisturbed habitat + (1 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 0.5% If total accessible habitat is:		
at least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a steam (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least 33 ft (10 m) Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning (> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (cut shrubs or trees that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed) At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas that are permanently or seasonally inundated (structures for egg-laying by amphibians) Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see H 1.1 for list of strate) Total for H 1 Rating of Site Potential If Score is:		
least 33 ft (10 m) Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning (> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (cut shrubs or trees that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed) At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas that are permanently or seasonally inundated (structures for egg-laying by amphibians) Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see H 1.1 for list of strata) Add the points in the boxes above 8 Rating of Site Potential If Score is:		
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Wetland	name or	number	WFI-08b

WDFW Priority Habitats

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

http://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/00165/wdfw00165.pdf_or access the list from here: http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/phs/list/

Count how many of the following priority habitats are within 330 ft (100 m) of the wetland unit: NOTE: This question is independent of the land use between the wetland unit and the priority habitat. **Aspen Stands**: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 1 ac (0.4 ha). ☐ Biodiversity Areas and Corridors: Areas of habitat that are relatively important to various species of native fish and wildlife (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report). Herbaceous Balds: Variable size patches of grass and forbs on shallow soils over bedrock. Old-growth/Mature forests: Old-growth west of Cascade crest – Stands of at least 2 tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) > 32 in (81 cm) dbh or > 200 years of age. Mature forests - Stands with average diameters exceeding 21 in (53 cm) dbh; crown cover may be less than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quantity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth; 80-200 years old west of the Cascade crest. Oregon White Oak: Woodland stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component is important (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 158 - see web link above). Riparian: The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other. Westside Prairies: Herbaceous, non-forested plant communities that can either take the form of a dry prairie or a wet prairie (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 161 – see web link above). Instream: The combination of physical, biological, and chemical processes and conditions that interact to provide functional life history requirements for instream fish and wildlife resources. □ Nearshore: Relatively undisturbed nearshore habitats. These include Coastal Nearshore, Open Coast Nearshore, and Puget Sound Nearshore. (full descriptions of habitats and the definition of relatively undisturbed are in WDFW report – see web link on previous page). Caves: A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages under the earth in soils, rock, ice, or other geological formations and is large enough to contain a human. Cliffs: Greater than 25 ft (7.6 m) high and occurring below 5000 ft elevation. Talus: Homogenous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.5 - 6.5 ft (0.15 - 2.0 m), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs. Snags and Logs: Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit sufficient decay characteristics to enable cavity excavation/use by wildlife. Priority snags have a diameter at breast height of > 20 in (51 cm) in western Washington and are > 6.5 ft (2 m) in height. Priority logs are > 12 in (30 cm) in diameter at the largest end, and > 20 ft (6 m) long.

addressed elsewhere.

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

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland	Туре	Category
	f any criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met.	
SC 1.0. I	Estuarine Wetlands Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?	
	The dominant water regime is tidal,	
	Vegetated, and	
	With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 1.1 ☑ No = Not an estuarine wetland	
SC 1.1.	Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary	
	Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific	
	Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 1.2	
SC 1.2.	Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions?	
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing,	
	and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are	
	Spartina, see page 25)	
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-	
	grazed or un-mowed grassland.	
	The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with	
	open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands.	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II	
	Wetlands of High Conservation Value (WHCV)	
SC 2.1.	Has the WA Department of Natural Resources updated their website to include the list	
	of Wetlands of High Conservation Value?	
	✓ Yes - Go to SC 2.2 □ No - Go to SC 2.3	
SC 2.2.	Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value?	
0000	☐ Yes = Category I ☑ No = Not 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	
0004	☐ Yes - Contact WNHP/WDNR and to SC 2.4 ☐ No = Not WHCV Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation	
SC 2.4.	Value and listed it on their website?	
	Yes = Category I □ No = Not WHCV	
SC 3.0. I		
30 3.0. 1	Does the wetland (or any part of the unit) meet both the criteria for soils and vegetation	
	in bogs? Use the key below. If you answer YES you will still need to rate the	
	wetland based on its functions.	
SC 3.1.	Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soil horizons, either peats or mucks,	
	that compose 16 in or more of the first 32 in of the soil profile?	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 3.3 ☐ No - Go to SC 3.2	
SC 3.2.	Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soils, either peats or mucks, that are	
	less than 16 in deep over bedrock, or an impermeable hardpan such as clay or volcanic	
	ash, or that are floating on top of a lake or pond?	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 3.3 ☐ No = Is not a bog	
SC 3.3.	Does an area with peats or mucks have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground	
	level, AND at least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4?	
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No - Go to SC 3.4	
	NOTE : If you are uncertain about the extent of mosses in the understory, you may	
	substitute that criterion by measuring the pH of the water that seeps into a hole dug at	
	least 16 in deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the plant species in Table 4 are present,	
0000	the wetland is a bog.	
SC 3.4.	Is an area with peats or mucks forested (> 30% cover) with Sitka spruce, subalpine fir,	
	western red cedar, western hemlock, lodgepole pine, quaking aspen, Engelmann	
	spruce, or western white pine, AND any of the species (or combination of species) listed in Table 4 provide more than 20% of the species under the same of	
	in Table 4 provide more than 30% of the cover under the canopy?	
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No = Is not a bog	

00.40.5	. 134 (1)	
SC 4.0. F	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</i>	
	answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.	
	Old-growth forests (west of Cascade crest): Stands of at least two tree species,	
	forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac	
	(20 trees/ha) that are at least 200 years of age OR have a diameter at breast height	
	(dbh) of 32 in (81 cm) or more.	
	Mature forests (west of the Cascade Crest): Stands where the largest trees are 80- 200	
	years old OR the species that make up the canopy have an average diameter (dbh)	
	exceeding 21 in (53 cm).	
	Ver - Cotemany I No - Not a fewerted wetland for this coefficient	
20 - 2 1	☐ Yes = Category I ☑ No = Not a forested wetland for this section	
SC 5.0. V	Netlands in Coastal Lagoons	
	Does the wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon?	
	The wetland lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially	
	separated from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently,	
	rocks	
	The lagoon in which the wetland is located contains ponded water that is saline or	
	brackish (> 0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (needs to	
	be measured near the bottom)	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 5.1 ☑ No = Not a wetland in a coastal lagoon	
SC 5 1 F	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).	
l –		
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-	
l –	grazed or un-mowed grassland.	
	The wetland is larger than $^{1}/_{10}$ ac (4350 ft ²)	
	\square Yes = Category I \square No = Category II	
SC 6.0. I	nterdunal 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	
	Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105	
	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	
30 3.1.	(rates H,H,H or H,H,M for the three aspects of function)?	
	Yes = Category I	
SC 6.2.	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger?	
0.2.	Yes = Category II	
0000	Is the unit between 0.1 and 1 ac, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is between 0.1 and	
SC 6.3.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	1 ac?	
2 .	☐ Yes = Category III ☐ No = Category IV	
	y of wetland based on Special Characteristics	
If you an:	swered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form	

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID)#): <u>WFI-08c</u>				Date of site visit:	2/21/2020
Rated by P. Johnson		Tr	ained by E	cology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training	Jun-14
HGM Class used for I	rating Riverine			Wetland has multip	le HGM classes? ☐	Yes ☑No
	n is not comple ource of base as			equested (figures can	be combined).	
OVERALL WETLAND CATEGORYIII (based on functions ☑ or special characteristics ☐)						
1. Category of we	tland based o	n FUNCTION	S			
	Category	I - Total score	= 23 - 27	[Score for each	
	Category	II - Total score	e = 20 - 22		function based	
_	X Category	III - Total sco	re = 16 - 19)	on three	
	Category	IV - Total scor	re = 9 - 15		ratings	
					(order of ratings	
FUNCTION	Improving	Hydrologic	Habitat		is not	
IONOTION	Water Quality				important)	

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
	List appropriate rating (H, M, L)			
Site Potential	M	М	L	
Landscape Potential	Н	М	L	
Value	M	Н	М	Total
Score Based on Ratings	7	7	4	18

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	
Wetland of High Conservation Value	
Bog	
Mature Forest	
Old Growth Forest	
Coastal Lagoon	
Interdunal	
None of the above	х

Maps and Figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

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

Riverine Wetlands

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

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

Slope Wetlands

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

HGM Classification of Wetland in Western Washington

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

And the content levels in the autimousity results agreemented by tides accept during fleeds

1. Are th	ie water ievels in the entire unit usuali	y controlled by tides except during floods?
✓	NO - go to 2	\square YES - the wetland class is Tidal Fringe - go to 1.1
1.1	Is the salinity of the water during per	ods of annual low flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?
		Freshwater Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. Estuarine wetland and is not scored. This method cannot be
	ntire wetland unit is flat and precipitativater and surface water runoff are NO	on is the only source (>90%) of water to it. T sources of water to the unit.
✓	NO - go to 3 If your wetland can be classified as a	☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats a Flats wetland, use the form for Depressional wetlands.
	the entire wetland unit meet all of the The vegetated part of the wetland is plants on the surface at any time of t At least 30% of the open water area	on the shores of a body of permanent open water (without any he year) at least 20 ac (8 ha) in size;
J	NO - go to 4	☐ YES - The wetland class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)
	the entire wetland unit meet all of the The wetland is on a slope (<i>slope can</i> The water flows through the wetland may flow subsurface, as sheetflow, on The water leaves the wetland witho	be very gradual), in one direction (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. It or in a swale without distinct banks.
J	NO - go to 5	\square YES - The wetland class is Slope
		ype of wetlands except occasionally in very small and shallow s are usually <3 ft diameter and less than 1 ft deep).
✓	the entire wetland unit meet all of the The unit is in a valley, or stream cha from that stream or river, The overbank flooding occurs at leas	nnel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding
	NO - go to 6	✓ YES - The wetland class is Riverine
NOTE: T	he Riverine unit can contain depressi	ons that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

Wetland name or number _	WFI-08c
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	hic depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, at that any outlet, if present, is higher than the interior of the wetland.
□ NO - go to 7	\square YES - The wetland class is Depressional
The unit does not pond surface water mo	rery flat area with no obvious depression and no overbank flooding? ore than a few inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high ay be ditched, but has no obvious natural outlet.
□ NO - go to 8	\square 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	HGM class to
being rated	use in rating
Slope + Riverine	Riverine
Slope + Depressional	Depressional
Slope + Lake Fringe	Lake Fringe
Depressional + Riverine along stream	Depressional
within boundary of depression	
Depressional + Lake Fringe	Depressional
Riverine + Lake Fringe	Riverine
Salt Water Tidal Fringe and any other	Treat as
class of freshwater wetland	ESTUARINE

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

NOTES and FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

RIVERINE AND FRESHWATER TIDAL FRINGE WETLANDS					
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to improve water quality					
R 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?					
R 1.1. Area of surface depressions within the Riverine wetland that can trap see	diments during a	ı			
flooding event:					
Depressions cover > 3/4 area of wetland	points	= 8 2			
Depressions cover > ½ area of wetland	points	= 4			
Depressions present but cover < ½ area of wetland	points	= 2			
No depressions present	points	= 0			
R 1.2. Structure of plants in the wetland (areas with >90% cover at person height, not Cowardin classes)					
Trees or shrubs $> \frac{2}{3}$ area of the wetland	points	= 8			
Trees or shrubs $> \frac{1}{3}$ area of the wetland	points				
Herbaceous plants (> 6 in high) > $^2/_3$ area of the wetland	points				
Herbaceous plants (> 6 in high) > $\frac{1}{3}$ area of the wetland	points				
Trees, shrubs, and ungrazed herbaceous < 1/3 area of the wetland	points				
	in the boxes abo				
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L		g on the first page			
R 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function	on of the site?	_			
R 2.1. Is the wetland within an incorporated city or within its UGA?	Yes = 2 No	= 0 2			
R 2.2. Does the contributing basin to the wetland include a UGA or incorporated area?	Yes = 1 No	= 0 1			
R 2.3. Does at least 10% of the contributing basin contain tilled fields, pastures, or forests that have been clearcut within the last 5 years?	Yes = 1 No	= 0 0			
R 2.4. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate pollutants?	Yes = 1 No	= 0 1			
R 2.5. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are					
not listed in questions R 2.1 - R 2.4?		1 1			
Other Sources <u>I-5</u>	Yes = 1 No	= 0			
Total for R 2 Add the points	in the boxes ab	ove 5			
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ☐ 3 - 6 = H ☐ 1 or 2 = M ☐ 0 = L	Record the rating	g on the first page			
R 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable to society	?				
R 3.1. Is the wetland along a stream or river that is on the 303(d) list or on a tributary that drains to one within 1 mi?		= 0 1			
R 3.2. Is the wetland along a stream or river that has TMDL limits for nutrients,	res – i ivo	- 0			
toxics, or pathogens?	Yes = 1 No	= 0 0			
R 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 drainage in					
which the unit is found)	Yes = 2 No				
·	in the boxes abo				
Rating of Value If score is: $\square 2 - 4 = H \square 1 = M \square 0 = L$	Record the rating	g on the first page			

RIVERINE AND FRESHWATER TIDAL FRINGE WETLANDS					
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that site functions to reduce flooding and stream erosio					
R 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?					
R 4.1. Characteristics of the overbank storage the wetland provides:					
Estimate the average width of the wetland perpendicular to the direction of the flow and the width of the stream or river channel (distance between banks). Calculate the ratio: (average width of wetland)/(average width of stream between banks).					
If the ratio is more than 20	points = 9	2			
If the ratio is 10 - 20	points = 6				
If the ratio is 5 - < 10	points = 4				
If the ratio is 1 - < 5	points = 2				
If the ratio is < 1	points = 1				
R 4.2. Characteristics of plants that slow down water velocities during floods: Treat large woody debris as forest or shrub. Choose the points appropriate for the best description (polygons need to have >90% cover at person height. These are NOT Cowardin classes). Forest or shrub for > $^{1}/_{3}$ area OR emergent plants > $^{2}/_{3}$ area points = 7					
Forest or shrub for $> \frac{1}{10}$ area OR emergent plants $> \frac{1}{3}$ area	points = 4				
Plants do not meet above criteria	points = 0				
Total for R 4 Add the points	in the boxes above	9			
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H	Record the rating on	the first page			
R 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the hydrologic function	s of the site?				
R 5.1. Is the stream or river adjacent to the wetland downcut?	Yes = 0 No = 1	0			
R 5.2. Does the up-gradient watershed include a UGA or incorporated area?	Yes = 1 No = 0	1			
R 5.3 Is the up-gradient stream or river controlled by dams?	Yes = 0 No = 1	1			
Total for R 5 Add the points	in the boxes above	2			
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L Record the rating on the					
R 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society?					
R 6.1. Distance to the nearest areas downstream that have flooding problems?					
Choose the description that best fits the site.					
The sub-basin immediately down-gradient of the wetland has flooding problems that result in damage to human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds)	points = 2	2			
Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient	points = 1				
No flooding problems anywhere downstream	points = 0				
R 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood		0			
conveyance in a regional flood control plan?	Yes = 2 No = 0				
	in the boxes above	2			
Rating of Value If score is: $\square 2 - 4 = H \square 1 = M \square 0 = L$	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 1/4 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 0 □ 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 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 1/4 ac to count (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods). Permanently flooded or inundated 4 or more types present: points = 3 ☐ Seasonally flooded or inundated 3 types present: points = 2 Occasionally flooded or inundated 2 types present: points = 1 □ Saturated only 1 types present: points = 0 Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☐ Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland □ Lake Fringe wetland 2 points ☐ Freshwater tidal wetland 2 points H 1.3. Richness of plant species Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft². 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 1 If you counted: > 19 species points = 25 - 19 species points = 1< 5 species points = 0H 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. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high. 1 Low = 1 point None = 0 points Moderate = 2 points All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3 points

H 3.0. Is the habitat provided by the site valuable to society?		
H 3.1. Does the site provide habitat for species valued in laws, regulations, or policies?	Choose	
only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated.		
Site meets ANY of the following criteria:	points = 2	
☐ It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page)		
☐ It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant)		
or animal on the state or federal lists)		
☐ It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species		4
☐ It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the		1
Department of Natural Resources		
☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or		
regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in a		
watershed plan		
Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) with in 100m	points = 1	
Site does not meet any of the criteria above	points = 0	

Rating of Value If Score is: 2 = H 4 1 = M 0 = I

Record the rating on the first page

Wetland	name or	number	WFI-08c

WDFW Priority Habitats

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

http://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/00165/wdfw00165.pdf_or access the list from here: http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/phs/list/

Count how many of the following priority habitats are within 330 ft (100 m) of the wetland unit: NOTE: This question is independent of the land use between the wetland unit and the priority habitat. **Aspen Stands**: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 1 ac (0.4 ha). ☐ Biodiversity Areas and Corridors: Areas of habitat that are relatively important to various species of native fish and wildlife (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report). Herbaceous Balds: Variable size patches of grass and forbs on shallow soils over bedrock. Old-growth/Mature forests: Old-growth west of Cascade crest – Stands of at least 2 tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) > 32 in (81 cm) dbh or > 200 years of age. Mature forests - Stands with average diameters exceeding 21 in (53 cm) dbh; crown cover may be less than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quantity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth; 80-200 years old west of the Cascade crest. Oregon White Oak: Woodland stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component is important (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 158 - see web link above). Riparian: The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other. Westside Prairies: Herbaceous, non-forested plant communities that can either take the form of a dry prairie or a wet prairie (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 161 – see web link above). Instream: The combination of physical, biological, and chemical processes and conditions that interact to provide functional life history requirements for instream fish and wildlife resources. □ Nearshore: Relatively undisturbed nearshore habitats. These include Coastal Nearshore, Open Coast Nearshore, and Puget Sound Nearshore. (full descriptions of habitats and the definition of relatively undisturbed are in WDFW report – see web link on previous page). Caves: A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages under the earth in soils, rock, ice, or other geological formations and is large enough to contain a human. Cliffs: Greater than 25 ft (7.6 m) high and occurring below 5000 ft elevation. Talus: Homogenous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.5 - 6.5 ft (0.15 - 2.0 m), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs. Snags and Logs: Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit sufficient decay characteristics to enable cavity excavation/use by wildlife. Priority snags have a diameter at breast height of > 20 in (51 cm) in western Washington and are > 6.5 ft (2 m) in height. Priority logs are > 12 in (30 cm) in diameter at the largest end, and > 20 ft (6 m) long.

addressed elsewhere.

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

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland	Туре	Category
Charle of		
	f any criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met. Estuarine Wetlands	
SC 1.0. I	Does the wetlands Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?	
	The dominant water regime is tidal,	
	Vegetated, and	
	With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt	
_	☐ Yes - Go to SC 1.1 ☑ No = Not an estuarine wetland	
SC 1.1.	Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary	
	Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific	
	Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 1.2	
SC 1.2.	Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions?	
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing,	
	and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are	
	Spartina, see page 25)	
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-	
	grazed or un-mowed grassland.	
	The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with	
	open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands.	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II	
	Wetlands of High Conservation Value (WHCV)	
SC 2.1.	Has the WA Department of Natural Resources updated their website to include the list	
	of Wetlands of High Conservation Value? ☑ Yes - Go to SC 2.2 ☐ No - Go to SC 2.3	
SC 2.2.		
30 2.2.	Yes = Category I	
SC 2.3.	Is the wetland in a Section/Township/Range that contains a Natural Heritage wetland?	
00 2.5.	http://www1.dnr.wa.gov/nhp/refdesk/datasearch/wnhpwetlands.pdf	
	☐ Yes - Contact WNHP/WDNR and to SC 2.4 ☐ No = Not WHCV	
SC 2.4.	Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation	
00 2.4.	Value and listed it on their website?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not WHCV	
SC 3.0. I		
	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?	
	\square Yes - Go to SC 3.3 \square No = Is not a bog	
SC 3.3.	Does an area with peats or mucks have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground	
	level, AND at least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4?	
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No - Go to SC 3.4	
	NOTE: If you are uncertain about the extent of mosses in the understory, you may	
	substitute that criterion by measuring the pH of the water that seeps into a hole dug at	
	least 16 in deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the plant species in Table 4 are present,	
SC 2.4	the wetland is a bog.	
SC 3.4.	Is an area with peats or mucks forested (> 30% cover) with Sitka spruce, subalpine fir,	
	western red cedar, western hemlock, lodgepole pine, quaking aspen, Engelmann	
	spruce, or western white pine, AND any of the species (or combination of species) listed in Table 4 provide more than 30% of the cover under the canopy?	
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No = Is not a bog	

SC 4.0. I	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</i>				
	answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.				
	Old-growth forests (west of Cascade crest): Stands of at least two tree species,				
_	forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac				
	(20 trees/ha) that are at least 200 years of age OR have a diameter at breast height				
_	(dbh) of 32 in (81 cm) or more.				
L	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).				
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 legger in which the wetland is leggted contains pended water that is calling or				
	The lagoon in which the wetland is located contains ponded water that is saline or				
	brackish (> 0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (needs to				
	be measured near the bottom)				
	☐ 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).				
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-				
	grazed or un-mowed grassland.				
	The wetland is larger than $^{1}/_{10}$ ac (4350 ft ²)				
	• , , ,				
20 20 1	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II				
SC 6.0. I	nterdunal 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				
	Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105				
	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				
00 0	(rates H,H,H or H,H,M for the three aspects of function)?				
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 6.2				
SC 6.2.	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger?				
00 0.2.	Yes = Category II				
00.63	Is the unit between 0.1 and 1 ac, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is between 0.1 and				
SC 6.3.					
	1 ac?				
_	\square Yes = Category III \square No = Category IV				
	y of wetland based on Special Characteristics				
If you an	swered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form				

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or	ID #): WFI-08d					Date of site visit:	2/21/2020
Rated by P. Johnson	า	_ Tr	ained by E	cology? ☑	Yes □ No	Date of training	Jun-14
HGM Class used for	rating Riverine			Wetland h	nas multiple	e HGM classes? ☐′	es 🔽o
	rm is not complete Source of base ae	_		ested (figur	es can be o	combined).	
OVERALL WETLAN	ND CATEGORY	(based on f	unctions	☑r special	characteristics	
1. Category of we	Category X Category	FUNCTIONS I - Total score II - Total score III - Total score IV - Total score	= 20 - 22 e = 16 - 19		1	Score for each function based on three ratings (order of ratings	
FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat			is not important)	
	List app	propriate rating	(H, M, L)				
Site Potential	L	М	L			9 = H, H, H	
_andscape Potential	Н	М	L			8 = H, H, M	
Value	M	Н	М	Total		7 = H, H, L	
Score Based on Ratings	6	7	4	17		7 = H, M, M 6 = H, M, L	
						6 = M, M, M 5 = H, L, L	

5 = M, M, L 4 = M, L, L3 = L, L, L

2. Category based on SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS of wetland

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

Maps and Figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

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

Riverine Wetlands

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

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

Slope Wetlands

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

HGM Classification of Wetland in Western Washington

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

1. Are th	e water levels in the entire unit usual	ly 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 per	riods of annual low flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?
		a Freshwater Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. Estuarine wetland and is not scored. This method cannot be
	ntire wetland unit is flat and precipitati rater and surface water runoff are NO	ion is the only source (>90%) of water to it. T sources of water to the unit.
<u> </u>	NO - go to 3 If your wetland can be classified as a	☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats a Flats wetland, use the form for Depressional wetlands.
		on the shores of a body of permanent open water (without any the year) at least 20 ac (8 ha) in size;
✓	NO - go to 4	☐ YES - The wetland class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)
	the entire wetland unit meet all of the The wetland is on a slope (<i>slope car</i>). The water flows through the wetland may flow subsurface, as sheetflow, the water leaves the wetland witho .	n be very gradual), I in one direction (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. It or in a swale without distinct banks.
√	NO - go to 5	\square YES - The wetland class is Slope
		type of wetlands except occasionally in very small and shallow as are usually <3 ft diameter and less than 1 ft deep).
✓	the entire wetland unit meet all of the The unit is in a valley, or stream cha from that stream or river, The overbank flooding occurs at lea	nnel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding
	NO - go to 6	
NOTE: T	he Riverine unit can contain depress	ions that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

Metland	name or number	WFI-08d	
vveuanu	name or number	VV F I-UOU	

	aphic depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, at s that any outlet, if present, is higher than the interior of the wetland.
□ NO - go to 7	\square YES - The wetland class is Depressional
The unit does not pond surface water r	a very flat area with no obvious depression and no overbank flooding? more than a few inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high may be ditched, but has no obvious natural outlet.
□ NO - go to 8	\square 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	HGM class to
being rated	use in rating
Slope + Riverine	Riverine
Slope + Depressional	Depressional
Slope + Lake Fringe	Lake Fringe
Depressional + Riverine along stream	Depressional
within boundary of depression	
Depressional + Lake Fringe	Depressional
Riverine + Lake Fringe	Riverine
Salt Water Tidal Fringe and any other	Treat as
class of freshwater wetland	ESTUARINE

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

NOTES and FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

RIVERINE AND FRESHWATER TIDAL FRINGE	WETLA	NDS	
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to im	prove water	quality	
R 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?			
R 1.1. Area of surface depressions within the Riverine wetland that can trap sec	diments durir	ng a	
flooding event:			
Depressions cover > 3/4 area of wetland	poi	nts = 8	2
Depressions cover > ½ area of wetland	poi	nts = 4	_
Depressions present but cover < ½ area of wetland	poi	nts = 2	
No depressions present	poi	nts = 0	
R 1.2. Structure of plants in the wetland (areas with >90% cover at person heights)	ht, not Cowa	ardin	
Trees or shrubs > $^{2}/_{3}$ area of the wetland	poi	nts = 8	
\Box Trees or shrubs > $^{1}/_{3}$ area of the wetland	poi	nts = 6	3
\Box Herbaceous plants (> 6 in high) > 2 / $_3$ area of the wetland	poi	nts = 6	
Herbaceous plants (> 6 in high) > $^{1}/_{3}$ area of the wetland	poi	nts = 3	
Trees, shrubs, and ungrazed herbaceous < 1/3 area of the wetland	poi	nts = 0	
Total for R 1 Add the points	in the boxes	above	5
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L	Record the ra	ating on	the first page
R 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function	on of the site	?	
R 2.1. Is the wetland within an incorporated city or within its UGA?	Yes = 2	No = 0	2
R 2.2. Does the contributing basin to the wetland include a UGA or			1
incorporated area?	Yes = 1	No = 0	
R 2.3. Does at least 10% of the contributing basin contain tilled fields, pastures, or forests that have been clearcut within the last 5 years?	Yes = 1	No = 0	0
R 2.4. ls > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that			
generate pollutants?	Yes = 1	No = 0	1
R 2.5. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are			
not listed in questions R 2.1 - R 2.4?			1
Other Sources SR-99	Yes = 1	No = 0	
Total for R 2 Add the points	in the boxes	above	5
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 - 6 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L	Record the ra	ating on	the first page
R 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable to society'	?		
R 3.1. Is the wetland along a stream or river that is on the 303(d) list or on a			1
tributary that drains to one within 1 mi?	Yes = 1	No = 0	1
R 3.2. Is the wetland along a stream or river that has TMDL limits for nutrients, toxics, or pathogens?	Yes = 1	No = 0	0
R 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 drainage in			0
which the unit is found)	Yes = 2	No = 0	
Total for R 3 Add the points	in the boxes	above	1
Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 1 = M 0 = L	Record the ra	ating on	the first page

RIVERINE AND FRESHWATER TIDAL FRINGE	E WETLANDS	
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that site functions to reduce flood	ing and stream eros	ion
R 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?		
R 4.1. Characteristics of the overbank storage the wetland provides:		
Estimate the average width of the wetland perpendicular to the direction of the of the stream or river channel (distance between banks). Calculate the ratio: (avetland)/(average width of stream between banks).		
If the ratio is more than 20	points = 9	2
If the ratio is 10 - 20	points = 6	
If the ratio is 5 - < 10	points = 4	
If the ratio is 1 - < 5	points = 2	
If the ratio is < 1	points = 1	
R 4.2. Characteristics of plants that slow down water velocities during floods: To debris as forest or shrub. Choose the points appropriate for the best description to have >90% cover at person height. These are NOT Cowardin classes). Forest or shrub for > $^{1}/_{3}$ area OR emergent plants > $^{2}/_{3}$ area	9 9	7
Forest or shrub for $> \frac{1}{10}$ area OR emergent plants $> \frac{1}{3}$ area	points = 4	
Plants do not meet above criteria	points = 0	
Total for R 4 Add the points	in the boxes above	9
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L	Record the rating on	the first page
R 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the hydrologic function	s of the site?	
R 5.1. Is the stream or river adjacent to the wetland downcut?	Yes = 0 No = 1	0
R 5.2. Does the up-gradient watershed include a UGA or incorporated area?	Yes = 1 No = 0	1
R 5.3 Is the up-gradient stream or river controlled by dams?	Yes = 0 No = 1	1
Total for R 5 Add the points	in the boxes above	2
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ☐ 3 = H ☐ 1 or 2 = M ☐ 0 = L	Record the rating on	the first page
R 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society?		
R 6.1. Distance to the nearest areas downstream that have flooding problems?		
Choose the description that best fits the site.		
The sub-basin immediately down-gradient of the wetland has flooding problems that result in damage to human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds)	points = 2	2
Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient	points = 1	
No flooding problems anywhere downstream	points = 0	
R 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood		0
conveyance in a regional flood control plan?	Yes = 2 No = 0	
	in the boxes above	2
Rating of Value If score is: $\square 2 - 4 = H \square 1 = M \square 0 = L$	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 1/4 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 0 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 = 0If 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 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 1/4 ac to count (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods). Permanently flooded or inundated 4 or more types present: points = 3 ☐ Seasonally flooded or inundated 3 types present: points = 2 Occasionally flooded or inundated 2 types present: points = 1 □ Saturated only 1 types present: points = 0 Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☐ Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland □ Lake Fringe wetland 2 points ☐ Freshwater tidal wetland 2 points H 1.3. Richness of plant species Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft². 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 0 If you counted: > 19 species points = 25 - 19 species points = 1< 5 species points = 0H 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. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high. 1 Low = 1 point None = 0 points Moderate = 2 points All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3 points

H 1.5. Special habitat features:	
Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number of	
points.	
Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long)	
☐ Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland	
Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging plants extends	
at least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at	1
least 33 ft (10 m)	1
 ✓ Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning (> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (cut shrubs or trees 	
that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed)	
☐ At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas	
that are permanently or seasonally inundated (<i>structures for egg-laying by amphibians</i>)	
Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see	
H 1.1 for list of strata)	
Total for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above	3
Rating of Site Potential If Score is: 15 - 18 = H 7 - 14 = M 0 - 6 = L Record the rating on	
Training of Orlo 1 orlandar in coole los	o ot page
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site?	
H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit).	
Calculate:	
0 % undisturbed habitat + (0 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 0%	
(
If total accessible habitat is:	0
$> \frac{1}{3}$ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3	
20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon $20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon$ $20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon$	
10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 1	
< 10 % of 1 km Polygon points = 0	
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.	
Calculate:	
0 % undisturbed habitat + (12 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 6%	
(
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3	0
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 2	
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches points = 1	
Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0	
H 2.3 Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon: If	
> 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use points = (-2)	-2
≤ 50% of 1km Polygon is high intensity points = 0	
Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above	-2
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? <i>Choose</i>	
only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated.	
Site meets ANY of the following criteria: points = 2	
☐ It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page)	
☐ It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant	
or animal on the state or federal lists)	
☐ It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species	1
 ☐ It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the ☐ Department of Natural Resources 	
☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or	
regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in a	
watershed plan	
Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) with in 100m points = 1	
Site does not meet any of the criteria above points = 0	
Rating of Value If Score is: \square 2 = H \square 1 = M \square 0 = I Record the rating on	the first nage

Wetland	name or	number	WFI-08d

WDFW Priority Habitats

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

http://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/00165/wdfw00165.pdf_or access the list from here: http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/phs/list/

Count how many of the following priority habitats are within 330 ft (100 m) of the wetland unit: NOTE: This question is independent of the land use between the wetland unit and the priority habitat. **Aspen Stands**: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 1 ac (0.4 ha). ☐ Biodiversity Areas and Corridors: Areas of habitat that are relatively important to various species of native fish and wildlife (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report). Herbaceous Balds: Variable size patches of grass and forbs on shallow soils over bedrock. Old-growth/Mature forests: Old-growth west of Cascade crest – Stands of at least 2 tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) > 32 in (81 cm) dbh or > 200 years of age. Mature forests - Stands with average diameters exceeding 21 in (53 cm) dbh; crown cover may be less than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quantity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth; 80-200 years old west of the Cascade crest. Oregon White Oak: Woodland stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component is important (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 158 - see web link above). Riparian: The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other. Westside Prairies: Herbaceous, non-forested plant communities that can either take the form of a dry prairie or a wet prairie (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 161 – see web link above). Instream: The combination of physical, biological, and chemical processes and conditions that interact to provide functional life history requirements for instream fish and wildlife resources. □ Nearshore: Relatively undisturbed nearshore habitats. These include Coastal Nearshore, Open Coast Nearshore, and Puget Sound Nearshore. (full descriptions of habitats and the definition of relatively undisturbed are in WDFW report – see web link on previous page). Caves: A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages under the earth in soils, rock, ice, or other geological formations and is large enough to contain a human. Cliffs: Greater than 25 ft (7.6 m) high and occurring below 5000 ft elevation. Talus: Homogenous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.5 - 6.5 ft (0.15 - 2.0 m), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs. Snags and Logs: Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit sufficient decay characteristics to enable cavity excavation/use by wildlife. Priority snags have a diameter at breast height of > 20 in (51 cm) in western Washington and are > 6.5 ft (2 m) in height. Priority logs are > 12 in (30 cm) in diameter at the largest end, and > 20 ft (6 m) long.

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

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland	Туре	Category
	f any criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met.	
SC 1.0. I	Estuarine Wetlands Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?	
	The dominant water regime is tidal,	
	Vegetated, and	
	With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 1.1 ☐ No = Not an estuarine wetland	
SC 1.1.	Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary	
	Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific	
	Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 1.2	
SC 1.2.	Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions?	
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing,	
	and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are	
	Spartina, see page 25)	
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-	
	grazed or un-mowed grassland.	
	The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with	
	open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands.	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II	
	Wetlands of High Conservation Value (WHCV)	
SC 2.1.	Has the WA Department of Natural Resources updated their website to include the list	
	of Wetlands of High Conservation Value?	
	✓ Yes - Go to SC 2.2 □ No - Go to SC 2.3	
SC 2.2.	Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value?	
0000	☐ Yes = Category I ☑ No = Not 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	
0004	☐ Yes - Contact WNHP/WDNR and to SC 2.4 ☐ No = Not WHCV Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation	
SC 2.4.	Value and listed it on their website?	
	Yes = Category I □ No = Not WHCV	
SC 3.0. I		
30 3.0. 1	Does the wetland (or any part of the unit) meet both the criteria for soils and vegetation	
	in bogs? Use the key below. If you answer YES you will still need to rate the	
	wetland based on its functions.	
SC 3.1.	Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soil horizons, either peats or mucks,	
	that compose 16 in or more of the first 32 in of the soil profile?	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 3.3 ☐ No - Go to SC 3.2	
SC 3.2.	Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soils, either peats or mucks, that are	
	less than 16 in deep over bedrock, or an impermeable hardpan such as clay or volcanic	
	ash, or that are floating on top of a lake or pond?	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 3.3 ☐ No = Is not a bog	
SC 3.3.	Does an area with peats or mucks have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground	
	level, AND at least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4?	
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No - Go to SC 3.4	
	NOTE : If you are uncertain about the extent of mosses in the understory, you may	
	substitute that criterion by measuring the pH of the water that seeps into a hole dug at	
	least 16 in deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the plant species in Table 4 are present,	
0000	the wetland is a bog.	
SC 3.4.	Is an area with peats or mucks forested (> 30% cover) with Sitka spruce, subalpine fir,	
	western red cedar, western hemlock, lodgepole pine, quaking aspen, Engelmann	
	spruce, or western white pine, AND any of the species (or combination of species) listed in Table 4 provide more than 20% of the species under the same of	
	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. I	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</i>	
_	answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.	
	Old-growth forests (west of Cascade crest): Stands of at least two tree species,	
	forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac	
	(20 trees/ha) that are at least 200 years of age OR have a diameter at breast height	
	(dbh) of 32 in (81 cm) or more.	
	Mature forests (west of the Cascade Crest): Stands where the largest trees are 80- 200	
_	,	
	years old OR the species that make up the canopy have an average diameter (dbh)	
	exceeding 21 in (53 cm).	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☑ No = Not a forested wetland for this section	
SC 5.0. \	Wetlands in Coastal Lagoons	
	Does the wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon?	
	The wetland lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially	
_	separated from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently,	
	rocks	
L	The lagoon in which the wetland is located contains ponded water that is saline or	
	brackish (> 0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (<i>needs to</i>	
	be measured near the bottom)	
	☐ 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).	
	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.	
L	The wetland is larger than $^{1}/_{10}$ ac (4350 ft ²)	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II	
SC 6.0. I	nterdunal 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	
	Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105	
	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 for the three aspects of function)?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 6.2	
SC 6.2.	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger?	
	\square Yes = Category II \square No - Go to SC 6.3	
SC 6.3.	Is the unit between 0.1 and 1 ac, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is between 0.1 and	
JU 0.J.	1 ac?	
a .	☐ Yes = Category III ☐ No = Category IV	
	y of wetland based on Special Characteristics	
If you an	swered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form	

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or	ID #): WFI-09			Date of site visit:	2/20/2020
Rated by P. Johnso	n	Trained b	/ Ecology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training	Jun-14
HGM Class used fo	rating Riverine	1	Wetland has multip	le HGM classes? □	Yes ☑No
NOTE: Fo		ete with out the figure aerial photo/map_ESRI	s requested (figures can	be combined).	
OVERALL WETLA	ND CATEGOR	YII(based	on functions ☑ or specia	al characteristics)
1. Category of v	etland based	on FUNCTIONS			
3. 3 .		r y I - Total score = 23 - 2	27	Score for each	
•		ry II - Total score = 20 -		function based	
•		ry III - Total score = 16		on three	
•		ry IV - Total score = 9 -		ratings	
•		•		(order of ratings	
FUNCTION	Improving	Hydrologic Habit	at	is not	
FUNCTION	Water Quality			important)	
	List a	ppropriate rating (H, M,		, ,	
-: - : :: I			- 		l

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
	List app	ropriate rating	g (H, M, L)	
Site Potential	M	М	L	
Landscape Potential	Н	М	L	
Value	Н	Н	Н	Total
Score Based on Ratings	8	7	5	20

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	
	Wetland of High Conservation Value	
	Bog	
	Mature Forest	
	Old Growth Forest	
С	oastal Lagoon	
	Interdunal	
	None of the above	х

Maps and Figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

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

Riverine Wetlands

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

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

Slope Wetlands

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

HGM Classification of Wetland in Western Washington

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

And the content levels in the continuous translation and but tides account dominar fleeds

1. Are th	ie water ieveis in the entire unit usuali	y controlled by tides except during floods?
✓	NO - go to 2	\square YES - the wetland class is Tidal Fringe - go to 1.1
1.1	Is the salinity of the water during per	ods of annual low flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?
		Freshwater Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. Estuarine wetland and is not scored. This method cannot be
	ntire wetland unit is flat and precipitativater and surface water runoff are NO	on is the only source (>90%) of water to it. T sources of water to the unit.
✓	NO - go to 3 If your wetland can be classified as a	☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats a Flats wetland, use the form for Depressional wetlands.
	the entire wetland unit meet all of the The vegetated part of the wetland is plants on the surface at any time of t At least 30% of the open water area	on the shores of a body of permanent open water (without any he year) at least 20 ac (8 ha) in size;
J	NO - go to 4	☐ YES - The wetland class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)
	the entire wetland unit meet all of the The wetland is on a slope (<i>slope can</i> The water flows through the wetland may flow subsurface, as sheetflow, on The water leaves the wetland witho	be very gradual), in one direction (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. It or in a swale without distinct banks.
J	NO - go to 5	\square YES - The wetland class is Slope
		ype of wetlands except occasionally in very small and shallow s are usually <3 ft diameter and less than 1 ft deep).
✓	the entire wetland unit meet all of the The unit is in a valley, or stream cha from that stream or river, The overbank flooding occurs at leas	nnel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding
	NO - go to 6	✓ YES - The wetland class is Riverine
NOTE: T	he Riverine unit can contain depressi	ons that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

Metland	name or	number	WFI-09	С

1 0 1	pression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, any outlet, if present, is higher than the interior of the wetland.
□ NO - go to 7	\square YES - The wetland class is Depressional
·	t area with no obvious depression and no overbank flooding? n a few inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high litched, but has no obvious natural outlet.
□ NO - go to 8	\square 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	HGM class to
being rated	use in rating
Slope + Riverine	Riverine
Slope + Depressional	Depressional
Slope + Lake Fringe	Lake Fringe
Depressional + Riverine along stream	Depressional
within boundary of depression	
Depressional + Lake Fringe	Depressional
Riverine + Lake Fringe	Riverine
Salt Water Tidal Fringe and any other	Treat as
class of freshwater wetland	ESTUARINE

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

NOTES and FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

RIVERINE AND FRESHWATER TIDAL FRINGE	WETLANDS	<u> </u>
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to im	prove water qualit	y
R 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?		
R 1.1. Area of surface depressions within the Riverine wetland that can trap sec	diments during a	
flooding event:		
Depressions cover > 3/4 area of wetland	points =	8 0
Depressions cover > ½ area of wetland	points =	4
Depressions present but cover < ½ area of wetland	points =	2
No depressions present	points =	0
R 1.2. Structure of plants in the wetland (areas with $>$ 90% cover at person heightlesses)	ht, not Cowardin	
Trees or shrubs > $^{2}/_{3}$ area of the wetland	points =	В
\Box Trees or shrubs > $^{1}/_{3}$ area of the wetland	points =	8 8
\Box Herbaceous plants (> 6 in high) > 2 / $_3$ area of the wetland	points =	6
Herbaceous plants (> 6 in high) > $^{1}/_{3}$ area of the wetland	points =	3
Trees, shrubs, and ungrazed herbaceous < 1/3 area of the wetland	points =	o
Total for R 1 Add the points	in the boxes abov	e 8
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L	Record the rating of	n the first page
R 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function	on of the site?	
R 2.1. Is the wetland within an incorporated city or within its UGA?	Yes = 2 No =	0 2
R 2.2. Does the contributing basin to the wetland include a UGA or		1
incorporated area?	Yes = 1 No =	o '
R 2.3. Does at least 10% of the contributing basin contain tilled fields,		1
pastures, or forests that have been clearcut within the last 5 years?	Yes = 1 No =	0
R 2.4. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate pollutants?	Yes = 1 No =	1
R 2.5. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are	100 1 110	
not listed in questions R 2.1 - R 2.4?		1
Other Sources < 150 feet away from I-5	Yes = 1 No =	
·	in the boxes abov	e 6
-	Record the rating of	
R 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable to society'	?	
R 3.1. Is the wetland along a stream or river that is on the 303(d) list or on a		1
tributary that drains to one within 1 mi?	Yes = 1 No =	0 1
R 3.2. Is the wetland along a stream or river that has TMDL limits for nutrients, toxics, or pathogens?	Yes = 1 No =	1
R 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 drainage in		2
which the unit is found)	Yes = 2 No =	0
Total for R 3 Add the points	in the boxes abov	e 4
Rating of Value If score is: $\square 2 - 4 = H \square 1 = M \square 0 = L$	Record the rating of	n the first page

RIVERINE AND FRESHWATER TIDAL FRING	E WETLANDS	
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that site functions to reduce floor	ding and stream eros	ion
R 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?		
R 4.1. Characteristics of the overbank storage the wetland provides:		
Estimate the average width of the wetland perpendicular to the direction of the of the stream or river channel (distance between banks). Calculate the ratio: (a wetland)/(average width of stream between banks).		
If the ratio is more than 20	points = 9	1
If the ratio is 10 - 20	points = 6	
If the ratio is 5 - < 10	points = 4	
If the ratio is 1 - < 5	points = 2	
If the ratio is < 1	points = 1	
R 4.2. Characteristics of plants that slow down water velocities during floods: 7 debris as forest or shrub. Choose the points appropriate for the best descriptio to have >90% cover at person height. These are NOT Cowardin classes). Forest or shrub for > 1 / ₃ area OR emergent plants > 2 / ₃ area		7
Forest or shrub for $> \frac{1}{10}$ area OR emergent plants $> \frac{1}{3}$ area	points = 4	
Plants do not meet above criteria	points = 0	
Total for R 4 Add the points	in the boxes above	8
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H	Record the rating on	the first page
R 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the hydrologic function	ns of the site?	
R 5.1. Is the stream or river adjacent to the wetland downcut?	Yes = 0 No = 1	1
R 5.2. Does the up-gradient watershed include a UGA or incorporated area?	Yes = 1 No = 0	1
R 5.3 Is the up-gradient stream or river controlled by dams?	Yes = 0 No = 1	0
Total for R 5 Add the points	in the boxes above	2
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ☐ 3 = H ☐ 1 or 2 = M ☐ 0 = L	Record the rating on	the first page
R 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society?		
R 6.1. Distance to the nearest areas downstream that have flooding problems?	?	
Choose the description that best fits the site.		
The sub-basin immediately down-gradient of the wetland has flooding problems that result in damage to human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds)	points = 2	2
Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient	points = 1	
No flooding problems anywhere downstream	points = 0	
R 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood		0
conveyance in a regional flood control plan?	Yes = 2 No = 0	<u> </u>
	in the boxes above	2
Rating of Value If score is: $\square 2 - 4 = H \square 1 = M \square 0 = L$	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 1/4 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 0 □ 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 = 0If 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 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 1/4 ac to count (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods). Permanently flooded or inundated 4 or more types present: points = 3 ☐ Seasonally flooded or inundated 3 types present: points = 2 Occasionally flooded or inundated 2 types present: points = 1 □ Saturated only 1 types present: points = 0 Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☐ Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland □ Lake Fringe wetland 2 points ☐ Freshwater tidal wetland 2 points H 1.3. Richness of plant species Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft². 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 0 If you counted: > 19 species points = 25 - 19 species points = 1< 5 species points = 0H 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. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high. 0 Low = 1 point None = 0 points Moderate = 2 points All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3 points

H 1.5. Special habitat features:	
Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number of	
points.	
☐ Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long)	
☐ Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland	
☐ Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging plants extends	
at least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at	
least 33 ft (10 m)	0
☐ Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning	
(> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (cut shrubs or trees	
that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed)	
☐ At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas	
that are permanently or seasonally inundated (structures for egg-laying by amphibians)	
☐ Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see	
H 1.1 for list of strata)	
Total for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above	1
Rating of Site Potential If Score is: 15 - 18 = H 7 - 14 = M 0 - 6 = L Record the rating on	the first page
	, -
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site?	
H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit).	
Calculate:	
0.4 % undisturbed habitat + (0.3 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 0.55%	
(
If total accessible habitat is:	0
	Ŭ
20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2	
10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 1	
<pre> < 10 % of 1 km Polygon points = 0</pre>	
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.	
Calculate:	
8 % undisturbed habitat + (4 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 10%	
	1
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3	•
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 2	
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches points = 1	
Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0	
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 1km Polygon is high intensity points = 0	
Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above	-1
Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is: 4 - 6 = H 1 - 3 = M < 1 = L Record the rating on	
	, •
H 3.0. Is the habitat provided by the site valuable to society?	
H 3.1. Does the site provide habitat for species valued in laws, regulations, or policies? Choose	
only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated.	
Site meets ANY of the following criteria: points = 2	
☑ It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page)	
☑ It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant	
or animal on the state or federal lists)	
☑ It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species	
☐ It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the	2
Department of Natural Resources	
☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or	
regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in a	
watershed plan	
Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) with in 100m points = 1	
Site does not meet any of the criteria above points = 0	
Rating of Value If Score is: \bigcirc 2 = H \bigcirc 1 = M \bigcirc 0 = L Record the rating on	the first nage

WDFW Priority Habitats

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

http://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/00165/wdfw00165.pdf_or access the list from here: http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/phs/list/

Count how many of the following priority habitats are within 330 ft (100 m) of the wetland unit: NOTE: This question is independent of the land use between the wetland unit and the priority habitat. **Aspen Stands**: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 1 ac (0.4 ha). ☐ Biodiversity Areas and Corridors: Areas of habitat that are relatively important to various species of native fish and wildlife (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report). Herbaceous Balds: Variable size patches of grass and forbs on shallow soils over bedrock. Old-growth/Mature forests: Old-growth west of Cascade crest – Stands of at least 2 tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) > 32 in (81 cm) dbh or > 200 years of age. Mature forests - Stands with average diameters exceeding 21 in (53 cm) dbh; crown cover may be less than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quantity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth; 80-200 years old west of the Cascade crest. Oregon White Oak: Woodland stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component is important (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 158 - see web link above). Riparian: The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other. Westside Prairies: Herbaceous, non-forested plant communities that can either take the form of a dry prairie or a wet prairie (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 161 – see web link above). Instream: The combination of physical, biological, and chemical processes and conditions that interact to provide functional life history requirements for instream fish and wildlife resources. □ Nearshore: Relatively undisturbed nearshore habitats. These include Coastal Nearshore, Open Coast Nearshore, and Puget Sound Nearshore. (full descriptions of habitats and the definition of relatively undisturbed are in WDFW report – see web link on previous page). Caves: A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages under the earth in soils, rock, ice, or other geological formations and is large enough to contain a human. Cliffs: Greater than 25 ft (7.6 m) high and occurring below 5000 ft elevation. Talus: Homogenous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.5 - 6.5 ft (0.15 - 2.0 m), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs. Snags and Logs: Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit sufficient decay characteristics to enable cavity excavation/use by wildlife. Priority snags have a diameter at breast height of > 20 in (51 cm) in western Washington and are > 6.5 ft (2 m) in height. Priority logs are > 12 in (30 cm) in diameter at the largest end, and > 20 ft (6 m) long.

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

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland	Туре	Category
Check off	any criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met.	
	Estuarine Wetlands	
	Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?	
	The dominant water regime is tidal,	
	Vegetated, and	
	With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 1.1 ☑ No = Not an estuarine wetland	
SC 1.1.	Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary	
	Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific	
	Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☑ No - Go to SC 1.2	
SC 1.2.	Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions?	
L	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing,	
	and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are	
	Spartina, see page 25)	
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-	
l –	grazed or un-mowed grassland.	
	The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with	
	open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands.	
00001	Yes = Category I ✓ No = Category II	
SC 2.0. V	Wetlands of High Conservation Value (WHCV) Has the WA Department of Natural Resources updated their website to include the list	
30 2.1.	of Wetlands of High Conservation Value?	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 2.2 ☐ No - Go to SC 2.3	
SC 2.2.	Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value?	
00 2.2.	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not 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 to SC 2.4 ☑ No = Not WHCV	
SC 2.4.	Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation	
	Value and listed it on their website?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☑ No = Not WHCV	
SC 3.0. E	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?	
SC 3.3.	Does an area with peats or mucks have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground	
	level, AND at least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4?	
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No - Go to SC 3.4	
	NOTE: If you are uncertain about the extent of mosses in the understory, you may	
	substitute that criterion by measuring the pH of the water that seeps into a hole dug at	
	least 16 in deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the plant species in Table 4 are present,	
SC 3.4.	the wetland is a bog. Is an area with peats or mucks forested (> 30% cover) with Sitka spruce, subalpine fir,	
00 0.4.	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	
		I

SC 4.0. I	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</i>	
	answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.	
	Old-growth forests (west of Cascade crest): Stands of at least two tree species,	
	forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac	
	(20 trees/ha) that are at least 200 years of age OR have a diameter at breast height	
	(dbh) of 32 in (81 cm) or more.	
	Mature forests (west of the Cascade Crest): Stands where the largest trees are 80- 200	
	years old OR the species that make up the canopy have an average diameter (dbh)	
	exceeding 21 in (53 cm).	
	3 ()	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☑ No = Not a forested wetland for this section	
SC 5.0. \	Wetlands in Coastal Lagoons	
	Does the wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon?	
	The wetland lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially	
	separated from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently,	
	rocks	
	The lagoon in which the wetland is located contains ponded water that is saline or	
	brackish (> 0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (needs to	
	be measured near the bottom)	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 5.1 ☐ No = Not a wetland in a coastal lagoon	
SC 5.1. I	Does the wetland meet all of the following three conditions?	
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing),	
	and has less than 20% cover of aggressive, opportunistic plant species (see list of	
	species on p. 100).	
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-	
	grazed or un-mowed grassland.	
	The wetland is larger than $^{1}/_{10}$ ac (4350 ft ²)	
	\square Yes = Category I \square No = Category II	
SC 6.0. I	nterdunal 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	
	Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105	
	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 for the three aspects of function)?	
	\square Yes = Category I \square No - Go to SC 6.2	
SC 6.2.	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger?	
	□ Yes = Category II □ No - Go to SC 6.3	
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	
	y of wetland based on Special Characteristics	
If you an	swered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form	

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID #):	WFI-10		Date of site visit: 2/20/2020
Rated by J. Wozniak, P. Joh	nnson	Trained by Ecology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training2015, 2014
HGM Class used for rating	Depressional	Wetland has multi	ple HGM classes?
	ot complete with out of base aerial photo/m	the figures requested (figures car pap ESRI	n be combined).
OVERALL WETLAND CA	TEGORYI	(based on functions □or speci	al characteristics (-)
1. Category of wetland	based on FUNCTIO	DNS	
	Category I - Total sco	ore = 23 - 27	Score for each
	Category II - Total so	core = 20 - 22	function based
	Category III - Total s	core = 16 - 19	on three
	Category IV - Total s	core = 9 - 15	ratings

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
List appropriate rating (H, M, L)				
Site Potential	M	Н	L	
Landscape Potential	Н	Н	L	
Value	Н	Н	Н	Total
Score Based on Ratings	8	9	5	22

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

Riverine Wetlands

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

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

Slope Wetlands

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

HGM Classification of Wetland in Western Washington

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

1. Are the water levels in the entir	e 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	er during periods of annual low flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?
	lassified as a Freshwater Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. It ge it is an Estuarine wetland and is not scored. This method cannot be
	nd precipitation is the only source (>90%) of water to it. unoff are NOT sources of water to the unit.
☑ NO - go to 3 If your wetland can be co	\square YES - The wetland class is Flats lassified as a Flats wetland, use the form for Depressional wetlands.
plants on the surface at	eet all of the following criteria? e wetland is on the shores of a body of permanent open water (without any any time of the year) at least 20 ac (8 ha) in size; n water area is deeper than 6.6 ft (2 m).
✓ NO - go to 4	☐ YES - The wetland class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)
☐ The water flows through may flow subsurface, as	eet all of the following criteria? De (slope can be very gradual), If the wetland in one direction (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. If a sheetflow, or in a swale without distinct banks. Detland without being impounded.
☑ NO - go to 5	\square YES - The wetland class is Slope
	nd in these type of wetlands except occasionally in very small and shallow (depressions are usually <3 ft diameter and less than 1 ft deep).
from that stream or river	r stream channel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding
☑ NO - go to 6	☐ YES - The wetland class is Riverine
NOTE: The Riverine unit can conta	ain depressions that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

Wetland name or number WFI-10	
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	graphic depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, at ans that any outlet, if present, is higher than the interior of the wetland.
□ NO - go to 7	YES - The wetland class is Depressional
The unit does not pond surface water	a very flat area with no obvious depression and no overbank flooding? more than a few inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high 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	HGM class to
being rated	use in rating
Slope + Riverine	Riverine
Slope + Depressional	Depressional
Slope + Lake Fringe	Lake Fringe
Depressional + Riverine along stream	Depressional
within boundary of depression	
Depressional + Lake Fringe	Depressional
Riverine + Lake Fringe	Riverine
Salt Water Tidal Fringe and any other	Treat as
class of freshwater wetland	ESTUARINE

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

NOTES and FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS		
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to improve water qua	ity	
D 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?		
D 1.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:		
Wetland is a depression or flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key)		
with no surface water leaving it (no outlet). points	= 3	
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly		
constricted permanently flowing outlet. points	= 2 3	
☐ Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet		
that is permanently flowing points	= 1	
☐ Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a		
permanently flowing ditch. points	= 1	
D 1.2. The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer) is true clay or true organic	0	
(use NRCS definitions). Yes = 4 No	= 0	
D 1.3. Characteristics and distribution of persistent plants (Emergent, Scrub-shrub, and/or Fores	ted	
Cowardin classes):	_	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area points	5	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > ½ of area points	= 3	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants $> \frac{1}{10}$ of area points		
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants $< \frac{1}{10}$ of area points	= 0	
D 1.4. Characteristics of seasonal ponding or inundation:		
This is the area that is ponded for at least 2 months. See description in manual.		
Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland points	= 4 2	
Area seasonally ponded is > 1/4 total area of wetland points	= 2	
Area seasonally ponded is < 1/4 total area of wetland points	= 0	
Total for D 1 Add the points in the boxes about	ve 10	
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L Record the rating	on the first page	
D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function of the site?	- 0 4	
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	1	
generate pollutants? Yes = 1 No		
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	4	
not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3?	1	
Source <u>railroad</u> Yes = 1 No		
Total for D 2 Add the points in the boxes above Potential If seems in [7] 2 and T H		
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 or 4 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L Record the rating	on the mst 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	
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	
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	2	
which the unit is found)? Yes = 2 No		
Total for D 3 Add the points in the boxes abo	_	
·	on the first page	
	,	

matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the highest score if more than one condition is met. The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into areas where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds): • Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-gradient of unit. points = 2 • Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient. points = 1 Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland.	DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS				
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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 1/4 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 1 ☐ 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 H 1.2. Hydroperiods Check the types of water regimes (hydroperiods) present within the wetland. The water regime has to cover more than 10% of the wetland or ¼ ac to count (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods). ☐ Permanently flooded or inundated 4 or more types present: points = 3 Seasonally flooded or inundated 3 types present: points = 2 ☐ Occasionally flooded or inundated 2 types present: points = 1 Saturated only 1 types present: points = 0 Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☐ Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☐ Lake Fringe wetland 2 points ☐ Freshwater tidal wetland 2 points H 1.3. Richness of plant species Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft². 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 1 If you counted: > 19 species points = 25 - 19 species points = 1< 5 species points = 0 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. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high. 0 Low = 1 point None = 0 points Moderate = 2 points All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3 points

H 1.5. Special habitat features:	
Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number of	
points.	
☐ Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long)	
☑ Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland	
Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging plants extends at	
least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least	3
33 ft (10 m) ☐ Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning	3
(> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (<i>cut shrubs or trees</i>	
that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed)	
✓ At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas	
that are permanently or seasonally inundated (<i>structures for egg-laying by amphibians</i>)	
☐ Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see	
H 1.1 for list of strata)	
Total for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above	6
Rating of Site Potential If Score is: 15 - 18 = H 7 - 14 = M 0 - 6 = L Record the rating on	_
realing of one following the following of	ino moi pago
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site?	
H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit).	
Calculate:	
0 % undisturbed habitat + (0 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 0%	
o 70 diffusion bed flabitat 1 (70 finderate & low interisity failu dises / 2) = 0.70	
If total accessible habitat is:	0
	U
, , ,	
20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2	
10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 1	
<pre> < 10 % of 1 km Polygon points = 0 H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.</pre>	
Calculate:	
8 % undisturbed habitat + (4 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 10%	
o 70 diffusion bed flabitat 1 (70 filloderate & low interisity failu dises / 2) = 10 /0	
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3	1
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 2	
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches points = 1	
Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0	
H 2.3 Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon: If	
> 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use points = (-2)	-2
≤ 50% of 1km Polygon is high intensity points = 0	
Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above	-1
Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is: 4 - 6 = H 1 - 3 = M 2 < 1 = L Record the rating on	the first page
	, 3
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? <i>Choose</i>	
only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated.	
Site meets ANY of the following criteria: points = 2	
☑ It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page)	
☐ It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant	
or animal on the state or federal lists)	
☐ It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species	2
☐ It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the	2
Department of Natural Resources	
☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or	
regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in a	
watershed plan	
Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) with in 100m points = 1	
Site does not meet any of the criteria above points = 0	
Rating of Value If Score is:	the first page

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

WDFW Priority Habitats

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

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

Count how many of the following priority habitats are within 330 ft (100 m) of the wetland unit: NOTE: This question is independent of the land use between the wetland unit and the priority habitat. **Aspen Stands**: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 1 ac (0.4 ha). ☐ Biodiversity Areas and Corridors: Areas of habitat that are relatively important to various species of native fish and wildlife (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report). Herbaceous Balds: Variable size patches of grass and forbs on shallow soils over bedrock. Old-growth/Mature forests: Old-growth west of Cascade crest – Stands of at least 2 tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) > 32 in (81 cm) dbh or > 200 years of age. Mature forests - Stands with average diameters exceeding 21 in (53 cm) dbh; crown cover may be less than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quantity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth; 80-200 years old west of the Cascade crest. Oregon White Oak: Woodland stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component is important (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 158 - see web link above). Riparian: The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other. Westside Prairies: Herbaceous, non-forested plant communities that can either take the form of a dry prairie or a wet prairie (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 161 - see web link above). Instream: The combination of physical, biological, and chemical processes and conditions that interact to provide functional life history requirements for instream fish and wildlife resources. ■ Nearshore: Relatively undisturbed nearshore habitats. These include Coastal Nearshore, Open Coast Nearshore, and Puget Sound Nearshore. (full descriptions of habitats and the definition of relatively undisturbed are in WDFW report - see web link on previous page). Caves: A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages under the earth in soils, rock, ice, or other geological formations and is large enough to contain a human. Cliffs: Greater than 25 ft (7.6 m) high and occurring below 5000 ft elevation. ☑ Talus: Homogenous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.5 - 6.5 ft (0.15 - 2.0 m), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs. Snags and Logs: Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit sufficient decay characteristics to enable cavity excavation/use by wildlife. Priority snags have a diameter at breast height of > 20 in (51 cm) in western Washington and are > 6.5 ft (2 m) in height. Priority logs are > 12 in (30 cm) in diameter at the largest end, and > 20 ft (6 m) long.

addressed elsewhere.

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

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland Type		Category
Chook off	in any aritaria that apply to the watland. List the actor any when the appropriate aritaria are mat	
	any criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met.	
30 1.0. 1	Does the wetlands Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?	
	The dominant water regime is tidal,	
	Vegetated, and	
	With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 1.1 ☑ No = Not an estuarine wetland	
SC 1.1.	Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary	
	Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific	
	Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 1.2	
SC 1.2.	Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions?	
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing,	
	and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are	
_	Spartina, see page 25)	
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-	
_	grazed or un-mowed grassland.	
	The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with	
	open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands.	
20.00.1	Yes = Category I No = Category II	
SC 2.0. V	Wetlands of High Conservation Value (WHCV) Has the WA Department of Natural Resources updated their website to include the list of	
36 2.1.	Wetlands of High Conservation Value?	
	✓ Yes - Go to SC 2.2 □ No - Go to SC 2.3	
SC 2.2.	Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value?	
00 2.2.	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not 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 to SC 2.4 ☐ No = Not WHCV	
SC 2.4.	Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation	
	Value and listed it on their website?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not WHCV	
SC 3.0. I		
	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?	
0000	☐ 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?	
SC 3.3.	Does an area with peats or mucks have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground level,	
00 3.3.	AND at least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4?	
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No - Go to SC 3.4	
	NOTE: If you are uncertain about the extent of mosses in the understory, you may	
	substitute that criterion by measuring the pH of the water that seeps into a hole dug at	
	least 16 in deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the plant species in Table 4 are present,	
	the wetland is a bog.	
SC 3.4.	Is an area with peats or mucks forested (> 30% cover) with Sitka spruce, subalpine fir,	
	western red cedar, western hemlock, lodgepole pine, quaking aspen, Engelmann spruce,	
	or western white pine, AND any of the species (or combination of species) listed 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. I	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</i>	
	answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.	
	Old-growth forests (west of Cascade crest): Stands of at least two tree species, forming	
	a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20	
		Cat I
	trees/ha) that are at least 200 years of age OR have a diameter at breast height (dbh) of	Cat. I
	32 in (81 cm) or more.	
1	Mature forests (west of the Cascade Crest): Stands where the largest trees are 80- 200	
	years old OR the species that make up the canopy have an average diameter (dbh)	
	exceeding 21 in (53 cm).	
	exceeding 21 in (55 cm).	
	✓ Yes = Category I No = Not a forested wetland for this section	
SC 5.0. \	Netlands in Coastal Lagoons	
	Does the wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon?	
	The wetland lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially	
_	separated from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently,	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	rocks	
	The lagoon in which the wetland is located contains ponded water that is saline or	
	brackish (> 0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (<i>needs to</i>	
	be measured near the bottom)	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 5.1 ☑ No = Not a wetland in a coastal lagoon	
SC 5 1 1		
_	Does the wetland meet all of the following three conditions?	
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing),	
	and has less than 20% cover of aggressive, opportunistic plant species (see list of	
	species on p. 100).	
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-	
_	grazed or un-mowed grassland.	
L	The wetland is larger than $^{1}/_{10}$ ac (4350 ft ²)	
	☐ Yes = Category I	
SC 6.0. I	nterdunal 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	
	Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105	
	Ocean Shores-Copalis: Lands west of SR 115 and SR 109	
_	☐ Yes - Go to SC 6.1 ☑ No = Not an interdunal wetland for rating	
0004		
SC 6.1.	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger and scores an 8 or 9 for the habitat functions on the form	
	(rates H,H,H or H,H,M for the three aspects of function)?	
	\square Yes = Category I \square No - Go to SC 6.2	
SC 6.2.	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger?	
	☐ Yes = Category II ☐ No - Go to SC 6.3	
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	
Categor	y of wetland based on Special Characteristics	Cat. I
If you an	swered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form	Gal. I

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID) #):	WFI-11				Date of site visit:	2/25/2020
Rated by K. Moser			_ Tr	ained by E	cology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training	Jun-18
HGM Class used for r	rating	Depression	nal		Wetland has multip	le HGM classes? □	Yes ☑No
		-	e with out the	-	quested (figures can	be combined).	
OVERALL WETLAN	D CAT	EGORY	III	(based on	functions	I characteristics	
1. Category of we	tland	based on	FUNCTION	S			
		Category 1	I - Total score	= 23 - 27	[Score for each	
Category II - Total score = 20 - 22			function based				
			on three				
			ratings				
_						(order of ratings	
EUNCTION	lmp	roving	Hydrologic	Habitat		is not	

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat		
	List appropriate rating (H, M, L)				
Site Potential	M	Н	L		
Landscape Potential	М	Н	L		
Value	M	Н	L	Total	
Score Based on Ratings	6	9	3	18	

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	Score for each				
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	function based				
(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	on three				
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	ratings				
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	(order of ratings				
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	is not				
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	important)				
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					
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	9 = H, H, H				
7 = H, M, M 6 = H, M, L 6 = M, M, M 5 = H, L, L 5 = M, M, L 4 = M, L, L	8 = H, H, M				
6 = H, M, L 6 = M, M, M 5 = H, L, L 5 = M, M, L 4 = M, L, L	7 = H, H, L				
6 = M, M, M 5 = H, L, L 5 = M, M, L 4 = M, L, L	7 = H, M, M				
5 = H, L, L 5 = M, M, L 4 = M, L, L	6 = H, M, L				
5 = M, M, L 4 = M, L, L	6 = M, M, M				
4 = M, L, L	5 = H, L, L				
	5 = M, M, L				
3 = L, L, L	4 = M, L, L				
	3 = L, L, L				

2. Category based on SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS of wetland

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

Maps and Figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

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

Riverine Wetlands

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

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

Slope Wetlands

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

HGM Classification of Wetland in Western Washington

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

Are the water levels in	n the entire unit usually controlle	ed 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	of the water during periods of an	nual low flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?
If your wetland it is Saltwater		☐ YES - Freshwater Tidal Fringe ster Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. It wetland and is not scored. This method cannot be
	it is flat and precipitation is the c e water runoff are NOT sources	only source (>90%) of water to it. s of water to the unit.
☑ NO - go to 3 If your wetland	l can be classified as a Flats we	☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats tland, use the form for Depressional wetlands.
☐ The vegetated plants on the s	nd unit meet all of the following part of the wetland is on the sh surface at any time of the year) a of the open water area is deeper	ores of a body of permanent open water (without any at least 20 ac (8 ha) in size;
☑ NO - go to 4	□ YES	- The wetland class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)
☐ The wetland is ☐ The water flow may flow subs	nd unit meet all of the following on a slope (<i>slope can be very g</i> is through the wetland in one direction, or in a swayes the wetland without being it	gradual), rection (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. I ale without distinct banks.
☑ NO - go to 5		☐ YES - The wetland class is Slope
		tlands except occasionally in very small and shallow ally <3 ft diameter and less than 1 ft deep).
☐ The unit is in a from that strea	-	re it gets inundated by overbank flooding
☑ NO - go to 6		☐ YES - The wetland class is Riverine
NOTE: The Riverine unit	t can contain depressions that a	re filled with water when the river is not flooding.

	depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, at any outlet, if present, is higher than the interior of the wetland.
□ NO - go to 7	YES - The wetland class is Depressional
The unit does not pond surface water more	y flat area with no obvious depression and no overbank flooding? than a few inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high be ditched, but has no obvious natural outlet.
□ NO - go to 8	\square 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	HGM class to
being rated	use in rating
Slope + Riverine	Riverine
Slope + Depressional	Depressional
Slope + Lake Fringe	Lake Fringe
Depressional + Riverine along stream	Depressional
within boundary of depression	
Depressional + Lake Fringe	Depressional
Riverine + Lake Fringe	Riverine
Salt Water Tidal Fringe and any other	Treat as
class of freshwater wetland	ESTUARINE

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

NOTES and FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS				
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to improve water quality				
D 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?				
D 1.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:				
Wetland is a depression or flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key)				
with no surface water leaving it (no outlet). points = 3				
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly				
constricted permanently flowing outlet. points = 2	3			
☐ Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet				
that is permanently flowing points = 1				
☐ Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a				
permanently flowing ditch. points = 1				
D 1.2. The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer) is true clay or true organic	0			
(use NRCS definitions). Yes = 4 No = 0				
D 1.3. Characteristics and distribution of persistent plants (Emergent, Scrub-shrub, and/or Forested				
Cowardin classes):				
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area points = 5	3			
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > $\frac{1}{2}$ of area points = 3	Ü			
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > $\frac{1}{10}$ of area points = 1				
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants $< ^{1}I_{10}$ of area points = 0				
D 1.4. Characteristics of seasonal ponding or inundation:				
This is the area that is ponded for at least 2 months. See description in manual.				
Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland points = 4	4			
Area seasonally ponded is > 1/4 total area of wetland points = 2				
Area seasonally ponded is < 1/4 total area of wetland points = 0				
Total for D 1 Add the points in the boxes above	10			
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H	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	ı			
	1			
<u> </u>	0			
D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland? D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are	U			
not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3?	0			
Source Yes = 1 No = 0	U			
Total for D 2 Add the points 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				
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,	0			
lake, or marine water that is on the $303(d)$ list? Yes = 1 No = 0				
D 3.2. Is the wetland in a basin or sub-basin where an aquatic resource is on the 303(d) list?	1			
Yes = 1 No = 0				
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	0			
which the unit is found)? Yes = $2 \text{ No} = 0$				
Total for D 3 Add the points in the boxes above	1			
Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 = M 0 = L Record the rating on	the first page			

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS	
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding and stream degra	idation
D 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?	
D 4.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:	
Wetland is a depression or flat depression with no surface water	
leaving it (no outlet) points = 4	
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly	4
constricted permanently flowing outlet points = 2	4
Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a	
permanently flowing ditch points = 1 Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet	
that is permanently flowing points = 0	
D 4.2. Depth of storage during wet periods: Estimate the height of ponding above the bottom of the	
outlet. For wetlands with no outlet, measure from the surface of permanent water or if dry, the	
deepest part.	
Marks of ponding are 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outlet points = 7	
Marks of ponding between 2 ft to < 3 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 5	3
✓ Marks are at least 0.5 ft to < 2 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 3	
☐ The wetland is a "headwater" wetland points = 3	
Wetland is flat but has small depressions on the surface that trap water points = 1	
Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft (6 in) points = 0	
D 4.3. Contribution of the wetland to storage in the watershed: Estimate the ratio of the area of	
upstream basin contributing surface water to the wetland to the area of the wetland unit itself.	
\Box The area of the basin is less than 10 times the area of the unit points = 5	5
The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit points = 3	· ·
The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit points = 0	
☐ Entire wetland is in the Flats class points = 5	
Total for D 4 Add the points in the boxes above	12
Rating of Site Potential If score is: $\Box 12 - 16 = H$ $\Box 6 - 11 = M$ $\Box 0 - 5 = L$ Record the rating on	the first page
D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic function of the site?	
D 5.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? Yes = 1 No = 0	1
D 5.2. ls > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate excess runoff?	1
Yes = 1 No = 0	<u>'</u>
D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with intensive human land	
uses (residential at >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)?	1
Yes = 1 No = 0	
Total for D 5 Add the points in the boxes above	3
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: $\square 3 = H$ $\square 1$ or $2 = M$ $\square 0 = L$ Record the rating on	the first page
D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society?	
D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description that best	
matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the highest	
score if more than one condition is met.	
The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into areas	
where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds):	
Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-	
gradient of unit. points = 2	2
 Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down- gradient. points = 1 	
gradient. points = 1 ☐ Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. points = 1	
☐ The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained	
by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland	
cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why points = 0	
☐ There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland.	
D 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood	
conveyance in a regional flood control plan? Yes = 2 No = 0	0
Total for D 6 Add the points in the boxes above	2
Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 = M 0 = L Record the rating on	the first nage

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: <i>Indicators are Cowardin classes and strata within the Forested class</i> . Check the Cowardin plant classes in the wetland. <i>Up to 10 patches may be combined for each class to meet the threshold of ¼ ac or more than 10% of the unit if it is smaller than 2.5 ac. Add the number of structures checked.</i>	
 □ Aquatic bed □ Emergent □ Scrub-shrub (areas where shrubs have > 30% cover) □ Forested (areas where trees have > 30% cover) □ 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 H 1.2. Hydroperiods 	1
, ·	
Check the types of water regimes (hydroperiods) present within the wetland. The water regime has to cover more than 10% of the wetland or ¼ ac to count (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods). Permanently flooded or inundated Seasonally flooded or inundated Occasionally flooded or inundated Saturated only 4 or more types present: points = 3 types present: points = 2 types present: points = 1 types present: points = 0	1
 □ Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland □ Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland □ Lake Fringe wetland □ Freshwater tidal wetland 2 points 2 points 	
H 1.3. Richness of plant species Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft ² . Different patches of the same species can be combined to meet the size threshold and you do not have to name the species. Do not include Eurasian milfoil, reed canarygrass, purple loosestrife, Canadian thistle If you counted: > 19 species points = 2 5 - 19 species points = 1	0
< 5 species points = 0	
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. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high. None = 0 points Low = 1 point Moderate = 2 points	1
All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3 points	

H 1.5. Special habitat features:	
Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. <i>The number of checks is the number of</i>	
points.	
☐ Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long)	
☐ Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland	
☐ Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging plants extends at	
least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least	
33 ft (10 m)	0
☐ Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning	
(> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (<i>cut shrubs or trees</i>	
that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed)	
☐ At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas	
that are permanently or seasonally inundated (structures for egg-laying by amphibians)	
☐ Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see	
H 1.1 for list of strata)	
Total for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above	3
Rating of Site Potential If Score is: $\Box 15 - 18 = H$ $\Box 7 - 14 = M$ $\Box 0 - 6 = L$ Record the rating on	the first page
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site?	
H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit).	
Calculate:	
0 % undisturbed habitat + (0 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 0%	
If total accessible habitat is:	0
$> \frac{1}{3}$ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3	
20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2	
10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 1	
< 10 % of 1 km Polygon points = 0	
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.	
Calculate:	
2 % undisturbed habitat + (5 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 4.5%	
	0
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3	Ū
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 2	
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches points = 1	
Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0	
H 2.3 Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon: If	
> 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use points = (-2)	-2
≤ 50% of 1km Polygon is high intensity points = 0	
Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above	-2
Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is: 4 - 6 = H 1 - 3 = M 2 < 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? <i>Choose</i>	
only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated.	
Site meets ANY of the following criteria: points = 2	
☐ It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page)	
☐ It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant	
or animal on the state or federal lists)	
☐ It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species	0
☐ It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the Department of Natural Resources	
☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or	
regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in a	
watershed plan	
Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) with in 100m points = 1	
T OUE HAS TOLZ DIOLIV HADIAIS HISTER OF HEXT DAUGT WITH HISTORIA DOMES - 11	
Site does not meet any of the criteria above points = 0	

WDFW Priority Habitats

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

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

Count how many of the following priority habitats are within 330 ft (100 m) of the wetland unit: NOTE: This question is independent of the land use between the wetland unit and the priority habitat. Aspen Stands: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 1 ac (0.4 ha). ☐ Biodiversity Areas and Corridors: Areas of habitat that are relatively important to various species of native fish and wildlife (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report). Herbaceous Balds: Variable size patches of grass and forbs on shallow soils over bedrock. Old-growth/Mature forests: Old-growth west of Cascade crest – Stands of at least 2 tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) > 32 in (81 cm) dbh or > 200 years of age. Mature forests - Stands with average diameters exceeding 21 in (53 cm) dbh; crown cover may be less than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quantity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth; 80-200 years old west of the Cascade crest. Oregon White Oak: Woodland stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component is important (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 158 - see web link above). Riparian: The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other. Westside Prairies: Herbaceous, non-forested plant communities that can either take the form of a dry prairie or a wet prairie (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 161 - see web link above). Instream: The combination of physical, biological, and chemical processes and conditions that interact to provide functional life history requirements for instream fish and wildlife resources. ■ Nearshore: Relatively undisturbed nearshore habitats. These include Coastal Nearshore, Open Coast Nearshore, and Puget Sound Nearshore. (full descriptions of habitats and the definition of relatively undisturbed are in WDFW report - see web link on previous page). Caves: A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages under the earth in soils, rock, ice, or other geological formations and is large enough to contain a human. Cliffs: Greater than 25 ft (7.6 m) high and occurring below 5000 ft elevation. ☐ Talus: Homogenous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.5 - 6.5 ft (0.15 - 2.0 m), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs. Snags and Logs: Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit sufficient decay characteristics to enable cavity excavation/use by wildlife. Priority snags have a diameter at breast height of > 20 in (51 cm) in western Washington and are > 6.5 ft (2 m) in height. Priority logs are > 12 in (30 cm) in diameter at the largest end, and > 20 ft (6 m) long.

addressed elsewhere.

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

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland	Туре	Category
Chook off	in any aritaria that apply to the watland. List the actor any when the appropriate aritaria are mat	
	any criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met.	
30 1.0. 1	Does the wetlands Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?	
	The dominant water regime is tidal,	
	Vegetated, and	
	With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 1.1 ☑ No = Not an estuarine wetland	
SC 1.1.	Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary	
	Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific	
	Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 1.2	
SC 1.2.	Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions?	
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing,	
	and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are	
_	Spartina, see page 25)	
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-	
_	grazed or un-mowed grassland.	
	The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with	
	open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands.	
20.00.1	Yes = Category I No = Category II	
SC 2.0. V	Wetlands of High Conservation Value (WHCV) Has the WA Department of Natural Resources updated their website to include the list of	
36 2.1.	Wetlands of High Conservation Value?	
	✓ Yes - Go to SC 2.2 □ No - Go to SC 2.3	
SC 2.2.	Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value?	
00 2.2.	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not 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 to SC 2.4 ☐ No = Not WHCV	
SC 2.4.	Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation	
	Value and listed it on their website?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not WHCV	
SC 3.0. I		
	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?	
0000	☐ 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?	
SC 3.3.	Does an area with peats or mucks have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground level,	
30 3.3.	AND at least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4?	
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No - Go to SC 3.4	
	NOTE: If you are uncertain about the extent of mosses in the understory, you may	
	substitute that criterion by measuring the pH of the water that seeps into a hole dug at	
	least 16 in deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the plant species in Table 4 are present,	
	the wetland is a bog.	
SC 3.4.	Is an area with peats or mucks forested (> 30% cover) with Sitka spruce, subalpine fir,	
	western red cedar, western hemlock, lodgepole pine, quaking aspen, Engelmann spruce,	
	or western white pine, AND any of the species (or combination of species) listed 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. I	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</i>	
	answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.	
	Old-growth forests (west of Cascade crest): Stands of at least two tree species, forming	
	a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20	
	trees/ha) that are at least 200 years of age OR have a diameter at breast height (dbh) of	
	32 in (81 cm) or more.	
	Mature forests (west of the Cascade Crest): Stands where the largest trees are 80- 200	
_	years old OR the species that make up the canopy have an average diameter (dbh)	
	exceeding 21 in (53 cm).	
	exceeding 21 in (33 cm).	
	Voc - Catagory I V No - Not a forested watland for this coation	
00.50.1	☐ Yes = Category I ☑ No = Not a forested wetland for this section	
SC 5.0.	Wetlands in Coastal Lagoons	
_	Does the wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon?	
	The wetland lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially	
	separated from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently,	
_	rocks	
	The lagoon in which the wetland is located contains ponded water that is saline or	
	brackish (> 0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (needs to	
	be measured near the bottom)	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 5.1 ☑ No = Not a wetland in a coastal lagoon	
SC 5.1. I	Does the wetland meet all of the following three conditions?	
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing),	
	and has less than 20% cover of aggressive, opportunistic plant species (see list of	
	species on p. 100).	
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-	
	grazed or un-mowed grassland.	
	The wetland is larger than $^{1}/_{10}$ ac (4350 ft ²)	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II	
SC 6.0. I	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	
F	Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105	
	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	
30 0.1.	(rates H,H,H or H,H,M for the three aspects of function)?	
SC 6.2		
SC 6.2.	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger?	
00.00	\square Yes = Category II \square No - Go to 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	
SC 6.3.		
	ac?	
0-4	☐ Yes = Category III ☐ No = Category IV	
_	y of wetland based on Special Characteristics	
it vou an	swered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form	

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID #):	WFI-12	Date of site visit:	2/25/2020
Rated by K. Moser	Trained by Ecology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training	Jun-18
HGM Class used for rating	Depressional Wetland has multip	ole HGM classes? □	Yes ☑No
	ot complete with out the figures requested (figures can of base aerial photo/map ESRI	n be combined).	
OVERALL WETLAND CA	TEGORYIII (based on functions ☑ or speci	al characteristics $ \Box$)	
1. Category of wetland	I based on FUNCTIONS		
	Category I - Total score = 23 - 27	Score for each	
	Category II - Total score = 20 - 22	function based	
X	Category III - Total score = 16 - 19	on three	
	Category IV - Total score = 9 - 15	ratings	

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
	List app	ropriate rating	(H, M, L)	
Site Potential	L	М	L	
Landscape Potential	М	Н	L	
Value	M	Н	L	Total
Score Based on Ratings	5	8	3	16

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	
Wetland of High Conservation Value	
Bog	
Mature Forest	
Old Growth Forest	
Coastal Lagoon	
Interdunal	
None of the above	х

Maps and Figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

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

Riverine Wetlands

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

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

Slope Wetlands

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

HGM Classification of Wetland in Western Washington

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

1. Are the water levels in the entire	unit usually controlled by tides except during floods?
☑ NO - go to 2	\square 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)?
	ssified as a Freshwater Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. If et is an Estuarine wetland and is not scored. This method cannot be
	precipitation is the only source (>90%) of water to it. off are NOT sources of water to the unit.
☑ NO - go to 3 If your wetland can be cla	☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats ssified as a Flats wetland, use the form for Depressional wetlands.
plants on the surface at a	wetland is on the shores of a body of permanent open water (without any ny time of the year) at least 20 ac (8 ha) in size; water area is deeper than 6.6 ft (2 m).
✓ NO - go to 4	☐ YES - The wetland class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)
The water flows through t may flow subsurface, as s	et all of the following criteria? (slope can be very gradual), he wetland in one direction (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. It sheetflow, or in a swale without distinct banks. and without being impounded.
✓ NO - go to 5	☐ YES - The wetland class is Slope
	d in these type of wetlands except occasionally in very small and shallow depressions are usually <3 ft diameter and less than 1 ft deep).
from that stream or river,	et all of the following criteria? stream channel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding curs at least once every 2 years.
☑ NO - go to 6	☐ YES - The wetland class is Riverine
NOTE: The Riverine unit can contai	n depressions that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

Wetland name or nur	nber WFI-12
welland name of nur	nder vvri-iz

6. Is the entire wetland unit in a topographic depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the some time during the year? This means that any outlet, if present, is higher than the interior of the water			
☑ NO - go to 7	\square YES - The wetland class is Depressional		
The unit does not pond surface water more	ry flat area with no obvious depression and no overbank flooding? e than a few inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high 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	HGM class to
being rated	use in rating
Slope + Riverine	Riverine
Slope + Depressional	Depressional
Slope + Lake Fringe	Lake Fringe
Depressional + Riverine along stream	Depressional
within boundary of depression	
Depressional + Lake Fringe	Depressional
Riverine + Lake Fringe	Riverine
Salt Water Tidal Fringe and any other	Treat as
class of freshwater wetland	ESTUARINE

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

NOTES and FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

D 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality? D 1.1. Characteristics of surface water unifows from the wetland: Wetland is a depression or flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key) with no surface water leaving it (no outlet). Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly constricted permanently flowing outlet. Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet that is permanently flowing outlet. Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a permanently flowing glitch. D 1.2. The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer) is true clay or true organic (use NRCS definitions). Yes = 4 No = 0 D 1.2. The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer) is true clay or true organic (use NRCS definitions). Yes = 4 No = 0 D 1.3. Characteristics and distribution of persistent plants (Emergent, Scrub-shrub, and/or Forested Cowardin classes): Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > ½ of area Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > ½ of area Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > ½ of area Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > ½ of area Wetland has persistent at ponded for at least 2 months. See description in manual. Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland A	DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS			
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maintaining water quality (answer YES if there is a TMDL for the basin in which the unit is found)? Yes = 2 No = 0 Total for D 3 Add the points in the boxes above			1	
which the unit is found)?Yes = 2No = 0Total for D 3Add the points in the boxes above1	D 3.3. Has the site been identified in a watershed or local plan as important for			
Total for D 3 Add the points in the boxes above 1	maintaining water quality (answer YES if there is a TMDL for the basin in		0	
'	which the unit is found)?	Yes = 2 No = 0		
'	Total for D 3 Add the points	in the boxes above	1	
	·			

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS	
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding and stream degra	adation
D 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?	
D 4.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:	
Wetland is a depression or flat depression with no surface water	
leaving it (no outlet) points = 4	
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly	4
constricted permanently flowing outlet points = 2 Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a	4
permanently flowing ditch permanently flowing ditch	
Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet	
that is permanently flowing points = 0	
D 4.2. Depth of storage during wet periods: Estimate the height of ponding above the bottom of	
the outlet. For wetlands with no outlet, measure from the surface of permanent water or if dry, the	
deepest part.	
Marks of ponding are 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outlet points = 7	
Marks of ponding between 2 ft to < 3 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 5	0
☐ Marks are at least 0.5 ft to < 2 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 3	
☐ The wetland is a "headwater" wetland points = 3	
Wetland is flat but has small depressions on the surface that trap water points = 1	
Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft (6 in) points = 0	
D 4.3. Contribution of the wetland to storage in the watershed: Estimate the ratio of the area of	
upstream basin contributing surface water to the wetland to the area of the wetland unit itself.	
Arr The area of the basin is less than 10 times the area of the unit points = 5	5
The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit points = 3	ŭ
The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit points = 0	
☐ Entire wetland is in the Flats class points = 5	
Total for D 4 Add the points in the boxes above	9
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H	the first page
D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic function of the site?	
D 5.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? Yes = 1 No = 0	1
D 5.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate excess runoff?	1
Yes = 1 No = 0	'
D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with intensive human	_
land uses (residential at >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)?	1
Yes = 1 No = 0	
Total for D 5 Add the points in the boxes above	3
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L Record the rating on	the first page
D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society?	
D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description that best	
matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the highest	
score if more than one condition is met.	
The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into areas	
where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds):	
Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-	
gradient of unit. points = 2	2
 Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down- 	
gradient. points = 1	
Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. points = 1	
☐ The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained	
by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland	
by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why points = 0	
by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why ☐ There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland. points = 0	
by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why points = 0 There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland. points = 0 D 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood	0
by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why ☐ There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland. points = 0	0

These questions apply to wetlands of all HGM classes. HABITAT FUNCTIONS - Indicators that site functions to provide important habitat H 1.0. Does the site have the potential to provide habitat? H 1.1. Structure of plant community: Indicators are Cowardin classes and strata within the Forested class. Check the Cowardin plant classes in the wetland. Up to 10 patches may be combined for each class to meet the threshold of 1/4 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 n 3 structures: points = 2 Emergent ☐ 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 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 1/4 ac to count (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods). Permanently flooded or inundated 4 or more types present: points = 3 ☐ Seasonally flooded or inundated 3 types present: points = 2 0 Occasionally flooded or inundated 2 types present: points = 1 Saturated only 1 types present: points = 0 Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland □ Lake Fringe wetland 2 points □ Freshwater tidal wetland 2 points H 1.3. Richness of plant species Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft². 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 0 If you counted: > 19 species points = 25 - 19 species points = 1 < 5 species points = 0H 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. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high. 0 None = 0 points Low = 1 point Moderate = 2 points All three diagrams in this row are **HIGH** = 3 points

H 1.5. Special habitat features:	
Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number of	f
points.	
☐ Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long)	
☐ Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland	
☐ Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging plants extends	
at least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at lea	st
33 ft (10 m)	0
☐ Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning	l
(> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (<i>cut shrubs or trees</i>	
that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed)	
☐ At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas	
that are permanently or seasonally inundated (structures for egg-laying by amphibians)	
☐ Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see	
H 1.1 for list of strata)	_
Total for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above	
Rating of Site Potential If Score is: 15 - 18 = H 7 - 14 = M 0 - 6 = L Record the rating of Site Potential If Score is: 15 - 18 = H 7 - 14 = M	on the first page
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site?	1
H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit).	
Calculate:	
1 % undisturbed habitat + (1 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 1.5%	
If total accessible habitat is:	0
$> \frac{1}{3}$ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points =	3
20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon points =	
10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon points =	1
< 10 % of 1 km Polygon points =	0
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.	
Calculate:	
5 % undisturbed habitat + (5 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 7.5%	
11 11 4 1 11 11 4 500% CD 1	0
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points =	
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches Points = 2 patches	
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches Polymore Undisturbed habitat 4.10% of 1 km Polymore	
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
	1
Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above	
Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is: 4 - 6 = H 1 - 3 = M 2 < 1 = L Record the rating of	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? <i>Choose</i>	
only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated.	
Site meets ANY of the following criteria: points =	2
☐ It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page)	-
☐ It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant	
or animal on the state or federal lists)	
☐ It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species	
☐ It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the	0
Department of Natural Resources	
☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or	
regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in a	
watershed plan	
Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) with in 100m points =	
Site does not meet any of the criteria above points =	
Rating of Value If Score is: 2 = H 1 = M 0 = L Record the rating of Value If Score is: 2 = H 1 = M 1 =	on the first page

Wetland name or number	WFI-12	
vvenano name or number	VV [- Z	

WDFW Priority Habitats

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

http://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/00165/wdfw00165.pdf_or access the list from here: http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/phs/list/

Count how many of the following priority habitats are within 330 ft (100 m) of the wetland unit: **NOTE**: This question is independent of the land use between the wetland unit and the priority habitat. Aspen Stands: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 1 ac (0.4 ha). ☐ Biodiversity Areas and Corridors: Areas of habitat that are relatively important to various species of native fish and wildlife (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report). ☐ Herbaceous Balds: Variable size patches of grass and forbs on shallow soils over bedrock. Old-growth/Mature forests: Old-growth west of Cascade crest – Stands of at least 2 tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) > 32 in (81 cm) dbh or > 200 years of age. Mature forests - Stands with average diameters exceeding 21 in (53 cm) dbh; crown cover may be less than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quantity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth; 80-200 years old west of the Cascade crest. Oregon White Oak: Woodland stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component is important (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 158 - see web link above). Riparian: The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other. Westside Prairies: Herbaceous, non-forested plant communities that can either take the form of a dry prairie or a wet prairie (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 161 - see web link above). Instream: The combination of physical, biological, and chemical processes and conditions that interact to provide functional life history requirements for instream fish and wildlife resources. Nearshore: Relatively undisturbed nearshore habitats. These include Coastal Nearshore, Open Coast Nearshore, and Puget Sound Nearshore. (full descriptions of habitats and the definition of relatively undisturbed are in WDFW report – see web link on previous page). Caves: A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages under the earth in soils, rock, ice, or other geological formations and is large enough to contain a human. Cliffs: Greater than 25 ft (7.6 m) high and occurring below 5000 ft elevation. ☐ Talus: Homogenous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.5 - 6.5 ft (0.15 - 2.0 m), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs. Snags and Logs: Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit sufficient decay characteristics to enable cavity excavation/use by wildlife. Priority snags have a diameter at breast height of > 20 in (51 cm) in western Washington and are > 6.5 ft (2 m) in height. Priority logs are > 12 in (30 cm) in diameter at the largest end, and > 20 ft (6 m) long.

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

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Check off any criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met. SC 1.0. Estuarine Wetlands Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands? The dominant water regime is tidal, Vegetated, and With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt Yes - Go to SC 1.1 Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151? Yes = Category I No - Go to SC 1.2 SC 1.2. Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions? The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing, and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are Spartina, see page 25) At least 3/4 of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or ungrazed or un-mowed grassland. The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands. Yes = Category I 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
SC 1.0. Estuarine Wetlands Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands? The dominant water regime is tidal, Vegetated, and With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt Yes - Go to SC 1.1 ✓ No = Not an estuarine wetland SC 1.1. Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151? Yes = Category I ✓ No - Go to SC 1.2 SC 1.2. Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions? The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing, and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are Spartina, see page 25) At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or ungrazed or un-mowed grassland. The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands. Yes = Category I ✓ No = Category II SC 2.0. Wetlands of High Conservation Value (WHCV) SC 2.1. Has the WA Department of Natural Resources updated their website to include the list of Wetlands of High Conservation Value?
Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands? ☐ The dominant water regime is tidal, ☐ Vegetated, and ☐ With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt ☐ Yes - Go to SC 1.1 ☑ No = Not an estuarine wetland SC 1.1. Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151? ☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 1.2 SC 1.2. Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions? ☐ The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing, and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are Spartina , see page 25) ☐ At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or ungrazed or un-mowed grassland. ☐ The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands. ☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II SC 2.0. Wetlands of High Conservation Value (WHCV) SC 2.1. Has the WA Department of Natural Resources updated their website to include the list of Wetlands of High Conservation Value?
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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?
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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?
SC 2.1. Has the WA Department of Natural Resources updated their website to include the list of Wetlands of High Conservation Value?
Wetlands of High Conservation Value?
Yes - Go to SC 2.2 ☐ No - Go to SC 2.3
OO OO TE HE CONTROL BUT A STANDARD LATER OF THE OWN AND A STANDARD OF
SC 2.2. Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value?
☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not WHCV
SC 2.3. Is the wetland in a Section/Township/Range that contains a Natural Heritage wetland?
http://www1.dnr.wa.gov/nhp/refdesk/datasearch/wnhpwetlands.pdf
☐ Yes - Contact WNHP/WDNR and to SC 2.4 ☐ No = Not WHCV
SC 2.4. Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation
Value and listed it on their website?
☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not WHCV
SC 3.0. 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
SC 3.2. Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soils, either peats or mucks, that are
less than 16 in deep over bedrock, or an impermeable hardpan such as clay or volcanic
ash, or that are floating on top of a lake or pond?
☐ Yes - Go to SC 3.3 ☐ No = Is not a bog
SC 3.3. Does an area with peats or mucks have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground level,
AND at least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4?
☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No - Go to SC 3.4
NOTE: If you are uncertain about the extent of mosses in the understory, you may
substitute that criterion by measuring the pH of the water that seeps into a hole dug at
least 16 in deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the plant species in Table 4 are present,
the wetland is a bog.
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 I	Forested Wetlands	
3C 4.v	Does the wetland have at least <u>1 contiguous acre</u> of forest that meets one of these	
	criteria for the WA Department of Fish and Wildlife's forests as priority habitats? <i>If you</i>	
	answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.	
	Old-growth forests (west of Cascade crest): Stands of at least two tree species,	
_	forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac	
	(20 trees/ha) that are at least 200 years of age OR have a diameter at breast height	
	(dbh) of 32 in (81 cm) or more.	
	Mature forests (west of the Cascade Crest): Stands where the largest trees are 80- 200	
	years old OR the species that make up the canopy have an average diameter (dbh)	
	exceeding 21 in (53 cm).	
	exceeding 21 in (55 cm).	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☑ No = Not a forested wetland for this section	
SC 5.0. \	Wetlands in Coastal Lagoons	
30 J.J.	Does the wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon?	
	The wetland lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially	
_	separated from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently,	
	rocks	
	The lagoon in which the wetland is located contains ponded water that is saline or	
	brackish (> 0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (<i>needs to</i>	
	be measured near the bottom)	
	☐ 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).	
	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 $\frac{1}{10}$ ac (4350 ft ²)	
	Yes = Category I	
20 60 1	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II	
SC 0.u. i	Interdunal wetlands Is the wetland west of the 1889 line (also called the Western Boundary of Upland	
	Ownership or WBUO)? <i>If you answer yes you will still need to rate the wetland</i>	
	based on its habitat functions.	
	In practical terms that means the following geographic areas:	
П	Long Beach Peninsula: Lands west of SR 103	
H	Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105	
F	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	
00 0	(rates H,H,H or H,H,M for the three aspects of function)?	
	$\Box \text{ Yes} = \textbf{Category I} \qquad \Box \text{ No - Go to } \textbf{SC 6.2}$	
SC 6.2.	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger?	
00 0.2.	Yes = Category II	
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	
00 0.0.	1 ac?	
	☐ Yes = Category III ☐ No = Category IV	
Categor	y of wetland based on Special Characteristics	
	swered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form	

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID #):	WFI-13	Date of site visit:	2/21/2020
Rated by P. Johnson	Trained by Ecology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training	Apr-15
HGM Class used for rating	Depressional Wetland has multip	le HGM classes? ☐	Yes ☑No
	ot complete with out the figures requested (figures can	be combined).	
Source	of base aerial photo/map ESRI		
OVERALL WETLAND CA	TEGORYIII (based on functions ⊡ or specia	l characteristics □)	
1. Category of wetland	based on FUNCTIONS		
	Category I - Total score = 23 - 27	Score for each	
	Category II - Total score = 20 - 22	function based	
X	Category III - Total score = 16 - 19	on three	
	Category IV - Total score = 9 - 15	ratings	

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
	List app	ropriate rating	g (H, M, L)	
Site Potential	M	Н	L	
Landscape Potential	M	Н	L	
Value	M	Н	М	Total
Score Based on Ratings	6	9	4	19

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	
Wetland of High Conservation Value	
Bog	
Mature Forest	
Old Growth Forest	
Coastal Lagoon	
Interdunal	
None of the above	х

Maps and Figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

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

Riverine Wetlands

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

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

Slope Wetlands

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

HGM Classification of Wetland in Western Washington

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

1. Are the water levels in the	ne entire unit usually controlled by	tides except during floods?
☑ NO - go to 2	☐ YES - the v	vetland class is Tidal Fringe - go to 1.1
1.1 Is the salinity of the	ne water during periods of annual I	ow flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?
lf your wetland ca it is Saltwater Tida		☐ YES - Freshwater Tidal Fringe dal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. I nd and is not scored. This method cannot be
	flat and precipitation is the only so rater runoff are NOT sources of wa	
	n be classified as a Flats wetland,	☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats use the form for Depressional wetlands.
☐ The vegetated pa plants on the surf	unit meet all of the following critering rt of the wetland is on the shores cace at any time of the year) at least e open water area is deeper than	of a body of permanent open water (without any st 20 ac (8 ha) in size;
✓ NO - go to 4	☐ YES - The	wetland class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)
☐ The wetland is on ☐ The water flows the may flow subsurfare	unit meet all of the following critering a slope (slope can be very graduations on the wetland in one directions ace, as sheetflow, or in a swale with the wetland without being impose	al), n (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. I thout distinct banks.
✓ NO - go to 5		\square YES - The wetland class is Slope
		s except occasionally in very small and shallow 3 ft diameter and less than 1 ft deep).
☐ The unit is in a va from that stream o		ets inundated by overbank flooding
✓ NO - go to 6		☐ YES - The wetland class is Riverine
NOTE: The Riverine unit ca	in contain depressions that are fille	ed with water when the river is not flooding.

Wetland	name or number	\/\/EI_13	
vveuanu	name or number	VV F I - 1 3	

, , ,	nic depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, at nat any outlet, if present, is higher than the interior of the wetland.
□ NO - go to 7	✓ YES - The wetland class is Depressional
The unit does not pond surface water mor	ery flat area with no obvious depression and no overbank flooding? the than a few inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high be ditched, but has no obvious natural outlet.
□ NO - go to 8	\square YES - The wetland class is Depressional
O Variational unit accuse to be difficult to	a placeify and probably contains asyeral different LICM places. For

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

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

NOTES and FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS		
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to improve water quality		
D 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?		
D 1.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:		
Wetland is a depression or flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key)		
with no surface water leaving it (no outlet). points = 3		
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly		
constricted permanently flowing outlet. points = 2	3	
☐ Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet		
that is permanently flowing points = 1		
☐ Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a		
permanently flowing ditch. points = 1		
D 1.2. The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer) is true clay or true organic	0	
(use NRCS definitions). Yes = 4 No = 0		
D 1.3. Characteristics and distribution of persistent plants (Emergent, Scrub-shrub, and/or Forested		
Cowardin classes):		
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area points = 5	5	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > $\frac{1}{2}$ of area points = 3	3	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants $> 1/10$ of area points = 1		
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants $< \frac{1}{10}$ of area points = 0		
D 1.4. Characteristics of seasonal ponding or inundation:		
This is the area that is ponded for at least 2 months. See description in manual.		
Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland points = 4	2	
Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland points = 2		
Area seasonally ponded is < 1/4 total area of wetland points = 0		
Total for D 1 Add the points in the boxes above	10	
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L Record the rating on	the first page	
D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function of the site?		
D 2.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? Yes = 1 No = 0	1	
D 2.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that	1	
generate pollutants? Yes = 1 No = 0		
D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland? Yes = 1 No = 0	0	
D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are		
not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3?	0	
Source Yes = 1 No = 0		
Total for D 2 Add the points 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		
Total for D 3 Add the points in the boxes above	1	
Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 = M 0 = L Record the rating on	=	
realing of value is occious.	ino moi pago	

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS		
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding and	stream degra	adation
D 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?		
D 4.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland: Wetland is a depression or flat depression with no surface water		
leaving it (no outlet) Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly	points = 4	
constricted permanently flowing outlet Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a	points = 2	4
permanently flowing ditch Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet	points = 1	
that is permanently flowing	points = 0	
D 4.2. <u>Depth of storage during wet periods</u> : <i>Estimate the height of ponding above the boutlet. For wetlands with no outlet, measure from the surface of permanent water or if the surface of perma</i>		
deepest part.		
Marks of ponding are 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outlet	points = 7	0
Marks of ponding between 2 ft to < 3 ft from surface or bottom of outlet	points = 5	3
✓ Marks are at least 0.5 ft to < 2 ft from surface or bottom of outlet	points = 3	
☐ The wetland is a "headwater" wetland	points = 3	
Wetland is flat but has small depressions on the surface that trap water Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft (6 in)	points = 1 points = 0	
D 4.3. Contribution of the wetland to storage in the watershed: Estimate the ratio of the		
upstream basin contributing surface water to the wetland to the area of the wetland uni		
✓ The area of the basin is less than 10 times the area of the unit	points = 5	
The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit	points = 3	5
The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit	points = 0	
☐ Entire wetland is in the Flats class	points = 5	
Total for D 4 Add the points in the	•	12
·	d the rating on	
		the mst page
D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic function of the site? D 5.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? Yes		1
D 5.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate exce		
Yes	= 1 No = 0	1
D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with intensive	human land	
uses (residential at >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)?		1
Yes	= 1 No = 0	
Total for D 5 Add the points in the	boxes above	3
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is:	d the rating on	the first page
D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society?		
D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description th	at best	
matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose th	<u>e highest</u>	
score if more than one condition is met.		
The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient		
where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or saln Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-	non redds):	
gradient of unit.	points = 2	2
 Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down- 		2
gradient.	points = 1	
☐ Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin.☐ The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained	points = 1	
by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland		
cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why	points = 0	
\square There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland.	points = 0	
D 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood		0
conveyance in a regional flood control plan?		
Total for D 6 Add the points in the		2
Rating of Value If score is: $\sqrt{2} - 4 = H$ $\sqrt{1} = M$ $\sqrt{0} = I$ Recor	d 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 1/4 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 1 ☐ 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 H 1.2. Hydroperiods Check the types of water regimes (hydroperiods) present within the wetland. The water regime has to cover more than 10% of the wetland or ¼ ac to count (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods). ☐ Permanently flooded or inundated 4 or more types present: points = 3 Seasonally flooded or inundated 3 types present: points = 2 ☐ Occasionally flooded or inundated 2 types present: points = 1 Saturated only 1 types present: points = 0 Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☐ Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☐ Lake Fringe wetland 2 points ☐ Freshwater tidal wetland 2 points H 1.3. Richness of plant species Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft². 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 1 If you counted: > 19 species points = 25 - 19 species points = 1< 5 species points = 0 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. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high. 1 Low = 1 point None = 0 points Moderate = 2 points All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3 points

H 1.5. Special habitat features:		
Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number of		
points.		
✓ Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long)		
☐ Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland		
Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging plants extends at		
least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least		
33 ft (10 m)	1	
☐ Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning		
(> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (cut shrubs or trees		
that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed)		
☐ At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas		
that are permanently or seasonally inundated (structures for egg-laying by amphibians)		
☐ Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see		
H 1.1 for list of strata)		
Total for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above	5	
Rating of Site Potential If Score is: 15 - 18 = H 7 - 14 = M 0 - 6 = L Record the rating on	the first page	
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site?		
H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include <i>only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit</i>).		
Calculate:		
0 % undisturbed habitat + (2 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 1%		
If total accessible habitat is:		
	0	
$> \frac{1}{3}$ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3		
20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2		
10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 1		
< 10 % of 1 km Polygon points = 0		
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.		
Calculate:		
0 % undisturbed habitat + (8 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 4%		
Lie diet wheel he hiteta 500% of Debugge	0	
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3		
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 2		
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches points = 1		
Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0		
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 1km Polygon is high intensity points = 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 <a> < 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? <i>Choose</i>		
only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated.		
Site meets ANY of the following criteria: points = 2		
☐ It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page)		
☐ It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant		
or animal on the state or federal lists)		
☐ It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species	1	
☐ It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the		
Department of Natural Resources		
☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or		
regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in a		
watershed plan		
Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) with in 100m points = 1		
Site does not meet any of the criteria above points = 0		
Rating of Value If Score is: 2 = H 1 = M 0 = L Record the rating on	the first page	

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

WDFW Priority Habitats

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

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

Count how many of the following priority habitats are within 330 ft (100 m) of the wetland unit: NOTE: This question is independent of the land use between the wetland unit and the priority habitat. **Aspen Stands**: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 1 ac (0.4 ha). ☐ Biodiversity Areas and Corridors: Areas of habitat that are relatively important to various species of native fish and wildlife (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report). Herbaceous Balds: Variable size patches of grass and forbs on shallow soils over bedrock. Old-growth/Mature forests: Old-growth west of Cascade crest – Stands of at least 2 tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) > 32 in (81 cm) dbh or > 200 years of age. Mature forests - Stands with average diameters exceeding 21 in (53 cm) dbh; crown cover may be less than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quantity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth; 80-200 years old west of the Cascade crest. Oregon White Oak: Woodland stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component is important (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 158 - see web link above). Riparian: The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other. Westside Prairies: Herbaceous, non-forested plant communities that can either take the form of a dry prairie or a wet prairie (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 161 - see web link above). Instream: The combination of physical, biological, and chemical processes and conditions that interact to provide functional life history requirements for instream fish and wildlife resources. ■ Nearshore: Relatively undisturbed nearshore habitats. These include Coastal Nearshore, Open Coast Nearshore, and Puget Sound Nearshore. (full descriptions of habitats and the definition of relatively undisturbed are in WDFW report - see web link on previous page). Caves: A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages under the earth in soils, rock, ice, or other geological formations and is large enough to contain a human. Cliffs: Greater than 25 ft (7.6 m) high and occurring below 5000 ft elevation. ☐ Talus: Homogenous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.5 - 6.5 ft (0.15 - 2.0 m), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs. Snags and Logs: Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit sufficient decay characteristics to enable cavity excavation/use by wildlife. Priority snags have a diameter at breast height of > 20 in (51 cm) in western Washington and are > 6.5 ft (2 m) in height. Priority logs are > 12 in (30 cm) in diameter at the largest end, and > 20 ft (6 m) long.

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

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland	Туре	Category			
Check off	any criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met.				
	Stuarine Wetlands				
	Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?				
	The dominant water regime is tidal,				
	Vegetated, and				
	With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt				
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 1.1 ☑ No = Not an estuarine wetland				
SC 1.1.	Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary				
	Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific				
	Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151?				
00.10	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 1.2				
SC 1.2.	Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions?				
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing,				
	and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are				
	Spartina, see page 25)				
_	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-				
	grazed or un-mowed grassland. The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with				
	open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands.				
	_				
SC 2 0 V					
SC 2.0. V	Has the WA Department of Natural Resources updated their website to include the list of				
30 2.1.	Wetlands of High Conservation Value?				
	✓ Yes - Go to SC 2.2 □ No - Go to SC 2.3				
SC 2.2.	Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value?				
00 2.2.	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not 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 to SC 2.4 ☐ No = Not WHCV				
SC 2.4.	Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation				
	Value and listed it on their website?				
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not WHCV				
SC 3.0. E	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				
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?				
SC 3.3.	Does an area with peats or mucks have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground level,				
	AND at least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4?				
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No - Go to SC 3.4				
	NOTE: If you are uncertain about the extent of mosses in the understory, you may				
	substitute that criterion by measuring the pH of the water that seeps into a hole dug at				
	least 16 in deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the plant species in Table 4 are present,				
the wetland is a bog. SC 3.4. Is an area with peats or mucks forested (> 30% cover) with Sitka spruce, subalpine fir,					
western red cedar, western hemlock, lodgepole pine, quaking aspen, Engelmann spruce,					
	or western white pine, AND any of the species (or combination of species) listed in Table				
	4 provide more than 30% of the cover under the canopy?				
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No = Is not a bog				
	□ 165 - 15 a Category 1 bog □ 100 - 15 Hot a bog				

SC 4.0. I	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</i>				
	answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.				
_					
	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				
SC 5.0 V	Wetlands in Coastal Lagoons				
00 5.0.	Does the wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon?				
L	The wetland lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially				
	separated from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently,				
_	rocks				
	The lagoon in which the wetland is located contains ponded water that is saline or				
	brackish (> 0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (needs to				
	be measured near the bottom)				
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 5.1				
SC 5.1. I	Does the wetland meet all of the following three conditions?				
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing),				
_	and has less than 20% cover of aggressive, opportunistic plant species (see list of				
	species on p. 100).				
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-				
_	grazed or un-mowed grassland.				
l –					
L	The wetland is larger than $^{1}/_{10}$ ac (4350 ft ²)				
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II				
SC 6.0. I	nterdunal 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				
	Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105				
=					
_	Ocean Shores-Copalis: Lands west of SR 115 and SR 109				
0001	☐ 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 for the three as <u>pects</u> of function)?				
	\square Yes = Category I \square No - Go to SC 6.2				
SC 6.2.	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger?				
	\square Yes = Category II \square No - Go to SC 6.3				
SC 6.3.	Is the unit between 0.1 and 1 ac, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is between 0.1 and 1				
	ac?				
	☐ Yes = Category III ☐ No = Category IV				
Categor	y of wetland based on Special Characteristics				
	swered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form				
งบน สม	avearative or du ivosa sonsi ivo aconcade UH OUHHHAIV I UHH				

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID #):	WFI-14a and WFI-14b	Date of site visit: Remote
Rated by Amanda Weiss	Trained by Ecology? ☑ Yes ☐ N	o Date of training Oct. 2020
HGM Class used for rating	Depressional & Flats Wetland has mul	tiple HGM classes? ☐ Yes ☑ No
	ot complete with out the figures requested (figures ca of base aerial photo/map ESRI	n be combined).
OVERALL WETLAND CA	TEGORY III (based on functions ⊡ or spec	cial characteristics ()
1. Category of wetland	based on FUNCTIONS	
	Category I - Total score = 23 - 27	Score for each
	Category II - Total score = 20 - 22	function based
X	X Category III - Total score = 16 - 19	
	Category IV - Total score = 9 - 15	ratings
	_	(order of retings

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
List appropriate rating (H, M, L)				
Site Potential	M	М	L	
Landscape Potential	Н	Н	L	
Value	Н	Н	L	Total
Score Based on Ratings	8	8	3	19

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	
Wetland of High Conservation Value	
Bog	
Mature Forest	
Old Growth Forest	
Coastal Lagoon	
Interdunal	
None of the above	х

Maps and Figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

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

Riverine Wetlands

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

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

Slope Wetlands

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

HGM Classification of Wetland in Western Washington

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

1. Are the water levels in the	ne 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 th	ne water during periods of annual	low flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?
lf your wetland ca it is Saltwater Tida		☐ YES - Freshwater Tidal Fringe Fidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. Find and is not scored. This method cannot be
	s flat and precipitation is the only s vater runoff are NOT sources of w	
	nn be classified as a Flats wetland	☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats <i>d, use the form for</i> Depressional wetlands.
☐ The vegetated pa plants on the surfa	unit meet all of the following criter or the wetland is on the shores face at any time of the year) at lea ne open water area is deeper than	of a body of permanent open water (without any ast 20 ac (8 ha) in size;
✓ NO - go to 4	☐ YES - The	e wetland class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)
☐ The wetland is on ☐ The water flows the may flow subsurface	unit meet all of the following criter a a slope (<i>slope can be very gradu</i> hrough the wetland in one direction ace, as sheetflow, or in a swale we the wetland without being impo	ual), on (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. rithout distinct banks.
✓ NO - go to 5		\square YES - The wetland class is Slope
		ds except occasionally in very small and shallow 3 ft diameter and less than 1 ft deep).
☐ The unit is in a va from that stream o	•	gets inundated by overbank flooding
✓ NO - go to 6		☐ YES - The wetland class is Riverine
NOTE: The Riverine unit ca	an contain depressions that are fil	led with water when the river is not flooding.

Wetland name or number	WFI-14a and WFI-14b
vvenano name or number	VVFI-14a aliu VVFI-14D

	hic depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, at that any outlet, if present, is higher than the interior of the wetland.
☐ NO - go to 7	YES - The wetland class is Depressional
The unit does not pond surface water mo	rery flat area with no obvious depression and no overbank flooding? ore than a few inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high ay be ditched, but has no obvious natural outlet.
☐ NO - go to 8	\square 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	HGM class to
being rated	use in rating
Slope + Riverine	Riverine
Slope + Depressional	Depressional
Slope + Lake Fringe	Lake Fringe
Depressional + Riverine along stream	Depressional
within boundary of depression	
Depressional + Lake Fringe	Depressional
Riverine + Lake Fringe	Riverine
Salt Water Tidal Fringe and any other	Treat as
class of freshwater wetland	ESTUARINE

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

NOTES and FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS			
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to improve water quality			
D 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?			
D 1.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:			
Wetland is a depression or flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key)			
with no surface water leaving it (no outlet).	po	oints = 3	
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly			
constricted permanently flowing outlet.	po	oints = 2	1
Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet		:	
that is permanently flowing	ро	oints = 1	
☐ Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a permanently flowing ditch.	no	ints = 1	
	ρυ	//////////////////////////////////////	
D 1.2. The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer) is true clay or true organic (use NRCS definitions).	Yes = 4	No = 0	0
D 1.3. <u>Characteristics and distribution of persistent plants</u> (Emergent, Scrub-shr			
Cowardin classes):	ub, and/or i	Orested	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area	po	oints = 5	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > ½ of area	-	oints = 3	3
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > 1/ ₁₀ of area	•	oints = 1	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants < 1/ ₁₀ of area	•	oints = 0	
D 1.4. Characteristics of seasonal ponding or inundation:	<u>P</u> .	on to	
This is the area that is ponded for at least 2 months. See description is	n manual		
Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland		oints = 4	2
Area seasonally ponded is > 1/2 total area of wetland	•	oints = 2	_
Area seasonally ponded is < 1/4 total area of wetland	•	oints = 0	
Total for D 1 Add the points		-	6
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L			the first page
	£ (1 ')	0	
D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function			
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			1
generate pollutants?	Yes = 1	No = 0	
D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland?	Yes = 1	No = 0	0
D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3?			1
Source trash	Yes = 1	No = 0	ı
Total for D 2 Add the points			3
			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,			1
lake, or marine water that is on the 303(d) list?	Yes = 1	No = 0	
D 3.2. Is the wetland in a basin or sub-basin where an aquatic resource is on the	, ,		1
	Yes = 1	No = 0	
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			0
which the unit is found)?	Yes = 2	No = 0	
Total for D 3 Add the points			2
Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 = M 0 = L	Record the	rating on	the first page

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS		
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding and stream degra	dation	
D 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?		
D 4.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland: Wetland is a depression or flat depression with no surface water leaving it (no outlet) points = 4		
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly constricted permanently flowing outlet points = 2 Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a	1	
permanently flowing ditch Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet that is permanently flowing points = 0		
D 4.2. <u>Depth of storage during wet periods</u> : Estimate the height of ponding above the bottom of the outlet. For wetlands with no outlet, measure from the surface of permanent water or if dry, the deepest part. Marks of ponding are 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outlet points = 7		
Marks of ponding between 2 ft to < 3 ft from surface or bottom of outlet ✓ Marks are at least 0.5 ft to < 2 ft from surface or bottom of outlet ✓ The wetland is a "headwater" wetland Wetland is flat but has small depressions on the surface that trap water Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft (6 in) points = 5 points = 3 points = 1 points = 0	3	
D 4.3. Contribution of the wetland to storage in the watershed: Estimate the ratio of the area of upstream basin contributing surface water to the wetland to the area of the wetland unit itself. □ The area of the basin is less than 10 times the area of the unit points = 5 The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit points = 3 The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit points = 0 Entire wetland is in the Flats class points = 5	3	
Total for D 4 Add the points in the boxes above	7	
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L Record the rating on	the first page	
D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic function of the site?		
D 5.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? Yes = 1 No = 0	1	
D 5.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate excess runoff? Yes = 1 No = 0	1	
D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with intensive human land uses (residential at >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)? Yes = 1 No = 0	1	
Total for D 5 Add the points in the boxes above	3	
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L Record the rating on	the first page	
D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society?		
D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description that best matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the highest score if more than one condition is met. The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into areas		
where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds): • Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down- gradient of unit. points = 2 • Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-	2	
gradient. points = 1 Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. points = 1 The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why points = 0 There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland. points = 0		
D 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood	•	
	0	
conveyance in a regional flood control plan? Yes = 2 No = 0 Add the points in the boxes above	2	

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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 1/4 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 n 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 H 1.2. Hydroperiods Check the types of water regimes (hydroperiods) present within the wetland. The water regime has to cover more than 10% of the wetland or ¼ ac to count (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods). Permanently flooded or inundated 4 or more types present: points = 3 Seasonally flooded or inundated 3 types present: points = 2 ☐ Occasionally flooded or inundated 2 types present: points = 1 Saturated only 1 types present: points = 0 Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☐ Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☐ Lake Fringe wetland 2 points ☐ Freshwater tidal wetland 2 points H 1.3. Richness of plant species Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft². 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 0 If you counted: > 19 species points = 25 - 19 species points = 1< 5 species points = 0H 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. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high. 0 Low = 1 point None = 0 points Moderate = 2 points All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3 points

H 1.5. Special habitat features:	
Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number of	1
points.	1
☐ Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long)	1
☐ Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland	I
☐ Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging plants extends at	I
least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least	I
33 ft (10 m)	0
☐ Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning	I
(> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (cut shrubs or trees	I
that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed)	I
☐ At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas	1
that are permanently or seasonally inundated (structures for egg-laying by amphibians)	I
☐ Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see	I
H 1.1 for list of strata)]
Total for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above	2
Rating of Site Potential If Score is: ☐15 - 18 = H ☐7 - 14 = M ☐0 - 6 = L Record the rating on	the first page
II 2.0. Deep the landscape have the natential to connect the hebitat function of the cite?	
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site? H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include <i>only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit</i>).	
Calculate:	I
	I
0 % undisturbed habitat + (0 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 0%	I
If total accessible habitat is:	0
	ı
$> \frac{1}{3}$ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3	I
20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2	I
10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 1	1
<pre>< 10 % of 1 km Polygon points = 0</pre>	
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.	I
Calculate:	I
5 % undisturbed habitat + (5 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 7.5%	I
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3	0
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 2	I
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches points = 1	I
Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0	I
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 1km Polygon is high intensity and asc points (2) ≤ 50% of 1km Polygon is high intensity points = 0	_
Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above	-2
Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is: 4 - 6 = H 1 - 3 = M 2 < 1 = L Record the rating on	
Training of Landscape Fotential in Score is 4-0-11 1-3-11	the mst 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? <i>Choose</i>	
only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated.	1
Site meets ANY of the following criteria: points = 2	I
☐ It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page)	I
☐ It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant	I
or animal on the state or federal lists)	I
☐ It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species	
☐ It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the	0
Department of Natural Resources	l
☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or	l
regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in a	l
watershed plan	l
Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) with in 100m points = 1	l
Site does not meet any of the criteria above points = 0	
Rating of Value If Score is: 2 = H 1 = M 70 = I Record the rating on	the first nego

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WDFW Priority Habitats

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

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

Count how many of the following priority habitats are within 330 ft (100 m) of the wetland unit: NOTE: This question is independent of the land use between the wetland unit and the priority habitat. Aspen Stands: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 1 ac (0.4 ha). ☐ Biodiversity Areas and Corridors: Areas of habitat that are relatively important to various species of native fish and wildlife (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report). Herbaceous Balds: Variable size patches of grass and forbs on shallow soils over bedrock. Old-growth/Mature forests: Old-growth west of Cascade crest – Stands of at least 2 tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) > 32 in (81 cm) dbh or > 200 years of age. Mature forests - Stands with average diameters exceeding 21 in (53 cm) dbh; crown cover may be less than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quantity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth; 80-200 years old west of the Cascade crest. Oregon White Oak: Woodland stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component is important (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 158 - see web link above). Riparian: The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other. Westside Prairies: Herbaceous, non-forested plant communities that can either take the form of a dry prairie or a wet prairie (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 161 - see web link above). Instream: The combination of physical, biological, and chemical processes and conditions that interact to provide functional life history requirements for instream fish and wildlife resources. ■ Nearshore: Relatively undisturbed nearshore habitats. These include Coastal Nearshore, Open Coast Nearshore, and Puget Sound Nearshore. (full descriptions of habitats and the definition of relatively undisturbed are in WDFW report - see web link on previous page). Caves: A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages under the earth in soils, rock, ice, or other geological formations and is large enough to contain a human. Cliffs: Greater than 25 ft (7.6 m) high and occurring below 5000 ft elevation. ☐ Talus: Homogenous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.5 - 6.5 ft (0.15 - 2.0 m), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs. Snags and Logs: Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit sufficient decay characteristics to enable cavity excavation/use by wildlife. Priority snags have a diameter at breast height of > 20 in (51 cm) in western Washington and are > 6.5 ft (2 m) in height. Priority logs are > 12

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

in (30 cm) in diameter at the largest end, and > 20 ft (6 m) long.

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland	Туре	Category
Chook off	in any aritaria that apply to the watland. List the actor any when the appropriate aritaria are mot	
	any criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met.	
30 1.0. 1	Does the wetlands Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?	
	The dominant water regime is tidal,	
	Vegetated, and	
	With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 1.1 ☑ No = Not an estuarine wetland	
SC 1.1.	Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary	
	Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific	
	Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 1.2	
SC 1.2.	Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions?	
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing,	
	and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are	
_	Spartina, see page 25)	
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-	
_	grazed or un-mowed grassland.	
	The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with	
	open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands.	
20.00.1	Yes = Category I No = Category II	
SC 2.0. V	Wetlands of High Conservation Value (WHCV) Has the WA Department of Natural Resources updated their website to include the list of	
36 2.1.	Wetlands of High Conservation Value?	
	✓ Yes - Go to SC 2.2 □ No - Go to SC 2.3	
SC 2.2.	Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value?	
00 2.2.	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not 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 to SC 2.4 ☐ No = Not WHCV	
SC 2.4.	Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation	
	Value and listed it on their website?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not WHCV	
SC 3.0. I		
	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?	
0000	☐ 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?	
SC 3.3.	Does an area with peats or mucks have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground level,	
30 3.3.	AND at least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4?	
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No - Go to SC 3.4	
	NOTE: If you are uncertain about the extent of mosses in the understory, you may	
	substitute that criterion by measuring the pH of the water that seeps into a hole dug at	
	least 16 in deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the plant species in Table 4 are present,	
	the wetland is a bog.	
SC 3.4.	Is an area with peats or mucks forested (> 30% cover) with Sitka spruce, subalpine fir,	
	western red cedar, western hemlock, lodgepole pine, quaking aspen, Engelmann spruce,	
	or western white pine, AND any of the species (or combination of species) listed 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. I	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</i>	
	answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.	
	Old-growth forests (west of Cascade crest): Stands of at least two tree species, forming	
<u></u>	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	
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) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (<i>needs to</i>	
	be measured near the bottom)	
2054	☐ Yes - Go to SC 5.1 ☑ No = Not a wetland in a coastal lagoon	
_	Does the wetland meet all of the following three conditions?	
L	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing),	
	and has less than 20% cover of aggressive, opportunistic plant species (see list of	
_	species on p. 100).	
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-	
	grazed or un-mowed grassland.	
	The wetland is larger than $^{1}/_{10}$ ac (4350 ft 2)	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II	
SC 50 I	Interdunal Wetlands	
3C 6.0. i	Is the wetland west of the 1889 line (also called the Western Boundary of Upland	
	,	
	Ownership or WBUO)? If you answer yes you will still need to rate the wetland	
	based on its habitat functions.	
_	In practical terms that means the following geographic areas:	
	Long Beach Peninsula: Lands west of SR 103	
	Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105	
	Ocean Shores-Copalis: Lands west of SR 115 and SR 109	
	☐ 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 for the three aspects of function)?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 6.2	
SC 6.2.	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger?	
	☐ Yes = Category II ☐ No - Go to SC 6.3	
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	
00 0.0.	ac?	
	☐ Yes = Category III ☐ No = Category IV	
Categor	y of wetland based on Special Characteristics	
_	swered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form	

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID #):	WFI-15		Date of site visit:	Remote
Rated by Aaron Thom	Traine	d by Ecology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training _	Oct. 2018
HGM Class used for rating	Depressional	Wetland has multip	le HGM classes? ☐ `	Yes ☑No
	ot complete with out the figu of base aerial photo/map ESR		be combined).	
OVERALL WETLAND OA	TEOODY W (1-1-		Labarra Assibilita (D)	
OVERALL WETLAND CA	TEGORY <u>III</u> (bas	ed on functions	il characteristics (L)	
1. Category of wetland	based on FUNCTIONS			
	Category I - Total score = 23	- 27	Score for each	
	Category II - Total score = 2) - 22	function based	
X	Category III - Total score = 1	6 - 19	on three	
	Category IV - Total score = 0	ı - 15	ratings	

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
	List app	ropriate rating	g (H, M, L)	
Site Potential	М	М	L	
Landscape Potential	Н	Н	L	
Value	Н	Н	L	Total
Score Based on Ratings	8	8	3	19

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	
Wetland of High Conservation Value	
Bog	
Mature Forest	
Old Growth Forest	
Coastal Lagoon	
Interdunal	
None of the above	Х

Maps and Figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

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

Riverine Wetlands

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

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

Slope Wetlands

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

HGM Classification of Wetland in Western Washington

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

1. Are the	water levels in the entire unit usually	controlled by tides except during floods?
☑ N	IO - go to 2	\square YES - the wetland class is Tidal Fringe - go to 1.1
1.1 Is	s the salinity of the water during period	ods of annual low flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?
If it		Freshwater Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. I tuarine wetland and is not scored. This method cannot be
	re wetland unit is flat and precipitationer and surface water runoff are NOT	n is the only source (>90%) of water to it. sources of water to the unit.
	IO - go to 3 your wetland can be classified as a	☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats Flats wetland, use the form for Depressional wetlands.
<u></u> Т		on the shores of a body of permanent open water (without any be year) at least 20 ac (8 ha) in size;
☑ N	IO - go to 4	☐ YES - The wetland class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)
□ T □ T m	e entire wetland unit meet all of the f he wetland is on a slope (<i>slope can</i> he water flows through the wetland hay flow subsurface, as sheetflow, o he water leaves the wetland withou	be very gradual), n one direction (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. I n a swale without distinct banks.
☑ N	IO - go to 5	\square YES - The wetland class is Slope
		pe of wetlands except occasionally in very small and shallow are usually <3 ft diameter and less than 1 ft deep).
□ T fr	e entire wetland unit meet all of the find unit is in a valley, or stream char com that stream or river, the overbank flooding occurs at leas	nel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding
☑ N	IO - go to 6	☐ YES - The wetland class is Riverine
NOTE: The	Riverine unit can contain depression	ns that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

Wetland	name or number	\/\FI_15	
vveuanu	Harrie of Hulliber	VV F I - 1 3	

	phic depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, at that any outlet, if present, is higher than the interior of the wetland.
☐ NO - go to 7	YES - The wetland class is Depressional
The unit does not pond surface water mo	very flat area with no obvious depression and no overbank flooding? ore than a few inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high ay be ditched, but has no obvious natural outlet.
□ NO - go to 8	\square 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	HGM class to
being rated	use in rating
Slope + Riverine	Riverine
Slope + Depressional	Depressional
Slope + Lake Fringe	Lake Fringe
Depressional + Riverine along stream	Depressional
within boundary of depression	
Depressional + Lake Fringe	Depressional
Riverine + Lake Fringe	Riverine
Salt Water Tidal Fringe and any other	Treat as
class of freshwater wetland	ESTUARINE

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

NOTES and FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS			
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to improve water quality			
D 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?			
D 1.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:			
Wetland is a depression or flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key)			
with no surface water leaving it (no outlet).	pc	oints = 3	
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly			0
constricted permanently flowing outlet.	po	oints = 2	2
☐ Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet	20	into = 1	
that is permanently flowing ☐ Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a	ро	ints = 1	
permanently flowing ditch.	no	ints = 1	
D 1.2. The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer) is true clay or true organic	<u> </u>		
(use NRCS definitions).	Yes = 4	No = 0	0
D 1.3. Characteristics and distribution of persistent plants (Emergent, Scrub-shr		_	
Cowardin classes):	,		
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area	pc	oints = 5	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > ½ of area	pc	oints = 3	3
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > 1/10 of area	pc	oints = 1	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants < 1/10 of area	pc	oints = 0	
D 1.4. Characteristics of seasonal ponding or inundation:			
This is the area that is ponded for at least 2 months. See description i	n manual.		
Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland		oints = 4	2
Area seasonally ponded is > 1/4 total area of wetland	-	oints = 2	
Area seasonally ponded is < 1/4 total area of wetland	pc	oints = 0	
Total for D 1 Add the points	in the boxe	s above	7
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L	Record the	rating on	the first page
D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function	on of the site	e?	
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	1
D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland?	Yes = 1	No = 0	0
D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are			
not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3?			1
Source <u>Trash</u>	Yes = 1	No = 0	
Total for D 2 Add the points	in the boxe	s above	3
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,			1
lake, or marine water that is on the 303(d) list?	Yes = 1	No = 0	ı
D 3.2. Is the wetland in a basin or sub-basin where an aquatic resource is on the	e 303(d) list'	?	1
	Yes = 1	No = 0	I
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			0
which the unit is found)?	Yes = 2	No = 0	
Total for D 3 Add the points			2
Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 = M 0 = L	Record the	rating on	the first page

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS		
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding and stream degra	adation	
D 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?		
D 4.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland: Wetland is a depression or flat depression with no surface water leaving it (no outlet) points = 4 Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly		
constricted permanently flowing outlet points = 2 Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a	2	
permanently flowing ditch points = 1 Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet		
that is permanently flowing points = 0 D 4.2. Depth of storage during wet periods: Estimate the height of ponding above the bottom of the		
outlet. For wetlands with no outlet, measure from the surface of permanent water or if dry, the deepest part. Marks of ponding are 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outlet points = 7 Marks of ponding between 2 ft to < 3 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 5 Marks are at least 0.5 ft to < 2 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 3 The wetland is a "headwater" wetland points = 3 Wetland is flat but has small depressions on the surface that trap water points = 1	3	
Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft (6 in) points = 0 D 4.3. Contribution of the wetland to storage in the watershed: Estimate the ratio of the area of		
upstream basin contributing surface water to the wetland to the area of the wetland unit itself. ✓ The area of the basin is less than 10 times the area of the unit points = 5 The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit points = 3 The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit points = 0 Entire wetland is in the Flats class	5	
Total for D 4 Add the points in the boxes above	10	
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L Record the rating on		
D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic function of the site?	, ,	
D 5.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? Yes = 1 No = 0	1	
D 5.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate excess runoff? Yes = 1 No = 0	1	
D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with intensive human land uses (residential at >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)? Yes = 1 No = 0	1	
Total for D 5 Add the points in the boxes above	3	
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L Record the rating on		
D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society?	the met page	
D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description that best matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the highest score if more than one condition is met. The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into areas where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds): • Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-		
gradient of unit. Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther downgradient. Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why	2	
gradient of unit. Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther downgradient. Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland.		
gradient of unit. Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther downgradient. Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland. D 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood conveyance in a regional flood control plan? points = 2 points = 1 points = 0 There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland. points = 0 0		
gradient of unit. Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther downgradient. Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland. D 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood	0	

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 1/4 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 n 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 H 1.2. Hydroperiods Check the types of water regimes (hydroperiods) present within the wetland. The water regime has to cover more than 10% of the wetland or ¼ ac to count (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods). ✓ Permanently flooded or inundated 4 or more types present: points = 3 Seasonally flooded or inundated 3 types present: points = 2 ☐ Occasionally flooded or inundated 2 types present: points = 1 Saturated only 1 types present: points = 0 Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☐ Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☐ Lake Fringe wetland 2 points ☐ Freshwater tidal wetland 2 points H 1.3. Richness of plant species Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft². 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 0 If you counted: > 19 species points = 25 - 19 species points = 1< 5 species points = 0H 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. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high. 0 Low = 1 point None = 0 points Moderate = 2 points All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3 points

H 1.5. Special habitat features: Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number of points. Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long) Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging plants extends at least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least 33 ft (10 m) Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning (> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (cut shrubs or trees that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed) At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas that are permanently or seasonally inundated (structures for egg-laying by amphibians) Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see H 1.1 for list of strata)	0
Total for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above Rating of Site Potential If Score is: □15 - 18 = H □7 - 14 = M □0 - 6 = L Record the rating on	the first page
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site?	
H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include <i>only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit</i>). Calculate:	
% undisturbed habitat + (% moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) =	
// undistance napitat · (// injoderate & low intensity land uses / 2) -	
If total accessible habitat is:	
$> \frac{1}{3}$ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3	
20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon $20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon$ $20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon$	
10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 1	
< 10 % of 1 km Polygon points = 1	
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.	
Calculate:	
% undisturbed habitat + (% moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) =	
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3	
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 2	
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches Points = 1	
Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0 H 2.3 Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon: If	
> 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use points = (-2)	
≤ 50% of 1km Polygon is high intensity and disc points = (-2)	
Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above	0
Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is: 4 - 6 = H 1 - 3 = M V<1 = L Record the rating on	•
	, 5
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? <i>Choose</i>	
only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated.	
Site meets ANY of the following criteria: points = 2	
☐ It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page)☐ It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant	
or animal on the state or federal lists)	
☐ It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species	
☐ It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the	0
Department of Natural Resources	
☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or	
regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in a	
watershed plan	
Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) with in 100m points = 1	
Site does not meet any of the criteria above points = 0	
Rating of Value If Score is: 2 = H 1 = M 20 = L Record the rating on	the 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.

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

Count how many of the following priority habitats are within 330 ft (100 m) of the wetland unit: NOTE: This question is independent of the land use between the wetland unit and the priority habitat. **Aspen Stands**: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 1 ac (0.4 ha). ☐ Biodiversity Areas and Corridors: Areas of habitat that are relatively important to various species of native fish and wildlife (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report). Herbaceous Balds: Variable size patches of grass and forbs on shallow soils over bedrock. Old-growth/Mature forests: Old-growth west of Cascade crest – Stands of at least 2 tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) > 32 in (81 cm) dbh or > 200 years of age. Mature forests - Stands with average diameters exceeding 21 in (53 cm) dbh; crown cover may be less than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quantity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth; 80-200 years old west of the Cascade crest. Oregon White Oak: Woodland stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component is important (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 158 - see web link above). Riparian: The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other. Westside Prairies: Herbaceous, non-forested plant communities that can either take the form of a dry prairie or a wet prairie (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 161 - see web link above). Instream: The combination of physical, biological, and chemical processes and conditions that interact to provide functional life history requirements for instream fish and wildlife resources. ■ Nearshore: Relatively undisturbed nearshore habitats. These include Coastal Nearshore, Open Coast Nearshore, and Puget Sound Nearshore. (full descriptions of habitats and the definition of relatively undisturbed are in WDFW report - see web link on previous page). Caves: A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages under the earth in soils, rock, ice, or other geological formations and is large enough to contain a human. Cliffs: Greater than 25 ft (7.6 m) high and occurring below 5000 ft elevation. ☐ Talus: Homogenous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.5 - 6.5 ft (0.15 - 2.0 m), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs. Snags and Logs: Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit sufficient decay characteristics to enable cavity excavation/use by wildlife. Priority snags have a diameter at breast height of > 20 in (51 cm) in western Washington and are > 6.5 ft (2 m) in height. Priority logs are > 12 in (30 cm) in diameter at the largest end, and > 20 ft (6 m) long.

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

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland	Туре	Category
Chook off	in any aritaria that apply to the watland. List the actor any when the appropriate aritaria are mot	
	any criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met.	
30 1.0. 1	Does the wetlands Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?	
	The dominant water regime is tidal,	
	Vegetated, and	
	With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 1.1 ☑ No = Not an estuarine wetland	
SC 1.1.	Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary	
	Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific	
	Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 1.2	
SC 1.2.	Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions?	
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing,	
	and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are	
_	Spartina, see page 25)	
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-	
_	grazed or un-mowed grassland.	
	The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with	
	open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands.	
20.00.1	Yes = Category I No = Category II	
SC 2.0. V	Wetlands of High Conservation Value (WHCV) Has the WA Department of Natural Resources updated their website to include the list of	
36 2.1.	Wetlands of High Conservation Value?	
	✓ Yes - Go to SC 2.2 □ No - Go to SC 2.3	
SC 2.2.	Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value?	
00 2.2.	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not 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 to SC 2.4 ☐ No = Not WHCV	
SC 2.4.	Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation	
	Value and listed it on their website?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not WHCV	
SC 3.0. I		
	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?	
0000	✓ 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?	
SC 3.3.	Does an area with peats or mucks have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground level,	
30 3.3.	AND at least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4?	
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No - Go to SC 3.4	
	NOTE: If you are uncertain about the extent of mosses in the understory, you may	
	substitute that criterion by measuring the pH of the water that seeps into a hole dug at	
	least 16 in deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the plant species in Table 4 are present,	
	the wetland is a bog.	
SC 3.4.	Is an area with peats or mucks forested (> 30% cover) with Sitka spruce, subalpine fir,	
	western red cedar, western hemlock, lodgepole pine, quaking aspen, Engelmann spruce,	
	or western white pine, AND any of the species (or combination of species) listed 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. I	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</i>	
	answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.	
	Old-growth forests (west of Cascade crest): Stands of at least two tree species, forming	
_		
	a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20	
	trees/ha) that are at least 200 years of age OR have a diameter at breast height (dbh) of	
_	32 in (81 cm) or more.	
	Mature forests (west of the Cascade Crest): Stands where the largest trees are 80-200	
	years old OR the species that make up the canopy have an average diameter (dbh)	
	exceeding 21 in (53 cm).	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☑ No = Not a forested wetland for this section	
SC 5.0 V	Wetlands in Coastal Lagoons	
00 5.0.	Does the wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon?	
L	The wetland lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially	
	separated from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently,	
_	rocks	
	The lagoon in which the wetland is located contains ponded water that is saline or	
	brackish (> 0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (needs to	
	be measured near the bottom)	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 5.1	
SC 5.1. I	Does the wetland meet all of the following three conditions?	
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing),	
_	and has less than 20% cover of aggressive, opportunistic plant species (see list of	
	species on p. 100).	
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-	
_	grazed or un-mowed grassland.	
l –		
L	The wetland is larger than $^{1}/_{10}$ ac (4350 ft ²)	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II	
SC 6.0. I	nterdunal 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	
	Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105	
=		
_	Ocean Shores-Copalis: Lands west of SR 115 and SR 109	
0001	☐ 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 for the three as <u>pects</u> of function)?	
	\square Yes = Category I \square No - Go to SC 6.2	
SC 6.2.	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger?	
	\square Yes = Category II \square No - Go to SC 6.3	
SC 6.3.	Is the unit between 0.1 and 1 ac, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is between 0.1 and 1	
	ac?	
	☐ Yes = Category III ☐ No = Category IV	
Categor	y of wetland based on Special Characteristics	
	swered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form	
u vuu all	avearative or du ivosa sonsi ivo aconcade UH OUHHHAIV I UHH	

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID #):	WFI-16	Date of site visit:	Remote		
Rated by Amanda Weiss	Trained by Ecology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training _	Oct. 2020		
HGM Class used for rating	Depressional Wetland has multip	le HGM classes? ☑ ՝	Yes □No		
NOTE: Form is not complete with out the figures requested (figures can be combined). Source of base aerial photo/map ESRI OVERALL WETLAND CATEGORY III (based on functions 🗹 or special characteristics 🗆)					
1. Category of wetland	Category II - Total score = 20 - 22	Score for each function based on three			
	Category IV - Total score = 9 - 15	ratings			

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat		
	List appropriate rating (H, M, L)				
Site Potential	M	М	L		
Landscape Potential	Н	Н	L		
Value	Н	Н	L	Total	
Score Based on Ratings	8	8	3	19	

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	
Wetland of High Conservation Value	
Bog	
Mature Forest	
Old Growth Forest	
Coastal Lagoon	
Interdunal	
None of the above	Х

Maps and Figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

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

Riverine Wetlands

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

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

Slope Wetlands

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

HGM Classification of Wetland in Western Washington

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

1. Are the water levels in the entir	e 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	er during periods of annual low flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?
	lassified as a Freshwater Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. It ge it is an Estuarine wetland and is not scored. This method cannot be
	nd precipitation is the only source (>90%) of water to it. unoff are NOT sources of water to the unit.
☑ NO - go to 3 If your wetland can be co	\square YES - The wetland class is Flats lassified as a Flats wetland, use the form for Depressional wetlands.
plants on the surface at	eet all of the following criteria? e wetland is on the shores of a body of permanent open water (without any any time of the year) at least 20 ac (8 ha) in size; n water area is deeper than 6.6 ft (2 m).
✓ NO - go to 4	☐ YES - The wetland class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)
☐ The water flows through may flow subsurface, as	eet all of the following criteria? De (slope can be very gradual), If the wetland in one direction (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. If a sheetflow, or in a swale without distinct banks. Detland without being impounded.
☑ NO - go to 5	\square YES - The wetland class is Slope
	nd in these type of wetlands except occasionally in very small and shallow (depressions are usually <3 ft diameter and less than 1 ft deep).
from that stream or river	r stream channel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding
☑ NO - go to 6	☐ YES - The wetland class is Riverine
NOTE: The Riverine unit can conta	ain depressions that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

Wetland	name or number	WFI-16	
vvelianu	Hallie of Hullibel	VV [1- 10	

	ic depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, a nat any outlet, if present, is higher than the interior of the wetland.
□ NO - go to 7	YES - The wetland class is Depressional
The unit does not pond surface water mor	ery flat area with no obvious depression and no overbank flooding? e than a few inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high be ditched, but has no obvious natural outlet.
□ NO - go to 8	\square 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	HGM class to	
being rated	use in rating	
Slope + Riverine	Riverine	
Slope + Depressional	Depressional	
Slope + Lake Fringe	Lake Fringe	
Depressional + Riverine along stream	Depressional	
within boundary of depression		
Depressional + Lake Fringe	Depressional	
Riverine + Lake Fringe	Riverine	
Salt Water Tidal Fringe and any other	Treat as	
class of freshwater wetland	ESTUARINE	

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

NOTES and FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS			
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to improve water quality			
D 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?			
D 1.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:			
Wetland is a depression or flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key)			
with no surface water leaving it (no outlet).	po	oints = 3	
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly			
constricted permanently flowing outlet.	po	oints = 2	1
☑ Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet			
that is permanently flowing	ро	ints = 1	
☐ Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a	no	into - 1	
permanently flowing ditch.	ро	ints = 1	
D 1.2. The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer) is true clay or true organic (use NRCS definitions).	V 4	N. O	0
· ·	Yes = 4		
D 1.3. <u>Characteristics and distribution of persistent plants</u> (Emergent, Scrub-shr Cowardin classes):	ub, and/or r	-orested	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area	nc	oints = 5	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > ½ of area	-	oints = 3	5
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 72 of area Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > 1/10 of area	•	oints = 1	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > 1/10 of area Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants < 1/10 of area	•	oints = 0	
D 1.4. Characteristics of seasonal ponding or inundation:	ρι	JII 163 – U	
This is the area that is ponded for at least 2 months. See description is	n manual		
Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland		oints = 4	0
Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland	-	oints = 2	U
Area seasonally ponded is < 1/4 total area of wetland	•	oints = 0	
Total for D 1 Add the points			6
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L			the first page
D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function		1	
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			1
generate pollutants?	Yes = 1	No = 0	
D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland?	Yes = 1	No = 0	0
D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are			
not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3?	V 4	N. O	1
Source SR-99, trash	Yes = 1	No = 0	0
Total for D 2 Add the points Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ☑ 3 or 4 = H ☐ 1 or 2 = M ☐ 0 = L			the first page
Rating of Landscape Potential if score is. 3 of 4 - n	Record life	rating on	ine msi paye
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,			1
lake, or marine water that is on the 303(d) list?	Yes = 1	No = 0	'
D 3.2. Is the wetland in a basin or sub-basin where an aquatic resource is on the	e 303(d) list	?	1
	Yes = 1	No = 0	
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			0
which the unit is found)?	Yes = 2	No = 0	
Total for D 3 Add the points			2
Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 = M 0 = L	Record the	rating on	the first page

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS	
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding and stream degra	dation
D 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?	
D 4.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:	
Wetland is a depression or flat depression with no surface water	
leaving it (no outlet) points = 4	
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly	0
constricted permanently flowing outlet points = 2	0
Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a	
permanently flowing ditch points = 1 Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet	
that is permanently flowing points = 0 D 4.2. Depth of storage during wet periods: Estimate the height of ponding above the bottom of the	
outlet. For wetlands with no outlet, measure from the surface of permanent water or if dry, the	
deepest part.	
Marks of ponding are 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outlet points = 7	
Marks of ponding between 2 ft to < 3 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 5	3
✓ Marks are at least 0.5 ft to < 2 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 3	Ü
☐ The wetland is a "headwater" wetland points = 3	
Wetland is flat but has small depressions on the surface that trap water points = 1	
Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft (6 in)	
D 4.3. Contribution of the wetland to storage in the watershed: Estimate the ratio of the area of	
upstream basin contributing surface water to the wetland to the area of the wetland unit itself.	
\Box The area of the basin is less than 10 times the area of the unit points = 5	3
The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit points = 3	3
The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit points = 0	
☐ Entire wetland is in the Flats class points = 5	
Total for D 4 Add the points in the boxes above	6
Rating of Site Potential If score is: $\Box 12 - 16 = H$ $\Box 6 - 11 = M$ $\Box 0 - 5 = L$ Record the rating on	the first page
D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic function of the site?	
D 5.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? Yes = 1 No = 0	1
D 5.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate excess runoff?	1
Yes = 1 No = 0	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with intensive human land	
uses (residential at >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)?	1
Yes = 1 No = 0	
Total for D 5 Add the points in the boxes above	3
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: $\square 3 = H$ $\square 1$ or $2 = M$ $\square 0 = L$ Record the rating on	the first page
D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society?	
D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description that best	
matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the highest	
score if more than one condition is met.	
The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into areas	
where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds):	
where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds): • Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-	
where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds): • Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down- gradient of unit. points = 2	2
where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds): • Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down- gradient of unit. points = 2 • Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-	2
where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds): • Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down- gradient of unit. points = 2 • Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down- gradient. points = 1	2
where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds): ■ Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down- gradient of unit. □ Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down- gradient. □ Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. points = 1 □ Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin.	2
where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds): ■ Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down- gradient of unit. ■ Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down- gradient. ■ Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. ■ The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained	2
where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds): • Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down- gradient of unit. • Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down- gradient. points = 1 Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland	2
where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds): • Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately downgradient of unit. • Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther downgradient. points = 1 Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why	2
where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds): • Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately downgradient of unit. • Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther downgradient. points = 1 Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland.	
where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds): ■ Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down- gradient of unit. ■ Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down- gradient. □ Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. □ The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why □ There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland. D 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood	0
where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds): • Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately downgradient of unit. • Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther downgradient. points = 1 Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland.	

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 1/4 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 n 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 H 1.2. Hydroperiods Check the types of water regimes (hydroperiods) present within the wetland. The water regime has to cover more than 10% of the wetland or ¼ ac to count (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods). Permanently flooded or inundated 4 or more types present: points = 3 Seasonally flooded or inundated 3 types present: points = 2 ☐ Occasionally flooded or inundated 2 types present: points = 1 Saturated only 1 types present: points = 0 Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☐ Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☐ Lake Fringe wetland 2 points ☐ Freshwater tidal wetland 2 points H 1.3. Richness of plant species Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft². 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 0 If you counted: > 19 species points = 25 - 19 species points = 1< 5 species points = 0H 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. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high. 1 Low = 1 point None = 0 points Moderate = 2 points All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3 points

H 1.5. Special habitat features:	
Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. <i>The number of checks is the number of</i>	
points.	
☐ Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long)	
☐ Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland	
☐ Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging plants extends at	
least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least	
33 ft (10 m)	0
☐ Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning	
(> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (<i>cut shrubs or trees</i>	
that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed)	
☐ At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas	
that are permanently or seasonally inundated (structures for egg-laying by amphibians)	
☐ Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see	
H 1.1 for list of strata)	
Total for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above	3
Rating of Site Potential If Score is: 15 - 18 = H 7 - 14 = M 0 - 6 = L Record the rating on	the first page
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site?	
H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit).	
Calculate:	
0 % undisturbed habitat + (0 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 0%	
If total accessible habitat is:	0
$> \frac{1}{3}$ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3	
20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2	
10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 1	
< 10 % of 1 km Polygon points = 0	
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.	
Calculate:	
5 % undisturbed habitat + (5 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 7.5%	
	0
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3	Ū
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 2	
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches points = 1	
Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0	
H 2.3 Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon: If	
> 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use points = (-2)	-2
≤ 50% of 1km Polygon is high intensity points = 0	
Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above	-2
Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is: 4 - 6 = H 1 - 3 = M 2 < 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? <i>Choose</i>	
only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated.	
Site meets ANY of the following criteria: points = 2	
☐ It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page)	
☐ It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant	
or animal on the state or federal lists)	
☐ It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species	0
☐ It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the Department of Natural Resources	
☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or	
regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in a	
watershed plan	
Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) with in 100m points = 1	
The has not a priority habitats (listed on hext page) with in 100m points - 1	
Site does not meet any of the criteria above points = 0	

WDFW Priority Habitats

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

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

Count how many of the following priority habitats are within 330 ft (100 m) of the wetland unit: NOTE: This question is independent of the land use between the wetland unit and the priority habitat. Aspen Stands: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 1 ac (0.4 ha). ☐ Biodiversity Areas and Corridors: Areas of habitat that are relatively important to various species of native fish and wildlife (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report). Herbaceous Balds: Variable size patches of grass and forbs on shallow soils over bedrock. Old-growth/Mature forests: Old-growth west of Cascade crest – Stands of at least 2 tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) > 32 in (81 cm) dbh or > 200 years of age. Mature forests - Stands with average diameters exceeding 21 in (53 cm) dbh; crown cover may be less than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quantity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth; 80-200 years old west of the Cascade crest. Oregon White Oak: Woodland stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component is important (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 158 - see web link above). Riparian: The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other. Westside Prairies: Herbaceous, non-forested plant communities that can either take the form of a dry prairie or a wet prairie (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 161 - see web link above). Instream: The combination of physical, biological, and chemical processes and conditions that interact to provide functional life history requirements for instream fish and wildlife resources. ■ Nearshore: Relatively undisturbed nearshore habitats. These include Coastal Nearshore, Open Coast Nearshore, and Puget Sound Nearshore. (full descriptions of habitats and the definition of relatively undisturbed are in WDFW report - see web link on previous page). Caves: A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages under the earth in soils, rock, ice, or other geological formations and is large enough to contain a human. Cliffs: Greater than 25 ft (7.6 m) high and occurring below 5000 ft elevation. ☐ Talus: Homogenous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.5 - 6.5 ft (0.15 - 2.0 m), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs. Snags and Logs: Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit sufficient decay characteristics to enable cavity excavation/use by wildlife. Priority snags have a diameter at breast height of > 20 in (51 cm) in western Washington and are > 6.5 ft (2 m) in height. Priority logs are > 12 in (30 cm) in diameter at the largest end, and > 20 ft (6 m) long.

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

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland	Туре	Category
Chook off	in any aritaria that apply to the watland. List the actor any when the appropriate aritaria are mot	
	any criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met.	
30 1.0. 1	Does the wetlands Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?	
	The dominant water regime is tidal,	
	Vegetated, and	
	With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 1.1 ☑ No = Not an estuarine wetland	
SC 1.1.	Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary	
	Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific	
	Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 1.2	
SC 1.2.	Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions?	
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing,	
	and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are	
_	Spartina, see page 25)	
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-	
_	grazed or un-mowed grassland.	
	The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with	
	open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands.	
20.00.1	Yes = Category I No = Category II	
SC 2.0. V	Wetlands of High Conservation Value (WHCV) Has the WA Department of Natural Resources updated their website to include the list of	
36 2.1.	Wetlands of High Conservation Value?	
	✓ Yes - Go to SC 2.2 □ No - Go to SC 2.3	
SC 2.2.	Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value?	
00 2.2.	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not 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 to SC 2.4 ☐ No = Not WHCV	
SC 2.4.	Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation	
	Value and listed it on their website?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not WHCV	
SC 3.0. I		
	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?	
0000	☐ 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?	
SC 3.3.	Does an area with peats or mucks have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground level,	
30 3.3.	AND at least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4?	
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No - Go to SC 3.4	
	NOTE: If you are uncertain about the extent of mosses in the understory, you may	
	substitute that criterion by measuring the pH of the water that seeps into a hole dug at	
	least 16 in deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the plant species in Table 4 are present,	
	the wetland is a bog.	
SC 3.4.	Is an area with peats or mucks forested (> 30% cover) with Sitka spruce, subalpine fir,	
	western red cedar, western hemlock, lodgepole pine, quaking aspen, Engelmann spruce,	
	or western white pine, AND any of the species (or combination of species) listed 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</i>			
	answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.			
	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			
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) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (<i>needs to</i>			
	be measured near the bottom)			
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 5.1 ☐ No = Not a wetland in a coastal lagoon			
ı —	Does the wetland meet all of the following three conditions?			
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing),			
	and has less than 20% cover of aggressive, opportunistic plant species (see list of			
_	species on p. 100).			
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-			
	grazed or un-mowed grassland.			
	The wetland is larger than $^{1}/_{10}$ ac (4350 ft ²)			
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II			
SC 6.0.	Interdunal Wetlands			
	Is the wetland west of the 1889 line (also called the Western Boundary of Upland			
	Ownership or WBUO)? If you answer yes you will still need to rate the wetland			
	based on its habitat functions.			
_	In practical terms that means the following geographic areas:			
	Long Beach Peninsula: Lands west of SR 103			
	Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105			
	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			
30 0.1.	(rates H,H,H or H,H,M for the three aspects of function)?			
	Takes H, H, H of H, H, M for the three aspects of function): $\square \text{ Yes} = \textbf{Category I} \qquad \square \text{ No - Go to } \textbf{SC 6.2}$			
SC 6.2.	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger?			
30 0.2.	☐ Yes = Category II ☐ No - Go to SC 6.3			
SC 6.3.	Is the unit between 0.1 and 1 ac, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is between 0.1 and 1			
0.0.	ac?			
	☐ Yes = Category III ☐ No = Category IV			
Categor	y of wetland based on Special Characteristics			
	swered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form			

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of w	etland (or ID #):	WFI-17		Date of site visit:	Remote
Rated by	Amanda Weiss		Trained by Ecology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training	Oct. 2020
HGM Clas	s used for rating	Depressional	Wetland has multi	ole HGM classes? ☑	Yes
		ot complete with out of base aerial photo/n	the figures requested (figures can nap ESRI	be combined).	
OVERAL	L WETLAND CA	TEGORY III	(based on functions 🔽 or specia	al characteristics \square)	
1. Cate	gory of wetland	d based on FUNCTIO	ONS		
		Category I - Total sc	ore = 23 - 27	Score for each	
		Category II - Total se	core = 20 - 22	function based	
	X	Category III - Total s	score = 16 - 19	on three	
		Category IV - Total s	score = 9 - 15	ratings	
				(order of ratings	
	. Im	proving Hydrolog	gic Habitat	is not	

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
	List app	ropriate rating	g (H, M, L)	
Site Potential	M	М	L	
Landscape Potential	M	Н	L	
Value	Н	Н	L	Total
Score Based on Ratings	7	8	3	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	
Wetland of High Conservation Value	
Bog	
Mature Forest	
Old Growth Forest	
Coastal Lagoon	
Interdunal	
None of the above	Х

Maps and Figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

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

Riverine Wetlands

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

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

Slope Wetlands

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

HGM Classification of Wetland in Western Washington

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

1. Are the water levels in the entire	e 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	er during periods of annual low flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?
	lassified as a Freshwater Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. If ge it is an Estuarine wetland and is not scored. This method cannot be
	nd precipitation is the only source (>90%) of water to it. Inoff are NOT sources of water to the unit.
☑ NO - go to 3 If your wetland can be c	$\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ $
plants on the surface at	eet all of the following criteria? e wetland is on the shores of a body of permanent open water (without any any time of the year) at least 20 ac (8 ha) in size; n water area is deeper than 6.6 ft (2 m).
✓ NO - go to 4	☐ YES - The wetland class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)
☐ The water flows through may flow subsurface, as	eet all of the following criteria? be (slope can be very gradual), the wetland in one direction (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. It is sheetflow, or in a swale without distinct banks. betland without being impounded.
✓ NO - go to 5	\square YES - The wetland class is Slope
	nd in these type of wetlands except occasionally in very small and shallow (depressions are usually <3 ft diameter and less than 1 ft deep).
from that stream or river	stream channel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding
☑ NO - go to 6	☐ YES - The wetland class is Riverine
NOTE: The Riverine unit can cont	ain depressions that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

Wetland	name or number	\/\FI_17	
vvelianu	Harrie of Hulliber	VV [- /	

	ohic depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, at that any outlet, if present, is higher than the interior of the wetland.
□ NO - go to 7	YES - The wetland class is Depressional
The unit does not pond surface water m	very flat area with no obvious depression and no overbank flooding? ore than a few inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high ay be ditched, but has no obvious natural outlet.
□ NO - go to 8	\square 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	HGM class to	
being rated	use in rating	
Slope + Riverine	Riverine	
Slope + Depressional	Depressional	
Slope + Lake Fringe	Lake Fringe	
Depressional + Riverine along stream	Depressional	
within boundary of depression		
Depressional + Lake Fringe	Depressional	
Riverine + Lake Fringe	Riverine	
Salt Water Tidal Fringe and any other	Treat as	
class of freshwater wetland	ESTUARINE	

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

NOTES and FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS				
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to im	prove water	r quality		
D 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?				
D 1.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:				
Wetland is a depression or flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key)				
with no surface water leaving it (no outlet).	po	oints = 3		
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly				
constricted permanently flowing outlet.	po	oints = 2	1	
☑ Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet				
that is permanently flowing	ро	oints = 1		
☐ Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a		into - 1		
permanently flowing ditch.	ро	ints = 1		
D 1.2. The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer) is true clay or true organic	V 4	N. O	0	
(use NRCS definitions).	Yes = 4			
D 1.3. <u>Characteristics and distribution of persistent plants</u> (Emergent, Scrub-shr Cowardin classes):	ub, and/or r	-orestea		
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area	n/	oints = 5		
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 35 % of area	-	oints = 3	5	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > 1/10 of area	•	oints = 1		
	•			
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants < 1/ ₁₀ of area	ро	oints = 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		-: A	0	
Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland	•	oints = 4	0	
Area seasonally ponded is > 1/4 total area of wetland	•	oints = 2		
Area seasonally ponded is < 1/4 total area of wetland		oints = 0	•	
Total for D 1 Add the points Rating of Site Potential If score is: □12 - 16 = H □6 - 11 = M □0 - 5 = L			the first page	
Rating of Site Potential in Score is. 12-16-11 To -11-14 D-3-L	Necora ine	rating on	ine msi page	
D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function	on of the site	e?		
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			1	
generate pollutants?	Yes = 1	No = 0	1	
D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland?	Yes = 1	No = 0	0	
D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are				
not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3?			1	
Source <u>Trash</u>	Yes = 1	No = 0		
Total for D 2 Add the points			3	
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,			4	
lake, or marine water that is on the 303(d) list?	Yes = 1	No = 0	1	
D 3.2. Is the wetland in a basin or sub-basin where an aquatic resource is on the	e 303(d) list	?	1	
	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			0	
which the unit is found)?	Yes = 2	No = 0		
Total for D 3 Add the points			2	
Rating of Value If score is: ☐ 2 - 4 = H ☐ 1 = M ☐ 0 = L	Record the	rating on	the first page	

<u>DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS</u>	
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding and stream degra	adation
D 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?	
D 4.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:	1
Wetland is a depression or flat depression with no surface water	l
leaving it (no outlet) points = 4	İ
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly	
constricted permanently flowing outlet points = 2	0
Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a	ı
permanently flowing ditch points = 1 Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet	İ
that is permanently flowing points = 0	İ
D 4.2. Depth of storage during wet periods: Estimate the height of ponding above the bottom of the	
outlet. For wetlands with no outlet, measure from the surface of permanent water or if dry, the	İ
deepest part.	l
Marks of ponding are 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outlet points = 7	İ
Marks of ponding between 2 ft to < 3 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 5	3
✓ Marks are at least 0.5 ft to < 2 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 3	ı
☐ The wetland is a "headwater" wetland points = 3	İ
Wetland is flat but has small depressions on the surface that trap water points = 1	ı
Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft (6 in)	İ
D 4.3. Contribution of the wetland to storage in the watershed: Estimate the ratio of the area of	
upstream basin contributing surface water to the wetland to the area of the wetland unit itself.	İ
\Box The area of the basin is less than 10 times the area of the unit points = 5	3
The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit points = 3	J
The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit points = 0	İ
\Box Entire wetland is in the Flats class points = 5	
Total for D 4 Add the points in the boxes above	6
Rating of Site Potential If score is: $\Box 12 - 16 = H$ $\Box 6 - 11 = M$ $\Box 0 - 5 = L$ Record the rating on	the first page
D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic function of the site?	
D 5.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? Yes = 1 No = 0	1
D 5.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate excess runoff?	1
Yes = 1 No = 0	
D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with intensive human land	İ
uses (residential at >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)?	1
Yes = 1 No = 0	•
Total for D 5 Add the points in the boxes above	3
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L Record the rating on	the first page
D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society?	
D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description that best	İ
matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the highest	ı
score if more than one condition is met.	İ
The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into areas	İ
where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds):	ı
Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-	ı
gradient of unit. points = 2	2
 Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down- 	İ
gradient. points = 1	İ
 ☐ Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. ☐ The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained 	İ
by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland	ı
cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why points = 0	ı
☐ There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland. points = 0	ı
D 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood	<u> </u>
conveyance in a regional flood control plan? Yes = 2 No = 0	0
Total for D 6 Add the points in the boxes above	
Total for D 0 Add the points in the boxes above	2

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 1/4 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 n 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 H 1.2. Hydroperiods Check the types of water regimes (hydroperiods) present within the wetland. The water regime has to cover more than 10% of the wetland or ¼ ac to count (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods). ☐ Permanently flooded or inundated 4 or more types present: points = 3 Seasonally flooded or inundated 3 types present: points = 2 ☐ Occasionally flooded or inundated 2 types present: points = 1 Saturated only 1 types present: points = 0 Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☐ Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☐ Lake Fringe wetland 2 points ☐ Freshwater tidal wetland 2 points H 1.3. Richness of plant species Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft². 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 0 If you counted: > 19 species points = 25 - 19 species points = 1< 5 species points = 0H 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. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high. 1 Low = 1 point None = 0 points Moderate = 2 points All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3 points

Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long) Standing snags (dsh > 4 in) within the wetland Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging plants extends at least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least 3.3 ft (10 m) Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning (> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (cut shrubs or trees that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed) At least 1% as of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas that are permanently or seasonally inundated (structures for egg-laying by amphibians) Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see H1.1 ft or list of strate) Total for H 1 Rating of Site Potential if Score is: 15-18 = H 7-14 = M 20-6 = L Record the rating on the first page H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site? H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit). Calculate: 0 wundisturbed habitat + (1 m moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 0.5% If total accessible habitat is: > 1/s (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon 20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon 20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon Points = 3 20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon Undisturbed habitat 1 km Polygon around the wetland. Calculate: 15 wundisturbed habitat 1 km Polygon around the wetland. Calculate: 15 wundisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 0 H 2.3 Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon: if km Polygon Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 0 H 2.3 Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon: if km Polygon Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 0 Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above 1 Rating of Landscape Potential if Score is: 14 - 6 = H 1 1 - 3 = M 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	H 1.5. Special habitat features: Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number of points.	
Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning (> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (cut shrubs or trees that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed) At least ½ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas that are permanently or seasonally inundated (structures for egg-laying by amphibians) Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see H 1.1 for list of strata) Total for H 1 Rating of Site Potential If Score is: □15 - 18 = H □7 - 14 = M □0 - 6 = L Record the rating on the first page H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site? H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site? H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site? H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site? H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site? H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit). Calculate: 0 % undisturbed habitat + (□1 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 0.5% If total accessible habitat is: > ¹/₅ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 2 10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 0 H 2.2 Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland. Calculate: 15 % undisturbed habitat + (□10 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 20% Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 0 Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 0 H 2.3 Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon: If Note the provided habitat 10 - 50% and Note 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10	 □ Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long) □ Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland □ Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging plants extends at least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least 	
Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see H 1.1 for list of strata) Total for H 1	 □ Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning (> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (cut shrubs or trees that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed) □ At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas 	
Total for H 1	☐ Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see	
Rating of Site Potential If Score is:		3
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site? H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit). Calculate: 0 % undisturbed habitat + (1 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 0.5% If total accessible habitat is: > 1/3 (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon 20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon 20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon 4 (10 % of 1 km Polygon 4 (10 % of 1 km Polygon 4 (10 % of 1 km Polygon 4 (10 % of 1 km Polygon 4 (10 % of 1 km Polygon 4 (10 % of 1 km Polygon 4 (10 % of 1 km Polygon 4 (10 % of 1 km Polygon 4 (10 % of 1 km Polygon 4 (10 % of 1 km Polygon 4 (10 % of 1 km Polygon 4 (10 % of 1 km Polygon 4 (10 % of 1 km Polygon 4 (10 % of 1 km Polygon 4 (10 % of 1 km Polygon 4 (10 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 20% Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon 4 (10 % of 1 km Polygon 4 (10 % of 1 km Polygon 4 (10 % of 1 km Polygon 5 (10 km Polygon) 4 (10 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 20% 1 (10 km Polygon) 4 (10 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 20% 1 (10 km Polygon) 4 (10 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 20% 1 (10 km Polygon) 4 (10 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 20% 1 (10 km Polygon) 4 (10 km Polygon) 5 (10 km Polygon) 5 (10 km Polygon) 5 (10 km Polygon) 5 (10 km Polygon) 6 (10 km Polygon) 6 (10 km Polygon) 7 (10 km Polygon) 9 (10 km Polygon) 9 (10 km Polygon) 1		
H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit). Calculate: 0 % undisturbed habitat + (1 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 0.5% If total accessible habitat is:	Rating of one Potential in occine is.	the mot page
Calculate: 0 % undisturbed habitat + (1 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 0.5% If total accessible habitat is: > ½ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon	H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site?	
If total accessible habitat is: 1		
If total accessible habitat is: > 1/3 (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon 20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon 20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon > 10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon > 10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon > 10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon > 10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon > 10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon > 20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon > 20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20		
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> 1/ ₃ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon 20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon 10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon 20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon 20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon 20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon 20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon 20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon 20 - 30 - 30 - 30 - 30 - 30 - 30 - 30 -	If total accessible, habitat is:	0
20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon 10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon 210 - 19% of 1 km Polygon 210 - 19% of 1 km Polygon 210 - 19% of 1 km Polygon 210 - 19% of 1 km Polygon 210 - 19% of 1 km Polygon 210 - 10% of 1 km Polygon 210 - 10% of 1 km Polygon 210 - 10% of 1 km Polygon 211 - 100 - 10% moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 20% 211 - 100 - 10		_
10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon		
A 2.2 Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland. Calculate:		
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland. Calculate: 15 % undisturbed habitat + (10 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 20% Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3 points = 3 points = 2 Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 1 Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches points = 1 Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0 H 2.3 Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon: If > 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use points = (-2)	, ,	
Calculate: 15 % undisturbed habitat + (10 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 20% Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3 Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 2 Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches points = 1 Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches points = 1 Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches 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 Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above -1 Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is:		
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches 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	· ·	
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches 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	15 % undisturbed habitat + (10 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 20%	
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon H 2.3 Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon; If > 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use ≤ 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity Points = 0	Lindiaturk ad habitata 500% of Dahaman	1
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches		
Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0 H 2.3 Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon: If	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
H 2.3 Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon: If > 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use ≤ 50% of 1km Polygon is high intensity Total for H 2 Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is:	· · ·	
> 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use		
Total for H 2 Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is:		-2
Total for H 2 Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is:		
Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
H 3.1. Does the site provide habitat for species valued in laws, regulations, or policies? Choose only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated. Site meets ANY of the following criteria: points = 2 It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page) It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant or animal on the state or federal lists) It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the Department of Natural Resources It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in a watershed plan Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) with in 100m points = 1 Site does not meet any of the criteria above	·	
H 3.1. Does the site provide habitat for species valued in laws, regulations, or policies? Choose only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated. Site meets ANY of the following criteria: points = 2 It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page) It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant or animal on the state or federal lists) It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the Department of Natural Resources It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in a watershed plan Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) with in 100m points = 1 Site does not meet any of the criteria above		
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 It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page) It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant or animal on the state or federal lists) It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the Department of Natural Resources It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in a watershed plan Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) with in 100m points = 1 site does not meet any of the criteria above 		
☐ It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant or animal on the state or federal lists) ☐ It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species ☐ It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the ☐ Department of Natural Resources ☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in a watershed plan Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) with in 100m points = 1 Site does not meet any of the criteria above points = 0		
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☐ It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species ☐ It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the ☐ Department of Natural Resources ☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or ☐ regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in a ☐ watershed plan ☐ Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) with in 100m ☐ Site does not meet any of the criteria above ☐ Department of High Conservation Value as determined by the ☐ Department of Natural Resources ☐ It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the ☐ Department of Natural Resources ☐ It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the ☐ Department of Natural Resources ☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or ☐ regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in a ☐ watershed plan ☐ Department of Natural Resources ☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or ☐ regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in a ☐ watershed plan ☐ Department of Natural Resources ☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or ☐ regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in a ☐ watershed plan ☐ Department of Natural Resources ☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or ☐ regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in a ☐ watershed plan ☐ Department of Natural Resources ☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or ☐ regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in a ☐ watershed plan ☐ Department of Natural Resources ☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or ☐ regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in a ☐ watershed plan ☐ Department of Natural Resources ☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or ☐ regional comprehensive plan in a local or ☐ regional comprehensive plan in a local or ☐ regional comprehensive plan i		
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Site does not meet any of the criteria above points = 0		
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Wetland Rating System for Western WA: 2014 Update Rating Form - Effective January 1, 2015

WDFW Priority Habitats

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

http://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/00165/wdfw00165.pdf_or access the list from here: http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/phs/list/

Count how many of the following priority habitats are within 330 ft (100 m) of the wetland unit: NOTE: This question is independent of the land use between the wetland unit and the priority habitat. **Aspen Stands**: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 1 ac (0.4 ha). ☐ Biodiversity Areas and Corridors: Areas of habitat that are relatively important to various species of native fish and wildlife (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report). Herbaceous Balds: Variable size patches of grass and forbs on shallow soils over bedrock. Old-growth/Mature forests: Old-growth west of Cascade crest – Stands of at least 2 tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) > 32 in (81 cm) dbh or > 200 years of age. Mature forests - Stands with average diameters exceeding 21 in (53 cm) dbh; crown cover may be less than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quantity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth; 80-200 years old west of the Cascade crest. Oregon White Oak: Woodland stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component is important (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 158 - see web link above). Riparian: The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other. Westside Prairies: Herbaceous, non-forested plant communities that can either take the form of a dry prairie or a wet prairie (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 161 - see web link above). Instream: The combination of physical, biological, and chemical processes and conditions that interact to provide functional life history requirements for instream fish and wildlife resources. ■ Nearshore: Relatively undisturbed nearshore habitats. These include Coastal Nearshore, Open Coast Nearshore, and Puget Sound Nearshore. (full descriptions of habitats and the definition of relatively undisturbed are in WDFW report - see web link on previous page). Caves: A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages under the earth in soils, rock, ice, or other geological formations and is large enough to contain a human. Cliffs: Greater than 25 ft (7.6 m) high and occurring below 5000 ft elevation. ☐ Talus: Homogenous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.5 - 6.5 ft (0.15 - 2.0 m), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs. Snags and Logs: Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit sufficient decay characteristics to enable cavity excavation/use by wildlife. Priority snags have a diameter at breast height of > 20 in (51 cm) in western Washington and are > 6.5 ft (2 m) in height. Priority logs are > 12 in (30 cm) in diameter at the largest end, and > 20 ft (6 m) long.

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

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland	Туре	Category
Chook off	in any aritaria that apply to the watland. List the actor any when the appropriate aritaria are mot	
	any criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met.	
30 1.0. 1	Does the wetlands Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?	
	The dominant water regime is tidal,	
	Vegetated, and	
	With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 1.1 ☑ No = Not an estuarine wetland	
SC 1.1.	Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary	
	Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific	
	Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 1.2	
SC 1.2.	Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions?	
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing,	
	and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are	
_	Spartina, see page 25)	
_	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-	
_	grazed or un-mowed grassland.	
	The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands.	
	Yes = Category I	
SC 20 1	Wetlands of High Conservation Value (WHCV)	
SC 2.0. \		
55 2	Wetlands of High Conservation Value?	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 2.2 ☐ No - Go to SC 2.3	
SC 2.2.	Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not WHCV	
SC 2.3.	Is the wetland in a Section/Township/Range that contains a Natural Heritage wetland?	
	http://www1.dnr.wa.gov/nhp/refdesk/datasearch/wnhpwetlands.pdf	
SC 2.4.	Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation	
	Value and listed it on their website?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not WHCV	
SC 3.0. E	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,	
00 0.1.	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?	
	\square Yes - Go to SC 3.3 \square No = Is not a bog	
SC 3.3.	Does an area with peats or mucks have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground level,	
	AND at least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4?	
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No - Go to SC 3.4	
	NOTE : If you are uncertain about the extent of mosses in the understory, you may	
	substitute that criterion by measuring the pH of the water that seeps into a hole dug at	
	least 16 in deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the plant species in Table 4 are present,	
000	the wetland is a bog.	
SC 3.4.	Is an area with peats or mucks forested (> 30% cover) with Sitka spruce, subalpine fir,	
	western red cedar, western hemlock, lodgepole pine, quaking aspen, Engelmann spruce,	
	or western white pine, AND any of the species (or combination of species) listed in Table	
	4 provide more than 30% of the cover under the canopy?	
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No = Is not a bog	

SC 4.0. I	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</i>	
	answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.	
	Old-growth forests (west of Cascade crest): Stands of at least two tree species, forming	
	a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20	
	trees/ha) that are at least 200 years of age OR have a diameter at breast height (dbh) of	
	32 in (81 cm) or more.	
	Mature forests (west of the Cascade Crest): Stands where the largest trees are 80- 200	
_	years old OR the species that make up the canopy have an average diameter (dbh)	
	exceeding 21 in (53 cm).	
	exceeding 21 in (33 cm).	
	Voc - Catagory I V No - Not a forested watland for this coation	
00.50.1	☐ Yes = Category I ☑ No = Not a forested wetland for this section	
SC 5.0.	Wetlands in Coastal Lagoons	
_	Does the wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon?	
	The wetland lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially	
	separated from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently,	
_	rocks	
	The lagoon in which the wetland is located contains ponded water that is saline or	
	brackish (> 0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (needs to	
	be measured near the bottom)	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 5.1 ✓ No = Not a wetland in a coastal lagoon	
SC 5.1. I	Does the wetland meet all of the following three conditions?	
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing),	
	and has less than 20% cover of aggressive, opportunistic plant species (see list of	
	species on p. 100).	
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-	
	grazed or un-mowed grassland.	
	The wetland is larger than $^{1}/_{10}$ ac (4350 ft ²)	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II	
SC 6.0. I	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	
F	Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105	
	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	
30 0.1.	(rates H,H,H or H,H,M for the three aspects of function)?	
SC 6.2		
SC 6.2.	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger?	
00.00	\square Yes = Category II \square No - Go to 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	
SC 6.3.		
	ac?	
0-4	☐ Yes = Category III ☐ No = Category IV	
_	y of wetland based on Special Characteristics	
it vou an	swered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form	

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or I	D#): WFI-18				Date of site visit:	2/20/2020
Rated by J. Wozniak		_ Tr	ained by E	cology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training	Jul-05
HGM Class used for	rating Depression	Depressional Wetland has multiple HGM classes? ☐ Yes ☑ N				Yes ☑No
	NOTE: Form is not complete with out the figures requested (figures can be combined). Source of base aerial photo/map ESRI					
OVERALL WETLAI	OVERALL WETLAND CATEGORY III (based on functions					
1. Category of w	etland based on	FUNCTIONS	S			
	Category 1	I - Total score	= 23 - 27		Score for each	
-	Category	II - Total score	e = 20 - 22		function based	
-	X Category	III - Total scor	e = 16 - 19		on three	
Category IV - Total score = 9 - 15 rating			ratings			
(order of ratings						
FUNCTION	Improving	Hydrologic	Habitat		is not	
FUNCTION Water Quality			important)			

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
List appropriate rating (H, M, L)				
Site Potential	L	М	L	
Landscape Potential	Н	Н	L	
Value	Н	Н	L	Total
Score Based on Ratings	7	8	3	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	
Wetland of High Conservation Value	
Bog	
Mature Forest	
Old Growth Forest	
Coastal Lagoon	
Interdunal	
None of the above	х

Maps and Figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

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

Riverine Wetlands

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

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

Slope Wetlands

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

HGM Classification of Wetland in Western Washington

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

1. Are the wa	ater levels in the entire unit usually	y controlled by tides	except during floods?
☑ NC) - go to 2	☐ YES - the wetland	nd class is Tidal Fringe - go to 1.1
1.1 ls t	he salinity of the water during peri	ods of annual low fl	ow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?
If y it is		Freshwater Tidal F tuarine wetland an	☐ YES - Freshwater Tidal Fringe ringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. If d is not scored. This method cannot be
	wetland unit is flat and precipitation and surface water runoff are NO		
) - go to 3 our wetland can be classified as a	Flats wetland, use	☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats the form for Depressional wetlands.
☐ The pla	entire wetland unit meet all of the re e vegetated part of the wetland is on the surface at any time of the least 30% of the open water area	on the shores of a b he year) at least 20	
☑ NC) - go to 4	☐ YES - The wetla	and class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)
□ The □ The ma	entire wetland unit meet all of the se wetland is on a slope (<i>slope can</i> e water flows through the wetland y flow subsurface, as sheetflow, on a water leaves the wetland withou	be very gradual), in one direction (unior in a swale without	
☑ NC) - go to 5		\square YES - The wetland class is Slope
	ce water does not pond in these ty or behind hummocks (depressions		ept occasionally in very small and shallow ameter and less than 1 ft deep).
☑ The fro	entire wetland unit meet all of the second	nnel, where it gets ir	•
□ NC) - go to 6		✓ YES - The wetland class is Riverine
NOTE: The F	Riverine unit can contain depression	ons that are filled wi	th water when the river is not flooding.

6. Is the entire wetland unit in a topographic depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, a some time during the year? <i>This means that any outlet, if present, is higher than the interior of the wetland.</i>		
□ NO - go to 7	☑ YES - The wetland class is Depressional	
The unit does not pond surface water more	ry flat area with no obvious depression and no overbank flooding? than a few inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high be ditched, but has no obvious natural outlet.	
☑ NO - go to 8	\square 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	HGM class to
being rated	use in rating
Slope + Riverine	Riverine
Slope + Depressional	Depressional
Slope + Lake Fringe	Lake Fringe
Depressional + Riverine along stream	Depressional
within boundary of depression	
Depressional + Lake Fringe	Depressional
Riverine + Lake Fringe	Riverine
Salt Water Tidal Fringe and any other	Treat as
class of freshwater wetland	ESTUARINE

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

NOTES and FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

The wetland is within the Belmor Regional Storm Water Storage Facility, and is a depression which stores water overflowing from the West Fork of Hylebos Creek. The creek flows through two culverts at the head of the wetland and flows through the wetland to the outlet culvert. Depressional + Riverine along stream within boundary of depression, therefore the HGM class used for this rating is Depressional.

<u>DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS</u>	
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to improve water quality	
D 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?	
D 1.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:	
Wetland is a depression or flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key)	
with no surface water leaving it (no outlet). points = 3	
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly	
constricted permanently flowing outlet. points = 2	1
 Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet that is permanently flowing points = 1 	
☐ Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a	
permanently flowing ditch.	
D 1.2. The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer) is true clay or true organic	
(use NRCS definitions). Yes = 4 No = 0	0
D 1.3. Characteristics and distribution of persistent plants (Emergent, Scrub-shrub, and/or Forested	
Cowardin classes):	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area points = 5	_
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > ½ of area points = 3	1
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > 1 / ₁₀ of area points = 1	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants $< \frac{1}{10}$ of area points = 0	
D 1.4. Characteristics of seasonal ponding or inundation:	
This is the area that is ponded for at least 2 months. See description in manual.	
Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland points = 4	2
Area seasonally ponded is > 1/4 total area of wetland points = 2	
Area seasonally ponded is < 1/4 total area of wetland points = 0	
Total for D 1 Add the points in the boxes above	4
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L Record the rating on	the first page
D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function of the site?	
D 2.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? Yes = 1 No = 0	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	1
D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland? Yes = 1 No = 0	
D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland? D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are	
D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland? D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3? Yes = 1 No = 0	
D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are	0
D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3?	0
D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3? Source trash, waterfowl Yes = 1 No = 0	0 1 3
D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3? Source trash, waterfowl Yes = 1 No = 0 Total for D 2 Add the points in the boxes above	0 1 3
D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3? Source trash, waterfowl Total for D 2 Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 or 4 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L Record the rating on	0 1 3 the first page
D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3? Source trash, waterfowl Total for D 2 Add the points in the boxes above Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ☑ 3 or 4 = H ☐ 1 or 2 = M ☐ 0 = L Record the rating on D 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable to society?	0 1 3
D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3? Source trash, waterfowl Total for D 2 Add the points in the boxes above Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ☑ 3 or 4 = H ☐ 1 or 2 = M ☐ 0 = L Record the rating on 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,	0 1 3 the first page
D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3? Source trash, waterfowl Yes = 1 No = 0 Total for D 2 Add the points in the boxes above Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ☑ 3 or 4 = H ☐ 1 or 2 = M ☐ 0 = L Record the rating on 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 1 3 the first page
D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3? Source trash, waterfowl Yes = 1 No = 0 Total for D 2 Add the points in the boxes above Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ☑ 3 or 4 = H ☐ 1 or 2 = M ☐ 0 = L Record the rating on 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 D 3.2. Is the wetland in a basin or sub-basin where an aquatic resource is on the 303(d) list?	0 1 3 the first page
D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3? Source trash, waterfowl Yes = 1 No = 0 Total for D 2 Add the points in the boxes above Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ☑ 3 or 4 = H ☐ 1 or 2 = M ☐ 0 = L Record the rating on 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 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 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	0 1 3 the first page
D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3? Source trash, waterfowl Yes = 1 No = 0 Total for D 2 Add the points in the boxes above Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ✓ 3 or 4 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L Record the rating on 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? 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 D 3.3. Has the site been identified in a watershed or local plan as important for maintaining water quality (answer YES if there is a TMDL for the basin in which the unit is found)? Yes = 2 No = 0	0 1 3 the first page 1 1 0
D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3? Source trash, waterfowl Total for D 2 Add the points in the boxes above Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ☑ 3 or 4 = H ☐ 1 or 2 = M ☐ 0 = L Record the rating on 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 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 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	0 1 3 the first page 1 0

Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding and stream degradation D 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?	
D 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?	
D 4.1. <u>Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:</u> 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 = 2 Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a	
permanently flowing ditch points = 1 Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet	
that is permanently flowing points = 0	
D 4.2. <u>Depth of storage during wet periods</u> : Estimate the height of ponding above the bottom of the outlet. For wetlands with no outlet, measure from the surface of permanent water or if dry, the	
deepest part.	
Marks of ponding are 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outlet points = 7	
Marks of ponding between 2 ft to < 3 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 5 ✓ Marks are at least 0.5 ft to < 2 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 3	
 ✓ Marks are at least 0.5 ft to < 2 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 3 ☐ The wetland is a "headwater" wetland points = 3 	
Wetland is a fleadwater wetland Wetland is flat but has small depressions on the surface that trap water points = 1	
Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft (6 in)	
D 4.3. Contribution of the wetland to storage in the watershed: Estimate the ratio of the area of	
upstream basin contributing surface water to the wetland to the area of the wetland unit itself.	
\Box The area of the basin is less than 10 times the area of the unit	
The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit points = 3	
The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit points = 0	
☐ Entire wetland is in the Flats class points = 5	
Total for D 4 Add the points in the boxes above 7	
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H	nage
	page
D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic function of the site? D 5.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? Yes = 1 No = 0	
D 5.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? Tes = 1 No = 0 1 D 5.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate excess runoff?	
Yes = 1 No = 0 D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with intensive human land	
uses (residential at >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)?	
Yes = 1 No = 0	
Total for D 5 Add the points in the boxes above 3	
Total for D 5 Add the points in the boxes above 3 Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ☑3 = H ☐1 or 2 = M ☐0 = L Record the rating on the first	
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is:	
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ☑3 = H ☐1 or 2 = M ☐0 = L Record the rating on the first D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society? D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description that best	
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L Record the rating on the first D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society? D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description that best matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the highest	
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L Record the rating on the first D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society? D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description that best matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the highest score if more than one condition is met.	
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L Record the rating on the first D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society? D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description that best matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the highest score if more than one condition is met. The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into areas	
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L Record the rating on the first D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society? D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description that best matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the highest score if more than one condition is met. The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into areas where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds):	
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ☑3 = H ☐1 or 2 = M ☐0 = L Record the rating on the first D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society? D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description that best matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the highest score if more than one condition is met. The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into areas where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds): ■ Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-	
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is:	page
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Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ☑3 = H ☐1 or 2 = M ☐0 = L Record the rating on the first D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society? D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description that best matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the highest score if more than one condition is met. The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into areas where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds): ■ Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-gradient of unit. □ Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient.	page
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is:	page
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L Record the rating on the first D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society? D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description that best matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the highest score if more than one condition is met. The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into areas where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds): Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-gradient of unit. points = 2 Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient. Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained	page
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L Record the rating on the first D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society? D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description that best matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the highest score if more than one condition is met. The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into areas where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds): Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-gradient of unit. points = 2 Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient. points = 1 Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. points = 1 The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland	page
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is:	page
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L Record the rating on the first D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society? D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description that best matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the highest score if more than one condition is met. The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into areas where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds): Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-gradient of unit. points = 2 Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient. points = 1 Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. points = 1 The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why points = 0 There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland.	page
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L Record the rating on the first D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society? D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description that best matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the highest score if more than one condition is met. The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into areas where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds): Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-gradient of unit. points = 2 Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient. points = 1 Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. points = 1 The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why points = 0 There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland. points = 0 D 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood	page
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is:	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: <i>Indicators are Cowardin classes and strata within the Forested class</i> . Check the Cowardin plant classes in the wetland. <i>Up to 10 patches may be combined for each class to meet the threshold of 1</i> / ₄ ac or more than 10% of the unit if it is smaller than 2.5 ac. Add the number of structures checked.	
 □ Aquatic bed □ Emergent □ Scrub-shrub (areas where shrubs have > 30% cover) □ Forested (areas where trees have > 30% cover) □ 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
H 1.2. Hydroperiods	
Check the types of water regimes (hydroperiods) present within the wetland. The water regime has to cover more than 10% of the wetland or ¼ ac to count (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods). Permanently flooded or inundated Seasonally flooded or inundated Occasionally flooded or inundated Saturated only Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland Lake Fringe wetland Freshwater tidal wetland	2
Freshwater tidal wetland 2 points H 1.3. Richness of plant species	
Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft ² . Different patches of the same species can be combined to meet the size threshold and you do not have to name the species. Do not include Eurasian milfoil, reed canarygrass, purple loosestrife, Canadian thistle If you counted: > 19 species points = 2 5 - 19 species points = 1	1
< 5 species points = 0 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. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high.	1
None = 0 points	
All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3 points	

H 1.5. Special habitat features:		
Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks	s the number of	
points.		
☐ Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 f	t long)	
☐ Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland		
☑ Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging	plants extends at	
least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetla		
33 ft (10 m)	,	1
Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or mus	krat for denning	
(> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (<i>cut</i> s		
that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed)		
☐ At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are p	resent in areas	
that are permanently or seasonally inundated (structures for egg-laying la		
☐ Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum	• • •	
	i oi piants (see	
H 1.1 for list of strata)	4l ll	•
	the boxes above	45 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 -
Rating of Site Potential If Score is: $\Box 15 - 18 = H \Box 7 - 14 = M \Box 0 - 6 = L$	ecord the rating on	tne tirst page
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the notantial to support the habitat function of the	sito?	
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the	Site:	l .
H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include <i>only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit</i>).		
Calculate:		
8 % undisturbed habitat + (6 % moderate & low intensity land us	ses / 2) = 11%	
If total accessible habitat is:		1
$> \frac{1}{3}$ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon	points = 3	
20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon	points = 2	
10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon	points = 1	
, , ,	points = 0	
< 10 % of 1 km Polygon H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.	points – u	
Calculate:		
10 % undisturbed habitat + (5 % moderate & low intensity land us	202 / 2 \ = 12 50/	
/ diffusion bed flabitat + (Ses / Z) - 12.5 /0	
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon	points = 3	1
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches	points = 2	
	•	
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches	points = 1	
Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon	points = 0	
H 2.3 Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon: If		
> 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use	points = (-2)	-2
≤ 50% of 1km Polygon is high intensity	points = 0	
	the boxes above	
Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is: 4 - 6 = H 1 - 3 = M V < 1 = L R	ecord 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 police	cies? Choose	
only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated.		
Site meets ANY of the following criteria:	points = 2	
☐ It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page)		
☐ It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any	plant	
or animal on the state or federal lists)	•	
☐ It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority spe	cies	
☐ It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the		0
Department of Natural Resources		
☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local of	nr	
regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	a	
watershed plan	nainte = 4	
Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) with in 100m	points = 1	
Site does not meet any of the criteria above Rating of Value If Score is:	points = 0	the first reserve
- #31000 OC V3000 IT SCOTO IS: / = 1 2 M	ecoro ine ratind on	THE HIST DAGE

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

WDFW Priority Habitats

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

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

Count how many of the following priority habitats are within 330 ft (100 m) of the wetland unit: NOTE: This question is independent of the land use between the wetland unit and the priority habitat. Aspen Stands: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 1 ac (0.4 ha). ☐ Biodiversity Areas and Corridors: Areas of habitat that are relatively important to various species of native fish and wildlife (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report). Herbaceous Balds: Variable size patches of grass and forbs on shallow soils over bedrock. Old-growth/Mature forests: Old-growth west of Cascade crest – Stands of at least 2 tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) > 32 in (81 cm) dbh or > 200 years of age. Mature forests - Stands with average diameters exceeding 21 in (53 cm) dbh; crown cover may be less than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quantity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth; 80-200 years old west of the Cascade crest. Oregon White Oak: Woodland stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component is important (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 158 - see web link above). Riparian: The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other. Westside Prairies: Herbaceous, non-forested plant communities that can either take the form of a dry prairie or a wet prairie (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 161 - see web link above). Instream: The combination of physical, biological, and chemical processes and conditions that interact to provide functional life history requirements for instream fish and wildlife resources. ■ Nearshore: Relatively undisturbed nearshore habitats. These include Coastal Nearshore, Open Coast Nearshore, and Puget Sound Nearshore. (full descriptions of habitats and the definition of relatively undisturbed are in WDFW report - see web link on previous page). Caves: A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages under the earth in soils, rock, ice, or other geological formations and is large enough to contain a human. Cliffs: Greater than 25 ft (7.6 m) high and occurring below 5000 ft elevation. ☐ Talus: Homogenous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.5 - 6.5 ft (0.15 - 2.0 m), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs. Snags and Logs: Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit sufficient decay characteristics to enable cavity excavation/use by wildlife. Priority snags have a diameter at breast height of > 20 in (51 cm) in western Washington and are > 6.5 ft (2 m) in height. Priority logs are > 12 in (30 cm) in diameter at the largest end, and > 20 ft (6 m) long.

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

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland	Туре	Category
Check off	any criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met.	
	Estuarine Wetlands	
	Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?	
	The dominant water regime is tidal,	
	Vegetated, and	
	With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 1.1 ☐ No = Not an estuarine wetland	
SC 1.1.	Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary	
	Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific	
	Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151?	
00.10	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 1.2	
SC 1.2.	Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions?	
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing,	
	and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are	
l –	Spartina, see page 25)	
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-	
	grazed or un-mowed grassland. The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with	
	open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands.	
	_	
SC 2 0 V		
SC 2.0. V		
30 2.1.	Wetlands of High Conservation Value?	
	✓ Yes - Go to SC 2.2 □ No - Go to SC 2.3	
SC 2.2.	Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value?	
00 2.2.	☐ Yes = Category I ☑ No = Not 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 to SC 2.4 ☑ No = Not WHCV	
SC 2.4.	Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation	
	Value and listed it on their website?	
	☐ Yes = Category I	
SC 3.0. E	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?	
	\square Yes - Go to SC 3.3 \square 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?	
SC 3.3.	Does an area with peats or mucks have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground level,	
	AND at least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4?	
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No - Go to SC 3.4	
	NOTE: If you are uncertain about the extent of mosses in the understory, you may	
	substitute that criterion by measuring the pH of the water that seeps into a hole dug at	
	least 16 in deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the plant species in Table 4 are present,	
SC 3.4.	the wetland is a bog. Is an area with peats or mucks forested (> 30% cover) with Sitka spruce, subalpine fir,	
00 0.4.	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. I	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</i>			
	·			
_	answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.			
	☐ Old-growth forests (west of Cascade crest): Stands of at least two tree species, forming			
	a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20			
	trees/ha) that are at least 200 years of age OR have a diameter at breast height (dbh) of			
	32 in (81 cm) or more.			
	Mature forests (west of the Cascade Crest): Stands where the largest trees are 80- 200			
_	years old OR the species that make up the canopy have an average diameter (dbh)			
	exceeding 21 in (53 cm).			
	☐ Yes = Category I ☑ No = Not a forested wetland for this section			
SC 5.0. \	Wetlands in Coastal Lagoons			
	Does the wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon?			
	The wetland lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially			
	separated from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently,			
	rocks			
	The lagoon in which the wetland is located contains ponded water that is saline or			
_	brackish (> 0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (<i>needs to</i>			
	be measured near the bottom)			
	,			
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 5.1 ☑ No = Not a wetland in a coastal lagoon			
	Does the wetland meet all of the following three conditions?			
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing),			
	and has less than 20% cover of aggressive, opportunistic plant species (see list of			
	species on p. 100).			
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-			
	grazed or un-mowed grassland.			
	The wetland is larger than $^{1}/_{10}$ ac (4350 ft ²)			
' 				
00.00	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II			
SC 6.0. I	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			
	Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105			
	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			
30 0.1.	(rates H,H,H or H,H,M for the three aspects of function)?			
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
	$\Box \text{ Yes} = \textbf{Category I} \qquad \Box \text{ No - Go to SC 6.2}$			
SC 6.2.	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger?			
	\square Yes = Category II \square No - Go to SC 6.3			
SC 6.3.	Is the unit between 0.1 and 1 ac, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is between 0.1 and 1			
	ac?			
	☐ Yes = Category III ☐ No = Category IV			
Categor	y of wetland based on Special Characteristics			
	swered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form			
, , – ज जा।				

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID #):	WFI-19, WFI-20, WFI-21, WFI-22,	WFI-30	Date of site visit:	Remote
Rated by Amanda Weiss	Trained by E	cology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training _	Oct. 2020
HGM Class used for rating	Depressional	Wetland has multip	le HGM classes? ☐ `	Yes ☑No
	ot complete with out the figures re of base aerial photo/map_ESRI	equested (figures can	be combined).	
OVERALL WETLAND CA	TEGORYIII(based on	functions ☑ or specia	ıl characteristics □)	
1. Category of wetland	based on FUNCTIONS			
	Category I - Total score = 23 - 27		Score for each	
	Category II - Total score = 20 - 22		function based	
X	Category III - Total score = 16 - 19)	on three	
	Category IV - Total score = 9 - 15		ratings	
			(order of ratings	

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
List appropriate rating (H, M, L)				
Site Potential	M	М	L	
Landscape Potential	Н	Н	L	
Value	Н	Н	L	Total
Score Based on Ratings	8	8	3	19

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	
Wetland of High Conservation Value	
Bog	
Mature Forest	
Old Growth Forest	
Coastal Lagoon	
Interdunal	
None of the above	х

Maps and Figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

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

Riverine Wetlands

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

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

Slope Wetlands

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

HGM Classification of Wetland in Western Washington

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

Are the water levels in the entire	re unit usually controlled by tides except during floods?
☑ NO - go to 2	\square YES - the wetland class is Tidal Fringe - go to 1.1
1.1 Is the salinity of the water	er during periods of annual low flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?
	lassified as a Freshwater Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. I ge it is an Estuarine wetland and is not scored. This method cannot be
	nd precipitation is the only source (>90%) of water to it. unoff are NOT sources of water to the unit.
✓ NO - go to 3 If your wetland can be compared to the co	☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats lassified as a Flats wetland, use the form for Depressional wetlands.
plants on the surface at	eet all of the following criteria? e wetland is on the shores of a body of permanent open water (without any any time of the year) at least 20 ac (8 ha) in size; n water area is deeper than 6.6 ft (2 m).
☑ NO - go to 4	$\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ $
☐ The water flows through may flow subsurface, as	eet all of the following criteria? The (slope can be very gradual), The wetland in one direction (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. It is sheetflow, or in a swale without distinct banks. The without being impounded.
✓ NO - go to 5	☐ YES - The wetland class is Slope
	nd in these type of wetlands except occasionally in very small and shallow (depressions are usually <3 ft diameter and less than 1 ft deep).
from that stream or river	stream channel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding
☑ NO - go to 6	☐ YES - The wetland class is Riverine
NOTE: The Riverine unit can cont	ain depressions that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

6. Is the entire wetland unit in a topographic depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, a some time during the year? <i>This means that any outlet, if present, is higher than the interior of the wetland.</i>				
□ NO - go to 7	YES - The wetland class is Depressional			
The unit does not pond surface water	a very flat area with no obvious depression and no overbank flooding? more than a few inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high 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	HGM class to
being rated	use in rating
Slope + Riverine	Riverine
Slope + Depressional	Depressional
Slope + Lake Fringe	Lake Fringe
Depressional + Riverine along stream	Depressional
within boundary of depression	
Depressional + Lake Fringe	Depressional
Riverine + Lake Fringe	Riverine
Salt Water Tidal Fringe and any other	Treat as
class of freshwater wetland	ESTUARINE

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

NOTES and FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS			
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to imp	orove water	quality	
D 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?			
D 1.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland: Wetland is a depression or flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key) with no surface water leaving it (no outlet).	poi	ints = 3	
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly constricted permanently flowing outlet. Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet that is permanently flowing		ints = 2	2
Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a permanently flowing ditch.	poir	nts = 1	
D 1.2. <u>The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer)</u> is true clay or true organic (use NRCS definitions).		No = 0	0
D 1.3. Characteristics and distribution of persistent plants (Emergent, Scrub-shru Forested Cowardin classes): Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > ½ of area Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > 1/10 of area Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants < 1/10 of area	poi poi poi	nts = 5 ints = 3 ints = 1 ints = 0	5
D 1.4. Characteristics of seasonal ponding or inundation: This is the area that is ponded for at least 2 months. See description in Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland Area seasonally ponded is > ¼ total area of wetland Area seasonally ponded is < ¼ total area of wetland	poi poi	nts = 4 nts = 2 nts = 0	2
Total for D 1 Add the points i	n the boxes	above	9
			the first page
D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function		?	
D 2.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges?	Yes = 1	No = 0	11
D 2.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate pollutants?	Yes = 1	No = 0	1
D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland? D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3? Source I-5, Union Pacific RR	Yes = 1 Yes = 1	No = 0 No = 0	1
Total for D 2 Add the points i			3
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 or 4 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L	Record the re	ating 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?		No = 0	0
D 3.2. Is the wetland in a basin or sub-basin where an aquatic resource is on the		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)?		No = 0	2
Total for D 3 Add the points i			3
Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 1 = M 1 0 = L	Record the ra	ating on	the first page

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS	
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding and stream degra	adation
D 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?	
D 4.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland: Wetland is a depression or flat depression with no surface water leaving it (no outlet) points = 4	
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly constricted permanently flowing outlet points = 2 Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a	2
permanently flowing ditch Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet that is permanently flowing points = 0	
D 4.2. Depth of storage during wet periods: Estimate the height of ponding above the bottom of	
the outlet. For wetlands with no outlet, measure from the surface of permanent water or if dry, the deepest part. Marks of ponding are 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outlet points = 7 Marks of ponding between 2 ft to < 3 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 5	3
 ✓ Marks are at least 0.5 ft to < 2 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 3 ✓ The wetland is a "headwater" wetland points = 3 ✓ Wetland is flat but has small depressions on the surface that trap water points = 1 	Ü
Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft (6 in) points = 0 D 4.3. Contribution of the wetland to storage in the watershed: Estimate the ratio of the area of upstream basin contributing surface water to the wetland to the area of the wetland unit itself.	
 ☐ The area of the basin is less than 10 times the area of the unit ☐ The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit ☐ The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit ☐ Entire wetland is in the Flats class 	3
Total for D 4 Add the points in the boxes above	8
Rating of Site Potential If score is: \Box 12 - 16 = H \Box 6 - 11 = M \Box 0 - 5 = L Record the rating on	the first page
D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic function of the site?	
D 5.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? Yes = 1 No = 0	1
D 5.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate excess runoff? Yes = 1 No = 0 D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with intensive human	1
land uses (residential at >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)? Yes = 1 No = 0	1
Total for D 5 Add the points in the boxes above	3
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: $\boxed{\ }$ 3 = H $\boxed{\ }$ 1 or 2 = M $\boxed{\ }$ 0 = L Record the rating on	the first page
D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society?	
D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description that best matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the highest score if more than one condition is met. The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into areas where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds): • Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-	
gradient of unit. Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther downgradient. points = 2 points = 1	2
 ☐ Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. ☐ The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why ☐ There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland. 	
D 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood conveyance in a regional flood control plan? Yes = 2 No = 0	0
conveyance in a regional flood control plan? Yes = $2 \text{ No} = 0$ Total for D 6 Add the points in the boxes above	2

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 Emergent Scrub-shrub (areas where shrubs have > 30% cover) Forested (areas where trees have > 30% cover) 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 	0		
H 1.2. Hydroperiods Check the types of water regimes (hydroperiods) present within the wetland. The water regime has to cover more than 10% of the wetland or ¼ ac to count (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods).			
 □ Permanently flooded or inundated □ Seasonally flooded or inundated □ Occasionally flooded or inundated □ Occasionally flooded or inundated □ Saturated only □ Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland □ Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland 	1		
□ Lake Fringe wetland□ Freshwater tidal wetland2 points2 points			
H 1.3. Richness of plant species Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft ² . Different patches of the same species can be combined to meet the size threshold and you do not have to name the species. Do not include Eurasian milfoil, reed canarygrass, purple loosestrife, Canadian thistle If you counted: > 19 species points = 2	0		
5 - 19 species points = 1 < 5 species points = 0			
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. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high. None = 0 points Low = 1 point Moderate = 2 points	1		
All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3 points			

H 1.5. Special habitat features: Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number of	
points. □ Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long) □ Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland □ Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging plants extends at least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least 33 ft (10 m) □ Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning (> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (cut shrubs or trees that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed) □ At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas that are permanently or seasonally inundated (structures for egg-laying by amphibians) □ Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see H 1.1 for list of strata)	0
Total for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above	2
Rating of Site Potential If Score is: 15 - 18 = H 7 - 14 = M 0 - 6 = L Record the rating on	the first page
11.00 Dans the landarana bases the metantial to commant the habitat formation of the cite?	
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site? H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit).	
Calculate:	
0 % undisturbed habitat + (0 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 0%	
If total accessible habitat is:	0
$> \frac{1}{3}$ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3	l
20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2	I
10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 1	I
< 10 % of 1 km Polygon points = 0	1
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.	
Calculate:	I
5 % undisturbed habitat + (I
11 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3	1
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches Points = 2	1
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches points = 1 Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0	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 1km Polygon is high intensity points = 0	_
Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above	-1
Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is: 4 - 6 = H 1 - 3 = M < 1 = L Record the rating on	
G	
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	I
only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated . Site meets ANY of the following criteria: points = 2	1
☐ It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page)	1
☐ It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant	I
or animal on the state or federal lists)	1
☐ It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species	
☐ It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the	0
Department of Natural Resources	I
☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or	
regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in a	
watershed plan	
Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) with in 100m points = 1 Site does not meet any of the criteria above points = 0	
Site does not meet any of the criteria above points = 0 Rating of Value If Score is: 2 = H 1 = M 2 0 = L Record the rating on	the 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.

http://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/00165/wdfw00165.pdf_or access the list from here: http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/phs/list/

Count how many of the following priority habitats are within 330 ft (100 m) of the wetland unit: **NOTE**: This question is independent of the land use between the wetland unit and the priority habitat. Aspen Stands: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 1 ac (0.4 ha). ☐ Biodiversity Areas and Corridors: Areas of habitat that are relatively important to various species of native fish and wildlife (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report). ☐ Herbaceous Balds: Variable size patches of grass and forbs on shallow soils over bedrock. Old-growth/Mature forests: Old-growth west of Cascade crest – Stands of at least 2 tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) > 32 in (81 cm) dbh or > 200 years of age. Mature forests – Stands with average diameters exceeding 21 in (53 cm) dbh; crown cover may be less than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quantity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth; 80-200 years old west of the Cascade crest. Oregon White Oak: Woodland stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component is important (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 158 - see web link above). Riparian: The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other. Westside Prairies: Herbaceous, non-forested plant communities that can either take the form of a dry prairie or a wet prairie (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 161 - see web link above). Instream: The combination of physical, biological, and chemical processes and conditions that interact to provide functional life history requirements for instream fish and wildlife resources. Nearshore: Relatively undisturbed nearshore habitats. These include Coastal Nearshore, Open Coast Nearshore, and Puget Sound Nearshore. (full descriptions of habitats and the definition of relatively undisturbed are in WDFW report – see web link on previous page). Caves: A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages under the earth in soils, rock, ice, or other geological formations and is large enough to contain a human. Cliffs: Greater than 25 ft (7.6 m) high and occurring below 5000 ft elevation. ☐ Talus: Homogenous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.5 - 6.5 ft (0.15 - 2.0 m), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs. Snags and Logs: Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit sufficient decay characteristics to enable cavity excavation/use by wildlife. Priority snags have a diameter at breast height of > 20 in (51 cm) in western Washington and are > 6.5 ft (2 m) in height. Priority logs are > 12

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

in (30 cm) in diameter at the largest end, and > 20 ft (6 m) long.

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland	Туре	Category
Check off	any criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met.	
	istuarine Wetlands	
	Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?	
	The dominant water regime is tidal,	
	Vegetated, and	
	With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 1.1 ☑ No = Not an estuarine wetland	
SC 1.1.	Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary	
	Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific	
	Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 1.2	
SC 1. <u>2.</u>	Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions?	
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing,	
	and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are	
_	Spartina, see page 25)	
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-	
	grazed or un-mowed grassland.	
	The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with	
	open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands.	
22.2.2.1	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II	
l	Vetlands 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	
SC 2.2.	Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value?	
30 2.2.	Yes = Category I	
SC 2.3.	Is the wetland in a Section/Township/Range that contains a Natural Heritage wetland?	
00 2.3.	http://www1.dnr.wa.gov/nhp/refdesk/datasearch/wnhpwetlands.pdf	
	Yes - Contact WNHP/WDNR and to SC 2.4 No = Not WHCV	
SC 2.4.	Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation	
00 2.4.	Value and listed it on their website?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not WHCV	
SC 3.0. E		
00 0.0. 2	Does the wetland (or any part of the unit) meet both the criteria for soils and vegetation	
	in bogs? Use the key below. If you answer YES you will still need to rate the	
	wetland based on its functions.	
SC 3.1.	Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soil horizons, either peats or mucks,	
	that compose 16 in or more of the first 32 in of the soil profile?	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 3.3 ☐ No - Go to SC 3.2	
SC 3.2.	Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soils, either peats or mucks, that are	
	less than 16 in deep over bedrock, or an impermeable hardpan such as clay or volcanic	
	ash, or that are floating on top of a lake or pond?	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 3.3 ☐ No = Is not a bog	
SC 3.3.	Does an area with peats or mucks have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground level,	
	AND at least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4?	
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No - Go to SC 3.4	
	NOTE: If you are uncertain about the extent of mosses in the understory, you may	
	substitute that criterion by measuring the pH of the water that seeps into a hole dug at	
	least 16 in deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the plant species in Table 4 are present,	
000	the wetland is a bog.	
SC 3.4.	Is an area with peats or mucks forested (> 30% cover) with Sitka spruce, subalpine fir,	
	western red cedar, western hemlock, lodgepole pine, quaking aspen, Engelmann	
	spruce, or western white pine, AND any of the species (or combination of species) listed	
	in Table 4 provide more than 30% of the cover under the canopy?	
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No = Is not a bog	

SC 4.0. I	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</i>				
	answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.				
	forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac				
	(20 trees/ha) that are at least 200 years of age OR have a diameter at breast height				
	(dbh) of 32 in (81 cm) or more.				
	Mature forests (west of the Cascade Crest): Stands where the largest trees are 80-200				
	years old OR the species that make up the canopy have an average diameter (dbh)				
	exceeding 21 in (53 cm).				
	exceeding 21 in (55 cm).				
	Very Cotemany I				
	☐ Yes = Category I ☑ No = Not a forested wetland for this section				
SC 5.0. \	Wetlands in Coastal Lagoons				
	Does the wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon?				
	The wetland lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially				
	separated from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently,				
	rocks				
	The lagoon in which the wetland is located contains ponded water that is saline or				
	·				
	brackish (> 0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (needs to				
	be measured near the bottom)				
SC 5.1. I	Does the wetland meet all of the following three conditions?				
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing),				
	and has less than 20% cover of aggressive, opportunistic plant species (see list of				
	species on p. 100).				
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-				
_	grazed or un-mowed grassland.				
	The wetland is larger than $^{1}/_{10}$ ac (4350 ft ²)				
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II				
SC 6.0. I	nterdunal 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				
	Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105				
	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 for the three aspects of function)?				
	$\Box \text{ Yes} = \textbf{Category I} \qquad \Box \text{ No - Go to } \textbf{SC 6.2}$				
00.60	<u> </u>				
SC 6.2.	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger?				
	\square Yes = Category II \square No - Go to SC 6.3				
SC 6.3.	Is the unit between 0.1 and 1 ac, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is between 0.1 and				
	1 ac?				
	☐ Yes = Category III ☐ No = Category IV				
Categor	y of wetland based on Special Characteristics				
_	swered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form				

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or	ID #): WFI-23		Date of site visit:	remote
Rated by Amanda \	Weiss	Trained by Ecology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training	Oct. 2020
HGM Class used fo	r rating Depressional	Wetland has multipl	e HGM classes? ☑	Yes
NOTE: Fo	orm is not complete with o Source of base aerial phot	out the figures requested (figures can be to map ESRI	pe combined).	
OVERALL WETLA	AND CATEGORYI	[(based on functions	characteristics ()	
1. Category of v	wetland based on FUNC	TIONS		
	Category I - Total	score = 23 - 27	Score for each	
Category II - Total score = 20 - 22			function based	
Category III - Total score = 16 - 19			on three	
Category IV - Total score = 9 - 15		ratings		
			order of ratings	
	Improving Hydro	ologic Habitat	is not	

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
	List app	ropriate rating	g (H, M, L)	
Site Potential	M	Н	L	
Landscape Potential	Н	Н	L	
Value	Н	Н	Н	Total
Score Based on Ratings	8	9	5	22

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

Riverine Wetlands

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

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

Slope Wetlands

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

HGM Classification of Wetland in Western Washington

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

1. Are the water levels in the ent	ire 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 wa	ter during periods of annual low flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?
it is Saltwater Tidal Frii	Fringe (Estuarine)
	and precipitation is the only source (>90%) of water to it. runoff are NOT sources of water to the unit.
	☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats classified as a Flats wetland, use the form for Depressional wetlands.
plants on the surface a	heet all of the following criteria? he wetland is on the shores of a body of permanent open water (without any tany time of the year) at least 20 ac (8 ha) in size; en water area is deeper than 6.6 ft (2 m).
☑ NO - go to 4	$\ \ \Box$ YES - The wetland class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)
The water flows throug may flow subsurface, a	neet all of the following criteria? The pe (slope can be very gradual), The the wetland in one direction (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. It is sheetflow, or in a swale without distinct banks. The vertical verti
☑ NO - go to 5	\square YES - The wetland class is Slope
	ond in these type of wetlands except occasionally in very small and shallow s (depressions are usually <3 ft diameter and less than 1 ft deep).
from that stream or rive	or stream channel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding
✓ NO - go to 6	\square YES - The wetland class is Riverine
NOTE: The Riverine unit can cor	ntain depressions that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

\A/atland	name or number	WELOO	
Weiland	name or number	VV F I=23	

6. Is the entire wetland unit in a topographic depression some time during the year? This means that any outlet	n in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, at t, 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 we The unit does not pond surface water more than a few groundwater in the area. The wetland may be ditched,	inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high
□ NO - go to 8	\square 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	HGM class to
being rated	use in rating
Slope + Riverine	Riverine
Slope + Depressional	Depressional
Slope + Lake Fringe	Lake Fringe
Depressional + Riverine along stream	Depressional
within boundary of depression	
Depressional + Lake Fringe	Depressional
Riverine + Lake Fringe	Riverine
Salt Water Tidal Fringe and any other	Treat as
class of freshwater wetland	ESTUARINE

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

NOTES and FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS	
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to improve water quality	
D 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?	
D 1.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:	
Wetland is a depression or flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key)	
with no surface water leaving it (no outlet). points = 3	
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly	
constricted permanently flowing outlet. points = 2	3
☐ Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet	
that is permanently flowing points = 1	
☐ Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a	
permanently flowing ditch. points = 1	
D 1.2. The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer) is true clay or true organic	0
(use NRCS definitions). Yes = 4 No = 0	
D 1.3. Characteristics and distribution of persistent plants (Emergent, Scrub-shrub, and/or Forested	
Cowardin classes):	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area points = 5	5
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > $\frac{1}{2}$ of area points = 3	Ü
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > $\frac{1}{10}$ of area points = 1	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants $< ^{1}/_{10}$ of area points = 0	
D 1.4. Characteristics of seasonal ponding or inundation:	
This is the area that is ponded for at least 2 months. See description in manual.	
Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland points = 4	2
Area seasonally ponded is > 1/4 total area of wetland points = 2	
Area seasonally ponded is < 1/4 total area of wetland points = 0	
Total for D 1 Add the points in the boxes above	10
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L Record the rating on	the first page
D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function of the site?	
D 2.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? Yes = 1 No = 0	1
D 2.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that	<u> </u>
	1
<u> </u>	0
D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland? D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are	0
not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3?	1
Source Union Pacific RR Yes = 1 No = 0	'
Total for D 2 Add the points in the boxes above	3
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 or 4 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L Record the rating on	
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,	0
lake, or marine water that is on the $303(d)$ list? Yes = 1 No = 0	
D 3.2. Is the wetland in a basin or sub-basin where an aquatic resource is on the 303(d) list?	1
Yes = 1 No = 0	
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	•
	2
which the unit is found)? Yes = $2 \text{ No} = 0$	
	3

<u>DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS</u>	
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding and stream degra	idation
D 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?	
D 4.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland: Wetland is a depression or flat depression with no surface water leaving it (no outlet) points = 4 Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly	
constricted permanently flowing outlet points = 2 Wetland has an intermittently flowing outlet points = 2 Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a	4
permanently flowing ditch points = 1 Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet that is permanently flowing points = 0	
D 4.2. Depth of storage during wet periods: Estimate the height of ponding above the bottom of the	
outlet. For wetlands with no outlet, measure from the surface of permanent water or if dry, the deepest part. Marks of ponding are 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outlet points = 7 Marks of ponding between 2 ft to < 3 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 5 Marks are at least 0.5 ft to < 2 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 3 The wetland is a "headwater" wetland points = 3 Wetland is flat but has small depressions on the surface that trap water points = 1	3
Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft (6 in) points = 0 D 4.3. Contribution of the wetland to storage in the watershed: Estimate the ratio of the area of	
upstream basin contributing surface water to the wetland to the area of the wetland unit itself. ✓ The area of the basin is less than 10 times the area of the unit The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit Entire wetland is in the Flats class	5
Total for D 4 Add the points in the boxes above	12
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L Record the rating on	the first page
D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic function of the site?	, ,
D 5.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? Yes = 1 No = 0	1
D 5.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate excess runoff? Yes = 1 No = 0	
	1
D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with intensive human land uses (residential at >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)?	1
D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with intensive human land uses (residential at >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)? Yes = 1 No = 0	
D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with intensive human land uses (residential at >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)? Yes = 1 No = 0 Total for D 5 Add the points in the boxes above	1
D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with intensive human land uses (residential at >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)? Yes = 1 No = 0 Total for D 5 Add the points in the boxes above Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L Record the rating on	1
D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with intensive human land uses (residential at >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)? Yes = 1 No = 0 Total for D 5 Add the points in the boxes above Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L Record the rating on D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society? D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description that best matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the highest score if more than one condition is met. The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into areas where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds): Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-gradient of unit. points = 2 Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient. points = 1 Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. points = 1 Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the wetland is so constrained by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why	1
D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with intensive human land uses (residential at >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)? Yes = 1 No = 0 Total for D 5 Add the points in the boxes above Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L Record the rating on D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society? D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description that best matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the highest score if more than one condition is met. The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into areas where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds): Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-gradient of unit. points = 2 Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient. points = 1 Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. points = 1 The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why points = 0 There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland.	1 3 the first page
D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with intensive human land uses (residential at >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)? Yes = 1 No = 0 Total for D 5 Add the points in the boxes above Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ☑3 = H ☐1 or 2 = M ☐0 = L Record the rating on D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society? D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description that best matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the highest score if more than one condition is met. The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into areas where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds): Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-gradient of unit. points = 2 Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient. points = 1 Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. points = 1 Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. points = 1 The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why points = 0 There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland. points = 0 D 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood conveyance in a regional flood control plan? Yes = 2 No = 0	1 3 the first page 2
D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with intensive human land uses (residential at >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)? Yes = 1 No = 0 Total for D 5 Add the points in the boxes above Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ☑3 = H ☐1 or 2 = M ☐0 = L Record the rating on D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society? D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description that best matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the highest score if more than one condition is met. The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into areas where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds): ● Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-gradient of unit. points = 2 ● Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient. points = 1 □ Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. points = 1 □ The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why points = 0 □ There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland. points = 0 □ There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland.	1 3 the first page 2

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 1/4 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 1 ☐ 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 H 1.2. Hydroperiods Check the types of water regimes (hydroperiods) present within the wetland. The water regime has to cover more than 10% of the wetland or ¼ ac to count (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods). Permanently flooded or inundated 4 or more types present: points = 3 Seasonally flooded or inundated 3 types present: points = 2 ☐ Occasionally flooded or inundated 2 types present: points = 1 Saturated only 1 types present: points = 0 Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☐ Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☐ Lake Fringe wetland 2 points ☐ Freshwater tidal wetland 2 points H 1.3. Richness of plant species Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft². 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 1 If you counted: > 19 species points = 25 - 19 species points = 1< 5 species points = 0 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. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high. 0 Low = 1 point None = 0 points Moderate = 2 points All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3 points

H 1.5. Special habitat features:	
Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number of	
points.	
✓ Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long)	
✓ Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland	
☐ Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging plants extends at	
least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least	
33 ft (10 m)	2
☐ Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning	
(> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (cut shrubs or trees	
that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed)	
☐ At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas	
that are permanently or seasonally inundated (structures for egg-laying by amphibians)	
☐ Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see	
H 1.1 for list of strata)	
Total for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above	6
Rating of Site Potential If Score is: 15 - 18 = H 7 - 14 = M 0 - 6 = L Record the rating on	the first page
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site?	
H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit).	
Calculate:	
0 % undisturbed habitat + (0 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 0%	
If total accessible habitat is:	0
$> \frac{1}{3}$ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3	
20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2	
10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 1	
<pre>< 10 % of 1 km Polygon</pre>	
Calculate:	
10 % undisturbed habitat + (5 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 12.5%	
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3	1
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 2	
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches points = 1	
Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0	
H 2.3 Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon: If	
> 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use points = (-2)	-2
	-2
Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above	
Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is: 4 - 6 = H 1 - 3 = M 2 < 1 = L Record the rating on	the first page
H 2.0. Is the habitat provided by the site valuable to society?	
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? <i>Choose</i>	
only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated . Site meets ANY of the following criteria: points = 2	
·	
 ✓ It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page) ☐ It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant 	
or animal on the state or federal lists)	
· ·	
 ☐ It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species ☐ It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the 	2
Department of Natural Resources	
☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or	
regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in a	
watershed plan	
Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) with in 100m points = 1	
Site does not meet any of the criteria above points = 0	
Rating of Value If Score is: \bigcirc 2 = H \bigcirc 1 = M \bigcirc 0 = L Record the rating on	the first nage
Trading of value in coole is. L = 11 L 1 - W L L Tree in Coole in	oo. 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.

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

Count how many of the following priority habitats are within 330 ft (100 m) of the wetland unit: NOTE: This question is independent of the land use between the wetland unit and the priority habitat. **Aspen Stands**: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 1 ac (0.4 ha). ☐ Biodiversity Areas and Corridors: Areas of habitat that are relatively important to various species of native fish and wildlife (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report). Herbaceous Balds: Variable size patches of grass and forbs on shallow soils over bedrock. Old-growth/Mature forests: Old-growth west of Cascade crest – Stands of at least 2 tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) > 32 in (81 cm) dbh or > 200 years of age. Mature forests - Stands with average diameters exceeding 21 in (53 cm) dbh; crown cover may be less than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quantity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth; 80-200 years old west of the Cascade crest. Oregon White Oak: Woodland stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component is important (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 158 - see web link above). Riparian: The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other. Westside Prairies: Herbaceous, non-forested plant communities that can either take the form of a dry prairie or a wet prairie (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 161 - see web link above). Instream: The combination of physical, biological, and chemical processes and conditions that interact to provide functional life history requirements for instream fish and wildlife resources. ■ Nearshore: Relatively undisturbed nearshore habitats. These include Coastal Nearshore, Open Coast Nearshore, and Puget Sound Nearshore. (full descriptions of habitats and the definition of relatively undisturbed are in WDFW report - see web link on previous page). Caves: A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages under the earth in soils, rock, ice, or other geological formations and is large enough to contain a human. Cliffs: Greater than 25 ft (7.6 m) high and occurring below 5000 ft elevation. ☐ Talus: Homogenous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.5 - 6.5 ft (0.15 - 2.0 m), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs. Snags and Logs: Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit sufficient decay characteristics to enable cavity excavation/use by wildlife. Priority snags have a diameter at breast height of > 20 in (51 cm) in western Washington and are > 6.5 ft (2 m) in height. Priority logs are > 12 in (30 cm) in diameter at the largest end, and > 20 ft (6 m) long.

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

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland	Туре	Category			
Check off	any criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met.				
	Estuarine Wetlands				
	Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?				
	The dominant water regime is tidal,				
	Vegetated, and				
	With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt				
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 1.1 ☐ No = Not an estuarine wetland				
SC 1.1.	Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary				
	Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific				
	Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151?				
00.10	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 1.2				
SC 1.2.	Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions?				
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing,				
	and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are				
	Spartina, see page 25)				
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-				
	grazed or un-mowed grassland. The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with				
	open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands.				
	_				
SC 2 0 V					
SC 2.0. V					
30 2.1.	Wetlands of High Conservation Value?				
	✓ Yes - Go to SC 2.2 □ No - Go to SC 2.3				
SC 2.2.	Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value?				
00 2.2.	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not 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 to SC 2.4 ☐ No = Not WHCV				
SC 2.4.	Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation				
	Value and listed it on their website?				
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not WHCV				
SC 3.0. E	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				
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?				
SC 3.3.	Does an area with peats or mucks have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground level,				
	AND at least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4?				
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No - Go to SC 3.4				
	NOTE: If you are uncertain about the extent of mosses in the understory, you may				
	substitute that criterion by measuring the pH of the water that seeps into a hole dug at				
	least 16 in deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the plant species in Table 4 are present,				
SC 3.4.	the wetland is a bog. 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				

00 40	Farrada d Middlanda	
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</i>	
	answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.	
	, , , ,	
	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	Cat. I
	32 in (81 cm) or more.	
J	,	
ı	years old OR the species that make up the canopy have an average diameter (dbh)	
	exceeding 21 in (53 cm).	
	5X55541119 2 1 11 (55 5111).	
	✓ Yes = Category I ✓ No = Not a forested wetland for this section	
SC 5.0	* *	
SC 5.0.	Wetlands in Coastal Lagoons	
	Does the wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon?	
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
	separated from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently,	
_	rocks	
	·	
	brackish (> 0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (<i>needs to</i>	
	be measured near the bottom)	
	☐ 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).	
	. ,	
_	grazed or un-mowed grassland.	
_	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
32.00	☐ 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	
	Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105	
	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 for the three aspects of function)?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 6.2	
SC 6.2.	9 ,	
UU J.L.	☐ Yes = Category II ☐ No - Go to SC 6.3	
SC 6.3.		
30 0.0.	ac?	
	□ Yes = Category III □ No = Category IV	
Catage	ory of wetland based on Special Characteristics	
_	nswered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form	

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID #):	WFI-24	Date of site visit:	Remote
Rated by Amanda Weiss	Trained by Ecology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training _	Oct. 2020
HGM Class used for rating	Depressional Wetland has multip	le HGM classes?	Yes ☑No
	ot complete with out the figures requested (figures can of base aerial photo/map ESRI TEGORY III (based on functions 🗹 or specia	,	
	based on FUNCTIONS	Total actoristics	
	Category I - Total score = 23 - 27	Score for each	
	Category II - Total score = 20 - 22	function based	
X	Category III - Total score = 16 - 19	on three	
	Category IV - Total score = 9 - 15	ratings	

1

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
List appropriate rating (H, M, L)				
Site Potential	M	М	L	
Landscape Potential	Н	Н	L	
Value	M	Н	М	Total
Score Based on Ratings	7	8	4	19

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	
Wetland of High Conservation Value	
Bog	
Mature Forest	
Old Growth Forest	
Coastal Lagoon	
Interdunal	
None of the above	Х

Maps and Figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

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

Riverine Wetlands

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

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

Slope Wetlands

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

HGM Classification of Wetland in Western Washington

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

1. Are the water levels in the ent	ire 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 wa	ter during periods of annual low flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?
it is Saltwater Tidal Frii	Fringe (Estuarine)
	and precipitation is the only source (>90%) of water to it. runoff are NOT sources of water to the unit.
	☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats classified as a Flats wetland, use the form for Depressional wetlands.
plants on the surface a	heet all of the following criteria? he wetland is on the shores of a body of permanent open water (without any tany time of the year) at least 20 ac (8 ha) in size; en water area is deeper than 6.6 ft (2 m).
☑ NO - go to 4	$\ \ \Box$ YES - The wetland class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)
The water flows throug may flow subsurface, a	neet all of the following criteria? The pee (slope can be very gradual), The the wetland in one direction (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. It is sheetflow, or in a swale without distinct banks. The vertiand without being impounded.
☑ NO - go to 5	\square YES - The wetland class is Slope
	ond in these type of wetlands except occasionally in very small and shallow s (depressions are usually <3 ft diameter and less than 1 ft deep).
from that stream or rive	or stream channel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding
✓ NO - go to 6	\square YES - The wetland class is Riverine
NOTE: The Riverine unit can cor	ntain depressions that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

Wetland	name or number	WFI-24	
vvelianu	Hallie of Hullibel	VVI 1-24	

6. Is the entire wetland unit in a topographic depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, a 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	
The unit does not pond surface water more	ry flat area with no obvious depression and no overbank flooding? than a few inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high be ditched, but has no obvious natural outlet.	
☐ NO - go to 8	\square 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	HGM class to
being rated	use in rating
Slope + Riverine	Riverine
Slope + Depressional	Depressional
Slope + Lake Fringe	Lake Fringe
Depressional + Riverine along stream	Depressional
within boundary of depression	
Depressional + Lake Fringe	Depressional
Riverine + Lake Fringe	Riverine
Salt Water Tidal Fringe and any other	Treat as
class of freshwater wetland	ESTUARINE

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

NOTES and FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS			
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to improve water quality			
D 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?			
D 1.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:			
Wetland is a depression or flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key)			
with no surface water leaving it (no outlet).	pc	oints = 3	
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly			
constricted permanently flowing outlet.	pc	oints = 2	3
☐ Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet	no	into - 1	
that is permanently flowing	ро	ints = 1	
☐ Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a permanently flowing ditch.	no	ints = 1	
D 1.2. The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer) is true clay or true organic	ро	11113 – 1	
(use NRCS definitions).	Yes = 4	No = 0	0
D 1.3. Characteristics and distribution of persistent plants (Emergent, Scrub-shr		_	
Cowardin classes):	ub, and/or i	Orcalca	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area	pc	oints = 5	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > ½ of area	-	oints = 3	5
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > 1/ ₁₀ of area	•	oints = 1	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants < 1/ ₁₀ of area	•	oints = 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	n manual.		
Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland		oints = 4	0
Area seasonally ponded is > 1/4 total area of wetland	-	oints = 2	-
Area seasonally ponded is < 1/4 total area of wetland	•	oints = 0	
Total for D 1 Add the points			8
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L	Record the	rating on	the first page
D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function	on of the cite	.2	
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	162 - 1	110 - 0	ı
generate pollutants?	Yes = 1	No = 0	1
D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland?	Yes = 1	No = 0	0
D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are	163 - 1	140 - 0	<u> </u>
not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3?			1
Source <u>Union Pacific RR, I-5</u>	Yes = 1	No = 0	•
Total for D 2 Add the points	in the boxe	s above	3
	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			
	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			0
which the unit is found)?	Yes = 2	No = 0	
Total for D 3 Add the points			1
Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 = M 0 = L	Record the	rating on	the first page

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS				
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding and stream degradation				
D 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?				
D 4.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:				
Wetland is a depression or flat depression with no surface water				
leaving it (no outlet) points = 4				
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly				
constricted permanently flowing outlet points = 2	4			
Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a				
permanently flowing ditch Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet				
that is permanently flowing points = 0				
D 4.2. Depth of storage during wet periods: Estimate the height of ponding above the bottom of the				
outlet. For wetlands with no outlet, measure from the surface of permanent water or if dry, the				
deepest part.				
Marks of ponding are 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outlet points = 7				
Marks of ponding between 2 ft to < 3 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 5	0			
☐ Marks are at least 0.5 ft to < 2 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 3				
☐ The wetland is a "headwater" wetland points = 3				
Wetland is flat but has small depressions on the surface that trap water points = 1				
Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft (6 in) points = 0				
D 4.3. Contribution of the wetland to storage in the watershed: Estimate the ratio of the area of				
upstream basin contributing surface water to the wetland to the area of the wetland unit itself.				
☐ The area of the basin is less than 10 times the area of the unit points = 5	5			
The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit points = 3				
The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit points = 0				
Entire wetland is in the Flats class points = 5	•			
Total for D 4 Add the points in the boxes above	9			
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H	tirst page			
D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic function of the site?				
D 5.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? Yes = 1 No = 0	1			
D 5.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate excess runoff? Yes = 1 No = 0	1			
D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with intensive human land				
uses (residential at >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)?	1			
Yes = 1 No = 0	'			
Total for D 5 Add the points in the boxes above	3			
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L Record the rating on the				
D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society?	mot page			
D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description that best				
matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. <u>Choose the highest</u>				
score if more than one condition is met.				
The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into areas				
where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds):				
Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-				
gradient of unit. points = 2	0			
 Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down- 	2			
gradient. points = 1				
☐ Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. points = 1				
☐ The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained				
by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland				
cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why points = 0				
There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland. D. 6.2. Here the site has identified as important for flood starges or flood.				
D 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood	0			
conveyance in a regional flood control plan? Yes = 2 No = 0 Add the points in the boxes above	2			
Trotal for D 0 Add the points in the boxes above	e 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 1/4 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 1 ☐ 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 H 1.2. Hydroperiods Check the types of water regimes (hydroperiods) present within the wetland. The water regime has to cover more than 10% of the wetland or ¼ ac to count (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods). ☐ Permanently flooded or inundated 4 or more types present: points = 3 ☐ Seasonally flooded or inundated 3 types present: points = 2 Occasionally flooded or inundated 2 types present: points = 1 Saturated only 1 types present: points = 0 Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☐ Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☐ Lake Fringe wetland 2 points ☐ Freshwater tidal wetland 2 points H 1.3. Richness of plant species Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft². 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 1 If you counted: > 19 species points = 25 - 19 species points = 1< 5 species points = 0 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. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high. 1 Low = 1 point None = 0 points Moderate = 2 points All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3 points

H 1.5. Special habitat features: Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number of points.	
 ✓ Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long) ✓ Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland ☐ Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging plants extends at least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least 33 ft (10 m) 	2
 Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning (> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (<i>cut shrubs or trees that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed</i>) At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas 	-
that are permanently or seasonally inundated (<i>structures for egg-laying by amphibians</i>) Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (<i>see H 1.1 for list of strata</i>)	
Total for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above	6
Rating of Site Potential If Score is: 15 - 18 = H 7 - 14 = M 0 - 6 = L Record the rating on	_
The state of the s	
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site?	
H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit).	
Calculate:	
0 % undisturbed habitat + (0 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 0%	
If total accessible habitat is:	0
	0
$> \frac{1}{3}$ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3	
20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2 10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 1	
10 - 19 % of 1 km Polygon \$\text{points} = 1\$ \$\text{constant}\$ \$\text{points} = 0\$	
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.	
Calculate:	
1 % undisturbed habitat + (20 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 11%	
	1
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3	·
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 2	
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches points = 1	
Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0	
H 2.3 Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon: If > 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use points = (-2)	-2
1	-2
≤ 50% of 1km Polygon is high intensity points = 0 Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above	-1
Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is: 4 - 6 = H 1 - 3 = M 2 < 1 = L Record the rating on	<u>-</u>
Training of Landscape Fotential in Score is	ine mai page
H 3.0. Is the habitat provided by the site valuable to society?	
H 3.1. Does the site provide habitat for species valued in laws, regulations, or policies? Choose	
only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated.	
Site meets ANY of the following criteria: points = 2	
☐ It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page)	
☐ It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant	
or animal on the state or federal lists)	
 ☐ It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species ☐ It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the 	1
Department of Natural Resources	
☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or	
regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in a	
watershed plan	
Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) with in 100m points = 1	
Site does not meet any of the criteria above points = 0	
Rating of Value If Score is: 2 = H 1 = M 0 = L Record the rating on	the first page

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

WDFW Priority Habitats

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

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

Count how many of the following priority habitats are within 330 ft (100 m) of the wetland unit: NOTE: This question is independent of the land use between the wetland unit and the priority habitat. Aspen Stands: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 1 ac (0.4 ha). ☐ Biodiversity Areas and Corridors: Areas of habitat that are relatively important to various species of native fish and wildlife (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report). Herbaceous Balds: Variable size patches of grass and forbs on shallow soils over bedrock. Old-growth/Mature forests: Old-growth west of Cascade crest – Stands of at least 2 tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) > 32 in (81 cm) dbh or > 200 years of age. Mature forests - Stands with average diameters exceeding 21 in (53 cm) dbh; crown cover may be less than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quantity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth; 80-200 years old west of the Cascade crest. Oregon White Oak: Woodland stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component is important (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 158 - see web link above). Riparian: The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other. Westside Prairies: Herbaceous, non-forested plant communities that can either take the form of a dry prairie or a wet prairie (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 161 - see web link above). Instream: The combination of physical, biological, and chemical processes and conditions that interact to provide functional life history requirements for instream fish and wildlife resources. ■ Nearshore: Relatively undisturbed nearshore habitats. These include Coastal Nearshore, Open Coast Nearshore, and Puget Sound Nearshore. (full descriptions of habitats and the definition of relatively undisturbed are in WDFW report - see web link on previous page). Caves: A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages under the earth in soils, rock, ice, or other geological formations and is large enough to contain a human. Cliffs: Greater than 25 ft (7.6 m) high and occurring below 5000 ft elevation. ☐ Talus: Homogenous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.5 - 6.5 ft (0.15 - 2.0 m), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs. Snags and Logs: Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit sufficient decay characteristics to enable cavity excavation/use by wildlife. Priority snags have a diameter at breast height of > 20 in (51 cm) in western Washington and are > 6.5 ft (2 m) in height. Priority logs are > 12 in (30 cm) in diameter at the largest end, and > 20 ft (6 m) long.

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

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland	Туре	Category
Chook off	in any aritaria that apply to the watland. List the actor any when the appropriate aritaria are mat	
	any criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met.	
30 1.0. 1	Does the wetlands Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?	
	The dominant water regime is tidal,	
	Vegetated, and	
	With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 1.1 ☑ No = Not an estuarine wetland	
SC 1.1.	Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary	
	Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific	
	Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 1.2	
SC 1.2.	Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions?	
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing,	
	and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are	
_	Spartina, see page 25)	
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-	
_	grazed or un-mowed grassland.	
	The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with	
	open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands.	
20.00.1	Yes = Category I No = Category II	
SC 2.0. V	Wetlands of High Conservation Value (WHCV) Has the WA Department of Natural Resources updated their website to include the list of	
36 2.1.	Wetlands of High Conservation Value?	
	✓ Yes - Go to SC 2.2 □ No - Go to SC 2.3	
SC 2.2.	Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value?	
00 2.2.	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not 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 to SC 2.4 ☐ No = Not WHCV	
SC 2.4.	Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation	
	Value and listed it on their website?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not WHCV	
SC 3.0. I		
	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?	
0000	☐ 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?	
SC 3.3.	Does an area with peats or mucks have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground level,	
30 3.3.	AND at least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4?	
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No - Go to SC 3.4	
	NOTE: If you are uncertain about the extent of mosses in the understory, you may	
	substitute that criterion by measuring the pH of the water that seeps into a hole dug at	
	least 16 in deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the plant species in Table 4 are present,	
	the wetland is a bog.	
SC 3.4.	Is an area with peats or mucks forested (> 30% cover) with Sitka spruce, subalpine fir,	
	western red cedar, western hemlock, lodgepole pine, quaking aspen, Engelmann spruce,	
	or western white pine, AND any of the species (or combination of species) listed in Table	
	4 provide more than 30% of the cover under the canopy?	
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No = Is not a bog	

		i
SC 4.0. I	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</i>	
	answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.	
	Old-growth forests (west of Cascade crest): Stands of at least two tree species, forming	
	a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20	
	trees/ha) that are at least 200 years of age OR have a diameter at breast height (dbh) of	
	32 in (81 cm) or more.	
	Mature forests (west of the Cascade Crest): Stands where the largest trees are 80- 200	
	years old OR the species that make up the canopy have an average diameter (dbh)	
	exceeding 21 in (53 cm).	
	exceeding 21 in (33 cm).	
SC 5.0 \	Wetlands in Coastal Lagoons	
0.0.	Does the wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon?	
	The wetland lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially	
	separated from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently,	
	rocks	
	The lagoon in which the wetland is located contains ponded water that is saline or	
	brackish (> 0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (<i>needs to</i>	
	be measured near the bottom)	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 5.1 ☑ No = Not a wetland in a coastal lagoon	
	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	
l _	species on p. 100).	
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-	
	grazed or un-mowed grassland.	
	The wetland is larger than $^{1}/_{10}$ ac (4350 ft ²)	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II	
SC 6.0. I	nterdunal 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	
	Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105	
	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	
30 0.1.	(rates H,H,H or H,H,M for the three aspects of function)?	
00.60		
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	
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	
_	y of wetland based on Special Characteristics	
If you an	swered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form	

Score Based on

Ratings

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or	ID #): WFI-25					Date of site visit:	2/20/2020
Rated by J. Woznial	k, A. Hoenig	_ Tra	ained by E	cology? ☑	Yes ☐ No	Date of training _	Jul-05
HGM Class used for	r rating Depression	nal		Wetland	l has multiple	e HGM classes? ☐	Yes ☑No
	rm is not complete Source of base aer		_	equested (figures can b	pe combined).	
OVERALL WETLA	ND CATEGORY	II	(based on	functions	☑ or special	characteristics [
1. Category of w	vetland based on	FUNCTION	S				
	Category I	I - Total score	= 23 - 27		[5	Score for each	
•	X Category	II - Total score	e = 20 - 22		f	unction based	
		III - Total scor)	0	on three	
•		IV - Total scor			r	atings	
•					1	order of ratings	
	Improving	Hydrologic	Habitat		Ι,	s not	
FUNCTION	Water Quality				i,	mportant)	
		ropriate rating	(H. M. L)		"		
Site Potential	M	Н Н	L		9) = H, H, H	
Landscape Potential		H	<u> </u>		I	B = H, H, M	
Value	M	н	H	Total	ı I	'=H H I	

5

21

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

9

7

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

Maps and Figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

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

Riverine Wetlands

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

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

Slope Wetlands

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

HGM Classification of Wetland in Western Washington

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

1. Are the	e water levels in the entire unit usual	ly controlled by tides except during floods?
/	NO - go to 2	\square YES - the wetland class is Tidal Fringe - go to 1.1
1.1	Is the salinity of the water during per	iods of annual low flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?
		Freshwater Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. Estuarine wetland and is not scored. This method cannot be
	itire wetland unit is flat and precipitati ater and surface water runoff are NO	on is the only source (>90%) of water to it. T sources of water to the unit.
	NO - go to 3 If your wetland can be classified as a	☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats a Flats wetland, use the form for Depressional wetlands.
		on the shores of a body of permanent open water (without any the year) at least 20 ac (8 ha) in size;
✓	NO - go to 4	☐ YES - The wetland class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)
	the entire wetland unit meet all of the The wetland is on a slope (<i>slope car</i> The water flows through the wetland may flow subsurface, as sheetflow, of The water leaves the wetland witho	n be very gradual), in one direction (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. It or in a swale without distinct banks.
J	NO - go to 5	\square YES - The wetland class is Slope
		type of wetlands except occasionally in very small and shallow as are usually <3 ft diameter and less than 1 ft deep).
	he entire wetland unit meet all of the The unit is in a valley, or stream cha from that stream or river, The overbank flooding occurs at leas	nnel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding
J	NO - go to 6	☐ YES - The wetland class is Riverine
NOTE: Th	he Riverine unit can contain depressi	ons that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

6. Is the entire wetland unit in a topographic depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, at some time during the year? <i>This means that any outlet, if present, is higher than the interior of the wetland.</i>			
□ NO - go to 7	$\ensuremath{ \ensuremath{ \checkmark} }$ 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	\square 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	HGM class to
being rated	use in rating
Slope + Riverine	Riverine
Slope + Depressional	Depressional
Slope + Lake Fringe	Lake Fringe
Depressional + Riverine along stream	Depressional
within boundary of depression	
Depressional + Lake Fringe	Depressional
Riverine + Lake Fringe	Riverine
Salt Water Tidal Fringe and any other	Treat as
class of freshwater wetland	ESTUARINE

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

NOTES and FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS			
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to im	prove wate	r quality	
D 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?			
D 1.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:			
Wetland is a depression or flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key)			
with no surface water leaving it (no outlet).	po	oints = 3	
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly			
constricted permanently flowing outlet.	po	oints = 2	3
☐ Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet			
that is permanently flowing	ро	ints = 1	
☐ Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is		into - 1	
a permanently flowing ditch.	ро	ints = 1	
D 1.2. The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer) is true clay or true organic	V 4	N - O	0
(use NRCS definitions).	Yes = 4	No = 0	
D 1.3. <u>Characteristics and distribution of persistent plants</u> (Emergent, Scrub-shir Forested Cowardin classes):	rub, and/or		
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area	nc	oints = 5	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 35% of area	-	oints = 3	3
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 72 or area Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > 1/10 of area	•	oints = 1	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants $< \frac{1}{10}$ of area	•	oints = 0	
D 1.4. Characteristics of seasonal ponding or inundation:	рс	JIIIS – U	
This is the area that is ponded for at least 2 months. See description i	in manual		
,		sinto - 1	4
Area seasonally pended is > ½ total area of wetland	•	oints = 4	4
Area seasonally pended is > 1/4 total area of wetland	•	oints = 2	
Area seasonally ponded is < 1/4 total area of wetland Total for D 1 Add the points	_	oints = 0	10
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H			the first page
Training of otto Fotomatal Woodlooks.	7100074 1170	raung on	ino moi pago
D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function		te?	
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			1
generate pollutants?	Yes = 1	No = 0	
D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland?	Yes = 1	No = 0	0
D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are			
not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3?	V 4	N. O	1
Source <u>Trash</u>	Yes = 1	No = 0	•
Total for D 2 Add the points			the first ness
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 or 4 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L	Record the	raung on	trie iirst 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,			0
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 th	e 303(d) lis	t?	1
	Yes = 1	No = 0	ı
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			0
which the unit is found)?	Yes = 2	No = 0	
Total for D 3 Add the points			1
Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 = M 0 = L	Record the	rating on	the first page

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS			
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding and stream degree	adation		
D 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?			
D 4.1. <u>Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:</u> 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 = 2	4		
Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a permanently flowing ditch points = 1 Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet			
that is permanently flowing points = 0			
D 4.2. Depth of storage during wet periods: Estimate the height of ponding above the bottom of the outlet. For wetlands with no outlet, measure from the surface of permanent water or if dry, the deepest part. Marks of ponding are 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outlet points = 7 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	3		
 ☐ The wetland is a "headwater" wetland ☐ Wetland is flat but has small depressions on the surface that trap water ☐ Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft (6 in) ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3 ☐ Depoints = 3<!--</td--><td></td>			
D 4.3. Contribution of the wetland to storage in the watershed: Estimate the ratio of the area of upstream basin contributing surface water to the wetland to the area of the wetland unit itself. ☐ The area of the basin is less than 10 times the area of the unit points = 5 ☐ The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit points = 3 ☐ The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit points = 0 ☐ Entire wetland is in the Flats class	5		
Total for D 4 Add the points in the boxes above	12		
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L Record the rating on	the first page		
D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic function of the site?			
D 5.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? Yes = 1 No = 0	1		
D 5.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate excess runoff? Yes = 1 No = 0	1		
D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with intensive human land uses (residential at >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)? Yes = 1 No = 0	1		
Total for D 5 Add the points in the boxes above	3		
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is:	the first page		
D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society?			
D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description that best matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the highest score if more than one condition is met. The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into areas where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds): Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-gradient of unit. points = 2 Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient. points = 1 Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland.	2		
D 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood	0		
conveyance in a regional flood control plan? Yes = 2 No = 0 Total for D 6 Add the points in the boxes above	2		
Rating of Value If score is: \bigcirc 2 - 4 = H \bigcirc 1 = M \bigcirc 0 = L Record the rating on			

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 1/4 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 1 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 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 1/4 ac to count (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods). Permanently flooded or inundated 4 or more types present: points = 3 Seasonally flooded or inundated 3 types present: points = 2 Occasionally flooded or inundated 2 types present: points = 1 Saturated only 1 types present: points = 0 Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☐ Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland □ Lake Fringe wetland 2 points ☐ Freshwater tidal wetland 2 points H 1.3. Richness of plant species Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft². 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 1 If you counted: > 19 species points = 25 - 19 species points = 1< 5 species points = 0H 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. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high. 1 Low = 1 point None = 0 points Moderate = 2 points All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3 points

H 1.5. Special habitat features:	
Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number of	
points.	
☐ Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland	
☐ Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging plants extends	
at least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at	
least 33 ft (10 m)	1
☐ Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning	
(> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (cut shrubs or trees	
that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed)	
☐ At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas	
that are permanently or seasonally inundated (structures for egg-laying by amphibians)	
☐ Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see	
H 1.1 for list of strata)	
Total for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above	6
Rating of Site Potential If Score is: 15 - 18 = H 7 - 14 = M 0 - 6 = L Record the rating on	the first page
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site?	
H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit).	
Calculate:	
2 % undisturbed habitat + (0 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 2%	
If total accessible habitat is:	0
$> \frac{1}{3}$ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3	
20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2	
10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 1	
< 10 % of 1 km Polygon points = 0	
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.	
Calculate:	
10 % undisturbed habitat + (5 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 12.5%	
70 moderate a few interiory fails about 2 y 12.0%	
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3	1
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 2	
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches points = 1	
Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0	
H 2.3 Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon: If	
> 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use points = (-2)	-2
≤ 50% of 1km Polygon is high intensity points = 0	_
Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above	-1
Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is: 4 - 6 = H 1 - 3 = M <- 1 = L Record the rating on	
Training of Europeapor Storical in Sociolo 4 0 11 1 0 III 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	ino moi pago
H 3.0. Is the habitat provided by the site valuable to society?	
H 3.1. Does the site provide habitat for species valued in laws, regulations, or policies? Choose	
only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated .	
Site meets ANY of the following criteria: points = 2	
☑ It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page)	
☐ It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant	
or animal on the state or federal lists)	
☐ It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species	
☐ It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the	2
Department of Natural Resources	
☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or	
regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in a	
watershed plan	
Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) with in 100m points = 1	
Site does not meet any of the criteria above points = 0	
Rating of Value If Score is: 2 2 = H 1 = M 0 = L Record the rating on	the first page

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

WDFW Priority Habitats

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

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

Count how many of the following priority habitats are within 330 ft (100 m) of the wetland unit: NOTE: This question is independent of the land use between the wetland unit and the priority habitat. **Aspen Stands**: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 1 ac (0.4 ha). ☐ Biodiversity Areas and Corridors: Areas of habitat that are relatively important to various species of native fish and wildlife (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report). Herbaceous Balds: Variable size patches of grass and forbs on shallow soils over bedrock. Old-growth/Mature forests: Old-growth west of Cascade crest – Stands of at least 2 tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) > 32 in (81 cm) dbh or > 200 years of age. Mature forests - Stands with average diameters exceeding 21 in (53 cm) dbh; crown cover may be less than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quantity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth; 80-200 years old west of the Cascade crest. Oregon White Oak: Woodland stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component is important (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 158 - see web link above). Riparian: The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other. Westside Prairies: Herbaceous, non-forested plant communities that can either take the form of a dry prairie or a wet prairie (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 161 – see web link above). Instream: The combination of physical, biological, and chemical processes and conditions that interact to provide functional life history requirements for instream fish and wildlife resources. □ Nearshore: Relatively undisturbed nearshore habitats. These include Coastal Nearshore, Open Coast Nearshore, and Puget Sound Nearshore. (full descriptions of habitats and the definition of relatively undisturbed are in WDFW report – see web link on previous page). Caves: A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages under the earth in soils, rock, ice, or other geological formations and is large enough to contain a human. Cliffs: Greater than 25 ft (7.6 m) high and occurring below 5000 ft elevation. Talus: Homogenous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.5 - 6.5 ft (0.15 - 2.0 m), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs. Snags and Logs: Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit sufficient decay characteristics to enable cavity excavation/use by wildlife. Priority snags have a diameter at breast height of > 20 in (51 cm) in western Washington and are > 6.5 ft (2 m) in height. Priority logs are > 12 in (30 cm) in diameter at the largest end, and > 20 ft (6 m) long.

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

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland	Туре	Category
Check off	any criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met.	
	Estuarine Wetlands	
00 1.0. 1	Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?	
	The dominant water regime is tidal,	
I =	Vegetated, and	
	With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt	
_	☐ Yes - Go to SC 1.1 ☑ No = Not an estuarine wetland	
SC 1.1.	Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary	
	Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific	
	Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 1.2	
SC 1.2.	Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions?	
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing,	
	and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are	
	Spartina, see page 25)	
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-	
	grazed or un-mowed grassland.	
	The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with	
	open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands.	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II	
	Netlands 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	
SC 2.2.	Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not WHCV	
SC 2.3.	Is the wetland in a Section/Township/Range that contains a Natural Heritage wetland?	
	http://www1.dnr.wa.gov/nhp/refdesk/datasearch/wnhpwetlands.pdf	
SC 2.4	☐ Yes - Contact WNHP/WDNR and to SC 2.4 ☐ No = Not WHCV Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation	
SC 2.4.	Value and listed it on their website?	
	Yes = Category I □ No = Not WHCV	
SC 3.0. I		
30 3.0. 1	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,	
00 0.1.	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	
000.2.	less than 16 in deep over bedrock, or an impermeable hardpan such as clay or volcanic	
	ash, or that are floating on top of a lake or pond?	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 3.3 ☐ No = Is not a bog	
SC 3.3.	Does an area with peats or mucks have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground	
	level, AND at least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4?	
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No - Go to SC 3.4	
	NOTE: If you are uncertain about the extent of mosses in the understory, you may	
	substitute that criterion by measuring the pH of the water that seeps into a hole dug at	
	least 16 in deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the plant species in Table 4 are present,	
	the wetland is a bog.	
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. F	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</i>	
	·	
	answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.	
	Old-growth forests (west of Cascade crest): Stands of at least two tree species,	
	forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac	
	(20 trees/ha) that are at least 200 years of age OR have a diameter at breast height	
	(dbh) of 32 in (81 cm) or more.	
	Mature forests (west of the Cascade Crest): Stands where the largest trees are 80- 200	
	years old OR the species that make up the canopy have an average diameter (dbh)	
	exceeding 21 in (53 cm).	
	<u> </u>	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☑ No = Not a forested wetland for this section	
SC 5.0. \	Wetlands in Coastal Lagoons	
	Does the wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon?	
	The wetland lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially	
_	separated from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently,	
	rocks	
	The lagoon in which the wetland is located contains ponded water that is saline or	
	brackish (> 0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (needs to	
	be measured near the bottom)	
	☐ 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).	
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-	
_	grazed or un-mowed grassland.	
	The wetland is larger than $^{1}/_{10}$ ac (4350 ft ²)	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II	
SC 6.0. I	nterdunal 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:	
E	Long Beach Peninsula: Lands west of SR 103	
	Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105	
	Ocean Shores-Copalis: Lands west of SR 115 and SR 109	
	☐ 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 for the three aspects of function)?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 6.2	
SC 6.2.	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger?	
JU J.Z.	Yes = Category II	
00.00		
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	,
	y of wetland based on Special Characteristics	
If you and	swered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form	

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID #):	WFI-26		Date of site visit:	Remote
Rated by Amanda Weiss	Trained	by Ecology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training _	Oct. 2020
HGM Class used for rating	Depressional	Wetland has multipl	e HGM classes? ☐ `	Yes ☑No
	ot complete with out the figur of base aerial photo/map ESRI		, 	
	based on FUNCTIONS			
	_Category I - Total score = 23 -		Score for each	
	_Category II - Total score = 20		function based	
X	_ Category III - Total score = 16	5 - 19	on three	
	_Category IV - Total score = 9	- 15 ı	ratings	
		((order of ratings	

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
	List appropriate rating (H, M, L)			
Site Potential	L	М	L	
Landscape Potential	Н	Н	L	
Value	M	Н	L	Total
Score Based on Ratings	6	8	3	17

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	
Wetland of High Conservation Value	
Bog	
Mature Forest	
Old Growth Forest	
Coastal Lagoon	
Interdunal	
None of the above	Х

Maps and Figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

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

Riverine Wetlands

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

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

Slope Wetlands

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

HGM Classification of Wetland in Western Washington

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

1. Are the water levels in the ent	ire 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 wa	ter during periods of annual low flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?
it is Saltwater Tidal Frii	Fringe (Estuarine)
	and precipitation is the only source (>90%) of water to it. runoff are NOT sources of water to the unit.
	☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats classified as a Flats wetland, use the form for Depressional wetlands.
plants on the surface a	heet all of the following criteria? he wetland is on the shores of a body of permanent open water (without any tany time of the year) at least 20 ac (8 ha) in size; en water area is deeper than 6.6 ft (2 m).
☑ NO - go to 4	$\ \ \Box$ YES - The wetland class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)
The water flows throug may flow subsurface, a	neet all of the following criteria? The pee (slope can be very gradual), The the wetland in one direction (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. It is sheetflow, or in a swale without distinct banks. The vertiand without being impounded.
☑ NO - go to 5	\square YES - The wetland class is Slope
	ond in these type of wetlands except occasionally in very small and shallow s (depressions are usually <3 ft diameter and less than 1 ft deep).
from that stream or rive	or stream channel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding
✓ NO - go to 6	\square YES - The wetland class is Riverine
NOTE: The Riverine unit can cor	ntain depressions that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

Wetland	name or number	WFI-26	

	phic depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, at that any outlet, if present, is higher than the interior of the wetland.
□ NO - go to 7	YES - The wetland class is Depressional
The unit does not pond surface water me	very flat area with no obvious depression and no overbank flooding? ore than a few inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high ay be ditched, but has no obvious natural outlet.
☐ NO - go to 8	\square 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	HGM class to
being rated	use in rating
Slope + Riverine	Riverine
Slope + Depressional	Depressional
Slope + Lake Fringe	Lake Fringe
Depressional + Riverine along stream	Depressional
within boundary of depression	
Depressional + Lake Fringe	Depressional
Riverine + Lake Fringe	Riverine
Salt Water Tidal Fringe and any other	Treat as
class of freshwater wetland	ESTUARINE

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

NOTES and FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS		
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to improve water quality		
D 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?		
D 1.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:		
Wetland is a depression or flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key)		
with no surface water leaving it (no outlet). points = 3		
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly		
constricted permanently flowing outlet. points = 2	3	
☐ Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet		
that is permanently flowing points = 1		
☐ Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a		
permanently flowing ditch. points = 1		
D 1.2. <u>The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer)</u> is true clay or true organic (use NRCS definitions). Yes = 4 No = 0	0	
,		
D 1.3. <u>Characteristics and distribution of persistent plants</u> (Emergent, Scrub-shrub, and/or Forested Cowardin classes):		
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area points = 5		
	0	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > ½ of area points = 3		
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > ¹ / ₁₀ of area points = 1		
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants < 1/ ₁₀ of area points = 0		
D 1.4. Characteristics of seasonal ponding or inundation:		
This is the area that is ponded for at least 2 months. See description in manual.	•	
Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland points = 4	2	
Area seasonally ponded is > 1/4 total area of wetland points = 2		
Area seasonally ponded is < 1/4 total area of wetland points = 0		
Total for D 1 Add the points in the boxes above	5	
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L Record the rating on	the first page	
D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function of the site?		
D 2.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? Yes = 1 No = 0	1	
D 2.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that	4	
generate pollutants? Yes = 1 No = 0	1	
D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland? Yes = 1 No = 0	0	
D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are		
not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3?	1	
Source <u>I-5</u> Yes = 1 No = 0		
Total for D 2 Add the points in the boxes above	3	
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	0	
which the unit is found)? Yes = $2 \text{ No} = 0$		
Total for D 3 Add the points in the boxes above	1	
Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 = M 0 = L Record the rating on	the first page	

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS		
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding and stream degradation		
D 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?		
D 4.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:		
Wetland is a depression or flat depression with no surface water		
leaving it (no outlet) points = 4		
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly	4	
constricted permanently flowing outlet points = 2	4	
Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a permanently flowing ditch points = 1		
permanently flowing ditch points = 1 Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet		
that is permanently flowing points = 0		
D 4.2. Depth of storage during wet periods: Estimate the height of ponding above the bottom of the		
outlet. For wetlands with no outlet, measure from the surface of permanent water or if dry, the		
deepest part.		
Marks of ponding are 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outlet points = 7		
Marks of ponding between 2 ft to < 3 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 5	0	
☐ Marks are at least 0.5 ft to < 2 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 3		
☐ The wetland is a "headwater" wetland points = 3		
Wetland is flat but has small depressions on the surface that trap water points = 1		
Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft (6 in) points = 0		
D 4.3. Contribution of the wetland to storage in the watershed: Estimate the ratio of the area of		
upstream basin contributing surface water to the wetland to the area of the wetland unit itself.		
☑ The area of the basin is less than 10 times the area of the unit points = 5	5	
The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit points = 3	-	
The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit points = 0		
☐ Entire wetland is in the Flats class points = 5		
Total for D 4 Add the points in the boxes above	9	
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L Record the rating on	the first page	
D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic function of the site?		
D 5.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? Yes = 1 No = 0	1	
D 5.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate excess runoff?	1	
Yes = 1 No = 0	·	
D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with intensive human land		
uses (residential at >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)?	1	
Yes = 1 No = 0		
Total for D 5 Add the points in the boxes above	3	
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L Record the rating on	the first page	
D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society?		
D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description that best		
matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the highest		
score if more than one condition is met.		
The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into areas		
where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds):		
Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-		
gradient of unit. points = 2 Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-	2	
 ☐ Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down- gradient. points = 1 		
☐ Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin.		
☐ The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained		
by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland		
cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why points = 0		
☐ There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland.		
D 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood		
	^	
conveyance in a regional flood control plan? Yes = 2 No = 0	0	
conveyance in a regional flood control plan? Yes = 2 No = 0 Total for D 6 Add the points in the boxes above	0 2	

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 1/4 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 n 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 H 1.2. Hydroperiods Check the types of water regimes (hydroperiods) present within the wetland. The water regime has to cover more than 10% of the wetland or ¼ ac to count (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods). ☐ Permanently flooded or inundated 4 or more types present: points = 3 Seasonally flooded or inundated 3 types present: points = 2 ☐ Occasionally flooded or inundated 2 types present: points = 1 Saturated only 1 types present: points = 0 Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☐ Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☐ Lake Fringe wetland 2 points ☐ Freshwater tidal wetland 2 points H 1.3. Richness of plant species Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft². 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 0 If you counted: > 19 species points = 25 - 19 species points = 1< 5 species points = 0H 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. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high. 0 Low = 1 point None = 0 points Moderate = 2 points All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3 points

H 1.5. Special habitat features:	
Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number of	
points.	
☐ Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long)	
☐ Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland	
☐ Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging plants extends at	
least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least	
33 ft (10 m)	0
☐ Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning	
(> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (cut shrubs or trees	
that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed)	
☐ At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas	
that are permanently or seasonally inundated (structures for egg-laying by amphibians)	
☐ Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see	
H 1.1 for list of strata)	
Total for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above	1
Rating of Site Potential If Score is: ☐15 - 18 = H ☐7 - 14 = M ☐0 - 6 = L Record the rating on	the first page
	, , , ,
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site?	
H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit).	
Calculate:	
0 % undisturbed habitat + (0 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 0%	
(
If total accessible habitat is:	0
$> \frac{1}{3}$ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3	
20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2	
10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 1	
< 10 % of 1 km Polygon points = 0	
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.	
Calculate:	
5 % undisturbed habitat + (10 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 10%	
	1
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3	
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 2	
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches points = 1	
Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0	
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 1km Polygon is high intensity points = 0	
Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above	-1
Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is: 4 - 6 = H 1 - 3 = M <a> < 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? <i>Choose</i>	
only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated.	
Site meets ANY of the following criteria: points = 2	
☐ It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page)	
☐ It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant	
or animal on the state or federal lists)	
☐ It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species	_
☐ It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the	0
Department of Natural Resources	
☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or	
regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in a	
watershed plan	
Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) with in 100m points = 1	
Site does not meet any of the criteria above points = 0	
Rating of Value If Score is: 2 = H 1 = M 0 = L Record the rating on	the first ness

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

WDFW Priority Habitats

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

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

Count how many of the following priority habitats are within 330 ft (100 m) of the wetland unit: NOTE: This question is independent of the land use between the wetland unit and the priority habitat. Aspen Stands: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 1 ac (0.4 ha). ☐ Biodiversity Areas and Corridors: Areas of habitat that are relatively important to various species of native fish and wildlife (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report). Herbaceous Balds: Variable size patches of grass and forbs on shallow soils over bedrock. Old-growth/Mature forests: Old-growth west of Cascade crest – Stands of at least 2 tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) > 32 in (81 cm) dbh or > 200 years of age. Mature forests - Stands with average diameters exceeding 21 in (53 cm) dbh; crown cover may be less than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quantity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth; 80-200 years old west of the Cascade crest. Oregon White Oak: Woodland stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component is important (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 158 - see web link above). Riparian: The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other. Westside Prairies: Herbaceous, non-forested plant communities that can either take the form of a dry prairie or a wet prairie (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 161 - see web link above). Instream: The combination of physical, biological, and chemical processes and conditions that interact to provide functional life history requirements for instream fish and wildlife resources. ■ Nearshore: Relatively undisturbed nearshore habitats. These include Coastal Nearshore, Open Coast Nearshore, and Puget Sound Nearshore. (full descriptions of habitats and the definition of relatively undisturbed are in WDFW report - see web link on previous page). Caves: A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages under the earth in soils, rock, ice, or other geological formations and is large enough to contain a human. Cliffs: Greater than 25 ft (7.6 m) high and occurring below 5000 ft elevation. ☐ Talus: Homogenous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.5 - 6.5 ft (0.15 - 2.0 m), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs. Snags and Logs: Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit sufficient decay characteristics to enable cavity excavation/use by wildlife. Priority snags have a diameter at breast height of > 20 in (51 cm) in western Washington and are > 6.5 ft (2 m) in height. Priority logs are > 12 in (30 cm) in diameter at the largest end, and > 20 ft (6 m) long.

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

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland	Туре	Category
Check off	any criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met.	
	Estuarine Wetlands	
	Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?	
	The dominant water regime is tidal,	
	Vegetated, and	
	With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 1.1 ☑ No = Not an estuarine wetland	
SC 1.1.	Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary	
	Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific	
	Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151?	
00.40	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 1.2	
SC 1.2.	Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions?	
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing,	
	and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are	
	Spartina, see page 25) At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-	
	grazed or un-mowed grassland.	
	The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with	
	open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands.	
	✓ Yes = Category I	
SC 2 0 V	Vetlands 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	
SC 2.2.	Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not WHCV	
SC 2.3.	Is the wetland in a Section/Township/Range that contains a Natural Heritage wetland?	
	http://www1.dnr.wa.gov/nhp/refdesk/datasearch/wnhpwetlands.pdf	
SC 2.4.	Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation	
	Value and listed it on their website?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not WHCV	
SC 3.0. E		
	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	
CC 2.4	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	
00 3.2.	less than 16 in deep over bedrock, or an impermeable hardpan such as clay or volcanic	
	ash, or that are floating on top of a lake or pond?	
	\Box Yes - Go to SC 3.3 \Box No = Is not a bog	
SC 3.3.	Does an area with peats or mucks have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground level,	
	AND at least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4?	
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No - Go to SC 3.4	
	NOTE: If you are uncertain about the extent of mosses in the understory, you may	
	substitute that criterion by measuring the pH of the water that seeps into a hole dug at	
	least 16 in deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the plant species in Table 4 are present,	
	the wetland is a bog.	
SC 3.4.	Is an area with peats or mucks forested (> 30% cover) with Sitka spruce, subalpine fir,	
	western red cedar, western hemlock, lodgepole pine, quaking aspen, Engelmann spruce,	
	or western white pine, AND any of the species (or combination of species) listed in Table	
	4 provide more than 30% of the cover under the canopy?	
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No = Is not a bog	

00.40	Forested Weller de			
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</i>			
	answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.			
	Old-growth forests (west of Cascade crest): Stands of at least two tree species, forming			
	a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20			
	trees/ha) that are at least 200 years of age OR have a diameter at breast height (dbh) of			
	32 in (81 cm) or more.			
	Mature forests (west of the Cascade Crest): Stands where the largest trees are 80- 200			
L	,			
	years old OR the species that make up the canopy have an average diameter (dbh)			
	exceeding 21 in (53 cm).			
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) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (<i>needs to</i>			
	be measured near the bottom)			
	☐ 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).			
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-			
_	grazed or un-mowed grassland.			
	The wetland is larger than $^{1}/_{10}$ ac (4350 ft ²)			
_	, , , , ,			
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II			
SC 6.0.	Interdunal Wetlands			
	Is the wetland west of the 1889 line (also called the Western Boundary of Upland			
	Ownership or WBUO)? If you answer yes you will still need to rate the wetland			
	based on its habitat functions.			
	In practical terms that means the following geographic areas:			
	Long Beach Peninsula: Lands west of SR 103			
	Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105			
	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			
SC 0.1.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
	(rates H,H,H or H,H,M for the three aspects of function)?			
	$\square \text{ Yes} = \textbf{Category I} \qquad \square \text{ No - Go to } \textbf{SC 6.2}$			
SC 6.2.	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger?			
	\square Yes = Category II \square No - Go to SC 6.3			
SC 6.3.	Is the unit between 0.1 and 1 ac, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is between 0.1 and 1			
	ac?			
	☐ Yes = Category III ☐ No = Category IV			
Categor	y of wetland based on Special Characteristics			
If you answered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form				

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID #):	WFI-27	Date of site visit: Remote							
Rated by Amanda Weiss	Trained by Ecology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training Oct. 2020							
HGM Class used for rating	Depressional Wetland has multip	ole HGM classes?							
NOTE: Form is not complete with out the figures requested (figures can be combined). Source of base aerial photo/map ESRI									
OVERALL WETLAND CATEGORY III (based on functions 🗹 or special characteristics 🗀)									
1. Category of wetland	1. Category of wetland based on FUNCTIONS								
	Score for each								
	function based								
x	on three								
X Category III - Total score = 16 - 19 Category IV - Total score = 9 - 15		ratings							
	_	(order of retings							

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
List appropriate rating (H, M, L)				
Site Potential	L	М	L	
Landscape Potential	Н	Н	L	
Value	M	Н	L	Total
Score Based on Ratings	6	8	3	17

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	
Wetland of High Conservation Value	
Bog	
Mature Forest	
Old Growth Forest	
Coastal Lagoon	
Interdunal	
None of the above	Х

Maps and Figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

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

Riverine Wetlands

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

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

Slope Wetlands

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

HGM Classification of Wetland in Western Washington

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

Are the water levels in	n the entire unit usually controlle	ed 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	of the water during periods of an	nual low flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?
If your wetland it is Saltwater		☐ YES - Freshwater Tidal Fringe ster Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. It wetland and is not scored. This method cannot be to be the control of the contro
	it is flat and precipitation is the c e water runoff are NOT sources	only source (>90%) of water to it. s of water to the unit.
☑ NO - go to 3 If your wetland	l can be classified as a Flats we	☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats tland, use the form for Depressional wetlands.
☐ The vegetated plants on the s	nd unit meet all of the following part of the wetland is on the sh surface at any time of the year) a of the open water area is deeper	ores of a body of permanent open water (without any at least 20 ac (8 ha) in size;
☑ NO - go to 4	☐ YES	- The wetland class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)
☐ The wetland is ☐ The water flow may flow subs	nd unit meet all of the following on a slope (<i>slope can be very g</i> is through the wetland in one direction, or in a swayes the wetland without being it	gradual), rection (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. I ale without distinct banks.
☑ NO - go to 5		☐ YES - The wetland class is Slope
		tlands except occasionally in very small and shallow ally <3 ft diameter and less than 1 ft deep).
☐ The unit is in a from that strea	-	re it gets inundated by overbank flooding
☑ NO - go to 6		☐ YES - The wetland class is Riverine
NOTE: The Riverine unit	t can contain depressions that a	re filled with water when the river is not flooding.

Wetland	name or number	WFI-27	

1 0 1	c depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, a at any outlet, if present, is higher than the interior of the wetland.
☐ NO - go to 7	YES - The wetland class is Depressional
The unit does not pond surface water more	ry flat area with no obvious depression and no overbank flooding? e than a few inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high be ditched, but has no obvious natural outlet.
☐ NO - go to 8	\square 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	HGM class to
being rated	use in rating
Slope + Riverine	Riverine
Slope + Depressional	Depressional
Slope + Lake Fringe	Lake Fringe
Depressional + Riverine along stream	Depressional
within boundary of depression	
Depressional + Lake Fringe	Depressional
Riverine + Lake Fringe	Riverine
Salt Water Tidal Fringe and any other	Treat as
class of freshwater wetland	ESTUARINE

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

NOTES and FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS		
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to improve water quality		
D 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?		
D 1.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:		
Wetland is a depression or flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key)		
with no surface water leaving it (no outlet). points = 3		
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly		
constricted permanently flowing outlet. points = 2	3	
☐ Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet		
that is permanently flowing points = 1		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
D 1.2. <u>The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer)</u> is true clay or true organic (use NRCS definitions). Yes = 4 No = 0	0	
(use NRCS definitions). Yes = 4 No = 0 D 1.3. Characteristics and distribution of persistent plants (Emergent, Scrub-shrub, and/or Forested		
Cowardin classes):		
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area points = 5		
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > ½ of area points = 3	0	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > ½ of area points = 1		
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants $< \frac{1}{10}$ 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.		
,	2	
Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland points = 4	2	
Area seasonally ponded is > 1/4 total area of wetland points = 2		
Area seasonally ponded is < $\frac{1}{4}$ total area of wetland points = 0		
Tatal fan D.4	_	
Total for D 1 Add the points in the boxes above	5	
Total for D 1 Add the points in the boxes above Rating of Site Potential If score is: ☐ 12 - 16 = H ☐ 6 - 11 = M ☑ 0 - 5 = L Record the rating on		
Rating of Site Potential If score is: ☐ 12 - 16 = H ☐ 6 - 11 = M ☑ 0 - 5 = L Record the rating on		
Rating of Site Potential If score is: ☐ 12 - 16 = H ☐ 6 - 11 = M ☑ 0 - 5 = L Record the rating on D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function of the site?	the first page	
Rating of Site Potential If score is: ☐12 - 16 = H ☐6 - 11 = M ☑0 - 5 = L Record the rating on 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	the first page 1	
Rating of Site Potential If score is: ☐12 - 16 = H ☐6 - 11 = M ☑0 - 5 = L Record the rating on 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 D 2.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that	the first page 1	
Rating of Site Potential If score is: ☐12 - 16 = H ☐6 - 11 = M ☑0 - 5 = L Record the rating on 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 D 2.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate pollutants? Yes = 1 No = 0	the first page 1	
Rating of Site Potential If score is: ☐12 - 16 = H ☐6 - 11 = M ☑0 - 5 = L Record the rating on 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 D 2.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate pollutants? Yes = 1 No = 0 D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland? Yes = 1 No = 0	the first page 1 1	
Rating of Site Potential If score is: ☐12 - 16 = H ☐6 - 11 = M ☑0 - 5 = L Record the rating on 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 D 2.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate pollutants? Yes = 1 No = 0 D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland? Yes = 1 No = 0 D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are	the first page 1 1 0	
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Rating of Site Potential If score is: ☐12 - 16 = H ☐6 - 11 = M ☑0 - 5 = L Record the rating on 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 D 2.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate pollutants? Yes = 1 No = 0 D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland? Yes = 1 No = 0 D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3? Source ☐5 Yes = 1 No = 0	the first page 1 1 0 1	
Rating of Site Potential If score is: ☐ 12 - 16 = H ☐ 6 - 11 = M ☑ 0 - 5 = L Record the rating on 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 D 2.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate pollutants? Yes = 1 No = 0 D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland? Yes = 1 No = 0 D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3? Source ☐ 5 Yes = 1 No = 0 Total for D 2 Add the points in the boxes above Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ☑ 3 or 4 = H ☐ 1 or 2 = M ☐ 0 = L Record the rating on	the first page 1 1 0 1	
Rating of Site Potential If score is: ☐12 - 16 = H ☐6 - 11 = M ☐0 - 5 = L Record the rating on 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 D 2.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate pollutants? Yes = 1 No = 0 D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland? Yes = 1 No = 0 D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3? Source ☐5 Yes = 1 No = 0 Total for D 2 Add the points in the boxes above Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ☑ 3 or 4 = H ☐ 1 or 2 = M ☐ 0 = L Record the rating on D 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable to society?	the first page 1 1 0 1 the first page	
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DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS		
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding and stream degr	adation	
D 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?		
D 4.1. <u>Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:</u> 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 = 2 Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a		
permanently flowing ditch Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet		
that is permanently flowing points = 0 D 4.2. Depth of storage during wet periods: Estimate the height of ponding above the bottom of the		
outlet. For wetlands with no outlet, measure from the surface of permanent water or if dry, the deepest part.		
Marks of ponding are 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outlet points = 7		
Marks of ponding between 2 ft to < 3 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 5		
✓ Marks are at least 0.5 ft to < 2 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 3		
☐ The wetland is a "headwater" wetland points = 3		
Wetland is flat but has small depressions on the surface that trap water points = 1		
Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft (6 in)		
D 4.3. Contribution of the wetland to storage in the watershed: Estimate the ratio of the area of		
upstream basin contributing surface water to the wetland to the area of the wetland unit itself.		
\Box The area of the basin is less than 10 times the area of the unit points = 5	3	
The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit points = 3	3	
The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit points = 0		
☐ Entire wetland is in the Flats class points = 5		
Total for D 4 Add the points in the boxes above	10	
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H	the first page	
D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic function of the site?		
D 5.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? Yes = 1 No = 0	1	
D 5.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate excess runoff? Yes = 1 No = 0	1	
D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with intensive human land uses (residential at >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)?	1	
Yes = 1 No = 0)	
Total for D 5 Add the points in the boxes above	3	
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L Record the rating of	n the first page	
D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society?		
D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description that best		
matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the highest		
score if more than one condition is met.		
The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into areas		
where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds): • Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-		
gradient of unit. points = 2	2	
 Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down- 		
gradient. points = 1		
 ☐ Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. ☐ The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland 		
cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why		
☐ There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland.		
D 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood		
conveyance in a regional flood control plan? Yes = 2 No = 0	0	
Total for D 6 Add the points in the boxes above		
Rating of Value If score is: $\sqrt{2-4} = H$ $\sqrt{1} = M$ $\sqrt{0} = I$ Record the rating of		

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: <i>Indicators are Cowardin classes and strata within the Forested class</i> . Check the Cowardin plant classes in the wetland. <i>Up to 10 patches may be combined for each class to meet the threshold of ¼ ac or more than 10% of the unit if it is smaller than 2.5 ac. Add the number of structures checked.</i>	
 □ Aquatic bed □ Emergent □ Scrub-shrub (areas where shrubs have > 30% cover) □ Forested (areas where trees have > 30% cover) □ 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 H 1.2. Hydroperiods 	1
Check the types of water regimes (hydroperiods) present within the wetland. The water regime has to cover more than 10% of the wetland or ¼ ac to count (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods). Permanently flooded or inundated Seasonally flooded or inundated Occasionally flooded or inundated Saturated only Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland	2
☐ Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland	
☐ Lake Fringe wetland 2 points ☐ Freshwater tidal wetland 2 points	
H 1.3. Richness of plant species	
Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft ² . Different patches of the same species can be combined to meet the size threshold and you do not have to name the species. Do not include Eurasian milfoil, reed canarygrass, purple loosestrife, Canadian thistle	1
If you counted: > 19 species points = 2	
5 - 19 species points = 1	
< 5 species points = 0	
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. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high.	
None = 0 points Low = 1 point Moderate = 2 points	1
All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3 points	

H 1.5. Special habitat features: Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number of points. □ Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long) □ Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland □ Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging plants extends at least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least 33 ft (10 m) □ Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning (> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (cut shrubs or trees that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed) □ At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas that are permanently or seasonally inundated (structures for egg-laying by amphibians) □ Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see H 1.1 for list of strata)	0
Total for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above Rating of Site Potential If Score is: 15 - 18 = H 7 - 14 = M 0 - 6 = L Record the rating on	the first page
Taking 5. 5.60 Fotorial in 500/6/10 - 10 - 11 - 17 - 14 - 16 - 10 - 10 - 1	oot page
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site?	
H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include <i>only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit</i>).	
Calculate: 0 % undisturbed habitat + (0 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 0%	
/ diffusitified flabitat (
If total accessible habitat is:	0
$> \frac{1}{3}$ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3	_
20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2	
10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 1	
< 10 % of 1 km Polygon points = 0	
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.	
Calculate:	
5 % undisturbed habitat + (5 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 7.5%	
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon	0
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3 Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 2	
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches points = 1	
Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0	
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 1km Polygon is high intensity points = 0	
Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above	-2
Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is: 4 - 6 = H 1 - 3 = M 2 < 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? <i>Choose</i>	
only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated.	
Site meets ANY of the following criteria: points = 2	
☐ It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page)	
☐ It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant	
or animal on the state or federal lists)	
☐ It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species	0
☐ It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the	U
Department of Natural Resources	
☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or	
regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in a	
watershed plan Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) with in 100m points = 1	
Site does not meet any of the criteria above points = 0	
Rating of Value If Score is: $\square 2 = H$ $\square 1 = M$ $\square 0 = L$ Record the rating on	the first page

WDFW Priority Habitats

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

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

Count how many of the following priority habitats are within 330 ft (100 m) of the wetland unit: NOTE: This question is independent of the land use between the wetland unit and the priority habitat. **Aspen Stands**: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 1 ac (0.4 ha). ☐ Biodiversity Areas and Corridors: Areas of habitat that are relatively important to various species of native fish and wildlife (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report). Herbaceous Balds: Variable size patches of grass and forbs on shallow soils over bedrock. Old-growth/Mature forests: Old-growth west of Cascade crest – Stands of at least 2 tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) > 32 in (81 cm) dbh or > 200 years of age. Mature forests - Stands with average diameters exceeding 21 in (53 cm) dbh; crown cover may be less than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quantity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth; 80-200 years old west of the Cascade crest. Oregon White Oak: Woodland stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component is important (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 158 - see web link above). Riparian: The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other. Westside Prairies: Herbaceous, non-forested plant communities that can either take the form of a dry prairie or a wet prairie (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 161 - see web link above). Instream: The combination of physical, biological, and chemical processes and conditions that interact to provide functional life history requirements for instream fish and wildlife resources. ■ Nearshore: Relatively undisturbed nearshore habitats. These include Coastal Nearshore, Open Coast Nearshore, and Puget Sound Nearshore. (full descriptions of habitats and the definition of relatively undisturbed are in WDFW report - see web link on previous page). Caves: A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages under the earth in soils, rock, ice, or other geological formations and is large enough to contain a human. Cliffs: Greater than 25 ft (7.6 m) high and occurring below 5000 ft elevation. ☐ Talus: Homogenous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.5 - 6.5 ft (0.15 - 2.0 m), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs. Snags and Logs: Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit sufficient decay characteristics to enable cavity excavation/use by wildlife. Priority snags have a diameter at breast height of > 20 in (51 cm) in western Washington and are > 6.5 ft (2 m) in height. Priority logs are > 12 in (30 cm) in diameter at the largest end, and > 20 ft (6 m) long.

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

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland	Туре	Category
Check off	any criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met.	
	Estuarine Wetlands	
	Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?	
	The dominant water regime is tidal,	
	Vegetated, and	
	With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 1.1 ☐ No = Not an estuarine wetland	
SC 1.1.	Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary	
	Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific	
	Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151?	
00.10	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 1.2	
SC 1.2.	Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions?	
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing,	
	and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are	
	Spartina, see page 25)	
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-	
	grazed or un-mowed grassland. The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with	
	open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands.	
	_	
SC 2 0 V		
SC 2.0. V		
30 2.1.	Wetlands of High Conservation Value?	
	✓ Yes - Go to SC 2.2 □ No - Go to SC 2.3	
SC 2.2.	Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value?	
00 2.2.	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not 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 to SC 2.4 ☐ No = Not WHCV	
SC 2.4.	Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation	
	Value and listed it on their website?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not WHCV	
SC 3.0. E	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	
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?	
SC 3.3.	Does an area with peats or mucks have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground level,	
	AND at least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4?	
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No - Go to SC 3.4	
	NOTE: If you are uncertain about the extent of mosses in the understory, you may	
	substitute that criterion by measuring the pH of the water that seeps into a hole dug at	
	least 16 in deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the plant species in Table 4 are present,	
SC 3.4.	the wetland is a bog. Is an area with peats or mucks forested (> 30% cover) with Sitka spruce, subalpine fir,	
00 0.4.	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. I	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</i>	
	answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.	
	Old-growth forests (west of Cascade crest): Stands of at least two tree species, forming	
	a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20	
	trees/ha) that are at least 200 years of age OR have a diameter at breast height (dbh) of	
	32 in (81 cm) or more.	
	Mature forests (west of the Cascade Crest): Stands where the largest trees are 80- 200	
_	years old OR the species that make up the canopy have an average diameter (dbh)	
	exceeding 21 in (53 cm).	
	exceeding 21 in (33 cm).	
	Voc - Catagory I V No - Not a forested watland for this coation	
00.50.1	☐ Yes = Category I ☑ No = Not a forested wetland for this section	
SC 5.0.	Wetlands in Coastal Lagoons	
_	Does the wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon?	
	The wetland lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially	
	separated from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently,	
_	rocks	
	The lagoon in which the wetland is located contains ponded water that is saline or	
	brackish (> 0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (needs to	
	be measured near the bottom)	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 5.1 ☑ No = Not a wetland in a coastal lagoon	
SC 5.1. I	Does the wetland meet all of the following three conditions?	
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing),	
	and has less than 20% cover of aggressive, opportunistic plant species (see list of	
	species on p. 100).	
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-	
	grazed or un-mowed grassland.	
	The wetland is larger than $^{1}/_{10}$ ac (4350 ft ²)	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II	
SC 6.0. I	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	
F	Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105	
	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	
30 0.1.	(rates H,H,H or H,H,M for the three aspects of function)?	
SC 6.2		
SC 6.2.	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger?	
00.00	\square Yes = Category II \square No - Go to 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	
SC 6.3.		
	ac?	
0-4	☐ Yes = Category III ☐ No = Category IV	
_	y of wetland based on Special Characteristics	
it vou an	swered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form	

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID #):	WFI-28	Date of site visit: Remote
Rated by Amanda Weiss	Trained by Ecology? ☑ Yes ☐	No Date of training Oct. 2020
HGM Class used for rating	Depressional Wetland has m	ultiple HGM classes?
	of complete with out the figures requested (figures of base aerial photo/map ESRI TEGORY IV (based on functions 🗹 or specific s	<u>, </u>
	based on FUNCTIONS	
	Category I - Total score = 23 - 27	Score for each
	Category II - Total score = 20 - 22	function based
	Category III - Total score = 16 - 19	on three
X	Category IV - Total score = 9 - 15	ratings
	-	(order of ratings

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
List appropriate rating (H, M, L)				
Site Potential	L	М	L	
Landscape Potential	M	М	L	
Value	M	Н	L	Total
Score Based on Ratings	5	7	3	15

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

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

2. Category based on SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS of wetland

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

Maps and Figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

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

Riverine Wetlands

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

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

Slope Wetlands

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

HGM Classification of Wetland in Western Washington

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

1. Are the water levels in the ent	ire 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 wa	ter during periods of annual low flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?
it is Saltwater Tidal Frii	Fringe (Estuarine)
	and precipitation is the only source (>90%) of water to it. runoff are NOT sources of water to the unit.
	☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats classified as a Flats wetland, use the form for Depressional wetlands.
plants on the surface a	heet all of the following criteria? he wetland is on the shores of a body of permanent open water (without any tany time of the year) at least 20 ac (8 ha) in size; en water area is deeper than 6.6 ft (2 m).
☑ NO - go to 4	$\ \ \Box$ YES - The wetland class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)
The water flows throug may flow subsurface, a	neet all of the following criteria? The pee (slope can be very gradual), The the wetland in one direction (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. It is sheetflow, or in a swale without distinct banks. The vertiand without being impounded.
☑ NO - go to 5	\square YES - The wetland class is Slope
	ond in these type of wetlands except occasionally in very small and shallow s (depressions are usually <3 ft diameter and less than 1 ft deep).
from that stream or rive	or stream channel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding
✓ NO - go to 6	\square YES - The wetland class is Riverine
NOTE: The Riverine unit can cor	ntain depressions that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

Motlond	name or number	WEL 20	
Welland	name or number	WF1-28	

	nic depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, at hat any outlet, if present, is higher than the interior of the wetland.
□ NO - go to 7	YES - The wetland class is Depressional
The unit does not pond surface water mo	ery flat area with no obvious depression and no overbank flooding? re than a few inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high y be ditched, but has no obvious natural outlet.
☐ NO - go to 8	\square 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	HGM class to
being rated	use in rating
Slope + Riverine	Riverine
Slope + Depressional	Depressional
Slope + Lake Fringe	Lake Fringe
Depressional + Riverine along stream	Depressional
within boundary of depression	
Depressional + Lake Fringe	Depressional
Riverine + Lake Fringe	Riverine
Salt Water Tidal Fringe and any other	Treat as
class of freshwater wetland	ESTUARINE

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

NOTES and FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS			
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to improve water quality			
D 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?			
D 1.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:			
Wetland is a depression or flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key)			
with no surface water leaving it (no outlet). points = 3			
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly	_		
constricted permanently flowing outlet. points = 2	3		
☐ Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet			
that is permanently flowing points = 1	l		
☐ Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a			
permanently flowing ditch. points = 1	<u> </u>		
D 1.2. <u>The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer)</u> is true clay or true organic (use NRCS definitions). Yes = 4 No = 0	0		
,			
D 1.3. <u>Characteristics and distribution of persistent plants</u> (Emergent, Scrub-shrub, and/or Forested Cowardin classes):	l		
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area points = 5	l		
	0		
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > ½ of area points = 3	l		
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > ¹ / ₁₀ of area points = 1	l		
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants < 1/ ₁₀ of area points = 0			
D 1.4. Characteristics of seasonal ponding or inundation:	l		
This is the area that is ponded for at least 2 months. See description in manual.			
Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland points = 4	0		
Area seasonally ponded is > 1/4 total area of wetland points = 2	ı		
Area seasonally ponded is < 1/4 total area of wetland points = 0			
Total for D 1 Add the points in the boxes above	3		
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L Record the rating on	tne tirst page		
D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function of the site?			
D 2.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? Yes = 1 No = 0	0		
D 2.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that			
generate pollutants? Yes = 1 No = 0	1		
D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland? Yes = 1 No = 0	0		
D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are			
not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3?	0		
Source Yes = 1 No = 0			
Total for D 2 Add the points in the boxes above	1		
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 or 4 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L Record the rating on	the first page		
D 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable to society?			
D 3.1. Does the wetland discharge directly (i.e., within 1 mi) to a stream, river,			
lake, or marine water that is on the $303(d)$ list? Yes = 1 No = 0	0		
D 3.2. Is the wetland in a basin or sub-basin where an aquatic resource is on the 303(d) list?			
Yes = 1 No = 0	1		
D 3.3. Has the site been identified in a watershed or local plan as important for			
maintaining water quality (answer YES if there is a TMDL for the basin in	0		
which the unit is found)? Yes = $2 \text{ No} = 0$			
Total for D 3 Add the points in the boxes above	1		
Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 = M 0 = L Record the rating on	the first page		

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS			
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding and stream degra	dation		
D 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?			
D 4.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland: Wetland is a depression or flat depression with no surface water leaving it (no outlet) points = 4			
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly constricted permanently flowing outlet points = 2 Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a	4		
permanently flowing ditch Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet that is permanently flowing points = 0			
D 4.2. Depth of storage during wet periods: Estimate the height of ponding above the bottom of the outlet. For wetlands with no outlet, measure from the surface of permanent water or if dry, the			
deepest part. Marks of ponding are 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outlet Marks of ponding between 2 ft to < 3 ft from surface or bottom of outlet Marks are at least 0.5 ft to < 2 ft from surface or bottom of outlet The wetland is a "headwater" wetland Wetland is flat but has small depressions on the surface that trap water Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft (6 in) D 4.3. Contribution of the wetland to storage in the watershed: Estimate the ratio of the area of upstream basin contributing surface water to the wetland to the area of the wetland unit itself. The area of the basin is less than 10 times the area of the unit The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit points = 3 points = 5 The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit points = 5	5		
The area of the basin is note than 100 times the area of the unit points = 0 Entire wetland is in the Flats class points = 5 Total for D 4 Add the points in the boxes above	9		
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H 6 - 11 = M 5 - 5 = L Record the rating on	the first page		
D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic function of the site?	, ,		
D 5.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? Yes = 1 No = 0	0		
D 5.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate excess runoff? Yes = 1 No = 0	1		
D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with intensive human land uses (residential at >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)? Yes = 1 No = 0	1		
Total for D 5 Add the points in the boxes above	2		
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: $\square 3 = H$ $\square 1$ or $2 = M$ $\square 0 = L$ Record the rating on	the first page		
D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society?			
D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description that best matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the highest score if more than one condition is met. The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into areas where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds): Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-gradient of unit. points = 2 Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient. Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland. D 6.2. Here the site book identified as important for flood storage or flood.	2		
D 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood conveyance in a regional flood control plan? Yes = 2 No = 0	0		
Total for D 6 Add the points in the boxes above	2		
	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 1/4 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 n 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 H 1.2. Hydroperiods Check the types of water regimes (hydroperiods) present within the wetland. The water regime has to cover more than 10% of the wetland or ¼ ac to count (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods). ☐ Permanently flooded or inundated 4 or more types present: points = 3 ☐ Seasonally flooded or inundated 3 types present: points = 2 n Occasionally flooded or inundated 2 types present: points = 1 Saturated only 1 types present: points = 0 Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☐ Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☐ Lake Fringe wetland 2 points ☐ Freshwater tidal wetland 2 points H 1.3. Richness of plant species Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft². 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 0 If you counted: > 19 species points = 25 - 19 species points = 1< 5 species points = 0H 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. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high. 0 Low = 1 point None = 0 points Moderate = 2 points All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3 points

H 1.5. Special habitat features:				
Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number of				
points				
☐ Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long)				
☐ Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland				
☐ Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging plants extends at least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least				
33 ft (10 m)	0			
☐ Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning	U			
(> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (<i>cut shrubs or trees</i>				
that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed)				
☐ At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas				
that are permanently or seasonally inundated (structures for egg-laying by amphibians)				
☐ Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see				
H 1.1 for list of strata)				
Total for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above	0			
Rating of Site Potential If Score is: 15 - 18 = H 7 - 14 = M 0 - 6 = L Record the rating on	the first page			
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site?				
H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include <i>only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit</i>).				
Calculate:				
0 % undisturbed habitat + (0 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 0%				
If total accessible habitat is:	0			
$> \frac{1}{3}$ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3				
20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2				
10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 1				
< 10 % of 1 km Polygon points = 0				
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.				
Calculate:				
10 % undisturbed habitat + (20 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 20%				
Undistunded behitet > 500/ of Delumen	1			
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3 Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 2				
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 2 Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches points = 1				
Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0				
H 2.3 Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon: If				
> 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use points = (-2)	-2			
≤ 50% of 1km Polygon is high intensity points = 0	_			
Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above	-1			
Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is: 4 - 6 = H 1 - 3 = M V < 1 = L Record the rating on				
Training of Editional Properties. The Control of th	are met page			
H 3.0. Is the habitat provided by the site valuable to society?				
H 3.1. Does the site provide habitat for species valued in laws, regulations, or policies? Choose				
only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated				
Site meets ANY of the following criteria: points = 2				
☐ It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page)				
☐ It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant				
or animal on the state or federal lists)				
☐ It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species	0			
☐ It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the	-			
Department of Natural Resources				
☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or				
regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in a watershed plan				
Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) with in 100m points = 1				
Site does not meet any of the criteria above points = 0				
Rating of Value If Score is: $\square 2 = H$ $\square 1 = M$ $\square 0 = L$ Record the rating on	the first nage			

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

WDFW Priority Habitats

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

http://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/00165/wdfw00165.pdf_or access the list from here: http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/phs/list/

Count how many of the following priority habitats are within 330 ft (100 m) of the wetland unit: NOTE: This question is independent of the land use between the wetland unit and the priority habitat. **Aspen Stands**: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 1 ac (0.4 ha). ☐ Biodiversity Areas and Corridors: Areas of habitat that are relatively important to various species of native fish and wildlife (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report). Herbaceous Balds: Variable size patches of grass and forbs on shallow soils over bedrock. Old-growth/Mature forests: Old-growth west of Cascade crest – Stands of at least 2 tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) > 32 in (81 cm) dbh or > 200 years of age. Mature forests - Stands with average diameters exceeding 21 in (53 cm) dbh; crown cover may be less than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quantity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth; 80-200 years old west of the Cascade crest. Oregon White Oak: Woodland stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component is important (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 158 - see web link above). Riparian: The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other. Westside Prairies: Herbaceous, non-forested plant communities that can either take the form of a dry prairie or a wet prairie (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 161 - see web link above). Instream: The combination of physical, biological, and chemical processes and conditions that interact to provide functional life history requirements for instream fish and wildlife resources. ■ Nearshore: Relatively undisturbed nearshore habitats. These include Coastal Nearshore, Open Coast Nearshore, and Puget Sound Nearshore. (full descriptions of habitats and the definition of relatively undisturbed are in WDFW report - see web link on previous page). Caves: A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages under the earth in soils, rock, ice, or other geological formations and is large enough to contain a human. Cliffs: Greater than 25 ft (7.6 m) high and occurring below 5000 ft elevation. ☐ Talus: Homogenous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.5 - 6.5 ft (0.15 - 2.0 m), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs. Snags and Logs: Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit sufficient decay characteristics to enable cavity excavation/use by wildlife. Priority snags have a diameter at breast height of > 20 in (51 cm) in western Washington and are > 6.5 ft (2 m) in height. Priority logs are > 12 in (30 cm) in diameter at the largest end, and > 20 ft (6 m) long.

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

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland	Туре	Category
Chook off	in any aritaria that apply to the watland. List the actor any when the appropriate aritaria are mot	
	any criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met.	
30 1.0. 1	Does the wetlands Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?	
	The dominant water regime is tidal,	
	Vegetated, and	
	With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 1.1 ☑ No = Not an estuarine wetland	
SC 1.1.	Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary	
	Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific	
	Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 1.2	
SC 1.2.	Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions?	
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing,	
	and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are	
_	Spartina, see page 25)	
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-	
_	grazed or un-mowed grassland.	
	The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with	
	open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands.	
20.00.1	Yes = Category I No = Category II	
SC 2.0. V	Wetlands of High Conservation Value (WHCV) Has the WA Department of Natural Resources updated their website to include the list of	
36 2.1.	Wetlands of High Conservation Value?	
	✓ Yes - Go to SC 2.2 □ No - Go to SC 2.3	
SC 2.2.	Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value?	
00 2.2.	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not 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 to SC 2.4 ☐ No = Not WHCV	
SC 2.4.	Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation	
	Value and listed it on their website?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not WHCV	
SC 3.0. I		
	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?	
0000	☐ 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?	
SC 3.3.	Does an area with peats or mucks have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground level,	
30 3.3.	AND at least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4?	
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No - Go to SC 3.4	
	NOTE: If you are uncertain about the extent of mosses in the understory, you may	
	substitute that criterion by measuring the pH of the water that seeps into a hole dug at	
	least 16 in deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the plant species in Table 4 are present,	
	the wetland is a bog.	
SC 3.4.	Is an area with peats or mucks forested (> 30% cover) with Sitka spruce, subalpine fir,	
	western red cedar, western hemlock, lodgepole pine, quaking aspen, Engelmann spruce,	
	or western white pine, AND any of the species (or combination of species) listed 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</i>				
	answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.				
_	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				
SC 5.0.	Wetlands in Coastal Lagoons				
0.0.	Does the wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon?				
	The wetland lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially				
	separated from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently,				
_	rocks				
	The lagoon in which the wetland is located contains ponded water that is saline or				
	brackish (> 0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (needs to				
	be measured near the bottom)				
	☐ 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).				
	grazed or un-mowed grassland.				
	· ·				
	The wetland is larger than $\frac{1}{10}$ ac (4350 ft ²)				
	\square Yes = Category I \square 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				
	Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105				
	·				
L	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 for the three aspects of function)?				
	\square Yes = Category I \square No - Go to SC 6.2				
SC 6.2.	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger?				
	\square Yes = Category II \square No - Go to SC 6.3				
SC 6.3.	Is the unit between 0.1 and 1 ac, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is between 0.1 and 1				
	ac?				
	☐ Yes = Category III ☐ No = Category IV				
Categor	y of wetland based on Special Characteristics				
	y of wetland based on opecial characteristics				

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or I	D#): WFI-32				Date of site visit:	Remote
Rated by Amanda W	eiss	_ Tr	ained by E	cology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training _	Oct. 2020
HGM Class used for	GM Class used for rating Depressional & Flats Wetland has multip			Wetland has multip	le HGM classes? ☐	Yes ☑No
	rm is not complete Source of base ae		•	quested (figures can	be combined).	
OVERALL WETLAND CATEGORY III (based on functions ☑ or special characteristics □)						
1. Category of w	etland based on	FUNCTION	S	_		
_	Category	I - Total score	= 23 - 27		Score for each	
Category II - Total score = 20 - 22			function based			
X Category III - Total score = 16 - 19			on three			
Category IV - Total score = 9 - 15			ratings			
(order of ratings						
FUNCTION	Improving	Hydrologic	Habitat		is not	
FUNCTION	Water Quality				important)	

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
	List app	ropriate rating	g (H, M, L)	
Site Potential	M	М	L	
Landscape Potential	Н	Н	L	
Value	Н	Н	L	Total
Score Based on Ratings	8	8	3	19

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	
Wetland of High Conservation Value	
Bog	
Mature Forest	
Old Growth Forest	
Coastal Lagoon	
Interdunal	
None of the above	х

Maps and Figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

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

Riverine Wetlands

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

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

Slope Wetlands

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

HGM Classification of Wetland in Western Washington

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

1. Are the	water levels in the entire unit usually	controlled by tides ex	xcept during floods?
☑ N	O - go to 2	☐ YES - the wetland	class is Tidal Fringe - go to 1.1
1.1 ls	the salinity of the water during peri	ods of annual low flow	below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?
If it		Freshwater Tidal Frir tuarine wetland and	YES - Freshwater Tidal Fringe ange use the forms for Riverine wetlands. If it is not scored. This method cannot be
	e wetland unit is flat and precipitation er and surface water runoff are NOT		
	O - go to 3 your wetland can be classified as a	_	YES - The wetland class is Flats e form for Depressional wetlands.
□ T pl	entire wetland unit meet all of the the vegetated part of the wetland is clants on the surface at any time of the tleast 30% of the open water area in	on the shores of a boone year) at least 20 ac	
☑ N	O - go to 4	☐ YES - The wetland	d class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)
□ T □ T m	entire wetland unit meet all of the the wetland is on a slope (<i>slope can</i> he water flows through the wetland hay flow subsurface, as sheetflow, on the water leaves the wetland withou	be very gradual), in one direction (unidi r in a swale without di	
✓ N	O - go to 5		YES - The wetland class is Slope
	face water does not pond in these ty s or behind hummocks (depressions		t occasionally in very small and shallow meter and less than 1 ft deep).
□ T fr	entire wetland unit meet all of the f he unit is in a valley, or stream char om that stream or river, he overbank flooding occurs at leas	nnel, where it gets inu	ndated by overbank flooding
☑ N	O - go to 6		YES - The wetland class is Riverine
NOTE: The	Riverine unit can contain depression	ons that are filled with	water when the river is not flooding.

	c depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, at any outlet, if present, is higher than the interior of the wetland.
□ NO - go to 7	☑ YES - The wetland class is Depressional
The unit does not pond surface water more	y flat area with no obvious depression and no overbank flooding? than a few inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high be ditched, but has no obvious natural outlet.
□ NO - go to 8	\square YES - The wetland class is Depressional
0 \(alassify and muchably contains account different LICM alassas. For

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

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

NOTES and FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLA	NDS		
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to im	prove water	quality	
D 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?			
D 1.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:			
Wetland is a depression or flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key)			
with no surface water leaving it (no outlet).	po	oints = 3	
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly			
constricted permanently flowing outlet.	po	oints = 2	2
☐ Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet			
that is permanently flowing	ро	ints = 1	
Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a permanently flowing ditch.	no	ints = 1	
	ρυ	11115 – 1	
D 1.2. The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer) is true clay or true organic (use NRCS definitions).	Yes = 4	No = 0	0
D 1.3. <u>Characteristics and distribution of persistent plants</u> (Emergent, Scrub-shr			
Cowardin classes):	ub, and/or i	Oresteu	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area	pc	oints = 5	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > ½ of area	•	oints = 3	3
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > 1/10 of area	•	oints = 1	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants < 1/ ₁₀ of area	•	oints = 0	
D 1.4. Characteristics of seasonal ponding or inundation:	<u>P\</u>	Jinto 0	
This is the area that is ponded for at least 2 months. See description i	n manual		
Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland		oints = 4	2
Area seasonally ponded is > 1/4 total area of wetland	-	oints = 2	_
Area seasonally ponded is < 1/4 total area of wetland	•	oints = 0	
Total for D 1 Add the points	•	-	7
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L			the first page
DOO Doos the landsome have the material to comment the content of the forest	f th it-	- 0	
D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function			4
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?	Vaa - 1	No - 0	1
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Yes = 1 Yes = 1	No = 0	0
D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland? D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are	res = 1	No = 0	U
not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3?			1
Source trash, SR-99	Yes = 1	No = 0	'
Total for D 2 Add the points		-	3
			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,			0
lake, or marine water that is on the 303(d) list?	Yes = 1	No = 0	
D 3.2. Is the wetland in a basin or sub-basin where an aquatic resource is on the	` ,		1
DOO Har the effection identified in a control of the control of th	Yes = 1	No = 0	
D 3.3. Has the site been identified in a watershed or local plan as important for			0
maintaining water quality (answer YES if there is a TMDL for the basin in	V- 0	N - 0	0
which the unit is found)?	Yes = 2	No = 0	
Total for D 3 Add the points			the first page
Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 = M 0 = L	recora the	rauriy on	the first page

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS	
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding and stream degra	dation
D 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?	
D 4.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:	
Wetland is a depression or flat depression with no surface water	
leaving it (no outlet) points = 4	
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly	_
constricted permanently flowing outlet points = 2	2
Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a	
permanently flowing ditch points = 1	
Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet	
that is permanently flowing points = 0 D 4.2. Depth of storage during wet periods: Estimate the height of ponding above the bottom of the	
outlet. For wetlands with no outlet, measure from the surface of permanent water or if dry, the	
deepest part.	
Marks of ponding are 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outlet points = 7	
Marks of ponding between 2 ft to < 3 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 5	3
✓ Marks are at least 0.5 ft to < 2 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 3	Ü
☐ The wetland is a "headwater" wetland points = 3	
Wetland is flat but has small depressions on the surface that trap water points = 1	
Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft (6 in) points = 0	
D 4.3. Contribution of the wetland to storage in the watershed: Estimate the ratio of the area of	
upstream basin contributing surface water to the wetland to the area of the wetland unit itself.	
\Box The area of the basin is less than 10 times the area of the unit points = 5	3
The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit points = 3	3
The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit points = 0	
☐ Entire wetland is in the Flats class points = 5	
Total for D 4 Add the points in the boxes above	8
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L Record the rating on	the first page
D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic function of the site?	
D 5.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? Yes = 1 No = 0	1
D 5.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate excess runoff?	
Yes = 1 No = 0	1
D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with intensive human land	
uses (residential at >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)?	1
Yes = 1 No = 0	
Total for D 5 Add the points in the boxes above	3
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L Record the rating on	the first page
D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society?	
D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description that best	
matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the highest	
score if more than one condition is met.	
The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into areas	
where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds):	
 Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down- 	
gradient of unit. points = 2	2
 Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down- 	۷
gradient. points = 1	
☐ Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. points = 1	
The constitution of the first control of the contro	
☐ The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained	
by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland	
by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why points = 0	
by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why ☐ There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland. points = 0	
by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why points = 0 There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland. points = 0 D 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood	0
by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why ☐ There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland. points = 0	0

These questions apply to wetlands of all HGM classes.	
HABITAT FUNCTIONS - Indicators that site functions to provide important habitat	
H 1.0. Does the site have the potential to provide habitat?	
H 1.1. Structure of plant community: Indicators are Cowardin classes and strata within the Forested class. Check the Cowardin plant classes in the wetland. Up to 10 patches may be combined for each class to meet the threshold of ¼ ac or more than 10% of the unit if it is smaller than 2.5 ac. Add the number of structures checked.	
 □ Aquatic bed □ Emergent □ Scrub-shrub (areas where shrubs have > 30% cover) □ Forested (areas where trees have > 30% cover) □ 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 	0
H 1.2. Hydroperiods	
Check the types of water regimes (hydroperiods) present within the wetland. The water regime has to cover more than 10% of the wetland or ¼ ac to count (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods). □ Permanently flooded or inundated 4 or more types present: points = 3	
 ✓ Seasonally flooded or inundated ✓ Occasionally flooded or inundated ✓ Saturated only ✓ Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland ✓ Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland 	1
□ Lake Fringe wetland□ Freshwater tidal wetland2 points2 points	
H 1.3. Richness of plant species Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft ² . Different patches of the same species can be combined to meet the size threshold and you do not have to name the species. Do not include Eurasian milfoil, reed canarygrass, purple loosestrife, Canadian thistle If you counted: > 19 species points = 2 5 - 19 species points = 1 < 5 species points = 0	0
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. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high.	
None = 0 points Low = 1 point Moderate = 2 points	0
All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3 points	

H 1.5. Special habitat features:	
Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number of	
points.	
☐ Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long)	
☐ Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland	
☐ Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging plants extends at	
least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least	
33 ft (10 m)	0
☐ Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning	
(> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (cut shrubs or trees	
that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed)	
☐ At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas	
that are permanently or seasonally inundated (structures for egg-laying by amphibians)	
☐ Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see	
H 1.1 for list of strata)	
Total for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above	1
Rating of Site Potential If Score is: ☐15 - 18 = H ☐7 - 14 = M ☐0 - 6 = L Record the rating on	the first page
II 2.0. Deep the landscape have the natential to connect the hebitat function of the cite?	
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site? H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include <i>only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit</i>).	
Calculate:	
0 % undisturbed habitat + (0 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 0%	
If total accessible habitat is:	0
	U
$> \frac{1}{3}$ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3	
20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2	
10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 1	
<pre>< 10 % of 1 km Polygon points = 0</pre>	
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.	
Calculate:	
5 % undisturbed habitat + (5 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 7.5%	
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3	0
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 2	
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches points = 1	
Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0	
H 2.3 Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon: If	
> 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use points = (-2)	-2
≤ 50% of 1km Polygon is high intensity and use points = (-2)	- - -
Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above	-2
Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is: 4 - 6 = H 1 - 3 = M V<1 = L Record the rating on	
Training of Landscape Potential if Score is. 4-0-11 1-3-11 1-3-11 1-1-1 Necord the rating of	the mst 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? <i>Choose</i>	
only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated.	
Site meets ANY of the following criteria: points = 2	
☐ It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page)	
☐ It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant	
or animal on the state or federal lists)	
☐ It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species	
☐ It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the	0
Department of Natural Resources	
☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or	
regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in a	
watershed plan	
Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) with in 100m points = 1	
Site does not meet any of the criteria above points = 0	
Rating of Value If Score is: 2 = H 1 = M 70 = I Record the rating on	the first nego

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

WDFW Priority Habitats

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

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

Count how many of the following priority habitats are within 330 ft (100 m) of the wetland unit: NOTE: This question is independent of the land use between the wetland unit and the priority habitat. Aspen Stands: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 1 ac (0.4 ha). ☐ Biodiversity Areas and Corridors: Areas of habitat that are relatively important to various species of native fish and wildlife (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report). Herbaceous Balds: Variable size patches of grass and forbs on shallow soils over bedrock. Old-growth/Mature forests: Old-growth west of Cascade crest – Stands of at least 2 tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) > 32 in (81 cm) dbh or > 200 years of age. Mature forests - Stands with average diameters exceeding 21 in (53 cm) dbh; crown cover may be less than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quantity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth; 80-200 years old west of the Cascade crest. Oregon White Oak: Woodland stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component is important (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 158 - see web link above). Riparian: The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other. Westside Prairies: Herbaceous, non-forested plant communities that can either take the form of a dry prairie or a wet prairie (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 161 - see web link above). Instream: The combination of physical, biological, and chemical processes and conditions that interact to provide functional life history requirements for instream fish and wildlife resources. ■ Nearshore: Relatively undisturbed nearshore habitats. These include Coastal Nearshore, Open Coast Nearshore, and Puget Sound Nearshore. (full descriptions of habitats and the definition of relatively undisturbed are in WDFW report - see web link on previous page). Caves: A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages under the earth in soils, rock, ice, or other geological formations and is large enough to contain a human. Cliffs: Greater than 25 ft (7.6 m) high and occurring below 5000 ft elevation. ☐ Talus: Homogenous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.5 - 6.5 ft (0.15 - 2.0 m), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs. Snags and Logs: Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit sufficient decay characteristics to enable cavity excavation/use by wildlife. Priority snags have a diameter at breast height of > 20 in (51 cm) in western Washington and are > 6.5 ft (2 m) in height. Priority logs are > 12

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

in (30 cm) in diameter at the largest end, and > 20 ft (6 m) long.

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland	Туре	Category
Chook off	in any aritaria that apply to the watland. List the actors when the appropriate aritaria are mat	
	any criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met.	
30 1.0.1	Does the wetlands Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?	
	The dominant water regime is tidal,	
	Vegetated, and	
	With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 1.1 ☑ No = Not an estuarine wetland	
SC 1.1.	Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary	
	Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific	
	Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 1.2	
SC 1.2.	Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions?	
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing,	
	and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are	
_	Spartina, see page 25)	
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-	
_	grazed or un-mowed grassland.	
	The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with	
	open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands.	
20.00.1	Yes = Category I No = Category II	
SC 2.0. V	Wetlands of High Conservation Value (WHCV) Has the WA Department of Natural Resources updated their website to include the list of	
36 2.1.	Wetlands of High Conservation Value?	
	✓ Yes - Go to SC 2.2 □ No - Go to SC 2.3	
SC 2.2.	Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value?	
00 2.2.	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not 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 to SC 2.4 ☐ No = Not WHCV	
SC 2.4.	Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation	
	Value and listed it on their website?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not WHCV	
SC 3.0. I		
	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?	
0000	☐ 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?	
SC 3.3.	Does an area with peats or mucks have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground level,	
30 3.3.	AND at least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4?	
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No - Go to SC 3.4	
	NOTE: If you are uncertain about the extent of mosses in the understory, you may	
	substitute that criterion by measuring the pH of the water that seeps into a hole dug at	
	least 16 in deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the plant species in Table 4 are present,	
	the wetland is a bog.	
SC 3.4.	Is an area with peats or mucks forested (> 30% cover) with Sitka spruce, subalpine fir,	
	western red cedar, western hemlock, lodgepole pine, quaking aspen, Engelmann spruce,	
	or western white pine, AND any of the species (or combination of species) listed 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. I	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</i>	
	·	
_	answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.	
	Old-growth forests (west of Cascade crest): Stands of at least two tree species, forming	
	a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20	
	trees/ha) that are at least 200 years of age OR have a diameter at breast height (dbh) of	
	32 in (81 cm) or more.	
	Mature forests (west of the Cascade Crest): Stands where the largest trees are 80- 200	
_	years old OR the species that make up the canopy have an average diameter (dbh)	
	exceeding 21 in (53 cm).	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☑ No = Not a forested wetland for this section	
SC 5.0. \	Wetlands in Coastal Lagoons	
	Does the wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon?	
	The wetland lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially	
	separated from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently,	
	rocks	
	The lagoon in which the wetland is located contains ponded water that is saline or	
_	brackish (> 0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (<i>needs to</i>	
	be measured near the bottom)	
	,	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 5.1 ☑ No = Not a wetland in a coastal lagoon	
	Does the wetland meet all of the following three conditions?	
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing),	
	and has less than 20% cover of aggressive, opportunistic plant species (see list of	
	species on p. 100).	
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-	
	grazed or un-mowed grassland.	
	The wetland is larger than $^{1}/_{10}$ ac (4350 ft ²)	
' 	<u> </u>	
00.00	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II	
SC 6.0. I	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	
	Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105	
	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	
30 0.1.	(rates H,H,H or H,H,M for the three aspects of function)?	
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
	$\Box \text{ Yes} = \textbf{Category I} \qquad \Box \text{ No - Go to SC 6.2}$	
SC 6.2.	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger?	
	\square Yes = Category II \square No - Go to SC 6.3	
SC 6.3.	Is the unit between 0.1 and 1 ac, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is between 0.1 and 1	
	ac?	
	☐ Yes = Category III ☐ No = Category IV	
Categor	y of wetland based on Special Characteristics	
	swered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form	
, , – ज जा।		

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID) #): <u>WFI-33</u>		Date of site visit: Remote		
Rated by Amanda We	eiss	Trained by Ecology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training Oct. 2020		
HGM Class used for I	rating Depressional	Wetland has multip	le HGM classes?		
	m is not complete with o	out the figures requested (figures can be omega)	be combined).		
OVERALL WETLAND CATEGORY III (based on functions ☑or special characteristics ☑)					
1 Category of we	etland based on FUNC	TIONS			
i. Outogory or we	Category I - Total		Score for each		
_	Category II - Tota		function based		
_	X Category III - Tota		on three		
_	Category IV - Tota		ratings		
_			(order of ratings		
FUNCTION	Improving Hydro		is not		

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
List appropriate rating (H, M, L)				
Site Potential	M	М	М	
Landscape Potential	M	Н	L	
Value	M	Н	L	Total
Score Based on Ratings	6	8	4	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	
Wetland of High Conservation Value	
Bog	
Mature Forest	
Old Growth Forest	
Coastal Lagoon	
Interdunal	
None of the above	Х

Maps and Figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

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

Riverine Wetlands

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

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

Slope Wetlands

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

HGM Classification of Wetland in Western Washington

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

1. Are the water levels in the ent	ire 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 wa	ter during periods of annual low flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?
it is Saltwater Tidal Frii	Fringe (Estuarine)
	and precipitation is the only source (>90%) of water to it. runoff are NOT sources of water to the unit.
	☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats classified as a Flats wetland, use the form for Depressional wetlands.
plants on the surface a	heet all of the following criteria? he wetland is on the shores of a body of permanent open water (without any tany time of the year) at least 20 ac (8 ha) in size; en water area is deeper than 6.6 ft (2 m).
☑ NO - go to 4	$\ \ \Box$ YES - The wetland class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)
The water flows throug may flow subsurface, a	neet all of the following criteria? The pee (slope can be very gradual), The the wetland in one direction (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. It is sheetflow, or in a swale without distinct banks. The vertiand without being impounded.
☑ NO - go to 5	☐ YES - The wetland class is Slope
	ond in these type of wetlands except occasionally in very small and shallow s (depressions are usually <3 ft diameter and less than 1 ft deep).
from that stream or rive	or stream channel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding
✓ NO - go to 6	\square YES - The wetland class is Riverine
NOTE: The Riverine unit can cor	ntain depressions that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

111		VV/E1 22	
Wetland	name or number	WFI=33	

	aphic depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, at as that any outlet, if present, is higher than the interior of the wetland.
□ NO - go to 7	YES - The wetland class is Depressional
The unit does not pond surface water	a very flat area with no obvious depression and no overbank flooding? more than a few inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high may be ditched, but has no obvious natural outlet.
☐ NO - go to 8	\square 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	HGM class to
being rated	use in rating
Slope + Riverine	Riverine
Slope + Depressional	Depressional
Slope + Lake Fringe	Lake Fringe
Depressional + Riverine along stream	Depressional
within boundary of depression	
Depressional + Lake Fringe	Depressional
Riverine + Lake Fringe	Riverine
Salt Water Tidal Fringe and any other	Treat as
class of freshwater wetland	ESTUARINE

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

NOTES and FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS			
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to improve water quality			
D 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?			
D 1.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:			
Wetland is a depression or flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key)			
with no surface water leaving it (no outlet). points = 3			
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly			
constricted permanently flowing outlet. points = 2	3		
☐ Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet			
that is permanently flowing points = 1			
☐ Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a			
permanently flowing ditch. points = 1			
D 1.2. The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer) is true clay or true organic	0		
(use NRCS definitions). Yes = 4 No = 0			
D 1.3. Characteristics and distribution of persistent plants (Emergent, Scrub-shrub, and/or Forested			
Cowardin classes):			
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area points = 5	5		
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > $\frac{1}{2}$ of area points = 3	3		
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants $> 1/10$ of area points = 1			
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants $< \frac{1}{10}$ of area points = 0			
D 1.4. Characteristics of seasonal ponding or inundation:			
This is the area that is ponded for at least 2 months. See description in manual.			
Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland points = 4	0		
Area seasonally ponded is > 1/4 total area of wetland points = 2			
Area seasonally ponded is < 1/4 total area of wetland points = 0			
Total for D 1 Add the points in the boxes above	8		
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H 6 - 11 = M 5 - 5 = L Record the rating on	-		
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	1		
generate pollutants? Yes = 1 No = 0			
D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland? Yes = 1 No = 0	0		
D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are			
not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3?	0		
Source Yes = 1 No = 0			
Total for D 2 Add the points 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	0		
which the unit is found)? Yes = $2 \text{ No} = 0$			
Total for D 3 Add the points in the boxes above	1		
Tradition points in the boxes above			
Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 = M 0 = L Record the rating on	-		

<u>DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS</u>	
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding and stream degra	ıdation
D 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?	
D 4.1. <u>Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:</u>	
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	4
constricted permanently flowing outlet points = 2 Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a	4
permanently flowing ditch permanently flowing ditch	
Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet	
that is permanently flowing points = 0	
D 4.2. Depth of storage during wet periods: Estimate the height of ponding above the bottom of the	
outlet. For wetlands with no outlet, measure from the surface of permanent water or if dry, the	
deepest part.	
Marks of ponding are 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outlet points = 7	
Marks of ponding between 2 ft to < 3 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 5	0
☐ Marks are at least 0.5 ft to < 2 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 3	
☐ The wetland is a "headwater" wetland points = 3	
Wetland is flat but has small depressions on the surface that trap water points = 1	
Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft (6 in) points = 0	
D 4.3. Contribution of the wetland to storage in the watershed: Estimate the ratio of the area of	
upstream basin contributing surface water to the wetland to the area of the wetland unit itself.	
☑ The area of the basin is less than 10 times the area of the unit points = 5	5
The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit points = 3	3
The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit points = 0	
☐ Entire wetland is in the Flats class points = 5	
Total for D 4 Add the points in the boxes above	9
Rating of Site Potential If score is: $\Box 12 - 16 = H$ $\Box 6 - 11 = M$ $\Box 0 - 5 = L$ Record the rating on	the first page
D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic function of the site?	
D 5.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? Yes = 1 No = 0	1
D 5.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate excess runoff?	1
Yes = 1 No = 0	ı
D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with intensive human land	
uses (residential at >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)?	
Yes = 1 No = 0	1
Total for D 5 Add the points in the boxes above	1 3
Total for D 5 Add the points in the boxes above Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ☑3 = H ☐1 or 2 = M ☐0 = L Record the rating on	3
·	3
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is:	3
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L Record the rating on	3
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ☑3 = H ☐1 or 2 = M ☐0 = L Record the rating on D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society? D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description that best	3
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L Record the rating on D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society? D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description that best matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the highest	3
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L Record the rating on D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society? D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description that best matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the highest score if more than one condition is met.	3
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ☑ 3 = H ☐ 1 or 2 = M ☐ 0 = L Record the rating on D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society? D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description that best matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the highest score if more than one condition is met. The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into areas where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds): ■ Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-	3
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is:	3 the first page
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is:	3
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L Record the rating on D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society? D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description that best matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the highest score if more than one condition is met. The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into areas where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds): • Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-gradient of unit. points = 2 • Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient.	3 the first page
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is:	3 the first page
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is:	3 the first page
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L Record the rating on D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society? D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description that best matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the highest score if more than one condition is met. The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into areas where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds): Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-gradient of unit. points = 2 Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient. points = 1 Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. points = 1 The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland	3 the first page
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L Record the rating on D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society? D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description that best matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the highest score if more than one condition is met. The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into areas where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds): Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-gradient of unit. points = 2 Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient. points = 1 Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. points = 1 The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why	3 the first page
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is:	3 the first page
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L Record the rating on D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society? D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description that best matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the highest score if more than one condition is met. The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into areas where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds): Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-gradient of unit. points = 2 Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient. points = 1 Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. points = 1 The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why points = 0 There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland. points = 0 D 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood	3 the first page
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is:	the first page 2

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 1/4 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 2 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 H 1.2. Hydroperiods Check the types of water regimes (hydroperiods) present within the wetland. The water regime has to cover more than 10% of the wetland or ¼ ac to count (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods). ☐ Permanently flooded or inundated 4 or more types present: points = 3 ☐ Seasonally flooded or inundated 3 types present: points = 2 Occasionally flooded or inundated 2 types present: points = 1 Saturated only 1 types present: points = 0 Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☐ Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☐ Lake Fringe wetland 2 points ☐ Freshwater tidal wetland 2 points H 1.3. Richness of plant species Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft². 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 1 If you counted: > 19 species points = 25 - 19 species points = 1< 5 species points = 0 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. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high. 2 Low = 1 point None = 0 points Moderate = 2 points All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3 points

H 1.5. Special habitat features: Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number of points. ✓ Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long) ☐ Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland ☐ Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging plants extends at least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least 33 ft (10 m) ☐ Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning (> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (cut shrubs or trees that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed) ☐ At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas that are permanently or seasonally inundated (structures for egg-laying by amphibians) ☐ Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see H 1.1 for list of strata)	1
Total for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above	7
Rating of Site Potential If Score is: 15 - 18 = H 7 - 14 = M 0 - 6 = L Record the rating on	the first page
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site?	
H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit).	
Calculate:	
0 % undisturbed habitat + (0 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 0%	
We also the state of the state	_
If total accessible habitat is:	0
$> \frac{1}{3}$ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3	
20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2	
10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 1 < 10 % of 1 km Polygon points = 0	
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.	
Calculate:	
10 % undisturbed habitat + (10 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 15%	
	2
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3	_
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 2	
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches points = 1	
Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0	
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 1km Polygon is high intensity and use points = 0	-2
Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above	0
Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is: 4 - 6 = H 1 - 3 = M V<1 = L Record the rating on	
	- 1 3
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? <i>Choose</i>	
only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated .	
Site meets ANY of the following criteria: points = 2 It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page)	
☐ It has 3 of more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page) ☐ It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant	
or animal on the state or federal lists)	
☐ It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species	0
☐ It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the	0
Department of Natural Resources	
☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or	
regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in a	
watershed plan Site has 1 or 2 priority habitate (listed on poyt page) with in 100m	
Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) with in 100m points = 1 Site does not meet any of the criteria above points = 0	
Rating of Value If Score is: $\square 2 = H$ $\square 1 = M$ $\square 0 = L$ Record the rating on	the first nage

WDFW Priority Habitats

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

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

Count how many of the following priority habitats are within 330 ft (100 m) of the wetland unit: NOTE: This question is independent of the land use between the wetland unit and the priority habitat. **Aspen Stands**: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 1 ac (0.4 ha). ☐ Biodiversity Areas and Corridors: Areas of habitat that are relatively important to various species of native fish and wildlife (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report). Herbaceous Balds: Variable size patches of grass and forbs on shallow soils over bedrock. Old-growth/Mature forests: Old-growth west of Cascade crest – Stands of at least 2 tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) > 32 in (81 cm) dbh or > 200 years of age. Mature forests - Stands with average diameters exceeding 21 in (53 cm) dbh; crown cover may be less than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quantity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth; 80-200 years old west of the Cascade crest. Oregon White Oak: Woodland stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component is important (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 158 - see web link above). Riparian: The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other. Westside Prairies: Herbaceous, non-forested plant communities that can either take the form of a dry prairie or a wet prairie (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 161 - see web link above). Instream: The combination of physical, biological, and chemical processes and conditions that interact to provide functional life history requirements for instream fish and wildlife resources. ■ Nearshore: Relatively undisturbed nearshore habitats. These include Coastal Nearshore, Open Coast Nearshore, and Puget Sound Nearshore. (full descriptions of habitats and the definition of relatively undisturbed are in WDFW report - see web link on previous page). Caves: A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages under the earth in soils, rock, ice, or other geological formations and is large enough to contain a human. Cliffs: Greater than 25 ft (7.6 m) high and occurring below 5000 ft elevation. ☐ Talus: Homogenous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.5 - 6.5 ft (0.15 - 2.0 m), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs. Snags and Logs: Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit sufficient decay characteristics to enable cavity excavation/use by wildlife. Priority snags have a diameter at breast height of > 20 in (51 cm) in western Washington and are > 6.5 ft (2 m) in height. Priority logs are > 12 in (30 cm) in diameter at the largest end, and > 20 ft (6 m) long.

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

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland	Туре	Category
Chook off	in any aritaria that apply to the watland. List the actor any when the appropriate aritaria are mot	
	any criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met.	
30 1.0. 1	Does the wetlands Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?	
	The dominant water regime is tidal,	
	Vegetated, and	
	With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 1.1 ☑ No = Not an estuarine wetland	
SC 1.1.	Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary	
	Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific	
	Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 1.2	
SC 1.2.	Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions?	
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing,	
	and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are	
_	Spartina, see page 25)	
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-	
_	grazed or un-mowed grassland.	
	The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with	
	open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands.	
20.00.1	Yes = Category I No = Category II	
SC 2.0. V	Wetlands of High Conservation Value (WHCV) Has the WA Department of Natural Resources updated their website to include the list of	
36 2.1.	Wetlands of High Conservation Value?	
	✓ Yes - Go to SC 2.2 □ No - Go to SC 2.3	
SC 2.2.	Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value?	
00 2.2.	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not 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 to SC 2.4 ☐ No = Not WHCV	
SC 2.4.	Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation	
	Value and listed it on their website?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not WHCV	
SC 3.0. I		
	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?	
0000	☐ 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?	
SC 3.3.	Does an area with peats or mucks have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground level,	
30 3.3.	AND at least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4?	
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No - Go to SC 3.4	
	NOTE: If you are uncertain about the extent of mosses in the understory, you may	
	substitute that criterion by measuring the pH of the water that seeps into a hole dug at	
	least 16 in deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the plant species in Table 4 are present,	
	the wetland is a bog.	
SC 3.4.	Is an area with peats or mucks forested (> 30% cover) with Sitka spruce, subalpine fir,	
	western red cedar, western hemlock, lodgepole pine, quaking aspen, Engelmann spruce,	
	or western white pine, AND any of the species (or combination of species) listed 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. I	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</i>				
	answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.				
	Old-growth forests (west of Cascade crest): Stands of at least two tree species, forming				
	a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20				
	trees/ha) that are at least 200 years of age OR have a diameter at breast height (dbh) of				
	32 in (81 cm) or more.				
	Mature forests (west of the Cascade Crest): Stands where the largest trees are 80- 200				
_	years old OR the species that make up the canopy have an average diameter (dbh)				
	exceeding 21 in (53 cm).				
	exceeding 21 in (33 cm).				
	Voc - Catagory I V No - Not a forested watland for this coation				
00.50.1	☐ Yes = Category I ☑ No = Not a forested wetland for this section				
SC 5.0.	Wetlands in Coastal Lagoons				
_	Does the wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon?				
	The wetland lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially				
	separated from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently,				
_	rocks				
	The lagoon in which the wetland is located contains ponded water that is saline or				
	brackish (> 0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (needs to				
	be measured near the bottom)				
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 5.1 ☑ No = Not a wetland in a coastal lagoon				
SC 5.1. I	Does the wetland meet all of the following three conditions?				
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing),				
	and has less than 20% cover of aggressive, opportunistic plant species (see list of				
	species on p. 100).				
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-				
	grazed or un-mowed grassland.				
	The wetland is larger than $^{1}/_{10}$ ac (4350 ft ²)				
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II				
SC 6.0. I	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				
F	Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105				
	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				
30 0.1.	(rates H,H,H or H,H,M for the three aspects of function)?				
SC 6.2					
SC 6.2.	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger?				
00.00	\square Yes = Category II \square No - Go to 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				
SC 6.3.					
	ac?				
0-4	☐ Yes = Category III ☐ No = Category IV				
_	y of wetland based on Special Characteristics				
it vou an	swered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form				

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID #):	WFI-34, WFI-35 (a-6	e)	Date of site visit: Remote	
Rated by Amanda Weiss		Trained by Ecology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training Oct. 2020	
HGM Class used for ratir	ng Depressional	Wetland has multipl	e HGM classes?	
	not complete with ou ce of base aerial photo/	t the figures requested (figures can be map ESRI	pe combined).	
OVERALL WETLAND (CATEGORY III	(based on functions	characteristics (
1. Category of wetla	nd based on FUNCTI	ONS		
	Category I - Total se	core = 23 - 27	Score for each	
	Category II - Total s	score = 20 - 22	function based	
X	Category III - Total	score = 16 - 19	on three	
	Category IV - Total		ratings	
	,		(order of ratings	
			in mot	

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
	List app	ropriate rating	g (H, M, L)	
Site Potential	L	М	L	
Landscape Potential	Н	Н	L	
Value	M	Н	М	Total
Score Based on Ratings	6	8	4	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	
Wetland of High Conservation Value	
Bog	
Mature Forest	
Old Growth Forest	
Coastal Lagoon	
Interdunal	
None of the above	Х

Maps and Figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

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

Riverine Wetlands

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

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

Slope Wetlands

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

HGM Classification of Wetland in Western Washington

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

Are the water levels in	n the entire unit usually controlle	ed 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	of the water during periods of an	nual low flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?
If your wetland it is Saltwater		☐ YES - Freshwater Tidal Fringe ster Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. It wetland and is not scored. This method cannot be to be the control of the contro
	it is flat and precipitation is the c e water runoff are NOT sources	only source (>90%) of water to it. s of water to the unit.
☑ NO - go to 3 If your wetland	l can be classified as a Flats we	☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats tland, use the form for Depressional wetlands.
☐ The vegetated plants on the s	nd unit meet all of the following part of the wetland is on the sh surface at any time of the year) a of the open water area is deeper	ores of a body of permanent open water (without any at least 20 ac (8 ha) in size;
☑ NO - go to 4	□ YES	- The wetland class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)
☐ The wetland is ☐ The water flow may flow subs	nd unit meet all of the following on a slope (<i>slope can be very g</i> is through the wetland in one direction, or in a swayes the wetland without being it	gradual), rection (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. I ale without distinct banks.
☑ NO - go to 5		☐ YES - The wetland class is Slope
		tlands except occasionally in very small and shallow ally <3 ft diameter and less than 1 ft deep).
☐ The unit is in a from that strea	-	re it gets inundated by overbank flooding
☑ NO - go to 6		☐ YES - The wetland class is Riverine
NOTE: The Riverine unit	t can contain depressions that a	re filled with water when the river is not flooding.

	nic depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, at that any outlet, if present, is higher than the interior of the wetland.
□ NO - go to 7	☑ YES - The wetland class is Depressional
The unit does not pond surface water mor	ery flat area with no obvious depression and no overbank flooding? than a few inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high y be ditched, but has no obvious natural outlet.
□ NO - go to 8	\square 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	HGM class to	
being rated	use in rating	
Slope + Riverine	Riverine	
Slope + Depressional	Depressional	
Slope + Lake Fringe	Lake Fringe	
Depressional + Riverine along stream	Depressional	
within boundary of depression		
Depressional + Lake Fringe	Depressional	
Riverine + Lake Fringe	Riverine	
Salt Water Tidal Fringe and any other	Treat as	
class of freshwater wetland	ESTUARINE	

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

NOTES and FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS			
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to improve water quality			
D 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?			
D 1.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:			
Wetland is a depression or flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key)			
with no surface water leaving it (no outlet). points = 3			
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly			
constricted permanently flowing outlet. points = 2	2		
 ☐ Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet that is permanently flowing points = 1 			
☐ Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a			
permanently flowing ditch. points = 1			
D 1.2. The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer) is true clay or true organic	0		
(use NRCS definitions). Yes = 4 No = 0	0		
D 1.3. Characteristics and distribution of persistent plants (Emergent, Scrub-shrub, and/or Forested			
Cowardin classes):			
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area points = 5	0		
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > $\frac{1}{2}$ of area points = 3			
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > $\frac{1}{10}$ of area points = 1			
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants $< 1/1_{10}$ of area points = 0			
D 1.4. Characteristics of seasonal ponding or inundation:			
This is the area that is ponded for at least 2 months. See description in manual.	_		
Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland points = 4	2		
Area seasonally ponded is > 1/4 total area of wetland points = 2			
Area seasonally ponded is < 1/4 total area of wetland points = 0			
Total for D 1 Add the points in the boxes above			
·	4 th a first in a ma		
Rating of Site Potential If score is: ☐ 12 - 16 = H ☐ 6 - 11 = M ☑ 0 - 5 = L Record the rating on			
·			
Rating of Site Potential If score is: ☐ 12 - 16 = H ☐ 6 - 11 = M ☐ 0 - 5 = L Record the rating on			
Rating of Site Potential If score is: ☐ 12 - 16 = H ☐ 6 - 11 = M ☑ 0 - 5 = L Record the rating on ☐ 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function of the site?	the first page		
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Rating of Site Potential If score is: □12 - 16 = H □6 - 11 = M □0 - 5 = L Record the rating on 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 D 2.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate pollutants? Yes = 1 No = 0 D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland? Yes = 1 No = 0 D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3? Source Trash Yes = 1 No = 0 Total for D 2 Add the points in the boxes above Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ☑ 3 or 4 = H □ 1 or 2 = M □ 0 = L Record the rating on 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 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 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	the first page 1 1 0 1 3 the first page 0 1		
Rating of Site Potential If score is: ☐ 12 - 16 = H ☐ 6 - 11 = M ☑ 0 - 5 = L Record the rating on 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 D 2.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate pollutants? Yes = 1 No = 0 D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland? Yes = 1 No = 0 D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3? Source ☐ Trash Yes = 1 No = 0 Total for D 2 Add the points in the boxes above Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ☑ 3 or 4 = H ☐ 1 or 2 = M ☐ 0 = L Record the rating on 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 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 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	the first page 1 1 0 1 3 the first page 0 1		

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS			
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding and stream degra	dation		
D 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?			
D 4.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:			
Wetland is a depression or flat depression with no surface water			
leaving it (no outlet) points = 4			
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly constricted permanently flowing outlet points = 2	2		
constricted permanently flowing outlet points = 2 Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a	2		
permanently flowing ditch points = 1			
Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet			
that is permanently flowing points = 0			
D 4.2. Depth of storage during wet periods: Estimate the height of ponding above the bottom of the			
outlet. For wetlands with no outlet, measure from the surface of permanent water or if dry, the			
deepest part.			
Marks of ponding are 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outlet points = 7			
Marks of ponding between 2 ft to < 3 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 5	3		
Marks are at least 0.5 ft to < 2 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 3			
☐ The wetland is a "headwater" wetland points = 3			
Wetland is flat but has small depressions on the surface that trap water points = 1			
Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft (6 in) points = 0			
D 4.3. Contribution of the wetland to storage in the watershed: Estimate the ratio of the area of			
upstream basin contributing surface water to the wetland to the area of the wetland unit itself. ☐ The area of the basin is less than 10 times the area of the unit points = 5			
The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit points = 3	3		
The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit points = 0			
☐ Entire wetland is in the Flats class points = 5			
Total for D 4 Add the points in the boxes above	8		
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L Record the rating on			
D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic function of the site?	are met page		
D 5.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? Yes = 1 No = 0	1		
D 5.1. Does the wetland drift receive stormwater discharges? D 5.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate excess runoff?			
Yes = 1 No = 0	1		
D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with intensive human land			
uses (residential at >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)?	1		
Yes = 1 No = 0			
Total for D 5 Add the points in the boxes above	3		
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: $3 = H$ $1 \text{ or } 2 = M$ $0 = L$ Record the rating on	the first page		
D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society?			
D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description that best			
matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the highest			
score if more than one condition is met.			
The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into areas			
where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds):			
Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-			
gradient of unit. points = 2	2		
 Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down- 			
gradient. points = 1 ☐ Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. points = 1			
☐ The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained			
by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland			
cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why points = 0			
☐ There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland. points = 0			
D 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood			
conveyance in a regional flood control plan? Yes = 2 No = 0			
Total for D 6 Add the points in the boxes above	2		
Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 = M 0 = L Record the rating on	the first name		

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: <i>Indicators are Cowardin classes and strata within the Forested class</i> . Check the Cowardin plant classes in the wetland. <i>Up to 10 patches may be combined for each class to meet the threshold of ¼ ac or more than 10% of the unit if it is smaller than 2.5 ac. Add the number of structures checked.</i>			
 □ Aquatic bed □ Emergent □ Scrub-shrub (areas where shrubs have > 30% cover) □ Forested (areas where trees have > 30% cover) □ 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 	0		
H 1.2. Hydroperiods			
Check the types of water regimes (hydroperiods) present within the wetland. The water regime has to cover more than 10% of the wetland or ¼ ac to count (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods). Permanently flooded or inundated Seasonally flooded or inundated Occasionally flooded or inundated Saturated only Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland Lake Fringe wetland Freshwater tidal wetland 2 points	1		
H 1.3. Richness of plant species			
Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft ² . Different patches of the same species can be combined to meet the size threshold and you do not have to name the species. Do not include Eurasian milfoil, reed canarygrass, purple loosestrife, Canadian thistle If you counted: > 19 species points = 2 5 - 19 species points = 1	0		
<pre>< 5 species points = 0 H 1.4. Interspersion of habitats</pre>			
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. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high. None = 0 points Low = 1 point Moderate = 2 points	0		
All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3 points			

H 1.5. Special habitat features:	
Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number of	
points.	
☐ Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long)	
☐ Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland	
Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging plants extends at	
least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least	
33 ft (10 m)	0
☐ Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning	
(> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (<i>cut shrubs or trees</i>	
that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed)	
☐ At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas	
that are permanently or seasonally inundated (<i>structures for egg-laying by amphibians</i>)	
Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see	
H 1.1 for list of strata)	4
Total for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above	1
Rating of Site Potential If Score is: 15 - 18 = H 7 - 14 = M 0 - 6 = L Record the rating on	tne first page
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site?	
H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit).	
Calculate:	
0 % undisturbed habitat + (0 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 0%	
(// indicate a few interiory faint deep / 2 // 07/	
If total accessible habitat is:	0
$> {}^{1}/_{3} (33.3\%) \text{ of 1 km Polygon}$ points = 3	Ü
20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2	
10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 1	
<pre>< 10 % of 1 km Polygon points = 0 H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.</pre>	
Calculate:	
5 % undisturbed habitat + (5 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 7.5%	
o // undictarbou habitat · (
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3	0
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 2	
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches points = 1	
Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0	
H 2.3 Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon: If	
> 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use points = (-2)	-2
≤ 50% of 1km Polygon is high intensity points = 0	
Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above	-2
Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is: 4 - 6 = H 1 - 3 = M 2 < 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? <i>Choose</i>	
only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated.	
Site meets ANY of the following criteria: points = 2	
☐ It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page)	
☐ It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant	
or animal on the state or federal lists)	
☐ It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species	1
 ☐ It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the Department of Natural Resources 	
☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or	
regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in a	
watershed plan	
Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) with in 100m points = 1	
Site does not meet any of the criteria above points = 0	
Rating of Value If Score is: 2 = H	the first need

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

WDFW Priority Habitats

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

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

Count how many of the following priority habitats are within 330 ft (100 m) of the wetland unit: NOTE: This question is independent of the land use between the wetland unit and the priority habitat. Aspen Stands: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 1 ac (0.4 ha). ☐ Biodiversity Areas and Corridors: Areas of habitat that are relatively important to various species of native fish and wildlife (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report). Herbaceous Balds: Variable size patches of grass and forbs on shallow soils over bedrock. Old-growth/Mature forests: Old-growth west of Cascade crest – Stands of at least 2 tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) > 32 in (81 cm) dbh or > 200 years of age. Mature forests - Stands with average diameters exceeding 21 in (53 cm) dbh; crown cover may be less than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quantity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth; 80-200 years old west of the Cascade crest. Oregon White Oak: Woodland stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component is important (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 158 - see web link above). Riparian: The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other. Westside Prairies: Herbaceous, non-forested plant communities that can either take the form of a dry prairie or a wet prairie (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 161 - see web link above). Instream: The combination of physical, biological, and chemical processes and conditions that interact to provide functional life history requirements for instream fish and wildlife resources. ■ Nearshore: Relatively undisturbed nearshore habitats. These include Coastal Nearshore, Open Coast Nearshore, and Puget Sound Nearshore. (full descriptions of habitats and the definition of relatively undisturbed are in WDFW report - see web link on previous page). Caves: A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages under the earth in soils, rock, ice, or other geological formations and is large enough to contain a human. Cliffs: Greater than 25 ft (7.6 m) high and occurring below 5000 ft elevation. ☐ Talus: Homogenous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.5 - 6.5 ft (0.15 - 2.0 m), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs. Snags and Logs: Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit sufficient decay characteristics to enable cavity excavation/use by wildlife. Priority snags have a diameter at breast height of > 20 in (51 cm) in western Washington and are > 6.5 ft (2 m) in height. Priority logs are > 12

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

in (30 cm) in diameter at the largest end, and > 20 ft (6 m) long.

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland	Туре	Category
Check off	any criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met.	
	Estuarine Wetlands	
	Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?	
	The dominant water regime is tidal,	
	Vegetated, and	
	With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 1.1 ☐ No = Not an estuarine wetland	
SC 1.1.	Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary	
	Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific	
	Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151?	
00.10	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 1.2	
SC 1.2.	Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions?	
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing,	
	and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are	
	Spartina, see page 25)	
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-	
	grazed or un-mowed grassland. The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with	
	open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands.	
	_	
SC 2 0 V		
SC 2.0. V		
30 2.1.	Wetlands of High Conservation Value?	
	✓ Yes - Go to SC 2.2 □ No - Go to SC 2.3	
SC 2.2.	Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value?	
00 2.2.	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not 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 to SC 2.4 ☐ No = Not WHCV	
SC 2.4.	Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation	
	Value and listed it on their website?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not WHCV	
SC 3.0. E	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	
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?	
SC 3.3.	Does an area with peats or mucks have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground level,	
	AND at least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4?	
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No - Go to SC 3.4	
	NOTE: If you are uncertain about the extent of mosses in the understory, you may	
	substitute that criterion by measuring the pH of the water that seeps into a hole dug at	
	least 16 in deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the plant species in Table 4 are present,	
SC 3.4.	the wetland is a bog. Is an area with peats or mucks forested (> 30% cover) with Sitka spruce, subalpine fir,	
00 0.4.	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. I	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</i>	
	answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.	
	Old-growth forests (west of Cascade crest): Stands of at least two tree species, forming	
<u></u>	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	
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) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (<i>needs to</i>	
	be measured near the bottom)	
2054	☐ Yes - Go to SC 5.1 ☑ No = Not a wetland in a coastal lagoon	
_	Does the wetland meet all of the following three conditions?	
L	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing),	
	and has less than 20% cover of aggressive, opportunistic plant species (see list of	
_	species on p. 100).	
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-	
	grazed or un-mowed grassland.	
	The wetland is larger than $^{1}/_{10}$ ac (4350 ft 2)	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II	
SC 50 I	Interdunal Wetlands	
3C 6.0. i	Is the wetland west of the 1889 line (also called the Western Boundary of Upland	
	,	
	Ownership or WBUO)? If you answer yes you will still need to rate the wetland	
	based on its habitat functions.	
_	In practical terms that means the following geographic areas:	
	Long Beach Peninsula: Lands west of SR 103	
	Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105	
	Ocean Shores-Copalis: Lands west of SR 115 and SR 109	
	☐ 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 for the three aspects of function)?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 6.2	
SC 6.2.	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger?	
	☐ Yes = Category II ☐ No - Go to SC 6.3	
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	
00 0.0.	ac?	
	☐ Yes = Category III ☐ No = Category IV	
Categor	y of wetland based on Special Characteristics	
_	swered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form	

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID)#): <u>WFI-36</u>	WFI-36		N/A
Rated by Amanda We	eiss	Trained by Ecology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training _	Oct. 2020
HGM Class used for rating Depressional		Wetland has multiple HGM classes		☐ Yes ☑ No
	n is not complete with cource of base aerial pho	out the figures requested (figures can be beto/map ESRI	be combined).	
OVERALL WETLAN	D CATEGORYI	[[] (based on functions ☑ or special	characteristics \Box)	
1. Category of we	etland based on FUNC	CTIONS		
	Category I - Tota	al score = 23 - 27	Score for each	
	Category II - Tot	tal score = 20 - 22	function based	
_	X Category III - To	otal score = 16 - 19	on three	
_			ratings	

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
	List app	ropriate rating	g (H, M, L)	
Site Potential	M	М	L	
Landscape Potential	M	М	L	
Value	M	Н	Н	Total
Score Based on Ratings	6	7	5	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	
Wetland of High Conservation Value	
Bog	
Mature Forest	
Old Growth Forest	
Coastal Lagoon	
Interdunal	
None of the above	Х

Maps and Figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

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

Riverine Wetlands

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

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

Slope Wetlands

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

HGM Classification of Wetland in Western Washington

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

1. Are the water levels in the entir	e 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	er during periods of annual low flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?
	lassified as a Freshwater Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. It ge it is an Estuarine wetland and is not scored. This method cannot be
	nd precipitation is the only source (>90%) of water to it. unoff are NOT sources of water to the unit.
☑ NO - go to 3 If your wetland can be co	\square YES - The wetland class is Flats lassified as a Flats wetland, use the form for Depressional wetlands.
plants on the surface at	eet all of the following criteria? e wetland is on the shores of a body of permanent open water (without any any time of the year) at least 20 ac (8 ha) in size; n water area is deeper than 6.6 ft (2 m).
✓ NO - go to 4	☐ YES - The wetland class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)
☐ The water flows through may flow subsurface, as	eet all of the following criteria? De (slope can be very gradual), If the wetland in one direction (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. If a sheetflow, or in a swale without distinct banks. Detland without being impounded.
✓ NO - go to 5	\square YES - The wetland class is Slope
	nd in these type of wetlands except occasionally in very small and shallow (depressions are usually <3 ft diameter and less than 1 ft deep).
from that stream or river	r stream channel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding
☑ NO - go to 6	☐ YES - The wetland class is Riverine
NOTE: The Riverine unit can conta	ain depressions that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

	epression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, at ny 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 verv fla	at area with no obvious depression and no overbank flooding?

□ NO - go to 8 □ YES - The wetland class is Depressional

The unit does not pond surface water more than a few inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high

groundwater in the area. The wetland may be ditched, but has no obvious natural outlet.

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

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

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

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

NOTES and FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

Wetland name or number WFI-36

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS			
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to improve water quality			
D 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?			
D 1.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:			
Wetland is a depression or flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key)			
with no surface water leaving it (no outlet).	po	oints = 3	
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly			
constricted permanently flowing outlet.	po	oints = 2	3
☐ Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet			
that is permanently flowing	ро	oints = 1	
☐ Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a		into - 1	
permanently flowing ditch.	ро	ints = 1	
D 1.2. The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer) is true clay or true organic	V 4	N. O	0
(use NRCS definitions).	Yes = 4		
D 1.3. <u>Characteristics and distribution of persistent plants</u> (Emergent, Scrub-shr Cowardin classes):	ub, and/or r	-orestea	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area	n/	oints = 5	
	-	oints = 3	3
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > ½ of area	•	oints = 1	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > 1/10 of area	•		
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants < 1/ ₁₀ of area	ро	oints = 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		-:-4 4	0
Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland	•	oints = 4	0
Area seasonally ponded is > 1/4 total area of wetland	•	oints = 2	
Area seasonally ponded is < 1/4 total area of wetland		oints = 0	•
Total for D 1 Add the points Rating of Site Potential If score is: □12 - 16 = H □6 - 11 = M □0 - 5 = L			the first page
Rating of Site Potential in Score is. 12-16-11 To -11-14 D-3-L	Necora ine	rating on	ine msi page
D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function	on of the site	e?	
D 2.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges?	Yes = 1	No = 0	0
D 2.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that			1
generate pollutants?	Yes = 1	No = 0	1
D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland?	Yes = 1	No = 0	0
D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are			
not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3?			1
Source <u>I-5, trash</u>	Yes = 1	No = 0	
Total for D 2 Add the points			2
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 or 4 = H 2 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	e 303(d) list	?	1
	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			0
which the unit is found)?	Yes = 2	No = 0	
Total for D 3 Add the points			1
Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 = M 0 = L	Record the	rating on	the first page

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS			
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding and stream degradation			
D 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?			
D 4.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland: Wetland is a depression or flat depression with no surface water leaving it (no outlet) points = 4			
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly constricted permanently flowing outlet points = 2 Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a	4		
permanently flowing ditch Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet that is permanently flowing points = 0			
D 4.2. Depth of storage during wet periods: Estimate the height of ponding above the bottom of the outlet. For wetlands with no outlet, measure from the surface of permanent water or if dry, the			
deepest part. Marks of ponding are 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outlet Marks of ponding between 2 ft to < 3 ft from surface or bottom of outlet Marks are at least 0.5 ft to < 2 ft from surface or bottom of outlet The wetland is a "headwater" wetland Wetland is flat but has small depressions on the surface that trap water Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft (6 in) D 4.3. Contribution of the wetland to storage in the watershed: Estimate the ratio of the area of upstream basin contributing surface water to the wetland to the area of the wetland unit itself. The area of the basin is less than 10 times the area of the unit The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit points = 3 points = 5 The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit points = 5	5		
The area of the basin is note than 100 times the area of the unit points = 0 Entire wetland is in the Flats class points = 5 Total for D 4 Add the points in the boxes above	9		
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H 6 - 11 = M 5 - 5 = L Record the rating on	the first page		
D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic function of the site?	, ,		
D 5.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? Yes = 1 No = 0	0		
D 5.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate excess runoff? Yes = 1 No = 0	1		
D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with intensive human land uses (residential at >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)? Yes = 1 No = 0	1		
Total for D 5 Add the points in the boxes above	2		
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: $\Box 3 = H$ $\Box 1$ or $2 = M$ $\Box 0 = L$ Record the rating on	the first page		
D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society?			
D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description that best matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the highest score if more than one condition is met. The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into areas where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds): Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-gradient of unit. points = 2 Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient. Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland. D 6.2. Here the site book identified as important for flood storage or flood.	2		
D 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood conveyance in a regional flood control plan? Yes = 2 No = 0	0		
Total for D 6 Add the points in the boxes above	2		
	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 1/4 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 1 ☐ 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 H 1.2. Hydroperiods Check the types of water regimes (hydroperiods) present within the wetland. The water regime has to cover more than 10% of the wetland or ¼ ac to count (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods). Permanently flooded or inundated 4 or more types present: points = 3 ☐ Seasonally flooded or inundated 3 types present: points = 2 n Occasionally flooded or inundated 2 types present: points = 1 Saturated only 1 types present: points = 0 Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☐ Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☐ Lake Fringe wetland 2 points ☐ Freshwater tidal wetland 2 points H 1.3. Richness of plant species Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft². 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 1 If you counted: > 19 species points = 25 - 19 species points = 1< 5 species points = 0 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. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high. 0 Low = 1 point None = 0 points Moderate = 2 points All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3 points

H 1.5. Special habitat features: Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number of points.	
 ✓ Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long) ✓ Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland ✓ Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging plants extends at least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least 	4
33 ft (10 m) ☐ Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning (> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (cut shrubs or trees that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed)	1
 □ At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas that are permanently or seasonally inundated (<i>structures for egg-laying by amphibians</i>) □ Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (<i>see H 1.1 for list of strata</i>) 	
	3
Total for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above Rating of Site Potential If Score is: 15 - 18 = H 7 - 14 = M 0 - 6 = L Record the rating on	_
Rating of Site Potential if Score is. 13-16-H 17-14-IM 00-6-L Necord the rating of	lile ilisi paye
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site?	
H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit).	
Calculate:	l
1 % undisturbed habitat + (0 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 1%	1
If total accessible habitat is:	0
$> \frac{1}{3}$ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3	- I
20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2	l
10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 1	ı
< 10 % of 1 km Polygon points = 0	İ
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.	
Calculate:	İ
10 % undisturbed habitat + (10 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 15%	İ
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3	1
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 2	İ
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches points = 1	İ
Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0	İ
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 1km Polygon is high intensity points = 0	ı
Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above	-1
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? <i>Choose</i>	
only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated	İ
Site meets ANY of the following criteria: points = 2	İ
☑ It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page)	İ
☐ It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant	l
or animal on the state or federal lists)	İ
☐ 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 Natural Resources	l
☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or	l
regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in a	l
watershed plan	ı
Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) with in 100m points = 1	l
Site does not meet any of the criteria above points = 0	l
Rating of Value If Score is: 2 = H 1 = M 0 = L Record the rating on	the first page

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

WDFW Priority Habitats

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

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

Count how many of the following priority habitats are within 330 ft (100 m) of the wetland unit: NOTE: This question is independent of the land use between the wetland unit and the priority habitat. **Aspen Stands**: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 1 ac (0.4 ha). ☐ Biodiversity Areas and Corridors: Areas of habitat that are relatively important to various species of native fish and wildlife (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report). Herbaceous Balds: Variable size patches of grass and forbs on shallow soils over bedrock. Old-growth/Mature forests: Old-growth west of Cascade crest – Stands of at least 2 tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) > 32 in (81 cm) dbh or > 200 years of age. Mature forests - Stands with average diameters exceeding 21 in (53 cm) dbh; crown cover may be less than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quantity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth; 80-200 years old west of the Cascade crest. Oregon White Oak: Woodland stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component is important (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 158 - see web link above). Riparian: The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other. Westside Prairies: Herbaceous, non-forested plant communities that can either take the form of a dry prairie or a wet prairie (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 161 - see web link above). Instream: The combination of physical, biological, and chemical processes and conditions that interact to provide functional life history requirements for instream fish and wildlife resources. ■ Nearshore: Relatively undisturbed nearshore habitats. These include Coastal Nearshore, Open Coast Nearshore, and Puget Sound Nearshore. (full descriptions of habitats and the definition of relatively undisturbed are in WDFW report - see web link on previous page). Caves: A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages under the earth in soils, rock, ice, or other geological formations and is large enough to contain a human. Cliffs: Greater than 25 ft (7.6 m) high and occurring below 5000 ft elevation. ☐ Talus: Homogenous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.5 - 6.5 ft (0.15 - 2.0 m), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs. Snags and Logs: Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit sufficient decay characteristics to enable cavity excavation/use by wildlife. Priority snags have a diameter at breast height of > 20 in (51 cm) in western Washington and are > 6.5 ft (2 m) in height. Priority logs are > 12 in (30 cm) in diameter at the largest end, and > 20 ft (6 m) long.

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

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland	Туре	Category
Chook off	in any aritaria that apply to the watland. List the actor any when the appropriate aritaria are mat	
Check off any criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met. SC 1.0. Estuarine Wetlands		
30 1.0. 1	Does the wetlands Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?	
	The dominant water regime is tidal,	
	Vegetated, and	
	With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 1.1 ☐ No = Not an estuarine wetland	
SC 1.1.	Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary	
	Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific	
	Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 1.2	
SC 1.2.	Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions?	
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing,	
	and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are	
_	Spartina, see page 25)	
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-	
_	grazed or un-mowed grassland.	
	The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with	
	open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands.	
20.00.1	Yes = Category I No = Category II	
SC 2.0. V	Wetlands of High Conservation Value (WHCV) Has the WA Department of Natural Resources updated their website to include the list of	
36 2.1.	Wetlands of High Conservation Value?	
	Yes - Go to SC 2.2 No - Go to SC 2.3	
SC 2.2.	Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value?	
00 2.2.	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not 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 to SC 2.4 ☐ No = Not WHCV	
SC 2.4.	Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation	
	Value and listed it on their website?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not WHCV	
SC 3.0. I		
	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?	
0000	☐ 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?	
SC 3.3.	Does an area with peats or mucks have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground level,	
30 3.3.	AND at least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4?	
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No - Go to SC 3.4	
	NOTE: If you are uncertain about the extent of mosses in the understory, you may	
	substitute that criterion by measuring the pH of the water that seeps into a hole dug at	
	least 16 in deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the plant species in Table 4 are present,	
	the wetland is a bog.	
SC 3.4.	Is an area with peats or mucks forested (> 30% cover) with Sitka spruce, subalpine fir,	
	western red cedar, western hemlock, lodgepole pine, quaking aspen, Engelmann spruce,	
	or western white pine, AND any of the species (or combination of species) listed 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. I	Forested Wetlands	
00	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</i>	
	answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.	
	Old-growth forests (west of Cascade crest): Stands of at least two tree species, forming	
_	a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20	
	trees/ha) that are at least 200 years of age OR have a diameter at breast height (dbh) of	
	32 in (81 cm) or more.	
	Mature forests (west of the Cascade Crest): Stands where the largest trees are 80- 200	
	years old OR the species that make up the canopy have an average diameter (dbh)	
	exceeding 21 in (53 cm).	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not a forested wetland for this section	
SC 5.0. \	Wetlands in Coastal Lagoons	
	Does the wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon?	
	The wetland lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially	
	separated from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently,	
_	rocks	
	The lagoon in which the wetland is located contains ponded water that is saline or	
	brackish (> 0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (<i>needs to</i>	
	be measured near the bottom)	
	Yes - Go to SC 5.1 No = Not a wetland in a coastal lagoon	
	Does the wetland meet all of the following three conditions?	
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing),	
	and has less than 20% cover of aggressive, opportunistic plant species (see list of	
	species on p. 100). At least 3/ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of chrub, forest, or up.	
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or ungrazed or un-mowed grassland.	
L	The wetland is larger than $^{1}/_{10}$ ac (4350 ft ²)	
20.60	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II	
SC 6.0. i	nterdunal Wetlands Is the wetland west of the 1889 line (also called the Western Boundary of Upland	
	Ownership or WBUO)? <i>If you answer yes you will still need to rate the wetland</i>	
	based on its habitat functions.	
	In practical terms that means the following geographic areas:	
	Long Beach Peninsula: Lands west of SR 103	
	Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105	
	Ocean Shores-Copalis: Lands west of SR 115 and SR 109	
_	☐ 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 for the three aspects of function)?	
	\square Yes = Category I \square No - Go to SC 6.2	
SC 6.2.	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger?	
	☐ Yes = Category II ☐ No - Go to SC 6.3	
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	
_	y of wetland based on Special Characteristics	
If vou an	swered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form	

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID #):	WFW-01		Date of site visit:	10/9/2019
Rated by A. Weiss	Trair	ed by Ecology? ☑ Yes ☐No	Date of training_	Oct-20
HGM Class used for rating	Depressional	Wetland has multip	ole HGM classes? ☑ \	∕es □No
	ot complete with out the fig of base aerial photo/map ES	gures requested (figures can BRI / Google Earth Pro	be combined).	
OVERALL WETLAND CA	TEGORY <u>II</u> (ba	ased on functions or specia	I characteristics (
1. Category of wetland	based on FUNCTIONS			
	Category I - Total score = 2	23 - 27	Score for each	
X Category II - Total score = 20 - 22		function based		
Category III - Total score = 16 - 19		on three		
		ratings		

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat		
	List app	List appropriate rating (H, M, L)			
Site Potential	M	L	М		
Landscape Potential	Н	Н	L		
Value	M	Н	Н	Total	
Score Based on Ratings	7	7	6	20	

ocore 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	
Wetland of High Conservation Value	
Bog	
Mature Forest	
Old Growth Forest	
Coastal Lagoon	
Interdunal	
None of the above	Х

Maps and Figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

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

Riverine Wetlands

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

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

Slope Wetlands

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

HGM Classification of Wetland in Western Washington

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

1. Are the water levels in the entire	unit usually controlled by tides except during floods?
☑ 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)?
	assified as a Freshwater Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. If a it is an Estuarine wetland and is not scored. This method cannot be used
	I precipitation is the only source (>90%) of water to it. off are NOT sources of water to the unit.
☑ NO - go to 3 If your wetland can be cla	☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats assified as a Flats wetland, use the form for Depressional wetlands.
plants on the surface at a	et all of the following criteria? wetland is on the shores of a body of permanent open water (without any ny time of the year) at least 20 ac (8 ha) in size; water area is deeper than 6.6 ft (2 m).
☑ NO - go to 4	☐ YES - The wetland class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)
☐ The water flows through t may flow subsurface, as s	et all of the following criteria? (slope can be very gradual), he wetland in one direction (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. It sheetflow, or in a swale without distinct banks. land without being impounded.
☑ NO - go to 5	☐ YES - The wetland class is Slope
	d in these type of wetlands except occasionally in very small and shallow depressions are usually <3 ft diameter and less than 1 ft deep).
from that stream or river,	et all of the following criteria? stream channel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding curs at least once every 2 years.
☑ NO - go to 6	☐ YES - The wetland class is Riverine
NOTE: The Riverine unit can contain	in depressions that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

Wetland name or number	WFW-01

 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? unit does not pond surface water more than a few inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high groundwin the area. The wetland may be ditched, but has no obvious natural outlet. NO - go to 8 YES - The wetland class is Depressional 	Is the entire wetland unit in a topographic depression some time during the year? This means that any outle	on in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, at et, if present, is higher than the interior of the wetland.
unit does not pond surface water more than a few inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high groundwin the area. The wetland may be ditched, but has no obvious natural outlet.	□ NO - go to 7	☑ YES - The wetland class is Depressional
☐ NO - go to 8 ☐ YES - The wetland class is Depressional	unit does not pond surface water more than a few inch	hes. The unit seems to be maintained by high groundwater
	☐ 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	HGM class to
being rated	use in rating
Slope + Riverine	Riverine
Slope + Depressional	Depressional
Slope + Lake Fringe	Lake Fringe
Depressional + Riverine along stream	Depressional
within boundary of depression	
Depressional + Lake Fringe	Depressional
Riverine + Lake Fringe	Riverine
Salt Water Tidal Fringe and any other	Treat as
class of freshwater wetland	ESTUARINE

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

NOTES and FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

A portion of the wetland is riverine and a portion is depressional. Depressional + Riverine along stream within boundary of depression, therefore the HGM class used for this rating is Depressional.

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS		
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to improve water quality		
D 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?		
D 1.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:		
Wetland is a depression or flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key)		
with no surface water leaving it (no outlet).	points = 3	
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly		
constricted permanently flowing outlet.	points = 2	2
☐ Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet		
that is permanently flowing	points = 1	
☐ Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a		
permanently flowing ditch.	points = 1	
D 1.2. The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer) is true clay or true organic		0
(use NRCS definitions).	Yes = 4 No = 0	
D 1.3. Characteristics and distribution of persistent plants (Emergent, Scrub-shrub, and/or Forested		
Cowardin classes):		
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area	points = 5	5
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > ½ of area	points = 3	3
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > 1/10 of area	points = 1	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants < 1/10 of area	points = 0	
D 1.4. Characteristics of seasonal ponding or inundation:		
This is the area that is ponded for at least 2 months. See description in	n manual.	
Area seasonally ponded is $> \frac{1}{2}$ total area of wetland	points = 4	4
Area seasonally ponded is $> \frac{1}{4}$ total area of wetland	points = 2	
Area seasonally ponded is < 1/4 total area of wetland	points = 0	
	in the boxes above	11
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L Record the rating on the f		
D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function	n 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		1
generate pollutants?	Yes = 1 No = 0	'
D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland?	Yes = 1 No = 0	0
D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not		
listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3?		1
Source proximity to I-5, and homeless encampments	Yes = 1 No = 0	
	in the boxes above	3
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		
5.2. Is the wettand in a basin of sub-basin where an aquatic resource is on the	Yes = 1 No = 0	1
D 2.2. Has the site been identified in a watershed or legal plan as important for	103 - 1 110 - 0	
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		0
the unit is found)?	Voc. 2 No. 2	U
·	Yes = 2 No = 0	4
	in the boxes above	the first page
Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 = M 0 = L Record the rating on the first page		

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS		
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding and stream degradation		
D 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?		
D 4.1. <u>Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:</u> 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 = 2 Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a	2	
permanently flowing ditch Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet that is permanently flowing points = 0		
D 4.2. <u>Depth of storage during wet periods</u> : Estimate the height of ponding above the bottom of the outlet. For wetlands with no outlet, measure from the surface of permanent water or if dry, the deepest part.		
Marks of ponding are 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outlet Marks of ponding between 2 ft to < 3 ft from surface or bottom of outlet Marks are at least 0.5 ft to < 2 ft from surface or bottom of outlet The wetland is a "headwater" wetland Wetland is flat but has small depressions on the surface that trap water Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft (6 in) Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft (6 in)	3	
D 4.3. Contribution of the wetland to storage in the watershed: Estimate the ratio of the area of upstream basin contributing surface water to the wetland to the area of the wetland unit itself. ☐ The area of the basin is less than 10 times the area of the unit points = 5 The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit points = 3 The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit points = 0 Entire wetland is in the Flats class points = 5	0	
Total for D 4 Add the points in the boxes above	5	
Rating of Site Potential If score is: $\Box 12 - 16 = H$ $\Box 6 - 11 = M$ $\Box 0 - 5 = L$ Record the rating on the first page		
D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic function of the site?		
D 5.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? Yes = 1 No = 0	1	
D 5.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate excess runoff? Yes = 1 No = 0 D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with intensive human land	1	
uses (residential at >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)? Yes = 1 No = 0	1	
Total for D 5 Add the points in the boxes above	3	
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: $\square 3 = H$ $\square 1$ or $2 = M$ $\square 0 = L$ Record the rating on	the first page	
D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society?		
D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description that best matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the highest score if more than one condition is met. The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into areas		
where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds): • Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down- gradient of unit. points = 2	0	
 Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther downgradient. □ Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. □ The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained by 	2	
human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland. points = 0		
D 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood conveyance in a regional flood control plan? Yes = 2 No = 0	0	
Total for D 6 Add the points in the boxes above	2	
Rating of Value If score is: $\boxed{2} - 4 = H$ $\boxed{1} = M$ $\boxed{0} = L$ Record the rating on		

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 1 ☐ 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 H 1.2. Hydroperiods Check the types of water regimes (hydroperiods) present within the wetland. The water regime has to cover more than 10% of the wetland or ¼ ac to count (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods). ☐ Permanently flooded or inundated 4 or more types present: points = 3 ☑ Seasonally flooded or inundated 3 types present: points = 2 3 Occasionally flooded or inundated 2 types present: points = 1 Saturated only 1 types present: points = 0 ☐ Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☑ Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland ■ Lake Fringe wetland 2 points ☐ Freshwater tidal wetland 2 points H 1.3. Richness of plant species Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft². 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: points = 2> 19 species 5 - 19 species points = 1points = 0< 5 species 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. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high. 1 **None** = 0 points Low = 1 point**Moderate** = 2 points All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3 points

∐ It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant	
or animal on the state or federal lists)	
☐ It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species	0
☐ It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the	2
Department of Natural Resources	
☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or	
regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in a	
watershed plan	
Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) with in 100m points = 1	
Site does not meet any of the criteria above points = 0	
Rating of Value If Score is: 2 = H 1 = M 0 = L Record the rating or	the first page

Wetland	name	or number	WFW-01	
vvellanu	Hallie	oi number	VV F VV - O I	

WDFW Priority Habitats

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

http://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/00165/wdfw00165.pdf_or access the list from here: http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/phs/list/

Count how many of the following priority habitats are within 330 ft (100 m) of the wetland unit: **NOTE**: This question is independent of the land use between the wetland unit and the priority habitat. Aspen Stands: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 1 ac (0.4 ha). ☐ Biodiversity Areas and Corridors: Areas of habitat that are relatively important to various species of native fish and wildlife (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report). ☐ Herbaceous Balds: Variable size patches of grass and forbs on shallow soils over bedrock. Old-growth/Mature forests: Old-growth west of Cascade crest – Stands of at least 2 tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) > 32 in (81 cm) dbh or > 200 years of age. Mature forests – Stands with average diameters exceeding 21 in (53 cm) dbh; crown cover may be less than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quantity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth; 80-200 years old west of the Cascade crest. Oregon White Oak: Woodland stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component is important (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 158 - see web link above). Riparian: The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other. ☐ Westside Prairies: Herbaceous, non-forested plant communities that can either take the form of a dry prairie or a wet prairie (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 161 - see web link above). Instream: The combination of physical, biological, and chemical processes and conditions that interact to provide functional life history requirements for instream fish and wildlife resources. Nearshore: Relatively undisturbed nearshore habitats. These include Coastal Nearshore, Open Coast Nearshore, and Puget Sound Nearshore. (full descriptions of habitats and the definition of relatively undisturbed are in WDFW report – see web link on previous page). Caves: A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages under the earth in soils, rock, ice, or other geological formations and is large enough to contain a human. ☐ Cliffs: Greater than 25 ft (7.6 m) high and occurring below 5000 ft elevation. ☐ Talus: Homogenous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.5 - 6.5 ft (0.15 - 2.0 m), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs. Snags and Logs: Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit sufficient decay characteristics to enable cavity excavation/use by wildlife. Priority snags have a diameter at breast height of > 20 in (51 cm) in western Washington and are > 6.5 ft (2 m) in height. Priority logs are > 12 in (30 cm) in diameter at the largest end, and > 20 ft (6 m) long.

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

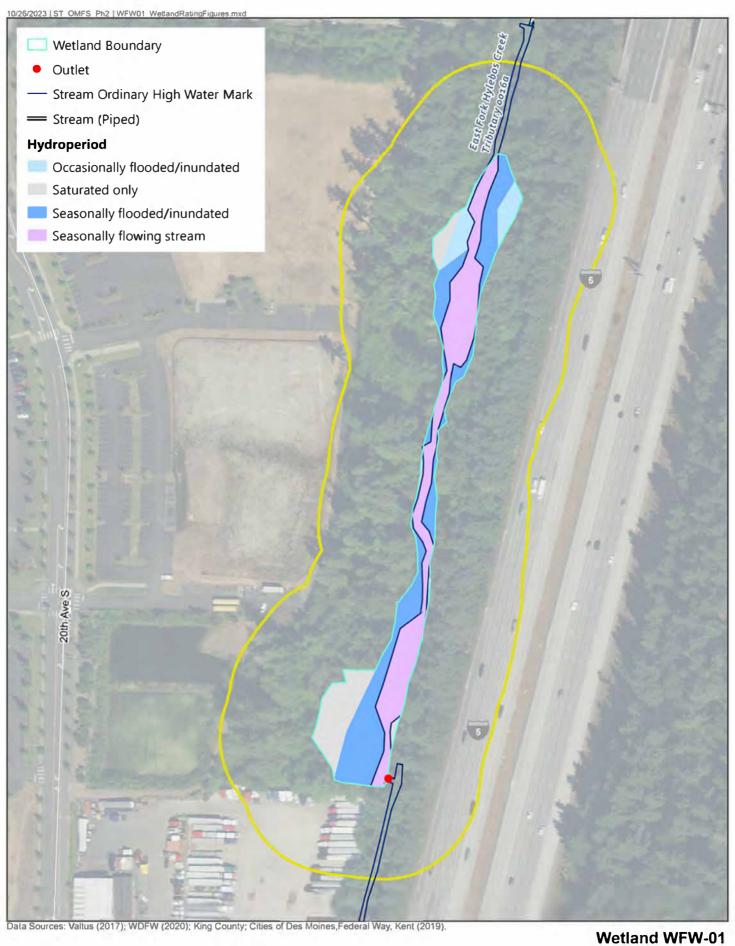
CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland	Туре	Category
Check off	any criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met.	
	Estuarine Wetlands	
	Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?	
	The dominant water regime is tidal,	
	Vegetated, and	
	With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 1.1 ☑ No = Not an estuarine wetland	
SC 1.1.	Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary Reserve,	
00 1.1.	Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific Reserve	
	designated under WAC 332-30-151?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 1.2	
SC 1.2.	Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions?	
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing,	
	and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are	
	Spartina, see page 25)	
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-	
	grazed or un-mowed grassland.	
	The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with	
	open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands.	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II	
SC 20 V	Vetlands of High Conservation Value (WHCV)	
SC 2.0. V	Has the WA Department of Natural Resources updated their website to include the list of	
30 2.1.	Wetlands of High Conservation Value?	
	✓ Yes - Go to SC 2.2 □ No - Go to SC 2.3	
SC 2.2.	Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value?	
00 2.2.	Yes = Category I	
SC 2.3.	Is the wetland in a Section/Township/Range that contains a Natural Heritage wetland?	
00 2.0.	http://www1.dnr.wa.gov/nhp/refdesk/datasearch/wnhpwetlands.pdf	
	☐ Yes - Contact WNHP/WDNR and to SC 2.4 ☐ No = Not WHCV	
SC 2.4.	Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation	
30 2.4.	Value and listed it on their website?	
	Yes = Category I	
SC 3.0. E		
30 3.0. L	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,	
30 3.1.	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	
JU J.Z.	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	
SC 3.3.	Does an area with peats or mucks have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground level,	
30 3.3.	AND at least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4?	
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No - Go to SC 3.4	
	NOTE : If you are uncertain about the extent of mosses in the understory, you may substitute that criterion by measuring the pH of the water that seeps into a hole dug at	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	least 16 in deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the plant species in Table 4 are present,	
SC 3.4.	the wetland is a bog.	
00 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	

	The laggest in this is the last to be seen and period a mater that is called a
	brackish (> 0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (needs to be measured near the bottom)
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 5.1 ☐ No = Not a wetland in a coastal lagoon
SC 5 1 1	Does the wetland meet all of the following three conditions?
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing),
	and has less than 20% cover of aggressive, opportunistic plant species (see list of
	species on p. 100).
Ш	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.
Ш	The wetland is larger than $^{1}/_{10}$ ac (4350 ft ²)
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II
SC 6.0.	nterdunal 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:
П	Long Beach Peninsula: Lands west of SR 103
	Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105
	Ocean Shores-Copalis: Lands west of SR 115 and SR 109
	☐ 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
00 0.1.	(rates H,H,H or H,H,M for the three aspects of function)?
	,
SC 6.2	,
SC 6.2.	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger?
00.00	☐ Yes = Category II ☐ No - Go to SC 6.3
SC 6.3.	Is the unit between 0.1 and 1 ac, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is between 0.1 and 1
	ac?
	☐ Yes = Category III ☐ No = Category IV
	y of wetland based on Special Characteristics
If you an	swered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form

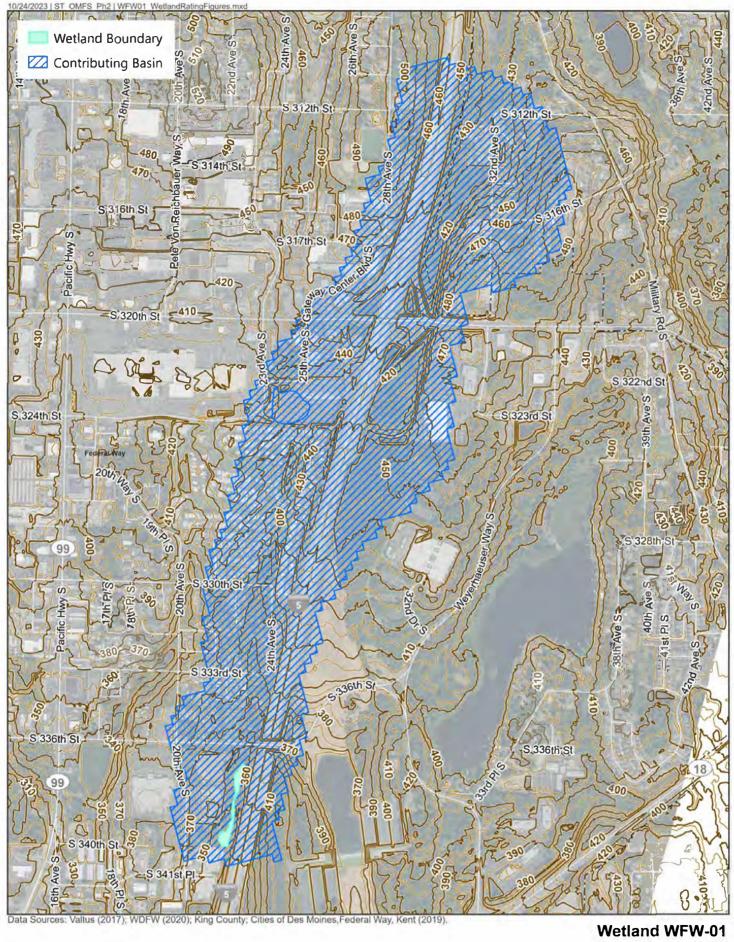


Wetland WFW-01
Cowardin Plant Classes and Cover



Hydroperiods

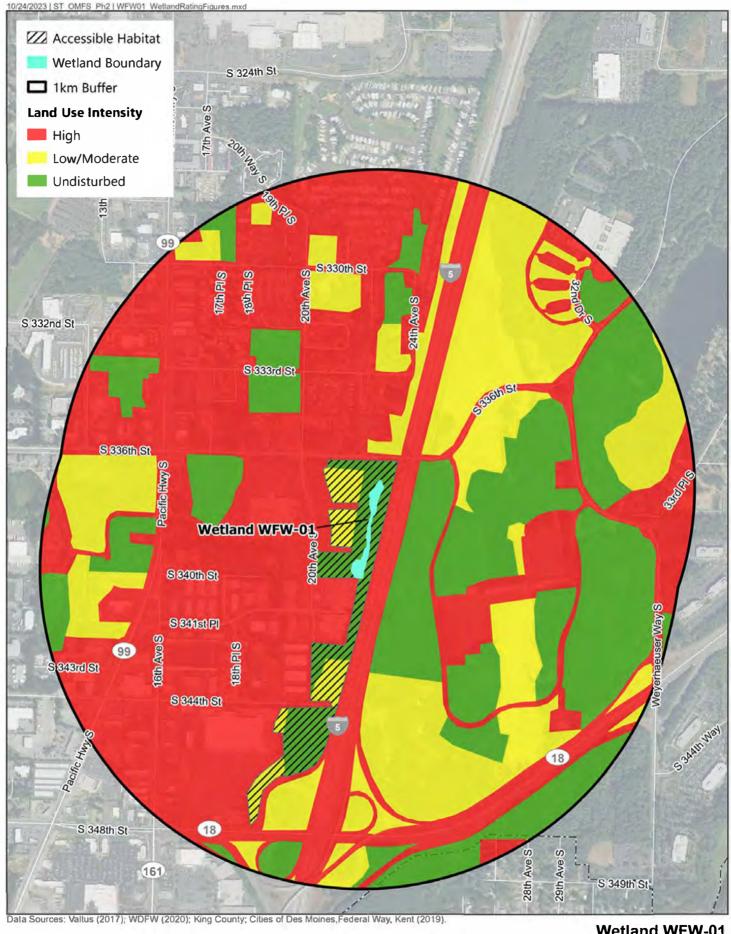
N 0 100 200 Feet



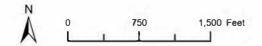
0 800 1,600 Feet

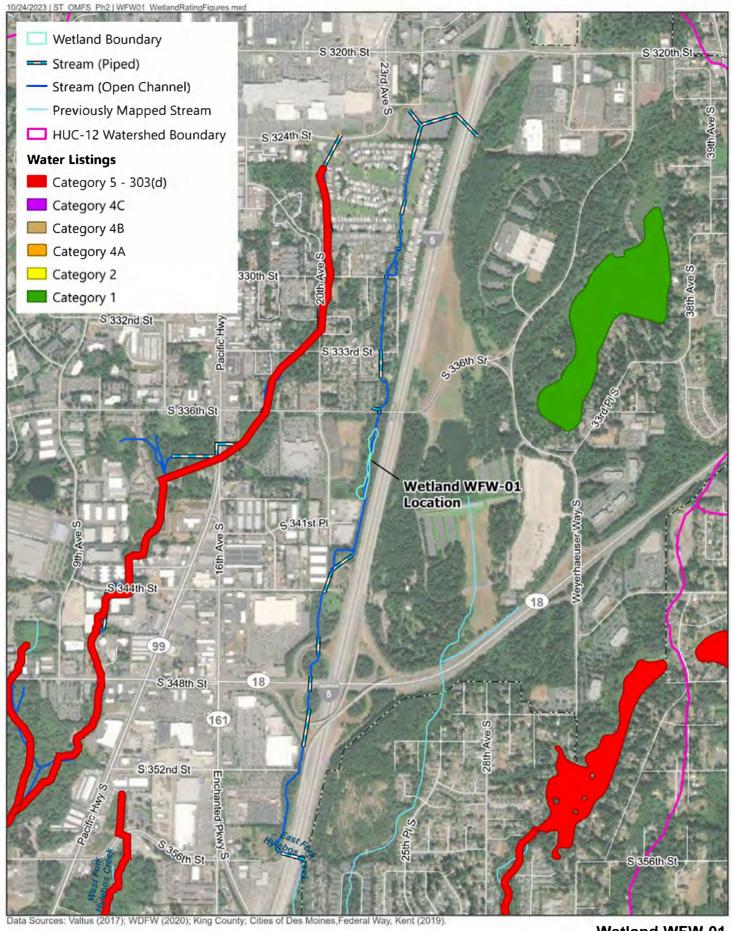
Contributing Basin

OMF South



Wetland WFW-01 Land Use Intensity





Wetland WFW-01 303(d) Listed Waters

N 0 1,500 3,000 Feet

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID #): WFW-03		Date of site visit: 10/18/2	2019
Rated by T. Story, revised by A. Weiss	Trained by Ecology?	Date of training Oct-2	20
HGM Class used for rating Riverine	Wetland has multiple	e HGM classes? ☐ Yes ☑I	No
-	h out the figures requested (figures can noto/mar ESRI / Google Earth Pro	n be combined).	
OVERALL WETLAND CATEGORY	II (based on functions ☑ or specia	al characteristics)	
1. Category of wetland based on FU	NCTIONS _		
Category I - To	tal score = 23 - 27	Score for each	
X Category II - To	otal score = 20 - 22	function based	
Category III - T	otal score = 16 - 19	on three	
		ratings	

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
	List app	ropriate rating	(H, M, L)	
Site Potential	M	M	М	
Landscape Potential	Н	Н	L	
Value	L	Н	Н	Total
Score Based on Ratings	6	8	6	20

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	
Wetland of High Conservation Value	
Bog	
Mature Forest	
Old Growth Forest	
Coastal Lagoon	
Interdunal	
None of the above	х

Maps and Figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

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

Riverine Wetlands

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

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

Slope Wetlands

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

HGM Classification of Wetland in Western Washington

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

1. Are the water levels in the enti	re 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	er during periods of annual low flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?
	lassified as a Freshwater Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. inge it is an Estuarine wetland and is not scored. This method cannot be
	nd precipitation is the only source (>90%) of water to it. unoff are NOT sources of water to the unit.
☑ NO - go to 3 If your wetland can be c	☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats lassified as a Flats wetland, use the form for Depressional wetlands.
plants on the surface at	eet all of the following criteria? e wetland is on the shores of a body of permanent open water (without any any time of the year) at least 20 ac (8 ha) in size; n water area is deeper than 6.6 ft (2 m).
☑ NO - go to 4	☐ YES - The wetland class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)
☐ The water flows through It may flow subsurface,	eet all of the following criteria? be (slope can be very gradual), the wetland in one direction (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. as sheetflow, or in a swale without distinct banks. etland without being impounded.
☑ NO - go to 5	☐ YES - The wetland class is Slope
	and in these type of wetlands except occasionally in very small and shallow (depressions are usually <3 ft diameter and less than 1 ft deep).
from that stream or river	r stream channel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding
☐ NO - go to 6	✓ YES - The wetland class is Riverine
NOTE: The Riverine unit can cont	tain depressions that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

Metland	name or number	WFW-3	
vveliand	name of number	VV F VV - 3	

	graphic depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, neans that any outlet, if present, is higher than the interior of the wetland.
☑ NO - go to 7	☐ YES - The wetland class is Depressional
The unit does not pond surface water	a very flat area with no obvious depression and no overbank flooding? more than a few inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high 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	HGM class to	
being rated	use in rating	
Slope + Riverine	Riverine	
Slope + Depressional	Depressional	
Slope + Lake Fringe	Lake Fringe	
Depressional + Riverine along stream	Depressional	
within boundary of depression		
Depressional + Lake Fringe	Depressional	
Riverine + Lake Fringe	Riverine	
Salt Water Tidal Fringe and any other	Treat as	
class of freshwater wetland	ESTUARINE	

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

NOTES and FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

DIVEDINE AND EDESHWATER TIDAL EDING	E WETI	ANDS	
RIVERINE AND FRESHWATER TIDAL FRING Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to in			
R 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?			
R 1.1. Area of surface depressions within the Riverine wetland that can trap s	sediments d	uring a	
flooding event:			
Depressions cover > 3/4 area of wetland	•	pints = 8	2
Depressions cover > ½ area of wetland	•	pints = 4	
Depressions present but cover < ½ area of wetland	-	pints = 2	
No depressions present		oints = 0	
R 1.2. Structure of plants in the wetland (areas with >90% cover at person he classes)	eight, not Co	owardin	
Trees or shrubs $> \frac{2}{3}$ area of the wetland	po	oints = 8	
\Box Trees or shrubs > $\frac{1}{3}$ area of the wetland	po	oints = 6	6
\square Herbaceous plants (> 6 in high) > 2 / ₃ area of the wetland	po	oints = 6	
Herbaceous plants (> 6 in high) > $^{1}/_{3}$ area of the wetland	po	oints = 3	
Trees, shrubs, and ungrazed herbaceous < 1/3 area of the wetland	рс	oints = 0	
Total for R 1 Add the points		s above	8
Rating of Site Potential If score is: \square 12 - 16 = H \square 6 - 11 = M \square 0 - 5 = L	Record the	rating on	the first page
R 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality fun	ction of the	site?	
R 2.1. Is the wetland within an incorporated city or within its UGA?	Yes = 2	No = 0	2
R 2.2. Does the contributing basin to the wetland include a UGA or incorporated area?	Yes = 1	No = 0	1
R 2.3. Does at least 10% of the contributing basin contain tilled fields, pastures, or forests that have been clearcut within the last 5 years?	Yes = 1	No = 0	0
R 2.4. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate pollutants?	Yes = 1	No = 0	1
R 2.5. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are	100 - 1	110 - 0	
not listed in questions R 2.1 - R 2.4?			1
Other Sources proximity to I-5	Yes = 1	No = 0	
Total for R 2 Add the points	in the boxe	s above	5
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 - 6 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L			the first page
R 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable to socie	ty?		
R 3.1. Is the wetland along a stream or river that is on the 303(d) list or on a			0
tributary that drains to one within 1 mi?	Yes = 1	No = 0	0
R 3.2. Is the wetland along a stream or river that has TMDL limits for nutrients, toxics, or pathogens?	Yes = 1	No = 0	0
R 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			0
drainage in which the unit is found)	Yes = 2	No = 0	
Total for R 3 Add the points			0
Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 = M 2 0 = L			the first page
		-	. 3

RIVERINE AND FRESHWATER TIDAL FRINGE WETLANDS			
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that site functions to reduce flooding and stream erosic			
R 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?			
R 4.1. Characteristics of the overbank storage the wetland provides:			
Estimate the average width of the wetland perpendicular to the direction of the width of the stream or river channel (distance between banks). Calculate the width of wetland)/(average width of stream between banks).			
If the ratio is more than 20	points = 9	2	
If the ratio is 10 - 20	points = 6		
If the ratio is 5 - < 10	points = 4		
If the ratio is 1 - < 5	points = 2		
If the ratio is < 1	points = 1		
R 4.2. Characteristics of plants that slow down water velocities during floods: debris as forest or shrub. Choose the points appropriate for the best description to have >90% cover at person height. These are <u>NOT Cowardin</u> classes).	on (polygons need	7	
Forest or shrub for $> 1/3$ area OR emergent plants $> 2/3$ area	points = 7	,	
Forest or shrub for $> \frac{1}{10}$ area OR emergent plants $> \frac{1}{3}$ area	points = 4		
Plants do not meet above criteria	points = 0		
	in the boxes above		
Rating of Site Potential If score is: ☐ 12 - 16 = H ☑ 6 - 11 = M ☐ 0 - 5 = L	Record the rating on	the first page	
R 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the hydrologic functio	ns of the site?		
R 5.1. Is the stream or river adjacent to the wetland downcut?	Yes = 0 No = 1	1	
R 5.2. Does the up-gradient watershed include a UGA or incorporated area?	Yes = 1 No = 0	1	
R 5.3 Is the up-gradient stream or river controlled by dams?	Yes = 0 No = 1	1	
	in the boxes above	3	
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L	Record the rating on	the first page	
R 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society?			
R 6.1. Distance to the nearest areas downstream that have flooding problems	?		
Choose the description that best fits the site.			
The sub-basin immediately down-gradient of the wetland has flooding problems that result in damage to human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds)	points = 2	2	
Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient	points = 1		
No flooding problems anywhere downstream	points = 0		
R 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood		0	
conveyance in a regional flood control plan?	Yes = 2 No = 0	0	
Total for R 6 Add the points	in the boxes above	2	
Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 = M 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 ☐ Emergent ☐ Scrub-shrub (areas where shrubs have > 30% cover) ☐ Forested (areas where trees have > 30% cover) ☐ 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 	0
H 1.2. Hydroperiods Check the types of water regimes (hydroperiods) present within the wetland. The water regime has to cover more than 10% of the wetland or ¼ ac to count (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods).	
 □ Permanently flooded or inundated □ Seasonally flooded or inundated □ Occasionally flooded or inundated □ Occasionally flooded or inundated □ Saturated only □ Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland □ Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland 	2
☐ Lake Fringe wetland☐ Freshwater tidal wetland2 points2 points	
H 1.3. Richness of plant species	
Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft ² . Different patches of the same species can be combined to meet the size threshold and you do not have to name the species. Do not include Eurasian milfoil, reed canarygrass, purple loosestrife, Canadian thistle If you counted: > 19 species points = 2	1
5 - 19 species points = 1 < 5 species points = 0	
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. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high. None = 0 points Low = 1 point Moderate = 2 points All three diagrams	1
HIGH = 3 points	

III.4.5. On a cially abited for times.	
H 1.5. Special habitat features:	
Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number	
of points.	
☑ Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long)	
✓ Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland	
☑ Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging plants extends	
at least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at	
least 33 ft (10 m)	3
☐ Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for	Ü
denning (> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (<i>cut</i>	
shrubs or trees that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed)	
☐ At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in	
_ areas that are permanently or seasonally inundated (structures for egg-laying by	
☐ Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants	
(see H 1.1 for list of strata)	
Total for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above	7
Rating of Site Potential If Score is: 15 - 18 = H 7 - 14 = M 0 - 6 = L Record the rating on	the first page
The state of the s	
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site?	
H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit).	
Calculate:	
2.7 % undisturbed habitat + (1.3 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 3.35%	
If total accessible habitat is:	0
$> \frac{1}{3}$ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3	· ·
20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2	
10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 1	
< 10 % of 1 km Polygon points = 0	
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.	
Calculate:	
27.9 % undisturbed habitat + (19.7 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 37.75%	
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3	1
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches Points = 2	
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches points = 1	
Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0	
H 2.3 Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon: If	
> 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use points = (-2)	-2
≤ 50% of 1km Polygon is high intensity points = 0	
Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above	-1
Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is: 4 - 6 = H 1 - 3 = M 2 < 1 = LRecord the rating on	
The state of the s	
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? <i>Choose</i>	
only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated.	
Site meets ANY of the following criteria: points = 2	
☑ It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page)	
☐ It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant	
or animal on the state or federal lists)	
☐ It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species	0
☐ It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the	2
Department of Natural Resources	
☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or	
regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in a	
watershed plan	
Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) with in 100m points = 1	
Site does not meet any of the criteria above points = 0	
Rating of Value If Score is: 2 = H 1 = M 0 = L Record the rating on	the first page

Wetland	name or number	WFW-3	
vvenano	name of number	VV F VV - O	

WDFW Priority Habitats

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

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

Count how many of the following priority habitats are within 330 ft (100 m) of the wetland unit: NOTE: This question is independent of the land use between the wetland unit and the priority habitat. Aspen Stands: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 1 ac (0.4 ha). Biodiversity Areas and Corridors: Areas of habitat that are relatively important to various species of native fish and wildlife (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report). Herbaceous Balds: Variable size patches of grass and forbs on shallow soils over bedrock. ☐ Old-growth/Mature forests: Old-growth west of Cascade crest – Stands of at least 2 tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) > 32 in (81 cm) dbh or > 200 years of age. Mature forests – Stands with average diameters exceeding 21 in (53 cm) dbh; crown cover may be less than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quantity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth; 80-200 years old west of the Cascade crest. Oregon White Oak: Woodland stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component is important (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 158 - see web link above). Riparian: The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other. Westside Prairies: Herbaceous, non-forested plant communities that can either take the form of a dry prairie or a wet prairie (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 161 – see web link above). Instream: The combination of physical, biological, and chemical processes and conditions that interact to provide functional life history requirements for instream fish and wildlife resources. ☐ Nearshore: Relatively undisturbed nearshore habitats. These include Coastal Nearshore, Open Coast Nearshore, and Puget Sound Nearshore. (full descriptions of habitats and the definition of relatively undisturbed are in WDFW report – see web link on previous page). Caves: A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages under the earth in soils, rock, ice, or other geological formations and is large enough to contain a human. ☐ Cliffs: Greater than 25 ft (7.6 m) high and occurring below 5000 ft elevation.

height of > 20 in (51 cm) in western Washington and are > 6.5 ft (2 m) in height. Priority logs are > 12 in (30 cm) in diameter at the largest end, and > 20 ft (6 m) long.

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

☐ **Talus**: Homogenous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.5 - 6.5 ft (0.15 - 2.0 m),

composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings.

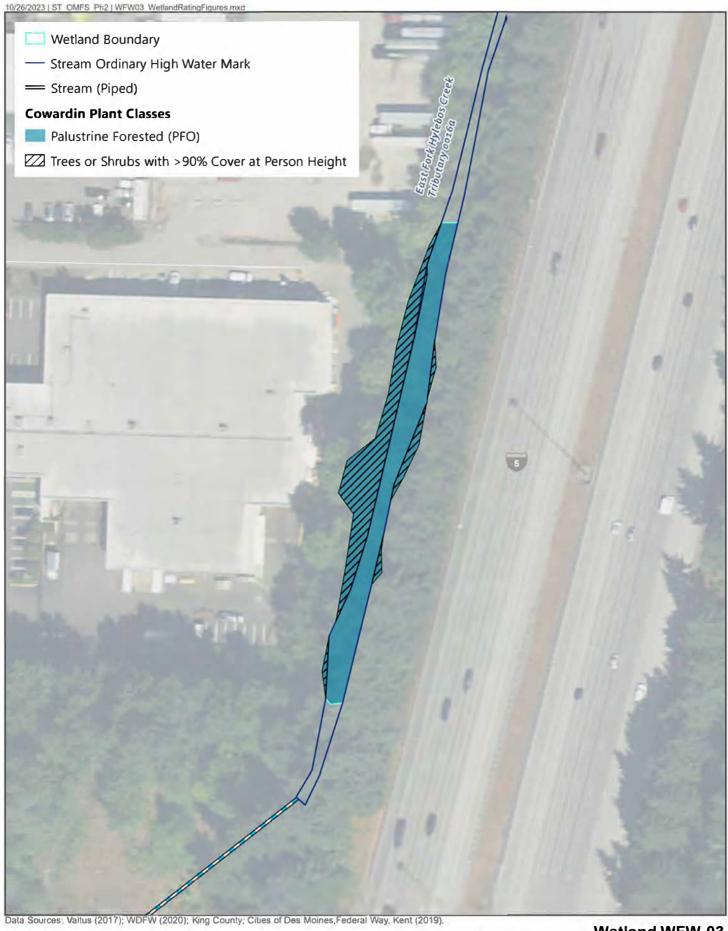
Snags and Logs: Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit sufficient decay characteristics to enable cavity excavation/use by wildlife. Priority snags have a diameter at breast

May be associated with cliffs.

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

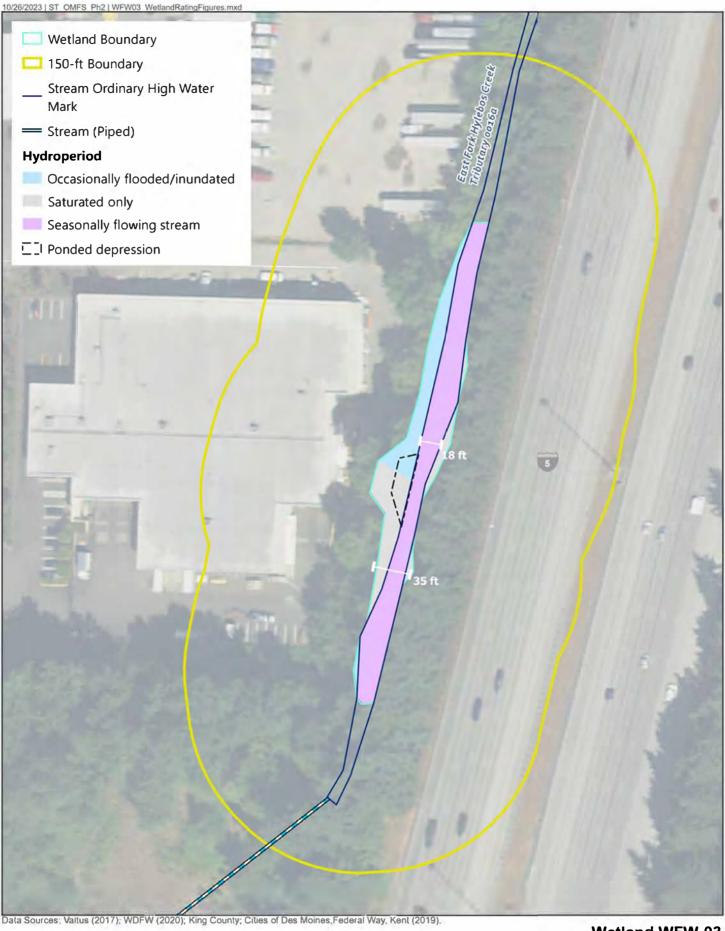
Wetland	Туре	Category		
Chook of	form criteria that apply to the watland. List the enterior, when the appropriate criteria are met			
	f any criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met. Estuarine Wetlands			
30 1.0.1	Does the wetlands Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?			
Ιп	The dominant water regime is tidal,			
	Vegetated, and			
	With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt			
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 1.1 ☑No = Not an estuarine wetland			
SC 1.1.	Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary			
	Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or			
	Scientific Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151?			
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 1.2			
SC 1.2.	Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions?			
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation,			
	grazing, and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native			
	species are Spartina, see page 25)			
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or			
	un-grazed or un-mowed grassland.			
	The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with			
	open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands.			
SC 2 0 1				
	Has the WA Department of Natural Resources updated their website to include the list			
00 2.1.	of Wetlands of High Conservation Value?			
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 2.2 ☐ No - Go to SC 2.3			
SC 2.2.	Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value?			
	☐ Yes = Category I ☑ No = Not WHCV			
SC 2.3.	Is the wetland in a Section/Township/Range that contains a Natural Heritage wetland?			
	http://www1.dnr.wa.gov/nhp/refdesk/datasearch/wnhpwetlands.pdf			
	☐ Yes - Contact WNHP/WDNR and to SC 2.4 ☐ No = Not WHCV			
SC 2.4.	Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation			
	Value and listed it on their website?			
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not WHCV			
SC 3.0. I				
	Does the wetland (or any part of the unit) meet both the criteria for soils and vegetation			
	in bogs? Use the key below. If you answer YES you will still need to rate the			
SC 2.1	wetland based on its functions. Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soil horizons, either peats or mucks,			
SC 3.1.	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			
00 0.2.	less than 16 in deep over bedrock, or an impermeable hardpan such as clay or			
	volcanic ash, or that are floating on top of a lake or pond?			
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 3.3 ☑ No = Is not a bog			
SC 3.3.	Does an area with peats or mucks have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground			
	level, AND at least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4?			
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No - Go to SC 3.4			
	NOTE: If you are uncertain about the extent of mosses in the understory, you may			
	substitute that criterion by measuring the pH of the water that seeps into a hole dug at			
	least 16 in deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the plant species in Table 4 are present,			
0000	the wetland is a bog.			
SC 3.4.	Is an area with peats or mucks forested (> 30% cover) with Sitka spruce, subalpine fir,			
	western red cedar, western hemlock, lodgepole pine, quaking aspen, Engelmann			
	spruce, or western white pine, AND any of the species (or combination of species)			
	listed in Table 4 provide more than 30% of the cover under the canopy?			
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No = Is not a bog			

SC 4.0	Forested Wetlands			
JOG 4.0.	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</i>			
	, , ,			
	you answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.			
	_ ,			
	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).			
	\square Yes = Category I \square No = Not a forested wetland for this section			
SC 5.0.	Wetlands in Coastal Lagoons			
	Does the wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon?			
	The wetland lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially			
	separated from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently,			
	rocks			
	The lagoon in which the wetland is located contains ponded water that is saline or			
	brackish (> 0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (needs			
	to be measured near the bottom)			
	☐ 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).			
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or			
	un-grazed or un-mowed grassland.			
	The wetland is larger than $^{1}/_{10}$ ac (4350 ft ²)			
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II			
SC 6.0.	Interdunal Wetlands			
	Is the wetland west of the 1889 line (also called the Western Boundary of Upland			
	Ownership or WBUO)? If you answer yes you will still need to rate the wetland			
	based on its habitat functions.			
	In practical terms that means the following geographic areas:			
	Long Beach Peninsula: Lands west of SR 103			
l ī	Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105			
	Ocean Shores-Copalis: Lands west of SR 115 and SR 109			
SC 6.1.	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger and scores an 8 or 9 for the habitat functions on the form			
	(rates H,H,H or H,H,M for the three aspects of function)?			
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 6.2			
SC 6.2.	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger?			
	☐ Yes = Category II ☐ No - Go to SC 6.3			
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			
Catego	ry of wetland based on Special Characteristics			
_	swered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form			



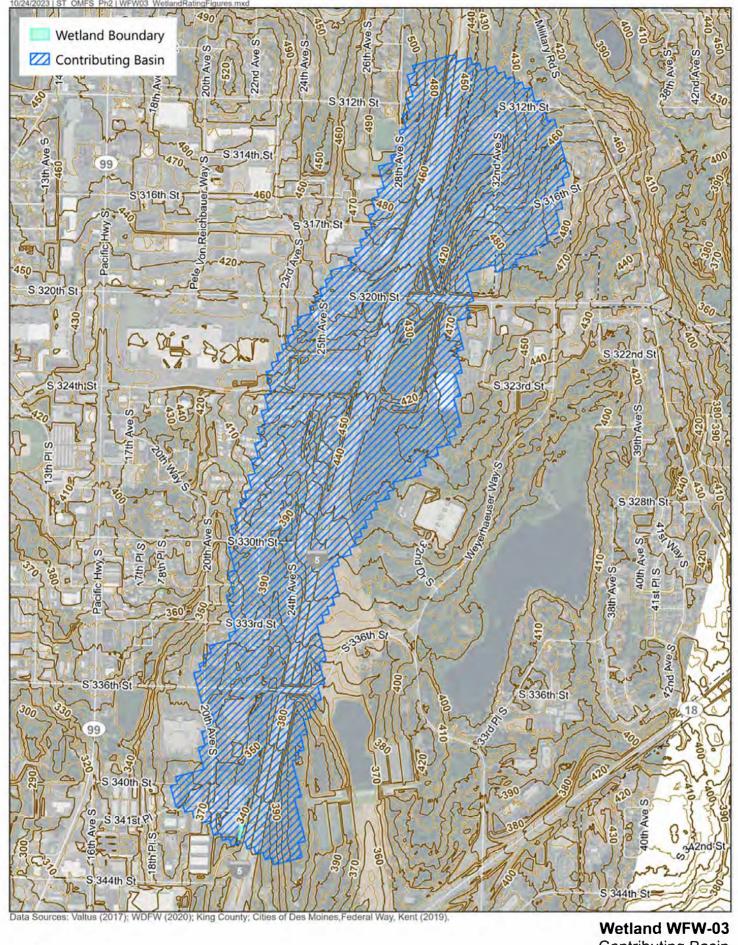
Wetland WFW-03
Cowardin Plant Classes and Cover

N 0 75 150 Feet



Wetland WFW-03 Hydroperiods

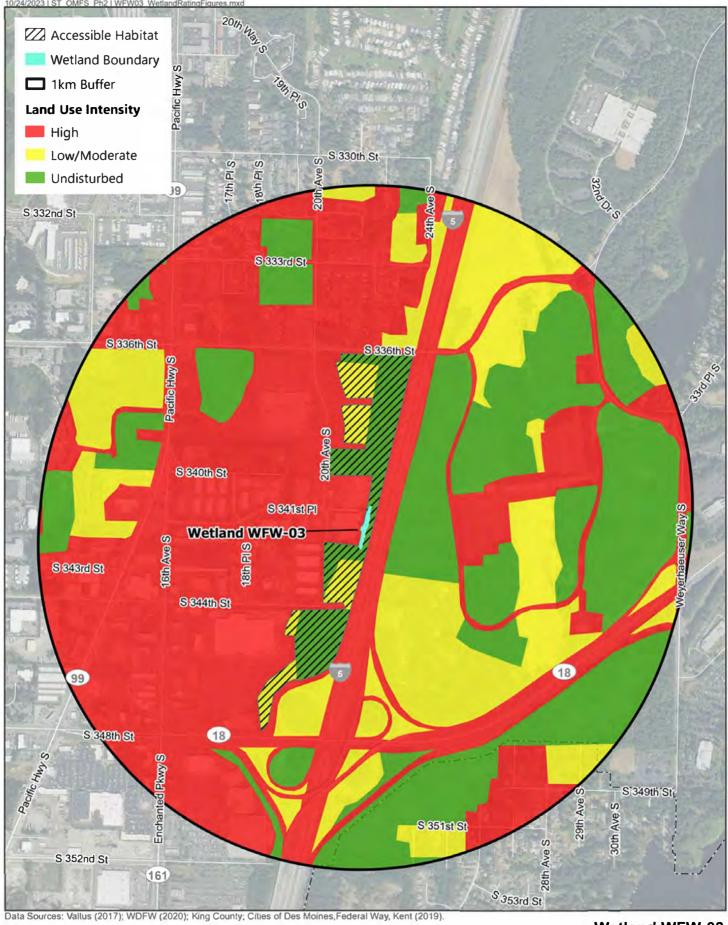
N 0 75 150 Feet



Contributing Basin

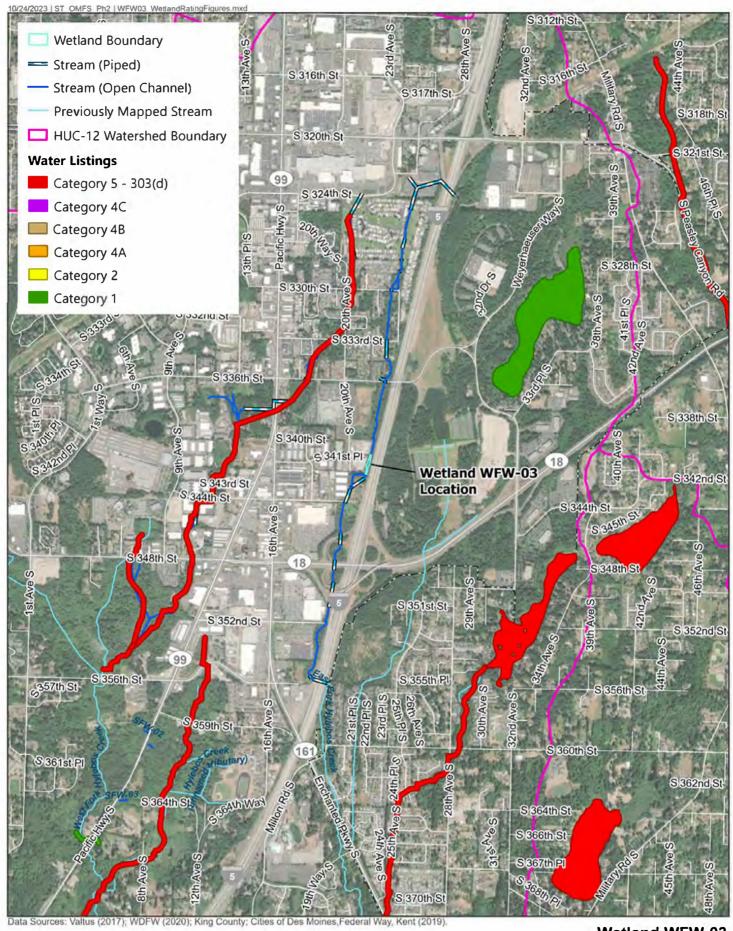
N 0 1,000 2,000 Feet

OMF South

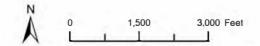


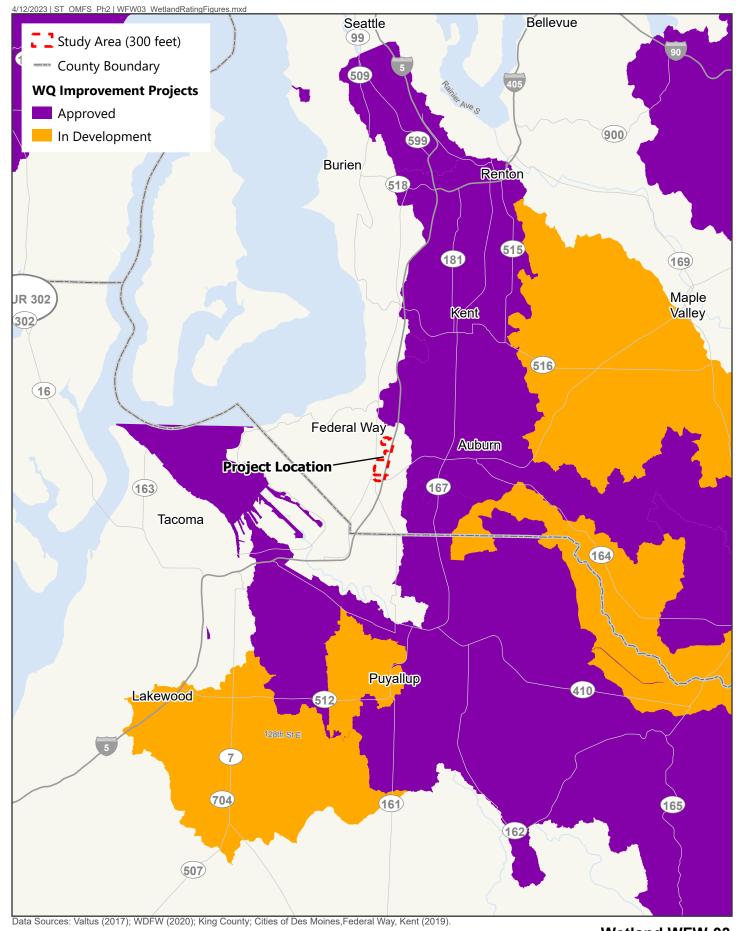
Wetland WFW-03 Land Use Intensity

N 0 750 1,500 Feet



Wetland WFW-03 303(d) Listed Waters





Wetland WFW-03
Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL)

N 0 2.5 5 Miles

OMF South

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

FW-04	Date of site visit: 10/18/201	9
Γ. Story Trained by Ecology?	Yes No Date of training Oct. 2020)
epressional Wetland	d has multiple HGM classes? ☐ Yes ☑No	
	,	
EGORY II (based on functions	✓ or special characteristics □)	
ased on FUNCTIONS		
ategory I - Total score = 23 - 27	Score for each	
ategory II - Total score = 20 - 22	function based	
ategory III - Total score = 16 - 19	on three	
ategory IV - Total score = 9 - 15	ratings	
	epressional Wetlan complete with out the figures requested base aerial photo/mar ESRI / Google Earth	Trained by Ecology? Yes No Date of training Oct. 2020 Pepressional Wetland has multiple HGM classes? Yes No Complete with out the figures requested (figures can be combined). Based aerial photo/mar ESRI / Google Earth Pro CGORY II (based on functions or special characteristics or specia

1

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
	List app	ropriate rating	g (H, M, L)	
Site Potential	M	М	L	
Landscape Potential	Н	Н	L	
Value	M	Н	Н	Total
Score Based on Ratings	7	8	5	20

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	
Wetland of High Conservation Value	
Bog	
Mature Forest	
Old Growth Forest	
Coastal Lagoon	
Interdunal	
None of the above	Х

Maps and Figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

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

Riverine Wetlands

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

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

Slope Wetlands

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

HGM Classification of Wetland in Western Washington

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

1. Are the water levels in the entire unit usua	lly 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 pe	riods of annual low flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?
	a Freshwater Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. Estuarine wetland and is not scored. This method cannot be
2. The entire wetland unit is flat and precipitat Groundwater and surface water runoff are NO	
✓ NO - go to 3 If your wetland can be classified as	☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats a Flats wetland, use the form for Depressional wetlands.
	s on the shores of a body of permanent open water (without any the year) at least 20 ac (8 ha) in size;
☑ NO - go to 4	☐ YES - The wetland class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)
	n be very gradual), d in one direction (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. v, or in a swale without distinct banks.
☑ NO - go to 5	☐ YES - The wetland class is Slope
	type of wetlands except occasionally in very small and shallow ns are usually <3 ft diameter and less than 1 ft deep).
 5. Does the entire wetland unit meet all of the The unit is in a valley, or stream chafrom that stream or river, The overbank flooding occurs at least 	annel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding
☑ NO - go to 6	☐ YES - The wetland class is Riverine
NOTE: The Riverine unit can contain depress	sions that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

Metland	name or number	WFW-04	

	c depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, a at any outlet, if present, is higher than the interior of the wetland.
☐ NO - go to 7	☑ YES - The wetland class is Depressional
The unit does not pond surface water more	y flat area with no obvious depression and no overbank flooding? than a few inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high 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

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

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

NOTES and FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS		
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to imp	prove water quality	
D 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?		
D 1.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:		
Wetland is a depression or flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key)		
with no surface water leaving it (no outlet).	points = 3	
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly		
constricted permanently flowing outlet.	points = 2	3
☐ Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet		
that is permanently flowing	points = 1	
☐ Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a permanently flowing ditch.	nointo 1	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	points = 1	
D 1.2. <u>The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer)</u> is true clay or true organic (use NRCS definitions).	Voc. 4 No. 0	0
D 1.3. <u>Characteristics and distribution of persistent plants</u> (Emergent, Scrub-shi	Yes = 4 No = 0	
Forested Cowardin classes):	iub, and/or	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area	points = 5	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > ½ of area	points = 3	5
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > 1/10 of area	points = 1	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants $< \frac{1}{10}$ of area	points = 0	
D 1.4. <u>Characteristics of seasonal ponding or inundation:</u>	points = 0	
This is the area that is ponded for at least 2 months. See description	in manual	
Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland	points = 4	2
Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland Area seasonally ponded is > ¼ total area of wetland	points = 2	2
Area seasonally ponded is < 1/4 total area of wetland	points = 0	
• •	in the boxes above	10
	Record the rating on	
D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function	on 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		1
generate pollutants?	Yes = 1 No = 0	•
D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland?	Yes = 1 No = 0	0
D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are		
not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3?		1
Source homeless encampments	Yes = 1 No = 0	_
-	in the boxes above	3
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 or 4 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L	Record the rating on	tne tirst 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,		0
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 th	e 303(d) list?	1
	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		0
which the unit is found)?	Yes = 2 No = 0	
Total for D 3 Add the points	in the boxes above	1
Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 = M 0 = L	Record the rating on	the first page

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS		
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding and stream degra	adation	
D 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?		
D 4.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:		
Wetland is a depression or flat depression with no surface water		
leaving it (no outlet) points = 4		
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly		
constricted permanently flowing outlet points = 2	4	
Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is		
a permanently flowing ditch points = 1		
Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet		
that is permanently flowing points = 0 D 4.2. Depth of storage during wet periods: Estimate the height of ponding above the bottom of		
the outlet. For wetlands with no outlet, measure from the surface of permanent water or if dry, the		
deepest part.		
Marks of ponding are 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outlet points = 7		
Marks of ponding are 3 ft of more above the surface of bottom of outlet points = 7 Marks of ponding between 2 ft to < 3 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 5	3	
✓ Marks are at least 0.5 ft to < 2 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 3	3	
☐ The wetland is a "headwater" wetland points = 3		
Wetland is flat but has small depressions on the surface that trap water points = 1		
Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft (6 in) points = 0		
D 4.3. Contribution of the wetland to storage in the watershed: Estimate the ratio of the area of	-	
upstream basin contributing surface water to the wetland to the area of the wetland unit itself.		
☐ The area of the basin is less than 10 times the area of the unit points = 5	0	
The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit points = 3	0	
The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit points = 0		
☐ Entire wetland is in the Flats class points = 5		
Total for D 4 Add the points in the boxes above	7	
Rating of Site Potential If score is: $\Box 12 - 16 = H$ $\Box 6 - 11 = M$ $\Box 0 - 5 = L$ Record the rating on	the first page	
D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic function of the site?		
D 5.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? Yes = 1 No = 0	1	
D 5.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate excess runoff?	1	
Yes = 1 No = 0	I	
D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with intensive human		
land uses (residential at >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)?	1	
Yes = 1 No = 0		
Total for D 5 Add the points in the boxes above	3	
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: $\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ $	the first page	
D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society?		
D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description that best		
matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the highest		
score if more than one condition is met.		
The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into areas		
where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds):		
Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-		
gradient of unit. points = 2	2	
Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-		
gradient. points = 1		
 ☐ Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. ☐ The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained 		
by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland		
cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why points = 0		
☐ There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland.		
D 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood		
	^	
conveyance in a regional flood control plan? Yes = $2 \text{ No} = 0$	0	
conveyance in a regional flood control plan? Yes = $2 \text{ No} = 0$ Total for D 6 Add the points in the boxes above	2	

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 □ Emergent □ Scrub-shrub (areas where shrubs have > 30% cover) □ Forested (areas where trees have > 30% cover) □ 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
H 1.2. Hydroperiods Check the types of water regimes (hydroperiods) present within the wetland. The water regime has to cover more than 10% of the wetland or ¼ ac to count (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods).	
 □ Permanently flooded or inundated □ Seasonally flooded or inundated □ Occasionally flooded or inundated □ Occasionally flooded or inundated □ Saturated only □ Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland □ Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland □ Lake Fringe wetland 2 points	1
☐ Freshwater tidal wetland 2 points 2 points	
H 1.3. Richness of plant species Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft ² . Different patches of the same species can be combined to meet the size threshold and you do not have to name the species. Do not include Eurasian milfoil, reed canarygrass, purple loosestrife, Canadian thistle If you counted: > 19 species	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. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high. None = 0 points Low = 1 point Moderate = 2 points All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3 points	0

H 1.5. Special habitat features:	
Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number	
of points.	
☑ Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long)	
☑ Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland	
☐ Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging plants extends	
at least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at	
least 33 ft (10 m)	3
☐ Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning	
(> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (<i>cut shrubs or trees</i>	
that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed)	
☐ At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas	
that are permanently or seasonally inundated (structures for egg-laying by amphibians)	
☑ Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see	
H 1.1 for list of strata)	
Total for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above	6
Rating of Site Potential If Score is: 15 - 18 = H 7 - 14 = M 0 - 6 = L Record the rating on	the first page
I	
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site?	ı
H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit).	
Calculate:	
2.6 % undisturbed habitat + (1.3 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 3.25%	
If total accessible habitat is:	0
$> \frac{1}{3}$ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3	
20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2	
10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 1	
< 10 % of 1 km Polygon points = 0	
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.	
Calculate:	
26.5 % undisturbed habitat + (18.2 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 35.6%	
<u> </u>	
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3	1
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 2	
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches points = 1	
Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0	
H 2.3 Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon: If	
> 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use points = (-2)	-2
≤ 50% of 1km Polygon is high intensity points = 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	
	. •
H 3.0. Is the habitat provided by the site valuable to society?	
H 3.1. Does the site provide habitat for species valued in laws, regulations, or policies? Choose	
only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated.	
Site meets ANY of the following criteria: points = 2	
☑ It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page)	
☐ It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant	
or animal on the state or federal lists)	
☐ It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species	2
☐ It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the	2
Department of Natural Resources	
☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or	
regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in a	
watershed plan	
Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) with in 100m points = 1	
Site does not meet any of the criteria above points = 0	
Rating of Value If Score is: \bigcirc 2 = H \bigcirc 1 = M \bigcirc 0 = L Record the rating on	the 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.

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

Count how many of the following priority habitats are within 330 ft (100 m) of the wetland unit: NOTE: This question is independent of the land use between the wetland unit and the priority habitat. Aspen Stands: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 1 ac (0.4 ha). ☐ Biodiversity Areas and Corridors: Areas of habitat that are relatively important to various species of native fish and wildlife (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report). Herbaceous Balds: Variable size patches of grass and forbs on shallow soils over bedrock. Old-growth/Mature forests: Old-growth west of Cascade crest – Stands of at least 2 tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) > 32 in (81 cm) dbh or > 200 years of age. Mature forests – Stands with average diameters exceeding 21 in (53 cm) dbh; crown cover may be less than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quantity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth; 80-200 years old west of the Cascade crest. Oregon White Oak: Woodland stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component is important (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 158 - see web link above). Riparian: The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other. Westside Prairies: Herbaceous, non-forested plant communities that can either take the form of a dry prairie or a wet prairie (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 161 – see web link above). ☑ Instream: The combination of physical, biological, and chemical processes and conditions that interact to provide functional life history requirements for instream fish and wildlife resources. Nearshore: Relatively undisturbed nearshore habitats. These include Coastal Nearshore, Open Coast Nearshore, and Puget Sound Nearshore. (full descriptions of habitats and the definition of relatively undisturbed are in WDFW report – see web link on previous page). Caves: A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages under the earth in soils, rock, ice, or other geological formations and is large enough to contain a human. ☐ Cliffs: Greater than 25 ft (7.6 m) high and occurring below 5000 ft elevation. ☐ Talus: Homogenous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.5 - 6.5 ft (0.15 - 2.0 m), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs. Snags and Logs: Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit sufficient decay characteristics to enable cavity excavation/use by wildlife. Priority snags have a diameter at breast height of > 20 in (51 cm) in western Washington and are > 6.5 ft (2 m) in height. Priority logs are >

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

12 in (30 cm) in diameter at the largest end, and > 20 ft (6 m) long.

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland	Туре	Category	
Chaok of	form with the temple to the westend Liet the enterem when the appropriate evitoric are met		
Check off any criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met. SC 1.0. Estuarine Wetlands			
30 1.0.1	Does the wetlands Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?		
	The dominant water regime is tidal,		
	Vegetated, and		
ΙΠ	With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt		
_	☐ Yes - Go to SC 1.1 ☑ No = Not an estuarine wetland		
SC 1.1.	Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary		
	Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific		
	Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151?		
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 1.2		
SC 1.2.	Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions?		
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing,		
	and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are		
	Spartina, see page 25)		
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-		
	grazed or un-mowed grassland.		
	The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with		
	open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands.		
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II		
	Wetlands of High Conservation Value (WHCV)		
SC 2.1.	Has the WA Department of Natural Resources updated their website to include the list		
	of Wetlands of High Conservation Value? ☑ Yes - Go to SC 2.2 ☐ No - Go to SC 2.3		
SC 2.2.	Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value?		
30 2.2.	Yes = Category I ✓ No = Not WHCV		
SC 2.3.	Is the wetland in a Section/Township/Range that contains a Natural Heritage wetland?		
00 2.0.	http://www1.dnr.wa.gov/nhp/refdesk/datasearch/wnhpwetlands.pdf		
	☐ Yes - Contact WNHP/WDNR and to SC 2.4 ☐ No = Not WHCV		
SC 2.4.	Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation		
00 2	Value and listed it on their website?		
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not 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?		
00.00	☐ Yes - Go to SC 3.3 ☑ No = Is not a bog		
SC 3.3.	Does an area with peats or mucks have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground		
	level, AND at least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4?		
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No - Go to SC 3.4 NOTE : If you are uncertain about the extent of mosses in the understory, you may		
	substitute that criterion by measuring the pH of the water that seeps into a hole dug at		
	least 16 in deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the plant species in Table 4 are present,		
	the wetland is a bog.		
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. F	Forested Wetlands	ı
	Does the wetland have at least 1 contiguous acre of forest that meets one of these	ı
	criteria for the WA Department of Fish and Wildlife's forests as priority habitats? <i>If you</i>	ı
	answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.	ı
	Old-growth forests (west of Cascade crest): Stands of at least two tree species,	ı
_	forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac	ı
	(20 trees/ha) that are at least 200 years of age OR have a diameter at breast height	ı
	(dbh) of 32 in (81 cm) or more.	ı
	Mature forests (west of the Cascade Crest): Stands where the largest trees are 80-	ı
ш	200 years old OR the species that make up the canopy have an average diameter (dbh)	ı
	exceeding 21 in (53 cm).	ı
	exceeding 21 in (55 cm).	ı
	UV Cotomora I I No. Not a forested wetland for this section	ı
22501	☐ Yes = Category I ☑ No = Not a forested wetland for this section	
SC 5.0. v	Wetlands in Coastal Lagoons	ı
	Does the wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon?	ı
	The wetland lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially	ı
	separated from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently,	ı
	rocks	ı
	The lagoon in which the wetland is located contains ponded water that is saline or	ı
	brackish (> 0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (needs to	ı
	be measured near the bottom)	ı
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 5.1 ☑ No = Not a wetland in a coastal lagoon	ı
SC 5.1. [Does the wetland meet all of the following three conditions?	ı
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation,	ı
	grazing), and has less than 20% cover of aggressive, opportunistic plant species (see	ı
	list of species on p. 100).	ı
	At least 3/4 of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-	ı
	grazed or un-mowed grassland.	ı
	The wetland is larger than $\frac{1}{10}$ ac (4350 ft ²)	ı
		ı
22601		
SC 0.0. i	Interdunal Wetlands Is the wetland west of the 1889 line (also called the Western Roundary of Unland	I
	Is the wetland west of the 1889 line (also called the Western Boundary of Upland	ı
	Ownership or WBUO)? If you answer yes you will still need to rate the wetland	ı
	based on its habitat functions.	ı
	In practical terms that means the following geographic areas:	I
님	Long Beach Peninsula: Lands west of SR 103	I
닏	Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105	I
	Ocean Shores-Copalis: Lands west of SR 115 and SR 109	ı
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 6.1 ☑ No = Not an interdunal wetland for rating	ı
SC 6.1.	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger and scores an 8 or 9 for the habitat functions on the form	I
	(rates H,H,H or H,H,M for the three aspects of function)?	ı
	\square Yes = Category I \square No - Go to SC 6.2	I
SC 6.2.	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger?	I
	☐ Yes = Category II ☐ No - Go to SC 6.3	I
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	ı
	1 ac?	I
	☐ Yes = Category III ☐ No = Category IV	ı
Categor	y of wetland based on Special Characteristics	
	swered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form	



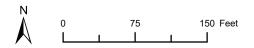
Data Sources: Valtus (2017); WDFW (2020); King County; Cities of Des Moines, Federal Way, Kent (2019).

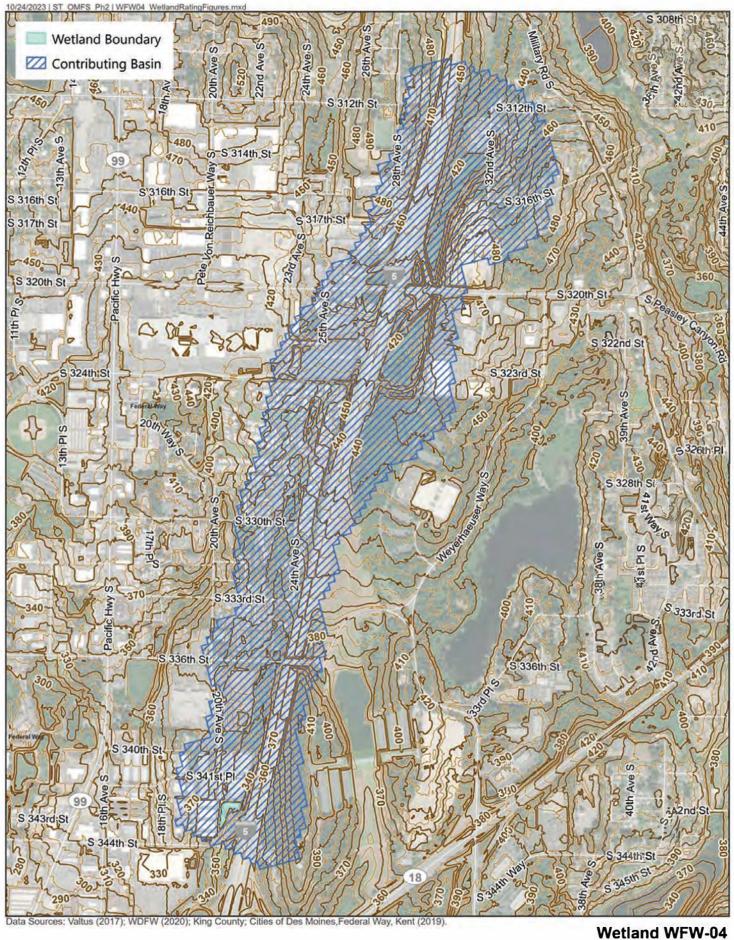
Wetland WFW-04 Cowardin Plant Classes and Cover





Wetland WFW-04 Hydroperiods

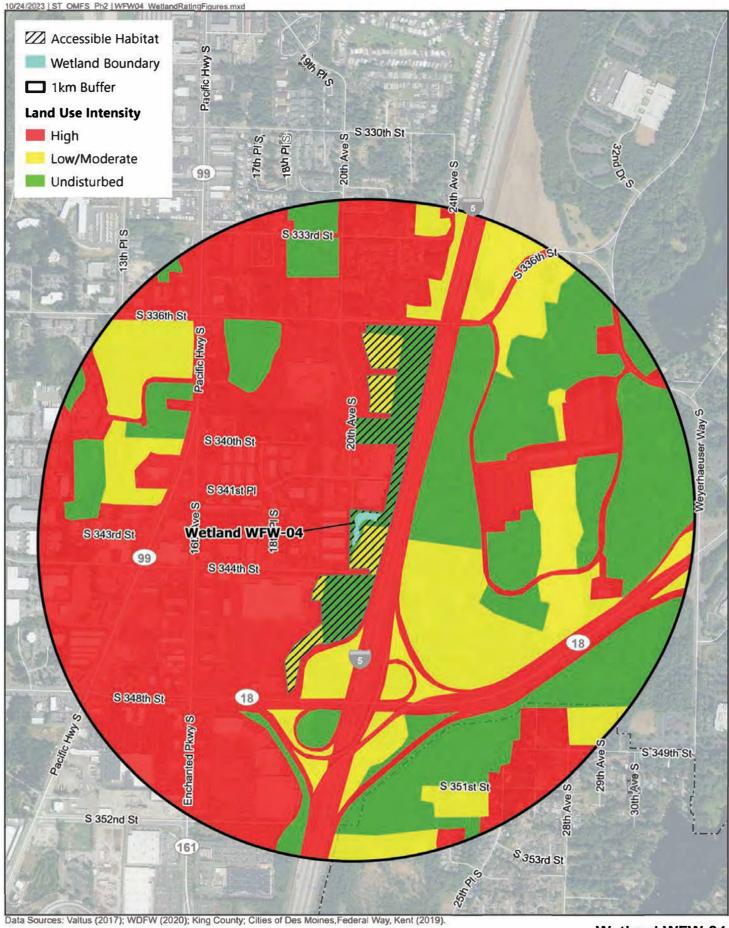




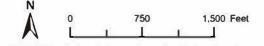
N 0 1,000 2,000 Feet

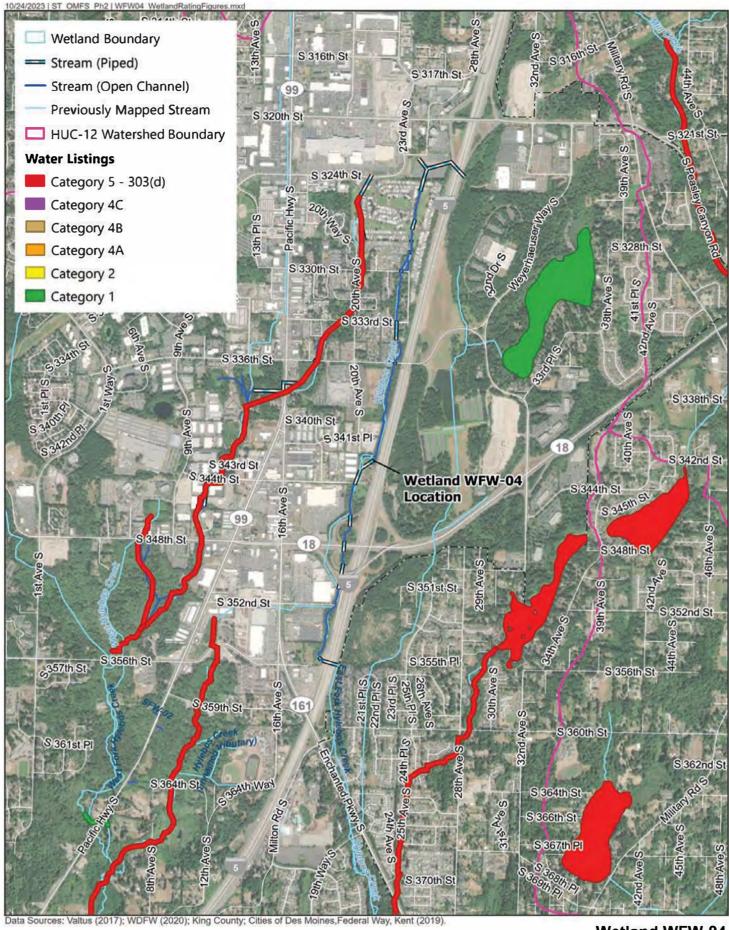
Contributing Basin

OMF South



Wetland WFW-04 Land Use Intensity

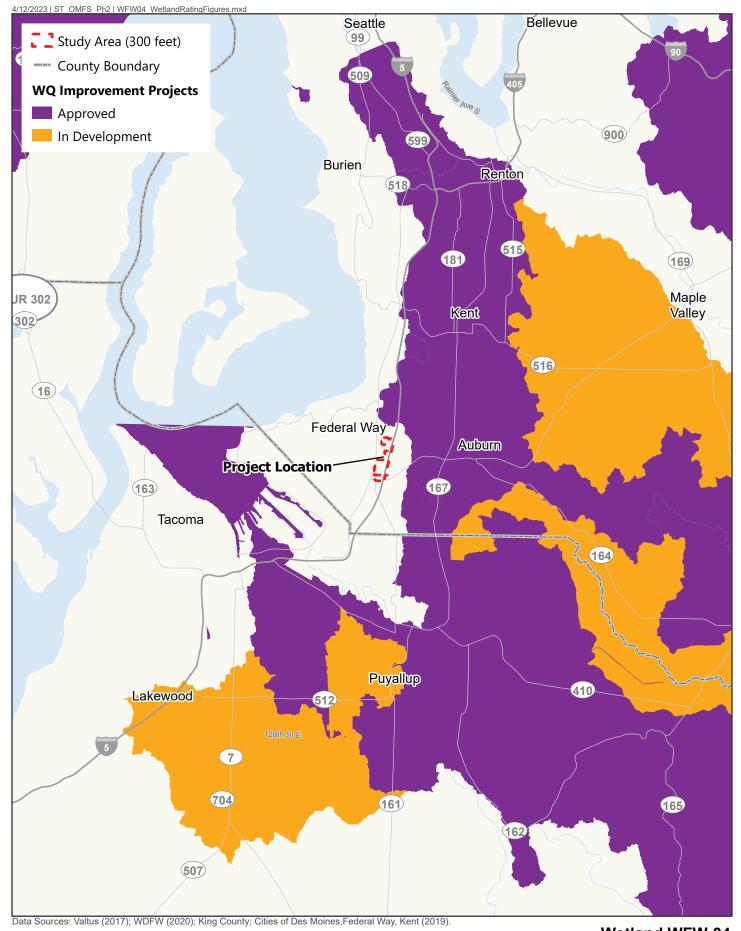




Wetland WFW-04 303(d) Listed Waters

N 0 1,500 3,000 Feet

OMF South



Wetland WFW-04
Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL)

N 0 2.5 5 Miles