

Operations and Maintenance Facility South

ATTACHMENT G3-5

Ecology Wetland Rating Forms





RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID #):	WFW-01				Date of site visit:	10/9	/2019
Rated by A. Weiss		Trained by Ecology?⊡	¹ Yes□	No	Date of training	Oc	t-20
HGM Class used for rating	Depressional & Flats	Wetla	ınd has r	nultiple	e HGM classes?☑	Yes 🗆	No
	ot complete with out	• .	` •	s can i	be combined).		
Source	of base aerial photo/n	nap <u>ESRI / Google Ear</u>	ın Pro			-	
OVERALL WETLAND CA	TEGORY III	(based on function	s⊍ ors	pecial	characteristics □)	
1. Category of wetland	t based on FUNCTI	ONS					
1. Category of wetland	Category I - Total sc			5	Score for each	1	
	Category II - Total se				unction based		
X	Category III - Total s				on three		
	Category IV - Total s				ratings		

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

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

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

2. Category based on SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS of wetland

CHARACTERISTIC	Category
Estuarine	
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	ne water levels in the entire unit usual	ly c	ontrolled by tides except during floods?
V	NO - go to 2		YES - the wetland class is Tidal Fringe - go to 1.1
1.1	Is the salinity of the water during pe	iod	s of annual low flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?
0		a F stu	reshwater Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. If arine wetland and is not scored. This method cannot be
	ntire wetland unit is flat and precipitat rater and surface water runoff are NC		is the only source (>90%) of water to it. ources of water to the unit.
V	NO - go to 3 If your wetland can be classified as	a F	YES - The wetland class is Flats lats wetland, use the form for Depressional wetlands.
3. Does t	the entire wetland unit meet all of the The vegetated part of the wetland is plants on the surface at any time of At least 30% of the open water area	on the	the shores of a body of permanent open water (without any year) at least 20 ac (8 ha) in size;
v	NO - go to 4		YES - The wetland class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)
4. Does t	the entire wetland unit meet all of the The wetland is on a slope (<i>slope ca</i> . The water flows through the wetland may flow subsurface, as sheetflow, The water leaves the wetland withc	n be I in or i	e very gradual), one direction (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. It in a swale without distinct banks.
V	NO - go to 5		□ YES - The wetland class is Slope
			e of wetlands except occasionally in very small and shallow re usually <3 ft diameter and less than 1 ft deep).
5. Does t	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	nne	el, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding
V	NO - go to 6		□ YES - The wetland class is Riverine
NOTE: T	he Riverine unit can contain depress	ons	that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

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

□ NO - go to 7

☑ YES - The wetland class is Depressional

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

□ NO - go to 8

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES and FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

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

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to improve water quality D 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality? D 1.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland: Wetland is a depression or flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key) with no surface water leaving it (no outlet). points = 3Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly constricted permanently flowing outlet. 2 points = 2Wetland 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 = 1D 1.2. The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer) is true clay or true organic 0 (use NRCS definitions). Yes = 4No = 0D 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 = 55 Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 1/2 of area points = 3Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants $> \frac{1}{10}$ of area points = 1 Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants $< \frac{1}{10}$ of area points = 0D 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 > 1/2 total area of wetland points = 4Area seasonally ponded is > 1/4 total area of wetland points = 2Area seasonally ponded is < 1/4 total area of wetland points = 0Total for D 1 Add the points in the boxes above Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L Record the rating on the first page

D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water qua	ality function of the site	e?	
D 2.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges?	Yes = 1	No = 0	1
D 2.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses the	nat		1
generate pollutants?	Yes = 1	No = 0	Į.
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 the	hat are		
not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3?			0
Source	Yes = 1	No = 0	
Total for D 2 Add	the points in the boxe	s above	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 socie	ety?		
D 3.1. Does the wetland discharge directly (i.e., within 1 mi) to a stream, rive 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 or	the 303(d) list Yes = 1		1
D 3.3. Has the site been identified in a watershed or local plan as important f maintaining water quality (answer YES if there is a TMDL for the basin in which the unit is found)?	for Yes = 2	No = 0	0
Total for D 3 Add the poi	nts in the boxe	s above	1

Rating of Value If score is: \Box 2 - 4 = H \Box 1 = M \Box 0 = L

Record the rating on the first page

<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	ı
leaving it (no outlet) points = 4	İ
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly	ı
constricted permanently flowing outlet points = 2	2
Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a	ı
permanently flowing ditch points = 1	İ
Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet	İ
that is permanently flowing points = 0	
D 4.2. Depth of storage during wet periods: Estimate the height of ponding above the bottom of	İ
the outlet. For wetlands with no outlet, measure from the surface of permanent water or if dry, the	İ
deepest part.	İ
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	İ
□ The wetland is a "headwater" wetland points = 3	ı
Wetland is flat but has small depressions on the surface that trap water points = 1	ı
Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft (6 in) 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.	İ
□ The area of the basin is less than 10 times the area of the unit points = 5	İ
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	İ
□ Entire wetland is in the Flats class points = 5	İ
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	•
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Rating of Site Potential If score is: □ 12 - 16 = H □ 6 - 11 = M □ 0 - 5 = L Record the rating on □ 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic function of the site? □ 5.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? Yes = 1 No = 0 □ 5.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate excess runoff? Yes = 1 No = 0 □ 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with intensive human land uses (residential at >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)? Yes = 1 No = 0 □ Total for □ 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 □ 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society? □ 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.	the first page 1 1 1 3
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Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 🗵 1 = M 🗆 0 = L

Total for D 6

Add the points in the boxes above

Record the rating on the first page

These questions apply to wetlands of all HGM classes.

HABITAT FUNCTIONS - Indicators that site functions to provide important habitat

H 1.0. Does the site have the potential to provide habitat?

H 1.1. Structure of plant community: *Indicators are Cowardin classes and strata within the Forested class*. Check the Cowardin plant classes in the wetland. *Up to 10 patches may be combined for each class to meet the threshold of ¼ ac or more than 10% of the unit if it is smaller than 2.5 ac. Add the number of structures checked.*

- Aquatic bed
 Emergent
 4 structures or more: points = 4
 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
 ☑ Saturated only
 2 types present: points = 1
 1 types present: points = 0
- Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland
- Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland
- Lake Fringe wetland
 2 points
- Freshwater tidal wetland

2 points

H 1.3. Richness of plant species

Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft².

Different patches of the same species can be combined to meet the size threshold and you do not have to name the species. **Do not include Eurasian milfoil, reed canarygrass, purple loosestrife. Canadian thistle**

If you counted: > 19 species

> 19 species points = 2 5 - 19 species points = 1

< 5 species points = 0

H 1.4. Interspersion of habitats

Decide from the diagrams below whether interspersion among Cowardin plants classes (described in H 1.1), or the classes and unvegetated areas (can include open water or mudflats) is high, moderate, low, or none. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high.









None = 0 points

Low = 1 point

Moderate = 2 points

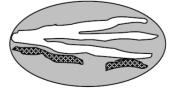
1

1

All three diagrams in this row are **HIGH** = 3 points







_				
H 1.5. Special habitat features:				
Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. <i>The number of checks is the number of</i>				
points.				
V	Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long)			
✓	Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland			
V	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)			
	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	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 s	ite?	
H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit).		
Calculate:		
2.4 % undisturbed habitat + (1.2 % moderate & low intensity land use	es / 2) = 3%	
If total accessible habitat is:		0
$> \frac{1}{3}$ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon	points = 3	ļ
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:		
25.2 % undisturbed habitat + (22.2 % moderate & low intensity land use	es / 2) = 36.3%	
		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	ne boxes above	-1

Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is: 4 - 6 = H | 1 - 3 = M | < 1 = L Record the rating on the first page

	t 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 sc	ore that applies to the wetland being rated.				
Site mee	ts ANY of the following criteria:	points = 2			
V	It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page)				
	It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plan	nt			
	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			
T 11 11 15 5					

Rating of Value If Score is: \square 2 = H \square 1 = M \square 0 = L

Record the rating on the first page

WDFW Priority Habitats

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

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

Count how many of the following priority habitats are within 330 ft (100 m) of the wetland unit: **NOTE**: This question is independent of the land use between the wetland unit and the priority habitat.

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

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

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland	Type	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?	
00.4.0	□ 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 <i>Spartina</i> , 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?	
	✓ 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 Pyes - Contact WNHP/WDNR and to SC 2.4 No = Not WHCV	
SC 2.4.		
00 2.4.	Value and listed it on their website?	
	□ Yes = Category I □ No = Not WHCV	
SC 3.0.		
	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?	
	□ 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,	
0.0.	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 <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? *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/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 (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 ungrazed or un-mowed grassland.
 - The wetland is larger than $^{1}/_{10}$ ac (4350 ft²)

□ Yes = Category I □ No = Category II

SC 6.0. Interdunal Wetlands

Is the wetland west of the 1889 line (also called the Western Boundary of Upland Ownership or WBUO)? *If you answer yes you will still need to rate the wetland based on its habitat functions.*

In practical terms that means the following geographic areas:

- Long Beach Peninsula: Lands west of SR 103
- Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105
- Ocean Shores-Copalis: Lands west of SR 115 and SR 109

□ Yes - Go to SC 6.1
☑ No = Not an interdunal wetland for rating

- SC 6.1. Is the wetland 1 ac or larger and scores an 8 or 9 for the habitat functions on the form (rates H,H,H or H,H,M for the three aspects of function)?
 - □ Yes = Category I □ No Go to SC 6.2
- SC 6.2. 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

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 #):	WFW-02		Date of site visit:	10/16/2019
Rated by A. Weiss		Trained by Ecology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training	Oct-20
HGM Class used for rating	Depressional & Flats	Wetland has multip	le HGM classes? ☑	Yes □No
	•	t the figures requested (figures can mar ESRI / Google Earth Pro	n be combined).	
OVERALL WETLAND CA	ATEGORY II	(based on functions ☑ or specia	al characteristics)
1. Category of wetlan	d based on FUNCT	IONS		
	Category I - Total so	core = 23 - 27	Score for each	
X	Category II - Total s	score = 20 - 22	function based	
	Category III - Total	score = 16 - 19	on three	
	Category IV - Total	score = 9 - 15	ratings	
·	_		(order of ratings	

1

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
	List appropriate rating (H, M, L)			
Site Potential	Н	M	М	
Landscape Potential	Н	Н	L	
Value	Н	М	М	Total
Score Based on Ratings	9	7	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 ¢an be added to map of hydroperiods)	D 1.1, D 4.1	
Boundary of area within 150 ft of the wetland (an 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 (an 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 (an 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 (an be added to another figure)	S 2.1, S 5.1	
1 km Polygon: Area that extends 1 km from entire wetland edge - including	H 2.1, H 2.2, H 2.3	
polygons for accessible habitat and undisturbed habitat		
Screen capture of map of 303(d) listed waters in basin (from Ecology website)	S 3.1, S 3.2	
Screen capture of list of TMDLs for WRIA in which unit is found (from web)	S 3.3	

HGM Classification of Wetland in Western Washington

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

1. Are the	e water levels in the entire unit usua	ally controlled by tide	es except during floods?
V	NO - go to 2	☐ YES - the wetla	nd class is Tidal Fringe - go to 1.1
1.1	Is the salinity of the water during pe	eriods of annual low	flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?
,	NO - Saltwater Tidal Fringe (Estually your wetland can be classified as wetlands. If it is Saltwater Tidal Frince annot be used to score functions	a Freshwater Tidal nge it is an Estuarii	ne wetland and is not scored. This method
	tire wetland unit is flat and precipita ater and surface water runoff are No		
	NO - go to 3 If your wetland can be classified as	a Flats wetland, us	☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats e the form for Depressional wetlands.
	ne entire wetland unit meet all of th The vegetated part of the wetland is any plants on the surface at any tim At least 30% of the open water area	s on the shores of a ne of the year) at lea	body of permanent open water (without ast 20 ac (8 ha) in size;
V	NO - go to 4	☐ YES - The wetla	and class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)
	ne entire wetland unit meet all of th The wetland is on a slope (<i>slope ca</i> The water flows through the wetlan seeps. It may flow subsurface, as s The water leaves the wetland with	n be very gradual), d in one direction (u heetflow, or in a sw	inidirectional) and usually comes from ale without distinct banks.
V	NO - go to 5		☐ YES - The wetland class is Slope
	urface water does not pond in these ns or behind hummocks (depressio		scept occasionally in very small and shallow diameter and less than 1 ft deep).
	ne entire wetland unit meet all of th The unit is in a valley, or stream cha flooding from that stream or river, The overbank flooding occurs at lea	annel, where it gets	inundated by overbank
	NO - go to 6		☑ YES - The wetland class is Riverine
NOTE: Th	ne Riverine unit can contain depress	sions that are filled v	vith water when the river is not flooding.

Wetland name or number	WFW-02	

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</i>				
□ NO - go to 7	☑ YES - The wetland class is Depressional			
The unit does not pond surface water r	a very flat area with no obvious depression and no overbank flooding? more than a few inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high may be ditched, but has no obvious natural outlet.			
☐ NO - go to 8	☐ 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	ANDS		
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to im	nprove water	r quality	
D 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?			
D 1.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:			
Wetland is a depression or flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key)			
with no surface water leaving it (no outlet).	poi	ints = 3	
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly			
constricted permanently flowing outlet.	poi	ints = 2	2
☐ Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface			
outlet that is permanently flowing	-	nts = 1	
☐ Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is			
a permanently flowing ditch.	poir	nts = 1	
D 1.2. The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer) is true clay or true			4
organic (use NRCS definitions).	Yes = 4		•
D 1.3. Characteristics and distribution of persistent plants (Emergent, Scrub-s	shrub, and/o	r	
Forested Cowardin classes):			
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area	-	ints = 5	5
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > ½ of area	•	ints = 3	· ·
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants $> \frac{1}{10}$ of area	•	ints = 1	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants < 1/ ₁₀ of area	poi	ints = 0	
D 1.4. Characteristics of seasonal ponding or inundation:			
This is the area that is ponded for at least 2 months. See description	n in manual	'.	
Area seasonally ponded is > $\frac{1}{2}$ total area of wetland	poi	ints = 4	4
Area seasonally ponded is > $\frac{1}{4}$ total area of wetland	poi	ints = 2	
Area seasonally ponded is < $\frac{1}{4}$ total area of wetland	poi	ints = 0	
Total for D 1 Add the points			15
Rating of Site Potential If score is:	Record the ra	ating on	the first page
D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality fun	ction of the	site?	
D 2.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges?		No = 0	1
D 2.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that	100 1		
generate pollutants?	Yes = 1	No = 0	1
D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland?		No = 0	0
D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are	105 - 1	110 0	
not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3?			1
Source <u>trash</u>	Yes = 1	No = 0	-
Total for D 2 Add the points		İ	3
			the first page
	t 0		
D 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable to socie	ety?	1	
D 3.1. Does the wetland discharge directly (i.e., within 1 mi) to a stream,			1
river, lake, or marine water that is on the 303(d) list?		No = 0	
D 3.2. Is the wetland in a basin or sub-basin where an aquatic resource is on	` '		1
DOO Hardhardt hard hard hard hard hard hard hard hard	Yes = 1	No = 0	
D 3.3. Has the site been identified in a watershed or local plan as important for maintaining water quality (anguer VES if there is a TMD) for the hasin in			0
for maintaining water quality (answer YES if there is a TMDL for the basin in		NI. C	0
which the unit is found)?		No = 0	_
Total for D 3 Add the points			2
Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 1 = M 1 0 = L	Record the ra	atina on	the first page

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS	
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding and stream deg	radation
D 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?	
D 4.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:	
Wetland is a depression or flat depression with no surface water	
leaving it (no outlet) points = 4	
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly	
constricted permanently flowing outlet points = 2	2
Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is	
a permanently flowing ditch points = 1	
Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface	
outlet that is permanently flowing points = 0	
D 4.2. Depth of storage during wet periods: Estimate the height of ponding above the bottom of	
the outlet. For wetlands with no outlet, measure from the surface of permanent water or if dry,	
the deepest part.	
Marks of ponding are 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outlet points = 7	
Marks of ponding between 2 ft to < 3 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 5	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 10 to 100 times the area of the unit points = 3	0
The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit points = 0	
☐ Entire wetland is in the Flats class points = 5	
Total for D 4 Add the points in the boxes above	7
Rating of Site Potential If score is:	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 5.1. Does the wetland drift receive stormwater discharges? Tes = 1 No = 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	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. <u>Choose the</u>	
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	
 Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down- 	
gradient of unit. points = 2	1
 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	U
Total for D 6 Add the points in the boxes above	1
Pating of Value if score is: $\square 2 \cdot 4 = H \square 1 = M \square 0 = I$	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 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 3 types present: points = 2 ☑ Seasonally flooded or inundated 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 2 points □ Lake Fringe wetland ☐ 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 points = 0< 5 species H 1.4. Interspersion of habitats Decide from the diagrams below whether interspersion among Cowardin plants classes (described in H 1.1), or the classes and unvegetated areas (can include open water or mudflats) is high, moderate, low, or none. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high. 1 None = 0 points Low = 1 point Moderate = 2 points All three diagrams in this row are **HIGH** = 3 points

H 1.5. Special habitat features:	
Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number of points.	
☐ Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long)	
☑ Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland	
☐ Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging plants	
extends at least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the	
wetland, for at least 33 ft (10 m)	3
☐ Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for	
denning (> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (<i>cut</i>	
shrubs or trees that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed) ☑ At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in	
areas that are permanently or seasonally inundated (structures for egg-laying by	
☐ Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants	
(see H 1.1 for list of strata)	
Total for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above	8
Rating of Site Potential If Score is: 15-18 = H 7-14 = M 0-6 = L Record the rating on	the first page
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site?	
H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit).	
Calculate:	
0.9 % undisturbed habitat + (0 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 0.9%	
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	
< 10 % of 1 km Polygon points = 0	
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.	
Calculate:	
18.1 % undisturbed habitat + (13.8 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 25%	
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3	1
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 2	
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches points = 1	
Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0	
H 2.3 Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon: If	
> 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use points = (-2)	-2
≤ 50% of 1km Polygon is high intensity points = 0	
Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above	-1
Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is: 4 - 6 = H 1 - 3 = M 2 < 1 = LRecord the rating on	tne tirst page
H 3.0. Is the habitat provided by the site valuable to society?	
H 3.1. Does the site provide habitat for species valued in laws, regulations, or policies? <i>Choose</i>	
only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated . Site meets ANY of the following criteria: points = 2	
☐ It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page)	
☐ It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any	
plant or animal on the state or federal lists)	
☐ It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species	1
☐ It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the	'
Department of Natural Resources	
☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in a	
watershed plan	
Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) with in 100m points = 1	
Site does not meet any of the criteria above points = 0	
Rating of Value If Score is: ☐ 2 = H ☑ 1 = M ☐ 0 = L Record the rating on	the first page

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 oldgrowth; 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.

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

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

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

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland	Туре	Category		
Charles	Family aviitavia that apply to the westland. Liet the apterson when the appropriate evitavia are mat			
	f any criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met. Estuarine Wetlands			
00 1.0. 1	Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?			
	The dominant water regime is tidal,			
	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.				
	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 <i>Spartina</i> , 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 1	Wetlands of High Conservation Value (WHCV)			
	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?			
20.00	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not WHCV			
SC 3.0. I	Bogs Does the wetland (or any part of the unit) meet both the criteria for soils and			
	vegetation in bogs? Use the key below. If you answer YES you will still need to			
	rate the wetland based on its functions.			
SC 3.1	Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soil horizons, either peats or			
00 0.1.	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				
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			
	□ 100 - 15 ti Category 1 bog □ 110 - 15 llot a bog			

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? If you answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions. Did-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	SC 4.0.	Forested Wetlands	
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□ 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? □ Yes = Category III □ No = Category IV Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics		based on its habitat functions.	
□ 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? □ Yes = Category III □ No = Category IV Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics		In practical terms that means the following geographic areas:	
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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? ☐ Yes = Category III ☐ No = Category IV Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics		Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105	
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		Ocean Shores-Copalis: Lands west of SR 115 and SR 109	
SC 6.1. Is the wetland 1 ac or larger and scores an 8 or 9 for the habitat functions on the form (rates H,H,H or H,H,M for the three aspects of function)? Yes = Category I			
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SC 6.2. Is the wetland 1 ac or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger? \[\subseteq \text{Yes} = \text{Category II} \] \[\subseteq \text{No - Go to SC 6.3} \] 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? \[\subseteq \text{Yes} = \text{Category III} \] \[\subseteq \text{No} = \text{Category IV} \] Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics			
☐ 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 Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics	SC 6.2.		
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?			
and 1 ac? ☐ Yes = Category III ☐ No = Category IV Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics	SC 6.3		
☐ Yes = Category III ☐ No = Category IV Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics			
Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics			
	Catego		

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID #):	WFW-03		Date of site visit:	10/18/2019
Rated by A. Weiss	Trained by	Ecology? ☑ Yes ☐No	Date of training	Oct-20
HGM Class used for rating	Riverine & Fresh Water Tidal	Wetland has multipl	le HGM classes? ☐	Yes ☑No
	ot complete with out the figures of base aerial photo/map ESRI / G		be combined).	
OVERALL WETLAND CA	TEGORYIII(based o	n functions ☑or specia	al characteristics \Box)
1. Category of wetland	l based on FUNCTIONS			
	Category I - Total score = 23 - 27	'	Score for each	
	Category II - Total score = 20 - 2	2	function based	
X	Category III - Total score = 16 -	19	on three	
	Category IV - Total score = 9 - 1	5	ratings	

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
	List app	ropriate rating	(H, M, L)	
Site Potential	M	M	М	
Landscape Potential	Н	Н	L	
Value	L	M	Н	Total
Score Based on Ratings	6	7	6	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 - go to 2	☐ YES - the wetland class is Tidal Fringe - go to 1.1
1.1 Is the salinity of the water	during periods of annual low flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?
	ssified as a Freshwater Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. It is an Estuarine wetland and is not scored. This method cannot be
	I precipitation is the only source (>90%) of water to it. off are NOT sources of water to the unit.
☑ NO - go to 3 If your wetland can be cla	☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats ssified as a Flats wetland, use the form for Depressional wetlands.
plants on the surface at a	wet all of the following criteria? wetland is on the shores of a body of permanent open water (without any ny time of the year) at least 20 ac (8 ha) in size; water area is deeper than 6.6 ft (2 m).
☑ NO - go to 4	☐ YES - The wetland class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)
☐ The water flows through the may flow subsurface, as s	et all of the following criteria? (slope can be very gradual), he wetland in one direction (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. I sheetflow, or in a swale without distinct banks. land without being impounded.
☑ NO - go to 5	\square YES - The wetland class is Slope
	d in these type of wetlands except occasionally in very small and shallow depressions are usually <3 ft diameter and less than 1 ft deep).
from that stream or river,	et all of the following criteria? stream channel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding curs at least once every 2 years.
□ NO - go to 6	☑ YES - The wetland class is Riverine
NOTE: The Riverine unit can contai	n depressions that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

\^/_+ld		\A/E\A/ 2	
vvetiand	name or number	WFW-3	

	phic depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, at that any outlet, if present, is higher than the interior of the wetland.
☑ NO - go to 7	\square 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:

DIVEDINE AND EDECHWATER TIDAL EDINCE WETLANDS	
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	۷
Depressions present but cover < ½ area of wetland points = 2	
No depressions present points = 0	
R 1.2. Structure of plants in the wetland (areas with >90% cover at person height, not Cowardin	
classes)	
Trees or shrubs > 2 / ₃ area of the wetland points = 8	
☑ Trees or shrubs > $\frac{1}{3}$ area of the wetland points = 6	6
\square Herbaceous plants (> 6 in high) > 2 / $_3$ area of the wetland points = 6	
Herbaceous plants (> 6 in high) > $\frac{1}{3}$ area of the wetland points = 3	
Trees, shrubs, and ungrazed herbaceous $< \frac{1}{3}$ area of the wetland points = 0	
Total for R 1 Add the points in the boxes above	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 function of the site?	
R 2.1. Is the wetland within an incorporated city or within its UGA? Yes = $2 \text{ No} = 0$	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?	0
Other Sources Yes = 1 No = 0	
Total for R 2 Add the points in the boxes above	4
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	0
R 3.2. Is the wetland along a stream or river that has TMDL limits for nutrients, toxics, or pathogens? Yes = 1 No = 0	0
R 3.3. Has the site been identified in a watershed or local plan as important for maintaining water quality? (answer YES if there is a TMDL for the drainage in which the unit is found) Yes = 2 No = 0	0
Total for R 3 Add the points in the boxes above	0
Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 = M 2 0 = L Record the rating on	·

RIVERINE AND FRESHWATER TIDAL FRINGE	WETLA	ANDS	
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that site functions to reduce flooding	g and stre	am erosi	on
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 of the stream or river channel (distance between banks). Calculate the ratio: (average)			
wetland)/(average width of stream between banks).	ago man	, 0,	
If the ratio is more than 20	pc	oints = 9	2
If the ratio is 10 - 20	pc	oints = 6	
If the ratio is 5 - < 10	po	oints = 4	
If the ratio is 1 - < 5	pc	oints = 2	
If the ratio is < 1	pc	oints = 1	
R 4.2. Characteristics of plants that slow down water velocities during floods: Trea	at large w	oody	
debris as forest or shrub. Choose the points appropriate for the best description (p	_	-	
have >90% cover at person height. These are NOT Cowardin classes).			_
Forest or shrub for $> \frac{1}{3}$ area OR emergent plants $> \frac{2}{3}$ area	рс	oints = 7	7
Forest or shrub for $> \frac{1}{10}$ area OR emergent plants $> \frac{1}{3}$ area	pc	oints = 4	
Plants do not meet above criteria	pc	oints = 0	
Total for R 4 Add the points in	the boxe	s above	9
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H	ecord the	rating on	the first page
R 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the hydrologic functions of	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 boxe	s above	3
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is:	ecord 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			1
resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds)	pc	oints = 2	
Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient	pc	oints = 1	
No flooding problems anywhere downstream	pc	oints = 0	
R 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood			0
	Yes = 2	No = 0	0
Total for R 6 Add the points in			1
Rating of Value If score is: $\square 2 - 4 = H \square 1 = M \square 0 = L$	ecord the	rating on	the first page

These questions apply to wetlands of all HGM classes. HABITAT FUNCTIONS - Indicators that site functions to provide important habitat H 1.0. Does the site have the potential to provide habitat? H 1.1. Structure of plant community: Indicators are Cowardin classes and strata within the Forested class. Check the Cowardin plant classes in the wetland. Up to 10 patches may be combined for each class to meet the threshold of ¼ ac or more than 10% of the unit if it is smaller than 2.5 ac. Add the number of structures checked. ☐ Aquatic bed 4 structures or more: points = 4 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 2 2 types present: points = 1 ☑ Occasionally flooded or inundated Saturated only 1 types present: points = 0 ☐ Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☑ Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☐ Lake Fringe wetland 2 points ☐ Freshwater tidal wetland 2 points H 1.3. Richness of plant species Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft². Different patches of the same species can be combined to meet the size threshold and you do not have to name the species. Do not include Eurasian milfoil, reed canarygrass, purple loosestrife. Canadian thistle If you counted: > 19 species points = 2 5 - 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 None = 0 points Low = 1 point 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 (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)	3
☐ Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see H 1.1 for list of strata)	
Total for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above	7
Rating of Site Potential If Score is: 15 - 18 = H 7 - 14 = M 0 - 6 = L Record the rating on	the first page
H 2.0. Does the landsone have the notential to support the habitat function of the site?	
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site? H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit).	
Calculate:	
2.7 % undisturbed habitat + (
If total accessible habitat is:	0
$> \frac{1}{3}$ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3	J
20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2	
10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 1	
< 10 % of 1 km Polygon points = 0	
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.	
Calculate:	
27.9 % undisturbed habitat + (19.7 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 37.75%	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4
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 2.0. In the habitat provided by the cite valuable to enciety?	
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 page

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

Wetland	name or number	WFW-3	
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WDFW Priority Habitats

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

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

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

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

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

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Check off any criteria that apply to the wetland. List the cetegory 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 - Cot to SC 1.1	Wetland	Туре	Category
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Yes = is a Category i non		☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No = Is not a bog	

SC 4.0. F	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).			
	Ver - Optomore I No Not a forested wetland for this postion			
20.50	☐ 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. [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 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 $\frac{1}{10}$ ac (4350 ft ²)			
22.2.2.1	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II			
SC 6.0. I	nterdunal Wetlands			
	Is the wetland west of the 1889 line (also called the Western Boundary of Upland			
	Ownership or WBUO)? If you answer yes you will still need to rate the wetland			
	based on its habitat functions.			
	In practical terms that means the following geographic areas:			
	Long Beach Peninsula: Lands west of SR 103			
	Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105			
	Ocean Shores-Copalis: Lands west of SR 115 and SR 109			
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 6.1 ☐ No = Not an interdunal wetland for rating			
SC 6.1.	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger and scores an 8 or 9 for the habitat functions on the form			
	(rates H,H,H or H,H,M for the three aspects of function)?			
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 6.2			
SC 6.2.	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger?			
1	☐ Yes = Category II ☐ No - Go to SC 6.3			
SC 6.3.	Is the unit between 0.1 and 1 ac, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is between 0.1 and			
0.0.	1 ac?			
	☐ Yes = Category III ☐ No = Category IV			
Categor	y of wetland based on Special Characteristics			
	swered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form			
µi you ans	swered no for all types, effect inot Applicable. Off Suffilliary FOITI			

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or l	D#): WFW-04				Date of site visit:	10/18/2019
Rated by A. Weiss		Tr	rained by E	cology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training	Oct. 2020
HGM Class used for	rating Depression	nal & Flats		Wetland has multip	ole HGM classes? ☐	Yes ☑No
	rm is not complete Source of base aer		•	equested (figures can ogle Earth Pro	be combined).	
OVERALL WETLA	ND CATEGORY	III	(based on	functions ⊡or specia	ll characteristics □)	
1. Category of w	etland based on	FUNCTIONS	S			
	Category	I - Total score	= 23 - 27		Score for each	
	Category	II - Total score	e = 20 - 22		function based	
•	X Category	III - Total scor	re = 16 - 19		on three	
•	Category	IV - Total scor	re = 9 - 15		ratings	
•					(order of ratings	
	Improving	Hydrologic	Habitat		is not	
FUNCTION	Water Quality				important)	
	List app	propriate rating	g (H, M, L)			
Site Potential	Н	M	L		9 = H, H, H	
Landscapa Potential	N/I	ы	ı		0 – LI LI M	

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

7 = H, H, L 7 = H, M, M 6 = H, M, L 6 = M, M, M5 = 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 le	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 sa	linity of the water during perio	ods of annual low flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?				
If your w it is Salt		Freshwater Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. If tuarine wetland and is not scored. This method cannot be used				
	nd unit is flat and precipitation surface water runoff are NOT	n is the only source (>90%) of water to it. sources of water to the unit.				
☑ NO - go If your w		☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats Flats wetland, use the form for Depressional wetlands.				
☐ The veg plants o		n the shores of a body of permanent open water (without any e year) at least 20 ac (8 ha) in size;				
☑ NO - go	to 4	☐ YES - The wetland class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)				
☐ The wetl☐ The wate ☐ The wate may flow		be very gradual), n one direction (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. It in a swale without distinct banks.				
☑ NO - go	to 5	\square YES - The wetland class is Slope				
		pe of wetlands except occasionally in very small and shallow are usually <3 ft diameter and less than 1 ft deep).				
☐ The unit from tha	wetland unit meet all of the for is in a valley, or stream chan t stream or river, rbank flooding occurs at least	nel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding				
☑ NO - go	to 6	☐ YES - The wetland class is Riverine				
NOTE: The Riverin	ne unit can contain depressior	ns that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.				

Wetland name or nun	nhor	WFW-04	
welland name of hun	nber	VV F VV - U4	

1 0 1	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
	ry flat area with no obvious depression and no overbank flooding? The nafew inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high groundwater ut 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 WETLA	NDS	
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to imp	prove water quality	
D 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?		
D 1.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:		
Wetland is a depression or flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key)		
with no surface water leaving it (no outlet).	points = 3	
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly		
constricted permanently flowing outlet.	points = 2	3
☐ Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet		
that is permanently flowing	points = 1	
☐ Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a		
permanently flowing ditch.	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-shru	b, and/or Forested	
Cowardin classes):		
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area	points = 5	5
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > ½ of area	points = 3	Ü
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants $> \frac{1}{10}$ of area	points = 1	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants < 1/ ₁₀ of area	points = 0	
D 1.4. Characteristics of seasonal ponding or inundation:		
This is the area that is ponded for at least 2 months. See description 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	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 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function		<u> </u>
D 2.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges?	Yes = 1 No = 0	1
D 2.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that		1
generate pollutants?	Yes = 1 No = 0	·
D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland?	Yes = 1 No = 0	0
D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not		
listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3?		0
Source	Yes = 1 No = 0	
	in the boxes above	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 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 which		0
the unit is found)?	Yes = 2 No = 0	
Total for D 3 Add the points	in the boxes above	1
Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 = M 0 = L	Record the rating on	the first page

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS				
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding and stream 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	4			
permanently flowing ditch points = 1 Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet				
that is permanently flowing points = 0				
D 4.2. Depth of storage during wet periods: Estimate the height of ponding above the bottom of the				
outlet. For wetlands with no outlet, measure from the surface of permanent water or if dry, the deepest part.				
Marks of ponding are 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outlet points = 7	•			
Marks of ponding between 2 ft to < 3 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 5	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				
The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit points = 3	0			
The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit points = 0				
☐ Entire wetland is in the Flats class points = 5				
Total for D 4 Add the points in the boxes above	7			
	-			
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 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	1			
 Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down- 	ı			
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				
\Box 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	1			
Rating of Value If score is: $\square 2 - 4 = H$ $\square 1 = M$ $\square 0 = L$ Record the rating on	the first hade			

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

H 3.0. Is the habitat provided by the site valuable to society?		
H 3.1. Does the site provide habitat for species valued in laws, regulations, or policies? C	Choose	1
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: $\square 2 = H \quad \square 1 = M \quad \square 0 = L$

Record the rating on the first page

WDFW Priority Habitats

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

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

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

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

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland	Туре	Category
Check off	any criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met.	
	Estuarine Wetlands	
	Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?	
	The dominant water regime is tidal,	
	Vegetated, and	
	With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 1.1 ☑ No = Not an estuarine wetland	
SC 1.1.	Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary Reserve,	
	Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific Reserve	
	designated under WAC 332-30-151?	
	☐ 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	
<u> </u>	open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands.	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II	
SC 2 0 V	Vetlands of High Conservation Value (WHCV)	
SC 2.1.	Has the WA Department of Natural Resources updated their website to include the list of	
	Wetlands of High Conservation Value?	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 2.2 ☑ No - Go to SC 2.3	
SC 2.2.	Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☑ No = Not WHCV	
SC 2.3.	Is the wetland in a Section/Township/Range that contains a Natural Heritage wetland?	
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	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?	
	\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	

00 10				
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 answer</i>			
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 (co city).			
	☐ Yes = Category I ☑ No = Not a forested wetland for this section			
SC 5.0. V	Vetlands 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).			
1 -				
	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			
0.01	Is the wetland west of the 1889 line (also called the Western Boundary of Upland			
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
	Ownership or WBUO)? If you answer yes you will still need to rate the wetland			
	based on its habitat functions.			
_	In practical terms that means the following geographic areas:			
	Long Beach Peninsula: Lands west of SR 103			
	Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105			
	Ocean Shores-Copalis: Lands west of SR 115 and SR 109			
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 6.1 ☑ No = Not an interdunal wetland for rating			
SC 6.1.	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger and scores an 8 or 9 for the habitat functions on the form			
30 0.1.	(rates H,H,H or H,H,M for the three aspects of function)?			
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?			
	\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			
Category	y of wetland based on Special Characteristics			
	swered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form			
n you ans	swered no for all types, efficit not Applicable. Off Suffiffially FOITI			

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID #):	WFW-05	Date of site visit:	10/23/2019		
Rated by A. Weiss	Trained by Ecology? ☑ Yes ☐No	Date of training	Oct. 2020		
HGM Class used for rating	Riverine & Fresh Water Tidal 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 / Google Earth Pro OVERALL WETLAND CATEGORY [III (based on functions 🗹 or special characteristics 🗖)					
1. Category of wetland	based on FUNCTIONS Category I - Total score = 23 - 27	Score for each			
X	Category II - Total score = 20 - 22 Category III - Total score = 16 - 19	function based on three			
	Category IV - Total score = 9 - 15	ratings			

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat		
	List appropriate rating (H, M, L)				
Site Potential	M	М	М		
Landscape Potential	Н	Н	L		
Value	L	М	Н	Total	
Score Based on Ratings	6	7	6	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 - 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)?
	essified as a Freshwater Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. If the it is an Estuarine wetland and is not scored. This method cannot be
	I precipitation is the only source (>90%) of water to it. off are NOT sources of water to the unit.
☑ NO - go to 3 If your wetland can be cla	☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats 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.

Motland	nama ar numbar	\A/E\A/ OF	
vvetiano	name or number	WFW-05	

1 0	phic depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, a 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	☐ 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	<u> WETLAN</u>	<u>DS</u>
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to im	prove water qu	ıality
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	а
flooding event:		
Depressions cover > 3/4 area of wetland	points	s = 8
Depressions cover > ½ area of wetland	points	s = 4
Depressions present but cover < ½ area of wetland	points	s = 2
No depressions present	points	s = 0
R 1.2. Structure of plants in the wetland (areas with >90% cover at person heigh	ht, not Coward	lin
classes)		
Trees or shrubs $> \frac{2}{3}$ area of the wetland	points	s = 8
\square Trees or shrubs > $^1/_3$ area of the wetland	points	s = 6 8
\Box Herbaceous plants (> 6 in high) > 2 / $_3$ area of the wetland	points	
Herbaceous plants (> 6 in high) > 1 / ₃ area of the wetland	points	s = 3
Trees, shrubs, and ungrazed herbaceous < 1/3 area of the wetland	points	
Total for R 1 Add the points		
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L	Record the ration	ing 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?		o = 0 2
R 2.2. Does the contributing basin to the wetland include a UGA or		4
incorporated area?	Yes = 1 No	o = 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	o = 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	o = 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?		0
Other Sources	Yes = 1 No	o = 0
Total for R 2 Add the points		
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 - 6 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L	Record the ration	ng 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	o = 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	o = 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)		o = 0
Total for R 3 Add the points		
Rating of Value If score is: $\square 2 - 4 = H \square 1 = M \square 0 = L$	Record the ration	ing on the first page

RIVERINE AND FRESHWATER TIDAL FRINGE WETLANDS			
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that site functions to reduce flooding and stream erosion			
R 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?			
R 4.1. Characteristics of the overbank storage the wetland provides:			
Estimate the average width of the wetland perpendicular to the direction of the flow of the stream or river channel (distance between banks). Calculate the ratio: (average)			
wetland)/(average width of stream between banks).	ago man	, 0,	
If the ratio is more than 20	pc	oints = 9	2
If the ratio is 10 - 20	pc	oints = 6	
If the ratio is 5 - < 10	po	oints = 4	
If the ratio is 1 - < 5	pc	oints = 2	
If the ratio is < 1	рс	oints = 1	
R 4.2. Characteristics of plants that slow down water velocities during floods: Trea	at large w	oody	
debris as forest or shrub. Choose the points appropriate for the best description (p	_	-	
have >90% cover at person height. These are NOT Cowardin classes).			_
Forest or shrub for $> \frac{1}{3}$ area OR emergent plants $> \frac{2}{3}$ area	рс	oints = 7	7
Forest or shrub for $> \frac{1}{10}$ area OR emergent plants $> \frac{1}{3}$ area	pc	oints = 4	
Plants do not meet above criteria	pc	oints = 0	
Total for R 4 Add the points in	the boxe	s above	9
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H	ecord the	rating on	the first page
R 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the hydrologic functions of	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 boxe	s above	3
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is:	ecord 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			1
resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds)	pc	oints = 2	
Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient	pc	oints = 1	
No flooding problems anywhere downstream	pc	oints = 0	
R 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood			0
	Yes = 2	No = 0	0
Total for R 6 Add the points in			1
Rating of Value If score is: $\square 2 - 4 = H \square 1 = M \square 0 = L$	ecord the	rating on	the first page

These questions apply to wetlands of all HGM classes.	
HABITAT FUNCTIONS - Indicators that site functions to provide important habitat	
H 1.0. Does the site have the potential to provide habitat?	
H 1.1. Structure of plant community: Indicators are Cowardin classes and strata within the Forested class. Check the Cowardin plant classes in the wetland. Up to 10 patches may be combined for each class to meet the threshold of ¼ ac or more than 10% of the unit if it is smaller than 2.5 ac. Add the number of structures checked.	
 □ Aquatic bed □ Emergent □ Scrub-shrub (areas where shrubs have > 30% cover) □ Forested (areas where trees have > 30% cover) □ If the unit has a Forested class, check if: □ The Forested class has 3 out of 5 strata (canopy, sub-canopy, shrubs, herbaceous, moss/ground-cover) that each cover 20% within the Forested polygon 	0
H 1.2. Hydroperiods Check the types of water regimes (hydroperiods) present within the wetland. The water regime has to cover more than 10% of the wetland or ¼ ac to count (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods).	
□ Permanently flooded or inundated 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	2
☐ Lake Fringe wetland☐ Freshwater tidal wetland2 points2 points	
H 1.3. Richness of plant species Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft ² . Different patches of the same species can be combined to meet the size threshold and you do not have to name the species. Do not include Eurasian milfoil, reed canarygrass, purple loosestrife, Canadian thistle If you counted: > 19 species	1
H 1.4. Interspersion of habitats Decide from the diagrams below whether interspersion among Cowardin plants classes (described in H 1.1), or the classes and unvegetated areas (can include open water or mudflats) is high, moderate, low, or none. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high. None = 0 points Low = 1 point Moderate = 2 points All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3 points	1

H 1.5. Special habitat features: Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number of	
points.	
☐ 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	8
Rating of Site Potential If Score is: 15 - 18 = H 7 - 14 = M 0 - 6 = L Record the rating on	the first page
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site?	
H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit).	
Calculate:	
2.8 % undisturbed habitat + (% 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	Ü
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:	
20.1 % undisturbed habitat + (18.8 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 29.5%	
Undictumbed behitet > 500/ of Delvace	1
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3 Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 2	
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and 11 1-3 patches points = 2 Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches points = 1	
Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0	
H 2.3 Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon: If	
> 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use points = (-2)	-2
≤ 50% of 1km Polygon is high intensity and discrepance points = 0	-2
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	
Taken government was some of the contract of t	are met page
H 3.0. Is the habitat provided by the site valuable to society?	
H 3.1. Does the site provide habitat for species valued in laws, regulations, or policies? Choose	
only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated.	
Site meets ANY of the following criteria: points = 2	
☑ It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page)	
☐ It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant	
or animal on the state or federal lists)	
☐ It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species	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 poyt page) with in 100m	
Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) with in 100m points = 1 Site does not meet any of the criteria above points = 0	
Rating of Value If Score is: \bigcirc 2 = H \bigcirc 1 = M \bigcirc 0 = L Record the rating on	the first page

WDFW Priority Habitats

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

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

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

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.

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

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland	Туре	Category
Check off	fany 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?	
SC 1.2.	☐ Yes = Category I ☑ No - Go to SC 1.2 Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions?	
SC 1.2.	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?	
SC 2.2.	☐ Yes - Go to SC 2.2 ☐ No - Go to SC 2.3	
SC 2.2.	Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value? \(\subseteq \text{Yes} = \text{Category I} \subseteq \text{No} = \text{Not WHCV} \)	
SC 2.3.	Is the wetland in a Section/Township/Range that contains a Natural Heritage wetland?	
3C 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	
	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	
0004	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.	☐ Yes - Go to SC 3.3 ☐ No - Go to 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	

CC 40 I	Farastad Matlanda	T
SC 4.0. i	Forested Wetlands Does the wetland have at least 1 continuous acre of forest that meets one of these	
	Does the wetland have at least 1 contiguous acre of forest that meets one of these	
	criteria for the WA Department of Fish and Wildlife's forests as priority habitats? <i>If you</i>	
	answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.	
	Old-growth forests (west of Cascade crest): Stands of at least two tree species,	
	forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac	
	(20 trees/ha) that are at least 200 years of age OR have a diameter at breast height	
_	(dbh) of 32 in (81 cm) or more.	
	Mature forests (west of the Cascade Crest): Stands where the largest trees are 80- 200	
	years old OR the species that make up the canopy have an average diameter (dbh)	
	exceeding 21 in (53 cm).	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☑ No = Not a forested wetland for this section	
SC 5.0.	Wetlands in Coastal Lagoons	
	Does the wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon?	
	The wetland lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially	
	separated from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently,	
	rocks	
	The lagoon in which the wetland is located contains ponded water that is saline or	
	brackish (> 0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (<i>needs to</i>	
	be measured near the bottom)	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 5.1 ☑ No = Not a wetland in a coastal lagoon	
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	
	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?	
	☐ Yes = Category III ☐ No = Category IV	
Categor	y of wetland based on Special Characteristics	
	iswered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form	1

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or I) #): WFW-06				Date of site visit:	10/23/2019
Rated by <u>A. Weiss</u>		_ Tr	ained by E	cology? ☐ Yes ☐ No	Date of training	Oct. 2020
HGM Class used for	rating Slope			Wetland has multip	le HGM classes? ☐	Yes ☑No
	m is not complet Source of base ae		•	equested (figures car ogle Earth Pro	be combined).	
OVERALL WETLAN	D CATEGORY	IV	(based on	functions ⊡or specia	al characteristics)
1. Category of we	etland based or	FUNCTION	S			
Category I - Total score = 23 - 27					Score for each	
Category II - Total score = 20 - 22				function based		
Category III - Total score = 16 - 19			on three			
X Category IV - Total score = 9 - 15			ratings			
					(order of ratings	
FUNCTION	Improving	Hydrologic	Habitat		is not	
FUNCTION	Water Quality				important)	

1

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

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

2. Category based on SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS of wetland

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

Maps and Figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

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

Riverine Wetlands

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

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

Slope Wetlands

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

HGM Classification of Wetland in Western Washington

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

1. Are the water levels in the entire	unit usually controlled by tides except during floods?
☐ NO - go to 2	☐ YES - the wetland class is Tidal Fringe - go to 1.1
1.1 Is the salinity of the water	during periods of annual low flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?
	ssified as a Freshwater Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. If 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 n	ame or	number	WFW-06	
vvetianu n	anne or	Hullibel	VV F VV - UO	

. 0	raphic depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, and 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.

SLOPE WETLANDS			
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to in	nprove 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	ft vertical dro	p in	
elevation for every 100 ft of horizontal distance)			
Slope is 1% or less	poi	nts = 3	4
Slope is > 1% - 2%	poii	nts = 2	1
Slope is > 2% - 5%	poi	nts = 1	
Slope is greater than 5%	poir	nts = 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	0
S 1.3. Characteristics of the plants in the wetland that trap sediments and pollu	tants:		
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 o	or	
mowed and plants are higher than 6 in.			
Dense, uncut, herbaceous plants > 90% of the wetland area	•	nts = 6	3
Dense, uncut, herbaceous plants > ½ of area	=	nts = 3	
Dense, woody, plants > ½ of area	=	nts = 2	
Dense, uncut, herbaceous plants > 1/4 of area	•	nts = 1	
Does not meet any of the criteria above for plants		nts = 0	
Total for S 1 Add the points			4
Rating of Site Potential If score is: \Box 12 = H \Box 6 - 11 = M \boxdot 0 - 5 = L	Record the ra	ating on	the first page
			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	?	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?	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?	on of the site	? 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 stormwater outfalls	on of the site' Yes = 1 Yes = 1	? 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 stormwater outfalls Total for S 2 Add the points	on of the site' Yes = 1 Yes = 1 in the boxes	? 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 stormwater outfalls	on of the site' Yes = 1 Yes = 1	? No = 0 No = 0 above	1 1 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 stormwater outfalls Total for S 2 Add the points Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: □1 - 2 = M □ 0 = L	Yes = 1 Yes = 1 Yes = 1 in the boxes Record the ra	? 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 stormwater outfalls 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 re	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 stormwater outfalls 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 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 stormwater outfalls 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?	Yes = 1 Yes = 1 Sin the boxes Record the record 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 stormwater outfalls 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 Sin the boxes Record the record 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 stormwater outfalls Total for S 2 Add the points Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ☑ 1 - 2 = M ☐ 0 = L S 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable to society S 3.1. Does the wetland discharge directly (i.e., within 1 mi) to a stream, river, lake, or marine water that is on the 303(d) list? S 3.2. Is the wetland in a basin or sub-basin where water quality is an issue? At least one aquatic resource in the basin is on the 303(d) list. S 3.3. Has the site been identified in a watershed or local plan as important for	Yes = 1 Yes = 1 Sin the boxes Record the record Yes = 1	No = 0 No = 0 above ating on	1 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 stormwater outfalls Total for S 2 Add the points Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ☑ 1 - 2 = M □ 0 = L S 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable to society S 3.1. Does the wetland discharge directly (i.e., within 1 mi) to a stream, river, lake, or marine water that is on the 303(d) list? S 3.2. Is the wetland in a basin or sub-basin where water quality is an issue? At least one aquatic resource in the basin is on the 303(d) list. S 3.3. Has the site been identified in a watershed or local plan as important for maintaining water quality? Answer YES if there is a TMDL for the basin in	Yes = 1 Yes = 1 Sin the boxes Record the record 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 stormwater outfalls 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 Sin the boxes Record the record Yes = 1 Yes = 1 Yes = 1 Yes = 2	? No = 0 above ating on No = 0 No = 0 No = 0	1 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 stormwater outfalls Total for S 2 Add the points Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ☑ 1 - 2 = M □ 0 = L S 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable to society S 3.1. Does the wetland discharge directly (i.e., within 1 mi) to a stream, river, lake, or marine water that is on the 303(d) list? S 3.2. Is the wetland in a basin or sub-basin where water quality is an issue? At least one aquatic resource in the basin is on the 303(d) list. S 3.3. Has the site been identified in a watershed or local plan as important for maintaining water quality? Answer YES if there is a TMDL for the basin in	Yes = 1 Yes = 1 Sin the boxes Record the record Yes = 1 Yes = 1 Yes = 1 Yes = 2	? No = 0 above ating on No = 0 No = 0 No = 0 above	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. Ste	ems of plants			
should be thick enough (usually $> 1/8$ in), or dense enough, to remain erect du	ıring 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	'		
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is:	Record the rating on	the first page		
Tarana and a same and a same and a same and a same and a same and a same and a same and a same and a same and				
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.,		1		
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			
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	•		
Total for S 6 Add the points	s in the boxes above	1		
Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 = M 1 = M 1 = L	Record the rating on	the first page		

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 ½ 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 < 5 species points = 0	1
H 1.4. Interspersion of habitats Decide from the diagrams below whether interspersion among Cowardin plants classes (described in H 1.1), or the classes and unvegetated areas (can include open water or mudflats) is high, moderate, low, or none. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high. None = 0 points Low = 1 point Moderate = 2 points All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3 points	0

H 3.0. Is the habitat provided by the site valuable to society?		
H 3.1. Does the site provide habitat for species valued in laws, regulations, or policies?	Choose	
only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated.		
Site meets ANY of the following criteria:	points = 2	
☑ It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page)		
☐ It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant		
or animal on the state or federal lists)		
☐ It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species		0
☐ It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the		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	

Record the rating on the first page

Motland	nama	or num	har \//	EW 06	
Wetland	name	or num	ber vv	FW-06	

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

☑ 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.

☐ **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

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.

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

associated with cliffs.

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland	Туре	Category
Check off	any criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met.	
	Estuarine Wetlands	
	Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?	
	The dominant water regime is tidal,	
	Vegetated, and	
	With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 1.1 ☑ No = Not an estuarine wetland	
SC 1.1.	Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary	
	Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific	
	Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 1.2	
SC 1.2.	Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions?	
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing,	
	and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are	
	Spartina , see page 25)	
	At least $\frac{3}{4}$ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-	
	grazed or un-mowed grassland.	
Ш	The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with	
	open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands.	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II	
	Vetlands 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.		
SC 2.2.	Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value? \[\subseteq \text{Yes} = \text{Category I} \] \[\subseteq \text{No} = \text{Not WHCV} \]	
SC 2.3.	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not WHCV 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	
JU 2.4.	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?	
	☐ 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,	
00 0 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 20% 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	.O. I	Forested Wetlands	İ		
	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,	İ		
	_	forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac	İ		
			İ		
		(20 trees/ha) that are at least 200 years of age OR have a diameter at breast height	İ		
	$\overline{}$	(dbh) of 32 in (81 cm) or more.	İ		
	Ш	Mature forests (west of the Cascade Crest): Stands where the largest trees are 80-200	İ		
		years old OR the species that make up the canopy have an average diameter (dbh)	İ		
		exceeding 21 in (53 cm).	İ		
			İ		
		☐ Yes = Category I ☑ No = Not a forested wetland for this section			
SC 5	۰.0. ۱	Wetlands in Coastal Lagoons			
		Does the wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon?	İ		
		The wetland lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially	İ		
		separated from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently,	ı		
		rocks	ı		
	П	The lagoon in which the wetland is located contains ponded water that is saline or	İ		
	ш	brackish (> 0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (<i>needs to</i>	İ		
		,	İ		
		be measured near the bottom)	İ		
		☐ Yes - Go to SC 5.1 ☑ No = Not a wetland in a coastal lagoon	İ		
SC 5	5.1 <u>.</u> [Does the wetland meet all of the following three conditions?	İ		
		The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing),	İ		
		and has less than 20% cover of aggressive, opportunistic plant species (see list of	İ		
		species on p. 100).	İ		
		At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-	İ		
		grazed or un-mowed grassland.	İ		
		The wetland is larger than $\frac{1}{10}$ ac (4350 ft ²)	İ		
	_		İ		
20.6	. ^ 1	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II			
30 t).U. I	Interdunal Wetlands	ı		
		Is the wetland west of the 1889 line (also called the Western Boundary of Upland	İ		
		Ownership or WBUO)? If you answer yes you will still need to rate the wetland	İ		
		based on its habitat functions.	İ		
		In practical terms that means the following geographic areas:	İ		
		Long Beach Peninsula: Lands west of SR 103	İ		
		Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105	İ		
		Ocean Shores-Copalis: Lands west of SR 115 and SR 109	İ		
		☐ Yes - Go to SC 6.1 ☐ No = Not an interdunal wetland for rating	İ		
SC 6	3.1.	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger and scores an 8 or 9 for the habitat functions on the form	İ		
-		(rates H,H,H or H,H,M for the three aspects of function)?	İ		
		$\Box \text{ Yes} = \textbf{Category I} \qquad \Box \text{ No - Go to } \textbf{SC 6.2}$	İ		
SC 6	: 2	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger?	İ		
). ∠ .	$\Box \text{ Yes} = \textbf{Category II} \qquad \Box \text{ No - Go to } \textbf{SC 6.3}$	İ		
00 6		Is the unit between 0.1 and 1 ac, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is between 0.1 and	İ		
SC 6	1.3.	· ·	İ		
		1 ac?	İ		
		☐ Yes = Category III ☐ No = Category IV			
		y of wetland based on Special Characteristics			
If you	ı an	swered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form			

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID #):	WFW-07	Date of site visit:	11/6/2019
Rated by A. Thom, S. Kreu	ger Trained by Ecology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training _	Jul-18
HGM Class used for rating	Riverine & Fresh Water Tidal Wetland has multiple	le HGM classes? ☐`	Yes ☑No
	ot complete with out the figures requested (figures can of base aerial photo/map ESRI / Google Earth Pro TEGORY III (based on functions 🗹 or specia		
	I based on FUNCTIONS	ii characteristics 🗀)	
	Category I - Total score = 23 - 27	Score for each	
	_	function based	
X	_	on three	
	Category IV - Total score = 9 - 15	ratings	

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
	List app	ropriate rating	(H, M, L)	
Site Potential	M	L	L	
Landscape Potential	Н	Н	L	
Value	L	M	М	Total
Score Based on Ratings	6	6	4	16

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

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

2. Category based on SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS of wetland

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

Maps and Figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

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

Riverine Wetlands

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

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

Slope Wetlands

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

HGM Classification of Wetland in Western Washington

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

1. Are the v	vater levels in the entire unit usually	controlled by tides	except during floods?
☑ No	O - go to 2	☐ YES - the wetlan	nd class is Tidal Fringe - go to 1.1
1.1 ls	the salinity of the water during period	ods of annual low flo	ow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?
If . it i		Freshwater Tidal F tuarine wetland an	☐ YES - Freshwater Tidal Fringe ringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. It d is not scored. This method cannot be
	e wetland unit is flat and precipitation or and surface water runoff are NOT		
	O - go to 3 your wetland can be classified as a	Flats wetland, use	☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats the form for Depressional wetlands.
☐ Th pla	entire wetland unit meet all of the the vegetated part of the wetland is cants on the surface at any time of the least 30% of the open water area in	on the shores of a b ne year) at least 20	
	O - go to 4	☐ YES - The wetla	and class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)
□ Th □ Th ma	entire wetland unit meet all of the the 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	<i>be very gradual</i>), in one direction (uni r in a swale without	
☑ No	O - go to 5		\square YES - The wetland class is Slope
	ace water does not pond in these ty s or behind hummocks (depressions		ept occasionally in very small and shallow ameter and less than 1 ft deep).
☑ Th	entire wetland unit meet all of the fine unit is in a valley, or stream chand om that stream or river, the overbank flooding occurs at leas	nel, where it gets in	•
	O - go to 6		☑ YES - The wetland class is Riverine
NOTE: The	Riverine unit can contain depression	ns that are filled wit	th water when the river is not flooding.

1 0 1	t depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, a tany 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	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. Vour wetland unit seems to be difficult to	classify and probably contains several different HGM classes. For

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

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

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

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

NOTES and FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

DIVEDINE AND EDECHWATED TIDAL EDING	E WETLANDS	
RIVERINE AND FRESHWATER TIDAL FRINGI Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to im		
R 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?	iprove water quality	
R 1.1. Area of surface depressions within the Riverine wetland that can trap see	dimente during a	
flooding event:	uiments during a	
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 classes)	ht, not Cowardin	
Trees or shrubs > $^{2}/_{3}$ area of the wetland	points = 8	
☑ Trees or shrubs > $\frac{1}{3}$ area of the wetland	points = 6	6
\square 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	6
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 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?		0
Other Sources	Yes = 1 No = 0	
	in the boxes above	
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 2 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	0
R 3.2. Is the wetland along a stream or river that has TMDL limits for nutrients, toxics, or pathogens?	Yes = 1 No = 0	0
R 3.3. Has the site been identified in a watershed or local plan as important for maintaining water quality? (answer YES if there is a TMDL for the drainage in which the unit is found)	Yes = 2 No = 0	0
·	in the boxes above	0
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 flooding and stream ero	sion
R 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?	
R 4.1. Characteristics of the overbank storage the wetland provides:	
Estimate the average width of the wetland perpendicular to the direction of the flow and the width	
of the stream or river channel (distance between banks). Calculate the ratio: (average width of	
wetland)/(average width of stream between banks).	
If the ratio is more than 20 points = 9	2
If the ratio is 10 - 20 points = 6	S
If the ratio is 5 - < 10 points = 4	l.
If the ratio is 1 - < 5 points = 2	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).	4
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	l I
Plants do not meet above criteria points = 0	
Total for R 4 Add the points in the boxes above	6
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L Record the rating of	n the first page
R 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	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 rating of	n 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	1
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	
Total for R 6 Add the points in the boxes above	1
Rating of Value If score is: 2-4=H 21=M 0=L Record the rating of	n the first page

These questions apply to wetlands of all HGM classes.	
HABITAT FUNCTIONS - Indicators that site functions to provide important habitat	
H 1.0. Does the site have the potential to provide habitat?	
H 1.1. Structure of plant community: Indicators are Cowardin classes and strata within the Forested class. Check the Cowardin plant classes in the wetland. Up to 10 patches may be combined for each class to meet the threshold of ¼ ac or more than 10% of the unit if it is smaller than 2.5 ac. Add the number of structures checked.	
 □ Aquatic bed □ Emergent □ Scrub-shrub (areas where shrubs have > 30% cover) □ Forested (areas where trees have > 30% cover) □ If the unit has a Forested class, check if: □ The Forested class has 3 out of 5 strata (canopy, sub-canopy, shrubs, herbaceous, moss/ground-cover) that each cover 20% within the Forested polygon 	1
H 1.2. Hydroperiods Check the types of water regimes (hydroperiods) present within the wetland. The water regime has to cover more than 10% of the wetland or ¼ ac to count (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods).	
□ Permanently flooded or inundated 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	1
□ Lake Fringe wetland□ Freshwater tidal wetland2 points2 points	
H 1.3. Richness of plant species Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft². Different patches of the same species can be combined to meet the size threshold and you do not have to name the species. Do not include Eurasian milfoil, reed canarygrass, purple loosestrife, Canadian thistle If you counted: > 19 species	1
H 1.4. Interspersion of habitats Decide from the diagrams below whether interspersion among Cowardin plants classes (described in H 1.1), or the classes and unvegetated areas (can include open water or mudflats) is high, moderate, low, or none. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high.	
	1
None = 0 points	
All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3 points	

H 1.5. Special habitat features: Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks 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 **The stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning that the stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning that the stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning that the stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning that the stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning the stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning the stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning the stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning the stable steep banks. **The stable steep banks of the stable steep banks of the stable steep banks of the stable steep banks of the stable steep banks of the stable steep banks of the stable steep banks of the stable steep banks. **The stable steep banks of the stable steep banks of the stable steep banks of the stable steep banks of the stable steep banks of the stable steep banks. **The stable steep banks of the stable steep banks of the stable steep banks of the stable steep banks of the stable steep banks. **The stable steep banks of the stable steep banks of the stable steep banks of the stable steep banks of the stable steep banks of the stable steep banks of the stable steep banks of the stable steep banks. **The stable steep banks of the stable steep banks of the stable steep banks of the stable steep banks of the stable steep banks of the stable steep banks of the stable steep banks. **The stable steep banks of the stable steep banks of the stable steep banks of the stable steep banks of the stable steep banks of the stable steep banks of the stable steep banks of the st	
that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed) ☑ At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas	
that are permanently or seasonally inundated (structures for egg-laying by amphibians)	
☐ Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see H 1.1 for list of strata)	
Total for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above	6
Rating of Site Potential If Score is: 15 - 18 = H 7 - 14 = M 0 - 6 = L Record the rating on	the first page
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site?	
H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit).	
Calculate:	
0 % undisturbed habitat + (0.1 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 0.05%	
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:	
13.7 % undisturbed habitat + (17.7 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 22.55%	
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 1 km Polygon is high intensity and use points = (-2)	-2
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? <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	
Rating of Value If Score is: 2 = H 2 1 = M 0 = L Record the rating on	the first page

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

WDFW Priority Habitats

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

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

Count how many of the following priority habitats are within 330 ft (100 m) of the wetland unit: **NOTE**: This question is independent of the land use between the wetland unit and the priority habitat.

	Aspen Stands: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 1 ac (0.4 ha).
	Biodiversity Areas and Corridors : Areas of habitat that are relatively important to various species of native fish and wildlife (<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</i> – 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. (<i>full descriptions of habitats and the definition of relatively undisturbed are in WDFW report – see web link on previous page</i>).
	Caves : A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages under the earth in soils, rock, ice, or other geological formations and is large enough to contain a human.
	Cliffs: Greater than 25 ft (7.6 m) high and occurring below 5000 ft elevation.
	Talus : Homogenous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.5 - 6.5 ft (0.15 - 2.0 m), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs.
	Snags and Logs : Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit sufficient decay characteristics to enable cavity excavation/use by wildlife. Priority snags have a diameter at breast height of > 20 in (51 cm) in western Washington and are > 6.5 ft (2 m) in height. Priority logs are > 12 in (30 cm) in diameter at the largest end, and > 20 ft (6 m) long.

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

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland	Туре	Category	
Check off	fany 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		
	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?		
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?		
SC 2.2	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not WHCV Is the wetland in a Section/Township/Range that contains a Natural Heritage wetland?		
SC 2.3.	http://www1.dnr.wa.gov/nhp/refdesk/datasearch/wnhpwetlands.pdf		
	☐ Yes - Contact WNHP/WDNR and to SC 2.4 ☐ No = Not WHCV		
SC 2.4.	Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation		
30 2.4.	Value and listed it on their website?		
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not WHCV		
SC 3.0.			
000.0.	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?		
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		

		ı		
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? 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/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 - Catamamy I			
00 7 0 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. [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 $\frac{1}{10}$ ac (4350 ft ²)			
00.00.1	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II			
SC 6.0. I	nterdunal Wetlands			
	Is the wetland west of the 1889 line (also called the Western Boundary of Upland			
	Ownership or WBUO)? If you answer yes you will still need to rate the wetland			
	based on its habitat functions.			
	In practical terms that means the following geographic areas:			
	Long Beach Peninsula: Lands west of SR 103			
	Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105			
	Ocean Shores-Copalis: Lands west of SR 115 and SR 109			
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 6.1 ☐ No = Not an interdunal wetland for rating			
SC 6.1.	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger and scores an 8 or 9 for the habitat functions on the form			
	(rates H,H,H or H,H,M for the three aspects of function)?			
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 6.2			
SC 6.2.	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger?			
	☐ Yes = Category II ☐ No - Go to SC 6.3			
SC 6.3.	Is the unit between 0.1 and 1 ac, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is between 0.1 and			
0.0.	1 ac?			
	☐ Yes = Category III ☐ No = Category IV			
Categor	y of wetland based on Special Characteristics			
•	•			
pri you an	swered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form			

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID #):	WFW-08		Date of site visit:	11/6/2019
Rated by A Weiss	Trained by Eco	ology? ☑ Yes ☐No	Date of training _	Oct. 2020
HGM Class used for rating	Riverine & Fresh Water Tidal	Wetland has multip	le HGM classes? ☐`	Yes ☑No
	not complete with out the figures red of base aerial photo/map ESRI / Goo		be combined).	
OVERALL WETLAND CA	ATEGORYIII(based on for	unctions ⊡or specia	al characteristics	
1. Category of wetlan	d based on FUNCTIONS			
	Category I - Total score = 23 - 27		Score for each	
	Category II - Total score = 20 - 22		function based	
X	Category III - Total score = 16 - 19		on three	
	Category IV - Total score = 9 - 15		ratings	

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
	List app	ropriate rating	(H, M, L)	
Site Potential	M	M	L	
Landscape Potential	Н	М	L	
Value	L	M	М	Total
Score Based on Ratings	6	6	4	16

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

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

2. Category based on SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS of wetland

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

Maps and Figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

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

Riverine Wetlands

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

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

Slope Wetlands

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

HGM Classification of Wetland in Western Washington

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

i. Are ti	ne water levels in the entire unit usually	y controlled by tides except during floods?
✓	l NO - go to 2	☐ YES - the wetland class is Tidal Fringe - go to 1.1
1.1	Is the salinity of the water during peri	ods of annual low flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?
V		Freshwater Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. If tuarine wetland and is not scored. This method cannot be
	ntire wetland unit is flat and precipitation water and surface water runoff are NO	on is the only source (>90%) of water to it. Γ sources of water to the unit.
<u>√</u>	l NO - go to 3 If your wetland can be classified as a	☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats 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 the] At least 30% of the open water area	on the shores of a body of permanent open water (without any ne 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 can</i>) The water flows through the wetland may flow subsurface, as sheetflow, co	be very gradual), in one direction (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. It r in a swale without distinct banks.
✓	l 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 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: T	The Riverine unit can contain depression	ons that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

Watland	name or number	· \\/E\\/ \\Q	
vvenano	i name or number	VVEVV-UO	

6. Is the entire wetland unit in a topographic depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surfactions 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	
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	E WETLANDS	
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to im		
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 flooding event:	diments during a	
Depressions cover > 3/4 area of wetland	points = 8	0
Depressions cover > ½ area of wetland	points = 4	U
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	
\square Trees or shrubs > $^{1}/_{3}$ area of the wetland	points = 6	6
\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	
	in the boxes above	6
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	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?		0
Other Sources	Yes = 1 No = 0	
Total for R 2 Add the points	in the boxes above	4
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	0
R 3.2. Is the wetland along a stream or river that has TMDL limits for nutrients, toxics, or pathogens?	Yes = 1 No = 0	0
R 3.3. Has the site been identified in a watershed or local plan as important for maintaining water quality? (answer YES if there is a TMDL for the drainage in which the unit is found)	Yes = 2 No = 0	0
,	in the boxes above	0
Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 = M 2 0 = L	Record the rating on	Ţ

RIVERINE AND FRESHWATER TIDAL FRINGE WETLANDS		
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that site functions to reduce flood	ing and stream ero	sion
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 f of the stream or river channel (distance between banks). Calculate the ratio: (average by the stream banks).		
wetland)/(average width of stream between banks).	. ,	
If the ratio is more than 20	points =	
If the ratio is 10 - 20	points =	
If the ratio is 5 - < 10	points =	
If the ratio is 1 - < 5	points =	
If the ratio is < 1	points =	1
R 4.2. Characteristics of plants that slow down water velocities during floods: <i>Tr debris as forest or shrub. Choose the points appropriate for the best description have</i> >90% cover at person height. These are <u>NOT Cowardin</u> classes).		
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
	in the boxes abov	e 9
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L	Record the rating of	n the first page
R 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 0
Total for R 5 Add the points	in the boxes abov	e 1
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ☐ 3 = H ☐ 1 or 2 = M ☐ 0 = L	Record the rating of	n 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 =	1
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 =	_
	in the boxes abov	
Rating of Value If score is: $\square 2 - 4 = H \square 1 = M \square 0 = L$	Record the rating of	n 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 ½ ac or more than 10% of the unit if it is smaller than 2.5 ac. Add the number of structures checked.	
 □ Aquatic bed □ Emergent □ Scrub-shrub (areas where shrubs have > 30% cover) □ Forested (areas where trees have > 30% cover) □ If the unit has a Forested class, check if: □ The Forested class has 3 out of 5 strata (canopy, sub-canopy, shrubs, herbaceous, moss/ground-cover) that each cover 20% within the Forested polygon 	1
H 1.2. Hydroperiods Check the types of water regimes (hydroperiods) present within the wetland. The water regime has to cover more than 10% of the wetland or ¼ ac to count (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods).	
 □ Permanently flooded or inundated □ Seasonally flooded or inundated □ Occasionally flooded or inundated □ Occasionally flooded or inundated □ Saturated only □ Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland □ Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland 	1
☐ Lake Fringe wetland☐ Freshwater tidal wetland2 points2 points	
H 1.3. Richness of plant species Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft ² . Different patches of the same species can be combined to meet the size threshold and you do not have to name the species. Do not include Eurasian milfoil, reed canarygrass, purple loosestrife, Canadian thistle If you counted: > 19 species points = 2 5 - 19 species points = 1	1
< 5 species points = 0	
H 1.4. Interspersion of habitats Decide from the diagrams below whether interspersion among Cowardin plants classes (described in H 1.1), or the classes and unvegetated areas (can include open water or mudflats) is high, moderate, low, or none. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high. None = 0 points Low = 1 point Moderate = 2 points	1
All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3 points	

H 1.5. Special habitat features: Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. <i>The number of checks is the number of</i>	
points.	
☐ Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long)	
 ☐ Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland ☐ Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging plants extends 	
at least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at	
least 33 ft (10 m)	0
☐ Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning	
(> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (<i>cut shrubs or trees</i> that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed)	
☐ At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas	
that are permanently or seasonally inundated (structures for egg-laying by amphibians)	
☐ Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see <i>H 1.1 for list of strata</i>)	
Total for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above	4
Rating of Site Potential If Score is: 15 - 18 = H 7 - 14 = M 0 - 6 = L Record the rating on	-
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%	
<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:	
15.8 % undisturbed habitat + (
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	2
> 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use points = (-2) ≤ 50% of 1km Polygon is high intensity points = 0	-2
Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above	-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	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	
Site does not meet any of the criteria above points = 0	
Rating of Value If Score is: \square 2 = H \square 1 = M \square 0 = L Record the rating on	the first page

WDFW Priority Habitats

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

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

Count how many of the following priority habitats are within 330 ft (100 m) of the wetland unit: **NOTE**: This question is independent of the land use between the wetland unit and the priority habitat.

Ш	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>).
V	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> – see web link on previous page).
	Caves : A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages under the earth in soils, rock, ice, or other geological formations and is large enough to contain a human.
	Cliffs: Greater than 25 ft (7.6 m) high and occurring below 5000 ft elevation.
	Talus : Homogenous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.5 - 6.5 ft (0.15 - 2.0 m), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs.
	Snags and Logs : Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit sufficient decay characteristics to enable cavity excavation/use by wildlife. Priority snags have a diameter at breast height of > 20 in (51 cm) in western Washington and are > 6.5 ft (2 m) in height. Priority logs are > 12 in (30 cm) in diameter at the largest end, and > 20 ft (6 m) long.

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

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland	Туре	Category
Check off	any criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met.	
	Stuarine Wetlands	
	Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?	
	The dominant water regime is tidal,	
	Vegetated, and	
	With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt	
_	☐ Yes - Go to SC 1.1 ☑ No = Not an estuarine wetland	
SC 1.1.	Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary	
	Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific	
	Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151?	
	☐ 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	
SC 2.0. V	Vetlands of High Conservation Value (WHCV)	
	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. 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?	
	☐ 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,	
00.6.4	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). 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). Wetlands in Coastal Lagoons	
	Does the wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon?	
	☐ The wetland lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially	
	separated from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently,	
	rocks	
L	The lagoon in which the wetland is located contains ponded water that is saline or	
	brackish (> 0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (<i>needs to</i>	
	be measured near the bottom)	
~~ = .	☐ Yes - Go to SC 5.1 ☑ No = Not a wetland in a coastal lagoon	
SC 5.	1. Does the wetland meet all of the following three conditions?	
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	
г	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-	
Г	grazed or un-mowed grassland.	
_	The wetland is larger than $\frac{1}{10}$ ac (4350 ft ²)	
33.04	☐ 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 Unland		
	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:	
Г	Long Beach Peninsula: Lands west of SR 103	
_	☐ Cong Beach Fermisula. Lands west of SR 105	
Ē	☐ Grayland-Westport, Lands west of SR 103 ☐ 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. 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	<u> </u>	
-	\square Yes = Category II \square No - Go to SC 6.3	
SC 6.3	= · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	1 ac?	
	☐ Yes = Category III ☐ No = Category IV	
Categ	ory of wetland based on Special Characteristics	
If	answored No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form	İ

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID #):	WFW-09		Date of site visit:	11/14/2019
Rated by A. Thom, S. Krueger Trained by Ecolog		gy? ☑ Yes ☐No	Date of training	Oct-18
HGM Class used for rating Riverine & Fresh Water Tidal Wetland has multiple HGM classes?				
	ot complete with out the figures reque of base aerial photo/map ESRI / Google		be combined).	
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
OVERALL WETLAND CA	TEGORY III (based on fund	ctions	I characteristics \(\simeg \))
1. Category of wetland	I based on FUNCTIONS	_		
	Category I - Total score = 23 - 27		Score for each	
_	Category II - Total score = 20 - 22		function based	
X	Category III - Total score = 16 - 19		on three	
	Category IV - Total score = 9 - 15		ratings	

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
	List app	ropriate rating	(H, M, L)	
Site Potential	M	М	L	
Landscape Potential	Н	Н	L	
Value	L	М	М	Total
Score Based on Ratings	6	7	4	17

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

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

2. Category based on SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS of wetland

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

Maps and Figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

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

Riverine Wetlands

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

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

Slope Wetlands

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

HGM Classification of Wetland in Western Washington

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

Are the water levels in the enti	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)?
	assified as a Freshwater Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. I be it is an Estuarine wetland and is not scored. This method cannot be
	nd precipitation is the only source (>90%) of water to it. The normal are NOT sources of water to the unit.
☑ NO - go to 3 If your wetland can be c	☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats lassified as a Flats wetland, use the form for Depressional wetlands.
plants on the surface at	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	let all of the following criteria? e (<i>slope can be very gradual</i>), the wetland in one direction (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. If sheetflow, or in a swale without distinct banks. Itland 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 contain depressions that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

	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 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
0 Variational instance to be difficult.	to close if y and nucleably contains across different LICM 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:

RIVERINE AND FRESHWATER TIDAL FRINGE			
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 secflooding event:	diments duri	ng a	
Depressions cover > 3/4 area of wetland	pc	oints = 8	•
Depressions cover > ½ area of wetland	•	oints = 4	0
Depressions present but cover < ½ area of wetland	-	oints = 2	
No depressions present	po	oints = 0	
R 1.2. Structure of plants in the wetland (areas with >90% cover at person heigh	ht, not Cow	ardin	
classes)			
Trees or shrubs > $^{2}/_{3}$ area of the wetland	pc	oints = 8	
\square Trees or shrubs > $\frac{1}{3}$ area of the wetland	pc	oints = 6	8
\square Herbaceous plants (> 6 in high) > 2 / ₃ area of the wetland	po	oints = 6	
Herbaceous plants (> 6 in high) > $^{1}/_{3}$ area of the wetland	po	oints = 3	
Trees, shrubs, and ungrazed herbaceous < 1/3 area of the wetland	po	oints = 0	
Total for R 1 Add the points	in the boxe	s above	8
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H 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	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 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	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?			0
Other Sources	Yes = 1	No = 0	_
Total for R 2 Add the points			4
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	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			0
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 WE	TLANDS			
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 an of the stream or river channel (distance between banks). Calculate the ratio: (average				
wetland)/(average width of stream between banks).				
If the ratio is more than 20	points = 9	2		
If the ratio is 10 - 20	points = 6			
If the ratio is 5 - < 10	points = 4			
If the ratio is 1 - < 5	points = 2			
If the ratio is < 1	points = 1			
R 4.2. Characteristics of plants that slow down water velocities during floods: Treat lar	ge woody			
debris as forest or shrub. Choose the points appropriate for the best description (polyghave >90% cover at person height. These are <u>NOT Cowardin</u> classes).	gons need to			
Forest or shrub for $> \frac{1}{3}$ area OR emergent plants $> \frac{2}{3}$ area	points = 7	7		
Forest or shrub for $> \frac{1}{10}$ area OR emergent plants $> \frac{1}{3}$ area	points = 4			
Plants do not meet above criteria	points = 0			
Total for R 4 Add the points in the	boxes above	9		
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L Recor	d the rating on	the first page		
R 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the hydrologic functions of the	e site?			
R 5.1. Is the stream or river adjacent to the wetland downcut?		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?	= 0 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 Recor	rd 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		1		
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	1			
Total for R 6 Add the points in the		1		
Rating of Value If score is: $\square 2 - 4 = H \square 1 = M \square 0 = L$ Recor	d the rating on	the first page		

These questions apply to wetlands of all HGM classes.	
HABITAT FUNCTIONS - Indicators that site functions to provide important habitat	
H 1.0. Does the site have the potential to provide habitat?	
H 1.1. Structure of plant community: Indicators are Cowardin classes and strata within the Forested class. Check the Cowardin plant classes in the wetland. Up to 10 patches may be combined for each class to meet the threshold of 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 □ Saturated only □ Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland □ Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland 	1
□ Lake Fringe wetland□ Freshwater tidal wetland2 points2 points	
H 1.3. Richness of plant species Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft ² . Different patches of the same species can be combined to meet the size threshold and you do not have to name the species. Do not include Eurasian milfoil, reed canarygrass, purple loosestrife, Canadian thistle If you counted: > 19 species	0
H 1.4. Interspersion of habitats Decide from the diagrams below whether interspersion among Cowardin plants classes (described in H 1.1), or the classes and unvegetated areas (can include open water or mudflats) is high, moderate, low, or none. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high. None = 0 points Low = 1 point Moderate = 2 points	0
All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3 points	

H 1.5. Special habitat features:	
Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number of	
points.	
☐ Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long)	
☐ Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland	
☐ Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging plants extends	
at least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at	
least 33 ft (10 m)	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 (<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	2
Rating of Site Potential If Score is: 15 - 18 = H 7 - 14 = M 0 - 6 = L Record the rating on	
Tracking of Site i Otential in Score is. [13-16-11 [17-14-18] [5-6-12] Record the rating of	the mst page
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site?	
H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit).	
Calculate:	
0.3 % undisturbed habitat + (0 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 0.3%	
(
If total accessible habitat is:	0
$> \frac{1}{3}$ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3	
i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	
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:	
17.5 % undisturbed habitat + (21 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 28%	
	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	
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 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 (<i>full descriptions in WDFW PHS report</i>).
	Herbaceous Balds: Variable size patches of grass and forbs on shallow soils over bedrock.
	Old-growth/Mature forests: Old-growth west of Cascade crest – Stands of at least 2 tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) > 32 in (81 cm) dbh or > 200 years of age. Mature forests – Stands with average diameters exceeding 21 in (53 cm) dbh; crown cover may be less than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quantity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth; 80-200 years old west of the Cascade crest.
	Oregon White Oak : Woodland stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component is important (<i>full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 158 – see web link above</i>).
✓	Riparian : The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other.
	Westside Prairies : Herbaceous, non-forested plant communities that can either take the form of a dry prairie or a wet prairie (<i>full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 161 – see web link above</i>).
✓	Instream : The combination of physical, biological, and chemical processes and conditions that interact to provide functional life history requirements for instream fish and wildlife resources.
	Nearshore : Relatively undisturbed nearshore habitats. These include Coastal Nearshore, Open Coast Nearshore, and Puget Sound Nearshore. (<i>full descriptions of habitats and the definition of relatively undisturbed are in WDFW report – see web link on previous page</i>).
	Caves : A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages under the earth in soils, rock, ice, or other geological formations and is large enough to contain a human.
	Cliffs: Greater than 25 ft (7.6 m) high and occurring below 5000 ft elevation.
	Talus : Homogenous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.5 - 6.5 ft (0.15 - 2.0 m), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs.
	Snags and Logs : Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit sufficient decay characteristics to enable cavity excavation/use by wildlife. Priority snags have a diameter at breast height of > 20 in (51 cm) in western Washington and are > 6.5 ft (2 m) in height. Priority logs are > 12 in (30 cm) in diameter at the largest end, and > 20 ft (6 m) long.

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

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland	Туре	Category
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?	
SC 1.2.	Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions?	
JOC 1.2.	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?	
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		
	Does the wetland (or any part of the unit) meet both the criteria for soils and vegetation in bogs? <i>Use the key below. If you answer YES you will still need to rate the</i>	
	wetland based on its functions.	
SC 3.1.	Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soil horizons, either peats or mucks,	
00 0.1.	that compose 16 in or more of the first 32 in of the soil profile?	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 3.3 ☑ No - Go to SC 3.2	
SC 3.2.	Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soils, either peats or mucks, that are	
	less than 16 in deep over bedrock, or an impermeable hardpan such as clay or volcanic	
	ash, or that are floating on top of a lake or pond?	
	\square Yes - Go to SC 3.3 \square No = Is not a bog	
SC 3.3.	Does an area with peats or mucks have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground	
	level, AND at least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4?	
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No - Go to SC 3.4	
	NOTE : If you are uncertain about the extent of mosses in the understory, you may substitute that criterion by measuring the pH of the water that seeps into a hole dug at	
	least 16 in deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the plant species in Table 4 are present,	
	the wetland is a bog.	
SC 3.4.	Is an area with peats or mucks forested (> 30% cover) with Sitka spruce, subalpine fir,	
	western red cedar, western hemlock, lodgepole pine, quaking aspen, Engelmann	
	spruce, or western white pine, AND any of the species (or combination of species) listed	
	in Table 4 provide more than 30% of the cover under the canopy?	
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No = Is not a bog	

		i
SC 4.0. I	Forested Wetlands	
	Does the wetland have at least 1 contiguous acre of forest that meets one of these	
	criteria for the WA Department of Fish and Wildlife's forests as priority habitats? <i>If you</i>	
	answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.	
	Old-growth forests (west of Cascade crest): Stands of at least two tree species,	
_	forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac	
	(20 trees/ha) that are at least 200 years of age OR have a diameter at breast height	
	(dbh) of 32 in (81 cm) or more.	
	Mature forests (west of the Cascade Crest): Stands where the largest trees are 80- 200	
	,	
	years old OR the species that make up the canopy have an average diameter (dbh)	
	exceeding 21 in (53 cm).	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☑ No = Not a forested wetland for this section	
00.50.1		
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)	
2222	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II	
SC 6.0. I	nterdunal Wetlands	
	Is the wetland west of the 1889 line (also called the Western Boundary of Upland	
	Ownership or WBUO)? If you answer yes you will still need to rate the wetland	
	based on its habitat functions.	
	In practical terms that means the following geographic areas:	
	Long Beach Peninsula: Lands west of SR 103	
	Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105	
	Ocean Shores-Copalis: Lands west of SR 115 and SR 109	
_	☐ Yes - Go to SC 6.1 ☐ No = Not an interdunal wetland for rating	
SC 6.1.	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger and scores an 8 or 9 for the habitat functions on the form	
	(rates H,H,H or H,H,M for the three aspects of function)?	
	$\Box \text{ Yes} = \textbf{Category I} \qquad \Box \text{ No - Go to } \textbf{SC 6.2}$	
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.	$\Box \text{ Yes} = \textbf{Category II} \qquad \Box \text{ No - Go to } \textbf{SC 6.3}$	
SC 6.3.	Is the unit between 0.1 and 1 ac, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is between 0.1 and	
30 0.3.	1 ac?	
	_	
0-4	☐ 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 #):	WFW-10	Date of site visit:	11/1/2019
Rated by A. Hoenig, A. Th	om Trained by Ecology? ☑ Yes ☐ N	o Date of training	Oct-15
HGM Class used for rating	Riverine & Fresh Water Tidal Wetland has mul	tiple HGM classes? ☐	Yes ☑No
	not complete with out the figures requested (figures ce of base aerial photo/map ESRI / Google Earth Pro	an be combined).	
Source	e of base actial photo/map <u>Cort / Google Cartif Fo</u>		
OVERALL WETLAND CA	ATEGORY III (based on functions ☑ or spe	cial characteristics \Box)
1. Category of wetlan	d 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 = 0 - 15	ratings	

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
	List app	List appropriate rating (H, M, L)		
Site Potential	M	M	М	
Landscape Potential	Н	Н	L	
Value	L	M	М	Total
Score Based on Ratings	6	7	5	18

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

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

2. Category based on SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS of wetland

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

Maps and Figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

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

Riverine Wetlands

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

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

Slope Wetlands

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

HGM Classification of Wetland in Western Washington

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

Are the water levels in the state of th	ne entire unit usually controlled	by tides except during floods?	
☑ NO - go to 2	☐ YES - t	he wetland class is Tidal Fringe - go to 1.1	
1.1 Is the salinity of the	ne water during periods of annu	ual low flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?	
If your wetland ca it is Saltwater Tid		☐ YES - Freshwater Tidal Fringe er Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands etland and is not scored. This method cannot be	:. <i>I</i> 1
	s flat and precipitation is the on vater runoff are NOT sources o	ly source (>90%) of water to it. f water to the unit.	
☑ NO - go to 3 If your wetland ca	an be classified as a Flats wetle	☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats and, use the form for Depressional wetlands.	
☐ The vegetated pa plants on the surf	unit meet all of the following cr art of the wetland is on the shor face at any time of the year) at ne open water area is deeper th	res of a body of permanent open water (without any least 20 ac (8 ha) in size;	
☑ NO - go to 4	☐ YES - 7	The wetland class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe	э)
☐ The wetland is or ☐ The water flows t may flow subsurfa	unit meet all of the following or n a slope (<i>slope can be very gra</i> hrough the wetland in one dire- ace, as sheetflow, or in a swale the wetland without being im	adual), ction (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps without distinct banks.	. It
☑ NO - go to 5		\square YES - The wetland class is Slope	
		ands except occasionally in very small and shallow by <3 ft diameter and less than 1 ft deep).	
The unit is in a va from that stream	-	it gets inundated by overbank flooding	
☐ NO - go to 6		☑ YES - The wetland class is Riverine	
NOTE: The Riverine unit ca	an contain depressions that are	filled with water when the river is not flooding.	

1 9 1	that any outlet, if present, is higher than the interior of the wetland.
☑ NO - go to 7	\square YES - The wetland class is Depressional
The unit does not pond surface water mo	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:

R3.3, R6.1, R6.2:

Schwartz, M., Salibury, N., Brosseau, W., Bui, P., and Anderson, R. 2016. Hylebos Watershed Plan. Prepared by Earth Corps. July 2016.

Pierce County 2006. HYLEBOS BROWNS-DASH POINT Volume 1 – Basin Plan & SEIS. Prepared by Pierce County Public Works Utilities Water Program. December 2006.

RIVERINE AND FRESHWATER TIDAL FRINGE			
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 sed flooding event:	liments duri	ing a	
Depressions cover > 3/4 area of wetland	po	oints = 8	2
Depressions cover > ½ area of wetland	po	oints = 4	_
Depressions present but cover < ½ area of wetland	pc	oints = 2	
No depressions present	pc	oints = 0	
R 1.2. Structure of plants in the wetland (areas with >90% cover at person heigh classes)	nt, not Cow	ardin	
Trees or shrubs $> {}^2/_3$ area of the wetland	po	oints = 8	
\square Trees or shrubs > $^1/_3$ area of the wetland	pc	oints = 6	8
\square Herbaceous plants (> 6 in high) > 2 / $_3$ area of the wetland	pc	oints = 6	
Herbaceous plants (> 6 in high) > $^{1}/_{3}$ area of the wetland	•	oints = 3	
Trees, shrubs, and ungrazed herbaceous $< \frac{1}{3}$ area of the wetland	pc	oints = 0	
Total for R 1 Add the points			10
Rating of Site Potential If score is: ☐ 12 - 16 = H ☐ 6 - 11 = M ☐ 0 - 5 = L			the first page
R 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function	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 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>trash</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 tributary that drains to one within 1 mi?	Yes = 1	No = 0	0
R 3.2. Is the wetland along a stream or river that has TMDL limits for nutrients, toxics, or pathogens?	Yes = 1	No = 0	0
R 3.3. Has the site been identified in a watershed or local plan as important for maintaining water quality? (answer YES if there is a TMDL for the drainage in which the unit is found)	Yes = 2	No = 0	0
Total for R 3 Add the points	in the boxe	s above	0
Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 = M 0 = L	Record the	rating on	the first page

RIVERINE AND FRESHWATER TIDAL FRINGE WETLANDS			
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that site functions to reduce flooding and stream erosion			
R 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?			
R 4.1. Characteristics of the overbank storage the wetland provides:			
Estimate the average width of the wetland perpendicular to the direction of the flow and the wi	dth		
of the stream or river channel (distance between banks). Calculate the ratio: (average width or	r e		
wetland)/(average width of stream between banks).			
If the ratio is more than 20 point	s = 9 2		
If the ratio is 10 - 20 point	s = 6		
If the ratio is 5 - < 10 point	s = 4		
If the ratio is 1 - < 5 point	s = 2		
If the ratio is < 1 point	s = 1		
R 4.2. Characteristics of plants that slow down water velocities during floods: Treat large wood	dy		
debris as forest or shrub. Choose the points appropriate for the best description (polygons nee	ed to		
have >90% cover at person height. These are <u>NOT Cowardin</u> classes).	7		
]	s = 7		
Forest or shrub for $> \frac{1}{10}$ area OR emergent plants $> \frac{1}{3}$ area point	s = 4		
Plants do not meet above criteria point	s = 0		
Total for R 4 Add the points in the boxes a	bove 9		
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L Record the rational Record to the record to the rational Record to the rec	ing on the first page		
R 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the hydrologic functions of the site?	.1		
,	o = 1 1		
1 0	o = 0 1		
,	o = 1 1		
Total for R 5 Add the points in the boxes a			
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L Record the rational Record the Re	ing 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	1		
resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds) point	s = 2		
Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient point	s = 1		
No flooding problems anywhere downstream point	s = 0		
R 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood	0		
, , ,	o = 0		
Total for R 6 Add the points in the boxes a	bove 1		
Rating of Value If score is: $\square 2 - 4 = H \square \ 1 = M \square \ 0 = L$ Record the rational Record the Record	1		

These questions apply to wetlands of all HGM classes.			
HABITAT FUNCTIONS - Indicators that site functions to provide important habitat			
H 1.0. Does the site have the potential to provide habitat?			
H 1.1. Structure of plant community: Indicators are Cowardin classes and strata within the Forested class. Check the Cowardin plant classes in the wetland. Up to 10 patches may be combined for each class to meet the threshold of ¼ ac or more than 10% of the unit if it is smaller than 2.5 ac. Add the number of structures checked.			
□ Aquatic bed 4 structures or more: points = 4 □ Emergent 3 structures: points = 2 □ Scrub-shrub (areas where shrubs have > 30% cover) 2 structures: points - 1 □ Forested (areas where trees have > 30% cover) 1 structure: points = 0 If the unit has a Forested class, check if: □ The Forested class has 3 out of 5 strata (canopy, sub-canopy, shrubs, herbaceous, moss/ground-cover) that each cover 20% within the Forested polygon	1		
H 1.2. Hydroperiods Check the types of water regimes (hydroperiods) present within the wetland. The water regime has to cover more than 10% of the wetland or ¼ ac to count (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods).			
 □ Permanently flooded or inundated □ Seasonally flooded or inundated □ Occasionally flooded or inundated □ Occasionally flooded or inundated □ Saturated only □ Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland □ Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland 	2		
□ Lake Fringe wetland□ Freshwater tidal wetland2 points2 points			
H 1.3. Richness of plant species Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft ² . Different patches of the same species can be combined to meet the size threshold and you do not have to name the species. Do not include Eurasian milfoil, reed canarygrass, purple loosestrife, Canadian thistle	1		
If you counted: > 19 species points = 2 5 - 19 species points = 1 < 5 species			
H 1.4. Interspersion of habitats Decide from the diagrams below whether interspersion among Cowardin plants classes (described in H 1.1), or the classes and unvegetated areas (can include open water or mudflats) is high, moderate, low, or none. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high. None = 0 points Low = 1 point Moderate = 2 points All three diagrams in this row are	2		
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) ☐ Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning	3
(> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (<i>cut shrubs or trees</i> that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed)	
☐ At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas that are permanently or seasonally inundated (<i>structures for egg-laying by amphibians</i>)	
☐ Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see H 1.1 for list of strata)	
Total for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above	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:	
0.3 % undisturbed habitat + (3.3 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 1.95%	
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:	
21.4 % undisturbed habitat + (19.7 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 31.25%	
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	-1
Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is: 4 - 6 = H 1 - 3 = M 2 < 1 = L Record the rating on	
Tracing of Euroscape Potential in Occidens. [] 4-0-11 [] 1-0-11 [] 1-0-11	the mot page
H 3.0. Is the habitat provided by the site valuable to society?	
H 3.1. Does the site provide habitat for species valued in laws, regulations, or policies? <i>Choose</i>	
only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated . Site meets ANY of the following criteria: points = 2	
☐ It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page)	
☐ It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant or animal on the state or federal lists)	
☐ It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species	1
☐ It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the	
Department of Natural Resources	
☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in a	
watershed plan	
Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) with in 100m points = 1	
Site does not meet any of the criteria above points = 0	
Rating of Value If Score is: 2 = H 2 1 = M 0 = L Record the rating on	the first page

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

WDFW Priority Habitats

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

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

Count how many of the following priority habitats are within 330 ft (100 m) of the wetland unit: **NOTE**: This question is independent of the land use between the wetland unit and the priority habitat.

	Aspen Stands: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 1 ac (0.4 ha).
	Biodiversity Areas and Corridors : Areas of habitat that are relatively important to various species of native fish and wildlife (<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</i> – see web link above).
7	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</i> – 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. (<i>full descriptions of habitats and the definition of relatively undisturbed are in WDFW report</i> – see web link on previous page).
	Caves : A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages under the earth in soils, rock, ice, or other geological formations and is large enough to contain a human.
	Cliffs: Greater than 25 ft (7.6 m) high and occurring below 5000 ft elevation.
	Talus : Homogenous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.5 - 6.5 ft (0.15 - 2.0 m), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs.
	Snags and Logs : Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit sufficient decay characteristics to enable cavity excavation/use by wildlife. Priority snags have a diameter at breast height of > 20 in (51 cm) in western Washington and are > 6.5 ft (2 m) in height. Priority logs are > 12 in (30 cm) in diameter at the largest end, and > 20 ft (6 m) long.

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

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland	Туре	Category
Check off	any criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met.	
	Estuarine Wetlands	
	Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?	
	The dominant water regime is tidal,	
	Vegetated, and	
	With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 1.1 ☑ No = Not an estuarine wetland	
SC 1.1.	Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary	
	Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific	
	Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 1.2	
SC 1.2.	Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions?	
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing,	
	and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are	
	Spartina, see page 25)	
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-	
Ιп	grazed or un-mowed grassland. The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with	
	open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands.	
	Yes = Category I □ No = Category II	
SC 20 1	Wetlands of High Conservation Value (WHCV)	
SC 2.1.	Has the WA Department of Natural Resources updated their website to include the list of	
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	
	☐ 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,	
00 0.1.	that compose 16 in or more of the first 32 in of the soil profile?	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 3.3 ☐ No - Go to SC 3.2	
SC 3.2.	Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soils, either peats or mucks, that are	
	less than 16 in deep over bedrock, or an impermeable hardpan such as clay or volcanic	
	ash, or that are floating on top of a lake or pond?	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 3.3 ☐ No = Is not a bog	
SC 3.3.	Does an area with peats or mucks have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground	
	level, AND at least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4?	
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No - Go to SC 3.4	
	NOTE: If you are uncertain about the extent of mosses in the understory, you may	
	substitute that criterion by measuring the pH of the water that seeps into a hole dug at	
	least 16 in deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the plant species in Table 4 are present,	
00 0 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 20% of the sever under the same of	
	in Table 4 provide more than 30% of the cover under the canopy?	
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No = Is not a bog	

SC 4 0 I	Forested Wetlands	
00 4.0. 1	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. \	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 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 $\frac{1}{10}$ ac (4350 ft ²)	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II	
SC 6.0 I	nterdunal Wetlands	
00 0.0. 1	Is the wetland west of the 1889 line (also called the Western Boundary of Upland	
	Ownership or WBUO)? If you answer yes you will still need to rate the wetland	
	based on its habitat functions.	
	In practical terms that means the following geographic areas:	
	Long Beach Peninsula: Lands west of SR 103	
	Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105	
	Ocean Shores-Copalis: Lands west of SR 115 and SR 109	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 6.1 ☑ No = Not an interdunal wetland for rating	
SC 6.1.	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger and scores an 8 or 9 for the habitat functions on the form	
	(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	

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID #):	WFW-11			Date of site visit:	11/1/2019
Rated by <u>A. Hoenig, A. Tho</u>	om	Trained by Ecolo	ogy? ☑ Yes ☐No	Date of training _	Oct. 2015
HGM Class used for rating	Depressional & Flat	ts V	Vetland has multip	le HGM classes? ☐ `	Yes ☑No
	not complete with ou e of base aerial photo/	•	, •	be combined).	
OVERALL WETLAND CA	ATEGORY III	(based on fun	ctions or specia	al characteristics $\;\Box$)	
1. Category of wetland	d based on FUNCT	TIONS			
	_Category I - Total s	score = 23 - 27		Score for each	
	_Category II - Total			function based	
X	_Category III - Total			on three	
	_ Category IV - Total	l score = 9 - 15		ratings	
				(order of ratings	

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
List appropriate rating (H, M, L)				
Site Potential	M	М	М	
Landscape Potential	M	М	L	
Value	M	М	М	Total
Score Based on Ratings	6	6	5	17

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

2. Category based on SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS of wetland

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

Maps and Figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

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

Riverine Wetlands

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

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

Slope Wetlands

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

HGM Classification of Wetland in Western Washington

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

Are the water levels in 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	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. 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 cl	☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats assified as a Flats wetland, use the form for Depressional wetlands.
plants on the surface at	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. I 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 contain depressions that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

6. Is the entire wetland unit in a topographic depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, a some time during the year? This means that any outlet, if present, is higher than the interior of the wetland.			
□ NO - go to 7	☑ YES - The wetland class is Depressional		
The unit does not pond surface water m	very flat area with no obvious depression and no overbank flooding? ore than a few inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high ay be ditched, but has no obvious natural outlet.		
□ NO - go to 8	\square YES - The wetland class is Depressional		

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

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

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

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

NOTES and FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

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	NDS		
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to im	prove wate	r quality	
D 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?			
D 1.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:			
Wetland is a depression or flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key)			
with no surface water leaving it (no outlet).	p	oints = 3	
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly			
_ constricted permanently flowing outlet.	p	oints = 2	2
☐ Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet			
that is permanently flowing	pc	oints = 1	
☐ Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a			
permanently flowing ditch.	рс	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		
Forested Cowardin classes):			
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 $> \frac{1}{10}$ of area	•	oints = 1	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants $< 1/10$ of area	p	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 > $\frac{1}{2}$ total area of wetland	p	oints = 4	2
Area seasonally ponded is > 1/4 total area of wetland	p	oints = 2	
Area seasonally ponded is < 1/4 total area of wetland	p	oints = 0	
Total for D 1 Add the points	in the boxe	es above	9
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12-16 = H 46-11 = M 0-5 = L	Record the	rating on	the first page
	6.0		
D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function			
D 2.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges?	Yes = 1	No = 0	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	
D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland?	Yes = 1	No = 0	0
D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are			
not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3?			0
Source	Yes = 1	1	
Total for D 2 Add the points			1
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 or 4 = H 2 1 or 2 = M 0 = L	Recora the	rating on	tne first page
D 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable to society?	?		
D 3.1. Does the wetland discharge directly (i.e., within 1 mi) to a stream, river,			0
lake, or marine water that is on the 303(d) list?	Yes = 1	No = 0	U
D 3.2. Is the wetland in a basin or sub-basin where an aquatic resource is on th	e 303(d) lis	t?	1
	Yes = 1	No = 0	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	es above	1
Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 = M 0 = L	Record the	rating on	the first page

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS		
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding and	stream degra	adation
D 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?		
D 4.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:		
Wetland is a depression or flat depression with no surface water		
leaving it (no outlet)	points = 4	
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly	•	
constricted permanently flowing outlet	points = 2	2
Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a		
permanently flowing ditch	points = 1	
Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet		
that is permanently flowing	points = 0	
D 4.2. Depth of storage during wet periods: Estimate the height of ponding above the b		
the outlet. For wetlands with no outlet, measure from the surface of permanent water of	r 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		
upstream basin contributing surface water to the wetland to the area of the wetland uni		
\square 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	ŭ
The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit	points = 0	
☐ Entire wetland is in the Flats class	points = 5	
Total for D 4 Add the points in the I	ooxes above	8
Rating of Site Potential If score is: $\Box 12 - 16 = H$ $\Box 6 - 11 = M$ $\Box 0 - 5 = L$ Record	d 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		0
D 5.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate exce	ess runoff?	1
Yes		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		
Total for D 5 Add the points in the I	boxes above	2
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H 2 1 or 2 = M 5 0 = L Record	d the rating on	the first page
D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society?		
D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description th	at best	
matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose th		
score if more than one condition is met.		
The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient	t into areas	
where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or saln		
Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-	,	
gradient of unit.	points = 2	4
 Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down- 	•	1
gradient.	points = 1	
☐ Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin.	points = 1	
☐ The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained	•	
by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland		
cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why	points = 0	
☐ There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland.	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?		0
Total for D 6 Add the points in the I	boxes above	1
Rating of Value if score is: $\square 2.4 = H \square 1 = M \square 0 = I$		the first page

These questions apply to wetlands of all HGM classes.		
HABITAT FUNCTIONS - Indicators that site functions to provide important habitat		
H 1.0. Does the site have the potential to provide habitat?		
H 1.1. Structure of plant community: Indicators are Cowardin classes and strata within the Forested class. Check the Cowardin plant classes in the wetland. Up to 10 patches may be combined for each class to meet the threshold of ¼ ac or more than 10% of the unit if it is smaller than 2.5 ac. Add the number of structures checked.		
 □ Aquatic bed □ Emergent □ Scrub-shrub (areas where shrubs have > 30% cover) □ Forested (areas where trees have > 30% cover) □ If the unit has a Forested class, check if: □ The Forested class has 3 out of 5 strata (canopy, sub-canopy, shrubs, herbaceous, moss/ground-cover) that each cover 20% within the Forested polygon 	2	
H 1.2. Hydroperiods Check the types of water regimes (hydroperiods) present within the wetland. The water regime has to cover more than 10% of the wetland or ¼ ac to count (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods).		
□ 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	1	
☐ Lake Fringe wetland☐ Freshwater tidal wetland2 points2 points		
H 1.3. Richness of plant species Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft ² . Different patches of the same species can be combined to meet the size threshold and you do not have to name the species. Do not include Eurasian milfoil, reed canarygrass, purple loosestrife, Canadian thistle If you counted: > 19 species	1	
H 1.4. Interspersion of habitats Decide from the diagrams below whether interspersion among Cowardin plants classes (described in H 1.1), or the classes and unvegetated areas (can include open water or mudflats) is high, moderate, low, or none. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high. None = 0 points Low = 1 point Moderate = 2 points All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3 points	1	

H 1.5. Special habitat features:	
Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number of	
points.	
✓ 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	
	2
least 33 ft (10 m) ☐ Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning	2
(> 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	7
Rating of Site Potential If Score is: 15 - 18 = H 7 - 14 = M 0 - 6 = L Record the rating on	-
Training of Orice Foreittal in Coole 13. [10 - 10 - 11] 7 - 14 - III [0 - 0 - 2] 7 - 16 Coola and Taking Ori	the mat 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 + (13.2 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 6.6%	
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:	
23.7 % undisturbed habitat + (21.2 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 34.3%	
11 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 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	0
> 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use points = (-2)	-2
≤ 50% of 1km Polygon is high intensity points = 0	4
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	-1
Rating of Landscape Potential II Score is. 4-6- H 1-3- M 2 1- L Record the rating on	trie iirst 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	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 Site does not meet any of the criteria above	
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
Training of Value in Score is Z = II I = III U = L According to	ine moi 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.

Ш	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> – 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	fany 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)		
Ш	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.		
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 of		
30 2.1.	Wetlands of High Conservation Value?		
	✓ Yes - Go to SC 2.2 □ No - Go to SC 2.3		
SC 2.2.	Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value?		
00 2.2.	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not WHCV		
SC 2.3.	Is the wetland in a Section/Township/Range that contains a Natural Heritage wetland?		
	http://www1.dnr.wa.gov/nhp/refdesk/datasearch/wnhpwetlands.pdf		
	☐ Yes - Contact WNHP/WDNR and to SC 2.4 ☐ No = Not WHCV		
SC 2.4.	Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation		
	Value and listed it on their website?		
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not WHCV		
SC 3.0. 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.	☐ Yes - Go to SC 3.3 ☐ No = Is not a bog Does an area with peats or mucks have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground		
30 3.3.	level, AND at least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4?		
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No - Go to SC 3.4		
	NOTE: If you are uncertain about the extent of mosses in the understory, you may		
	substitute that criterion by measuring the pH of the water that seeps into a hole dug at		
	least 16 in deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the plant species in Table 4 are present,		
	the wetland is a bog.		
SC 3.4.	Is an area with peats or mucks forested (> 30% cover) with Sitka spruce, subalpine fir,		
	western red cedar, western hemlock, lodgepole pine, quaking aspen, Engelmann		
	spruce, or western white pine, AND any of the species (or combination of species) listed		
	in Table 4 provide more than 30% of the cover under the canopy?		
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No = Is not a bog		

SC 4.0. F	Forested Wetlands	
	Does the wetland have at least 1 contiguous acre of forest that meets one of these	
	criteria for the WA Department of Fish and Wildlife's forests as priority habitats? <i>If you</i>	
	answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.	
	Old-growth forests (west of Cascade crest): Stands of at least two tree species,	
Ш	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
	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).	
	5.0554mg 2 1 (55 5).	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☑ No = Not a forested wetland for this section	
SC 50 V	Wetlands in Coastal Lagoons	
30 3.0.	Does the wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon?	
Ш	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	ĺ
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-	
Ц		
	grazed or un-mowed grassland.	
Ш	The wetland is larger than $^1/_{10}$ ac (4350 ft 2)	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II	
SC 6.0. 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	
Ш	Ocean Shores-Copalis: Lands west of SR 115 and SR 109	
20.04	☐ 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	
00 0.5.	1 ac?	
	☐ Yes = Category III ☐ No = Category IV	
Catagor	y of wetland based on Special Characteristics	
	rwored Ne for all types, enter "Net Applicable" on Summery Form	

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID #):	WFW-12		Date of site visit:	11/14/2019		
Rated by A. Thom	Trained by E	cology? ☑ Yes ☐No	Date of training	Oct. 2018		
HGM Class used for rating	Riverine & Fresh Water Tidal	Wetland has multip	le HGM classes? ☐	Yes ☑No		
	not complete with out the figures r		be combined).			
Source of base aerial photo/map ESRI / Google Earth Pro						
OVERALL WETLAND CA	ATEGORY III (based on	functions ☑or specia	al characteristics \square)		
1. Category of wetlan	d 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	9	on three			
	Category IV - Total score = 0 - 15		ratings			

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
	List appropriate rating (H, M, L)			
Site Potential	M	M	М	
Landscape Potential	Н	Н	L	
Value	L	M	М	Total
Score Based on Ratings	6	7	5	18

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

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

2. Category based on SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS of wetland

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

Maps and Figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

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

Riverine Wetlands

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

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

Slope Wetlands

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

HGM Classification of Wetland in Western Washington

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

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	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. I be 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 cl	☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats assified as a Flats wetland, use the form for Depressional wetlands.
plants on the surface at	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. I 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 contain 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	\square 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
	classify and probably contains several different HGM classes. For

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

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

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

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

NOTES and FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

		_	
RIVERINE AND FRESHWATER TIDAL FRINGI			
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 sed flooding event:	diments duri	ng a	
Depressions cover > 3/4 area of wetland	ро	ints = 8	2
Depressions cover > ½ area of wetland	ро	ints = 4	2
Depressions present but cover < ½ area of wetland	ро	ints = 2	
No depressions present	ро	ints = 0	
R 1.2. Structure of plants in the wetland (areas with >90% cover at person heig classes)	ht, not Cow	ardin	
Trees or shrubs $> \frac{2}{3}$ area of the wetland	po	ints = 8	
\square Trees or shrubs > $^1/_3$ area of the wetland	ро	ints = 6	8
\square Herbaceous plants (> 6 in high) > 2 / $_3$ area of the wetland	ро	ints = 6	
Herbaceous plants (> 6 in high) > 1 / ₃ area of the wetland	•	ints = 3	
Trees, shrubs, and ungrazed herbaceous < 1/3 area of the wetland	<u> </u>	ints = 0	
Total for R 1 Add the points			10
Rating of Site Potential If score is: ☐ 12 - 16 = H ☐ 6 - 11 = M ☐ 0 - 5 = L			the first page
R 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality functi	on of the site	e?	
R 2.1. Is the wetland within an incorporated city or within its UGA?	Yes = 2	No = 0	2
R 2.2. Does the contributing basin to the wetland include a UGA or incorporated area?	Yes = 1	No = 0	1
R 2.3. Does at least 10% of the contributing basin contain tilled fields, pastures, or forests that have been clearcut within the last 5 years?	Yes = 1	No = 0	0
R 2.4. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate pollutants?	Yes = 1	No = 0	1
R 2.5. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in questions R 2.1 - R 2.4?			1
Other Sources lots of trash	Yes = 1	No = 0	•
Total for R 2 Add the points			5
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is:			
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	0
R 3.2. Is the wetland along a stream or river that has TMDL limits for nutrients, toxics, or pathogens?	Yes = 1	No = 0	0
R 3.3. Has the site been identified in a watershed or local plan as important for maintaining water quality? (answer YES if there is a TMDL for the drainage in which the unit is found)	Yes = 2	No = 0	0
Total for R 3 Add the points			0
Rating of Value If score is: $\square 2 - 4 = H \square 1 = M \square 0 = L$			the first page

RIVERINE AND FRESHWATER TIDAL FRINGE WET	CLANDS	
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 of the stream or river channel (distance between banks). Calculate the ratio: (average 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: <i>Treat larg debris as forest or shrub. Choose the points appropriate for the best description (polygo have >90% cover at person height. These are NOT Cowardin classes)</i> .	ons need to	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 b		9
Rating of Site Potential If score is: ☐ 12 - 16 = H ☐ 6 - 11 = M ☐ 0 - 5 = L Record	the rating on	the first page
R 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the hydrologic functions of the	site?	
R 5.1. Is the stream or river adjacent to the wetland downcut? Yes =		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 =		1
Total for R 5 Add the points in the b	oxes above	3
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ☑ 3 = H ☐ 1 or 2 = M ☐ 0 = L Record	the rating on	the first page
R 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society?		
R 6.1. Distance to the nearest areas downstream that have flooding problems?		
Choose the description that best fits the site.		
The sub-basin immediately down-gradient of the wetland has flooding problems that result in damage to human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds)	points = 2	1
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 =		Ü
Total for R 6 Add the points in the b		1
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 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 	4
H 1.2. Hydroperiods Check the types of water regimes (hydroperiods) present within the wetland. The water regime has to cover more than 10% of the wetland or ¼ ac to count (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods).	
 □ Permanently flooded or inundated □ Seasonally flooded or inundated □ Occasionally flooded or inundated □ Occasionally flooded or inundated □ Saturated only □ Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland □ Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland 	2
□ Lake Fringe wetland 2 points □ Freshwater tidal wetland 2 points	
H 1.3. Richness of plant species Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft ² . Different patches of the same species can be combined to meet the size threshold and you do not have to name the species. Do not include Eurasian milfoil, reed canarygrass, purple loosestrife, Canadian thistle	1
If you counted: > 19 species points = 2 5 - 19 species points = 1 < 5 species points = 0	
H 1.4. Interspersion of habitats Decide from the diagrams below whether interspersion among Cowardin plants classes (described in H 1.1), or the classes and unvegetated areas (can include open water or mudflats) is high, moderate, low, or none. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high. None = 0 points Low = 1 point Moderate = 2 points	2
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)	
☐ 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
11.00 December 1.00 december 1	
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site?	ı
H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit).	
Calculate:	
0.3 % undisturbed habitat + (0 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 0.3%	
	_
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:	
19.6 % undisturbed habitat + (20.6 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 29.9%	
	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 or	the first page
H 3.0. Is the habitat provided by the site valuable to society?	
H 3.1. Does the site provide habitat for species valued in laws, regulations, or policies? Choose	
only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated.	
Site meets ANY of the following criteria: points = 2	
☐ It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page)	
☐ It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant	
or animal on the state or federal lists)	
☐ It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species	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 or	
Rating of Value If Score is: \square 2 = H \square 1 = M \square 0 = L Record the rating or	ı ıne msi 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 (<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</i> – 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. (<i>full descriptions of habitats and the definition of relatively undisturbed are in WDFW report – see web link on previous page</i>).
	Caves : A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages under the earth in soils, rock, ice, or other geological formations and is large enough to contain a human.
	Cliffs: Greater than 25 ft (7.6 m) high and occurring below 5000 ft elevation.
	Talus : Homogenous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.5 - 6.5 ft (0.15 - 2.0 m), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs.
	Snags and Logs : Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit sufficient decay characteristics to enable cavity excavation/use by wildlife. Priority snags have a diameter at breast height of > 20 in (51 cm) in western Washington and are > 6.5 ft (2 m) in height. Priority logs are > 12 in (30 cm) in diameter at the largest end, and > 20 ft (6 m) long.

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

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland	Туре	Category
Check off	fany 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)	
Ш	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.	
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 of	
30 2.1.	Wetlands of High Conservation Value?	
	✓ Yes - Go to SC 2.2 □ No - Go to SC 2.3	
SC 2.2.	Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value?	
00 2.2.	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not WHCV	
SC 2.3.	Is the wetland in a Section/Township/Range that contains a Natural Heritage wetland?	
	http://www1.dnr.wa.gov/nhp/refdesk/datasearch/wnhpwetlands.pdf	
	☐ Yes - Contact WNHP/WDNR and to SC 2.4 ☐ No = Not WHCV	
SC 2.4.	Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation	
	Value and listed it on their website?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not WHCV	
SC 3.0. I		
	Does the wetland (or any part of the unit) meet both the criteria for soils and vegetation	
	in bogs? Use the key below. If you answer YES you will still need to rate the	
	wetland based on its functions.	
SC 3.1.	Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soil horizons, either peats or mucks,	
	that compose 16 in or more of the first 32 in of the soil profile?	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 3.3 ☑ No - Go to SC 3.2	
SC 3.2.	Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soils, either peats or mucks, that are	
	less than 16 in deep over bedrock, or an impermeable hardpan such as clay or volcanic	
	ash, or that are floating on top of a lake or pond?	
0000	☐ 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	

33.4						
SC 4	.O. 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				
l		(20 trees/ha) that are at least 200 years of age OR have a diameter at breast height	ĺ			
l			ĺ			
	\neg	(dbh) of 32 in (81 cm) or more. Mature forests (west of the Cascade Crest): Stands where the largest trees are 80, 200	ĺ			
	Ш	Mature forests (west of the Cascade Crest): Stands where the largest trees are 80-200	ĺ			
		years old OR the species that make up the canopy have an average diameter (dbh)	ĺ			
		exceeding 21 in (53 cm).				
		<u> </u>				
		☐ Yes = Category I ☑ No = Not a forested wetland for this section				
SC 5	٠٥. ١	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,	ĺ			
		rocks	ĺ			
		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 г	Does the wetland meet all of the following three conditions?				
SC 5		The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing),				
	Ш					
		and has less than 20% cover of aggressive, opportunistic plant species (see list of				
		species on p. 100).				
	Ш	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.				
	Ш	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				
	Ш	_ '				
00.6		☐ Yes - Go to SC 6.1 ☑ No = Not an interdunal wetland for rating				
SC 6	.1.	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger and scores an 8 or 9 for the habitat functions on the form				
		(rates H,H,H or H,H,M for the three aspects of function)?				
	_	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 6.2				
SC 6	.2.	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger?				
		$\square \text{ Yes} = \textbf{Category II} \qquad \square \text{ No - Go to } \textbf{SC 6.3}$				
SC 6	.3.	Is the unit between 0.1 and 1 ac, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is between 0.1 and				
		1 ac?				
		☐ Yes = Category III ☐ No = Category IV				
Cate	gor	y of wetland based on Special Characteristics				
If you	Lan	swered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form				

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or	ID #): WFW-13				Date of site visit:	11/26/2019
Rated by A. Hoenig	, M. Murphy, A. Tho	ı Tr	ained by E	cology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training	15-Oct
HGM Class used fo	r rating Slope			Wetland has multip	le HGM classes? ☐	Yes ☑No
NOTE: Fo	•		•	equested (figures car	be combined).	
	Source of base aer	ial photo/map	ESRI / Goog	gle Earth Pro		
OVERALL WETLA	ND CATEGORY	IV	(based on	functions ☑or specia	al characteristics 🗍	1
OVERALL WEILA	ND GAILGORI		(basea on	таполоно шог ороск	i characteriotice 🗀)	,
1. Category of v	vetland based on	FUNCTION	S			
.		- Total score			Score for each	
		II - Total score			function based	
		II - Total sco			on three	
		เ V - Total scoı			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	

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
	List appropriate rating (H, M, L)			
Site Potential	L	L	L	
Landscape Potential	M	M	L	
Value	M	M	L	Total
Score Based on Ratings	5	5	3	13

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	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	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. I e 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 cl	☐ 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 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. 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 ccurs at least once every 2 years.
☐ NO - go to 6	☐ YES - The wetland class is Riverine

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			
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	☐ 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 qu	uality	
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	ft vertical drop	in	
elevation for every 100 ft of horizontal distance)			
Slope is 1% or less	points	s = 3	1
Slope is > 1% - 2%	points	s = 2	ı
Slope is > 2% - 5%	points	s = 1	
Slope is greater than 5%	points	s = 0	
S 1.2. The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer) is true clay or true organic			0
(use NRCS definitions):		o = 0	0
S 1.3. Characteristics of the plants in the wetland that trap sediments and pollut			
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	s not grazed or		
mowed and plants are higher than 6 in.	. ,		
Dense, uncut, herbaceous plants > 90% of the wetland area	points		0
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		_
	in the boxes a		1
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L	Record the ration	ing on t	the first page
S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function	5.11 11.0		
	on of the site?		
	on of the site?		
S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in		0 = 0	1
S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in land uses that generate pollutants?		o = 0	1
S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in land uses that generate pollutants? S 2.2. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are		o = 0	
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?	Yes = 1 No		1 0
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	Yes = 1 No	o = 0	0
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 Total for S 2 Add the points	Yes = 1 No Yes = 1 No in the boxes a	o = 0 bove	0
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	Yes = 1 No	o = 0 bove	0
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 Total for S 2 Add the points	Yes = 1 No Yes = 1 No in the boxes al Record the ratio	o = 0 bove	0
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 Total for S 2 Add the points Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: □1 - 2 = M □0 = L	Yes = 1 No Yes = 1 No in the boxes al Record the ratio	o = 0 bove	0 1 the first page
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 Total for S 2 Add the points Rating of Landscape Potential If score is:	Yes = 1 No Yes = 1 No in the boxes at Record the ratio	o = 0 bove	0
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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 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 No Yes = 1 No in the boxes a Record the ratio	o = 0 bove ing on t	0 1 the first page
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 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?	Yes = 1 No Yes = 1 No in the boxes a Record the ratio	o = 0 bove ing on t	0 1 the first page
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 Total for S 2 Add the points Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ☑1-2=M □0=L S 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable to society? S 3.1. Does the wetland discharge directly (i.e., within 1 mi) to a stream, river, lake, or marine water that is on the 303(d) list? S 3.2. Is the wetland in a basin or sub-basin where water quality is an issue? At least one aquatic resource in the basin is on the 303(d) list. S 3.3. Has the site been identified in a watershed or local plan as important for maintaining water quality? Answer YES if there is a TMDL for the basin in	Yes = 1 No Yes = 1 No in the boxes a Record the ratio	o = 0 bove ing on t	0 1 the first page
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 Total for S 2 Add the points Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ☑ 1 - 2 = M □ 0 = L S 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable to society? S 3.1. Does the wetland discharge directly (i.e., within 1 mi) to a stream, river, lake, or marine water that is on the 303(d) list? S 3.2. Is the wetland in a basin or sub-basin where water quality is an issue? At least one aquatic resource in the basin is on the 303(d) list. S 3.3. Has the site been identified in a watershed or local plan as important for	Yes = 1 No Yes = 1 No in the boxes al Record the ratio Yes = 1 No Yes = 1 No	o = 0 bove ing on t	0 1 the first page 0 1
S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in land uses that generate pollutants? S 2.2. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in question S 2.1? Other Sources Total for S 2 Add the points Rating of Landscape Potential If score is:	Yes = 1 No Yes = 1 No in the boxes al Record the ratio Yes = 1 No Yes = 1 No	o = 0 bove ing on t o = 0 o = 0	0 1 the first page 0 1

OLODE METLANDO		
SLOPE WETLANDS		
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flo	oding and stream erc	sion
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. Ste	•	
should be thick enough (usually $> 1/8$ in), or dense enough, to remain erect du	ıring 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:	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.,		1
houses or salmon redds)	points = 2	ı
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	s in the boxes above	1
Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 = M 0 = L	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 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 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	0	
☐ Lake Fringe wetland☐ Freshwater tidal wetland2 points☐ 2 points		
H 1.3. Richness of plant species Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft². Different patches of the same species can be combined to meet the size threshold and you do not have to name the species. Do not include Eurasian milfoil, reed canarygrass, purple loosestrife, Canadian thistle If you counted: > 19 species	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		
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	0
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	0
Rating of Site Potential If Score is: 15 - 18 = H 7 - 14 = M 0 0 - 6 = L Record the rating on	•
Training of one i ocentral in coord to. 11 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	ine mer 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 + (1.6 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 0.8%	
<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:	
24.4 % undisturbed habitat + (22 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 35.4%	
<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	-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	0
☐ It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the	
Department of Natural Resources ☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or	
regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in a	
watershed plan	
Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) with in 100m points = 1	
Site does not meet any of the criteria above points = 0	
Rating of Value If Score is: \square 2 = H \square 1 = M \square 0 = L Record the rating on	the first 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 (<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</i> – 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. (<i>full descriptions of habitats and the definition of relatively undisturbed are in WDFW report – see web link on previous page</i>).
Caves : A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages under the earth in soils, rock, ice, or other geological formations and is large enough to contain a human.
Cliffs: Greater than 25 ft (7.6 m) high and occurring below 5000 ft elevation.
Talus : Homogenous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.5 - 6.5 ft (0.15 - 2.0 m), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs.
Snags and Logs : Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit sufficient decay characteristics to enable cavity excavation/use by wildlife. Priority snags have a diameter at breast height of > 20 in (51 cm) in western Washington and are > 6.5 ft (2 m) in height. Priority logs are > 12 in (30 cm) in diameter at the largest end, and > 20 ft (6 m) long.

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

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland	Туре	Category
Check off	fany 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)	
Ш	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.	
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 of	
30 2.1.	Wetlands of High Conservation Value?	
	Yes - Go to SC 2.2 \(\text{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?	
2.0.	http://www1.dnr.wa.gov/nhp/refdesk/datasearch/wnhpwetlands.pdf	
	☐ Yes - Contact WNHP/WDNR and to SC 2.4 ☐ No = Not WHCV	
SC 2.4.	Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation	
	Value and listed it on their website?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not WHCV	
SC 3.0. I	Bogs	
	Does the wetland (or any part of the unit) meet both the criteria for soils and vegetation	
	in bogs? Use the key below. If you answer YES you will still need to rate the	
	wetland based on its functions.	
SC 3.1.	Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soil horizons, either peats or mucks,	
	that compose 16 in or more of the first 32 in of the soil profile?	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 3.3 ☐ No - Go to SC 3.2	
SC 3.2.	Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soils, either peats or mucks, that are	
	less than 16 in deep over bedrock, or an impermeable hardpan such as clay or volcanic	
	ash, or that are floating on top of a lake or pond?	
0000	Yes - Go to SC 3.3 No = Is not a bog	
SC 3.3.	Does an area with peats or mucks have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground level, AND at least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4?	
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No - Go to SC 3.4 NOTE : If you are uncertain about the extent of mosses in the understory, you may	
	substitute that criterion by measuring the pH of the water that seeps into a hole dug at	
	least 16 in deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the plant species in Table 4 are present,	
	the wetland is a bog.	
SC 3.4.	Is an area with peats or mucks forested (> 30% cover) with Sitka spruce, subalpine fir,	
	western red cedar, western hemlock, lodgepole pine, quaking aspen, Engelmann	
	spruce, or western white pine, AND any of the species (or combination of species) listed	
	in Table 4 provide more than 30% of the cover under the canopy?	
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No = Is not a bog	

SC 4.0. Forested Wetlands	
Does the wetland have at least <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 ye</i>	111
answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.	, ,
Old-growth forests (west of Cascade crest): Stands of at least two tree species,	
forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/a	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)	200
exceeding 21 in (53 cm).	
☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not a forested wetland for this sec	tion
SC 5.0. Wetlands in Coastal Lagoons	
Does the wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon?	
☐ The wetland lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially	
separated from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequent	tly,
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 lag	joon
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)	ng),
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.	
\Box The wetland is larger than $^{1}/_{10}$ ac (4350 ft ²)	
☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category	ry II
SC 6.0. Interdunal Wetlands	
Is the wetland west of the 1889 line (also called the Western Boundary of Upland	
Ownership or WBUO)? If you answer yes you will still need to rate the wetland	
based on its habitat functions.	
In practical terms that means the following geographic areas:	
☐ Long Beach Peninsula: Lands west of SR 103	
☐ Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105	
☐ Ocean Shores-Copalis: Lands west of SR 115 and SR 109	
☐ Yes - Go to SC 6.1 ☐ No = Not an interdunal wetland for ra	iting
SC 6.1. Is the wetland 1 ac or larger and scores an 8 or 9 for the habitat functions on the form	n
(rates H,H,H or H,H,M for the three aspects of function)?	
☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC	6.2
SC 6.2. Is the wetland 1 ac or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger?	
☐ Yes = Category II ☐ No - Go to SC	
SC 6.3. Is the unit between 0.1 and 1 ac, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is between 0.1 a	and
1 ac?	
☐ Yes = Category III ☐ No = Category	ry 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 #): WFW-14		Date of site visit:	12/3/2019	
Rated by T. Parry, A. Thom	Traine	d by Ecology? ☑ Yes ☐No	Date of training	Oct-18
HGM Class used for rating Depressional & Flats Wetland has mult			ole HGM classes? ☐	Yes ☑No
	ot complete with out the figure of base aerial photo/map ESRI		n be combined).	
OVERALL WETLAND CA	TEGORY <u>IV</u> (bas	ed on functions ☑or speci	al characteristics 🏻)	
1. Category of wetland	l based on FUNCTIONS			
<u></u>	_Category I - Total score = 23	5 - 27	Score for each	
Category II - Total score = 20 - 22		function based		
Category III - Total score = 16 - 19		on three		
Y	Category IV - Total score = 9) ₋ 15	ratings	

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
	List app	ropriate rating	(H, M, L)	
Site Potential	L	L	L	
Landscape Potential	M	Н	L	
Value	M	M	М	Total
Score Based on Ratings	5	6	4	15

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

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

2. Category based on SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS of wetland

011404075010710	
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	vater levels in the entire unit usually	controlled by tides	except during floods?
☑ No	O - go to 2	☐ YES - the wetlar	nd class is Tidal Fringe - go to 1.1
1.1 ls	the salinity of the water during period	ods of annual low flo	ow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?
If <u>:</u> it i		Freshwater Tidal F tuarine wetland an	☐ YES - Freshwater Tidal Fringe ringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. It d is not scored. This method cannot be
	e wetland unit is flat and precipitatio er and surface water runoff are NOT		
	O - go to 3 your wetland can be classified as a	Flats wetland, use	☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats the form for Depressional wetlands.
☐ Th pla	entire wetland unit meet all of the fine vegetated part of the wetland is cants on the surface at any time of the least 30% of the open water area in	on the shores of a b ne year) at least 20	
☑ NO	O - go to 4	☐ YES - The wetla	and class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)
☐ Th ☐ Th ma	entire wetland unit meet all of the fine wetland is on a slope (<i>slope can</i> ne water flows through the wetland ay flow subsurface, as sheetflow, on the water leaves the wetland withou	<i>be very gradual</i>), in one direction (uni r in a swale without	
	O - go to 5		\square YES - The wetland class is Slope
	ace water does not pond in these ty s or behind hummocks (depressions		ept occasionally in very small and shallow ameter and less than 1 ft deep).
☐ Th	entire wetland unit meet all of the fine unit is in a valley, or stream chan om that stream or river, ne overbank flooding occurs at least	nel, where it gets in	•
☑ No	O - go to 6		☐ YES - The wetland class is Riverine
NOTE: The	Riverine unit can contain depressio	ns that are filled wit	th water when the river is not flooding.

on in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, at et, if present, is higher than the interior of the wetland.
☑ YES - The wetland class is Depressional
with no obvious depression and no overbank flooding? w inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high l, but has no obvious natural outlet.
\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 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).	ро	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	•	ints = 1		
☐ Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a				
permanently flowing ditch.	poi	ints = 1		
D 1.2. The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer) is true clay or true organic	V	NI. O	0	
(use NRCS definitions).	Yes = 4	No = 0		
D 1.3. <u>Characteristics and distribution of persistent plants</u> (Emergent, Scrub-shi Forested Cowardin classes):	rub, and/or			
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area	no	oints = 5		
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > ½ of area	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	oints = 3	0	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants $> \frac{7}{2}$ of area	-	oints = 1		
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants $< 1/_{10}$ of area	•	oints = 0		
D 1.4. Characteristics of seasonal ponding or inundation:	ρο	omis – u		
	in manual			
This is the area that is ponded for at least 2 months. See description in		into – 1	0	
Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland	-	oints = 4	U	
Area seasonally ponded is > 1/4 total area of wetland		oints = 2		
Area seasonally ponded is < 1/4 total area of wetland Total for D 1 Add the points		oints = 0	2	
Total for D 1 Add the points Rating of Site Potential If score is: ☐ 12 - 16 = H ☐ 6 - 11 = M ☑ 0 - 5 = L			the first page	
Rating of Site Potential in Score is. 12-10-11 0-11-M 0-3-L	Necora the	raung on	ine msi paye	
D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function	on of the site	e?		
D 2.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges?	Yes = 1	No = 0	1	
D 2.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that			1	
generate pollutants?	Yes = 1	No = 0	1	
D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland?	Yes = 1	No = 0	0	
D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are				
not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3?			0	
Source	Yes = 1			
Total for D 2 Add the points			2	
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 or 4 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L	. Record the	rating on	the first page	
D 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable to society	?			
D 3.1. Does the wetland discharge directly (i.e., within 1 mi) to a stream, river,			0	
lake, or marine water that is on the 303(d) list?	Yes = 1	No = 0	U	
D 3.2. Is the wetland in a basin or sub-basin where an aquatic resource is on th	e 303(d) list	?	1	
	Yes = 1	No = 0	I	
D 3.3. Has the site been identified in a watershed or local plan as important for				
maintaining water quality (answer YES if there is a TMDL for the basin in			0	
which the unit is found)?	Yes = 2	No = 0		
Total for D 3 Add the points			1	
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	1			
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	1			
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	. 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	0			
Į.				
_				
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				
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.				
•				
Į.	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				
-	2			
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L Record the rating on	the first page			
D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic function of the site?				
D 5.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? Yes = 1 No = 0	1			
D 5.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate excess runoff?	1			
Yes = 1 No = 0				
D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with intensive human				
land uses (residential at >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)?	1			
Yes = 1 No = 0				
Total for D 5 Add the points in the boxes above	3			
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L Record the rating on	the first page			
D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society?				
D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description that best				
matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the highest				
score if more than one condition is met.				
The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into areas				
where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds):				
 Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down- 				
gradient of unit. points = 2	1			
 Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down- 	•			
gradient. points = 1				
\square 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				
\Box 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	1			
Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H	tne first page			

These questions apply to wetlands of all HGM classes.	
HABITAT FUNCTIONS - Indicators that site functions to provide important habitat	
H 1.0. Does the site have the potential to provide habitat?	
H 1.1. Structure of plant community: Indicators are Cowardin classes and strata within the Forested class. Check the Cowardin plant classes in the wetland. Up to 10 patches may be combined for each class to meet the threshold of ¼ ac or more than 10% of the unit if it is smaller than 2.5 ac. Add the number of structures checked.	
 □ Aquatic bed □ Emergent □ Scrub-shrub (areas where shrubs have > 30% cover) □ Forested (areas where trees have > 30% cover) □ If the unit has a Forested class, check if: □ The Forested class has 3 out of 5 strata (canopy, sub-canopy, shrubs, herbaceous, moss/ground-cover) that each cover 20% within the Forested polygon 	0
H 1.2. Hydroperiods Check the types of water regimes (hydroperiods) present within the wetland. The water regime has to cover more than 10% of the wetland or ¼ ac to count (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods).	
□ Permanently flooded or inundated 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	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 ft². Different patches of the same species can be combined to meet the size threshold and you do not have to name the species. Do not include Eurasian milfoil, reed canarygrass, purple loosestrife, Canadian thistle If you counted: > 19 species	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	
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 nu	umber 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 e	xtends	
at least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for		
least 33 ft (10 m)		1
☐ Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for	dennina	-
(> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (<i>cut shrubs o</i>		
that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed)	1 11000	
☐ At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present i	in areas	
that are permanently or seasonally inundated (<i>structures for egg-laying by amph</i>		
☑ Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plan	is (see	
H 1.1 for list of strata)		
Total for H 1 Add the points in the box		1
Rating of Site Potential If Score is: 15 - 18 = H 7 - 14 = M 0 - 6 = L Record the	e rating on	the first page
F		
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 + (1.1 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2)	= 0.55%	
<u> </u>		
If total accessible habitat is:		0
l .	ointo = 2	O
	points = 3	
,	ooints = 2	
,	ooints = 1	
	ooints = 0	
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.		
Calculate:		
25.2 % undisturbed habitat + (21.4 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2)	= 35.9%	
		1
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon	ooints = 3	1
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches	ooints = 2	
	ooints = 1	
·	ooints = 0	
H 2.3 Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon: If		
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	nts = (-2)	-2
, ,	ooints = 0	_
70 0 7		-1
Total for H 2 Add the points in the box Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is: ☐ 4 - 6 = H ☐ 1 - 3 = M ☑ < 1 = L Record the		
Rating of Landscape Potential if Score is. 4-6-H 1-3-W 1-1-L Record line	e raung on	trie ilist page
LI 2.0. In the hebitet provided by the site valuable to assist (2)		
H 3.0. Is the habitat provided by the site valuable to society?	2000	
H 3.1. Does the site provide habitat for species valued in laws, regulations, or policies? Ch	10036	
only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated.		
	ooints = 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	ooints = 1	
	ooints = 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.

Ш	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>).
7	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>).
V	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> – 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		
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?			
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			
	Wetlands of High Conservation Value (WHCV)			
SC 2.1.	Has the WA Department of Natural Resources updated their website to include the list of			
	Wetlands of High Conservation Value?			
SC 2.2.				
30 2.2.	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?			
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			
0004	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			
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,			
006	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			

00.00		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).	
	☐ 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)	
	,	
00 5 4 5	☐ 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 $\frac{1}{10}$ ac (4350 ft ²)	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II	
SC 6.0. I	nterdunal Wetlands	
0.01.	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 ac?	
	☐ Yes = Category III ☐ No = Category IV	
Category	y of wetland based on Special Characteristics	
	swered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form	
iii you aiii	orrorod rector an typos, ontor restripphousic on outliniary rollin	

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID #):	WFW-15			Date of site visit:	4/20/2023
Rated by Kaylee Moser and	I A. Thom	Trained by Eco	ology? ☑ Yes □ No	Date of training	Oct. 2018
HGM Class used for rating	Riverine & Fresh Wat	ter Tidal	Wetland has multip	le HGM classes? □	Yes ☑ No
	ot complete with out of base aerial photo/m	•		be combined).	
OVERALL WETLAND CA	TEGORY III	(based on fo	unctions ☑ or specia	al characteristics D	ı
1. Category of wetland	d based on FUNCTIO	ONS	_		
	Category I - Total sco	ore = 23 - 27		Score for each	
	Category II - Total so	core = 20 - 22		function based	
X	Category III - Total s	core = 16 - 19		on three	
	Category IV - Total s	core = 9 - 15		ratings	
<u></u>				larder of retings	

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
	List app	ropriate rating	(H, M, L)	
Site Potential	Н	М	М	
Landscape Potential	Н	М	L	
Value	L	М	Н	Total
Score Based on Ratings	7	6	6	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?				
V	NO - go to 2	☐ YES - the wetland	d class is Tidal Fringe - go to 1.1	
1.1	Is the salinity of the water during per	iods of annual low flo	w below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?	
		a Freshwater Tidal Fri stuarine wetland and	☐ YES - Freshwater Tidal Fringe inge use the forms for Riverine wetlands. If I is not scored. This method cannot be	
	ntire wetland unit is flat and precipitat rater and surface water runoff are NC			
V	NO - go to 3 If your wetland can be classified as		□ YES - The wetland class is Flats he form for Depressional wetlands.	
	he entire wetland unit meet all of the The vegetated part of the wetland is plants on the surface at any time of At least 30% of the open water area	on the shores of a bo the year) at least 20 a		
V	NO - go to 4	□ YES - The wetlar	nd class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)	
	the entire wetland unit meet all of the The wetland is on a slope (<i>slope cal</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 (unid or in a swale without o		
V	NO - go to 5]	☐ YES - The wetland class is Slope	
	urface water does not pond in these ons or behind hummocks (depression		pt occasionally in very small and shallow imeter and less than 1 ft deep).	
V	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 inc	·	
	NO - go to 6	[☑ YES - The wetland class is Riverine	
NOTE: T	he Riverine unit can contain depressi	ons that are filled with	n water when the river is not flooding.	

	phic depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, at that any outlet, if present, is higher than the interior of the wetland.
□ NO - go to 7	☐ YES - The wetland class is Depressional
The unit does not pond surface water me	very flat area with no obvious depression and no overbank flooding? ore than a few inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high ay be ditched, but has no obvious natural outlet.
□ NO - go to 8	☐ YES - The wetland class is Depressional
8. Your wotland unit sooms to be difficult	t to classify and probably contains several 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:

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 > 3/4 area of wetland points = 8	4
Depressions cover > ½ area of wetland points = 4	
Depressions present but cover < ½ area of wetland points = 2	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	3
☐ 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	6
Herbaceous plants (> 6 in high) > $\frac{1}{3}$ area of the wetland points = 3	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	12
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 2 12 - 16 = H	n the first page
R 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function of the site?	
R 2.1. Is the wetland within an incorporated city or within its UGA? Yes = 2 No = 0	2
R 2.2. Does the contributing basin to the wetland include a UGA or	1
incorporated area? Yes = 1 No = 0	'
R 2.3. Does at least 10% of the contributing basin contain tilled fields,	0
pastures, or forests that have been clearcut within the last 5 years? Yes = 1 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 = ('
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?	0
Other Sources Yes = 1 No = 0)
Total for R 2 Add the points in the boxes above	4
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 2 3 - 6 = H 1 or 2 = M	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	0
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	0
R 3.3. Has the site been identified in a watershed or local plan as important for	
maintaining water quality? (answer YES if there is a TMDL for the drainage in	0
which the unit is found) Yes = 2 No = 0	-
Total for R 3 Add the points in the boxes above	•
Rating of Value If score is: □ 2 - 4 = H □ 1 = M □ 0 = L Record the rating of	

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

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 floof the stream or river channel (distance between banks). Calculate the ratio: (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: <i>Tredebris as forest or shrub. Choose the points appropriate for the best description have</i> >90% cover at person height. These are <u>NOT Cowardin</u> classes).	(polygons need to	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		
	n the boxes above	9	
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L	Record the rating on	the first page	
R 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the hydrologic 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 i	n 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	1	
Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient	points = 1		
No flooding problems anywhere downstream	points = 0		
R 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood		0	
conveyance in a regional flood control plan?	Yes = 2 No = 0	0	
Total for R 6 Add the points i	n 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	

These questions apply to wetlands of all HGM classes. HABITAT FUNCTIONS - Indicators that site functions to provide important habitat H 1.0. Does the site have the potential to provide habitat? H 1.1. Structure of plant community: Indicators are Cowardin classes and strata within the Forested class. Check the Cowardin plant classes in the wetland. Up to 10 patches may be combined for each class to meet the threshold of 1/4 ac or more than 10% of the unit if it is smaller than 2.5 ac. Add the number of structures checked. □ Aquatic bed 4 structures or more: points = 4 2 □ Emergent 3 structures: points = 2 ☑ Scrub-shrub (areas where shrubs have > 30% cover) 2 structures: points - 1 ☑ Forested (areas where trees have > 30% cover) 1 structure: points = 0 If the unit has a Forested class, check if: ☑ The Forested class has 3 out of 5 strata (canopy, sub-canopy, shrubs, herbaceous, moss/ground-cover) that each cover 20% within the Forested polygon H 1.2. Hydroperiods Check the types of water regimes (hydroperiods) present within the wetland. The water regime has to cover more than 10% of the wetland or 1/4 ac to count (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods). ☐ Permanently flooded or inundated 4 or more types present: points = 3 ☑ Seasonally flooded or inundated 3 types present: points = 2 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 = 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 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: □ Large, downed, woody debris within 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 6.8 ft 2 m) and/or overhanging plants extends at least 3.8 ft (10 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least 3.9 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 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) Total for H 1		
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 it (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 (<i>cut shrubs or trees that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed</i>) □ At least ½ 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 Rating of Site Potential If Score is: □ 15 -18 = H □ 7 -14 = M □ 0 -6 = L Record the rating on the first page H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site? H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include <i>only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit</i>). Calculate: 0 % undisturbed habitat + (9 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 4.5% If total accessible habitat is: 0 0 y 'ng', (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 Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon points = 1 21 Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 0 21 Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 0 21 Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 0 22 Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 0 23 Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 0 24 Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 0 25 Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 0 26 Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 0 27 Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 0 28 Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 0 29 Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches po		
□ Large, downed, wcody debris within the wetland (< 4 in diameter and 6 ft long) □ 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 3.3 ft (10 m) □ Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning (> 30 degree slope) OFR 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 fbr list of strata) Total for H 1 Rating of Site Potential If Score is: □ 15-18 = H □ 7.14 = H 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 + (9 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 4.5% If total accessible habitat is: > ¹¹₁ (3 (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 2 points = 2 points = 1 1 Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland. Calculate: 31 % undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland. Calculate: 31 % undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches 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 - 50% and > 3 patches		
□ Standing snags (bth > 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 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) QR signs of recent beaver activity are present (cut shrubs or trees that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed) At least ¼ a cof 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 Rating of Site Potential If Score is: □ 15 - 18 = H □ 7 - 14 = M □ 0 - 6 = L Record the rating on the first page H2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site? H2.1 Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit). Calculate: 0 % undisturbed habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit). If total accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit). If the provided habitat is: > 1/3 (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3 20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon points = 1 10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 0 H2.2 Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland. Calculate: 31 % undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 1 Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and 3 patches points = 0 H2.3 Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use ≤ 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use 1	j.	
Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging plants extends at least 3.3 ft (10 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least 3.3 ft (10 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least 3.3 ft (10 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least 3.3 ft (10 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland for at least 3.3 ft (10 m) over a stream (or ditch) in or contiguous with the wetlands for at least 4.0 cm of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas that are permanently or seasonally inundated (structures for egg-laying by amphibians) or lawsive 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		
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 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 strate) Total for H 1		
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Wetland Rating System for Western WA: 2014 Update Rating Form - Effective January 1, 2015

WDFW Priority Habitats

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

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

Count how many of the following priority habitats are within 330 ft (100 m) of the wetland unit: **NOTE**: This question is independent of the land use between the wetland unit and the priority habitat.

	Aspen Stands: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 1 ac (0.4 ha).
	Biodiversity Areas and Corridors : Areas of habitat that are relatively important to various species of native fish and wildlife (<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>).
V	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>).
V	Instream : The combination of physical, biological, and chemical processes and conditions that interact to provide functional life history requirements for instream fish and wildlife resources.
	Nearshore : Relatively undisturbed nearshore habitats. These include Coastal Nearshore, Open Coast Nearshore, and Puget Sound Nearshore. (<i>full descriptions of habitats and the definition of relatively undisturbed are in WDFW report – see web link on previous page</i>).
	Caves : A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages under the earth in soils, rock, ice, or other geological formations and is large enough to contain a human.
	Cliffs: Greater than 25 ft (7.6 m) high and occurring below 5000 ft elevation.
	Talus : Homogenous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.5 - 6.5 ft (0.15 - 2.0 m), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs.
V	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 of	f any criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met.				
	Estuarine Wetlands				
00 1.0. 1	Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?				
	The dominant water regime is tidal,				
	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. V	Wetlands of High Conservation Value (WHCV)				
SC 2.1.	Has the WA Department of Natural Resources updated their website to include the list of				
	Wetlands of High Conservation Value?				
	☑ Yes - Go to SC 2.2 □ No - Go to SC 2.3				
SC 2.2.	Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value?				
	☐ Yes = Category I ☑ No = Not WHCV				
SC 2.3.	Is the wetland in a Section/Township/Range that contains a Natural Heritage wetland?				
	http://www1.dnr.wa.gov/nhp/refdesk/datasearch/wnhpwetlands.pdf				
	☐ Yes - Contact WNHP/WDNR and to SC 2.4 ☐ No = Not WHCV				
SC 2.4.	Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation				
	Value and listed it on their website?				
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not WHCV				
SC 3.0. I					
	Does the wetland (or any part of the unit) meet both the criteria for soils and vegetation				
	in bogs? Use the key below. If you answer YES you will still need to rate the				
	wetland based on its functions.				
SC 3.1.	Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soil horizons, either peats or mucks,				
	that compose 16 in or more of the first 32 in of the soil profile?				
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 3.3 ☐ No - Go to SC 3.2				
SC 3.2.	Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soils, either peats or mucks, that are				
	less than 16 in deep over bedrock, or an impermeable hardpan such as clay or volcanic				
	ash, or that are floating on top of a lake or pond?				
00.00	☐ Yes - Go to SC 3.3 ☐ No = Is not a bog				
SC 3.3.	Does an area with peats or mucks have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground				
	level, AND at least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4?				
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No - Go to SC 3.4				
	NOTE : If you are uncertain about the extent of mosses in the understory, you may				
	substitute that criterion by measuring the pH of the water that seeps into a hole dug at				
	least 16 in deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the plant species in Table 4 are present, the wetland is a bog.				
SC 3.4.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
30 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				

		ı
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	
	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).	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☑ No = Not a forested wetland for this section	
SC 5.0	Wetlands in Coastal Lagoons	
00 3.0.	Does the wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon?	
	The wetland lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially	
	separated from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently,	
_	rocks	
	The lagoon in which the wetland is located contains ponded water that is saline or	
	brackish (> 0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (needs to	
	be measured near the bottom)	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 5.1 ☑ No = Not a wetland in a coastal lagoon	
SC 5.1.	Does the wetland meet all of the following three conditions?	
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing),	
	and has less than 20% cover of aggressive, opportunistic plant species (see list of	
	species on p. 100).	
	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)	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II	
SC 6.0	Interdunal Wetlands	
00 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.	U	
	(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.		
	1 ac?	
	☐ 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	
ı , u		

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID #): \underline{W}	FW-16	Date of site visit:	3/2/2020
Rated by A. Hoenig, K. Moser	Trained by Ecology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training	Oct. 2015
HGM Class used for rating D	epressional & Flats Wetland has multiple	e HGM classes? ☐`	∕es ☑No
	complete with out the figures requested (figures can be base aerial photo/map ESRI / Google Earth Pro	be combined).	
OVERALL WETLAND CATE	GORYIII(based on functions ⊡or special	characteristics D)	
1. Category of wetland ba	ased on FUNCTIONS		
C	ategory I - Total score = 23 - 27	Score for each	
C	ategory II - Total score = 20 - 22	function based	
XC	ategory III - Total score = 16 - 19	on three	
C	ategory IV - Total score = 9 - 15	ratings	
		order of ratings	

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

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

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

2. Category based on SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS of wetland

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

Maps and Figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

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

Riverine Wetlands

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

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

Slope Wetlands

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

HGM Classification of Wetland in Western Washington

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

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

NOTE: The Riverine unit can contain depressions that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

1 0 1	nic depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, at the new tank and outlet, if present, is higher than the interior of the wetland.
□ NO - go to 7	☑ YES - The wetland class is Depressional
The unit does not pond surface water mor	ery flat area with no obvious depression and no overbank flooding? the than a few inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high be ditched, but has no obvious natural outlet.
□ NO - go to 8	\square YES - The wetland class is Depressional

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:

Entire wetland sits in a depression. The wetland is rated as depressional.

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLA	ANDS		
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).	ро	ints = 3	
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly			
constricted permanently flowing outlet.	ро	ints = 2	2
☐ Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet			
that is permanently flowing	•	nts = 1	
☐ Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a		4	
permanently flowing ditch.	poi	nts = 1	
D 1.2. The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer) is true clay or true organic	V 4	NI. O	0
(use NRCS definitions).	Yes = 4	No = 0	
D 1.3. <u>Characteristics and distribution of persistent plants</u> (Emergent, Scrub-shi Forested Cowardin classes):	rub, and/or		
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area	no	ints = 5	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > ½ of area	-	ints = 3	3
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants $> \frac{7}{2}$ of area	-	ints = 3	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants $< 1/_{10}$ of area	•	ints = 1	
D 1.4. Characteristics of seasonal ponding or inundation:	ρυ	11115 – 0	
	in manual		
This is the area that is ponded for at least 2 months. See description in		into – 1	2
Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland	•	ints = 4	2
Area seasonally ponded is > 1/4 total area of wetland	•	ints = 2	
Area seasonally ponded is < 1/4 total area of wetland Total for D 1 Add the points		ints = 0	7
Total for D 1 Add the points Rating of Site Potential If score is: ☐ 12 - 16 = H ☐ 6 - 11 = M ☐ 0 - 5 = L			7 the first page
Rating of Site Potential in Score is. 12-10-11 0-11-M 0-3-L	Necora line i	rating on	ine msi paye
D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function	on of the site	∍?	
D 2.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges?	Yes = 1	No = 0	1
D 2.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that			1
generate pollutants?	Yes = 1	No = 0	'
D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland?	Yes = 1	No = 0	0
D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are			
not listed in questions D 2.1 - D 2.3?			0
Source	Yes = 1		
Total for D 2 Add the points			2
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 or 4 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L	. Record the I	rating on	the first page
D 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable to society	?		
D 3.1. Does the wetland discharge directly (i.e., within 1 mi) to a stream, river,			0
lake, or marine water that is on the 303(d) list?	Yes = 1	No = 0	U
D 3.2. Is the wetland in a basin or sub-basin where an aquatic resource is on th	e 303(d) 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			1
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. <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	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	3
✓ Marks are at least 0.5 ft to < 2 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 3	Ü
☐ The wetland is a "headwater" wetland points = 3	
Wetland is flat but has small depressions on the surface that trap water points = 1	
Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft (6 in)	
D 4.3. Contribution of the wetland to storage in the watershed: Estimate the ratio of the area of	
upstream basin contributing surface water to the wetland to the area of the wetland unit itself.	
\Box The area of the basin is less than 10 times the area of the unit points = 5	3
The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit points = 3	3
The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit points = 0	
\square Entire wetland is in the Flats class points = 5	
Total for D 4 Add the points in the boxes above	8
Rating of Site Potential If score is: \Box 12 - 16 = H \Box 6 - 11 = M \Box 0 - 5 = L Record the rating on	the first page
D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic function of the site?	
D 5.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? Yes = 1 No = 0	1
D 5.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate excess runoff? Yes = 1 No = 0	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	1
 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. 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	1
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 ¼ ac or more than 10% of the unit if it is smaller than 2.5 ac. Add the number of structures checked.	
 □ Aquatic bed □ Emergent □ Scrub-shrub (areas where shrubs have > 30% cover) □ Forested (areas where trees have > 30% cover) □ If the unit has a Forested class, check if: □ The Forested class has 3 out of 5 strata (canopy, sub-canopy, shrubs, herbaceous, moss/ground-cover) that each cover 20% within the Forested polygon 	1
H 1.2. Hydroperiods Check the types of water regimes (hydroperiods) present within the wetland. The water regime has to cover more than 10% of the wetland or ¼ ac to count (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods).	
 □ Permanently flooded or inundated □ Seasonally flooded or inundated □ Occasionally flooded or inundated □ Occasionally flooded or inundated □ Saturated only □ Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland □ Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland 	1
☐ Lake Fringe wetland☐ Freshwater tidal wetland2 points2 points	
H 1.3. Richness of plant species Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft ² . Different patches of the same species can be combined to meet the size threshold and you do not have to name the species. Do not include Eurasian milfoil, reed canarygrass, purple loosestrife, Canadian thistle If you counted: > 19 species points = 2	1
5 - 19 species points = 1 < 5 species points = 0	
H 1.4. Interspersion of habitats Decide from the diagrams below whether interspersion among Cowardin plants classes (described in H 1.1), or the classes and unvegetated areas (can include open water or mudflats) is high, moderate, low, or none. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high. None = 0 points Low = 1 point Moderate = 2 points	1
All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3 points	

H 1.5. Special habitat features: Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number of points. Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long) Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging plants extends at least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least 33 ft (10 m) Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning (> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (cut shrubs or trees that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed) At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas that are permanently or seasonally inundated (structures for egg-laying by amphibians) Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see H 1.1 for list of strata)	0
Total for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above Rating of Site Potential If Score is: 15 - 18 = H 7 - 14 = M 0 - 6 = L Record the rating on	the first nage
Accord the rating of	e msi paye
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site?	
H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit).	
Calculate: 0 % undisturbed habitat + (0 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 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: 16.8 % undisturbed habitat + (16.5 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 25.05%	
10.0 % undisturbed 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)	-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	trie iirst 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: \square 2 = H \square 1 = M \square 0 = L Record the rating on	the first page
<u> </u>	7-3-

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 (<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</i> – 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 (<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> – 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?	
SC 1.2.	Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions?	
JOC 1.2.	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?	
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		
	Does the wetland (or any part of the unit) meet both the criteria for soils and vegetation	
	in bogs? Use the key below. If you answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.	
SC 3.1.	Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soil horizons, either peats or mucks,	
30 3.1.	that compose 16 in or more of the first 32 in of the soil profile?	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 3.3 ☐ No - Go to SC 3.2	
SC 3.2.	Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soils, either peats or mucks, that are	
	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	

33.4					
SC 4	.0. 1	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			
l		(20 trees/ha) that are at least 200 years of age OR have a diameter at breast height			
	\neg	(dbh) of 32 in (81 cm) or more. Mature forcets (west of the Cascade Crest): Stands where the largest trees are 80, 200			
	Ш	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	۱ .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	4 г	Does the wetland meet all of the following three conditions?			
SC 5		The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing),			
	Ш				
		and has less than 20% cover of aggressive, opportunistic plant species (see list of			
		species on p. 100).			
	Ш	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.			
	Ш	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			
	=				
	Ш	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			
Cate	aor	y of wetland based on Special Characteristics			
		swered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form	I		

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID #):	WFW-17	Date of site visit:	12/19/2019
Rated by A Weiss	Trained by Ecology? ☑ Yes ☐N	o Date of training	Oct-20
HGM Class used for rating	Riverine & Fresh Water Tidal Wetland has mult	tiple HGM classes? \Box	Yes ☑No
	of complete with out the figures requested (figures of base aerial photo/map ESRI / Google Earth Pro TEGORY (based on functions 🗹 or spe	,)
	Later of the state	Score for each function based	
X	_ Category III - Total score = 16 - 19 - Category IV - Total score = 9 - 15	on three ratings	

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
	List app	ropriate rating	(H, M, L)	
Site Potential	М	М	L	
Landscape Potential	Н	М	L	
Value	L	М	Н	Total
Score Based on Ratings	6	6	5	17

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

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

2. Category based on SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS of wetland

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

Maps and Figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

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

Riverine Wetlands

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

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

Slope Wetlands

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

HGM Classification of Wetland in Western Washington

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

1. Are the water levels in the	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)?
it is Saltwater Tidal	al Fringe (Estuarine)
	at and precipitation is the only source (>90%) of water to it. er runoff are NOT sources of water to the unit.
☑ NO - go to 3 If your wetland can	☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats be classified as a Flats wetland, use the form for Depressional wetlands.
☐ The vegetated part plants on the surfac	it meet all of the following criteria? of the wetland is on the shores of a body of permanent open water (without any e at any time of the year) at least 20 ac (8 ha) in size; open water area is deeper than 6.6 ft (2 m).
☑ NO - go to 4	☐ YES - The wetland class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)
☐ The wetland is on a☐ The water flows thromay flow subsurface	it meet all of the following criteria? slope (<i>slope can be very gradual</i>), bugh the wetland in one direction (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. It e, as sheetflow, or in a swale without distinct banks. e wetland without being impounded.
☑ NO - go to 5	\square YES - The wetland class is Slope
	ot pond in these type of wetlands except occasionally in very small and shallow ocks (depressions are usually <3 ft diameter and less than 1 ft deep).
☐ The unit is in a valle from that stream or	it meet all of the following criteria? y, or stream channel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding river, ng occurs at least once every 2 years.
☐ NO - go to 6	☑ YES - The wetland class is Riverine
NOTE: The Riverine unit can	contain depressions that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

147 11		\A/E\A/ 47	
Wetland	name or number	VV F VV - 1 /	

1 0 1	hic depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, a 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	rery flat area with no obvious depression and no overbank flooding? ore than a few inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high by 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		
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 flooding event:	liments during a	
Depressions cover > 3/4 area of wetland	points = 8	2
Depressions cover > ½ area of wetland	points = 4	2
Depressions present but cover < ½ area of wetland	points = 2	
No depressions present	points = 0	
R 1.2. Structure of plants in the wetland (areas with >90% cover at person heigl classes)	nt, not Cowardin	
Trees or shrubs $> \frac{2}{3}$ area of the wetland	points = 8	
\Box Trees or shrubs > 1 / ₃ area of the wetland	points = 6	6
\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	
	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
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	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?		0
Other Sources	Yes = 1 No = 0	
	in the boxes above	
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 - 6 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L		
R 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable to society?)	
R 3.1. Is the wetland along a stream or river that is on the 303(d) list or on a tributary that drains to one within 1 mi?	Yes = 1 No = 0	0
R 3.2. Is the wetland along a stream or river that has TMDL limits for nutrients, toxics, or pathogens?	Yes = 1 No = 0	0
R 3.3. Has the site been identified in a watershed or local plan as important for maintaining water quality? (answer YES if there is a TMDL for the drainage in which the unit is found)	Yes = 2 No = 0	0
·	in the boxes above	0
Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 = M 0 = L	Record the rating on	the first page

RIVERINE AND FRESHWATER TIDAL FRINGE WETLANDS			
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that site functions to reduce flooding and stream erosion			
R 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?			
R 4.1. Characteristics of the overbank storage the wetland provides:			
Estimate the average width of the wetland perpendicular to the direction of the flow and the width of the stream or river channel (distance between banks). Calculate the ratio: (average width of wetland)/(average width of stream between banks).			
If the ratio is more than 20 points = 9	1		
If the ratio is 10 - 20 points = 6			
If the ratio is 5 - < 10 points = 4			
If the ratio is 1 - < 5 points = 2			
If the ratio is < 1 points = 1			
R 4.2. Characteristics of plants that slow down water velocities during floods: <i>Treat large woody debris as forest or shrub. Choose the points appropriate for the best description (polygons need to have >90% cover at person height. These are NOT Cowardin classes)</i> . Forest or shrub for $> \frac{1}{3}$ area OR emergent plants $> \frac{2}{3}$ area points = 7	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 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L Record the rating on a	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	2		
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H 2 1 or 2 = M 0 = L Record the rating on a	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	1		
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	1		

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 2 types present: points = 1 ☐ Occasionally flooded or inundated ☐ Saturated only 1 types present: points = 0 ☐ Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☑ Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☐ Lake Fringe wetland 2 points ☐ Freshwater tidal wetland 2 points H 1.3. Richness of plant species Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft². Different patches of the same species can be combined to meet the size threshold and you do not have to name the species. Do not include Eurasian milfoil, reed canarygrass, purple loosestrife. Canadian thistle If you counted: > 19 species points = 2 5 - 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 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)	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
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: 2.9 % undisturbed habitat + (1.4 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 3.6%	
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	
< 10 % of 1 km Polygon points = 0	
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.	
Calculate: 21.5 % undisturbed habitat + (18.5 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 30.75%	
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3	1
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 2	
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches points = 1	
Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0	
H 2.3 Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon: If	_
> 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use points = (-2)	-2
≤ 50% of 1km Polygon is high intensity points = 0	4
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	-1 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	<i>(1 6)</i>
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 (<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>).
7	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>).
V	Instream : The combination of physical, biological, and chemical processes and conditions that interact to provide functional life history requirements for instream fish and wildlife resources.
	Nearshore : Relatively undisturbed nearshore habitats. These include Coastal Nearshore, Open Coast Nearshore, and Puget Sound Nearshore. (<i>full descriptions of habitats and the definition of relatively undisturbed are in WDFW report – see web link on previous page</i>).
	Caves : A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages under the earth in soils, rock, ice, or other geological formations and is large enough to contain a human.
	Cliffs: Greater than 25 ft (7.6 m) high and occurring below 5000 ft elevation.
	Talus : Homogenous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.5 - 6.5 ft (0.15 - 2.0 m), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs.
✓	Snags and Logs : Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit sufficient decay characteristics to enable cavity excavation/use by wildlife. Priority snags have a diameter at breast height of > 20 in (51 cm) in western Washington and are > 6.5 ft (2 m) in height. Priority logs are > 12 in (30 cm) in diameter at the largest end, and > 20 ft (6 m) long.

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

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland	Туре	Category
Check off	any criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met.	
	Estuarine Wetlands	
	Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?	
	The dominant water regime is tidal,	
	Vegetated, and	
	With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt	
_	☐ Yes - Go to SC 1.1 ☑ No = Not an estuarine wetland	
SC 1.1.	Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary	
	Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific	
	Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 1.2	
SC 1.2.	Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions?	
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing,	
	and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are	
	Spartina, see page 25)	
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-	
	grazed or un-mowed grassland.	
Ιп	The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with	
	open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands.	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II	
SC 20 V	Wetlands of High Conservation Value (WHCV)	
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?	
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	
00 2.4.	Value and listed it on their website?	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not WHCV	
SC 3.0. E		
0.0.	Does the wetland (or any part of the unit) meet both the criteria for soils and vegetation	
	in bogs? Use the key below. If you answer YES you will still need to rate the	
	wetland based on its functions.	
SC 3.1.	Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soil horizons, either peats or mucks,	
00 0.1.	that compose 16 in or more of the first 32 in of the soil profile?	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 3.3 ☐ No - Go to SC 3.2	
SC 3.2.	Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soils, either peats or mucks, that are	
000.2.	less than 16 in deep over bedrock, or an impermeable hardpan such as clay or volcanic	
	ash, or that are floating on top of a lake or pond?	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 3.3 ☐ No = Is not a bog	
SC 3.3.	Does an area with peats or mucks have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground	
0.0.	level, AND at least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4?	
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No - Go to SC 3.4	
	NOTE: If you are uncertain about the extent of mosses in the understory, you may	
	substitute that criterion by measuring the pH of the water that seeps into a hole dug at	
	least 16 in deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the plant species in Table 4 are present,	
	the wetland is a bog.	
SC 3.4.	Is an area with peats or mucks forested (> 30% cover) with Sitka spruce, subalpine fir,	
0.7.	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	
		1

		ı	
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? If you		
answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.			
forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac			
(20 trees/ha) that are at least 200 years of age OR have a diameter at breast height			
	(dbh) of 32 in (81 cm) or more.		
	Mature forests (west of the Cascade Crest): Stands where the largest trees are 80-200		
	years old OR the species that make up the canopy have an average diameter (dbh)		
	exceeding 21 in (53 cm).		
	Voc - Catamamy I		
00 7 0 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. [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 $\frac{1}{10}$ ac (4350 ft ²)		
00.00.1	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II		
SC 6.0. I	nterdunal Wetlands		
	Is the wetland west of the 1889 line (also called the Western Boundary of Upland		
	Ownership or WBUO)? If you answer yes you will still need to rate the wetland		
	based on its habitat functions.		
	In practical terms that means the following geographic areas:		
	Long Beach Peninsula: Lands west of SR 103		
	Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105		
	Ocean Shores-Copalis: Lands west of SR 115 and SR 109		
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 6.1 ☐ No = Not an interdunal wetland for rating		
SC 6.1.	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger and scores an 8 or 9 for the habitat functions on the form		
	(rates H,H,H or H,H,M for the three aspects of function)?		
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 6.2		
SC 6.2.	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger?		
	☐ Yes = Category II ☐ No - Go to SC 6.3		
SC 6.3.	Is the unit between 0.1 and 1 ac, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is between 0.1 and		
0.0.	1 ac?		
	☐ Yes = Category III ☐ No = Category IV		
Categor	y of wetland based on Special Characteristics		
•	•		
pri you an	swered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form		

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID #):	WFW-18	Date of site visit:	12/19/2019
Rated by A Weiss	Trained by Ecology? ☑ Yes	s □No Date of training	Oct-20
HGM Class used for rating	Riverine & Fresh Water Tidal Wetland has	s multiple HGM classes? \Box	Yes ☑No
Source	of base aerial photo/map ESRI / Google Earth Pro	<u> </u>	
OVERALL WETLAND CA 1. Category of wetland	based on FUNCTIONS	sr special characteristics Score for each	'
	Category I - Total score = 23 - 27		
	Category II - Total score = 20 - 22	function based	
X	Category III - Total score = 16 - 19	on three	
	Category IV - Total score = 9 - 15	ratings	

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
	List app	ropriate rating	(H, M, L)	
Site Potential	M	M	L	
Landscape Potential	Н	Н	L	
Value	L	M	Н	Total
Score Based on Ratings	6	7	5	18

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

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

2. Category based on SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS of wetland

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

Maps and Figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

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

Riverine Wetlands

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

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

Slope Wetlands

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

HGM Classification of Wetland in Western Washington

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

1. Are th	ne water levels in the entire unit usually	/ controlled by tides	except during floods?
✓	NO - go to 2	☐ YES - the wetlan	d class is Tidal Fringe - go to 1.1
1.1	1 Is the salinity of the water during peri	ods of annual low flo	w below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?
V		Freshwater Tidal Fretuarine wetland and	☐ YES - Freshwater Tidal Fringe inge use the forms for Riverine wetlands. It is not scored. This method cannot be
	ntire wetland unit is flat and precipitation vater and surface water runoff are NOT		
<u> </u>	NO - go to 3 If your wetland can be classified as a		☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats he form for Depressional wetlands.
	the entire wetland unit meet all of the same of the wetland is a plants on the surface at any time of the least 30% of the open water area in	on the shores of a bone year) at least 20 a	
✓] NO - go to 4	☐ YES - The wetlar	nd class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)
	the entire wetland unit meet all of the same of the same of the wetland is on a slope (slope can of the water flows through the wetland may flow subsurface, as sheetflow, oo of the water leaves the wetland withou	be very gradual), in one direction (union r in a swale without of	
7	l NO - go to 5		☐ YES - The wetland class is Slope
	Surface water does not pond in these ty ions or behind hummocks (depressions		ept occasionally in very small and shallow ameter and less than 1 ft deep).
	the entire wetland unit meet all of the second of the se	nnel, where it gets in	
] NO - go to 6		☑ YES - The wetland class is Riverine

NOTE: The Riverine unit can contain depressions that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

Wetland	name or	numher	WFW-18	

1 9 1	hic depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, a 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? are than a few inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high by 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 FRINGI	E WETLANDS	
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to im		
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 flooding event:	diments during a	
Depressions cover > 3/4 area of wetland	points = 8	2
Depressions cover > ½ area of wetland	points = 4	2
Depressions present but cover < ½ area of wetland	points = 2	
No depressions present	points = 0	
R 1.2. Structure of plants in the wetland (areas with >90% cover at person heig classes)	ht, not Cowardin	
Trees or shrubs $> {}^{2}/_{3}$ area of the wetland	points = 8	
\square 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) $> \frac{1}{3}$ area of the wetland	points = 3	
Trees, shrubs, and ungrazed herbaceous < 1/3 area of the wetland	points = 0	
	in the boxes above	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 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?		0
Other Sources	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 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	0
R 3.2. Is the wetland along a stream or river that has TMDL limits for nutrients, toxics, or pathogens?	Yes = 1 No = 0	0
R 3.3. Has the site been identified in a watershed or local plan as important for maintaining water quality? (answer YES if there is a TMDL for the drainage in which the unit is found)	Yes = 2 No = 0	0
,	in the boxes above	0
Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 = M 2 0 = L	Record the rating on	

RIVERINE AND FRESHWATER TIDAL FRINGE WETLAND	<u>DS</u>
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 wid of the stream or river channel (distance between banks). Calculate the ratio: (average width of wetland)/(average width of stream between banks).	lth
If the ratio is more than 20 points	s = 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	s = 2
If the ratio is < 1 points	s = 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 have >90% cover at person height. These are <u>NOT Cowardin</u> classes).</i>	
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 ab	oove 8
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H	ng on the first page
R 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the hydrologic functions of the site?	
) = 1 1
R 5.2. Does the up-gradient watershed include a UGA or incorporated area? Yes = 1 No	0 = 0 1
1 0) = 1 1
Total for R 5 Add the points in the boxes ab	oove 3
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L Record the rating	ng 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)	1 1
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
	0 = 0
Total for R 6 Add the points in the boxes ab	
Rating of Value If score is: $\square 2 - 4 = H \square 1 = M \square 0 = L$ Record the rating	ng on the first page

These questions apply to wetlands of all HGM classes.		
HABITAT FUNCTIONS - Indicators that site functions to provide important habitat		
H 1.0. Does the site have the potential to provide habitat?		
H 1.1. Structure of plant community: Indicators are Cowardin classes and strata within the Forested class. Check the Cowardin plant classes in the wetland. Up to 10 patches may be combined for each class to meet the threshold of ¼ ac or more than 10% of the unit if it is smaller than 2.5 ac. Add the number of structures checked.		
 □ Aquatic bed □ Emergent □ Scrub-shrub (areas where shrubs have > 30% cover) □ Forested (areas where trees have > 30% cover) □ If the unit has a Forested class, check if: □ The Forested class has 3 out of 5 strata (canopy, sub-canopy, shrubs, herbaceous, moss/ground-cover) that each cover 20% within the Forested polygon 	0	
H 1.2. Hydroperiods Check the types of water regimes (hydroperiods) present within the wetland. The water regime has to cover more than 10% of the wetland or ¼ ac to count (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods).		
□ Permanently flooded or inundated 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	1	
☐ Lake Fringe wetland☐ Freshwater tidal wetland2 points2 points		
H 1.3. Richness of plant species Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft ² . Different patches of the same species can be combined to meet the size threshold and you do not have to name the species. Do not include Eurasian milfoil, reed canarygrass, purple loosestrife, Canadian thistle If you counted: > 19 species	1	
H 1.4. Interspersion of habitats Decide from the diagrams below whether interspersion among Cowardin plants classes (described in H 1.1), or the classes and unvegetated areas (can include open water or mudflats) is high, moderate, low, or none. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high. None = 0 points Low = 1 point Moderate = 2 points All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3 points	1	

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)	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 (<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: \square 15 - 18 = H \square 7 - 14 = M \square 0 - 6 = L Record the rating on	the first page
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site?	
H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit).	
Calculate:	
2.9 % undisturbed habitat + (1.4 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 3.6%	
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:	
22.6 % undisturbed habitat + (17.9 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 31.55%	
70 and otal bod habitat	
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
	-2
≤ 50% of 1km Polygon is high intensity points = 0	
Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above	-1
Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is: 4-6=H 1-3=M <<1=L Record the rating on	the first page
II 2 0 In the habitat annuited but the site valuable to assist 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	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	41- 5 1
Rating of Value If Score is:	tne 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 specie.

	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> – 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

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.

height of > 20 in (51 cm) in western Washington and are > 6.5 ft (2 m) in height. Priority logs are > 12

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.	
	any chiena that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate chiena are met. Estuarine Wetlands	
00 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?	
00.40	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 1.2	
SC 1.2.	Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions?	
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing,	
	and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are	
	Spartina, see page 25) At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-	
	grazed or un-mowed grassland.	
	The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with	
	open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands.	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II	
SC 2.0. V	Vetlands of High Conservation Value (WHCV)	
SC 2.1.	Has the WA Department of Natural Resources updated their website to include the list of	
	Wetlands of High Conservation Value?	
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?	
0000	☐ 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,	
000.11	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,	
00 0 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). 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). Wetlands in Coastal Lagoons				
	Does the wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon?				
	☐ The wetland lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially				
	separated from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently,				
	rocks				
L	The lagoon in which the wetland is located contains ponded water that is saline or				
	brackish (> 0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (<i>needs to</i>				
	be measured near the bottom)				
~~ = .	☐ Yes - Go to SC 5.1 ☑ No = Not a wetland in a coastal lagoon				
SC 5.	1. Does the wetland meet all of the following three conditions?				
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				
г	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-				
Г	grazed or un-mowed grassland.				
_	The wetland is larger than $\frac{1}{10}$ ac (4350 ft ²)				
33.04	☐ 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:				
Г	Long Beach Peninsula: Lands west of SR 103				
_	☐ Cong Beach Fermisula. Lands west of SR 105				
Ē	☐ Grayland-Westport, Lands west of SR 103 ☐ 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. 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	<u> </u>				
-	\square Yes = Category II \square No - Go to SC 6.3				
SC 6.3	= · ·				
	1 ac?				
	☐ Yes = Category III ☐ No = Category IV				
Categ	ory of wetland based on Special Characteristics				
If	answored No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form	İ			

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or	ID #): <u>WFW-21</u>			Date of site visit:	2/21/2020
Rated by Josh Wozr	niak & Matt Murphy	Trained by Eco	ology? ☑ Yes □ No	Date of training	2014, 2019
HGM Class used for	r rating Riverine & Fresh	Water Tidal	Wetland has multiple	e HGM classes? □	Yes ☑ No
	rm is not complete with Source of base aerial pho	•		be combined).	
OVERALL WETLA	ND CATEGORYI	II (based on fu	ınctions	I characteristics □)
1. Category of w	vetland based on FUNC	CTIONS			
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 - To	tal score = 9 - 15		ratings	
-					

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
	List app	ropriate rating	(H, M, L)	
Site Potential	M	М	М	
Landscape Potential	Н	Н	L	
Value	L	М	Н	Total
Score Based on Ratings	6	7	6	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 th	ne water levels in the entire unit usuall	y controlled by tides	except during floods?
V	NO - go to 2	☐ YES - the wetla	nd class is Tidal Fringe - go to 1.1
1.1	Is the salinity of the water during per	iods of annual low f	low below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?
V		a Freshwater Tidal F stuarine wetland ar	☐ YES - Freshwater Tidal Fringe Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. It not scored. This method cannot be
	ntire wetland unit is flat and precipitativater and surface water runoff are NO		
V	NO - go to 3 If your wetland can be classified as a	a Flats wetland, use	☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats 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 k he year) at least 20	
V	NO - go to 4	□ YES - The wetla	and 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, o The water leaves the wetland witho	be very gradual), in one direction (un or in a swale withou	
V	NO - go to 5		□ YES - The wetland class is Slope
	Surface water does not pond in these toons or behind hummocks (depression		cept occasionally in very small and shallow iameter and less than 1 ft deep).
V	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 in	•
	NO - go to 6		☑ YES - The wetland class is Riverine
NOTE: T	he Riverine unit can contain denressi	ons that are filled wi	ith water when the river is not flooding

\A/atland	name or number	\A/E\A/ 24	
vvetiand	i name or number	WFW 21	

6. Is the entire wetland unit in a topographic depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, a some time during the year? This means that any outlet, if present, is higher than the interior of the wetland.			
☑ NO - go to 7	☐ YES - The wetland class is Depressional		
7. Is the entire wetland unit located in a very flat area with no obvious depression and no overbank flooding? The unit does not pond surface water more than a few inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high groundwater in the area. The wetland may be ditched, but has no obvious natural outlet.			
☑ NO - go to 8	☐ YES - The wetland class is Depressional		

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

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

HGM classes within the wetland unit	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:

DIVERNIE AND EDECLINATED TIDAL EDING	E METI	NIDO	
RIVERINE AND FRESHWATER TIDAL FRINGI Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to im			
•	iprove water	quanty	
R 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?	-lima a rata du ri	·	
R 1.1. Area of surface depressions within the Riverine wetland that can trap ser flooding event:	diments auri	ng a	
Depressions cover > 3/4 area of wetland	рс	oints = 8	2
Depressions cover > ½ area of wetland	рс	oints = 4	_
Depressions present but cover < $\frac{1}{2}$ area of wetland	рс	oints = 2	
No depressions present	рс	oints = 0	
R 1.2. Structure of plants in the wetland (areas with $>$ 90% cover at person heig classes)	ht, not Cow	ardin	
Trees or shrubs $> \frac{2}{3}$ area of the wetland	рс	oints = 8	
\Box Trees or shrubs > $^{1}/_{3}$ area of the wetland	рс	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 $< \frac{1}{3}$ area of the wetland	pc	oints = 0	
Total for R 1 Add the points	in the boxe	s 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 functi	ion 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 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?			0
Other Sources	Yes = 1	No = 0	<u></u>
Total for R 2 Add the points	in the boxe	s above	4
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 2 3-6 = H 1 or 2 = M 1 or 2 = 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	0
R 3.2. Is the wetland along a stream or river that has TMDL limits for nutrients, toxics, or pathogens?	Yes = 1	No = 0	0
R 3.3. Has the site been identified in a watershed or local plan as important for maintaining water quality? (answer YES if there is a TMDL for the drainage in which the unit is found)	Yes = 2	No = 0	0
Total for R 3 Add the points	in the boxe	s above	0

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Rating of Value If score is: \Box 2 - 4 = H \Box 1 = M

☑ 0=L

Record the rating on the first page

RIVERINE AND FRESHWATER TIDAL FRINGE V	VETL	ANDS	
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that site functions to reduce flooding	and stre	eam 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 of the stream or river channel (distance between banks). Calculate the ratio: (averawetland)/(average width of stream between banks).			
If the ratio is more than 20	p	oints = 9	2
If the ratio is 10 - 20	p	oints = 6	
If the ratio is 5 - < 10	p	oints = 4	
If the ratio is 1 - < 5	p	oints = 2	
If the ratio is < 1	p	oints = 1	
R 4.2. Characteristics of plants that slow down water velocities during floods: <i>Treat debris as forest or shrub. Choose the points appropriate for the best description (policy have >90% cover at person height. These are NOT Cowardin classes)</i> .	olygons	need to	7
Forest or shrub for $> \frac{1}{3}$ area OR emergent plants $> \frac{2}{3}$ area	•	oints = 7	·
Forest or shrub for $> \frac{1}{10}$ area OR emergent plants $> \frac{1}{3}$ area	•	oints = 4	
Plants do not meet above criteria	p	oints = 0	
Total for R 4 Add the points in t			9
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12 - 16 = H 6 - 11 = M 0 - 5 = L Re	cord the	rating on	the first page
R 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the hydrologic functions of	the site	e?	
R 5.1. Is the stream or river adjacent to the wetland downcut?	'es = 0	No = 1	1
R 5.2. Does the up-gradient watershed include a UGA or incorporated area?	'es = 1	No = 0	1
R 5.3 Is the up-gradient stream or river controlled by dams?	'es = 0	No = 1	1
Total for R 5 Add the points in t	he boxe	es above	3
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L Re	cord 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)	p	oints = 2	1
Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient	p	oints = 1	
No flooding problems anywhere downstream	p	oints = 0	
R 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood			0
conveyance in a regional flood control plan?	'es = 2	No = 0	U
Total for R 6 Add the points in t	he boxe	es above	1
Rating of Value If score is: \square 2 - 4 = H \square 1 = M \square 0 = L Re	cord the	rating on	the first page

These questions apply to wetlands of all HGM classes. HABITAT FUNCTIONS - Indicators that site functions to provide important habitat H 1.0. Does the site have the potential to provide habitat? H 1.1. Structure of plant community: Indicators are Cowardin classes and strata within the Forested class. Check the Cowardin plant classes in the wetland. Up to 10 patches may be combined for each class to meet the threshold of 1/4 ac or more than 10% of the unit if it is smaller than 2.5 ac. Add the number of structures checked. ☐ Aquatic bed 4 structures or more: points = 4 0 □ Emergent 3 structures: points = 2 ☑ Scrub-shrub (areas where shrubs have > 30% cover) 2 structures: points - 1 ☐ Forested (areas where trees have > 30% cover) 1 structure: points = 0 If the unit has a Forested class, check if: ☐ The Forested class has 3 out of 5 strata (canopy, sub-canopy, shrubs, herbaceous, moss/ground-cover) that each cover 20% within the Forested polygon H 1.2. Hydroperiods Check the types of water regimes (hydroperiods) present within the wetland. The water regime has to cover more than 10% of the wetland or 1/4 ac to count (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods). ☐ Permanently flooded or inundated 4 or more types present: points = 3 ☑ Seasonally flooded or inundated 3 types present: points = 2 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 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)	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)	
☐ Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see	
H 1.1 for list of strata)	
Total for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above	8
Rating of Site Potential If Score is: 15 - 18 = H 7 - 14 = M 0 - 6 = L Record the rating on	the first page
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site?	
H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit).	
Calculate:	
0.4 % undisturbed habitat + (0 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 0.4%	
<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:	
16.8 % undisturbed habitat + (15.2 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 24.4%	
10.0 % undisturbed habitat + (
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	
· ·	
H 2.3 Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon: If > 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use points = (-2)	-2
	-2
	•
Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above	the first need
Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is: 4-6=H 1-3=M <	trie iirst page
II 2.0. In the hebitat provided by the cite valuable to posict 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	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 ness
Rating of Value If Score is: 2 = H 1 = M 0 = L Record the rating on	ure first page

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WDFW Priority Habitats

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

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

Count how many of the following priority habitats are within 330 ft (100 m) of the wetland unit: NOTE: This question is independent of the land use between the wetland unit and the priority habitat. **Aspen Stands**: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 1 ac (0.4 ha). ☐ Biodiversity Areas and Corridors: Areas of habitat that are relatively important to various species of native fish and wildlife (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report). ☐ **Herbaceous Balds**: Variable size patches of grass and forbs on shallow soils over bedrock. Old-growth/Mature forests: Old-growth west of Cascade crest - Stands of at least 2 tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) > 32 in (81 cm) dbh or > 200 years of age. Mature forests - Stands with average diameters exceeding 21 in (53 cm) dbh; crown cover may be less than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quantity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth; 80-200 years old west of the Cascade crest. □ Oregon White Oak: Woodland stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component is important (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 158 - see web link above). Riparian: The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aguatic 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.

□ 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.

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

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

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

□ Cliffs: Greater than 25 ft (7.6 m) high and occurring below 5000 ft elevation.

associated with cliffs.

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland	Туре	Category		
Check off any criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met.				
	Estuarine Wetlands			
00 1.0.1	Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?			
	The dominant water regime is tidal,			
	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			
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.				
000.0.	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,			
00 0 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 20% of the sever under the sever.			
	in Table 4 provide more than 30% of the cover under the canopy?			
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☑ No = Is not a bog			

SC 4.0. Forested Wetlands Does the wetland have at least 1 contiguous acre of forest that meets one of these criteria for the WA Department of Fish and Wildlife's forests as priority habitats? 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/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 (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 fiking, 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 grassiand. The wetland is larger than ¹ / ₁₀ ac (4350 ft²) 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 ter	22.12		1
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/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 (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 ½ 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. 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:	SC 4.0.		
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			
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□ 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? □ Yes = Category III □ No = Category IV Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics		Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105	
□ 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? □ Yes = Category III □ No = Category IV Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics		Ocean Shores-Copalis: Lands west of SR 115 and SR 109	
SC 6.1. Is the wetland 1 ac or larger and scores an 8 or 9 for the habitat functions on the form (rates H,H,H or H,H,M for the three aspects of function)? \[\textstyle \text{Yes} = \text{Category I} \to \text{No} - \text{Go to SC 6.2}\] SC 6.2. Is the wetland 1 ac or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger? \[\textstyle \text{Yes} = \text{Category II} \to \text{No} - \text{Go to SC 6.3}\] 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? \[\textstyle \text{Yes} = \text{Category III} \to \text{No} = \text{Category IV}\] Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics			
☐ 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 Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics	SC 6.1.	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger and scores an 8 or 9 for the habitat functions on the form	
☐ 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 Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
SC 6.2. Is the wetland 1 ac or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger? \(\text{ Yes} = \text{Category II} \text{ No - Go to SC 6.3} \) 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? \(\text{ Yes} = \text{Category III} \text{ No = Category IV} \) Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics		·	
☐ 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 Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics	SC 6.2		
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?			
1 ac? ☐ Yes = Category III ☐ No = Category IV Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics	SC 6 3		
☐ Yes = Category III ☐ No = Category IV Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics	0.0.		
Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics			
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RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID #):	WFW-22	Date of site visit:	2/25/2020
Rated by Adam Merrill & Ma	att Murphy Trained by Ecology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training	Oct-19
HGM Class used for rating	Depressional & Flats Wetland has multi	ple HGM classes? □	Yes ☑ No
	ot complete with out the figures requested (figures can of base aerial photo/map ESRI / Google Earth Pro	n be combined).	
OVERALL WETLAND CA	TEGORY(based on functions ☑ or spec	ial characteristics 🏻 🗎)
1. Category of wetland	i based on FUNCTIONS		
	Category I - Total score = 23 - 27	Score for each	
	Category II - Total score = 20 - 22	function based	
X	Category III - Total score = 16 - 19	on three	
	Category IV - Total score = 9 - 15	ratings	

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
	List app	ropriate rating	(H, M, L)	
Site Potential	L	L	L	
Landscape Potential	Н	Н	L	
Value	Н	М	М	Total
Score Based on Ratings	7	6	4	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	ne water levels in the entire unit usual	ly controlled by tides	except during floods?
V	NO - go to 2	□ YES - the wetla	nd class is Tidal Fringe - go to 1.1
1.1	Is the salinity of the water during per	iods of annual low fl	ow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?
Ø		a Freshwater Tidal F stuarine wetland ar	☐ YES - Freshwater Tidal Fringe Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. It also not scored. This method cannot be
	ntire wetland unit is flat and precipitati vater and surface water runoff are NO		
V	NO - go to 3 If your wetland can be classified as a	a Flats wetland, use	☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats 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 At least 30% of the open water area	on the shores of a b the year) at least 20	
V	NO - go to 4	□ YES - The wetla	and class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)
	the entire wetland unit meet all of the The wetland is on a slope (<i>slope car</i> The water flows through the wetland may flow subsurface, as sheetflow, of The water leaves the wetland witho	n be very gradual), in one direction (un or in a swale without	
V	NO - go to 5		☐ YES - The wetland class is Slope
	Surface water does not pond in these to ons or behind hummocks (depression		ept occasionally in very small and shallow iameter 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 ir	,
V	NO - go to 6		☐ YES - The wetland class is Riverine
NOTE: T	he Riverine unit can contain depressi	ons that are filled wi	th water when the river is not flooding.

Wetland name or number	WFW-22	
vveuand name of number	VV F VV - Z Z	

□ NO - go to 7

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.

☑ YES - The wetland class is Depressional

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

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

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

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

HGM classes within the wetland unit	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 in	nprove wate	er quality	
D 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?			
D 1.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:			
Wetland is a depression or flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key)			
with no surface water leaving it (no outlet).	р	oints = 3	
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly			4
constricted permanently flowing outlet.	р	oints = 2	1
☑ Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet that is permanently flowing	nc	oints = 1	
☐ Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a	-)IIII3 — I	
permanently flowing ditch.		oints = 1	
D 1.2. The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer) is true clay or true organic			0
(use NRCS definitions).	Yes = 4	No = 0	0
D 1.3. Characteristics and distribution of persistent plants (Emergent, Scrub-sh	rub, and/or		
Forested Cowardin classes):			
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area	р	oints = 5	3
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > ½ of area	р	oints = 3	3
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > 1/10 of area	р	oints = 1	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants < 1/10 of area	р	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 manual.		
Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland	р	oints = 4	0
Area seasonally ponded is > 1/4 total area of wetland	р	oints = 2	
Area seasonally ponded is < 1/4 total area of wetland	р	oints = 0	
Total for D 1 Add the points	in the boxe	es 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 functi	ion of the si	te?	
D 2.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges?	Yes = 1	No = 0	1
D 2.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that			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>Trash</u>	Yes = 1	No = 0	
Total for D 2 Add the points			3
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 or 4 = H □ 1 or 2 = M □ 0 = L	_ Record the	rating on	the first page
D 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable to society	?		
D 3.1. Does the wetland discharge directly (i.e., within 1 mi) to a stream, river,			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	ne 303(d) lis	st?	1
	Yes = 1	No = 0	
D 3.3. Has the site been identified in a watershed or local plan as important for			
maintaining water quality (answer YES if there is a TMDL for the basin in			0
which the unit is found)?	Yes = 2	No = 0	
Total for D 3 Add the points			2
Rating of Value If score is: ☑ 2-4=H □ 1=M □ 0=L	Record the	rating on	the first page

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WEILANDS			
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding and stream degrad D 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?	adation		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
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	Ü		
permanently flowing ditch points = 1			
Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet			
that is permanently flowing points = 0			
D 4.2. Depth of storage during wet periods: Estimate the height of ponding above the bottom of			
the outlet. For wetlands with no outlet, measure from the surface of permanent water or if dry, the			
deepest part.			
Marks of ponding are 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outlet points = 7			
Marks of ponding between 2 ft to < 3 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 5	0		
☐ Marks are at least 0.5 ft to < 2 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 3			
☐ The wetland is a "headwater" wetland points = 3			
Wetland is flat but has small depressions on the surface that trap water points = 1			
Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft (6 in) points = 0			
D 4.3. Contribution of the wetland to storage in the watershed: Estimate the ratio of the area of			
upstream basin contributing surface water to the wetland to the area of the wetland unit itself.			
☐ The area of the basin is less than 10 times the area of the unit points = 5	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			
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?	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	ı		
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 mst 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- Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-	1		
gradient. points = 1			
☐ Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. points = 1			
☐ The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained			
by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland			
cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why points = 0			
☐ There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland. 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	U		
Total for D 6 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		

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 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 0 ☑ Occasionally flooded or inundated 2 types present: points = 1 □ Saturated only 1 types present: points = 0 ☐ Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☐ Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland □ Lake Fringe wetland 2 points ☐ Freshwater tidal wetland 2 points H 1.3. Richness of plant species Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft². Different patches of the same species can be combined to meet the size threshold and you do not have to name the species. Do not include Eurasian milfoil, reed canarygrass, purple loosestrife, Canadian thistle 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 None = 0 points Low = 1 point Moderate = 2 points All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3 points

H 3.0. Is the habitat provided by the site valuable to society?		
H 3.1. Does the site provide habitat for species valued in laws, regulations, or policies?	Choose	
only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated.		
Site meets ANY of the following criteria:	points = 2	
☐ It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page)		
☐ It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant		
or animal on the state or federal lists)		
☐ It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species		4
It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the		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	

Record the rating on the first page

Rating of Value If Score is: \square 2 = H \square 1 = M \square 0 = L

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 (<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>).
V	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> – 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	
00.4.4	☐ 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?	
	☐ 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	•	
	Does the wetland (or any part of the unit) meet both the criteria for soils and vegetation in bogs? Use the key below. If you answer YES you will still need to rate the	
	wetland based on its functions.	
SC 3.1.	Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soil horizons, either peats or mucks,	
00 0.1.	that compose 16 in or more of the first 32 in of the soil profile?	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 3.3 ☐ No - Go to SC 3.2	
SC 3.2.	Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soils, either peats or mucks, that are	
	less than 16 in deep over bedrock, or an impermeable hardpan such as clay or volcanic	
	ash, or that are floating on top of a lake or pond?	
	□ Yes - Go to SC 3.3 \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.	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).	
	5.555 and g = 1 and (55 5 5 m).	
	☐ 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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)	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II	
SC 6.0.	Interdunal Wetlands	
	Is the wetland west of the 1889 line (also called the Western Boundary of Upland	
	Ownership or WBUO)? If you answer yes you will still need to rate the wetland	
	based on its habitat functions.	
	In practical terms that means the following geographic areas:	
	Long Beach Peninsula: Lands west of SR 103	
	Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105	
	Ocean Shores-Copalis: Lands west of SR 115 and SR 109	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 6.1 ☐ No = Not an interdunal wetland for rating	
SC 6.1.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
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.	5 ,	
00.5.5	☐ Yes = Category II ☑ No - Go to SC 6.3	
SC 6.3.		
	1 ac?	
0 (☐ Yes = Category III ☐ No = Category IV	
_	ry of wetland based on Special Characteristics	
It you a	nswered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form	

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or I	D#): WFW-32				Date of site visit:	4/20/2023
Rated by Kaylee Mo	ser and A. Thom	_ Tı	rained by E	cology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training	Oct.2018
HGM Class used for rating Depressional & Flats Wetland has multiple HGM classes? ☐ Yes			Yes ☑No			
	rm is not complete Source of base ae		•	equested (figures can ogle Earth Pro	be combined).	
OVERALL WETLAND CATEGORY(based on functions ⊡or special characteristics □)						
1. Category of wetland based on FUNCTIONS						
	Category	I - Total score	= 23 - 27		Score for each	
	Category	II - Total score	e = 20 - 22		function based	
•	Category	III - Total sco	re = 16 - 19)	on three	
•	X Category	IV - Total sco	re = 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	L	L	
Landscape Potential	Н	Н	L	
Value	L	M	L	Total
Score Based on Ratings	6	6	3	15

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 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 period	ods of annual low flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?
		Freshwater Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. If tuarine wetland and is not scored. This method cannot be used
	ntire wetland unit is flat and precipitation ater and surface water runoff are NOT	n is the only source (>90%) of water to it. sources of water to the unit.
V	NO - go to 3 If your wetland can be classified as a	☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats Flats wetland, use the form for Depressional wetlands.
	he entire wetland unit meet all of the form the vegetated part of the wetland is or plants on the surface at any time of the At least 30% of the open water area is	on the shores of a body of permanent open water (without any be year) at least 20 ac (8 ha) in size;
✓	NO - go to 4	☐ YES - The wetland class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)
	he entire wetland unit meet all of the form the wetland is on a slope (<i>slope can</i>). The water flows through the wetland is may flow subsurface, as sheetflow, or The water leaves the wetland withou	be very gradual), n one direction (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. It in a swale without distinct banks.
V	NO - go to 5	\square YES - The wetland class is Slope
		pe of wetlands except occasionally in very small and shallow are usually <3 ft diameter and less than 1 ft deep).
	he entire wetland unit meet all of the form the unit is in a valley, or stream chan from that stream or river, The overbank flooding occurs at least	nel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding
V	NO - go to 6	☐ YES - The wetland class is Riverine

NOTE: The Riverine unit can contain depressions that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

6. Is the entire wetland unit in a topographic depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, a some time during the year? This means that any outlet, if present, is higher than the interior of the wetland.				
□ NO - go to 7	☑ YES - The wetland class is Depressional			
•	a with no obvious depression and no overbank flooding? The ches. The unit seems to be maintained by high groundwater 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 32 receives water from a stormwater vault at its southern end and discharges into a stormwater feature at its northern edge.

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS	
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to improve water quality	
D 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?	
D 1.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:	
Wetland is a depression or flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key)	
with no surface water leaving it (no outlet). points = 3	
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly	
constricted permanently flowing outlet. points = 2	2
☐ Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet	
that is permanently flowing points = 1	
☐ Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a	
permanently flowing ditch. points = 1	
D 1.2. The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer) is true clay or true organic	0
(use NRCS definitions). Yes = 4 No = 0	
D 1.3. <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	3
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > ½ 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	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	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 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function of the site?	
D 2.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? Yes = 1 No = 0	1
D 2.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that	1
generate pollutants? Yes = 1 No = 0	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 Particulates in exhaust from motor vehicles Yes = 1 No = 0	
Total for D 2 Add the points in the boxes above	3
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 or 4 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L Record the rating on	the first page
D 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable to society?	
D 3.1. Does the wetland discharge directly (i.e., within 1 mi) to a stream, river,	_
lake, or marine water that is on the 303(d) list? Yes = 1 No = 0	0
D 3.2. Is the wetland in a basin or sub-basin where an aquatic resource is on the 303(d) list?	
Yes = 1 No = 0	0
D 3.3. Has the site been identified in a watershed or local plan as important for	
maintaining water quality (answer YES if there is a TMDL for the basin in which	0
the unit is found)? Yes = $2 \text{ No} = 0$	
Total for D 3 Add the points in the boxes above	0
Rating of Value If score is: 2 - 4 = H 1 = M 2 0 = L Record the rating on	

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

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

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	3
Rating of Site Potential If Score is: 15 - 18 = H 7 - 14 = M 0 - 6 = L Record the rating on	the first page
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site?	
H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit).	
Calculate:	
0 % undisturbed habitat + (0 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 0%	
If As As I as a saile is the back is a	0
If total accessible habitat is: $> \frac{1}{3}$ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3	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:	
18.6 % undisturbed habitat + (7.5 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 22.35%	
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 land use points = (-2)	-2
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	
III 2.0. In the habitet are yided by the cite valuable to ensist 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? <i>Choose</i>	
only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated.	
Site meets ANY of the following criteria: points = 2	
☐ It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page)	
☐ It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant	
or animal on the state or federal lists) ☐ It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species	
☐ It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the	0
Department of Natural Resources	
☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or	
regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in a	
watershed plan Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) with in 100m points = 1	
Site does not meet any of the criteria above points = 0	
Rating of Value If Score is: 2 = H 1 = M 0 = L Record the rating on	the first page

above).

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,

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</i>

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

·
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.				
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?				
0040	☐ 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				
	Vetlands of High Conservation Value (WHCV)				
SC 2.1.	Has the WA Department of Natural Resources updated their website to include the list of				
	Wetlands of High Conservation Value?				
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.	Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation				
30 2.4.	Value and listed it on their website?				
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Not WHCV				
SC 3.0. E					
	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?				
	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,				
00 0.0.	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 spruc					
	or western white pine, AND any of the species (or combination of species) listed in Table				
	4 provide more than 30% of the cover under the canopy?				
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No = Is not a bog				

SC 4.0.	Forested Wetlands					
	Does the wetland have at least 1 contiguous acre of forest that meets one of these criteria					
	for the WA Department of Fish and Wildlife's forests as priority habitats? <i>If you answer</i>					
	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.					
	years old OR the species that make up the canopy have an average diameter (dbh)					
	exceeding 21 in (53 cm).					
	Var - Catamanut					
22 - 2	☐ 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?					
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
	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).					
П						
_	grazed or un-mowed grassland.					
	· ·					
_	The Westaria is larger than 710 as (1888 it)					
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II					
SC 6.0.	Interdunal Wetlands					
	Is the wetland west of the 1889 line (also called the Western Boundary of Upland					
	Ownership or WBUO)? If you answer yes you will still need to rate the wetland					
	based on its habitat functions.					
	In practical terms that means the following geographic areas:					
	Long Beach Peninsula: Lands west of SR 103					
	Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105					
	Ocean Shores-Copalis: Lands west of SR 115 and SR 109					
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 6.1 ☐ No = Not an interdunal wetland for rating					
SC 6.1.	Is the wetland 1 ac or larger and scores an 8 or 9 for the habitat functions on the form					
	(rates H,H,H or H,H,M for the three aspects of function)?					
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 6.2					
SC 6.2.						
	☐ Yes = Category II ☐ No - Go to SC 6.3					
SC 6.3. Is the unit between 0.1 and 1 ac, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is between 0.1 and 1						
0.0.	ac?					
	□ Yes = Category III □ No = Category IV					
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-33			Date of site visit:	NONE
Rated by A. Hoenig	Trained by	Ecology? ☑	Yes □ No	Date of training	Oct. 2015
HGM Class used for rating	Depressional & Flats	Wetland	d has multiple	e HGM classes? 🗷 `	Yes □ No
	ot complete with out the figures of base aerial photo/mar ESRI / G	-	` •	be combined).	
904100	on base dental photolinal <u>perturb</u>				
OVERALL WETLAND CA	TEGORY II (based o	n functions	☑ or special	characteristics □)	
1 Category of wetland	d based on FUNCTIONS				
i. outogory or wettank	Category I - Total score = 23 - 2	7	T ₉	Score for each	
X	Category II - Total score = 20 - 2			unction based	
	Category III - Total score = 16 -			on three	
	Category IV - Total score = 9 - 1			ratings	

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
	List app	ropriate rating	(H, M, L)	
Site Potential	M	M	М	
Landscape Potential	Н	Н	L	
Value	Н	M	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 ¢an be added to map of hydroperiods)	D 1.1, D 4.1	
Boundary of area within 150 ft of the wetlandaan 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 wetlandaan 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 (an 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 wetlandaan 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	ne water levels in the entire unit usua	ally controlled by tide	es except during floods?
Ø	NO - go to 2	□ YES - the wetlan	nd class is Tidal Fringe - go to 1.1
1.1	Is the salinity of the water during pe	eriods of annual low	flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?
0	NO - Saltwater Tidal Fringe (Estu If your wetland can be classified as wetlands. If it is Saltwater Tidal Frin cannot be used to score functions	s a Freshwater Tidal nge it is an Estuarir	e wetland and is not scored. This method
	ntire wetland unit is flat and precipita vater and surface water runoff are N		
Ø	NO - go to 3 If your wetland can be classified as	a Flats wetland, us	☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats e the form for Depressional wetlands.
	the entire wetland unit meet all of th The vegetated part of the wetland i plants on the surface at any time of At least 30% of the open water are	s on the shores of a f the year) at least 20	
☑	NO - go to 4	☐ YES - The wetla	nd class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)
_	the entire wetland unit meet all of the The wetland is on a slope (<i>slope ca</i>). The water flows through the wetlar seeps. It may flow subsurface, as some the water leaves the wetland with	an be very gradual), id in one direction (usheetflow, or in a swa	
Ø	NO - go to 5		□ YES - The wetland class is Slope
	surface water does not pond in these ons or behind hummocks (depression		ccept occasionally in very small and shallow diameter and less than 1 ft deep).
☑	the entire wetland unit meet all of th The unit is in a valley, or stream ch flooding from that stream or river, The overbank flooding occurs at lea	annel, where it gets	·
	NO - go to 6		☑ YES - The wetland class is Riverine
NOTE: T	he Riverine unit can contain depres	sions that are filled v	vith water when the river is not flooding.

Wetland name or number	WFW-33
------------------------	--------

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*

■ NO - go to 7

☑ YES - The wetland class is Depressional

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

■ NO - go to 8

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES and FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

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

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

Rating of Value If score is: 2 2 - 4 = H 1 1 = M 1 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 deg	radation		
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	2		
a permanently flowing ditch a permanently flowing ditch			
Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet			
that is permanently flowing points = 0			
D 4.2. Depth of storage during wet periods: Estimate the height of ponding above the bottom of			
the outlet. For wetlands with no outlet, measure from the surface of permanent water or if dry,			
the deepest part.			
Marks of ponding are 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outlet points = 7			
Marks of ponding between 2 ft to < 3 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 5	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 10 to 100 times the area of the unit points = 3	0		
The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit points = 0			
☐ Entire wetland is in the Flats class points = 5			
Total for D 4 Add the points in the boxes above	7		
Rating of Site Potential If score is:			
	the first page		
	the first page		
D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic function of the site?			
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		
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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 3 structures: points = 2 ■ Emergent ☐ Scrub-shrub (areas where shrubs have > 30% cover) 2 structures: points - 1 ☑ Forested (areas where trees have > 30% cover) 1 structure: points = 0 If the unit has a Forested class, check if: ☑ The Forested class has 3 out of 5 strata (canopy, sub-canopy, shrubs, herbaceous, moss/ground-cover) that each cover 20% within the Forested polygon H 1.2. Hydroperiods Check the types of water regimes (hydroperiods) present within the wetland. The water regime has to cover more than 10% of the wetland or 1/4 ac to count (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods). □ Permanently flooded or inundated 4 or more types present: points = 3 ☑ Seasonally flooded or inundated 3 types present: points = 2 ☑ 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 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)	3		
☐ Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for			
denning (> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (<i>cut</i>			
shrubs or trees that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed)			
☐ At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in			
areas that are permanently or seasonally inundated (structures for egg-laying by			
☐ Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants			
(see H 1.1 for list of strata)			
Total for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above	8		
Poting of Site Potential If Seere is: D 45 49 - U D 7 44 - M D 0 6 - L Poperd the reting on	he first need		

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 about	uts wetland unit).		
Calculate:			
0.6 % undisturbed habitat + (0 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 0.6%			
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 wetlar	nd.		
Calculate:			
24 % undisturbed habitat + (1 % moderate &	k low intensity land uses / 2) = 29.5%		
		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	-1	

Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is: 4 - 6 = H 1 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 policie	s? 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 specie	S	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: 2 = H 2 1 = M 0 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 (<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</i> – see web link above).
Ø	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> – 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.
7	Snags and Logs: Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit sufficient

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

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

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

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Check off any criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met. SC 1.0. Estuarine Wetlands Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands? The dominant water regime is tidal, Vegetated, and With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt 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? 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	
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ISC 3.1 Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soil horizons, either neats 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	
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)	
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?	

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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? 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/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	
30 0.0.	Does the wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon?	
	The wetland lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially	
	separated from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less	
_	frequently, rocks	
	The lagoon in which the wetland is located contains ponded water that is saline or	
	brackish (> 0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (needs	
	to be measured near the bottom)	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 5.1 ☐ No = Not a wetland in a coastal lagoon	
SC 5.1.	Does the wetland meet all of the following three conditions?	
	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation,	
	grazing), and has less than 20% cover of aggressive, opportunistic plant species (see	
	list of species on p. 100).	
	At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or	
	un-grazed or un-mowed grassland.	
	The wetland is larger than $\frac{1}{10}$ ac (4350 ft ²)	
	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II	
SC 6.0.	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	
	·	
CC 6 4	☐ 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)?	
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	
Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics		
If you ar	nswered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form	