RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID #):	WFW-37	Date of site visit:	5/23/2023
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? ☑	Yes □No
	ot complete with out the figures requested (figures can e of base aerial photo/map ESRI	be combined).	
OVERALL WETLAND CA	TEGORYI (based on functions ⊡ or specia	al characteristics ()	
1. Category of wetland	based on FUNCTIONS		
X	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	

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
	List app	ropriate rating	g (H, M, L)	
Site Potential	Н	М	Н	
Landscape Potential	Н	Н	М	
Value	Н	Н	Н	Total
Score Based on Ratings	9	8	8	25

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-	ire 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 wat	ter during periods of annual low flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?
it is Saltwater Tidal Frin	ringe (Estuarine)
	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 of the control of the	\Box YES - The wetland class is Flats classified as a Flats wetland, use the form for Depressional wetlands.
plants on the surface at	eet all of the following criteria? ne 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; n water area is deeper than 6.6 ft (2 m).
☑ NO - go to 4	$\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ $
The water flows through may flow subsurface, a	eet all of the following criteria? pe (slope can be very gradual), th the wetland in one direction (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. It s sheetflow, or in a swale without distinct banks. retland 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	
NOTE: The Riverine unit can con	tain depressions that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

Metland	name or number	\/\F\/_37	
vveuanu	name or number	VV F VV - 3 /	

	phic depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, at sthat 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? nore than a few inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high nay 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:

Wetland has slope components draining to a larger depresional system. West Fork Hylebos creek runs through the wetland, containing some riverine components.

D3.3 WEST HYLEBOS STORMWATER MANAGEMENT ACTION PLAN (SMAP), Prepared by, Environmental Services City of Federal Way, Public Works Department. January 2023

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
\square Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet	
that is permanently flowing points = 1	
\square 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	4
(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 $> \frac{1}{10}$ 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	13
Total for D 1 Add the points in the boxes above Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H Add the points in the boxes above 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:	the first page
Rating of Site Potential If score is:	
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? ☐ 2.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? ☐ 2.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that	the first page
Rating of Site Potential If score is:	the first page 1
Rating of Site Potential If score is:	the first page
Rating of Site Potential If score is:	the first page 1 1 1
Rating of Site Potential If score is:	the first page 1
Rating of Site Potential If score is:	the first page 1 1 1 1
Rating of Site Potential If score is:	the first page 1 1 1 1 4
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Rating of Site Potential If score is:	the first page 1 1 1 1 4 the first page

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLAN	NDS	
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding	g 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	2
Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a	nointo - 1	
permanently flowing ditch Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet	points = 1	
that is permanently flowing	points = 0	
D 4.2. Depth of storage during wet periods: Estimate the height of ponding above		
outlet. For wetlands with no outlet, measure from the surface of permanent water		
deepest part.	oy,e	
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	•	5
☐ Marks are at least 0.5 ft to < 2 ft from surface or bottom of outlet	points = 3	
\square 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 = 0	
D 4.3. Contribution of the wetland to storage in the watershed: Estimate the ratio		
upstream basin contributing surface water to the wetland to the area of the wetlan		
☐ 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	
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	7
·	n the boxes above	•
	Record the rating on	tne first page
D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic function of the		4
D 5.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? D 5.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate	Yes = 1 No = 0	1
10 5.2. IS > 10% of the area within 150 it of the welland in land uses that generate	Yes = 1 No = 0	1
D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with inte		
uses (residential at >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)?	norvo mamamamama	1
(Yes = 1 No = 0	·
Total for D 5 Add the points in	n the boxes above	3
·	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 descript.	ion that hest	
matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choo		
score if more than one condition is met.	.	
The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gra	adient into areas	
where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses of	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.	nainta — Al	
ID 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood	points = 0	
D 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood conveyance in a regional flood control plan?		0
conveyance in a regional flood control plan?	points = 0 Yes = 2 No = 0 n the boxes above	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 4 Emergent 3 structures: points = 2 ☑ Scrub-shrub (areas where shrubs have > 30% cover) 2 structures: points - 1 ☑ Forested (areas where trees have > 30% cover). 1 structure: points = 0 If the unit has a Forested class, check if: The Forested class has 3 out of 5 strata (canopy, sub-canopy, shrubs, herbaceous, moss/ground-cover) that each cover 20% within the Forested polygon 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 2 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. 3 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)	5
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	17
Rating of Site Potential If Score is: 15 - 18 = H 7 - 14 = M 0 - 6 = L Record the rating on	the first page
1100 December 1 and 1 an	
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:	
8 % undisturbed habitat + (6 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 11%	
Market accessible to the Marking	4
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	
< 10 % of 1 km Polygon points = 0	
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.	
Calculate:	
25 % undisturbed habitat + (15 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 32.5%	
	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	0
> 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use points = (-2)	0
≤ 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 - 3 = M 1 - 3 = M 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	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: $\sqrt{2} = H$ $\sqrt{1} = M$ $\sqrt{0} = I$ 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 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 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).	
	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 #): WFW-38		Date of site visit:	5/24/2023
Rated by Amanda Weiss	Trained by Ecology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training	Oct. 2020
HGM Class used for rating	Depressional Wetland has multiple HGM classes? Yes [
NOTE: Form is not complete with out the figures requested (figures can be combined). Source of base aerial photo/map ESRI			
OVERALL WETLAND CA	TEGORYI(based on functions ⊡ or specia	al characteristics \Box)	
1. Category of wetland	based on FUNCTIONS		
X 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	
		l . • • .	

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
	List appropriate rating (H, M, L)			
Site Potential	Н	М	М	
Landscape Potential	Н	М	Н	
Value	Н	Н	Н	Total
Score Based on Ratings	9	7	8	24

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	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 peri	iods of annual low flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?
		a Freshwater Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. If stuarine wetland and is not scored. This method cannot be
	ire wetland unit is flat and precipitation Iter 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 he year) at least 20 ac (8 ha) in size;
J	NO - go to 4	$\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ $
<u> </u>	e 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, o The water leaves the wetland withou	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	✓ 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).
✓ ·	e entire wetland unit meet all of the The unit is in a valley, or stream char 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: Th	e Riverine unit can contain depression	ons that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

Wetland	name or number	WFW-38	
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	epression 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
-	at area with no obvious depression and no overbank flooding? an a few inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high 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:

Wetland contains slope, riverine, and depressional components; therefore, WFW-38 is rated as 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	4		
(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 $< ^{1}I_{10}$ 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	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	13		
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 212-16 = H 6-11 = M 0-5 = L Record the rating on	the first page		
D. O. D. C. the lender on he was the material to come out the western much the function of the cite?			
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		
<u> </u>	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	1		
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?	4		
·	1		
	4		
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		
Rating of Landscape Potential in Score is. (2. 3 of 4 - H.) Tol 2 - W. (2. 1 of 2 - W.) Tol 2 - W.	ine msi 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 303(d) list?	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 = $2 \text{ No} = 0$			
Total for D 3 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 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. <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	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 The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit points = 0	5		
☐ Entire wetland is in the Flats class points = 5			
Total for D 4 Add the points in the boxes above	10		
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L Record the rating on	the first page		
D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic function of the site?			
D 5.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? Yes = 1 No = 0	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	0		
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	2		
 Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient. 	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 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		
Total for D 6 Add the points 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	_		

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 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 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	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 (<i>see</i>	
H 1.1 for list of strata)	
Total for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above	9
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:	
15 % undisturbed habitat + (10 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 20%	
If total accessible habitat is:	2
$> \frac{1}{3}$ (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:	
40 % undisturbed habitat + (30 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 55%	
	3
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)	0
≤ 50% of 1km Polygon is high intensity and use points = (-2)	U
Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above	5
Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is: 4 - 6 = H 1 - 3 = M <- < 1 = L Record the rating on	
Training of Landscape i Otential in Occide is. E. 4-0-11 E. 1-0-in E. 1-1-1 E. Noccide the realing of	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? <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: 2 = H 1 = M 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 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	
<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 #):	WFW-39		Date of site visit:	5/30/2023
Rated by Amanda Weiss		Trained by Ecology?	Date of training _	Oct. 2020
HGM Class used for rating	Depressional	Wetland has multip	ole HGM classes? ☑	Yes □No
	•	t the figures requested (figures can	be combined).	
Source	e of base aerial photo/	map ESKI		
OVERALL WETLAND CA	TEGORYII	(based on functions 🗹 or specia	al characteristics □)	
1. Category of wetland	d based on FUNCT	IONS		
	Category I - Total s	core = 23 - 27	Score for each	
X	Category II - Total s	score = 20 - 22	function based	
	Category III - Total		on three	
	_ Category IV - Total		ratings	

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
List appropriate rating (H, M, L)				
Site Potential	M	М	М	
Landscape Potential	Н	Н	L	
Value	Н	Н	Н	Total
Score Based on Ratings	8	8	6	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	
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?			
V	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 peri	iods of annual low flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?	
		a Freshwater Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. If stuarine wetland and is not scored. This method cannot be	
	tire wetland unit is flat and precipitation 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;	
J	NO - go to 4	$\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ $	
<i>J</i>	ne 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 withou	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	
		ype of wetlands except occasionally in very small and shallow s are usually <3 ft diameter and less than 1 ft deep).	
J	ne entire wetland unit meet all of the The unit is in a valley, or stream char 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: Th	ne Riverine unit can contain depression	ons that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.	

Wetland	name or	number	WFW-39	
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	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:

Wetland WFW-39 contains slope, riverine, and depressional HGM components.

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)	l	
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	
\square Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet	l	
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		
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	ı	
Cowardin classes):	İ	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area points = 5	5	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > $\frac{1}{2}$ of area points = 3	ı	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > $\frac{1}{10}$ of area points = 1	ı	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants $< ^{1}/_{10}$ of area points = 0		
D 1.4. Characteristics of seasonal ponding or inundation:	ı	
This is the area that is ponded for at least 2 months. See description in manual.	l	
Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland points = 4	4	
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	l	
Total for D 1 Add the points 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 first page	
D.2.0. Does the landscape have the natential to connect the water quality function of the site?		
D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function of the site?	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	1	
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 SR-99, encampments, 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	the first nega	
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 or 4 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L Record the rating on	lile ilist 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	1	
D 3.2. Is the wetland in a basin or sub-basin where an aquatic resource is on the 303(d) list?	4	
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	2	
Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 = M 0 = L Record the rating on	the first page	
•		

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLA	NDS	
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce floodin	g 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	2
Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a	nainta - 1	
permanently flowing ditch Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet	points = 1	
that is permanently flowing	points = 0	
D 4.2. Depth of storage during wet periods: Estimate the height of ponding above		
outlet. For wetlands with no outlet, measure from the surface of permanent water		
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	•	5
☐ Marks are at least 0.5 ft to < 2 ft from surface or bottom of outlet	points = 3	
\square 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 = 0	
D 4.3. Contribution of the wetland to storage in the watershed: Estimate the ratio		
upstream basin contributing surface water to the wetland to the area of the wetlan		
☐ The area of the basin is less than 10 times the area of the unit	points = 5	3
The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit	points = 3	
The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit ☐ Entire wetland is in the Flats class	points = 0 points = 5	
	n the boxes above	10
	Record the rating on	tne tirst page
D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic function of the	Yes = 1 No = 0	1
D 5.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? D 5.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate		1
5 3.2. 13 × 10 % of the area within 100 ft of the welland in land uses that generate	Yes = 1 No = 0	1
D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with inte		
uses (residential at >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)?		1
	Yes = 1 No = 0	
Total for D 5 Add the points i	n the boxes above	3
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L		3
	Record the rating on	
D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society?	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 descript		
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 descript matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the descript matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated.	ion that best	
D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the descript	ion that best	
D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the descript matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the descript matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated.	ion that best ose the highest	
D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the descript matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose score if more than one condition is met. The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-grawhere flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses of the condition of	ion that best ose the highest adient into areas	
D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the descript matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose core if more than one condition is met. The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-grawhere flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses of the Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-	ion that best ose the highest adient into areas or salmon redds):	
D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the descript matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose score if more than one condition is met. The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-grawhere flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses of Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-gradient of unit.	ion that best ose the highest adient into areas	the first page
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D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the descript matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose score if more than one condition is met. The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-grawhere flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses of the 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	the first page
D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the descript matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose score if more than one condition is met. The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-graw where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses of 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.	ion that best ose the highest adient into areas or salmon redds): points = 2	the first page
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D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the descript matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose score if more than one condition is met. The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-graw where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses a 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.	points = 1 points = 1	the first page
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D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the descript matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose score if more than one condition is met. The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-graw where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses one 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 conveyance in a regional flood control plan?	points = 1 points = 0	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 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 2 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.	
✓ 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)	4
☐ 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)	
$\ \square$ 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	12
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 + (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	
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:	
20 % undisturbed habitat + (30 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 35%	
	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 V<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	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: \bigcirc 2 = H \bigcirc 1 = M \bigcirc 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	
	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	
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 ☐ 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 #):	me of wetland (or ID #): WFW-42		Date of site visit: 5/3	5/31/2023
Rated by Amanda Weiss		Trained by Ecology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training Oct	t. 2020
HGM Class used for rating	Depressional	Wetland has multip	ole HGM classes?	□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 II (based on functions 🗹 or special characteristics 🗆)				
1. Category of wetland	based on FUNCTIO Category I - Total sco Category II - Total sco Category III - Total sc	ore = 23 - 27 ore = 20 - 22	Score for each function based 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	Н	
Value	M	Н	М	Total
Score Based on Ratings	7	8	6	21

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 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 o	f 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 ter Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. wetland and is not scored. This method cannot be
	t is flat and precipitation is the o water runoff are NOT sources	only source (>90%) of water to it. of water to the unit.
✓ NO - go to 3 If your wetland	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	d unit meet all of the following of part of the wetland is on the shourface at any time of the year) af the open water area is deeper	ores of a body of permanent open water (without any it 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 subst	d unit meet all of the following on a slope (<i>slope can be very g</i> s through the wetland in one dirurface, as sheetflow, or in a swa es the wetland without being i	nradual), ection (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. I ale without distinct banks.
☑ NO - go to 5		\square 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	can contain depressions that a	re filled with water when the river is not flooding.

Wetland	name or number	WFW-42	

	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? 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). Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly	ро	oints = 3		
constricted permanently flowing outlet. Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet	po	oints = 2	3	
that is permanently flowing	•	ints = 1		
		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	<u> </u>	
D 1.3. <u>Characteristics and distribution of persistent plants</u> (Emergent, Scrub-shr Cowardin classes):	ub, and/or F	orested		
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area	ро	oints = 5	•	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > ½ of area	po	oints = 3	3	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > 1/10 of area	po	oints = 1		
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants < 1/10 of area	po	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	ро	oints = 4	2	
Area seasonally ponded is > 1/4 total area of wetland	po	oints = 2		
Area seasonally ponded is < 1/4 total area of wetland	•	oints = 0		
Total for D 1 Add the points	in the boxe		8	
Total for D 1 Add the points Rating of Site Potential If score is: ☐ 12 - 16 = H ☐ 6 - 11 = M ☐ 0 - 5 = L		s above	8 the first page	
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L	Record the	es above rating on		
Rating of Site Potential If score is: ☐ 12 - 16 = H ☐ 6 - 11 = M ☐ 0 - 5 = L D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function	Record the	es above rating on e?		
Rating of Site Potential If score is: ☐ 12 - 16 = H ☐ 6 - 11 = M ☐ 0 - 5 = L 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?	Record the	es above rating on	the first page	
Rating of Site Potential If score is: ☐ 12 - 16 = H ☐ 6 - 11 = M ☐ 0 - 5 = L 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? D 2.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that	Record the	es above rating on Property of the rating on the rating of the rating o	the first page	
Rating of Site Potential If score is: ☐ 12 - 16 = H ☐ 6 - 11 = M ☐ 0 - 5 = L 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? D 2.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate pollutants?	Record the on of the site Yes = 1	es above rating on e? No = 0 No = 0	the first page	
Rating of Site Potential If score is: ☐ 12 - 16 = H ☐ 6 - 11 = M ☐ 0 - 5 = L 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? 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	Record the on of the site Yes = 1	es above rating on Property of the rating on the rating of the rating o	the first page 1 1 0	
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Rating of Site Potential If score is: ☐ 12 - 16 = H	Record the on of the site Yes = 1 Yes = 1 Yes = 1 Yes = 1 in the boxe Record the	es above rating on e? No = 0 No = 0 No = 0 No = 0 s above	the first page 1 1 0 1 the first page	
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Rating of Site Potential If score is: ☐ 12 - 16 = H	Record the on of the site Yes = 1 Yes = 1 Yes = 1 Yes = 1 in the boxe Record the Yes = 1	No = 0	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 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 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	10			
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L Record the rating on	the first page			
D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic function of the site?				
D 5.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? Yes = 1 No = 0	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- 	2			
gradient. points = 1				
\Box Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. points = 1				
· ·				
☐ The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained				
☐ The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland				
☐ 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				
 ☐ 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 				
 ☐ 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			
 ☐ 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 	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)	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 (<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	the first ness
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:	
20 % undisturbed habitat + (5 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 22.5%	
20 % undistabled habitat 1 (
If total accessible habitat is:	2
	2
$> \frac{1}{3}$ (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: 30 % undisturbed habitat + (40 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 50%	
30 % undisturbed habitat + (40 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 50%	
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3	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)	0
≤ 50% of 1km Polygon is high intensity points = 0	Ü
Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above	4
Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is: 4 - 6 = H 1 - 3 = M <-1 = L Record the rating on	
2 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
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	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: $\square 2 = H \square 1 = M \square 0 = L$ 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 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	
	☐ 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.	·	
	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.	$\Box \text{ Yes} = \textbf{Category I} \qquad \forall \text{ No} = \textbf{Not WHCV}$	
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	
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 40	Forested Wetlands	
SC 4.u.		
	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 on).	
	☐ 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)	
1	☐ 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	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
	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 huffer of shrub, forest, or un-	
	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 is larger than $^{1}/_{10}$ ac (4350 ft ²)	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II	
SC 6.u.	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:	
F	Long Beach Peninsula: Lands west of SR 103 Grayland Westport: Lands west of SR 105	
H	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	ĺ
SC 6.1.	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger and scores an 8 or 9 for the habitat functions on the form	l
SC 0.1.	(rates H,H,H or H,H,M for the three aspects of function)?	ļ
	Takes Π, Π, Π of Π, Π, M for the tillee 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?	
00 0.2.	Yes = Category II	l
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	l
00 0.0.	ac?	l
	☐ Yes = Category III ☐ No = Category IV	
Catego	ry 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 #):	WFW-43	_	Date of site visit:	6/14/2023
Rated by A. Hoenig, A. We	iss, A. Thom Trained b	y Ecology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training	October, 2018
HGM Class used for rating	Depressional	Wetland has multiple	e HGM classes? ☑	Yes □No
	ot complete with out the figure of base aerial photo/map Esri, G		e combined).	
Source	e of base aerial photo/map_est, o	oogie Laiti i io		
OVERALL WETLAND CA	TEGORYI(based	on functions ✓or special	characteristics \Box)	
1. Category of wetland	I based on FUNCTIONS			
X	Category I - Total score = 23 - 2	27	Score for each	
	Category II - Total score = 20 -	22 f	unction based	
	Category III - Total score = 16	- 19 o	n three	
	Category IV - Total score = 9 -	15 r	atings	

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
	List appropriate rating (H, M, L)			
Site Potential	M	L	М	
Landscape Potential	Н	Н	Н	
Value	Н	Н	Н	Total
Score Based on Ratings	8	7	8	23

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	\square YES - the wetland class is Tidal Fringe - go to 1.1
1.1 Is the salinity of the water	or 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. It ie 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 classes.	\Box 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? 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; 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	et all of the following criteria? e (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. tland 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 conta	ain depressions that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

Wetland name or number	WFW-43

	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	ery 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:

This wetland contains riverine, depressional and sloped areas, 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).	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.	ρυ	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 1	N = = 0	0
D 1.3. <u>Characteristics and distribution of persistent plants</u> (Emergent, Scrub-shr	Yes = 4		
Cowardin classes):	ub, and/or r	-orestea	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area	n	oints = 5	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > ½ of area	-	oints = 3	3
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > ½ of area Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > ½ of area	•	oints = 1	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants $^{-7}$ ₁₀ of area	•	oints = 0	
D 1.4. Characteristics of seasonal ponding or inundation:		JIIIG - 0	
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 > ½ total area of wetland Area seasonally ponded is > ¼ total area of wetland	•	oints = 2	2
Area seasonally ponded is < 1/4 total area of wetland	•	oints = 2	
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			
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 1	N = = 0	1
Source <u>waterfowl, SR99, social encampments</u>	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 II score is: 3 or 4 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L	Record the	rauriy ori	ine insi 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	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	
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	ıdation
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	1
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 pending are 3 ft or more shows the surface or bettem of cutlet points = 7	
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 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	U
☐ The wetland is a "headwater" wetland points = 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	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	1
	-
	ine iirsi 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.)?	4
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	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	0
conveyance in a regional flood control plan? Yes = 2 No = 0	2
Total for D 6 Rating of Value If score is:	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 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 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 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. 3 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 a circle</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)	4
✓ 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)	40
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: 15-18 = H 7-14 = M 0-6 = L Record the rating on	trie iirst 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:	
15 % undisturbed habitat + (20 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 25%	
If total accessible habitat is:	2
$> \frac{1}{3}$ (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:	
20 % undisturbed habitat + (30 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 35%	
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3	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)	
≤ 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	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	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	
	the first name

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	
	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).	
	☐ 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)	
	,	
20541	☐ 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)	
	☐ Yes = Category I	
SC 6.0.1	Interdunal Wetlands	
00 0.0.	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:	
F	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?	
	☐ 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	
_	swered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form	

VAV - 411	10/510/ 44
Wetland name or number	WFW-44

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID #):	WFW-44		Date of site visit:	6/14/2023
Rated by Kaylee Moser, Aa	aron Thom	Trained by Ecology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training _	Oct-18
HGM Class used for rating	Depressional	Wetland has multip	ole HGM classes? ☐ `	Yes ☑No
	•	ut the figures requested (figures can /map ESRI/ Google Earth Pro	be combined).	
OVERALL WETLAND CA	ATEGORYII	(based on functions 🗸 or specia	al characteristics □)	
1. Category of wetland	d based on FUNC1	TIONS		
	Category I - Total s	score = 23 - 27	Score for each	
X	Category II - Total	score = 20 - 22	function based	
	Category III - Tota	l score = 16 - 19	on three	
	Category IV - Tota	I 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	М	
Value	Н	Н	Н	Total
Score Based on Ratings	7	8	6	21

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.

	phic depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, at a 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? nore than a few inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high hay 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:

Wetland name or number WFW-44

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLA	NDS		
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	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	
· · · · ·	ро	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	Orestea	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area	nc	oints = 5	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > ½ of area	-	oints = 3	0
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:	ρι	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	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		-	2
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L			the first page
D. C. C. C. C. Star Landson a house the metantial to common the contract of the first the contract of the cont	46 14	- 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
D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland?	Yes = 1 Yes = 1	No = 0	0
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?	?	ı	
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
Doollas des eta base identificadio en la	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 which the unit is found)?	V- 0	N - 0	0
which the unit is found)?	Yes = 2	No = 0	•
Total for D 3 Add the points			the first name
Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 = M 0 = L	recora ine	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 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 Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft (6 in)	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	3
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?	ee. page
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
	3
·	
	ine iirsi 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. ☐ 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
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
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 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

Wetland Rating System for Western WA: 2014 Update

Rating Form - Effective January 1, 2015

Site does not meet any of the criteria above

points = 0

Record the rating on the first page

Wetland	name or numb	er \Λ	/FW-44
vveuanu	Hallie Of Hullic	יט וסי	/

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	

00.40		
SC 4.0. I	Forested Wetlands	
	Does the wetland have at least <u>1 contiguous acre</u> of forest that meets one of these	
	criteria for the WA Department of Fish and Wildlife's forests as priority habitats? <i>If you</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. \	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	
_	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)	
20.60.1	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	
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	
00 0.1.	(rates H,H,H or H,H,M for the three aspects of function)?	
00.63		
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	
	swered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form	

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID #):	WFW-45	Date of site visit:	7/12/2023
Rated by A. Weiss, S. Petro	, A. Thom Trained by Ecology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training _	Oct-18
HGM Class used for rating	Depressional Wetland has mult	iple HGM classes?	′es ☑No
	of complete with out the figures requested (figures can of base aerial photo/map ESRI	n be combined).	
OVERALL WETLAND CA	TEGORYII(based on functions ⊡ or spec	ial 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	

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
	List app	ropriate rating	g (H, M, L)	
Site Potential	M	L	L	
Landscape Potential	Н	Н	М	
Value	Н	Н	М	Total
Score Based on Ratings	8	7	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 usually	y controlled by tides except during floods?
✓ I	NO - go to 2	\square YES - the wetland class is Tidal Fringe - go to 1.1
1.1	s the salinity of the water during peri	iods of annual low flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?
i i		a Freshwater Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. If stuarine wetland and is not scored. This method cannot be
	ire wetland unit is flat and precipitation ter 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;
<u> </u>	NO - go to 4	$\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ $
	e 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 withou .	n be very gradual), in one direction (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. It or in a swale without distinct banks.
✓ I	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).
	e entire wetland unit meet all of the The unit is in a valley, or stream char from that stream or river, The overbank flooding occurs at leas	nnel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding
V	NO - go to 6	☐ YES - The wetland class is Riverine
NOTE: Th	e Riverine unit can contain depression	ons that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

Wetland name or number	WFW-45	

	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 m	very flat area with no obvious depression and no overbank flooding? nore than a few inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high nay 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).	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			
	ρο	11110 - 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	nc	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:	<u>P\</u>	onito o			
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 > 1/2 total area of wetland		oints = 2	Ü		
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		
	£ (1) '(•			
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			4		
not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3? Source SR99	Yes = 1	No = 0	1		
		-	3		
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		
Training of Landscape Fotential in Score is. E. 3 of 4-11 E. Fot 2-in E. 0-2	record the	rating on	ine mai 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	<u>'</u>		
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 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	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 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)	0					
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	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 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-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	2					
☐ 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 = 01	0					
conveyance in a regional flood control plan? Yes = 2 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 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 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 t	he number of	
points.		
☐ Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft lo	ong)	
☐ Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland		
☐ Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging pla	ants extends at	
least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland		
33 ft (10 m)	•	0
Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskra	at for denning	
(> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (<i>cut shr</i>		
that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed)	U U. U	
☐ At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are pre	sent 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 o	. ,	
H 1.1 for list of strata)	i piarits (See	
,		
Total for H 1 Add the points in th		
Rating of Site Potential If Score is: 15 - 18 = H 7 - 14 = M 0 - 6 = L Rec	ord the rating on	trie iirst page
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the sit	e?	
H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include <i>only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit</i>).		I
Calculate:		
	. / 0) = 44 50/	
10 % undisturbed habitat + (3 % moderate & low intensity land uses	3/2)=11.5%	
W. C. 1		
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	
< 10 % of 1 km Polygon	points = 0	
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.	•	
Calculate:		
30 % undisturbed habitat + (25 % moderate & low intensity land uses	s / 2) = 42.5%	
		1
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon	points = 3	l I
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	<u> </u>	
> 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use	points = (-2)	0
≤ 50% of 1km Polygon is high intensity	points = 0	
Total for H 2 Add the points in th		
Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is: 4-6=H 1-3=M <-1=L Rec		
Rating of Landscape Potential in Score is. 4-6-H 1-3-W 1-3-W	ord the rating on	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 policie	s? Choose	I
only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated.	s: Choose	
Site meets ANY of the following criteria:	points = 2	
	points – 2	
☐ It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page)		
☐ It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any pl	anı	
or animal on the state or federal lists)		
☐ It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority specie	es .	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	
	ord 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. I	Forested Wetlands	
	Does the wetland have at least <u>1 contiguous acre</u> of forest that meets one of these	
	criteria for the WA Department of Fish and Wildlife's forests as priority habitats? <i>If you</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).	
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 (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).	
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	nterdunal Wetlands	
0.0.	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	
0.1.	(rates H,H,H or H,H,M for the three aspects of function)?	
0000	☐ 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	
Categor	y of wetland based on Special Characteristics	
	swered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form	
ııı you anı	on order to retain types, onter the tripphedole on odifficially rolling	

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID #):	WFW-46		Date of site visit:	7/12/2023
Rated by A. Weiss, S. Petro	o, A. Thom	Trained by Ecology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training _	Oct-18
HGM Class used for rating	Depressional	Wetland has multip	ole HGM classes? 🗀	Yes ☑No
	•	he figures requested (figures can	be combined).	
Source	e of base aerial photo/ma	ap_Esri		
OVERALL WETLAND CA	TEGORY II	(based on functions	ıl characteristics □)	
1. Category of wetland	d based on FUNCTIO	NS		
	Category I - Total sco	re = 23 - 27	Score for each	
X	Category II - Total sco	ore = 20 - 22	function based	
	Category III - Total so	core = 16 - 19	on three	
	Category IV - Total so	core = 9 - 15	ratings	

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

	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	☐ 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	n 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 WFW-46

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 permanently flowing ditch.	no	ints = 1	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ро	11110 - 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	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:	Ρ,	onnio o	
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	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		-	8
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H			the first page
DOO Doos the lenders we have the material to commont the content of the forest	46	-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?	Vac - 1	No - O	1
D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland?	Yes = 1 Yes = 1	No = 0	0
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,			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			0
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			the first nega
Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 = M 0 = L	Recora 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: 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	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. <u>Depth of storage during wet periods</u> : <i>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.</i>	
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) points = 3 points = 1 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	3
The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit points = 3	
The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit points = 0	
☐ Entire wetland is in the Flats class points = 5	6
Total for D 4 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	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.)?	0
Yes = 1 No = 0	
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-	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	<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	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 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 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

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 = 1Site does not meet any of the criteria above points = 0Rating of Value If Score is: $\square 2 = H \quad \square 1 = M \quad \square 0 = L$ Record the rating on the first page

Wetland	name or number	WFW-46
vveuanu	Haille of Hullibel	VV F VV -4 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
Charles	Family avidation that amply to the westland I just the autoremy when the appropriate avidatic are made	
	fany criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met. Estuarine Wetlands	
30 1.0. 1	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	Netlands 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	

00.40	Forested Westerne	
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).	
	☐ 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	
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)	
_	1. , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
	☐ 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	
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)?	
	$\square \text{ Yes} = \textbf{Category I} \qquad \square \text{ No - Go to } \textbf{SC 6.2}$	
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	ry 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 #):	WFW-47		Date of site visit:	Remote
Rated by Amanda Weiss		Trained by Ecology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training	Oct. 2020
HGM Class used for ratin	g Depressional	Wetland has multipl	e HGM classes?	s ☑No
	not complete with one of base aerial pho	out the figures requested (figures can be to/map ESRI	be combined).	
OVERALL WETLAND C	ATEGORYI	[I (based on functions	characteristics \square)	
1. Category of wetlan	d based on FUNC	CTIONS _		
	Category I - Tota	I score = 23 - 27	Score for each	
X	Category II - Tota	al score = 20 - 22	function based	
	Category III - To	tal score = 16 - 19	on three	
	Category IV - To	tal score = 9 - 15	ratings	
	_		(order of ratings	

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
	List app	ropriate rating	g (H, M, L)	
Site Potential	M	М	L	
Landscape Potential	Н	Н	М	
Value	Н	Н	М	Total
Score Based on Ratings	8	8	5	21

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	WFW-47

	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 m	very flat area with no obvious depression and no overbank flooding? nore than a few inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high nay 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	stream Depressional	
within boundary of depression		
Depressional + Lake Fringe	Depressional	
Riverine + Lake Fringe	Riverine	
Salt Water Tidal Fringe and any other	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:

Assumed slope and depressional based on topography.

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). Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly	pc	oints = 3	
constricted permanently flowing outlet. Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet	po	oints = 2	2
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
[`	Yes = 4	No = 0	
D 1.3. <u>Characteristics and distribution of persistent plants</u> (Emergent, Scrub-shrub, Cowardin classes):	, and/or F	orested	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area	-	oints = 5	5
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > ½ of area	•	oints = 3	Ü
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > 1/10 of area	•	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 in n			
Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland	pc	oints = 4	0
Area seasonally ponded is > 1/4 total area of wetland	•	oints = 2	
Area seasonally ponded is < ¼ total area of wetland	pc	oints = 0	
<u> </u>			
Total for D 1 Add the points in	the boxe	s above	7
<u> </u>			7 the first page
<u>'</u>	ecord the	rating on	
Rating of Site Potential If score is: ☐12 - 16 = H ☐6 - 11 = M ☐0 - 5 = L R D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function of	ecord the	rating on	
Rating of Site Potential If score is: ☐ 12 - 16 = H ☐ 6 - 11 = M ☐ 0 - 5 = L R D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function of	ecord the	rating on	the first page
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Rating of Site Potential If score is: ☐ 12 - 16 = H ☐ 6 - 11 = M ☐ 0 - 5 = L R D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function of 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?	ecord the of the site Yes = 1	rating on ? No = 0	the first page
Rating of Site Potential If score is: □12 - 16 = H □6 - 11 = M □0 - 5 = L R D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function of 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	ecord the of the site Yes = 1 Yes = 1	rating on ?? No = 0 No = 0	the first page 1 1
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Rating of Site Potential If score is: □12 - 16 = H □6 - 11 = M □0 - 5 = L R D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function of 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 SR-99	of the site Yes = 1 Yes = 1 Yes = 1 Yes = 1 the boxe	No = 0 No = 0 No = 0 No = 0 s above	the first page 1 1 0 1
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Rating of Site Potential If score is: □12-16 = H ☑6-11 = M 回0-5 = L R D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function of 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 SR-99 Total for D 2 Add the points in Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ☑ 3 or 4 = H □ 1 or 2 = M □ 0 = L R 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 3 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)?	of the site Yes = 1 Yes = 1 Yes = 1 The boxe ecord the Yes = 1	No = 0	the first page 1 1 0 1 3 the first page
Rating of Site Potential If score is: □12-16 = H □6-11 = M □0-5 = L R D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function of 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 SR-99 Total for D 2 Add the points in Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: □ 3 or 4 = H □ 1 or 2 = M □ 0 = L R 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 3 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)? Total for D 3 Add the points in	record the site of	No = 0 Sabove rating on No = 0 No = 0 No = 0 No = 0 Sabove	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 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. 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. The area of the basin is less than 10 times the area of the unit points = 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 Rating of Site Potential If score is: □12 - 16 = H □6 - 11 = M □0 - 5 = L Record the rating on				
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	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	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			
	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. 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	s 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	g plants extends at	
least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetl		
33 ft (10 m)	,	2
☐ Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or mu	skrat for denning	
(> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (<i>cut</i>		
that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed)		
☐ At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are	nresent in areas	
that are permanently or seasonally inundated (structures for egg-laying		
☐ Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratu	• •	
H 1.1 for list of strata)	ili oi piarits (see	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	n the herre chare	-
	n the boxes above	the first need
Rating of Site Potential If Score is: 15 - 18 = H 7 - 14 = M 0 - 6 = L	Record the rating on	trie iirst page
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of th	e site?	
H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit).	o olto:	
Calculate:		
	(0) - 40 50/	
3 % undisturbed habitat + (15 % moderate & low intensity land	uses / 2) = 10.5%	
16. (1. 21. 1.19. (1.		
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	
< 10 % of 1 km Polygon	points = 0	
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.	'	
Calculate:		
20 % undisturbed habitat + (30 % moderate & low intensity land	uses / 2) = 35%	
<u> </u>	•	2
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon	points = 3	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	P	
> 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use	points = (-2)	0
≤ 50% of 1km Polygon is high intensity	points = 0	
	n the boxes above	3
	Record the rating on	
Rating of Landscape Potential if Score is. 4-6-H 1-3-W 1-3-W	record the rating on	the mst page
H 3.0. Is the habitat provided by the site valuable to society?		
H 3.1. Does the site provided by the site valuable to society:	licies? Choose	<u> </u>
only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated.	iicies: Crioose	
	points = 2	
Site meets ANY of the following criteria:		
☐ It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page		
☐ It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (ar	iy piant	
or animal on the state or federal lists)		
☐ It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority sp		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		
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	
	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

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 #): WFW-48			Date of site visit:	remote	
Rated by Amanda W	/eiss	Trained by I	Ecology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training	Oct. 2020	
HGM Class used for	rating Depression	nal	_ Wetland has multip	le HGM classes? □	Yes ☑No	
NOTE: Fo	•	e with out the figures i	requested (figures can	be combined).		
OVERALL WETLAND CATEGORY III (based on functions						
1. Category of w	vetland based on		r			
	Category	- Total score = 23 - 27		Score for each		
	Category	II - Total score = 20 - 22	2	function based		
	X Category	III - Total score = 16 - 1	9	on three		
•	Category	IV - Total score = 9 - 15		ratings		
•				(order of ratings		
FUNCTION	Improving	Hydrologic Habitat	1	is not		

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
	List app	ropriate rating	g (H, M, L)	
Site Potential	M	М	L	
Landscape Potential	Н	Н	М	
Value	M	Н	L	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.

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.

Motland	name or number	\\/\E\\/ /Q	
vvenano	name or number	VV F VV - 4X	

	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	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
Q. Vaur watland unit agams to be difficult	to classify and probably contains soveral different HCM 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 improve water quality		
D 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?		
D 1.1. <u>Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:</u> Wetland is a depression or flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key) with no surface water leaving it (no outlet). points = 3		
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly constricted permanently flowing outlet. points = 2 Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet	2	
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. 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 > $\frac{1}{2}$ of area points = 3 Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > $\frac{1}{10}$ of area points = 1 Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants < $\frac{1}{10}$ of area points = 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 manual. 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 points = 0	0	
Total for D 1 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 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	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 SR-99 Yes = 1 No = 0	1	
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 which the unit is found)? Yes = 2 No = 0	0	
Total for D 3 Add the points in the boxes above	1	
Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 = M 0 = L Record the rating on	the first page	

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS		
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding and strea	m 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		
	ints = 4	
, , ,	ints = 2 2	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	nts = 1	
· · ·	nts = 0	
D 4.2. Depth of storage during wet periods: Estimate the height of ponding above the bottom		
outlet. For wetlands with no outlet, measure from the surface of permanent water or if dry, th	e	
deepest part.		
	ints = 7	
	ints = 5 3	
	ints = 3	
	ints = 3	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ints = 1	
	ints = 0	
D 4.3. Contribution of the wetland to storage in the watershed: Estimate the ratio of the area		
upstream basin contributing surface water to the wetland to the area of the wetland unit itself	f.	
·	ints = 5	
The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit poi	ints = 3	
The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit poi	ints = 0	
☐ Entire wetland is in the Flats class poi	ints = 5	
Total for D 4 Add the points in the boxes	above 10	
·	rating on the first page	
D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic function of the site?		
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	No = 0 1	
D 5.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate excess run		
D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with intensive huma		
uses (residential at >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)?	1	
,	No = 0	
Total for D 5 Add the points in the boxes		
-	rating on the first page	
D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society?	3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description that bes	et	
matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the high		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1631	
score if more than one condition is met.	2.00	
The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into a		
where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon re	dds):	
 Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down- 		
· ·	ints = 2	
 Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down- 	_	
gradient. poi	ints = 1	
☐ Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. poi	ints = 1	
$\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ $		
by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland		
	ints = 0	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ints = 0	
D 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood	0	
	No = 0	
Total for D 6 Add the points in the boxes		

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) ☐ 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)	2
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:	
1 % undisturbed habitat + (0 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 1%	
If total accessible habitat is:	0
$ > \frac{1}{3} (33.3\%) \text{ of 1 km Polygon} $ points = 3	U
20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2	
20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2 10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 1	
10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon 5 10 % of 1 km Polygon points = 1	
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.	
Calculate:	
40 % undisturbed habitat + (15 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 47.5%	
	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 Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0	
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)	0
≤ 50% of 1km Polygon is high intensity and use points = (-2)	U
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? <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	41 4:4:
Rating of Value If Score is: 2 = H 1 = M 20 = L Record the rating on	trie tirst 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 Type		
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	

00.40	Forested Westerne	
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).	
	☐ 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	
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)	
_	1. , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
	☐ 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	
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)?	
	$\square \text{ Yes} = \textbf{Category I} \qquad \square \text{ No - Go to } \textbf{SC 6.2}$	
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	ry 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 #): WFV	V-49	Date of site visit: 12/15/2023	3
Rated by Amanda Weiss, Ingrid k	imball Trained by Ecology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training Oct. 2020	
HGM Class used for rating Depi	ressional Wetland has multip	le HGM classes? ☑ Yes ☐ No	
	nplete with out the figures requested (figures can	be combined).	
Source of ba	se aerial photo/map ESRI		
OVERALL WETLAND CATEGO	DRY I (based on functions ⊡or specia	I characteristics □)	
	<u> </u>	,	
1. Category of wetland base	ed on FUNCTIONS		
X Cate	gory I - Total score = 23 - 27	Score for each	
Cate	gory II - Total score = 20 - 22	function based	
Cate	gory III - Total score = 16 - 19	on three	
		ratings	

1

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
List appropriate rating (H, M, L)				
Site Potential	Н	М	Н	
Landscape Potential	Н	Н	М	
Value	Н	Н	Н	Total
Score Based on Ratings	9	8	8	25

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	\square YES - the wetland class is Tidal Fringe - go to 1.1
1.1 Is the salinity of the water	or 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. It ie 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 classes.	\Box 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? 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; 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	et all of the following criteria? e (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. tland 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 conta	ain depressions that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

Metland	name or number	\/\F\/_4Q	
vveuanu	name or number	VVFVV-49	

	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	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:

Wetland has slope components draining to a larger depresional system. West Fork Hylebos creek runs through the wetland, containing some riverine components.

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). Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly constricted permanently flowing gutent. 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 gitch. D 1.2. The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer) is true clay or true organic (use NRCS definitions). 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 points = 3 Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > ½ of area points = 3 Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > ½ of area points = 1 Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > ½ of area points = 1 Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > ½ of area points = 3 Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > ½ of area points = 1 Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > ½ of area points = 3 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 Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland points = 2 Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland Press = 1 D 2.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? Yes = 1 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 septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland? Yes = 1 No = 0 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	DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS				
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Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 = M 0 = L Record the rating on the first page	Rating of Site Potential If score is:	the first page 1 1 0 1 3 the first page			
	Rating of Site Potential If score is:	the first page 1 1 0 1 3 the first page			

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLA	NDS	
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce floodin	g 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	2
Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a	nainta - 1	
permanently flowing ditch Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet	points = 1	
that is permanently flowing	points = 0	
D 4.2. Depth of storage during wet periods: Estimate the height of ponding above		
outlet. For wetlands with no outlet, measure from the surface of permanent water		
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	•	5
☐ Marks are at least 0.5 ft to < 2 ft from surface or bottom of outlet	points = 3	
\square 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 = 0	
D 4.3. Contribution of the wetland to storage in the watershed: Estimate the ratio		
upstream basin contributing surface water to the wetland to the area of the wetlan		
☐ The area of the basin is less than 10 times the area of the unit	points = 5	3
The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit	points = 3	
The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit ☐ Entire wetland is in the Flats class	points = 0 points = 5	
	n the boxes above	10
	Record the rating on	tne tirst page
D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic function of the	Yes = 1 No = 0	1
D 5.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? D 5.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate		1
5 3.2. 13 × 10 % of the area within 100 ft of the welland in land uses that generate	Yes = 1 No = 0	1
D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with inte		
uses (residential at >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)?		1
	Yes = 1 No = 0	
Total for D 5 Add the points i	n the boxes above	3
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L		3
	Record the rating on	
D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society?	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 descript		
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D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the descript matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose score if more than one condition is met. The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-grawhere flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses a 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	points = 1 points = 1 points = 1	the first page
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D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the descript matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose score if more than one condition is met. The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-graw where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses a 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.	points = 1 points = 1 points = 1	the first page
D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the descript matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose score if more than one condition is met. The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-graw where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses a 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	points = 0	the first page
D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the descript matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose score if more than one condition is met. The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-graw where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses one 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 conveyance in a regional flood control plan?	points = 1 points = 0	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 4 Emergent 3 structures: points = 2 ☑ Scrub-shrub (areas where shrubs have > 30% cover) 2 structures: points - 1 ☑ Forested (areas where trees have > 30% cover). 1 structure: points = 0 If the unit has a Forested class, check if: The Forested class has 3 out of 5 strata (canopy, sub-canopy, shrubs, herbaceous, moss/ground-cover) that each cover 20% within the Forested polygon 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 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. 3 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 che</i>	
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)	4
☐ 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	15
Rating of Site Potential If Score is: 15 - 18 = H 7 - 14 = M 0 - 6 = L Record the rating on	the first page
Training of other occurred in Section 10.	oo. 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 + (5 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 2.5%	
If total accessible habitat is:	0
$> \frac{1}{3}$ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3	
20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon points = 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:	
30 % undisturbed habitat + (15 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 37.5%	
	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	
	0
> 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use points = (-2)	0
≤ 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 21 - 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	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: $\sqrt{2} = H$ $\sqrt{1} = M$ $\sqrt{0} = L$ Record the rating on	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 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 #): WMI-01					Date of site visit:	Remote
Rated by A. Hoenig		. Tra	ained by E	cology? ☑	Yes □ No	Date of training _	Oct. 2015
HGM Class used fo	r rating Depression	nal		Wetland	l has multipl	e HGM classes? ☐ \	∕es ⊡No
	NOTE: Form is not complete with out the figures requested (figures can be combined). Source of base aerial photo/map						
OVERALL WETLA	ND CATEGORY	III	(based on	functions	☑ or specia	I characteristics □)	
1. Category of w	vetland based on	FUNCTION	S				
Category I - Total score = 23 - 27 Score for each							
					function based		
X Category III - Total score = 16 - 19					on three		
,		IV - Total scor				ratings	
•					I .	(order of ratings	
	Improving	Hydrologic	Habitat		I .	is not	
FUNCTION	Water Quality					important)	
		ropriate rating	(H, M, L)			, , ,	
Site Potential	L	M	L			9 = H, H, H	
Landscape Potential	Н	Н	L		I .	8 = H, H, M	
Value	M	Н	Н	Total		7 = H, H, L	
Score Based on Ratings	6	8	5	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

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)?
☐ NO - Saltwater Tidal Fring If your wetland can be class If it is Saltwater Tidal Fring used 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
	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.

Wetland	name or number	WMI-01	

6. Is the entire wetland unit in a topographic depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surfacement some time during the year? This means that any outlet, if present, is higher than the interior of the wetland			
□ NO - go to 7	YES - The wetland class is Depressional		
7. Is the entire wetland unit located in a very flat area 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.			
D 1.2. The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer) is true clay or true organic			
(use NRCS definitions). Yes = $4 \text{ No} = 0$	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			
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > $\frac{1}{2}$ of area points = 3	1		
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants $> \frac{1}{10}$ 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	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?	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? Yes = 1 No = 0	1		
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	0		
not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3?	1		
Source Semi-trucks are parked in wetland 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	0		
which the unit is found)? $Yes = 2 No = 0$			
Total for D 3 Add the points in the boxes above			
Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 = M 0 = L Record the rating on	1		

<u>DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS</u>	
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding and stream degrated the stream of the stream degrated the 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	4
constricted permanently flowing outlet points = 2 Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is	4
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
\square 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: $\Box 12 - 16 = H$ $\Box 6 - 11 = M$ $\Box 0 - 5 = L$ Record the rating on	
D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic function of the site?	ino moi pago
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: $\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ $	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. <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	
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	
Total for D 6 Add the points in the boxes above	2
Rating of Value If score is: 2 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 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

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 points = 2 2	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 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 the wetland are at least 3.3 ft (1 m) over the wetland are at least 3.3 ft (1 m) over the wetland are at least 3.3 ft (1 m) over the wetland are at least 4.2 ft of this stream (1 m) over the wetland are at least 4.2 ft or distance in we stream (1 m) over the wetland are at least 4.2 ft or distance in we stream (1 m) over the wetland are at least 4.2 ft or distance in we stream (1 m) over the wetland are at least 4.2 ft or distance in we wetland are at least 4.2 ft or distance in we we wetland are at least 4.2 ft or distance in we we well and are at least 4.2 ft or distance in well and are at least 4.2 ft or distance in well and are at least 5.2 ft or distance in well and are at least 5.2 ft or distance in well and are at least 5.2 ft or distance in well and 5.2 ft or distanc	Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number of	
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 (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 ½ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas that are permanently or seasonally inundated (structures for egg-leying 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 2.1 Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit). Calculate: 10 % undisturbed habitat + (10 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 15% If total accessible habitat is:	points.	
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/a so 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	☐ Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long)	
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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	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
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Total for H 1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Rating of Site Potential If Score is:		
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: 10 % undisturbed habitat + (10 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 15% If total accessible habitat is:	·	
H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit). Calculate: 10 % undisturbed habitat + (10 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 15% If total accessible habitat is:	Rating of Site Potential If Score is: 15 - 18 = H 7 - 14 = M 0 - 6 = L Record the rating on	the first page
H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit). Calculate: 10 % undisturbed habitat + (10 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 15% If total accessible habitat is:	H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site?	
Calculate: 10 % undisturbed habitat + (10 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 15% If total accessible habitat is:		
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 20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon 20 - 19% of 1 km Polygon 20 - 10% 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 210 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 -	<u> </u>	
20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon 10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon 210 - 10% moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 30% 210 - 10% moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 30% 210 - 10% moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 30% 210 - 10% moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 30% 210 - 10% moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 30% 210 - 10% moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 30% 210 - 10% moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 30% 210 - 10% moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 30% 210 - 10% moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 30% 211 - 10% moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 30% 212 - 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	If total accessible habitat is:	1
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10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon		
A 2.2 Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland. Calculate: 25 % undisturbed habitat + (·	
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland. Calculate: 25 % undisturbed habitat + (
Calculate: 25 % undisturbed habitat + (10 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 30% 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 1 km Polygon is high intensity points = 0 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 ✓ < 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		
Undisturbed habitat + (
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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 - 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		1
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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 ≤ 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity points = 0 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	· · ·	
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 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	' '	
> 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: □ 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		
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Total for H 2 Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is:		-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	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-
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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	H 3.0. Is the habitat provided by the site valuable to society?	
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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 	only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated .	
 ☐ 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 	Site meets ANY of the following criteria: points = 2	
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		
 ☐ 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 		
 ☐ 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 	,	
 □ 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 		2
☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or		
ragional comprehensive plan in a Charolina Moster Dlan, or in a		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	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		the first is a si

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?	
	☐ 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

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 #): WMI-02					Date of site visit: 2/4/2020		
Rated by Anna Hoe	nig	Tra	ained by E	cology? 🗹	Yes 🗌 No	Date of training Oct. 2015		
HGM Class used for	r rating Slope			Wetland	l has multip	le HGM classes?		
NOTE: Fo	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 w	vetland based on	FUNCTION	S					
Category I - Total score = 23 - 27 Score for each								
	Category 1	I I - Total score	= 20 - 22			function based		
	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		
TONCTION	Water Quality					important)		
	List app	ropriate rating	(H, M, L)					
Site Potential	L	М	L			9 = H, H, H		
Landscape Potential	M	М	М			8 = H, H, M		
Value	Н	Н	Н	Total		7 = H, H, L		
Score Based on	6	7	6	19		7 = H, M, M		

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	\square YES - the wetland class is Tidal Fringe - go to 1.1
1.1 Is the salinity of the water	r during periods of annual low flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?
✓ NO - Saltwater Tidal Fri If your wetland can be cla If it is Saltwater Tidal Frin used to score functions for	assified as a Freshwater Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. nge 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.
	\square 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 any 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	$\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ $
The water flows through to may flow subsurface, as a	et all of the following criteria? e (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. tland 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 conta	ain depressions that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

	ic 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	\square YES - The wetland class is Depressional
The unit does not pond surface water more	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.

SLOPE WETLANDS Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to im	prove water gual	itv
S 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?	provo water qua.	,
S 1.1. Characteristics of the average slope of the wetland: (a 1% slope has a 1	ft vertical drop in	
elevation for every 100 ft of horizontal distance)	nt vertical arop in	
Slope is 1% or less	points =	= 3
Slope is > 1% - 2%	points =	= 2
Slope is > 2% - 5%	points =	= 1
Slope is greater than 5%	points =	= 0
S 1.2. The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer) is true clay or true organic		0
(use NRCS definitions):	Yes = 3 No =	= 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		
means you have trouble seeing the soil surface (>75% cover), and uncut mean	s not grazea or	
mowed and plants are higher than 6 in. Dense, uncut, herbaceous plants > 90% of the wetland area	points -	- 6
·	points =	
Dense, uncut, herbaceous plants > ½ of area	points =	
Dense, woody, plants > ½ of area	points =	
Dense, uncut, herbaceous plants > 1/4 of area	points =	
Does not meet any of the criteria above for plants	points =	
Total for S 1 Add the points	in the boxes abo	ve 3
D (December 11 the second time of	41 6 !4
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L	Record the rating	on the first page
		on the first page
S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality functi		
S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in		1
S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality functi S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in land uses that generate pollutants?	on of the site?	1
S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in	on of the site?	1
S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in 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?	on of the site?	= 0 1
S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality functi S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in 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 Trash and exhaust from I-5	on of the site? Yes = 1 No =	= 0 1 = 0 1
S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality functi S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in 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 Trash and exhaust from I-5	on of the site? Yes = 1 No =	1 1 = 0 ve 2
S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality functi S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in 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 Trash and exhaust from I-5 Total for S 2 Add the points Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ✓ 1 - 2 = M □ 0 = L	on of the site? Yes = 1 No = Yes = 1 No = in the boxes abo Record the rating	1 1 = 0 ve 2
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S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in 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 Trash and exhaust from I-5 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?	on of the site? Yes = 1 No = Yes = 1 No = in the boxes abo Record the rating Yes = 1 No =	1 = 0
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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			
points appropriate for the description that best fits conditions in the wetland. St	ems of plants			
should be thick enough (usually $> 1/8$ in), or dense enough, to remain erect du	ring surface flows.	1		
Dense, uncut, rigid plants cover > 90% of the area of the wetland	points = 1			
All other conditions	points = 0			
Rating of Site Potential If score is:	Record the rating on	the first page		
S 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic functions of	f the site?			
S 5.1. Is more than 25% of the area within 150 ft upslope of wetland in land		1		
uses or cover that generate excess surface runoff?	Yes = 1 No = 0	•		
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 1 = M 0 = L Record the rating on				
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		0		
conveyance in a regional flood control plan?	Yes = 2 No = 0	U		
Total for S 6 Add the points	in the boxes above	2		
Rating of Value If score is:	Record the rating on	the first name		

NOTES and FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

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. 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)	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 6			
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:				
8 % undisturbed habitat + (0 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 8%				
<u> </u>				
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:				
8 % undisturbed habitat + (12 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 14%				
<u> </u>	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)	0			
≤ 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 - 3 = M 1 - 3 = 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	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:	the first need			
Tradition of value if Occide is, Int 4 = 11 I = W U = L	ine mor baut			

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
0, , ,		
	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?	
l –	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 3/4 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?	
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	
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?	
SC 2 0 1		
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,	
000	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,	
	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	
l _	(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	
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	
	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)?	
	☐ 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?	
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	
30 0.3.	1 ac?	
Catana	☐ Yes = Category III ☐ No = Category IV	
_	y of wetland based on Special Characteristics	
lit you an	swered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form	

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or I	D#): WMI-03				Date of site visit:	2/4/2020
Rated by A. Hoenig,	M. Murphy	_ Tr	ained by E	cology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training	8/15, 8/19
HGM Class used for rating Depressional				Wetland has multipl	e HGM classes? ☐	Yes ☑No
	m is not complet Source of base ae		_	equested (figures can	be combined).	
OVERALL WETLAN	ND CATEGORY	III	(based on	functions ✓ or specia	ıl characteristics 🗀)
1. Category of w	etland based or	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 appropriate rating (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

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	r 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. nge 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 class.	\Box 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 any 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 a may flow subsurface, as	et all of the following criteria? e (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. tland 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 conta	ain depressions 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	$\ensuremath{\checkmark}$ 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).	р	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. Characteristics and distribution of persistent plants (Emergent, Scrub-shi	rub, and/or		
Forested Cowardin classes): Wotland has persistent ungrazed plants > 05% of area	n/	oints = 5	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area	•		3
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > ½ of area	•	oints = 3 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 i			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			6
Rating of Site Potential if score is: 12-16 = H	Record the	raung on	the first 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	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	ı
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			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,			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	st?	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 boxe	s 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	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 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	0	
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 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 points = 0	5	
☐ 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	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 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	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. 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	0	
Total for D 6 Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 = M 0 = L Record the rating on	the first nage	
Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 = M 0 = L Record the rating on	une mist page	

These questions apply to wetlands of all HGM classes.	
HABITAT FUNCTIONS - Indicators that site functions to provide important habitat	
H 1.0. Does the site have the potential to provide habitat?	
H 1.1. Structure of plant community: Indicators are Cowardin classes and strata within the Forested class. Check the Cowardin plant classes in the wetland. Up to 10 patches may be combined for each class to meet the threshold of ¼ ac or more than 10% of the unit if it is smaller than 2.5 ac. Add the number of structures checked.	
 Aquatic bed 4 structures or more: points = 4 Emergent 3 structures: points = 2 Scrub-shrub (areas where shrubs have > 30% cover) 2 structures: points - 1 Forested (areas where trees have > 30% cover) 1 structure: points = 0 If the unit has a Forested class, check if: The Forested class has 3 out of 5 strata (canopy, sub-canopy, shrubs, herbaceous, moss/ground-cover) that each cover 20% within the Forested polygon 	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 	0
☐ 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 (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)	
$\ \ \square$ 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:	
15 % undisturbed habitat + (5 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 17.5%	
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	
< 10 % of 1 km Polygon points = 0	
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.	
Calculate:	
25 % undisturbed habitat + (15 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 32.5%	
(
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 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	0
Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is: 4 - 6 = H 1 - 3 = M < 1 = L Record the rating on	_
	2 - 1 - 2 - 3 - 0
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: 2 = H 1 = M 0 = L Record the rating on	the first name

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

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				

Score Based on

Ratings

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or	ID #): WMI-04					Date of site visit: _	2/5/2020
Rated by A. Hoenig		_ Tra	ained by E	cology? ☑	Yes 🗌 No	Date of training _	Oct-15
HGM Class used fo	r rating Depression	nal		Wetland	l has multiple	e HGM classes? ☐ \	∕es ☑No
NOTE: Fo	rm is not complete Source of base aer		_	equested (figures can l	be combined).	
OVERALL WETLAND CATEGORY III (based on functions							
1. Category of v	vetland based on	FUNCTION	S				
		I - Total score			[Score for each	
,	Category	II - Total score	e = 20 - 22		f	function based	
•		III - Total scor			(on three	
•		IV - Total scor			r	ratings	
•					1	order of ratings	
	Improving	Hydrologic	Habitat		1 '	s not	
FUNCTION	Water Quality				i	mportant)	
		ropriate rating	(H, M, L)			, , , ,	
Site Potential	M	M	L		9	9 = H, H, H	
Landscape Potential	M	М	L		I	B = H, H, M	
Value .	M	Н	Н	Total	l .	7 = H H I	

5

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

7

6

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)?
☐ NO - Saltwater Tidal Fring If your wetland can be class If it is Saltwater Tidal Fring used 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
	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.

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 im	prove water qual	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		4	
that is permanently flowing	points =	: 1	
	points =	. 1	
D 1.2. The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer) is true clay or true organic	points -	- 1	
(use NRCS definitions).	Yes = 4 No =	0	
D 1.3. Characteristics and distribution of persistent plants (Emergent, Scrub-sh		- 0	
Forested Cowardin classes):	rub, ariu/or		
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area	points =	: 5	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > ½ of area	points =	1 5	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants $> \frac{1}{10}$ of area	points =		
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants $< \frac{1}{10}$ of area	points =		
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 =		
Area seasonally ponded is < 1/4 total area of wetland	points =		
•	in the boxes abo	-	
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. Doos the landscape have the netential to support the water quality function	on of the cite?		
D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality functi			
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	V 4 N	1	
generate pollutants?	Yes = 1 No =		
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 =	· ·	
	in the boxes abo	_	
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 =	_	
·	in the boxes abo		
Rating of Value If score is: \square 2 - 4 = H \square 1 = M \square 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 between 2 ft to < 3 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 5	0		
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	U		
☐ 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	_		
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: 12 - 16 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L Record the rating on	the first page		
D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic function of the site?			
D 5.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? Yes = 1 No = 0	0		
D 5.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate excess runoff?			
Yes = 1 No = 0	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	2		
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?	are 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 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			
Total for D 6 Add the points in the boxes above	2		
Pating of Value If ecore is: // 2 - 4 = H			

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 	0
☐ 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. 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.	
☐ 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	2
Rating of Site Potential If Score is: 15 - 18 = H 7 - 14 = M 0 - 6 = L Record the rating on	the first page
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site?	
H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit).	
Calculate:	
15 % undisturbed habitat + (5 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 17.5%	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
If total accessible habitat is:	1
$> \frac{1}{3}$ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3	
1	
20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2	
10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 1	
<pre>< 10 % of 1 km Polygon points = 0</pre>	
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.	
Calculate:	
20 % undisturbed habitat + (10 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 25%	
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3	1
, ,	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches points = 1 Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0	
70	
H 2.3 Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon: If	2
> 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	0
Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is: 4 - 6 = H 1 - 3 = M < 1 = L Record the rating on	me iirst page
II 2.0. In the hebitat provided by the site valuable to ensigh?	
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 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
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

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 #): WMI-06					Date of site visit: _	2/25/2020
Rated by K. Moser		. Tra	ained by E	cology? ☑	Yes 🗌 No	Date of training _	June. 2018
HGM Class used for	rating Slope			Wetland	l has multip	le HGM classes? ☐ Y	es ⊡No
NOTE: Fo	NOTE: Form is not complete with out the figures requested (figures can be combined). Source of base aerial photo/map ESRI						
OVERALL WETLA	ND CATEGORY	IV	(based on	functions	or specia	al characteristics □)	
1. Category of w	etland based on	FUNCTION	S				
	Category 1	I - Total score	= 23 - 27			Score for each	
•	Category	II - Total score	e = 20 - 22			function based	
Category III - Total score = 16 - 19 on three							
			ratings				
	(order of ratings						
	Improving	Hydrologic	Habitat			is not	
FUNCTION	Water Quality					important)	
	List appropriate rating (H, M, L)						
Site Potential	L	L	L	•		9 = H, H, H	
Landscape Potential	M	М	L	•		8 = H, H, M	
Value	Н	Н	L	Total		7 = H, H, L	
Score Based on Ratings	6	6	3	15		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.

•	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	
S 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?	iprovo wator quanty	
S 1.1. Characteristics of the average slope of the wetland: (a 1% slope has a 1	ft vertical drop in	
elevation for every 100 ft of horizontal distance)	nt vertical drop in	
Slope is 1% or less	points = 3	1
Slope is > 1% - 2%	points = 2	
Slope is > 2% - 5%	points = 1	
Slope is greater than 5%	points = 0	
S 1.2. The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer) is true clay or true organic		0
(use NRCS definitions):	Yes = 3 No = 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		
means you have trouble seeing the soil surface (>75% cover), and uncut mean	s not grazed or	
mowed and plants are higher than 6 in.		
Dense, uncut, herbaceous plants > 90% of the wetland area	points = 6	1
Dense, uncut, herbaceous plants > ½ of area	points = 3	
Dense, woody, plants > ½ of area	points = 2	
Dense, uncut, herbaceous plants > ¼ of area	points = 1	
Does not meet any of the criteria above for plants	points = 0	
	in the boxes above	
Rating of Site Potential If score is: \Box 12 = H \Box 6 - 11 = M \Box 0 - 5 = L	Record the rating or	the first page
	5.11 11 0	
S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality functi	on of the site?	
S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in		1
land uses that generate pollutants?	Yes = 1 No = 0	
S 2.2. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are		
not listed in question S 2.1?		1
Other Sources <u>highway runoff, I-5</u>	Yes = 1 No = 0	<u> </u>
Total for S 2 Add the points	in the hovee chave	2
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ☐ 1 - 2 = M ☐ 0 = L	Record the rating or	
	Record the rating or	
S 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable to society	Record the rating or	the first page
	Record the rating or	the first page
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?	Record the rating or	the first page
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,	Record the rating or	the first page
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.	Record the rating or Yes = 1 No = 0	the first page
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?	Record the rating or Yes = 1 No = 0	the first page
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	Record the rating or Yes = 1 No = 0	the first page 1 1 0
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?	Record the rating or Yes = 1 No = 0 Yes = 1 No = 0 Yes = 2 No = 0	the first page 1 1 0
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?	Record the rating or Yes = 1 No = 0 Yes = 1 No = 0	the first page 1 1 0

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			
points appropriate for the description that best fits conditions in the wetland. St	· ·		
should be thick enough (usually $> 1/8$ in), or dense enough, to remain erect du	ring surface flows.	0	
Dense, uncut, rigid plants cover > 90% of the area of the wetland	points = 1		
All other conditions	points = 0		
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?		
S 5.1. Is more than 25% of the area within 150 ft upslope of wetland in land		1	
uses or cover that generate excess surface runoff?	Yes = 1 No = 0	ı	
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		0	
conveyance in a regional flood control plan?	Yes = 2 No = 0	<u> </u>	
Total for S 6 Add the points	in the boxes above	2	
Rating of Value If score is: \(\sigma 2 - 4 = H \) \(\partial 1 = M \) \(\partial 0 = I \)	Record the rating on	the first nage	

NOTES and FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

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

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)			
\square 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:			
15 % undisturbed habitat + (8 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 19%			
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			
< 10 % of 1 km Polygon points = 0			
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.			
Calculate:			
25 % undisturbed habitat + (10 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 30%			
70 moderate & low intensity land uses 7 2) = 30 %			
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		
≤ 50% of 1km Polygon is high intensity and doc 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 <a> < 1 = L Record the rating on	-		
Training of Landscape Potential in Score is 4-0-11 1-3-14 1-1-1 Necord the rating of	ine msi 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 name		

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	

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 –		
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 #): WMI-07				Date of site visit:	5/2/2023
Rated by Anna Hoenig, Aaron Thom Trained by Ecology? Yes No					Date of training _	Oct. 2018
HGM Class used for rating Slope Wetland has multiple HGM classes? ☐ Yes ☑ No						Yes ☑No
NOTE: Fo	rm is not complete Source of base aer		•	equested (figures can ogle Earth Pro	be combined).	
OVERALL WETLAND CATEGORY III (based on functions 🗹 or special characteristics 🗀)						
1. Category of w	vetland based on	FUNCTION	S			
	Category 1	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	
PUNCTION	Water Quality				important)	

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
	List appropriate rating (H, M, L)			
Site Potential	M	М	L	
Landscape Potential	M	М	L	
Value	Н	Н	L	Total
Score Based on Ratings	7	7	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 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	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, 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	✓ 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	☐ YES - The wetland class is Riverine
NOTE: T	he Riverine unit can contain depress	ions that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

Wetland name or number _	WMI-07			

	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 m	very flat area with no obvious depression and no overbank flooding? nore than a few inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high nay 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	
S 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?	·		
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)	ft vertical dro	op in	
Slope is 1% or less Slope is > 1% - 2% Slope is > 2% - 5% Slope is greater than 5%	poi poi	nts = 3 nts = 2 nts = 1 nts = 0	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):		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 means you have trouble seeing the soil surface (>75% cover), and uncut mean mowed and plants are higher than 6 in. Dense, uncut, herbaceous plants > 90% of the wetland area Dense, uncut, herbaceous plants > ½ of area Dense, woody, plants > ½ of area Dense, uncut, herbaceous plants > ¼ of area	wetland. <i>Der</i> is not grazed poil poil poil		6
Does not meet any of the criteria above for plants	poii	nts = 0	
Total for S 1 Add the points	in the boxes	above	6
	5	otina on	5: 1
Rating of Site Potential If score is: ☐ 12 = H ☐ 6 - 11 = M ☐ 0 - 5 = L	Record the re	aung on	tne first page
Rating of Site Potential If score is: ☐ 12 = H ☐ 6 - 11 = M ☐ 0 - 5 = L S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality functions.			the first page
	on of the site		the first page
S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in	on of the site Yes = 1	?	
S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in 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?	on of the site Yes = 1 Yes = 1	? No = 0	1
S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in 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 1-5	on of the site Yes = 1 Yes = 1 in the boxes	? No = 0 No = 0 above	1
S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in 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	on of the site Yes = 1 Yes = 1 in the boxes Record the re	? No = 0 No = 0 above	1 1 2
S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in 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	on of the site Yes = 1 Yes = 1 in the boxes Record the re	? No = 0 No = 0 above	1 1 2
S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in 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 I-5 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,	on of the site Yes = 1 Yes = 1 in the boxes Record the ra ? Yes = 1	? No = 0 No = 0 above ating on	1 1 2 the first page
S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in 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	on of the site Yes = 1 Yes = 1 in the boxes Record the re ? Yes = 1 Yes = 1	? No = 0 No = 0 above ating on	1 1 2 the first page
S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in 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 □-5 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	on of the site Yes = 1 Yes = 1 in the boxes Record the re Yes = 1 Yes = 1 Yes = 1	? No = 0 Above ating on No = 0 No = 0	1 2 the first page 1

SLOPE WETLANDS		
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce floor	oding and stream er	osion
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	
points appropriate for the description that best fits conditions in the wetland. St	ems of plants	
should be thick enough (usually $> 1/8$ in), or dense enough, to remain erect du	ring surface flows.	1
Dense, uncut, rigid plants cover > 90% of the area of the wetland	points = 1	
All other conditions	points = 0	
Rating of Site Potential If score is:	Record the rating on	the first page
S 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic functions of	f the site?	
S 5.1. Is more than 25% of the area within 150 ft upslope of wetland in land		1
uses or cover that generate excess surface runoff?	Yes = 1 No = 0	•
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		0
conveyance in a regional flood control plan?	Yes = 2 No = 0	U
Total for S 6 Add the points	in the boxes above	2
Rating of Value If score is:	Record the rating on	the first name

NOTES and FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

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 = 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 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

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 (10 m) □ Stables 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 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) □ Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see H 2.0 Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site? □ 1.2.0 Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site? □ 1.2.1 Accessible habitat is: □ 1.2.2 (accessible habitat is: □ 1.2.3 (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon □ 1.2.3 (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon □ 2.0.33% of 1 km Polygon □ 2.0.33% of 1 km Polygon □ 2.0.1 (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon □ 2.0.1 (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon □ 2.0.2 (30.3%) of 1 km Polygon □ 2.0.3 (30.1 km Polygon □ 2.0.3 (30.1 km Polygon □ 2.0.1 (30.1 km Polygon □ 2.0 (30.1 km Polygon □ 2.0 (30.1 km Polygon □ 3.1 (30.1 km Polygon □ 4.1 (30.1 km Polygon □ 4.2 (30.1 km Polygon □ 4.3 (30.1 km Polygon □ 4.4 (30.1 km Polygon □ 4.5 (30.1 km Polygon □ 5.5 (30.1 km Polygon	H 1.5. Special habitat features:	
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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		0
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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		
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 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: Z = n 1 = M		

Wetland	name or number	WMI-07	
vveuanu	Hallie of Hullibel	V V IVII-U /	

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. Coregon 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.	
00.00.1	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

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 (<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 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?	
<u> </u>	☐ 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>WMI-08</u>					Date of site visit:	2/25/2020
Rated by K. Moser		Tra	ained by E	cology? ☑	Yes 🗌 No	Date of training	June. 2018
HGM Class used for	rating Slope			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	I - Total score	= 23 - 27			Score for each	
	Category 1	II - Total score	e = 20 - 22			function based	
•	X Category	I II - Total scor	e = 16 - 19)		on three	
•	Category 1	IV - Total scor	e = 9 - 15			ratings	
•						(order of ratings	
FUNCTION	Improving	Hydrologic	Habitat			is not	
FUNCTION	Water Quality					important)	
	List app	ropriate rating	(H, M, L)			·	
Site Potential	L	L	L			9 = H, H, H	
Landscape Potential	M	М	L			8 = H, H, M	
Value	Н	Н	Н	Total		7 = H, H, L	
Score Based on	6	6	5	17		7 = H, M, M	

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	\square YES - The wetland class is Flats essified 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	WMI-08	

. `	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	\square YES - The wetland class is Depressional
The unit does not pond surface water	n a very flat area with no obvious depression and no overbank flooding? r more than a few inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high d 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.

SLOPE WETLANDS Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to im	prove water	r quality	
S 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?	iprove water	quality	
S 1.1. Characteristics of the average slope of the wetland: (a 1% slope has a 1	ft vortical di	ron in	
elevation for every 100 ft of horizontal distance)	it vertical di	op III	
Slope is 1% or less	ро	ints = 3	0
Slope is > 1% - 2%	ро	ints = 2	Ü
Slope is > 2% - 5%	ро	oints = 1	
Slope is greater than 5%	ро	oints = 0	
S 1.2. The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer) is true clay or true organic			0
(use NRCS definitions):	Yes = 3	No = 0	U
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			
means you have trouble seeing the soil surface (>75% cover), and uncut mean	s not grazed	d or	
mowed and plants are higher than 6 in.			
Dense, uncut, herbaceous plants > 90% of the wetland area	•	ints = 6	2
Dense, uncut, herbaceous plants > ½ of area	•	oints = 3	
Dense, woody, plants > $\frac{1}{2}$ of area	•	ints = 2	
Dense, uncut, herbaceous plants > 1/4 of area	•	ints = 1	
Does not meet any of the criteria above for plants	ро	ints = 0	
Total for S 1 Add the points	in the boxes	s above	2
Rating of Site Potential If score is: ☐ 12 = H ☐ 6 - 11 = M ☑ 0 - 5 = L	Record the	rating on	the first page
Rating of Site Potential If score is: ☐ 12 = H ☐ 6 - 11 = M ☑ 0 - 5 = L S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality functions.			the first page
S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality functi S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in	on of the site	e?	the first page
S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality functi S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in land uses that generate pollutants?			
S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in land uses that generate pollutants? S 2.2. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are	on of the site	e?	1
S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in 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?	on of the site	e? No = 0	
S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in 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 highway runoff, I-5	on of the site Yes = 1 Yes = 1	e? No = 0 No = 0	1
S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in 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 highway runoff, I-5 Total for S 2 Add the points	Yes = 1 Yes = 1 in the boxes	e? No = 0 No = 0 s above	1 1 2
S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in 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 highway runoff, I-5	Yes = 1 Yes = 1 in the boxes	e? No = 0 No = 0 s above	1
S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in 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 highway runoff, I-5 Total for S 2 Add the points	on of the site Yes = 1 Yes = 1 in the boxes Record the	e? No = 0 No = 0 s above	1 1 2
S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in 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 highway runoff, I-5 Total for S 2 Add the points Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 1 - 2 = M	on of the site Yes = 1 Yes = 1 in the boxes Record the	e? No = 0 No = 0 s above	1 1 2 the first page
S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in 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 highway runoff, I-5 Total for S 2 Add the points Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 1 - 2 = M 0 = L	on of the site Yes = 1 Yes = 1 in the boxes Record the	e? No = 0 No = 0 s above	1 1 2
S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in 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 highway runoff, I-5 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	e? No = 0 No = 0 s above rating on	1 1 2 the first page
S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in 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 highway runoff, I-5 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	e? No = 0 No = 0 s above rating on	1 1 2 the first page
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S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in 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 highway runoff, I-5 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 Yes = 1 Yes = 1 Yes = 1	No = 0 No = 0 S above rating on No = 0 No = 0	1 2 the first page
S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in 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 highway runoff, I-5 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?	on of the site Yes = 1 Yes = 1 in the boxes Record the ? Yes = 1 Yes = 1 Yes = 2 in the boxes	No = 0 No = 0 s above rating on No = 0 No = 0 No = 0 s above	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		
points appropriate for the description that best fits conditions in the wetland. St	· ·	
should be thick enough (usually $> 1/8$ in), or dense enough, to remain erect du	ring surface flows.	0
Dense, uncut, rigid plants cover > 90% of the area of the wetland	points = 1	
All other conditions	points = 0	
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?	
S 5.1. Is more than 25% of the area within 150 ft upslope of wetland in land		1
uses or cover that generate excess surface runoff?	Yes = 1 No = 0	ı
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 1 = M 0 = L Record the rating on		
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		0
conveyance in a regional flood control plan?	Yes = 2 No = 0	0
Total for S 6 Add the points	in the boxes above	2
Rating of Value If score is: $\sqrt{2-4} = H$ $\sqrt{1} = M$ $\sqrt{0} = I$	Record the rating on	the first nage

NOTES and FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

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 = 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 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	
☐ 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	4
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 <i>only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit</i>).	
Calculate:	
15 % undisturbed habitat + (8 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 19%	
10 % diffusion bed flabitat	
If total accessible habitat is:	1
	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	
< 10 % of 1 km Polygon points = 0	
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.	
Calculate:	
18 % undisturbed habitat + (12 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 24%	
	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	0
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	_
☐ 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 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-	
_	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

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?		
	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.	=1		
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 #): W	MI-09a	Date of site visit: 6/5/2023
Rated by K. Moser, A. Weiss, A.	A. Thom Trained by Ecology? ☑ Yes [□ No Date of training Oct. 2018
HGM Class used for rating D	epressional Wetland has	multiple HGM classes?
	complete with out the figures requested (figures base aerial photo/map Esri, Google Earth Pro	s can be combined).
	, , , , <u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	
OVERALL WETLAND CATE	GORYI(based on functions ☑ or s	special characteristics ()
1. Category of wetland ba	sed on FUNCTIONS	
X C	ategory I - Total score = 23 - 27	Score for each
c	ategory II - Total score = 20 - 22	function based
c	ategory III - Total score = 16 - 19	on three
	ategory IV - Total score = 0 - 15	ratings

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
	List app	ropriate rating	g (H, M, L)	
Site Potential	Н	L	Н	
Landscape Potential	Н	Н	L	
Value	Н	Н	Н	Total
Score Based on Ratings	9	7	7	23

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 v	water levels in the entire unit usually	controlled by tides e	except during floods?
☑ N	O - go to 2	☐ YES - the wetland	d class is Tidal Fringe - go to 1.1
1.1 ls	the salinity of the water during period	ods of annual low flo	w below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?
If it		Freshwater Tidal Fro tuarine wetland and	☐ YES - Freshwater Tidal Fringe inge use the forms for Riverine wetlands. 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 the form for Depressional wetlands.
□ TI pl	entire wetland unit meet all of the f he vegetated part of the wetland is of ants on the surface at any time of the t least 30% of the open water area i	on the shores of a bone ne year) at least 20 a	
✓ N	O - go to 4	☐ YES - The wetlar	nd class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)
□ TI □ TI m	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 witho u	be very gradual), in one direction (unic r in a swale without o	
☑ N	O - go to 5		☐ YES - The wetland class is Slope
	face water does not pond in these ty s or behind hummocks (depressions		pt occasionally in very small and shallow imeter and less than 1 ft deep).
☐ TI fro	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	inel, where it gets inc	•
☑ N	O - 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	r WMI-09a	
vvellanu	Haille of Hulline	ı vvivii-usa	

6. Is the entire wetland unit in a topographic depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, at some time during the year? This means that any outlet, if present, is higher than the interior of the wetland.		
✓ NO - go to 7	\square 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? 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:

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 WETLA	<u>ANDS</u>		
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to im	prove water qu	ıality	
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).	point	is = 3	
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly			
constricted permanently flowing outlet.	point	is = 2	1
✓ Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet			
that is permanently flowing	points	s = 1	
	points	1	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	points	5 - 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 N	o = 0	4
D 1.3. <u>Characteristics and distribution of persistent plants</u> (Emergent, Scrub-shr			
Cowardin classes):	ub, and/or r or	csicu	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area	point	s = 5	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > ½ of area		s = 3	5
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > 1/10 of area	•	ts = 1	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants < 1/ ₁₀ of area	•	ts = 0	
D 1.4. Characteristics of seasonal ponding or inundation:	ponn		
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		s = 4	2
Area seasonally ponded is > 1/4 total area of wetland	•	s = 2	_
Area seasonally ponded is < 1/4 total area of wetland	•	s = 0	
Total for D 1 Add the points	•		12
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L	Record the rati	ing on t	the first page
DOO Doos the landscame have the material to common the contract and contract.	it - O		
D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function		- 0	
D 2.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges?	Yes = 1 N	o = 0	1
D 2.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate pollutants?	V 1 N	0	1
D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland?		0 = 0	0
D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are	res = i iv	o = 0	U
not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3?			1
Source <u>SR-99 and I-5</u>	Yes = 1 N	o = 0	1
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 rati		ne mat page
	Record the rati		msi page
D 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable to society?	Record the rati		msi 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,	Record the rati	ing 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?	Record the rate Yes = 1 N		1
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,	Record the rate Yes = 1 Ne 303(d) list?	o = 0	
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	Record the rate Yes = 1 Ne 303(d) list?	ing on	1
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 D 3.3. Has the site been identified in a watershed or local plan as important for	Record the rate Yes = 1 Ne 303(d) list?	o = 0	1
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 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	Yes = 1 Ne 303(d) list? Yes = 1 N	o = 0 o = 0	1
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 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 = 1 N e 303(d) list? Yes = 1 N	o = 0 o = 0	1 1 0
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 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	Yes = 1 N e 303(d) list? Yes = 1 N	o = 0 o = 0 o = 0	1 1 0

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	0
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	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	0
Total for D 4 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	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-gradient. Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin.	2
 ☐ 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	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 4 Emergent 3 structures: points = 2 ☑ Scrub-shrub (areas where shrubs have > 30% cover) 2 structures: points - 1 ☑ Forested (areas where trees have > 30% cover). 1 structure: points = 0 If the unit has a Forested class, check if: The Forested class has 3 out of 5 strata (canopy, sub-canopy, shrubs, herbaceous, moss/ground-cover) that each cover 20% within the Forested polygon 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 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. 3 Low = 1 point None = 0 points Moderate = 2 points All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3 points

☐ 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 = 1Site does not meet any of the criteria above points = 0

Record the rating on the first page

Wetland	name or	number	WMI-09a

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 contiquous acre of forest that meets one of these criteria for the WA Department of Fish and Wildlife's forests as priority habitats? If you 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/hay 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 (needs to be measured near the bottom) SC 5.1. Does the wetland meet all of the following three conditions? The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no kiding, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing), and has less than 20% cover of aggressive, opportunistic plant species (see list of species on p. 100). At least ¼ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or ungrazed or un-mowed grassland. The wetland is larger than ¹ / ₁₀ ac (4350 ft²) Yes = Category I No = Category II SC 6.0. Interdual 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 term			i .
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ac? — Yes = Category III — No = Category IV Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics			
☐ Yes = Category III ☐ No = Category IV Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics	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	
Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics		ac?	
Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics		☐ Yes = Category III ☐ No = Category IV	
	Categor		

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID #): WMI-09b			Date of site visit:	6/6/2023
Rated by K. Moser, A. Weis	ss, A. Thom	Trained by Ecology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training _	Oct. 2018
HGM Class used for rating	Depressional	Wetland has multi	ple HGM classes? 🔽 \	∕es
	-	the figures requested (figures can nap Esri, Google Earth Pro	be combined).	
Source	or base aeriai prioto/r	map Esti, Google Earth Fio		
OVERALL WETLAND CA	TEGORYII	(based on functions 🗵 or specia	al characteristics \Box)	
1. Category of wetland	l based on FUNCTI	ONS		
	Category I - Total so	ore = 23 - 27	Score for each	
X	Category II - Total s	core = 20 - 22	function based	
	Category III - Total :	score = 16 - 19	on three	
	Catagory IV Total	score = 0 15	ratings	

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
	List appropriate rating (H, M, L)			
Site Potential	Н	L	М	
Landscape Potential	Н	Н	L	
Value	Н	Н	Н	Total
Score Based on Ratings	9	7	6	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	
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 criteri a slope (<i>slope can be very gradua</i> nrough the wetland in one direction ace, as sheetflow, or in a swale wit the wetland without being impo	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 na	ame or n	umher	WMI-09b
VV Cuanu na	aille oi li	ullibel	ขงางเก-บอบ

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	\square 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:

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).	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 permanently flowing ditch.	no	ints = 1			
· · · · ·	ро	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	4		
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	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:	Ρ.	J.11.60 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		-	12		
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L			the first page		
D. C. C. C. C. Star Landson a house the metantial to common the contract of the first the contract of the cont	46 14	- 0			
D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function		1	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?	V 1	N = 0	1		
D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland?	Yes = 1 Yes = 1	No = 0	0		
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?					
The thicker in questions b 2.1 b 2.0:			1		
Source SR-99	Yes = 1	No = 0	1		
Source <u>SR-99</u> Total for D 2 Add the points	Yes = 1	No = 0			
Total for D 2 Add the points	in the boxe	s above	1 3 the first page		
Total for D 2 Add the points Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 or 4 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L	in the boxe Record the	s above	3		
Total for D 2 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?	in the boxe Record the	s above	3		
Total for D 2 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,	Record the	s above rating on	3 the first page		
Total for D 2 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, lake, or marine water that is on the 303(d) list?	Record the Yes = 1	s above rating on No = 0	3		
Total for D 2 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,	Yes = 1	s above rating on No = 0	3 the first page		
Total for D 2 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, 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	Record the Yes = 1	s above rating on No = 0	the first page		
Total for D 2 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, 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 D 3.3. Has the site been identified in a watershed or local plan as important for	Yes = 1	s above rating on No = 0	the first page 1		
Total for D 2 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, 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 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	Yes = 1 e 303(d) list' Yes = 1	s above rating on No = 0 No = 0	the first page		
Total for D 2 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, 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 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 = 1 Yes = 1 Yes = 1 Yes = 1	s above rating on No = 0 No = 0 No = 0	the first page 1 1		
Total for D 2 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, 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 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	Yes = 1 e 303(d) list Yes = 1 Yes = 2 s in the boxe	s above rating on No = 0 No = 0 No = 0 s above	the first page 1		

<u>DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS</u>				
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. <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	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				
☐ 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 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	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	3			
	the mst page			
D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic function of the site?	4			
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: $\square 3 = H$ $\square 1$ 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				
☐ 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				
☐ 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			
	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 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 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. 3 Low = 1 point None = 0 points Moderate = 2 points All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3 points

☐ 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 = 1Site does not meet any of the criteria above points = 0

Record the rating on the first page

Wetland	name or number	WMI-09b
vveuanu	Hairie di Hullibei	VV IVII-U3D

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	
	☐ 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.	·	
	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?	
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	
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,	
0001	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 Westerne	
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).	
	☐ 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	
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)	
_	1. , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
	☐ 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	
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)?	
	$\square \text{ Yes} = \textbf{Category I} \qquad \square \text{ No - Go to } \textbf{SC 6.2}$	
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	ry 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>WMI-09c</u>				Date of site visit:	2/10/2020
Rated by Josh Woznia	ak	_ Tr	ained by E	cology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training	2015
HGM Class used for r	ating 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 WETLAND CATEGORY I (based on functions 🗹 or special characteristics 🗀))
1. Category of we	tland based or	n FUNCTION	S			
	X Category	I - Total score	= 23 - 27	Γ	Score for each	
_	Category	II - Total score	e = 20 - 22		function based	
_	Category	III - Total scor	re = 16 - 19		on three	
_	Category	IV - Total scor	re = 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	Н	Н	М	
Landscape Potential	Н	Н	М	
Value	M	Н	Н	Total
Score Based on Ratings	8	9	7	24

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	
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.

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 vater and surface water runoff are NO	on is the only source (>90%) of water to it. T sources of water to the unit.
J	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)
<u> </u>	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.

Wetland	name or number	W/MI-09c	
vveuanu	name or number	VVIVII-USC	

6. 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, a t, if present, is higher than the interior of the wetland.
□ NO - go to 7	\square YES - The wetland class is Depressional
7. Is the entire wetland unit located in a very flat area with the unit does not pond surface water more than a few groundwater in the area. The wetland may be ditched,	, ,
□ 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 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 during a	
flooding event:		
Depressions cover > 3/4 area of wetland	points = 8	8
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 heights)	ht, not Cowardin	
Trees or shrubs $> {}^2/_3$ area of the wetland	points = 8	
\Box Trees or shrubs > $^{1}/_{3}$ area of the wetland	points = 6	6
$\overline{\checkmark}$ 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 = 0	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	in the boxes above	14
Rating of Site Potential If score is:	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 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
Other Sources <u>I-5</u>	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 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	
	in the boxes above	1
Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 = M 0 = L	Record the rating on	

RIVERINE AND FRESHWATER TIDAL FRINGE	WETLANDS	
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that site functions to reduce floodi	ng 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 fi	low and the width	
of the stream or river channel (distance between banks). Calculate the ratio: (av	verage width of	
wetland)/(average width of stream between banks).		
If the ratio is more than 20	points = 9	9
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: Tr	reat 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 <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	16
Rating of Site Potential If score is:	Record the rating on	the first page
R 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the hydrologic functions	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		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		2
conveyance in a regional flood control plan?	Yes = 2 No = 0	
	in the boxes above	4
Rating of Value If score is: $2 - 4 = H$ $1 = M$ $0 = L$	Record the rating on	the first page

These questions apply to wetlands of all HGM classes. HABITAT FUNCTIONS - Indicators that site functions to provide important habitat 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

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)	5
✓ 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)	
\square 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	11
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. Doos the landscape have the notantial to current 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:	
7 % undisturbed habitat + (1 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 7.5%	
If total accessible habitat is:	0
$> \frac{1}{3}$ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3	
20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon points = 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:	
40 % undisturbed habitat + (45 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 62.5%	
	2
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3	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	0
> 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use points = (-2)	0
≤ 50% of 1km Polygon is high intensity points = 0	
Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above	3
Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is: 4 - 6 = H 1 - 3 = M 1 - 3 = M 1 - 3 = 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	
	2
☐ It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the	2
 ☐ It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the Department of Natural Resources 	2
☐ It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the	2
 ☐ It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the Department of Natural Resources 	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 	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 	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 	2

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
0, , ,		
	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?	
l –	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 3/4 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?	
0000	✓ 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 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	
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 ?	
	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 #): WMI-09d				Date of site visit:	2/20/2020
Rated by Josh Woz	niak	Tr	ained by E	cology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training	2015
HGM Class used fo	r rating Riverine			Wetland has multipl	e HGM classes? ☐	Yes ☑No
NOTE: Fo	rm is not complete Source of base aer		•	equested (figures can	be combined).	
OVERALL WETLA	ND CATEGORY	II	(based on	functions ☑ or specia	ll characteristics ☐)	
1. Category of v	vetland based on	FUNCTION	S			
		- Total score		Γ	Score for each	
	X Category I	II - Total score	e = 20 - 22		function based	
	Category I	II - Total scor	e = 16 - 19		on three	
	Category 1	V - Total scor	e = 9 - 15		ratings	
					(order of ratings	
FUNCTION	Improving	Hydrologic	Habitat		is not	
FUNCTION	Water Quality				important)	
	List app	ropriate rating	(H, M, L)			
Site Potential	Н	М	М		9 = H. H. H	

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

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 wate	r 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. nge 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 class.	\Box 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? 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; 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	et all of the following criteria? e (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. tland 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 conta	ain depressions that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

Wetland	name or number	WINI-U04	

1 0 1	ssion in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, a putlet, if present, is higher than the interior of the wetland.
□ NO - go to 7	YES - The wetland class is Depressional
•	rea with no obvious depression and no overbank flooding? few inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high ned, 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 FRINGI	E WETLANDS	
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 ser flooding event:	diments during a	
Depressions cover > 3/4 area of wetland	points = 8	8
Depressions cover > ½ area of wetland	points = 4	8
Depressions present but cover < 1/2 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 heig classes)		
Trees or shrubs > 2 / $_3$ area of the wetland	points = 8	
\Box Trees or shrubs > $^{1}/_{3}$ area of the wetland	points = 6	
$\overline{}$ Herbaceous plants (> 6 in high) > 2 / ₃ area of the wetland	points = 6	
Herbaceous plants (> 6 in high) > $^{1}I_{3}$ area of the wetland	points = 3	
Trees, shrubs, and ungrazed herbaceous < 1/3 area of the wetland	points = 0	
	in the boxes above	
Rating of Site Potential If score is:	Record the rating or	the first page
R 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality functi		
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
Other Sources <u>I-5</u>	Yes = 1 No = 0	
	in the boxes above	
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 - 6 = H □ 1 or 2 = M □ 0 = L	Record the rating or	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)	Yes = 2 No = 0	0
,	in the boxes above	
Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 = M 0 = L	Record the rating or	•

RIVERINE AND FRESHWATER TIDAL FRING	E WETLANDS	
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that site functions to reduce floor	ling 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	4
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 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	11
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	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	<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 4 Emergent 3 structures: points = 2 ✓ Scrub-shrub (areas where shrubs have > 30% cover) 2 structures: points - 1 ✓ Forested (areas where trees have > 30% cover) 1 structure: points = 0 If the unit has a Forested class, check if: The Forested class has 3 out of 5 strata (canopy, sub-canopy, shrubs, herbaceous, moss/ground-cover) that each cover 20% within the Forested polygon 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. 3 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)	4		
Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning	7		
(> 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	14		
Rating of Site Potential If Score is: 15 - 18 = H 7 - 14 = M 0 - 6 = L Record the rating on			
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:			
3 % undisturbed habitat + (1 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 3.5%			
If total accessible habitat is:	0		
$> \frac{1}{3}$ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3			
20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon points = 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%			
<u> </u>	1		
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3	ı.		
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		
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	the first		
Rating of Value If Score is:	une nrst 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.	
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.					
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 #): WMI-10				Date of site visit:	6/20/2023
Rated by Aaron Tho	m	_ Tr	ained by E	cology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training	Oct. 2020
HGM Class used for	rating Slope			Wetland has multip	e HGM classes? 🔽	Yes □No
	rm is not complet Source of base ae		_	equested (figures can	be combined).	
OVERALL WETLA	ND CATEGORY	IV	(based on	functions 🗹 or specia	al characteristics \Box)	
1. Category of w	etland based or	n FUNCTION	S			
0,		I - Total score			Score for each	
Category II - Total score = 20 - 22					function based	
					on three	
X 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	(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 th	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	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	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, 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	✓ 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	☐ YES - The wetland class is Riverine
NOTE: T	he Riverine unit can contain depress	ions that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

	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
7. Is the entire wetland unit located in a v	very flat area with no obvious depression and no overbank flooding?

NO - go to 8
 YES - The wetland class is Depressional
 Your wetland unit seems to be difficult to classify and probably contains several different HGM class

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.

Wetland name or number WMI-10

SLOPE WETLANDS		
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to im	prove water quality	
S 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?	iprovo mator quality	
S 1.1. Characteristics of the average slope of the wetland: (a 1% slope has a 1	ft vertical drop in	
elevation for every 100 ft of horizontal distance)		
Slope is 1% or less	points = 3	1
Slope is > 1% - 2%	points = 2	•
Slope is > 2% - 5%	points = 1	
Slope is greater than 5%	points = 0	
S 1.2. The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer) is true clay or true organic		0
(use NRCS definitions):	Yes = 3 No = 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 means you have trouble seeing the soil surface (>75% cover), and uncut means		
mowed and plants are higher than 6 in.	3 Hot grazed or	
Dense, uncut, herbaceous plants > 90% of the wetland area	points = 6	2
Dense, uncut, herbaceous plants > ½ of area	points = 3	۷
Dense, woody, plants > ½ of area	points = 2	
Dense, uncut, herbaceous plants > 1/4 of area	points = 1	
Does not meet any of the criteria above for plants	points = 0	
•	in the boxes above	3
Rating of Site Potential If score is: \Box 12 = H \Box 6 - 11 = M \Box 0 - 5 = L	Record the rating on	the first page
Rating of Site Potential If score is: ☐ 12 = H ☐ 6 - 11 = M ☐ 0 - 5 = L	Record the rating on	the first page
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality functions.		the first page
S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality functi		the first page
S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality functi S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in	on of the site?	
S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality functi S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in land uses that generate pollutants?	on of the site?	
S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in land uses that generate pollutants? S 2.2. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are	on of the site?	1
S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in 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 SR-99, trash	on of the site? Yes = 1 No = 0	1
S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in 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 SR-99, trash	on of the site? Yes = 1 No = 0 Yes = 1 No = 0	1 1 2
S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in 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 SR-99, trash Total for S 2 Add the points Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ✓ 1 - 2 = M □ 0 = L	on of the site? Yes = 1 No = 0 Yes = 1 No = 0 in the boxes above Record the rating on	1 1 2
S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in 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 SR-99, trash Total for S 2 Add the points Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 1 - 2 = M 0 = L	on of the site? Yes = 1 No = 0 Yes = 1 No = 0 in the boxes above Record the rating on	1 1 2 the first page
S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in 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 SR-99, trash 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,	on of the site? Yes = 1 No = 0 Yes = 1 No = 0 in the boxes above Record the rating on ?	1 1 2
S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in 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 SR-99, trash 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?	on of the site? Yes = 1 No = 0 Yes = 1 No = 0 in the boxes above Record the rating on	1 1 2 the first page
S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in 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 SR-99, trash 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,	on of the site? Yes = 1 No = 0 Yes = 1 No = 0 in the boxes above Record the rating on ?	1 1 2 the first page
S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in 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 SR-99, trash 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?	on of the site? Yes = 1 No = 0 Yes = 1 No = 0 in the boxes above Record the rating on ? Yes = 1 No = 0	1 1 2 the first page
S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in 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 SR-99, trash 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	on of the site? Yes = 1 No = 0 Yes = 1 No = 0 in the boxes above Record the rating on ? Yes = 1 No = 0	1 1 2 the first page
S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in 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 SR-99, trash 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	on of the site? Yes = 1 No = 0 Yes = 1 No = 0 in the boxes above Record the rating on ? Yes = 1 No = 0	1 2 the first page 0 1
S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in 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 SR-99, trash 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?	on of the site? Yes = 1 No = 0 Yes = 1 No = 0 in the boxes above Record the rating on ? Yes = 1 No = 0 Yes = 1 No = 0	1 1 2 the first page 0 1 0

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	
points appropriate for the description that best fits conditions in the wetland. St	ems of plants	
should be thick enough (usually $> 1/8$ in), or dense enough, to remain erect du	ring surface flows.	1
Dense, uncut, rigid plants cover > 90% of the area of the wetland	points = 1	
All other conditions	points = 0	
Rating of Site Potential If score is:	Record the rating on	the first page
S 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic functions of	f the site?	
S 5.1. Is more than 25% of the area within 150 ft upslope of wetland in land		1
uses or cover that generate excess surface runoff?	Yes = 1 No = 0	•
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		0
conveyance in a regional flood control plan?	Yes = 2 No = 0	U
Total for S 6 Add the points	in the boxes above	2
Rating of Value If score is:	Record the rating on	the first name

NOTES and FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

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 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. 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. <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 (<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	1
Rating of Site Potential If Score is: 15 - 18 = H 7 - 14 = M 0 - 6 = L Record the rating on	=
Training of Order Community Communit	and mot 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	Ü
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:	
35 % undisturbed habitat + (10 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 40%	
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 <	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	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 nace
Rating of Value If Score is: \square 2 = H \square 1 = M \square 0 = L Record the rating on	ine moi page

Wetland	name or number	WMI-10	
vveuanu	Hallie of Hullibel	V V IVII- I U	

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. Coregon 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				
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 ☑ 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. 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		

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 (<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 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?	
<u> </u>	☐ 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 #): WMI-11		Date of site visit:	7/10/2023			
Rated by Aaron Thom and S	Shelby Petro Tra	ained by Ecology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training _	Oct-18		
HGM Class used for rating	Depressional	Wetland has multip	ole 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 / Google Earth Pro						
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	e = 16 - 19	on three			
	_ Category IV - Total score	e = 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	Н	Н	М	Total
Score Based on Ratings	8	8	4	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 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.

some time during the year? This means that any outlet, if	, ,
☐ NO - go to 7	☑ YES - The wetland class is Depressional
7. Is the entire wetland unit located in a very flat area with The unit does not pond surface water more than a few inc groundwater in the area. The wetland may be ditched, but	ches. 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: Outlet is a stormdrain in the northeast corner.

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	l		
constricted permanently flowing outlet. points = 2	2		
\square Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet	l		
that is permanently flowing points = 1	l		
☐ Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a	l		
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	l		
Cowardin classes):	İ		
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area points = 5	5		
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > $\frac{1}{2}$ of area points = 3	ı		
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > $\frac{1}{10}$ of area points = 1	l		
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants $< \frac{1}{10}$ 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.	l		
Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland points = 4	0		
Area seasonally ponded is > 1/4 total area of wetland points = 2	l		
Area seasonally ponded is < 1/4 total area of wetland points = 0	l		
Total for D 1 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 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		
·			
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?	. 4		
Source <u>SR-99, tires</u>	1		
	3		
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			
Training of Europeapor Otomical in openions. — O Or 4 Tr — 1 Or 2 In — O E Proposition of Carrier Carr	ano mot pago		
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 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 = $2 \text{ No} = 0$			
Total for D 3 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 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	0
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	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	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	4
uses (residential at >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)?	1
	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. ☐ 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	0
conveyance in a regional flood control plan? Yes = 2 No = 0	_
Total for D 6 Add the points in the boxes above Rating of Value If score is: $\square 2 - 4 = H$ $\square 1 = M$ $\square 0 = I$ 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 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	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:			
10 % undisturbed habitat + (10 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 15%			
(
If total accessible habitat is:	1		
$> \frac{1}{3}$ (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 points = 0 			
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.			
Calculate:			
25 % undisturbed habitat + (20 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 35%			
(<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	0		
Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is: 4 - 6 = H 1 - 3 = M 2 < 1 = L Record the rating on	the first page		
II 2.0. In the high-lifet provided by the cite velocity to acciet.			
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 only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated</i> .			
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			
Pating of Value If Score is: 2 = H 1 = M 0 = I	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
o		
	any criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met.	
SC 1.0. E	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	
SC 2.0. \	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?	
	$ oldsymbol{ oldsymbo$	
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	
0001	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	
0000	Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soils, either peats or mucks, that are	
SC 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?	
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?	
<u></u>	☐ 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.				
	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 #): WMI-12			Date of site visit:	7/10/2023
Rated by Aaron Thom and	Shelby Petro	Trained by Ecology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training _	Oct-18
HGM Class used for rating	Depressional	Wetland has multip	ole HGM classes? ☐	Yes ☑No
	•	t the figures requested (figures can map ESRI / Google Earth Pro	be combined).	
Source	or base aeriai prioto/	map ESKI / Google Earth Flo		
OVERALL WETLAND CA	TEGORYII	(based on functions 🔽 or specia	al characteristics \Box)	
1. Category of wetland	l based on FUNCT	IONS .		
	Category I - Total s	core = 23 - 27	Score for each	
X	Category II - Total s	score = 20 - 22	function based	
	Category III - Total	score = 16 - 19	on three	
	Catagory IV Total		ratinge	

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

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.

	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: Outlet is a culvert on east side of the wetland.

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	l	
constricted permanently flowing outlet. points = 2	2	
\square Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet	l	
that is permanently flowing points = 1	l	
☐ Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a	l	
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	l	
Cowardin classes):	İ	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area points = 5	5	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > $\frac{1}{2}$ of area points = 3	ı	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > $\frac{1}{10}$ 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.	l	
Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland points = 4	0	
Area seasonally ponded is > 1/4 total area of wetland points = 2	l	
Area seasonally ponded is < 1/4 total area of wetland points = 0	l	
Total for D 1 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 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?	1	
Source Truck parking lot, SR-99 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		
	, 3	
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 303(d) list?	1	
Yes = 1 No = 0	<u> </u>	
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	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 ar	nd 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) 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	2
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> : Estimate the height of ponding above the outlet. For wetlands with no outlet, measure from the surface of permanent water or indeepest part.		
Marks of ponding are 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outlet	points = 7	
Marks of ponding are 3 it of more above the 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)	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 u		
☐ The area of the basin is less than 10 times the area of the unit	points = 5	2
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 th	e boxes above	5
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L Rec	ord the rating on	the first page
D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic function of the sit	e?	
	es = 1 No = 0	1
D 5.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate exc		1
D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with intensions (residential at >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)?	ve human land	1
,	es = 1 No = 0	
Total for D 5 Add the points in th	e boxes above	3
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L Rec	ord 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		
score if more than one condition is met.		
The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradie	nt into areas	
where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or sa • Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-	almon redds):	
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 	points = 1	
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	points = 0	
	es = 2 No = 0	0
Total for D 6 Add the points in th		2
	ord 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 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. <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)	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>				
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			
U.O.O. Described for the material to a superial to be both to the first form of the city.				
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:				
10 % undisturbed habitat + (% moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 15%				
Mr. () 21 1 1 2 ()				
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				
< 10 % of 1 km Polygon points = 0				
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.				
Calculate:				
30 % undisturbed habitat + (% moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 42.5%				
	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)	0			
≤ 50% of 1km Polygon is high intensity points = 0				
Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above	3			
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 3.0. 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	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				
	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 Type					
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 ☐ 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)				
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 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	Vetlands of High Conservation Value (WHCV) 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?				
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				
55 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?				
	\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?				
	\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.				
	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).				
	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 #):	WMI-13	II-13		Remote
Rated by Amanda Weiss	Trained	d by Ecology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training _	Oct. 2020
HGM Class used for rating	Depressional	Wetland has multip	ole HGM classes? ☐ \	Yes ☑No
	ot complete with out the figure of base aerial photo/map		be combined).	
OVERALL WETLAND CA	TEGORYII(bas	ed on functions	al characteristics	
1. Category of wetland	I 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		ratings (order of ratings	

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

6. Is the entire wetland unit in a topographic depression some time during the year? This means that any outlet,	
□ NO - go to 7	✓ YES - The wetland class is Depressional
7. Is the entire wetland unit located in a very flat area wit The unit does not pond surface water more than a few ir groundwater in the area. The wetland may be ditched, but	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 WMI-13

☐ NO - go to 8

This wetland was estimated using aerial imagery.

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS				
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		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			0	
(use NRCS definitions).	Yes = 4	No = 0		
D 1.3. Characteristics and distribution of persistent plants (Emergent, Scrub-shr	ub, and/or F	-orestea		
Cowardin classes): Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area	n	ointo - E		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·-	oints = 5	5	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > ½ of area	•	oints = 3		
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				
Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland	·-	oints = 4	0	
Area seasonally ponded is > ½ 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	Recora 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. 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>SR-99</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,			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	?	4	
	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 boxe		2	
Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 = M 0 = L			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	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 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)	0			
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	3			
Total for D 4 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 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-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	2			
☐ 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			
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	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 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

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 (doh > 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 (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/a acd 1 ftin in-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	H 1.5. Special habitat features:	
□ Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long) □ Standing snags (4h > 4 in) within the wetland □ Undercut banks are present for at least 8.6 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/x ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas that are permanently or seasonally inundated (structures for egg-laying by amphiblans) □ Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see H1.1 for list of strata) □ Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see H1.1 for list of strata) □ Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see H1.2 focesible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit). □ Invasive plants (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit). □ Invasive plants cover the polygon points = 3 □ 10 · 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 2 □ 10 · 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 2 □ 10 · 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 0 □ 10 · 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 0 □ 10 · 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 0 □ 10 · 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 0 □ 10 · 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 0 □ 10 · 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 0 □ 10 · 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 0 □ 10 · 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 0 □ 10 · 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 0 □ 10 · 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 0 □ 10 · 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 0 □ 10 · 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 0 □ 10 · 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 0 □ 10 · 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 0 □ 10 · 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 0 □ 10 · 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 0 □ 10 · 10 · 10 · 10 · 10 · 10 · 10 · 10	Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number of	
Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland Underout 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 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	points.	
Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging plants extends at least 3.3 ft (1 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 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)	✓ Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long)	
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)	✓ Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland	
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) Al least ¼ 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 for list of strata) Total for H1 Total for H1 Total for H2 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: 20 % undisturbed habitat + (5 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 22.5% If total accessible habitat is:	☐ Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging plants extends at	
Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning (> 30 degree stope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (<i>cut shrubs or trees that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed</i>) Al 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	least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least	
(> 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 welland area in every stratum of plants (see H1.1 for list of strata) Total for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above Frating of Site Potential if Score is:		2
that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed) At least ½ 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 for list of strata) Total for H1 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 only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit). Calculate: 20 % undisturbed habitat + (_ 5 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 22.5% If total accessible habitat is: > ¹/₂ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3 20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2 10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 0 11 - 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 0 12 - 2 Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland. Calculate: 35 % undisturbed habitat + (_ 15 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 42.5% Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 0 14 Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 1 15 Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 1 16 Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 1 17 Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 1 18 Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 1 29 Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 0 19 Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 0 10 Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 0 10 Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 0 10 Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 0 10 Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 0 11 Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 0 12 Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 0 14 Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10	·	
At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas that are permanently or seasonally inundated (<i>structures</i> for egg-laying by amphibians)		
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		
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	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
H 1.1 for list of strata Total for H 1		
Total for H 1		
Rating of Site Potential If Score is:	H 1.1 for list of strata)	
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: 20 % undisturbed habitat + (·	
H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit). Calculate: 20 % undisturbed habitat + (Rating of Site Potential If Score is: 15 - 18 = H 7 - 14 = M 0 - 6 = L Record the rating of	n the first page
H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit). Calculate: 20 % undisturbed habitat + (
Calculate: 20 % undisturbed habitat + (5 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 22.5% If total accessible habitat is: 2 > 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: 35 % undisturbed habitat + (15 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 42.5% Undisturbed habitat 10 - 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 = 0 Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above 3 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 it sa 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 Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) with in 100m points = 0		T
If total accessible habitat is: 2		
If total accessible habitat is: 2		
> 1/ ₃ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon 20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon 10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon 210 - 19% of 1 km Polygon 220 - 33% of 1 km Polygon 230 - 33% of 1 km Polygon 240 - 35% of 1 km Polygon 250 - 35% of 1 km Polygon 260 - 35% of 1 km Polygon 270 - 36% of 1 km Polygon around the wetland. 281	20 % undisturbed habitat + (5 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 22.5%	
> 1/ ₃ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon 20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon 10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon 210 - 19% of 1 km Polygon 220 - 33% of 1 km Polygon 230 - 33% of 1 km Polygon 240 - 35% of 1 km Polygon 250 - 35% of 1 km Polygon 260 - 35% of 1 km Polygon 270 - 36% of 1 km Polygon around the wetland. 281		
20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon 10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon 210 - 10% of 1 km Polygon 210 - 10% of 1 km Polygon 210 - 10% of 1 km Polygon 210 - 10% of 1 km Polygon 210 - 10% of 1 km Polygon 210 - 10% of 1 km Polygon 210 - 10% of 1 km Polygon 211 - 108 - 20	If total accessible habitat is:	2
10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon	$> \frac{1}{3}$ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3	
10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon	20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2	
A 2.2 Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.	,	
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland. Calculate: 35 % undisturbed habitat + (, ,	
Calculate: 35 % undisturbed habitat + (15 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 42.5% 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 = 0 H 2.3 Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon: If > 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use points = (-2) points = 0 Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above 3 Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is:		
Undisturbed habitat + (
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon	35 % undisturbed habitat + (15 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 42.5%	
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon		1
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches	Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3	i '
Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0 H 2.3 Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon: If	Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 2	2
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:	Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches points = 1	
> 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use	Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0)
Total for H 2 Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is:	H 2.3 Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon: If	
Total for H 2 Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is:	> 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use points = (-2)	0
Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is:	≤ 50% of 1km Polygon is high intensity points = 0	
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: 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 points = 0	Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above	3
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	Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is: 4 - 6 = H 1 - 3 = M 1 - 3 = M 1 - 1 = L Record the rating of	the first page
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 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		
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 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 ☐ 1 ☐ 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 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 ☐ Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) with in 100m ☐ 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 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 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 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 is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the ☐ Department of Natural Resources ☐ It is a	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
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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		1
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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	· ·	

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	
	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 <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).	
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 (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).	
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	nterdunal Wetlands	
0.0.	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	
0.1.	(rates H,H,H or H,H,M for the three aspects of function)?	
0000	☐ 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	
Categor	y of wetland based on Special Characteristics	
	swered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form	
ııı you anı	on order to retain types, onter the tripphedole on odifficially rolling	

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID #):	WMI-14		Date of site visit:	Remote			
Rated by Amanda Weiss	Trained by Ecol	ogy? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training _	Oct. 2020			
HGM Class used for rating	Depressional	Wetland has multiple	HGM classes? ☐ `	∕es ☑No			
	ot complete with out the figures requested of base aerial photo/map ESRI / Googl	, •	combined).				
OVERALL WETLAND CATEGORY II (based on functions							
1. Category of wetland	l based on FUNCTIONS						
	Category I - Total score = 23 - 27	S	core for each				
x	Category II - Total score = 20 - 22	fu	nction based				
Category III - Total score = 16 - 19		n three					
	Category IV - Total score = 9 - 15		tings				

1

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	М	Total
Score Based on Ratings	7	9	4	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 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.

. •	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	☑ YES - The wetland class is Depressional
	very flat area with no obvious depression and no overbank flooding?

 \square NO - go to 8 \square YES - The wetland class is **Depressional**

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 WMI-14

Wetland boundaries have been estimated using aerial imagery.

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
\square 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-shr	ub, 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	J
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 is	n manual.	
Area seasonally ponded is > 1/2 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	
	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	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	163 - 1 110 - 0	
generate pollutants?	Yes = 1 No = 0	1
•	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>SR-99</u>	Yes = 1 No = 0	'
	in the boxes above	3
	Record the rating on	
	record the rating on	and mot page
		o mor pago
D 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable to society?		and met page
D 3.1. Does the wetland discharge directly (i.e., within 1 mi) to a stream, river,		
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 3.1. Does the wetland discharge directly (i.e., within 1 mi) to a stream, river,	Yes = 1 No = 0 e 303(d) list?	0
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	Yes = 1 No = 0	
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 D 3.3. Has the site been identified in a watershed or local plan as important for	Yes = 1 No = 0 e 303(d) list?	0
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 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	Yes = 1 No = 0 e 303(d) list?	0
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 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 = 1 No = 0 e 303(d) list?	0
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 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 = 1 No = 0 e 303(d) list? Yes = 1 No = 0	0 1 0

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 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	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 ☐ 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: 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	1			
	3			
Total for D 5 Add the points in the boxes above	3			
Total for D 5 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	3			
Total for D 5 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.	3			
Total for D 5 Rating of Landscape Potential If score is:	3 the first page			
Total for D 5 Rating of Landscape Potential If score is:	3 the first page			
Total for D 5 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 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 (<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 (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	_
reading of once i occitate in coolers.	the met 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:	
10 % undisturbed habitat + (0 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 10%	
` <u> </u>	
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	
< 10 % of 1 km Polygon points = 0	
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.	
Calculate:	
30 % undisturbed habitat + (15 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 37.5%	
	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	
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	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	<u> </u>
Rating of Value If Score is: 2 = H 2 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?	
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. Forested Wetlands	
Does the wetland have at least <u>1 contiguous acre</u> of forest that meets one of th	ese
criteria for the WA Department of Fish and Wildlife's forests as priority habitats	
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	es. formina
a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac	_
trees/ha) that are at least 200 years of age OR have a diameter at breast heigh	
32 in (81 cm) or more.	,
Mature forests (west of the Cascade Crest): Stands where the largest trees ar	e 80- 200
years old OR the species that make up the canopy have an average diameter (
exceeding 21 in (53 cm).	
	is section
SC 5.0. Wetlands in Coastal Lagoons	
Does the wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lago	
☐ The wetland lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or par	
separated from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less fre	equently,
rocks	
The lagoon in which the wetland is located contains ponded water that is saline	
brackish (> 0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (r	needs to
be measured near the bottom)	
☐ Yes - Go to SC 5.1 ☑ No = Not a wetland in a coas	tal 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,	
and has less than 20% cover of aggressive, opportunistic plant species (see lis	ST OT
species on p. 100).	act or up
At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, fore grazed or un-mowed grassland.	est, or un-
The wetland is larger than $^{1}/_{10}$ ac (4350 ft²)	
	ategory II
SC 6.0. Interdunal Wetlands	ad
Is the wetland west of the 1889 line (also called the Western Boundary of Uplan	
Ownership or WBUO)? If you answer yes you will still need to rate the wetl	and
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	
(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	
	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	
ac?	
☐ Yes = Category III ☐ No = Category III	ategory 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 #):	WMIFW-01		Date of site visit:	6/1/2023
Rated by Amanda Weiss		Trained by Ecology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training	Oct. 2020
HGM Class used for rating	Depressional	Wetland has multi	ole HGM classes? ☑ Ye	es 🗌 No
	of base aerial photo/r	the figures requested (figures can map ESRI (based on functions 🗸 or specia	<u> </u>	
1. Category of wetland X	I based on FUNCTION Category I - Total so Category II - Total so Category III - Total so Category IV - Total so	core = 23 - 27 core = 20 - 22 score = 16 - 19	Score for each function based on three ratings	
			(order of ratings	

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
	List app	ropriate rating	g (H, M, L)	
Site Potential	Н	L	Н	
Landscape Potential	Н	Н	М	
Value	Н	Н	Н	Total
Score Based on Ratings	9	7	8	24

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	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 peri	iods of annual low flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?
		a Freshwater Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. If stuarine wetland and is not scored. This method cannot be
	ire wetland unit is flat and precipitation Iter 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 he year) at least 20 ac (8 ha) in size;
J	NO - go to 4	$\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ $
<u> </u>	e 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, o The water leaves the wetland withou	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	✓ 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).
✓ ·	e entire wetland unit meet all of the The unit is in a valley, or stream char 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: Th	e Riverine unit can contain depression	ons that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

Wetland name or number	WMIFW-01

	ic 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 more	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
0 V	- desifered and ballonest in a second different HOM design.

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 has has depressional, slope and riverine HGM classes.

D3.3: WEST HYLEBOS STORMWATER MANAGEMENT ACTION PLAN (SMAP), Prepared by, Environmental Services City of Federal Way, Public Works Department

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 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		4
permanently flowing ditch.	points =	1
D 1.2. The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer) is true clay or true organic		4
(use NRCS definitions).	Yes = 4 No =	
D 1.3. Characteristics and distribution of persistent plants (Emergent, Scrub-shri	ub, and/or Forest	ea
Cowardin classes):	nointo -	_
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area	points =	1 5
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > ½ of area	points =	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > ¹ / ₁₀ of area	points =	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants < 1/ ₁₀ of area	points =	U
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
Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland	points =	
Area seasonally ponded is > 1/4 total area of wetland	points =	
Area seasonally ponded is < 1/4 total area of wetland	points =	
	in the boxes abo	
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 212 - 16 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L	Record the rating	on the ilist 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. 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>SR-99 and I-5</u>	Yes = 1 No =	0
·	in the boxes abo	
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 1
D 3.2. Is the wetland in a basin or sub-basin where an aquatic resource is on the	e 303(d) list?	4
	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		2
which the unit is found)?	Yes = 2 No =	0
Total for D 3 Add the points	in the boxes above	/e 4
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	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	_	
☐ 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	0	
The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit points = 3	Ü	
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	3	
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):		
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.		
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: 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 4 Emergent 3 structures: points = 2 ☑ Scrub-shrub (areas where shrubs have > 30% cover) 2 structures: points - 1 ☑ Forested (areas where trees have > 30% cover). 1 structure: points = 0 If the unit has a Forested class, check if: The Forested class has 3 out of 5 strata (canopy, sub-canopy, shrubs, herbaceous, moss/ground-cover) that each cover 20% within the Forested polygon 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 2 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. 3 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 r</i>	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	E
33 ft (10 m)		5
Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for		
(> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (<i>cut shrubs</i>	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		
that are permanently or seasonally inundated (structures for egg-laying by amp		
☐ Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of pla	nts (<i>see</i>	
H 1.1 for list of strata)		
Total for H 1 Add the points in the bo		17
Rating of Site Potential If Score is: 15 - 18 = H 7 - 14 = M 0 - 6 = L Record t	he rating on	the first page
II 2.0. Does the landscape have the notantial to support 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 only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit).		
Calculate:		
8 % undisturbed habitat + (8 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 12%	
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	
< 10 % of 1 km Polygon	points = 0	
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.	pointe o	
Calculate:		
25 % undisturbed habitat + (15 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 32 5%	
1 10 70 moderate a few interior, faina according	, 02.070	
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	pointe o	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	oints = (-2)	0
≤ 50% of 1km Polygon is high intensity	points = 0	Ü
	•	2
Total for H 2 Add the points in the bound of Landscape Potential If Score is: ☐ 4 - 6 = H ☐ 1 - 3 = M ☐ < 1 = L Record to the points in the bound of Landscape Potential If Score is: ☐ 4 - 6 = H ☐ 1 - 3 = M ☐ < 1 = L Record to the points in the bound of Landscape Potential If Score is: ☐ 4 - 6 = H ☐ 1 - 3 = M ☐ < 1 = L Record to the points in the bound of Landscape Potential If Score is: ☐ 4 - 6 = H ☐ 1 - 3 = M ☐ < 1 = L Record to the points in the bound of Landscape Potential If Score is: ☐ 4 - 6 = H ☐ 1 - 3 = M ☐ < 1 = L Record to the points in the bound of Landscape Potential If Score is: ☐ 4 - 6 = H ☐ 1 - 3 = M ☐ < 1 = L Record to the points in the bound of Landscape Potential If Score is: ☐ 4 - 6 = H ☐ 1 - 3 = M ☐ < 1 = L Record to the points in the bound of Landscape Potential If Score is: ☐ 4 - 6 = H ☐ 1 - 3 = M ☐ < 1 = L Record to the points in the bound of Landscape Potential If Score is: ☐ 4 - 6 = H ☐ 1 - 3 = M ☐ < 1 = L Record to the points in the bound of Landscape Potential If Score is: ☐ 4 - 6 = H ☐ 1 - 3 = M ☐ < 1 = L Record to the points in the bound of Landscape Potential If Score is: ☐ 4 - 6 = H ☐ 1 - 3 = M ☐ < 1 = L Record to the points in the bound of Landscape Potential If Score is: ☐ 4 - 6 = H ☐ 1 - 3 = M ☐ < 1 = L Record to the points in the bound of Landscape Potential If Score is: ☐ 4 - 6 = H ☐ 1 - 3 = M ☐ < 1 = L Record to the points in the landscape Potential If Score is: ☐ 4 - 6 = H ☐ 1 - 3 = M		
Rating of Landscape Potential in Score is 4-6-H 1-3-W 1-L Necond to	rie rating on	ine msi 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? C	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)	p =	
☐ 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	nointo - 1	
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	the first see-
Rating of Value If Score is: $\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ $	ne raung 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	
	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. 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).	
	☐ 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#): WPCFI-01				Date of site visit:	remote
Rated by Amanda V	Veiss	Tr	ained by E	cology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training	Oct. 2020
HGM Class used fo	r rating Riverine			Wetland has multipl	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 CATEGORY [based on functions or special characteristics]						
1. Category of v	vetland based on	FUNCTION	S			
0 ,		I - Total score		Γ	Score for each	
	X Category	II - Total score	e = 20 - 22		function based	
	Category	III - Total scor	e = 16 - 19)	on three	
	Category	IV - Total scor	e = 9 - 15		ratings	
(order of ratings						
FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat		is not important)	
	List app	propriate rating	(H, M, L)			
Site Potential	М	М	L		9 = H, H, H	

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	
C	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 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	WPCFI-01	
Welland hame of humber	WFCFI-UI	

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	\square 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:

RIVERINE AND FRESHWATER TIDAL FRINGE WETLANDS				
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 during a			
flooding event:				
Depressions cover > 3/4 area of wetland	points = 8	()		
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 heig classes)	ht, not Cowardin			
Trees or shrubs $> {}^2/_3$ area of the wetland	points = 8	3		
\Box Trees or shrubs > $^{1}/_{3}$ area of the wetland	points = 6	6		
$\overline{\checkmark}$ Herbaceous plants (> 6 in high) > 2 / $_3$ area of the wetland	points = 6	6		
Herbaceous plants (> 6 in high) > 1 / ₃ area of the wetland	points = 3	3		
Trees, shrubs, and ungrazed herbaceous < 1/3 area of the wetland	points = 0			
·	in the boxes above			
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H	Record the rating or	n the first page		
R 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality functi	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		
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 rating or	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) '		
R 3.2. Is the wetland along a stream or river that has TMDL limits for nutrients, toxics, or pathogens?	Yes = 1 No = 0	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		0		
which the unit is found)	Yes = 2 No = 0			
Total for R 3 Add the points	in the boxes above	2		
Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 = M 0 = L	Record the rating or	the first page		

RIVERINE AND FRESHWATER TIDAL FRING	E WETLANDS	
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that site functions to reduce floor	ling 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	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	

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.	
☐ 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	4
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%	
7 / diffusion bed flabitat (
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:	
15 % undisturbed habitat + (10 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 20%	
10 70 distribution (10 70 moderate a 10 minorially laina about 2 7 20 70	
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
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: $2 = H$ $1 = M$ $0 = I$ Record the rating on	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
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.	
0000	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	
36 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?	
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	
	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 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.	
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).	
	☐ 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 legger in which the wetland is leggted centeins 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 (<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	
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	
	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)?	
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	
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	

Score Based on

Ratings

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or	ID#): WPCF	I-02				Date of site visit:	2/12/2020
Rated by J. Woznial	k, A. Hoenig	Tr	ained by E	cology? ☑	Yes 🗌 No	Date of training	2015
HGM Class used for	HGM Class used for rating Riverine Wetland has multiple HGM classes? □			Yes ☑No			
NOTE: Form is not complete with out the figures requested (figures can be combined). Source of base aerial photo/map ESRI							
OVERALL WETLAND CATEGORY II (based on functions ☑ or special characteristics ☐)							
1. Category of w	etland based	on FUNCTION	S				
			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	
TORTOR	Water Qualit	•				important)	
		appropriate rating	g (H, M, L)				
Site Potential	M	M	М			9 = H, H, H	
Landscape Potential	Н	Н	L			8 = H, H, M	
Value	М	Н	Н	Total		7 = H, H, L	

6

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

8

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	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 wate	r 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. nge 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 classed. If your wetl	\square 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? 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; 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	et all of the following criteria? e (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. tland 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	
NOTE: The Riverine unit can conta	ain 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 as 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	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 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	_	
Depressions present but cover $< \frac{1}{2}$ 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		
\Box Trees or shrubs > $^{1}/_{3}$ area of the wetland points = 6	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 $< \frac{1}{3}$ 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 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	
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 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 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 = $1 \text{ No} = 0$	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 = $2 \text{ No} = 0$		
Total for R 3 Add the points in the boxes above	1	
Rating of Value If score is: $\square 2 - 4 = H \square 1 = M \square 0 = L$ Record the rating on	the first page	

RIVERINE AND FRESHWATER TIDAL FRINGE WETLA	NDS
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that site functions to reduce flooding and strea	am 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 poi	ints = 9 2
If the ratio is 10 - 20 poi	ints = 6
If the ratio is 5 - < 10 poi	ints = 4
If the ratio is 1 - < 5	ints = 2
If the ratio is < 1 poi	ints = 1
R 4.2. Characteristics of plants that slow down water velocities during floods: Treat large wo	oody
debris as forest or shrub. Choose the points appropriate for the best description (polygons n	need
to have >90% cover at person height. These are <u>NOT Cowardin</u> classes).	7
	ints = 7
Forest or shrub for > ¹ / ₁₀ area OR emergent plants > ¹ / ₃ area poi	ints = 4
Plants do not meet above criteria poi	ints = 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 re	ating on the first page
R 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the hydrologic functions of the site?	?
	No = 1 1
•	No = 0 1
	No = 1 1
Total for R 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 ra	ating 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)	ints = 2
Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient poi	ints = 1
	ints = 0
R 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood	0
	No = 0
Total for R 6 Add the points in the boxes	
Rating of Value If score is: $\square 2 - 4 = H \square 1 = M \square 0 = L$ Record the re-	ating 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 4 Emergent 3 structures: points = 2 ✓ Scrub-shrub (areas where shrubs have > 30% cover) 2 structures: points - 1 ✓ Forested (areas where trees have > 30% cover) 1 structure: points = 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 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. 3 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)	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 (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)	
$\ \square$ 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	13
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:	
3 % undisturbed habitat + (3 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 4.5%	
If total accessible habitat is:	0
$> \frac{1}{3}$ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3	
20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon points = 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 + (15 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 17.5%	
(
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 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	
	, •
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)	
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	4
Department of Natural Resources	
☑ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or ☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or ☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or ☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or ☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or ☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or ☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or ☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or ☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or ☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or ☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or ☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or ☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or ☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or ☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or ☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or ☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or ☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or ☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or ☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or ☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or ☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or ☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or ☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or ☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or ☐ It	
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

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

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).	
	Voc - Cotogomy I Vol - Not a forested watland for this costion	
20.50	☐ 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?	
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 3/4 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)	
CC C O I	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II	
3C 6.0. I	Interdurial 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)?	
	☐ 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?	
	\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 #): WPCMIFI-	-01		Date of site visit:	2/10/2020
Rated by Josh Woz	niak	Trained by E	Ecology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training	2015
HGM Class used for	r rating Riverine		_ Wetland has multipl	e HGM classes? ☑	Yes □No
	-	e with out the figures in its photo/map ESRI	requested (figures can	be combined).	
OVERALL WETLA	ND CATEGORY	(based or	n functions ☑ or specia	ll characteristics 🗀)
1. Category of w	vetland based on	FUNCTIONS			
0 ,		I - Total score = 23 - 27	Γ	Score for each	
X Category II - Total score = 20 - 22		2	function based		
Category III - Total score = 16 - 19 on three					
	Category	IV - Total score = 9 - 15		ratings	
			_	(order of ratings	
FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic Habitat		is not important)	
	List app	propriate rating (H, M, L)]		
			1		

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

1. Are the water levels in the entire	e 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 wate	r 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. nge 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 classed. If your wetl	\square 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? 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; water area is deeper than 6.6 ft (2 m).
□ NO - go to 4	$\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ $
☐ The water flows through may flow subsurface, as	et all of the following criteria? e (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. tland 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 conta	ain depressions that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

Wetland	name or number	WPCMIFI-01	
vvetiand	name or number	WPCIVIT	I-U I

1 0 1	depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, a any outlet, if present, is higher than the interior of the wetland.
□ NO - go to 7	\square YES - The wetland class is Depressional
•	flat area with no obvious depression and no overbank flooding? nan a few inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high e 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 contains slope and riverine HGM classes.

RIVERINE AND FRESHWATER TIDAL FRINGI	E WETLA	ANDS	
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to im	prove water	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 see	diments dur	ing a	
flooding event:			
Depressions cover > 3/4 area of wetland	рс	oints = 8	0
Depressions cover > ½ area of wetland	рс	oints = 4	O
Depressions present but cover < ½ area of wetland	pc	oints = 2	
No depressions present	рс	oints = 0	
R 1.2. Structure of plants in the wetland (areas with >90% cover at person heig	ht, not Cow	/ardin	
classes)			
Trees or shrubs > ² / ₃ area of the wetland	-	oints = 8	
Trees or shrubs > 1/3 area of the wetland	•	oints = 6	8
\Box Herbaceous plants (> 6 in high) > 2 / $_3$ area of the wetland	рс	oints = 6	
Herbaceous plants (> 6 in high) > $^{1}/_{3}$ area of the wetland	рс	oints = 3	
Trees, shrubs, and ungrazed herbaceous < 1/3 area of the wetland	.	oints = 0	
Total for R 1 Add the points	in the boxes	s 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
R 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality functi	on of the sit	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			4
incorporated area?	Yes = 1	No = 0	1
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	No = 0	U
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	'
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 <u>I-5, SR-99</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	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	'
R 3.2. Is the wetland along a stream or river that has TMDL limits for nutrients,			0
toxics, or pathogens?	Yes = 1	No = 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: $\square 2 - 4 = H \square 1 = M \square 0 = L$	Record the	rating on	the first page

RIVERINE AND FRESHWATER TIDAL FRINGE	WETLANDS	
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that site functions to reduce floodi	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 t	low and the width	
of the stream or river channel (distance between banks). Calculate the ratio: (av	erage 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: The state of the	reat 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 <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 $> \frac{1}{13}$ 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 functions	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		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	
·	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 4 Emergent 3 structures: points = 2 ✓ Scrub-shrub (areas where shrubs have > 30% cover) 2 structures: points - 1 ✓ Forested (areas where trees have > 30% cover) 1 structure: points = 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 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. 3 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.	
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)	4
(> 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	14
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 <i>only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit</i>).	
Calculate:	
0 % undisturbed habitat + (0 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 0%	
// dildisturbed flabitat / (
If total accessible habitat is:	0
	O
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:	
30 % undisturbed habitat + (25 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 42.5%	
70 Industribed Habitat 1 (
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)	0
≤ 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	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	
Site does not meet any of the criteria above points = 0 Rating of Value If Score is: 2 = H	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.

Rating Form - Effective January 1, 2015

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.	
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. 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 #):	WTA-01	Date of site visit:	2/20/2020
Rated by P. Johnson	Trained by Ecology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training	Jun-14
HGM Class used for rating	Riverine Wetland has multip	ole HGM classes? □	Yes ☑No
	ot complete with out the figures requested (figures can of base aerial photo/map ESRI	be combined).	
OVERALL WETLAND CA	TEGORY III (based on functions ☑ or special	al characteristics	
1. Category of wetland	l 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	М	L	
Landscape Potential	Н	М	L	
Value	Н	Н	М	Total
Score Based on Ratings	8	7	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 entire unit usually controlled by tides except during floods?			
☑ NO	O - go to 2	\square 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 y it is		Freshwater Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. If tuarine wetland and is not scored. This method cannot be	
	e wetland unit is flat and precipitation or and surface water runoff are NOT	on is the only source (>90%) of water to it. Γ sources of water to the unit.	
	O - go to 3 your wetland can be classified as a	☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats Flats wetland, use the form for Depressional wetlands.	
□ Th pla		on the shores of a body of permanent open water (without any he year) at least 20 ac (8 ha) in size;	
☑ NO	O - go to 4	\square YES - The wetland class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)	
☐ Th ☐ Th ma	entire wetland unit meet all of the face wetland is on a slope (<i>slope can</i> ne water flows through the wetland ay flow subsurface, as sheetflow, one water leaves the wetland withou	be very gradual), in one direction (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. It in a swale without distinct banks.	
☑ NO	O - go to 5	\square YES - The wetland class is Slope	
		/pe of wetlands except occasionally in very small and shallow s are usually <3 ft diameter and less than 1 ft deep).	
☑ Th fro	entire wetland unit meet all of the fine unit is in a valley, or stream char om that stream or river, one overbank flooding occurs at leas	nnel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding	
□NO	O - go to 6	✓ YES - The wetland class is Riverine	
NOTE: The I	Riverine unit can contain depression	ons that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.	

Metland	name or i	numher	WTA-	1 1

	raphic 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	\square 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:

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 sec	diments during	g a	
flooding event:			
Depressions cover > 3/4 area of wetland	•	nts = 8	0
Depressions cover > ½ area of wetland	•	nts = 4	· ·
Depressions present but cover < ½ area of wetland	poin	nts = 2	
No depressions present	•	nts = 0	
R 1.2. Structure of plants in the wetland (areas with >90% cover at person heigh	nt, not Coward	din	
classes)		-4 0	
Trees or shrubs $> \frac{2}{3}$ area of the wetland	•	nts = 8	•
Trees or shrubs > $\frac{1}{3}$ area of the wetland	•	nts = 6	8
Herbaceous plants (> 6 in high) > $^2/_3$ area of the wetland	•	nts = 6	
Herbaceous plants (> 6 in high) > ¹ / ₃ area of the wetland	•	nts = 3	
Trees, shrubs, and ungrazed herbaceous < 1/3 area of the wetland	· ·	nts = 0	_
Total for R 1 Add the points			8
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L	Record the ra	ating on t	he 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 N	No = 0	2
R 2.2. Does the contributing basin to the wetland include a UGA or incorporated area?	V 1 N	N= = 0	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?		No = 0	1
R 2.4. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that			
generate pollutants?	Yes = 1 N	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 I-5, railroad	Yes = 1 N	No = 0	
Total for R 2 Add the points	in the boxes	above	6
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is:	Record the ra	ating on t	he 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 N	No = 0	Į.
R 3.2. Is the wetland along a stream or river that has TMDL limits for nutrients,	., , ,		1
toxics, or pathogens?	Yes = 1 N	No = 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)	V 0 1		2
which the unit is found)		No = 0	
Total for R 3 Add the points			4
Rating of Value If score is: $\square 2 - 4 = H$ $\square 1 = M$ $\square 0 = L$	Record the ra	ating on t	ne tirst 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 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L Record the rating on	the first page		
D. C. O. D. C. Abra Lamida and B. C. C. Abra material to a command the bounded arise from attacks and after a site of			
R 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the hydrologic functions of the site?	4		
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 Total for R 5 Add the points in the boxes above	0 2		
Total for R 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			
Rating of Landscape Potential it score is: _3 = H	ine insi 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	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 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 = 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)	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:	
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 = 2	
, ,	
, ,	
< 10 % of 1 km Polygon points = 0 H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.	
Calculate:	
8 % undisturbed habitat + (4 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 10%	
11 17 1 11 17 17 500/ 50 1	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?	T
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

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 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.	
	•	
SC 20 1		
SC 2.1.		
00 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?	
	☐ 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. 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	
00.04	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	
30 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?	
	☐ 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).	
	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 #):	WTA-02	Date of site visit: 2/21/2020
Rated by P. Johnson, I. La	pina	No Date of training 2014, 2019
HGM Class used for rating	Depressional Wetland has	multiple HGM classes? ☐ Yes ☑ No
	not complete with out the figures requested (figure e of base aerial photo/map ESRI	s can be combined).
OVERALL WETLAND CA	ATEGORYIV(based on functions ⊡ or	special characteristics \square)
1. Category of wetland	d based on FUNCTIONS	
	Score for each	
	function based	
Category III - Total score = 16 - 19		on three
X Category IV - Total score = 9 - 15		ratings
		(order of ratings
	I II I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	1

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
	List app	ropriate rating	g (H, M, L)	
Site Potential	M	Н	L	
Landscape Potential	M	М	L	
Value	L	L	L	Total
Score Based on Ratings	5	6	3	14

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 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	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			
☐ 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	0		
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	7		
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	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?	1		
Source <u>I-5, trash</u> 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			
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? Yes = 1 No = 0	0		
D 3.3. Has the site been identified in a watershed or local plan as important for			
maintaining water quality (answer YES if there is a TMDL for the basin in			
which the unit is found)? Yes = 2 No = 0	0		
,	0		
Total for D 3 Add the points in the boxes above Rating of Value If score is: □ 2 - 4 = H □ 1 = M ☑ 0 = L Record the rating on			
Taking of value is score is 2 - 4 - 11 I - WI U - L	ine mai paye		

### Description Description	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 is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a permanently flowing ditch Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet be obtained for the wetlands with no outlet, measure from the surface of permanent water or if dry, the deepest part. Marks of ponding wet periods: Estimate the height of ponding above the bottom of the outlet. For wetlands with no outlet, measure from the surface or bottom of outlet points = 5 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 = 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 unit points = 5 The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit points = 5 The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit points = 5 The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit points = 0 Entire wetland is in the Flats class 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? D.5.1. Does the veltand unit receive stormwater discharges? Yes = 1 No = 0 D.5.2. Is so the wetland that	Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding and stream degra	adation
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Total for D 6 Conveyance in a regional flood control plan? Yes = 2 No = 0 Add the points in the boxes above		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 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 0 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. <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	0
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	
Rating of Site Potential If Score is: 15 - 18 = H 7 - 14 = M 0 - 6 = L Record the rating or	the first page
II 2.0. Does the landscape have the natential to support the hebitat function of the site?	
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site?	T
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 + (8 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 4%	
	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	
> 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 V< 1 = L Record the rating or	
	, 0
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	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: $\square 2 = H$ $\square 1 = M$ $\square 0 = L$ Record the rating or	

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 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.			
_				
	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 #):	WTA-03	Date of site visit:	2/20/2020
Rated by P. Johnson	Trained by Ecology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training	Jun-14
HGM Class used for rating	Riverine Wetland has multip	ole HGM classes? ☐	Yes ☑No
	ot complete with out the figures requested (figures can of base aerial photo/map	be combined).	
OVERALL WETLAND CA	TEGORYIII(based on functions ☑ or specia	al 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 appropriate rating (H, M, L)				
Site Potential	M	М	L	
Landscape Potential	Н	М	L	
Value	Н	Н	М	Total
Score Based on Ratings	8	7	4	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 w	ater levels in the entire unit usually	controlled by tides except during floods?
☑ NO	O - go to 2	\square 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 y it is		Freshwater Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. If tuarine wetland and is not scored. This method cannot be
	e wetland unit is flat and precipitation or and surface water runoff are NOT	on is the only source (>90%) of water to it. Γ sources of water to the unit.
	O - go to 3 your wetland can be classified as a	☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats Flats wetland, use the form for Depressional wetlands.
□ Th pla		on the shores of a body of permanent open water (without any he year) at least 20 ac (8 ha) in size;
☑ NO	O - go to 4	\square YES - The wetland class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)
☐ Th ☐ Th ma	entire wetland unit meet all of the face wetland is on a slope (<i>slope can</i> ne water flows through the wetland ay flow subsurface, as sheetflow, one water leaves the wetland withou	be very gradual), in one direction (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. It in a swale without distinct banks.
☑ NO	O - go to 5	\square YES - The wetland class is Slope
		/pe of wetlands except occasionally in very small and shallow s are usually <3 ft diameter and less than 1 ft deep).
☑ Th fro	entire wetland unit meet all of the fine unit is in a valley, or stream char om that stream or river, one overbank flooding occurs at leas	nnel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding
□NO	O - go to 6	✓ YES - The wetland class is Riverine
NOTE: The I	Riverine unit can contain depression	ons that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

Metland	name or number	WTA-03
vveuanu	name or number	VV I A-US

•	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	\square 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:

RIVERINE AND FRESHWATER TIDAL FRING	E WETLANDS	
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to im	nprove 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 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 heig	ht, not Cowardin	
classes)		
Trees or shrubs > 2 / $_3$ area of the wetland	points = 8	
\Box Trees or shrubs > 1 / $_{3}$ area of the wetland	points = 6	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 = 0	
·	s in the boxes above	
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
R 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality functi		1
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		1
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		1
generate pollutants?	Yes = 1 No = 0	-
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 <u>I-5, railroad</u>	Yes = 1 No = 0	-
<u> </u>	s in the boxes above	
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,		1
toxics, or pathogens?	Yes = 1 No = 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		2
which the unit is found)	Yes = 2 No = 0	
	s in the boxes above	
Rating of Value If score is: $\square 2 - 4 = H$ $\square 1 = M$ $\square 0 = L$	Record the rating on	the first page

RIVERINE AND FRESHWATER TIDAL FRINGE WETLANDS	
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that site functions to reduce flooding and stream 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 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 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).</i>	7
Forest or shrub for $> \frac{1}{3}$ area OR emergent plants $> \frac{2}{3}$ 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	
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 functions 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	
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)	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
Total for R 6 Add the points 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 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 = 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	
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 area	
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 abo	
Rating of Site Potential If Score is: 15 - 18 = H 7 - 14 = M 0 - 6 = L Record the rating	on the first page
II O O December 1 and 1	
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:	
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	= 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:	
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 abo	
Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is: 4 - 6 = H 1 - 3 = M 2 < 1 = L Record the rating	
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	1
☐ 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	
Site does not meet any of the criteria above points	
Rating of Value If Score is: 2 = H 2 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 Type		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 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-	
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.	
	•	
SC 20 1		
SC 2.1.		
00 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?	
	☐ 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. 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	
00.04	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	
30 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?	
	☐ 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	

00.40	Forested Westerne	
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).	
	☐ 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	
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)	
_	1. , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
	☐ 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	
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)?	
	$\square \text{ Yes} = \textbf{Category I} \qquad \square \text{ No - Go to } \textbf{SC 6.2}$	
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	ry 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 #):	WTA-04	Date of site visit: 2/20/2020
Rated by J. Wozniak, P. Jol	nson Trained by Ecology? ☑ Yes [☐ No Date of trainingJun-14
HGM Class used for rating	Riverine Wetland has	multiple HGM classes? ☐ Yes
	ot complete with out the figures requested (figure of base aerial photo/map ESRI	s can be combined).
OVERALL WETLAND CA	「EGORYIII (based on functions	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
	Category IV - Total score = 9 - 15	ratings

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
	List app	ropriate rating	g (H, M, L)	
Site Potential	М	М	L	
Landscape Potential	Н	М	L	•
Value	Н	Н	М	Total
Score Based on Ratings	8	7	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 entire unit usually controlled by tides except during floods?				
☑ NO	O - go to 2	\square 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 y it i		Freshwater Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. If stuarine wetland and is not scored. This method cannot be		
	e wetland unit is flat and precipitation or and surface water runoff are NOT	on is the only source (>90%) of water to it. Γ sources of water to the unit.		
	O - go to 3 your wetland can be classified as a	☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats Flats wetland, use the form for Depressional wetlands.		
□ Th pla		on the shores of a body of permanent open water (without any he year) at least 20 ac (8 ha) in size;		
☑ NO	O - go to 4	$\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ $		
☐ Th ☐ Th ma	entire wetland unit meet all of the face wetland is on a slope (<i>slope can</i> ne water flows through the wetland ay flow subsurface, as sheetflow, one water leaves the wetland withou	be very gradual), in one direction (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. It in a swale without distinct banks.		
☑ NO	O - 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).		
☑ Th fro	entire wetland unit meet all of the fine unit is in a valley, or stream char om that stream or river, one overbank flooding occurs at leas	nnel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding		
\Box NO	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.		

Wetland	name or number	WTA-04
vveuanu	name of number	VV I A-U4

	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	\square 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:

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 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 height, not Cowardin classes)			
Trees or shrubs > 2 / ₃ area of the wetland points =			
Herbaceous plants (> 6 in high) > $\frac{2}{3}$ area of the wetland points =			
Herbaceous plants (> 6 in high) > $\frac{1}{3}$ area of the wetland points =			
Trees, shrubs, and ungrazed herbaceous $< \frac{1}{3}$ area of the wetland points =	_		
Total for R 1 Add the points in the boxes abov			
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L Record the rating of	n the lirst 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 = 1	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 1		
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		
Other Sources <u>I-5</u> Yes = 1 No =	0		
Total for R 2 Add the points in the boxes above			
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: □ 3 - 6 = H □ 1 or 2 = M □ 0 = L Record the rating of Landscape Potential If score is: □ 3 - 6 = H □ 1 or 2 = M □ 0 = L Record the rating of Landscape Potential If score is: □ 3 - 6 = H □ 1 or 2 = M □ 0 = L Record the rating of Landscape Potential If score is: □ 3 - 6 = H □ 1 or 2 = M □ 0 = L Record the rating of Landscape Potential If score is: □ 3 - 6 = H □ 1 or 2 = M □ 0 = L Record the rating of Landscape Potential If score is: □ 3 - 6 = H □ 1 or 2 = M □ 0 = L Record the rating of Landscape Potential If score is: □ 3 - 6 = H □ 1 or 2 = M □ 0 = L Record the rating of Landscape Potential If score is: □ 3 - 6 = H □ 1 or 2 = M □ 0 = L Record the rating of Landscape Potential If score is: □ 3 - 6 = H □ 1 or 2 = M □ 0 = L Record the rating of Landscape Potential If score is: □ 3 - 6 = H □ 1 or 2 = M □ 0 = L Record the rating of Landscape Potential If score is: □ 3 - 6 = H □ 1 or 2 = M □ 0 = L Record the rating of Landscape Potential If score is: □ 3 - 6 = H □ 1 or 2 = M □ 0 = L Record the rating of Landscape Potential II or 3 - 6 = H □ 1 or 3 - 6 = H □	n 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 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 =	 		
Total for R 3 Add the points in the boxes abov			
Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 = M 0 = L Record the rating of	n ine 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 ero	osion?			
R 4.1. Characteristics of the overbank storage the wetland provide	des:			
Estimate the average width of the wetland perpendicular to the d of the stream or river channel (distance between banks). Calcula wetland)/(average width of stream between banks).				
If the ratio is more than 20		ро	ints = 9	1
If the ratio is 10 - 20		po	ints = 6	
If the ratio is 5 - < 10		po	ints = 4	
If the ratio is 1 - < 5		ро	ints = 2	
If the ratio is < 1		ро	ints = 1	
R 4.2. Characteristics of plants that slow down water velocities d debris as forest or shrub. Choose the points appropriate for the k have >90% cover at person height. These are NOT Cowardin of Forest or shrub for > $^{1}/_{3}$ area OR emergent plants > $^{2}/_{3}$	pest description lasses).	n (polygons n	-	7
Forest or shrub for $> \frac{1}{10}$ area OR emergent plants $> \frac{1}{10}$		•	ints = 4	
Plants do not meet above criteria	3 4. 04	•	ints = 0	
Total for R 4	Add the point			8
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H	□0 - 5 = L			the first page
R 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the hydr	ologic 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 incorpo	orated 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	s in the boxes	s 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 flood	ling problems?	1		
Choose the description that best fits the site.				
The sub-basin immediately down-gradient of the wetlar flooding problems that result in damage to human or na resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds)		•	oints = 2	2
Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther do	own-gradient	ро	ints = 1	
No flooding problems anywhere downstream		ро	ints = 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 point			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 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 = 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) 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	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 <i>only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit</i>).	
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 = 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:	
8 % undisturbed habitat + (4 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 10%	
Lindisturbed habitat > 500/ of Dalugan	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 2 < 1 = L Record the rating on	the first page
H 2.0. Is the habitat provided by the site valuable to assists?	
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	ı
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/

	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</i> – <i>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

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?	
SC 1.0. Estuarine Wetlands Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?	
Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?	
3	
☐ 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 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 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 ☑ 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 <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).	
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 (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).	
l –		
L 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	
0.0	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	
0.1.	(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	
Categor	y of wetland based on Special Characteristics	
	swered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form	
in you are	on order to retain types, onter the tripphedole on odifficially rolling	