

APPENDIX A

WETLAND RATING FORMS AND DATA SHEETS (WETLANDS B, D, G AND O)

WETLAND RATING FORM – WESTERN WASHINGTON

Version 2 – Updated July 2006 to increase accuracy and reproducibility among users

Name of wetland (if known): Wetland B Date of site visit: Oct. 2013

Rated by A. Aberle Trained by Ecology? Yes ☒ No ☐ Date of Training: Oct. 2006SECTION: 20 TOWNSHIP: 2N RANGE: 3E Is S/T/R in Appendix D? Yes ☒ No ☐

Map of wetland unit: Figure Estimated size 2.29 acres

DRAFT SUMMARY OF RATING

Category based on FUNCTIONS provided by wetland

I ☐ II ☐ III ☒ IV ☐

Category I = Score >=70

Category II = Score 51-69

Category III = Score 30-50

Category IV = Score < 30

Score for Water Quality Functions

Score for Hydrologic Functions

Score for Habitat Functions

TOTAL Score for functions

14

5

19

38

Category based on SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS of wetland

I ☐ II ☐ Does not Apply ☒

Final Category (choose the "highest" category from above)

III

Check the appropriate type and class of wetland being rated.

Wetland Type	Wetland Class
Estuarine	Depressional
Natural Heritage Wetland	Riverine
Bog	Lake-fringe
Mature Forest	Slope
Old Growth Forest	Flats
Coastal Lagoon	Freshwater Tidal
Interdunal	
None of the above	X
Check if unit has multiple HGM classes present	

Comments

Does the wetland being rated meet any of the criteria below?

If you answer YES to any of the questions below you will need to protect the wetland according to the regulations regarding the special characteristics found in the wetland.

Check List for Wetlands That Need Additional Protection (in addition to the protection recommended for its category)	YES	NO
SP1. Has the wetland been documented as a habitat for any Federally listed Threatened or Endangered animal or plant species (T/E species)? For the purposes of this rating system, "documented" means the wetland is on the appropriate state or federal database.		X
SP2. Has the wetland unit been documented as habitat for any State listed Threatened or Endangered animal species? For the purposes of this rating system, "documented" means the wetland is on the appropriate state database. Note: Wetlands with State listed plant species are categorized as Category 1 Natural Heritage Wetlands (see p. 19 of data form).		X
SP3. Does the wetland contain individuals of Priority species listed by the WDFW for the state?		X
SP4. Does the wetland have a local significance in addition to its functions? For example, the wetland has been identified in the Shoreline Master Program, the Critical Areas Ordinance, or in a local management plan as having special significance.		X

To complete the next part of the data sheet you will need to determine the Hydrogeomorphic Class of the wetland being rated.

The hydrogeomorphic classification groups wetlands into those that function in similar ways. This simplifies the questions needed to answer how well the wetland functions. The Hydrogeomorphic Class of a wetland can be determined using the key below. See p. 24 for more detailed instructions on classifying wetlands.

Comments Formal priority and habitat species request has been completed.

Classification of Wetland Units in Western Washington

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

1. Are the water levels in the wetland usually controlled by tides (i.e. except during floods)?

☒ NO - go to 2 ☐ YES - the wetland class is **Tidal Fringe**

If yes, is the salinity of the water during periods of annual low flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)? ☐ YES - **Freshwater Tidal Fringe** ☐ NO - **Saltwater Tidal Fringe (Estuarine)**

If your wetland can be classified as a Freshwater Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. If it is Saltwater Tidal Fringe it is rated as an Estuarine wetland. Wetlands that were called estuarine in the first and second editions of the rating system are called Salt Water Tidal Fringe in the Hydrogeomorphic Classification. Estuarine wetlands were categorized separately in the earlier editions, and this separation is being kept in this revision. To maintain consistency between editions, the term "Estuarine" wetland is kept. Please note, however, that the characteristics that define Category I and II estuarine wetlands have changed (see p.).

2. The entire wetland unit is flat and precipitation is the only source (>90%) of water to it. Groundwater and surface water runoff are NOT sources of water to the unit.

☒ NO - go to 3 ☐ YES - The wetland class is **Flats**

If your wetland can be classified as a "Flats" wetland, use the form for **Depressional** wetlands.

3. Does the wetland meet both of the following criteria?

- ☐ The vegetated part of the wetland is on the shores of a body of open water (without any vegetation on the surface) at least 20 acres (8 ha) in size;
- ☐ At least 30% of the open water area is deeper than 6.6 ft (2 m)?

☒ NO - go to 4 ☐ YES - The wetland class is **Lake-fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)**

4. Does the wetland meet all of the following criteria?

- ☒ The wetland is on a slope (slope can be very gradual);
- ☒ The water flows through the wetland in one direction (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. It may flow subsurface, as sheetflow, or in a swale without distinct banks.
- ☒ The water leaves the wetland **without being impounded?**

NOTE: Surface water does not pond in these type of wetlands except occasionally in very small and shallow depressions or behind hummocks (depressions are usually <3ft diameter and less than 1 foot deep).

☐ NO - go to 5 ☒ YES - The wetland class is **Slope**

Comments

5. Does the entire wetland unit meet all of the following criteria?

- ☐ The unit is in a valley, or stream channel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding from that stream or river
- ☐ The overbank flooding occurs at least once every two years.

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

☐ NO - go to 6 ☐ YES - The wetland class is **Riverine**

6. Is the wetland in a topographic depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, at some time of 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 wetland 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 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 your wetland. 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 class listed in column 2 is less than 10% of the unit; classify the wetland using the class that represents more than 90% of the total area.

HGM Classes within the wetland unit being rated	HGM Class to Use in Rating
Slope + Riverine	Riverine
Slope + Depressional	Depressional
Slope + Lake-fringe	Lake-fringe
Depressional + Riverine along stream within boundary	Depressional
Depressional + Lake-fringe	Depressional
Salt Water Tidal Fringe and any other class of freshwater wetland	Treat as ESTUARINE under wetlands with special characteristics

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

Comments

S Slope Wetlands		Points (only 1 score per box)
WATER QUALITY FUNCTIONS - Indicators that wetland unit functions to improve water quality		
S	S 1. Does the wetland have the potential to improve water quality?	(see p. 64)
S	S 1.1 Characteristics of average slope of wetland: Slope is 1% or less (a 1% slope has a 1 foot vertical drop in elevation for every 100 ft horizontal distance) Slope is 1% - 2% Slope is 2% - 5% Slope is greater than 5% points = 3 points = 2 points = 1 points = 0	1
S	S 1.2 The soil 2 inches below the surface (or duff layer) is clay organic (use NRCS definitions) YES = 3 points NO = 0 points	0
S	S 1.3 Characteristics of the vegetation in the wetland that traps sediments and pollutants: Choose the points appropriate for the description that best fits the vegetation in the wetland. Dense vegetation means you have trouble seeing the soil surface. (<75% cover), and uncut means not grazed or mowed and plants are higher than 6 inches. Dense, ungrazed, herbaceous vegetation > 90% of wetland area points = 6 Dense, ungrazed, herbaceous vegetation > 1/2 of area points = 3 Dense, woody vegetation > 1/2 of area points = 2 Dense, ungrazed, herbaceous vegetation > 1/4 of area points = 1 Does not meet any of the criteria above for vegetation points = 0 Aerial photo or map with vegetation polygons Add the points in the boxes above	Figure _____ 6
S	Total for S 1	7
S	S 2. Does the wetland have the opportunity to improve water quality? Answer YES if you know or believe there are pollutants in groundwater or surface water coming into the wetland that would otherwise reduce water quality in streams, lakes or groundwater downgradient from the wetland? Note which of the following conditions provide the sources of pollutants A unit may have pollutants coming from several sources, but any single source would qualify as opportunity. ☐ Grazing in the wetland or within 150 ft ☐ Untreated stormwater discharges to wetland ☐ Tilled fields or orchards within 150 feet of wetland ☒ Residential, urban areas, or golf courses are within 150 ft upslope of wetland ☐ Other ☒ YES multiplier is 2 ☐ NO multiplier is 1 TOTAL - Water Quality Functions Multiply the score from S1 by S2 Add score to table on p. 1	multiplier 2 14
Comments		

S Slope Wetlands		Points (only 1 score per box)
HYDROLOGIC FUNCTIONS - Indicators that wetland unit functions to reduce flooding and stream erosion		
S	S 3. Does the wetland have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?	(see p. 68)
S	S 3.1 Characteristics of vegetation that reduce the velocity of surface flows during storms. Choose the points appropriate for the description that best fit conditions in the wetland. (stems of plants should be thick enough (usually > 1/8 in), or dense enough, to remain erect during surface flows) Dense, uncut, rigid vegetation covers >90% of area of the wetland. points = 6 Dense, uncut, rigid vegetation > 1/2 area of wetland points = 3 Dense, uncut, rigid vegetation > 1/4 area of wetland points = 1 More than 3/4 of area is grazed, mowed, tilled or vegetation is not rigid points = 0	3
S	S 3.2 Characteristics of slope wetland that holds back small amounts of flood flows: The slope wetland has small surface depressions that can retain water over at least 10% of its area. YES points = 2 NO points = 0	2
S	Add the points in the boxes above	5
S	S 4. Does the wetland have the opportunity to reduce flooding and erosion? Is the wetland in a landscape position where the reduction in water velocity it provides helps protect downstream property and aquatic resources from flooding or excessive and/or erosive flows? Note which of the following conditions apply. ☐ Wetland has surface runoff that drains to a river or stream that has flooding problems ☐ Other Answer NO if the major source of water is controlled by a reservoir (e.g. wetland is a seep that is on the downstream side of a dam.) ☐ YES multiplier is 1 ☒ NO multiplier is 1 TOTAL - Hydrologic Functions Multiply the score from S 3 by S 4 Add score to table on p. 1	multiplier 1 5
Comments		

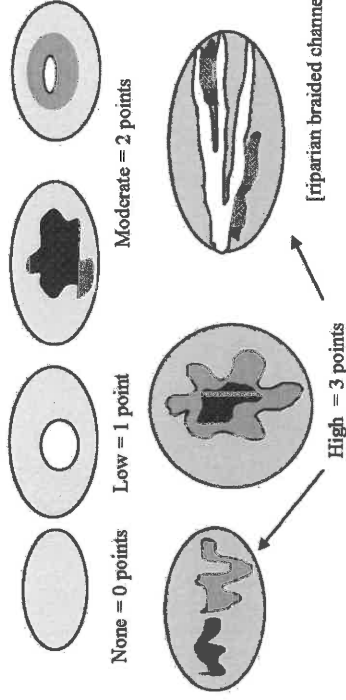
These questions apply to wetlands of all HCM classes**HABITAT FUNCTIONS** – Indicators that wetland functions to provide important habitat

Points (only 1 score per box)	Figure
H 1.1. Does the wetland have the potential to provide habitat for many species? H 1.1.1 Vegetation structure (see p. 72) Check the types of vegetation classes present (as defined by Cowardin). Size threshold for each class is 1/4 acre or more than 10% of the area if unit is smaller than 2.5 acres. ☐ Aquatic bed ☐ Emergent plants ☒ Scrub/shrub (areas where shrubs have >30% cover) ☒ Forested (areas where trees have >30% cover) If the unit has a forested class check if: ☒ Forested areas have 3 out of 5 strata (canopy, sub-canopy, shrubs, herbaceous, moss/ground-cover) that each cover 20% within the forested polygon Add the number of vegetation types that qualify. If you have: 4 types or more points = 4 3 types points = 2 2 types points = 1 1 type points = 0 Map of Cowardin vegetation classes	2
H 1.2 Hydroperiods (see p. 73) 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 acre to count. (See text for description of hydroperiods.) ☐ Permanently flooded or inundated points = 3 ☒ Seasonally flooded or inundated 3 types present points = 2 ☒ Occasionally flooded or inundated 2 types present points = 1 ☒ Saturated only ☐ Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☐ Seasonally flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☐ Lake-fringe wetland = 2 points ☐ Freshwater tidal wetland = 2 points H 1.3 Richness of Plant Species (see p. 75) 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.) 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 List species below if you want to:	2

Total for page 6

H 1.4 Interspersion of habitats (see p. 76)

Decide from the diagrams below whether interspersion between Cowardin vegetation classes (described in H 1.1), or classes and unvegetated areas (can include open water or mudflats) is high, medium, low, or none.



NOTE: If you have four or more classes or three vegetation classes and open water the rating is always "high". Use map of Cowardin vegetation classes

H 1.5 Special Habitat Features: (see p. 77)

Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number of points you put into the next column.

- ☒ Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (>4in. diameter and 6 ft long).
☒ Standing snags (diameter at bottom >4 inches) in the wetland
☐ Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft. (2m) and/or overhanging vegetation extends at least 3.3 ft (1m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the unit, for at least 33 ft (10m)
☐ 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 turned grey/brown)
☐ At least 1/4 acre of thin-stemmed persistent vegetation 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 each stratum of plants

Note: The 20% stated in early printings of the manual on page 78 is an error

H 1. TOTAL Score – potential for providing habitat
Add the scores from H1.1, H1.2, H1.3, H1.4, H1.5

Comments:

H 2. Does the wetland have the opportunity to provide habitat for many species?	Figure
H 2.1 Buffers (see p. 80) Choose the description that best represents condition of buffer of wetland. The highest scoring criterion that applies to the wetland is to be used in the rating. See text for definition of "undisturbed." ☐ 100 m (330ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water >95% of circumference. No structures are within the undisturbed part of buffer. (relatively undisturbed also means no grazing, no landscaping, no daily human use) Points = 5 ☐ 100 m (330 ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water >50% circumference. Points = 4 ☐ 50 m (170ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water >95% circumference. Points = 4 ☐ 100 m (330ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water >25% circumference. Points = 3 ☒ 50 m (170ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water for > 50% circumference. Points = 3 If buffer does not meet any of the three criteria above ☐ No paved areas (except paved trails) or buildings within 25 m (80ft) of wetland > 95% circumference. Light to moderate grazing, or lawns are OK. Points = 2 ☐ No paved areas or buildings within 50m of wetland for >50% circumference. Points = 1 ☐ Light to moderate grazing or lawns are OK. Points = 2 ☐ Heavy grazing in buffer. Points = 1 ☐ Vegetated buffers are <2m wide (6.6ft) for more than 95% of the circumference (e.g. tilled fields, paving, basalt bedrock extend to edge of wetland) Points = 0 ☐ Buffer does not meet any of the criteria above. Points = 1 Aerial photo showing buffers	3
H 2.2 Corridors and Connections (see p. 81) H 2.2.1 Is the wetland part of a relatively undisturbed and unbroken vegetated corridor (either riparian or upland) that is at least 150 ft wide, has at least 30% cover of shrubs, forest or native undisturbed prairie, that connects to estuaries, other wetlands or undisturbed uplands that are at least 250 acres in size? (dams in riparian corridors, heavily used gravel roads, paved roads, are considered breaks in the corridor). ☐ YES = 4 points (go to H 2.2.2) ☒ NO = go to H 2.2.2 H 2.2.2 Is the wetland part of a relatively undisturbed and unbroken vegetated corridor (either riparian or upland) that is at least 50ft wide, has at least 30% cover of shrubs or forest, and connects to estuaries, other wetlands or undisturbed uplands that are at least 25 acres in size? OR a Lake-fringe wetland, if it does not have an undisturbed corridor as in the question above? ☒ YES = 2 points (go to H 2.3) ☐ NO = H 2.2.3 H 2.2.3 Is the wetland: within 5 mi (8km) of a brackish or salt water estuary OR within 3 mi of a large field or pasture (>40 acres) OR within 1 mi of a lake greater than 20 acres? ☐ YES = 1 point ☐ NO = 0 points	2

Total for page 5

H 2.3 Near or adjacent to other priority habitats listed by WDFW (see p. 82) Which of the following priority habitats are within 330ft (100m) of the wetland? (NOTE: the connections do not have to be relatively undisturbed.) ☐ Riparian: The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other. ☐ Aspen Stands: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 0.8 ha (2 acres). ☐ Cliffs: Greater than 7.6 m (25 ft) high and occurring below 5000 ft. ☐ Old-growth 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 20 trees/ha (8 trees/acre) > 81 cm (32 in) dbh or > 200 years of age. ☐ Mature forests: Stands with average diameters exceeding 53 cm (21 in) 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. ☐ Prairies: Relatively undisturbed areas (as indicated by dominance of native plants) where grasses and/or forbs form the natural climax plant community. ☐ Talus: Homogeneous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.15 - 2.0 m (0.5 - 6.5 ft), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs. ☐ Caves: Naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages ☐ Oregon white Oak: Woodlands Stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component of the stand is 25%. ☐ Urban Natural Open Space: A priority species resides within or is adjacent to the open space and uses it for breeding and/or regular feeding; and/or the open space functions as a corridor connecting other priority habitats, especially those that would otherwise be isolated; and/or the open space is an isolated remnant of natural habitat larger than 4 ha (10 acres) and is surrounded by urban development. ☐ Estuary/Estuary-like: Deepwater tidal habitats and adjacent tidal wetlands, usually semi-enclosed by land but with open, partly obstructed or sporadic access to the open ocean, and in which ocean water is at least occasionally diluted by freshwater runoff from the land. The salinity may be periodically increased above that of the open ocean by evaporation. Along some low-energy coastlines there is appreciable dilution of sea water. Estuarine habitat extends upstream and landward to where ocean-derived salts measure less than 0.5ppt. during the period of average annual low flow. Includes both estuaries and lagoons. ☐ Marine/Estuarine Shorelines: Shorelines include the intertidal and subtidal zones of beaches, and may also include the backshore and adjacent components of the terrestrial landscape (e.g., cliffs, snags, mature trees, dunes, meadows) that are important to shoreline associated fish and wildlife and that contribute to shoreline function (e.g., sand/rock/log recruitment, nutrient contribution, erosion control).	0
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If wetland has 3 or more priority habitats = 4 points

If wetland has 2 priority habitats = 3 points

If wetland has 1 priority habitat = 1 point

No habitats = 0 points

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

Nearby wetlands are addressed in question H 2.4)

H 2.4 Wetland Landscape (Choose the one description of the landscape around the wetland that best fits) (see p. 84) There are at least 3 other wetlands within ½ mile, and the connections between them are relatively undisturbed (light grazing between wetlands OK, as is lake shore with some boating, but connections should NOT be bisected by paved roads, fill, fields, or other development. The wetland is Lake-fringe on a lake with little disturbance and there are 3 other lake-fringe wetlands within ½ mile There are at least 3 other wetlands within ½ mile, BUT the connections between them are disturbed The wetland is Lake-fringe on a lake with disturbance and there are 3 other lake-fringe wetlands within ½ mile There is at least 1 wetland within ½ mile. There are no wetlands within ½ mile.	points = 5 points = 5 points = 3 points = 3 points = 2 points = 0	3
H 2. TOTAL Score -opportunity for providing habitat Add the scores in the column above	8	
TOTAL for H 1 from page 14	11	
Total Score for Habitat Functions – add the points for H 1, H 2 and record the result on p. 1	19	

Comments

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Please determine if the wetland meets the attributes described below and circle the appropriate answers and Category.

Wetland Type	Check off any criteria that apply to the wetland. Select the appropriate Category (from dropdown menu in Category column) when the appropriate criteria are met.	Category
SC 1.0 Estuarine wetlands (see p. 86) 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		
SC 1.1 Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151? ☐ YES = Category I ☒ NO go to SC 1.2		Cat. I
SC 1.2 Is the wetland at least 1 acre in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions? YES = Category I NO = Category II ☐ The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing, and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. If the non-native <i>Spartina</i> spp. are the only species that cover more than 10% of the wetland, then the wetland should be given a dual rating (I/II). The area of <i>Spartina</i> would be rated a Category II while the relatively undisturbed upper marsh with native species would be a Category I. Do not, however, exclude the area of <i>Spartina</i> in determining the size threshold of 1 acre. ☐ At least ¼ 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 2 of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands.		Cat. I Cat. II Dual rating I/II

SC 2.0 Natural Heritage Wetlands (see p. 87) Natural Heritage wetlands have been identified by the Washington Natural Heritage Program/DNR as either high quality undisturbed wetlands or wetlands that support state Threatened, Endangered, or Sensitive plant species. SC 2.1 Is the wetland being rated in a Section/Township/Range that contains a Natural Heritage wetland? (this question is used to screen out most sites before you need to contact WNHP/DNR) S/T/R information from Appendix D ☒ or accessed from WNHP/DNR web site ☐ YES ☒ - contact WNHP/DNR (see p. 79) and go to SC 2.2 NO ☐ SC 2.2 Has DNR identified the wetland as a high quality undisturbed wetland or as a site with state threatened or endangered plant species? ☐ YES = Category I ☒ NO = not in a Heritage Wetland	SC 3.0 Bogs (see p. 87) Does the wetland (or part of the wetland) meet both the criteria for soils and vegetation in bogs? Use the key below to identify if the wetland is a bog. If you answer yes you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions. 1. Does the unit have organic soil horizons (i.e. layers of organic soil), either peats or mucks, that compose 16 inches or more of the first 32 inches of the soil profile? (See Appendix B for a field key to identify organic soils) Yes ☐ - go to Q. 3 No ☒ go to Q. 2 2. Does the wetland have organic soils, either peats or mucks that are less than 16 inches deep over bedrock, or an impermeable hardpan such as clay or volcanic ash, or that are floating on a lake or pond? Yes ☐ - go to Q. 3 No ☒ - Is not a bog for purpose of rating 3. Does the wetland have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground level, AND other plants, if present, consist of the "bog" species listed in Table 3 as a significant component of the vegetation (more than 30% of the total shrub and herbaceous cover consists of species in Table 3)? Yes ☐ - Is a bog for purpose of rating No ☒ go to Q. 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" deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the "bog" plant species in Table 3 are present, the wetland is a bog. 1. Is the wetland forested (> 30% cover) with sitka spruce, subalpine fir, western red cedar, western hemlock, lodgepole pine, quaking aspen, Englemann's spruce, or western white pine, WITH any of the species (or combination of species) on the bog species plant list in Table 3 as a significant component of the ground cover (> 30% coverage of the total shrub/herbaceous cover)? 2. YES ☐ = Category I NO ☒ Is not a bog for purpose of rating	Cat. I
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SC 4.0 Forested Wetlands (see p. 90) Does the wetland have at least 1 acre of forest that meets one of these criteria for the 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/acre (20 trees/hectare) that are at least 200 years of age OR have a diameter at breast height (dbh) of 32 inches (81 cm) or more. NOTE: The criterion for dbh is based on measurements for upland forests. Two-hundred year old trees in wetlands will often have a smaller dbh because their growth rates are often slower. The DFW criterion is and "OR" so old-growth forests do not necessarily have to have trees of this diameter. ☐ Mature forests: (west of the Cascade Crest) Stands where the largest trees are 80 - 200 years old OR have average diameters (dbh) exceeding 21 inches (53cm); 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. ☐ YES = Category I ☒ NO not a forested wetland with special characteristics	SC 5.0 Wetlands in Coastal Lagoons (see p. 91) 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 surface 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 invasive plant species (see list of invasive species on p. 74). ☐ At least ¼ 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 acre (4350 square feet) YES ☐ = Category I NO ☐ = Category II	Cat. I
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SC 6.0 Interdunal Wetlands (see p. 93) Is the wetland west of the 1889 line (also called the Western Boundary of Upland Ownership or WBUO)? ☐ YES = Go to SC 6.1 ☒ NO — not an interdunal wetland for rating <i>If you answer yes you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.</i> In practical terms that means the following geographic areas: • Long Beach Peninsula — lands west of SR103 • Grayland-Westport- lands west of SR 105 • Ocean Shores-Copalis- lands west of SR 115 and SR 109 SC 6.1 Is the wetland one acre or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is one acre or larger? ☐ YES = Category II ☐ NO go to SC 6.2 SC 6.2 Is the wetland between 0.1 and 1 acre, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is between 0.1 and 1 acre? ☐ YES = Category III	Cat II Cat III
Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics <i>Choose the "highest" rating if wetland falls into several categories, and record on p. 1.</i> If you answered NO for all types enter "Not Applicable" on p. 1.	N/A

Comments
The wetland has been previously disturbed, therefore, it is not high quality undisturbed wetland. Based on ELS observations on-site, the wetland does not contain state threatened or endangered species.

Wetland name or number: Wetland.D

WETLAND RATING FORM – WESTERN WASHINGTON

Version 2 – Updated July 2006 to increase accuracy and reproducibility among users

Name of wetland (if known): Wetland.D Date of site visit: Oct. 2013

Rated by A. Aberle Trained by Ecology? Yes X No Date of Training: Oct. 2006

SECTION: 20 TOWNSHIP: 2N RANGE: 3E Is S/T/R in Appendix D? Yes X No

Map of wetland unit: **Figure 2** Estimated size **1.06 acres**

DRAFT SUMMARY OF RATING

Category based on FUNCTIONS provided by wetland

I II III X IV

Category I = Score ≥ 70	Score for Water Quality Functions	14
Category II = Score 51-69	Score for Hydrologic Functions	8
Category III = Score 30-50	Score for Habitat Functions	15
Category IV = Score < 30	TOTAL Score for functions	37

Category based on SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS of wetland

I II Does not Apply X

Final Category (choose the “highest” category from above)

III

Check the appropriate type and class of wetland being rated.

Wetland Type	Wetland Class
Estuarine	Depressional
Natural Heritage Wetland	Riverine
Bog	Lake-fringe
Mature Forest	Slope
Old Growth Forest	Flats
Coastal Lagoon	Freshwater Tidal
Interdunal	
None of the above	X
Comments	Check if unit has multiple HGM classes present

Wetland Rating Form – western Washington

August 2004

1

Wetland Rating Form – western Washington

August 2004

2

Wetland name or number: Wetland.D

Does the wetland being rated meet any of the criteria below?

If you answer YES to any of the questions below you will need to protect the wetland according to the regulations regarding the special characteristics found in the wetland.

Check List for Wetlands That Need Additional Protection (in addition to the protection recommended for its category)	YES	NO
SP1. Has the wetland been documented as a habitat for any Federally listed Threatened or Endangered animal or plant species (T/E species)? For the purposes of this rating system, “documented” means the wetland is on the appropriate state or federal database.		X
SP2. Has the wetland unit been documented as habitat for any State listed Threatened or Endangered animal species? For the purposes of this rating system, “documented” means the wetland is on the appropriate state database. Note: Wetlands with State listed plant species are categorized as Category 1 Natural Heritage Wetlands (see p. 19 of data form). SP3. Does the wetland contain individuals of Priority species listed by the WDFW for the state?		X
SP4. Does the wetland have a local significance in addition to its functions? For example, the wetland has been identified in the Shoreline Master Program, the Critical Areas Ordinance, or in a local management plan as having special significance.		X

To complete the next part of the data sheet you will need to determine the Hydrogeomorphic Class of the wetland being rated.

The hydrogeomorphic classification groups wetlands into those that function in similar ways. This simplifies the questions needed to answer how well the wetland functions. The Hydrogeomorphic Class of a wetland can be determined using the key below. See p. 24 for more detailed instructions on classifying wetlands.

Comments Formal priority and habitat species request has been completed.

Classification of Wetland Units in Western Washington

If the hydrologic criteria listed in each question do not apply to the entire unit being rated, you probably have a unit with multiple HCM 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 wetland usually controlled by tides (i.e. except during floods)?

☒ NO - go to 2 ☐ YES - the wetland class is Tidal Fringe

If yes, is the salinity of the water during periods of annual low flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)? ☐ YES - Freshwater Tidal Fringe ☐ NO - Saltwater Tidal Fringe (Estuarine)

If your wetland can be classified as a Freshwater Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. If it is Saltwater Tidal Fringe it is rated as an Estuarine wetland. Wetlands that were called estuarine in the first and second editions of the rating system are called Salt Water Tidal Fringe in the Hydrogeomorphic Classification. Estuarine wetlands were categorized separately in the earlier editions, and this separation is being kept in this revision. To maintain consistency between editions, the term "Estuarine" wetland is kept. Please note, however, that the characteristics that define Category I and II estuarine wetlands have changed (see p.).

2. The entire wetland unit is flat and precipitation is the only source (>90%) of water to it. Groundwater and surface water runoff are NOT sources of water to the unit.

☒ NO - go to 3 ☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats

If your wetland can be classified as a "Flats" wetland, use the form for Depressional wetlands.

3. Does the wetland meet both of the following criteria?

- ☐ The vegetated part of the wetland is on the shores of a body of open water (without any vegetation on the surface) at least 20 acres (8 ha) in size;
☐ At least 30% of the open water area is deeper than 6.6 ft (2 m)?

☒ NO - go to 4 ☐ YES - The wetland class is Lake-fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)

4. Does the wetland meet all of the following criteria?

- ☐ The wetland is on a slope (slope can be very gradual),
☐ The water flows through the wetland in one direction (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. It may flow subsurface, as sheetflow, or in a swale without distinct banks.
☐ The water leaves the wetland without being impounded?

NOTE: Surface water does not pond in these type of wetlands except occasionally in very small and shallow depressions or behind hummocks (depressions are usually <3ft diameter and less than 1 foot deep).

☒ NO - go to 5 ☐ YES - The wetland class is Slope

Comments

5. Does the entire wetland unit meet all of the following criteria?

- ☐ The unit is in a valley, or stream channel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding from that stream or river
☐ The overbank flooding occurs at least once every two years.

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

☒ NO - go to 6 ☐ YES - The wetland class is Riverine

6. Is the wetland in a topographic depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, at some time of 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 wetland 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 seems to be difficult to classify and probably contains several different HCM 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 HCM classes present within your wetland. 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 class listed in column 2 is less than 10% of the unit; classify the wetland using the class that represents more than 90% of the total area.

HGM Classes within the wetland unit being rated	HGM Class to Use in Rating
Slope + Riverine	Riverine
Slope + Depressional	Depressional
Slope + Lake-fringe	Lake-fringe
Depressional + Riverine along stream within boundary	Depressional
Depressional + Lake-fringe	Depressional
Salt Water Tidal Fringe and any other class of freshwater wetland	Treat as ESTUARINE under wetlands with special characteristics

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

Comments

D Depressional and Flats Wetlands		Points (only 1 score per box) (see p.38)
WATER QUALITY FUNCTION - Indicators that the wetland unit functions to improve water quality		Figure—
D	D 1. Does the wetland have the potential to improve water quality?	
D	D 1.1 Characteristics of surface water flows out of the wetland: Unit is a depression with no surface water leaving it (no outlet) Wetland has an intermittently flowing, OR highly constricted, permanently flowing outlet Unit is a "flat" depression (Q, 7 on key), or in the Flats class, with permanent surface outflow and no obvious natural outlet and/or outlet is a man-made ditch (if ditch is not permanently flowing treat unit as "intermittently flowing")	points = 3 points = 2 points = 1 points = 1
D	D 1.2 The soil 2 inches below the surface (or duff layer) is clay or organic (use NRCS definitions) YES NO	points = 4 points = 0
D	D 1.3 Characteristics of persistent vegetation (emergent, shrub, and/or forest class): Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, vegetation > = 95% of area Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, vegetation > = 1/2 of area Wetland has persistent, ungrazed vegetation > = 1/10 of area Wetland has persistent, ungrazed vegetation < 1/10 of area Map of Cowardin vegetation classes	points = 5 points = 3 points = 1 points = 0
D	D 1.4 Characteristics of seasonal ponding or inundation. This is the area of the wetland that is ponded for at least 2 months, but dries out sometime during the year. Do not count the area that is permanently ponded. Estimate area as the average condition 5 out of 10 yrs. Area seasonally ponded is > 1/4 total area of wetland Area seasonally ponded is > 1/4 total area of wetland Area seasonally ponded is < 1/4 total area of wetland Map of Hydroperiods	points = 4 points = 2 points = 0
D	Total for D 1 Add the points in the boxes above	7
D	D 2. Does the wetland have the opportunity to improve water quality? Answer YES if you know or believe there are pollutants in groundwater or surface water coming into the wetland that would otherwise reduce water quality in streams, lakes or groundwater downgradient from the wetland? Note which of the following conditions provide the sources of pollutants. A unit may have pollutants coming from several sources, but any single source would qualify as opportunity. ☐ Grazing in the wetland or within 150 ft ☐ Untreated stormwater discharges to wetland ☐ Tilled fields or orchards within 150 ft of wetland ☐ A stream or culvert discharges into wetland that drains developed areas, residential areas, farmed fields, roads, or clear-cut logging ☒ Residential, urban areas, golf courses are within 150 ft of wetland ☐ Wetland is fed by groundwater high in phosphorus or nitrogen ☐ Other	multiplier
D	TOTAL - Water Quality Functions Multiply the score from D1 by D2 Add score to table on p. 1	2
		14

D Depressional and Flats Wetlands		Points (see p.46)
HYDROLOGIC FUNCTIONS - Indicators that wetland functions to reduce flooding and stream degradation		Figure—
D	D 3. Does the wetland have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion? D 3.1 Characteristics of surface water flows out of the wetland unit Unit is a depression with no surface water leaving it (no outlet) Unit has an intermittently flowing, OR highly constricted permanently flowing outlet Unit is a "flat" depression (Q, 7 on key), or in the Flats class, with permanent surface outflow and no obvious natural outlet and/or is a man-made ditch (if ditch is not permanently flowing treat unit as "intermittently flowing") Unit has an unconstructed, or slightly constricted, surface outlet (permanently flowing) points = 0	points = 4 points = 2 points = 1
D	D 3.2 Depth of storage during wet periods Estimate the height of ponding above the bottom of the outlet. For units with no outlet measure from the surface of permanent water or deepest part (if dry). Marks of ponding are 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outlet The wetland is a "headwater" wetland Marks of ponding between 2 ft to < 3 ft from surface or bottom of outlet Marks are at least 0.5 ft to < 2 ft from surface or bottom of outlet Wetland is flat (yes to Q 2 or Q, 7 on key) but has small depressions on the surface that trap water Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft points = 7 points = 5 points = 3 points = 1 points = 0	3
D	D 3.3 Contribution of 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 unit The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit Entire unit is in the FLATS class points = 5 points = 3 points = 0 points = 5	3
D	Total for D 3 Add the points in the boxes above	8
D	D 4. Does the wetland have the opportunity to reduce flooding and erosion? Answer YES if the wetland is in a location in the watershed where the flood storage, or reduction in water velocity it provides, helps protect downstream property and aquatic resources from flooding or excessive and/or erosive flows. Answer NO if the water coming into the wetland is controlled by a structure such as flood gate, tide gate, flap valve, reservoir etc. OR you estimate that more than 90% of the water in the wetland is from groundwater in areas where damaging groundwater flooding does not occur. Note which of the following indicators of opportunity apply. ☐ Wetland is in a headwater of a river or stream that has flooding problems ☐ Wetland drains to a river or stream that has flooding problems ☐ Wetland has no outlet and impounds surface runoff water that might otherwise flow into a river or stream that has flooding problems ☐ Other ☐ YES multiplier is 2 ☒ NO multiplier is 1	multiplier
D	TOTAL - Hydrologic Functions Multiply the score from D 3 by D 4 Add score to table on p. 1	8

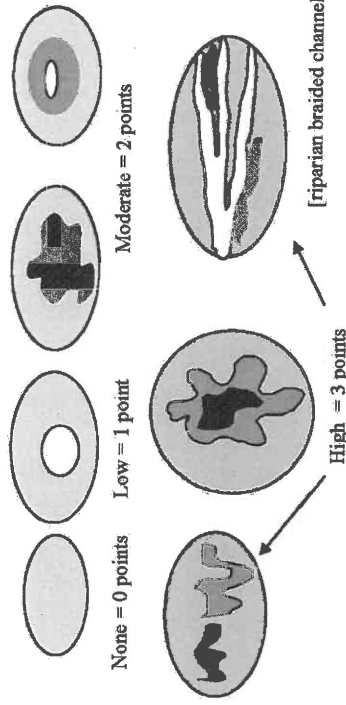
These questions apply to wetlands of all HGM classes**HABITAT FUNCTIONS – Indicators that wetland functions to provide important habitat**

Points (only 1 score per box)	Figure
1	H 1.1 Does the wetland have the potential to provide habitat for many species? H 1.1 Vegetation structure (see p. 72) Check the types of vegetation classes present (as defined by Cowardin). Size threshold for each class is 1/4 acre or more than 10% of the area if unit is smaller than 2.5 acres. ☐ Aquatic bed ☒ Emergent plants ☒ Scrub/shrub (areas where shrubs have >30% cover) ☐ Forested (areas where trees have >30% cover) ☐ If the unit has a forested class check if: ☐ Forested areas have 3 out of 5 strata (canopy, sub-canopy, shrubs, herbaceous, moss/ground-cover) that each cover 20% within the forested polygon Add the number of vegetation types that qualify. If you have: 4 types or more points = 4 3 types points = 2 2 types points = 1 1 type points = 0 Map of Cowardin vegetation classes
2	H 1.2 Hydroperiods (see p. 73) 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 acre to count. (See text for description of hydroperiods.) ☐ Permanently flooded or inundated points = 3 ☒ Seasonally flooded or inundated points = 2 ☒ Occasionally flooded or inundated points = 1 ☒ Saturated only ☐ Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☐ Seasonally flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☐ Lake-fringe wetland = 2 points ☐ Freshwater tidal wetland = 2 points H 1.3 Richness of Plant Species (see p. 75) 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.) 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 List species below if you want to:

Total for page 4

H 1.4 Interspersion of habitats (see p. 76)

Decide from the diagrams below whether interspersion between Cowardin vegetation classes (described in H 1.1), or classes and unvegetated areas (can include open water or mudflats) is high, medium, low, or none.



NOTE: If you have four or more classes or three vegetation classes and open water the rating is always "high". Use map of Cowardin vegetation classes

H 1.5 Special Habitat Features (see p. 77)

Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number of points you put into the next column.

- ☐ Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (>4in. diameter and 6 ft long).
☐ Standing snags (diameter at bottom >4 inches) in the wetland
☐ Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft. (2m) and/or overhanging vegetation extends at least 3.3 ft (1m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the unit, for at least 33 ft (10m)
☐ 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 turned grey/brown)
☒ At least 1/4 acre of thin-stemmed persistent vegetation 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 each stratum of plants

Note: The 20% stated in early printings of the manual on page 78 is an error

H 1. TOTAL Score – potential for providing habitat
 Add the scores from H1.1, H1.2, H1.3, H1.4, H1.5

Comments:

H 2. Does the wetland have the opportunity to provide habitat for many species?	Figure
H 2.1 Buffers (see p. 80) Choose the description that best represents condition of buffer of wetland. The highest scoring criterion that applies to the wetland is to be used in the rating. See text for definition of "undisturbed." ☐ 100 m (330ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water >95% of circumference. No structures are within the undisturbed part of buffer. (relatively undisturbed also means no grazing, no landscaping, no daily human use) Points = 5 ☐ 100 m (330 ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water >50% circumference. Points = 4 ☐ 50 m (170ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water >95% circumference. Points = 4 ☐ 100 m (330ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water >25% circumference. Points = 3 ☐ 50 m (170ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water for > 50% circumference. Points = 3 If buffer does not meet any of the three criteria above ☒ No paved areas (except paved trails) or buildings within 25 m (80ft) of wetland > 95% circumference. Light to moderate grazing, or lawns are OK. Points = 2 ☐ No paved areas or buildings within 50m of wetland for >50% circumference. Points = 2 ☐ Light to moderate grazing or lawns are OK. Points = 1 ☐ Heavy grazing in buffer. Points = 0 ☐ Vegetated buffers are <2m wide (6.6ft) for more than 95% of the circumference (e.g. tilled fields, paving, basalt bedrock extend to edge of wetland) Points = 1 ☐ Buffer does not meet any of the criteria above. Points = 1 Aerial photo showing buffers	2
H 2.2 Corridors and Connections (see p. 81) H 2.2.1 Is the wetland part of a relatively undisturbed and unbroken vegetated corridor (either riparian or upland) that is at least 150 ft wide, has at least 30% cover of shrubs, forest or native undisturbed prairie, that connects to estuaries, other wetlands or undisturbed uplands that are at least 250 acres in size? (dams in riparian corridors, heavily used gravel roads, paved roads, are considered breaks in the corridor). ☐ YES = 4 points (go to H 2.3) ☒ NO = go to H 2.2.2 H 2.2.2 Is the wetland part of a relatively undisturbed and unbroken vegetated corridor (either riparian or upland) that is at least 50ft wide, has at least 30% cover of shrubs or forest, and connects to estuaries, other wetlands or undisturbed uplands that are at least 25 acres in size? OR a Lake-fringe wetland, if it does not have an undisturbed corridor as in the question above? ☐ YES = 2 points (go to H 2.3) ☒ NO = H 2.2.3 H 2.2.3 Is the wetland: within 5 mi (8km) of a brackish or salt water estuary OR within 3 mi of a large field or pasture (>40 acres) OR within 1 mi of a lake greater than 20 acres? ☒ YES = 1 point ☐ NO = 0 points	1

Total for page 3

H 2.3 Near or adjacent to other priority habitats listed by WDFW (see p. 82) Which of the following priority habitats are within 330ft (100m) of the wetland? (NOTE: the connections do not have to be relatively undisturbed. These are DFW Definitions. Check with your local DFW biologist if there are any questions ☐ Riparian: The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other. ☐ Aspen Stands: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 0.8 ha (2 acres). ☐ Cliffs: Greater than 7.6 m (25 ft) high and occurring below 5000 ft. ☐ Old-growth 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 20 trees/acre (8 trees/acre) > 81 cm (32 in) dbh or > 200 years of age. ☐ Mature forests: Stands with average diameters exceeding 53 cm (21 in) 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. ☐ Prairies: Relatively undisturbed areas (as indicated by dominance of native plants) where grasses and/or forbs form the natural climax plant community. ☐ Talus: Homogeneous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.15 - 2.0 m (0.5 - 6.5 ft), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs. ☐ Caves: A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages ☒ Oregon white Oak: Woodlands Stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component of the stand is 25%. ☐ Urban Natural Open Space: A priority species resides within or is adjacent to the open space and uses it for breeding and/or regular feeding; and/or the open space functions as a corridor connecting other priority habitats, especially those that would otherwise be isolated; and/or the open space is an isolated remnant of natural habitat larger than 4 ha (10 acres) and is surrounded by urban development. ☐ Estuary/Estuary-like: Deepwater tidal habitats and adjacent tidal wetlands, usually semi-enclosed by land but with open, partly obstructed or sporadic access to the open ocean, and in which ocean water is at least occasionally diluted by freshwater runoff from the land. The salinity may be periodically increased above that of the open ocean by evaporation. Along some low-energy coastlines there is appreciable dilution of sea water. Estuarine habitat extends upstream and landward to where ocean-derived salts measure less than 0.5ppt. during the period of average annual low flow. Includes both estuaries and lagoons. ☐ Marine/Estuarine Shorelines: Shorelines include the intertidal and subtidal zones of beaches, and may also include the backshore and adjacent components of the terrestrial landscape (e.g., cliffs, snags, mature trees, dunes, meadows) that are important to shoreline associated fish and wildlife and that contribute to shoreline function (e.g., sand/rock/log recruitment, nutrient contribution, erosion control). If wetland has 3 or more priority habitats = 4 points If wetland has 2 priority habitats = 3 points If wetland has 1 priority habitat = 1 point No habitats = 0 points Note: All vegetated wetlands are by definition a priority habitat but are not included in this list. Nearby wetlands are addressed in question H 2.4)	16
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H 2.4 Wetland Landscape (Choose the one description of the landscape around the wetland that best fits) (see p. 84) There are at least 3 other wetlands within 1/2 mile, and the connections between them are relatively undisturbed (light grazing between wetlands OK, as is lake shore with some boating, but connections should NOT be bisected by paved roads, fill, fields, or other development. The wetland is Lake-fringe on a lake with little disturbance and there are 3 other lake-fringe wetlands within 1/2 mile There are at least 3 other wetlands within 1/2 mile, BUT the connections between them are disturbed The wetland is Lake-fringe on a lake with disturbance and there are 3 other lake-fringe wetlands within 1/2 mile There is at least 1 wetland within 1/2 mile. There are no wetlands within 1/2 mile.	points = 5 points = 5 points = 3 points = 3 points = 2 points = 0	3
H 2. TOTAL Score - opportunity for providing habitat Add the scores in the column above		7
TOTAL for H 1 from page 14		8
Total Score for Habitat Functions - add the points for H 1, H 2 and record the result on p. 1		15

Comments

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Please determine if the wetland meets the attributes described below and circle the appropriate answers and Category.

Wetland Type	Check off any criteria that apply to the wetland. Select the appropriate Category (from dropdown menu in Category column) when the appropriate criteria are met.	Category
SC 1.0 Estuarine wetlands (see p. 86)	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	
SC 1.1 Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151?	☐ YES = Category I ☐ NO go to SC 1.2	Cat. I
SC 1.2 Is the wetland at least 1 acre in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions? YES = Category I NO = Category II	☐ The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing, and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. If the non-native <i>Spartina</i> spp. are the only species that cover more than 10% of the wetland, then the wetland should be given a dual rating (I/II). The area of <i>Spartina</i> would be rated a Category II while the relatively undisturbed upper marsh with native species would be a Category I. Do not, however, exclude the area of <i>Spartina</i> in determining the size threshold of 1 acre. ☐ At least 1/4 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 2 of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands.	Cat. I Cat. II Dual rating I/II

SC 2.0 Natural Heritage Wetlands (see p. 87) Natural Heritage wetlands have been identified by the Washington Natural Heritage Program/DNR as either high quality undisturbed wetlands or wetlands that support state Threatened, Endangered, or Sensitive plant species. SC 2.1 Is the wetland being rated in a Section/Township/Range that contains a Natural Heritage wetland? (this question is used to screen out most sites before you need to contact WNHP/DNR) S/T/R information from Appendix D ☒ or accessed from WNHP/DNR web site ☐ YES ☒ - contact WNHP/DNR (see p. 79) and go to SC 2.2 NO ☐ SC 2.2 Has DNR identified the wetland as a high quality undisturbed wetland or as a site with state threatened or endangered plant species? ☐ YES = Category 1 ☒ NO = not in a Heritage Wetland SC 3.0 Bogs (see p. 87) Does the wetland (or part of the wetland) meet both the criteria for soils and vegetation in bogs? Use the key below to identify if the wetland is a bog. If you answer yes you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions. 1. Does the unit have organic soil horizons (i.e. layers of organic soil), either peats or mucks, that compose 16 inches or more of the first 32 inches of the soil profile? (See Appendix B for a field key to identify organic soils) Yes ☐ - go to Q. 3 No ☒ go to Q. 2 2. Does the wetland have organic soils, either peats or mucks that are less than 16 inches deep over bedrock, or an impermeable hardpan such as clay or volcanic ash, or that are floating on a lake or pond? Yes ☐ - go to Q. 3 No ☒ - Is not a bog for purpose of rating 3. Does the wetland have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground level, AND other plants, if present, consist of the "bog" species listed in Table 3 as a significant component of the vegetation (more than 30% of the total shrub and herbaceous cover consists of species in Table 3)? Yes ☐ - Is a bog for purpose of rating No ☒ go to Q. 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" deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the "bog" plant species in Table 3 are present, the wetland is a bog. 1. Is the wetland forested (> 30% cover) with sitka spruce, subalpine fir, western red cedar, western hemlock, lodgepole pine, quaking aspen, Englemann's spruce, or western white pine, WITH any of the species (or combination of species) on the bog species plant list in Table 3 as a significant component of the ground cover (> 30% coverage of the total shrub/herbaceous cover)? 2. YES ☐ = Category 1 NO ☒ Is not a bog for purpose of rating	Cat. I
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SC 4.0 Forested Wetlands (see p. 90) Does the wetland have at least 1 acre of forest that meets one of these criteria for the 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/acre (20 trees/hectare) that are at least 200 years of age OR have a diameter at breast height (dbh) of 32 inches (81 cm) or more. NOTE: The criterion for dbh is based on measurements for upland forests. Two-hundred year old trees in wetlands will often have a smaller dbh because their growth rates are often slower. The DFW criterion is and "OR" so old-growth forests do not necessarily have to have trees of this diameter. ☐ Mature forests: (west of the Cascade Crest) Stands where the largest trees are 80 - 200 years old OR have average diameters (dbh) exceeding 21 inches (53cm); 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. ☐ YES = Category 1 ☒ NO not a forested wetland with special characteristics	Cat. I
SC 5.0 Wetlands in Coastal Lagoons (see p. 91) 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 surface 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 invasive plant species (see list of invasive species on p. 74). ☐ 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 acre (4350 square feet) YES ☐ = Category 1 NO ☐ = Category II	

SC 6.0 Interdunal Wetlands (see p. 93) Is the wetland west of the 1889 line (also called the Western Boundary of Upland Ownership or WBUO)? ☐ YES = Go to SC 6.1 ☒ NO -- not an interdunal wetland for rating <i>If you answer yes you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.</i> 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 SC 6.1 Is the wetland one acre or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is one acre or larger? ☐ YES = Category II ☐ NO go to SC 6.2 SC 6.2 Is the wetland between 0.1 and 1 acre, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is between 0.1 and 1 acre,? ☐ YES = Category III	Cat. II Cat. III N/A
Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics <i>Choose the "highest" rating if wetland falls into several categories, and record on p. 1.</i> If you answered NO for all types enter "Not Applicable" on p. 1. Comments The wetland has been previously disturbed, therefore, it is not high quality undisturbed wetland. Based on ELS observations on-site, the wetland does not contain state threatened or endangered species.	

WETLAND RATING FORM – WESTERN WASHINGTON

Version 2 – Updated July 2006 to increase accuracy and reproducibility among users

Name of wetland (if known): Wetland G Date of site visit: Oct. 2013

Rated by A. Aberle Trained by Ecology? Yes X No Date of Training: Oct. 2006SECTION: 20 & 21 TOWNSHIP: 2N RANGE: 3E Is S/T/R in Appendix D? Yes X No Map of wetland unit: Figure Estimated size 2.91 acres**DRAFT SUMMARY OF RATING****Category based on FUNCTIONS provided by wetland**I II III X IV

Category I = Score >=70	Score for Water Quality Functions	14
Category II = Score 51-69	Score for Hydrologic Functions	3
Category III = Score 30-50	Score for Habitat Functions	17
Category IV = Score < 30	TOTAL Score for functions	34

Category based on SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS of wetlandI II Does not Apply X**Final Category (choose the "highest" category from above)**

III

Check the appropriate type and class of wetland being rated.

Wetland Type	Wetland Class
Estuarine	Depressional
Natural Heritage Wetland	Riverine
Bog	Lake-fringe
Mature Forest	Slope
Old Growth Forest	Flats
Coastal Lagoon	Freshwater Tidal
Intertidal	
None of the above	X
Check if unit has multiple HGM classes present	

Comments

Does the wetland being rated meet any of the criteria below?

If you answer YES to any of the questions below you will need to protect the wetland according to the regulations regarding the special characteristics found in the wetland.

Check List for Wetlands That Need Additional Protection (in addition to the protection recommended for its category)	YES	NO
SP1. Has the wetland been documented as a habitat for any Federally listed Threatened or Endangered animal or plant species (T/E species)? For the purposes of this rating system, "documented" means the wetland is on the appropriate state or federal database.		X
SP2. Has the wetland unit been documented as habitat for any State listed Threatened or Endangered animal species? For the purposes of this rating system, "documented" means the wetland is on the appropriate state database. Note: Wetlands with State listed plant species are categorized as Category 1 Natural Heritage Wetlands (see p. 19 of data form).		X
SP3. Does the wetland contain individuals of Priority species listed by the WDFW for the state?		X
SP4. Does the wetland have a local significance in addition to its functions? For example, the wetland has been identified in the Shoreline Master Program, the Critical Areas Ordinance, or in a local management plan as having special significance.		X

To complete the next part of the data sheet you will need to determine the Hydrogeomorphic Class of the wetland being rated.

The hydrogeomorphic classification groups wetlands into those that function in similar ways. This simplifies the questions needed to answer how well the wetland functions. The Hydrogeomorphic Class of a wetland can be determined using the key below. See p. 24 for more detailed instructions on classifying wetlands.

Comments Formal priority and habitat species request has been completed.

Classification of Wetland Units in Western Washington

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

1. Are the water levels in the wetland usually controlled by tides (i.e. except during floods)?
☒ NO - go to 2 ☐ YES - the wetland class is Tidal Fringe
If yes, is the salinity of the water during periods of annual low flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)? ☐ YES - Freshwater Tidal Fringe ☐ NO - Saltwater Tidal Fringe (Estuarine)
If your wetland can be classified as a Freshwater Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. If it is Saltwater Tidal Fringe it is rated as an Estuarine wetland. Wetlands that were called estuarine in the first and second editions of the rating system are called Salt Water Tidal Fringe in the Hydrogeomorphic Classification. Estuarine wetlands were categorized separately in the earlier editions, and this separation is being kept in this revision. To maintain consistency between editions, the term "Estuarine" wetland is kept. Please note, however, that the characteristics that define Category I and II estuarine wetlands have changed (see p.).
2. The entire wetland unit is flat and precipitation is the only source (>90%) of water to it. Groundwater and surface water runoff are NOT sources of water to the unit.
☒ NO - go to 3 ☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats
If your wetland can be classified as a "Flats" wetland, use the form for Depressional wetlands.
3. Does the wetland meet both of the following criteria?
☐ The vegetated part of the wetland is on the shores of a body of open water (without any vegetation on the surface) at least 20 acres (8 ha) in size;
☐ At least 30% of the open water area is deeper than 6.6 ft (2 m)?
☒ NO - go to 4 ☐ YES - The wetland class is Lake-fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)
4. Does the wetland meet all of the following criteria?
☒ The wetland is on a slope (slope can be very gradual),
☒ The water flows through the wetland in one direction (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. It may flow subsurface, as sheetflow, or in a swale without distinct banks.
☒ The water leaves the wetland without being impounded?
NOTE: Surface water does not pond in these type of wetlands except occasionally in very small and shallow depressions or behind hummocks (depressions are usually <3ft diameter and less than 1 foot deep).
☐ NO - go to 5 ☒ YES - The wetland class is Slope

Comments

5. Does the entire wetland unit meet all of the following criteria?
☐ The unit is in a valley, or stream channel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding from that stream or river
☐ The overbank flooding occurs at least once every two years.

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

☐ NO - go to 6 ☐ YES - The wetland class is Riverine

6. Is the wetland in a topographic depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, at some time of 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 wetland 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 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 your wetland. 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 class listed in column 2 is less than 10% of the unit, classify the wetland using the class that represents more than 90% of the total area.

HGM Classes within the wetland unit being rated	HGM Class to Use in Rating
Slope + Riverine	Riverine
Slope + Depressional	Depressional
Slope + Lake-fringe	Lake-fringe
Depressional + Riverine along stream within boundary	Depressional
Depressional + Lake-fringe	Depressional
Salt Water Tidal Fringe and any other class of freshwater wetland	Treat as ESTUARINE under wetlands with special characteristics

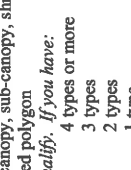
If you are unable still to determine which of the above criteria apply to your wetland, or you have more than 2 HGM classes within a wetland boundary, classify the wetland as Depressional for the rating.

Comments

S Slope Wetlands		Points (only 1 score per box) (see p. 64)
WATER QUALITY FUNCTIONS - Indicators that wetland unit functions to improve water quality		
S	S 1. Does the wetland have the potential to improve water quality?	
S	S 1.1 Characteristics of average slope of wetland: Slope is 1% or less (a 1% slope has a 1 foot vertical drop in elevation for every 100 ft horizontal distance)..... points = 3 Slope is 1% - 2% points = 2 Slope is 2% - 5% points = 1 Slope is greater than 5% points = 0	1
S	S 1.2 The soil 2 inches below the surface (or duff layer) is clay organic (use NRCS definitions) YES = 3 points NO = 0 points	0
S	S 1.3 Characteristics of the vegetation in the wetland that traps sediments and pollutants: Choose the points appropriate for the description that best fits the vegetation in the wetland. Dense vegetation means you have trouble seeing the soil surface. (<75% cover), and uncut means not grazed or mowed and plants are higher than 6 inches. Dense, ungrazed, herbaceous vegetation > 90% of wetland area points = 6 Dense, ungrazed, herbaceous vegetation > 1/2 of area points = 3 Dense, woody vegetation > 1/2 of area points = 2 Dense, ungrazed, herbaceous vegetation > 1/4 of area points = 1 Does not meet any of the criteria above for vegetation points = 0 Aerial photo or map with vegetation polygons Add the points in the boxes above	6
S	Total for S 1	7
S	S 2. Does the wetland have the opportunity to improve water quality? Answer YES if you know or believe there are pollutants in groundwater or surface water coming into the wetland that would otherwise reduce water quality in streams, lakes or groundwater downgradient from the wetland? Note which of the following conditions provide the sources of pollutants A unit may have pollutants coming from several sources, but any single source would qualify as opportunity. ☐ Grazing in the wetland or within 150 ft ☐ Untreated stormwater discharges to wetland ☐ Tilled fields or orchards within 150 feet of wetland ☒ Residential, urban areas, or golf courses are within 150 ft upslope of wetland ☐ Other ☒ YES multiplier is 2 ☐ NO multiplier is 1	multiplier
S	TOTAL - Water Quality Functions Multiply the score from S1 by S2 Add score to table on p. 1	2 14
Comments		

S Slope Wetlands		Points (only 1 score per box) (see p. 68)
HYDROLOGIC FUNCTIONS - Indicators that wetland unit functions to reduce flooding and stream erosion		
S	S 3. Does the wetland have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?	
S	S 3.1 Characteristics of vegetation that reduce the velocity of surface flows during storms. Choose the points appropriate for the description that best fit conditions in the wetland. (stems of plants should be thick enough (usually > 1/8 in), or dense enough, to remain erect during surface flows) Dense, uncut, rigid vegetation covers >90% of area of the wetland. points = 6 Dense, uncut, rigid vegetation > 1/2 area of wetland points = 3 Dense, uncut, rigid vegetation > 1/4 area of wetland points = 1 More than 3/4 of area is grazed, mowed, tilled or vegetation is not rigid points = 0	3
S	S 3.2 Characteristics of slope wetland that holds back small amounts of flood flows: The slope wetland has small surface depressions that can retain water over at least 10% of its area. YES points = 2 NO points = 0	0
S	Add the points in the boxes above	3
S	S 4. Does the wetland have the opportunity to reduce flooding and erosion? Is the wetland in a landscape position where the reduction in water velocity it provides helps protect downstream property and aquatic resources from flooding or excessive and/or erosive flows? Note which of the following conditions apply. ☐ Wetland has surface runoff that drains to a river or stream that has flooding problems ☐ Other _____ Answer NO if the major source of water is controlled by a reservoir (e.g. wetland is a seep that is on the downstream side of a dam.) ☐ YES multiplier is 2 ☐ NO multiplier is 1	multiplier
S	TOTAL - Hydrologic Functions Multiply the score from S 3 by S 4 Add score to table on p. 1	1 3
Comments		

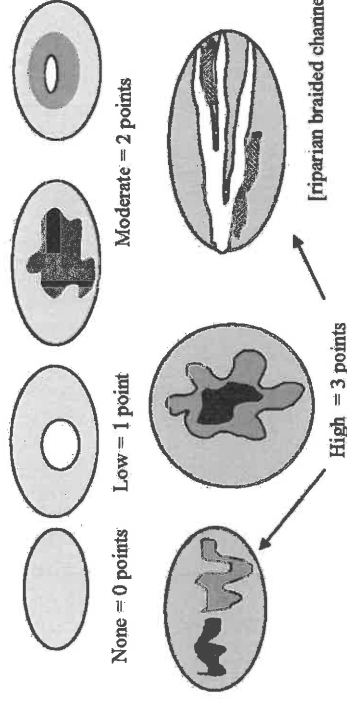
These questions apply to wetlands of all HGM classes**HABITAT FUNCTIONS** – Indicators that wetland functions to provide important habitat

Points (only 1 score per entry)		Figure
H 1. Does the wetland have the potential to provide habitat for many species? H 1.1 Vegetation structure (see p. 72) Check the types of vegetation classes present (as defined by Cowardin). Size threshold for each class is ¼ acre or more than 10% of the area if unit is smaller than 2.5 acres. ☐ Aquatic bed ☐ Emergent plants ☐ Scrub/shrub (areas where shrubs have >30% cover) ☐ Forested (areas where trees have >30% cover) If the unit has a forested class check if: ☐ Forested areas have 3 out of 5 strata (canopy, sub-canopy, shrubs, herbaceous, moss/ground-cover) that each cover 20% within the forested polygon Add the number of vegetation types that qualify. If you have: 4 types or more points = 4 3 types points = 2 2 types points = 1 1 type points = 0 Map of Cowardin vegetation classes 		
1		
H 1.2 Hydroperiods (see p. 73) 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 acre to count. (See text for description of hydroperiods.) ☐ Permanently flooded or inundated points = 3 ☐ Seasonally flooded or inundated 3 types present points = 2 ☐ Occasionally flooded or inundated 2 types present points = 1 ☐ Saturated only ☐ Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☐ Seasonally flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☐ Lake-fringe wetland = 2 points ☐ Freshwater tidal wetland = 2 points		
2		
H 1.3 Richness of Plant Species (see p. 75) 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.) 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 List species below if you want to:		
1		

Total for page 4

H 1.4 Interspersion of habitats (see p. 76)

Decide from the diagrams below whether interspersion between Cowardin vegetation classes (described in H 1.1), or classes and unvegetated areas (can include open water or mudflats) is high, medium, low, or none.



NOTE: If you have four or more classes or three vegetation classes and open water the rating is always "high". Use map of Cowardin vegetation classes

H 1.5 Special Habitat Features (see p. 77)

Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number of points you put into the next column.

- ☐ Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (>4in. diameter and 6 ft long).
- ☒ Standing snags (diameter at bottom >4 inches) in the wetland
- ☐ Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft. (2m) and/or overhanging vegetation extends at least 3.3 ft (1m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the unit, for at least 33 ft (10m)
- ☐ 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 turned grey/brown)
- ☒ At least ¼ acre of thin-stemmed persistent vegetation 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 each stratum of plants

Note: The 20% stated in early printings of the manual on page 78 is an error

H 1. TOTAL Score – potential for providing habitat
 Add the scores from H 1.1, H 1.2, H 1.3, H 1.4, H 1.5
Comments:

8

H 2. Does the wetland have the opportunity to provide habitat for many species?	Figure
H 2.1 Buffers (see p. 80) Choose the description that best represents condition of buffer of wetland. The highest scoring criterion that applies to the wetland is to be used in the rating. See text for definition of "undisturbed." ☐ 100 m (330ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water >95% of circumference. No structures are within the undisturbed part of buffer. (relatively undisturbed also means no grazing, no landscaping, no daily human use) Points = 5 ☐ 100 m (330 ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water >50% circumference. Points = 4 ☐ 50 m (170ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water >95% circumference. Points = 4 ☐ 100 m (330ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water >25% circumference. Points = 3 ☐ 50 m (170ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water for > 50% circumference. Points = 3 If buffer does not meet any of the three criteria above ☒ No paved areas (except paved trails) or buildings within 25 m (80ft) of wetland >95% circumference. Light to moderate grazing, or lawns are OK. Points = 2 ☐ No paved areas or buildings within 50m of wetland for >50% circumference. Points = 2 ☐ Light to moderate grazing or lawns are OK Points = 1 ☐ Heavy grazing in buffer. Points = 0 ☐ Vegetated buffers are <2m wide (6.6ft) for more than 95% of the circumference (e.g. tilled fields, paving, basalt bedrock extend to edge of wetland) Points = 1 ☐ Buffer does not meet any of the criteria above. Points = 1 Aerial photo showing buffers	2
H 2.2 Corridors and Connections (see p. 81) H 2.2.1 Is the wetland part of a relatively undisturbed and unbroken vegetated corridor (either riparian or upland) that is at least 150 ft wide, has at least 30% cover of shrubs, forest or native undisturbed prairie, that connects to estuaries, other wetlands or undisturbed uplands that are at least 250 acres in size? (dams in riparian corridors, heavily used gravel roads, paved roads, are considered breaks in the corridor). ☐ YES = 4 points (go to H 2.3) ☒ NO = go to H 2.2.2 H 2.2.2 Is the wetland part of a relatively undisturbed and unbroken vegetated corridor (either riparian or upland) that is at least 50ft wide, has at least 30% cover of shrubs or forest, and connects to estuaries, other wetlands or undisturbed uplands that are at least 25 acres in size? OR a Lake-fringe wetland, if it does not have an undisturbed corridor as in the question above? ☐ YES = 2 points (go to H 2.3) ☒ NO = H 2.2.3 H 2.2.3 Is the wetland: within 5 mi (8km) of a brackish or salt water estuary OR within 3 mi of a large field or pasture (>40 acres) OR within 1 mi of a lake greater than 20 acres? ☒ YES = 1 point ☐ NO = 0 points	1

Total for page 3

H 2.3 Near or adjacent to other priority habitats listed by WDEW (see p. 82)
Which of the following priority habitats are within 330ft (100m) of the wetland? (NOTE: the connections do not have to be relatively undisturbed)

These are DFW definitions. Check with your local DFW biologist if there are any questions

☐ **Riparian:** The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other.

☐ **Aspen Stands:** Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 0.8 ha (2 acres).

☐ **Ciffs:** Greater than 7.6 m (25 ft) high and occurring below 5000 ft.

☐ **Old-growth 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 20 trees/ha (8 trees/acre) > 81 cm (32 in) dbh or > 200 years of age.

☒ **Mature forests:** Stands with average diameters exceeding 53 cm (21 in) 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.

☐ **Prairies:** Relatively undisturbed areas (as indicated by dominance of native plants) where grasses and/or forbs form the natural climax plant community.

☐ **Talus:** Homogeneous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.15 - 2.0 m (0.5 - 6.5 ft), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs.

☐ **Caves:** A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages

☐ **Oregon white Oak:** Woodlands Stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component of the stand is 25%.

☒ **Urban Natural Open Space:** A priority species resides within or is adjacent to the open space and uses it for breeding and/or regular feeding; and/or the open space functions as a corridor connecting other priority habitats, especially those that would otherwise be isolated; and/or the open space is an isolated remnant of natural habitat larger than 4 ha (10 acres) and is surrounded by urban development.

☐ **Estuary/Estuary-like:** Deepwater tidal habitats and adjacent tidal wetlands, usually semi-enclosed by land but with open, partly obstructed or sporadic access to the open ocean, and in which ocean water is at least occasionally diluted by freshwater runoff from the land. The salinity may be periodically increased above that of the open ocean by evaporation. Along some low-energy coastlines there is appreciable dilution of sea water. Estuarine habitat extends upstream and landward to where ocean-derived salts measure less than 0.5ppt. during the period of average annual low flow. Includes both estuaries and lagoons.

☐ **Marine/Estuarine Shorelines:** Shorelines include the intertidal and subtidal zones of beaches, and may also include the backshore and adjacent components of the terrestrial landscape (e.g., cliffs, snags, mature trees, dunes, meadows) that are important to shoreline associated fish and wildlife and that contribute to shoreline function (e.g., sand/rock/log recruitment, nutrient contribution, erosion control).

If wetland has 3 or more priority habitats = 4 points
If wetland has 2 priority habitats = 3 points
If wetland has 1 priority habitat = 1 point
No habitats = 0 points

Note: All vegetated wetlands are by definition a priority habitat but are not included in this list.
Nearby wetlands are addressed in question H 2.4)

H 2.4 Wetland Landscape (choose the <i>one</i> description of the landscape around the wetland that best fits) (see p. 84) There are at least 3 other wetlands within ½ mile, and the connections between them are relatively undisturbed (light grazing between wetlands OK, as is lake shore with some boating, but connections should NOT be bisected by paved roads, fill, fields, or other development. The wetland is Lake-fringe on a lake with little disturbance and there are 3 other lake-fringe wetlands within ½ mile There are at least 3 other wetlands within ½ mile, BUT the connections between them are disturbed The wetland is Lake-fringe on a lake with disturbance and there are 3 other lake-fringe wetlands within ½ mile There is at least 1 wetland within ½ mile. There are no wetlands within ½ mile.	points = 5 points = 5 points = 3 points = 3 points = 2 points = 0	3
H 2. TOTAL Score -opportunity for providing habitat Add the scores in the column above		9
TOTAL for H 1 from page 14		8
Total Score for Habitat Functions – add the points for H 1, H 2 and record the result on p. 1		17

Comments

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Please determine if the wetland meets the attributes described below and circle the appropriate answers and Category.

Wetland Type	Category
Check off any criteria that apply to the wetland. Select the appropriate Category (from dropdown menu in Category column) when the appropriate criteria are met. SC 1.0 Estuarine wetlands (see p. 86) 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	
SC 1.1 Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151? ☐ YES = Category I ☒ NO go to SC 1.2	Cat. I
SC 1.2 Is the wetland at least 1 acre in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions? YES = Category I NO = Category II ☐ The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing, and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. If the non-native <i>Spartina</i> spp. are the only species that cover more than 10% of the wetland, then the wetland should be given a dual rating (I/II). The area of <i>Spartina</i> would be rated a Category II while the relatively undisturbed upper marsh with native species would be a Category I. Do not, however, exclude the area of <i>Spartina</i> in determining the size threshold of 1 acre. ☐ At least ¼ 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 2 of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands.	Cat. I Cat. II Dual rating I/II

SC 2.0 Natural Heritage Wetlands (see p. 87) Natural Heritage wetlands have been identified by the Washington Natural Heritage Program/DNR as either high quality undisturbed wetlands or wetlands that support state Threatened, Endangered, or Sensitive plant species. SC 2.1 Is the wetland being rated in a Section/Township/Range that contains a Natural Heritage wetland? (this question is used to screen out most sites before you need to contact WNH/DNR) S/T/R information from Appendix D ☒ or accessed from WNH/DNR web site ☐ YES ☐ - contact WNH/DNR (see p. 79) and go to SC 2.2 NO ☒ SC 2.2 Has DNR identified the wetland as a high quality undisturbed wetland or as or a site with state threatened or endangered plant species? ☐ YES = Category I ☒ NO = not in a Heritage Wetland	SC 3.0 Bogs (see p. 87) Does the wetland (or part of the wetland) meet both the criteria for soils and vegetation in bogs? Use the key below to identify if the wetland is a bog. If you answer yes you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions. 1. Does the unit have organic soil horizons (i.e. layers of organic soil), either peats or mucks, that compose 16 inches or more of the first 32 inches of the soil profile? (See Appendix B for a field key to identify organic soils) Yes ☐ - go to Q. 3 No ☒ - go to Q. 2 2. Does the wetland have organic soils, either peats or mucks that are less than 16 inches deep over bedrock, or an impermeable hardpan such as clay or volcanic ash, or that are floating on a lake or pond? Yes ☐ - go to Q. 3 No ☒ - Is not a bog for purpose of rating 3. Does the wetland have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground level, AND other plants, if present, consist of the "bog" species listed in Table 3 as a significant component of the vegetation (more than 30% of the total shrub and herbaceous cover consists of species in Table 3)? Yes ☐ - Is a bog for purpose of rating No ☒ - go to Q. 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" deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the "bog" plant species in Table 3 are present, the wetland is a bog. 1. Is the wetland forested (> 30% cover) with sitka spruce, subalpine fir, western red cedar, western hemlock, lodgepole pine, quaking aspen, Englemann's spruce, or western white pine, WITH any of the species (or combination of species) on the bog species plant list in Table 3 as a significant component of the ground cover (> 30% coverage of the total shrub/herbaceous cover)? 2. YES ☐ = Category I NO ☒ Is not a bog for purpose of rating	Cat. I
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SC 4.0 Forested Wetlands (see p. 90)

Does the wetland have at least 1 acre of forest that meets one of these criteria for the 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/acre (20 trees/hectare) that are at least 200 years of age OR have a diameter at breast height (dbh) of 32 inches (81 cm) or more.

NOTE: The criterion for dbh is based on measurements for upland forests. Two-hundred year old trees in wetlands will often have a smaller dbh because their growth rates are often slower. The DFW criterion is and "OR" so old-growth forests do not necessarily have to have trees of this diameter.

- ☐ **Mature forests:** (west of the Cascade Crest) Stands where the largest trees are 80 - 200 years old OR have average diameters (dbh) exceeding 21 inches (53cm); 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.

☐ YES = Category I

☒ NO not a forested wetland with special characteristics

Cat. I

SC 5.0 Wetlands in Coastal Lagoons (see p. 91)

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 surface 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 invasive plant species (see list of invasive species on p. 74).

- ☐ 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 acre (4350 square feet)

YES ☐ = Category I

NO ☐ = Category II

Wetland name or number: Wetland G

SC 6.0 Interdunal Wetlands (see p. 93) Is the wetland west of the 1889 line (also called the Western Boundary of Upland Ownership or WBUO)? ☐ YES = Go to SC 6.1 ☒ NO -- not an interdunal wetland for rating <i>If you answer yes you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.</i> 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 SC 6.1 Is the wetland one acre or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is one acre or larger? ☐ YES = Category II ☒ NO go to SC 6.2 SC 6.2 Is the wetland between 0.1 and 1 acre, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is between 0.1 and 1 acre? ☐ YES = Category III Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics Choose the "highest" rating if wetland falls into several categories, and record on p. 1. If you answered NO for all types enter "Not Applicable" on p. 1.	Cat. II Cat. III N/A
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Comments

The wetland has been previously disturbed, therefore, it is not high quality undisturbed wetland. Based on ELS observations on-site, the wetland does not contain state threatened or endangered species.

WETLAND RATING FORM – WESTERN WASHINGTON

Version 2 – Updated July, 2006 to increase accuracy and reproducibility among users

Name of wetland (if known): Wetland Q Date of site visit: Oct. 2013Rated by A. Aberle Trained by Ecology? Yes X No Date of Training: Oct. 2006SECTION: 20 TOWNSHIP: 2N RANGE: 3E Is S/T/R in Appendix D? Yes X No Map of wetland unit: **Figure** Estimated size 0.03 acres**DRAFT SUMMARY OF RATING****Category based on FUNCTIONS provided by wetland**I II III IV X

Category I = Score >=70
Category II = Score 51-69
Category III = Score 30-50
Category IV = Score < 30

Score for Water Quality Functions	12
Score for Hydrologic Functions	0
Score for Habitat Functions	10
TOTAL Score for functions	22

Category based on SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS of wetlandI II Does not Apply X**Final Category (choose the "highest" category from above)**

IV

Check the appropriate type and class of wetland being rated.

Wetland Type	Wetland Class
Estuarine	Depressional
Natural Heritage Wetland	Riverine
Bog	Lake-fringe
Mature Forest	Slope
Old Growth Forest	Flats
Coastal Lagoon	Freshwater Tidal
Intertidal	
None of the above	X
Check if unit has multiple HGM classes present	

Comments

Does the wetland being rated meet any of the criteria below?

If you answer YES to any of the questions below you will need to protect the wetland according to the regulations regarding the special characteristics found in the wetland.

Check List for Wetlands That Need Additional Protection (in addition to the protection recommended for its category)	YES	NO
SP1. Has the wetland been documented as a habitat for any Federally listed Threatened or Endangered animal or plant species (T/E species)? For the purposes of this rating system, "documented" means the wetland is on the appropriate state or federal database.		X
SP2. Has the wetland unit been documented as habitat for any State listed Threatened or Endangered animal species? For the purposes of this rating system, "documented" means the wetland is on the appropriate state database. Note: Wetlands with State listed plant species are categorized as Category 1 Natural Heritage Wetlands (see p. 19 of data form).		X
SP3. Does the wetland contain individuals of Priority species listed by the WDFW for the state?		X
SP4. Does the wetland have a local significance in addition to its functions? For example, the wetland has been identified in the Shoreline Master Program, the Critical Areas Ordinance, or in a local management plan as having special significance.		X

To complete the next part of the data sheet you will need to determine the Hydrogeomorphic Class of the wetland being rated.

The hydrogeomorphic classification groups wetlands into those that function in similar ways. This simplifies the questions needed to answer how well the wetland functions. The Hydrogeomorphic Class of a wetland can be determined using the key below. See p. 24 for more detailed instructions on classifying wetlands.

Comments Formal priority and habitat species request has been completed.

Classification of Wetland Units in Western Washington

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

1. Are the water levels in the wetland usually controlled by tides (i.e. except during floods)?
☒ NO - go to 2 ☐ YES - the wetland class is Tidal Fringe
- If yes, is the salinity of the water during periods of annual low flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)? ☐ YES - Freshwater Tidal Fringe ☐ NO - Saltwater Tidal Fringe (Estuarine)
- If your wetland can be classified as a Freshwater Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. If it is Saltwater Tidal Fringe it is rated as an Estuarine wetland. Wetlands that were called estuarine in the first and second editions of the rating system are called Salt Water Fringe in the Hydrogeomorphic Classification. Estuarine wetlands were categorized separately in the earlier editions, and this separation is being kept in this revision. To maintain consistency between editions, the term "Estuarine" wetland is kept. Please note, however, that the characteristics that define Category I and II estuarine wetlands have changed (see p.).
2. The entire wetland unit is flat and precipitation is the only source (>90%) of water to it. Groundwater and surface water runoff are NOT sources of water to the unit.
☒ NO - go to 3 ☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats
- If your wetland can be classified as a "Flats" wetland, use the form for Depressional wetlands.
3. Does the wetland meet both of the following criteria?
☐ The vegetated part of the wetland is on the shores of a body of open water (without any vegetation on the surface) at least 20 acres (8 ha) in size;
☐ At least 30% of the open water area is deeper than 6.6 ft (2 m)?
☒ NO - go to 4 ☐ YES - The wetland class is Lake-fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)
4. Does the wetland meet all of the following criteria?
☒ The wetland is on a slope (slope can be very gradual),
☒ The water flows through the wetland in one direction (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. It may flow subsurface, as sheetflow, or in a swale without distinct banks.
☒ The water leaves the wetland without being impounded?
NOTE: Surface water does not pond in these type of wetlands except occasionally in very small and shallow depressions or behind hummocks (depressions are usually <3ft diameter and less than 1 foot deep).
☐ NO - go to 5 ☒ YES - The wetland class is Slope

Comments

5. Does the entire wetland unit meet all of the following criteria?

- ☐ The unit is in a valley, or stream channel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding from that stream or river
☐ The overbank flooding occurs at least once every two years.
NOTE: The riverine unit can contain depressions that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.
☐ NO - go to 6 ☐ YES - The wetland class is Riverine

6. Is the wetland in a topographic depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, at some time of 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 wetland 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 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 your wetland. 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 class listed in column 2 is less than 10% of the unit, classify the wetland using the class that represents more than 90% of the total area.

HGM Classes within the wetland unit being rated	HGM Class to Use in Rating
Slope + Riverine	Riverine
Slope + Depressional	Depressional
Slope + Lake-fringe	Lake-fringe
Depressional + Riverine along stream within boundary	Depressional
Depressional + Lake-fringe	Depressional
Salt Water Tidal Fringe and any other class of freshwater wetland	Treat as ESTUARINE under wetlands with special characteristics

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

Comments

S Slope Wetlands		Points (each 1 score per box)
WATER QUALITY FUNCTIONS - Indicators that wetland unit functions to improve water quality		
S	S 1. Does the wetland have the potential to improve water quality?	(see p. 64)
S	S 1.1 Characteristics of average slope of wetland: Slope is 1% or less (a 1% slope has a 1 foot vertical drop in elevation for every 100 ft horizontal distance)..... Slope is 1% - 2%..... Slope is 2% - 5%..... Slope is greater than 5%.....	0 points = 3 points = 2 points = 1 points = 0
S	S 1.2 The soil 2 inches below the surface (or duff layer) is clay organic (use NRCS definitions) YES = 3 points NO = 0 points	0
S	S 1.3 Characteristics of the vegetation in the wetland that traps sediments and pollutants: Choose the points appropriate for the description that best fits the vegetation in the wetland. Dense vegetation means you have trouble seeing the soil surface. (<75% cover), and uncut means not grazed or mowed and plants are higher than 6 inches. Dense, ungrazed, herbaceous vegetation > 90% of wetland area points = 6 Dense, ungrazed, herbaceous vegetation > 1/2 of area points = 3 Dense, ungrazed, woody vegetation > 1/4 of area points = 2 Dense, ungrazed, herbaceous vegetation > 1/4 of area points = 1 Does not meet any of the criteria above for vegetation points = 0 Aerial photo or map with vegetation polygons Add the points in the boxes above	Figure 6
S	Total for S 1	6
S	S 2. Does the wetland have the opportunity to improve water quality? Answer YES if you know or believe there are pollutants in groundwater or surface water coming into the wetland that would otherwise reduce water quality in streams, lakes or groundwater downgradient from the wetland? Note which of the following conditions provide the sources of pollutants. A unit may have pollutants coming from several sources, but any single source would qualify as opportunity. ☐ Grazing in the wetland or within 150 ft ☐ Untreated stormwater discharges to wetland ☒ Tilled fields or orchards within 150 feet of wetland ☒ Residential, urban areas, or golf courses are within 150 ft upslope of wetland ☐ Other ☒ YES multiplier is 2 ☐ NO multiplier is 1	multiplier
S	TOTAL - Water Quality Functions Multiply the score from S1 by S2 Add score to table on p. 1	2 12

Comments

S Slope Wetlands		Points (each 1 score per box)
HYDROLOGIC FUNCTIONS - Indicators that wetland unit functions to reduce flooding and stream erosion		
S	S 3. Does the wetland have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?	(see p. 68)
S	S 3.1 Characteristics of vegetation that reduce the velocity of surface flows during storms. Choose the points appropriate for the description that best fit conditions in the wetland. (stems of plants should be thick enough (usually > 1/8 in), or dense enough, to remain erect during surface flows) Dense, uncut, rigid vegetation covers > 90% of area of the wetland. points = 6 Dense, uncut, rigid vegetation > 1/2 area of wetland points = 3 Dense, uncut, rigid vegetation > 1/4 area of wetland points = 1 More than 3/4 of area is grazed, mowed, tilled or vegetation is not rigid points = 0	0
S	S 3.2 Characteristics of slope wetland that holds back small amounts of flood flows: The slope wetland has small surface depressions that can retain water over at least 10% of its area. YES points = 2 NO points = 0	0
S	Total for S 3 Add the points in the boxes above	0
S	S 4. Does the wetland have the opportunity to reduce flooding and erosion? Is the wetland in a landscape position where the reduction in water velocity it provides helps protect downstream property and aquatic resources from flooding or excessive and/or erosive flows? Note which of the following conditions apply. ☐ Wetland has surface runoff that drains to a river or stream that has flooding problems ☐ Other Answer NO if the major source of water is controlled by a reservoir (e.g. wetland is a seep that is on the downstream side of a dam.) ☐ YES multiplier is 2 ☒ NO multiplier is 1	multiplier
S	TOTAL - Hydrologic Functions Multiply the score from S 3 by S 4 Add score to table on p. 1	1 0

Comments

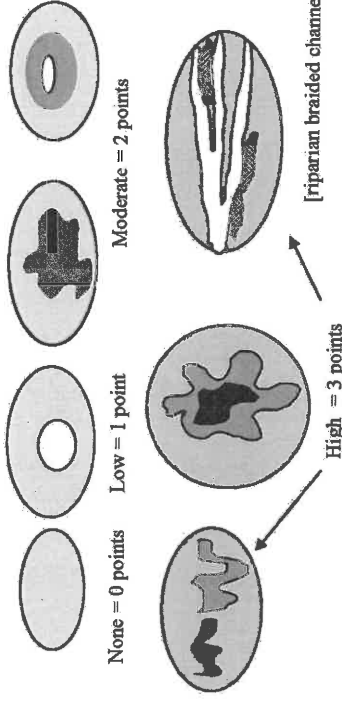
These questions apply to wetlands of all HGM classes**HABITAT FUNCTIONS** – Indicators that wetland functions to provide important habitat

Points (only 1 score per box)	Figure
0	H 1. Does the wetland have the potential to provide habitat for many species? H 1.1 Vegetation structure (see p. 72) Check the types of vegetation classes present (as defined by Cowardin)- Size threshold for each class is ¼ acre or more than 10% of the area if unit is smaller than 2.5 acres. ☐ Aquatic bed ☐ Emergent plants ☐ Scrub/shrub (areas where shrubs have >30% cover) ☒ Forested (areas where trees have >30% cover) If the unit has a forested class check if: ☐ Forested areas have 3 out of 5 strata (canopy, sub-canopy, shrubs, herbaceous, moss/ground-cover) that each cover 20% within the forested polygon Add the number of vegetation types that qualify. If you have: 4 types or more points = 4 3 types points = 2 2 types points = 1 1 type points = 0 Map of Cowardin vegetation classes
0	H 1.2 Hydroperiods (see p. 73) 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 acre to count. (See text for description of hydroperiods.) ☐ Permanently flooded or inundated points = 3 ☒ Seasonally flooded or inundated 3 types present points = 2 ☐ Occasionally flooded or inundated 2 types present points = 1 ☒ Saturated only ☐ Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☐ Seasonally flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland ☐ Lake-fringe wetland = 2 points ☐ Freshwater tidal wetland = 2 points H 1.3 Richness of Plant Species (see p. 75) 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.) 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 List species below if you want to:

Total for page 1

H 1.4 Interspersion of habitats (see p. 76)

Decide from the diagrams below whether interspersion between Cowardin vegetation classes (described in H 1.1), or classes and unvegetated areas (can include open water or mudflats) is high, medium, low, or none.



NOTE: If you have four or more classes or three vegetation classes and open water the rating is always "high". Use map of Cowardin vegetation classes

H 1.5 Special Habitat Features (see p. 77)

Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number of points you put into the next column.

- ☒ Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (>4in. diameter and 6 ft long).
☒ Standing snags (diameter at bottom >4 inches) in the wetland
☐ Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft. (2m) and/or overhanging vegetation extends at least 3.3 ft (1m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the unit, for at least 33 ft (10m)
☐ 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 turned grey/brown)
☐ At least ¼ acre of thin-stemmed persistent vegetation 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 each stratum of plans

Note: The 20% stated in early printings of the manual on page 78 is an error

H 1. TOTAL Score – potential for providing habitat
Add the scores from H1.1, H1.2, H1.3, H1.4, H1.5

Comments:

H 2. Does the wetland have the opportunity to provide habitat for many species?	Figure
H 2.1 Buffers (see p. 80) Choose the description that best represents condition of buffer of wetland. The highest scoring criterion that applies to the wetland is to be used in the rating. See text for definition of "undisturbed." ☐ 100 m (330ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water >95% of circumference. No structures are within the undisturbed part of buffer. (relatively undisturbed also means no grazing, no landscaping, no daily human use) Points = 5 ☐ 100 m (330 ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water >50% circumference. Points = 4 ☐ 50 m (170ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water >95% circumference. Points = 4 ☐ 100 m (330ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water >25% circumference. Points = 3 ☐ 50 m (170ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water for > 50% circumference. Points = 3 If buffer does not meet any of the three criteria above ☒ No paved areas (except paved trails) or buildings within 25 m (80ft) of wetland >95% circumference. Light to moderate grazing, or lawns are OK. Points = 2 ☐ No paved areas or buildings within 50m of wetland for >50% circumference. Light to moderate grazing or lawns are OK. Points = 2 ☐ Heavy grazing in buffer. Points = 1 ☐ Vegetated buffers are <2m wide (6.6ft) for more than 95% of the circumference (e.g. tilled fields, paving, basalt bedrock extend to edge of wetland) Points = 0 ☐ Buffer does not meet any of the criteria above. Points = 1 Aerial photo showing buffers H 2.2 Corridors and Connections (see p. 81) H 2.2.1 Is the wetland part of a relatively undisturbed and unbroken vegetated corridor (either riparian or upland) that is at least 150 ft wide, has at least 30% cover of shrubs, forest or native undisturbed prairie, that connects to estuaries, other wetlands or undisturbed uplands that are at least 250 acres in size? (dams in riparian corridors, heavily used gravel roads, paved roads, are considered breaks in the corridor). ☐ YES = 4 points (go to H 2.3) ☒ NO = go to H 2.2.2 H 2.2.2 Is the wetland part of a relatively undisturbed and unbroken vegetated corridor (either riparian or upland) that is at least 50ft wide, has at least 30% cover of shrubs or forest, and connects to estuaries, other wetlands or undisturbed uplands that are at least 25 acres in size? OR a Lake-fringe wetland, if it does not have an undisturbed corridor as in the question above? ☐ YES = 2 points (go to H 2.3) ☒ NO = H 2.2.3 H 2.2.3 Is the wetland: within 5 mi (8km) of a brackish or salt water estuary OR within 3 mi of a large field or pasture (>40 acres) OR within 1 mi of a lake greater than 20 acres? ☒ YES = 1 point ☐ NO = 0 points	2
H 2.3 Near or adjacent to other priority habitats listed by WDFW (see p. 82) Which of the following priority habitats are within 330ft (100m) of the wetland? (NOTE: the connections do not have to be relatively undisturbed.) These are DFW definitions. Check with your local DFW biologist if there are any questions ☒ Riparian: The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other. ☐ Aspen Stands: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 0.8 ha (2 acres). ☐ Cliffs: Greater than 7.6 m (25 ft) high and occurring below 5000 ft. ☐ Old-growth 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 20 trees/ha (8 trees/acre) > 81 cm (32 in) dbh or > 200 years of age. ☐ Mature forests: Stands with average diameters exceeding 53 cm (21 in) 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. ☐ Prairies: Relatively undisturbed areas (as indicated by dominance of native plants) where grasses and/or forbs form the natural climax plant community. ☐ Talus: Homogeneous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.15 - 2.0 m (0.5 - 6.5 ft), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs. ☐ Caves: A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages ☐ Oregon white Oak: Woodlands Stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component of the stand is 25%. ☐ Urban Natural Open Space: A priority species resides within or is adjacent to the open space and uses it for breeding and/or regular feeding; and/or the open space functions as a corridor connecting other priority habitats, especially those that would otherwise be isolated; and/or the open space is an isolated remnant of natural habitat larger than 4 ha (10 acres) and is surrounded by urban development. ☐ Estuary/Estuary-like: Deepwater tidal habitats and adjacent tidal wetlands, usually semi-enclosed by land but with open, partly obstructed or sporadic access to the open ocean, and in which ocean water is at least occasionally diluted by freshwater runoff from the land. The salinity may be periodically increased above that of the open ocean by evaporation. Along some low-energy coastlines there is appreciable dilution of sea water. Estuarine habitat extends upstream and landward to where ocean-derived salts measure less than 0.5ppt. during the period of average annual low flow. Includes both estuaries and lagoons. ☐ Marine/Estuarine Shorelines: Shorelines include the intertidal and subtidal zones of beaches, and may also include the backshore and adjacent components of the terrestrial landscape (e.g., cliffs, snags, mature trees, dunes, meadows) that are important to shoreline associated fish and wildlife and that contribute to shoreline function (e.g., sand/rock/log recruitment, nutrient contribution, erosion control). If wetland has 3 or more priority habitats = 4 points If wetland has 2 priority habitats = 3 points If wetland has 1 priority habitat = 1 point No habitats = 0 points <i>Note: All vegetated wetlands are by definition a priority habitat but are not included in this list. Nearby wetlands are addressed in question H 2.4)</i>	1

Total for page 3

H 2.4 Wetland Landscape (Choose the <i>one</i> description of the landscape around the wetland that best fits) (see p. 84) There are at least 3 other wetlands within ½ mile, and the connections between them are relatively undisturbed (light grazing between wetlands OK, as is lake shore with some boating, but connections should NOT be bisected by paved roads, fill, fields, or other development. The wetland is Lake-fringe on a lake with little disturbance and there are 3 other lake-fringe wetlands within ½ mile There are at least 3 other wetlands within ½ mile, BUT the connections between them are disturbed The wetland is Lake-fringe on a lake with disturbance and there are 3 other lake-fringe wetlands within ½ mile There is at least 1 wetland within ½ mile. There are no wetlands within ½ mile.		points = 5 points = 5 points = 3 points = 3 points = 2 points = 0	3
H 2. TOTAL Score -opportunity for providing habitat Add the scores in the column above			7
TOTAL for H 1 from page 14			3
Total Score for Habitat Functions – add the points for H 1, H 2 and record the result on p. 1			10

Comments

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Please determine if the wetland meets the attributes described below and circle the appropriate answers and Category.

Wetland Type	Category
Check off any criteria that apply to the wetland. Select the appropriate Category (from dropdown menu in Category column) when the appropriate criteria are met. SC 1.0 Estuarine wetlands (see p. 86) 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	
SC 1.1 Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151? ☐ YES = Category I ☒ NO go to SC 1.2	Cat. I
SC 1.2 Is the wetland at least 1 acre in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions? YES = Category I NO = Category II ☐ The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing, and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. If the non-native <i>Spartina</i> spp. are the only species that cover more than 10% of the wetland, then the wetland should be given a dual rating (I/II). The area of <i>Spartina</i> would be rated a Category II while the relatively undisturbed upper marsh with native species would be a Category I. Do not, however, exclude the area of <i>Spartina</i> in determining the size threshold of 1 acre. ☐ At least ¼ 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 2 of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands.	Cat. I Cat. II Dual rating I/II

SC 2.0 Natural Heritage Wetlands (see p. 87) Natural Heritage wetlands have been identified by the Washington Natural Heritage Program/DNR as either high quality undisturbed wetlands or wetlands that support state Threatened, Endangered, or Sensitive plant species. SC 2.1 Is the wetland being rated in a Section/Township/Range that contains a Natural Heritage wetland? (this question is used to screen out most sites before you need to contact WNHP/DNR) S/T/R information from Appendix D ☒ or accessed from WNHP/DNR web site ☐ YES ☐ - contact WNHP/DNR (see p. 79) and go to SC 2.2 NO ☒ SC 2.2 Has DNR identified the wetland as a high quality undisturbed wetland or as a site with state threatened or endangered plant species? ☐ YES = Category I ☒ NO - not in a Heritage Wetland	SC 3.0 Bogs (see p. 87) Does the wetland (or part of the wetland) meet both the criteria for soils and vegetation in bogs? Use the key below to identify if the wetland is a bog. If you answer yes you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions. 1. Does the unit have organic soil horizons (i.e. layers of organic soil), either peats or mucks, that compose 16 inches or more of the first 32 inches of the soil profile? (See Appendix B for a field key to identify organic soils) Yes ☐ - go to Q. 3 No ☒ - go to Q. 2 2. Does the wetland have organic soils, either peats or mucks that are less than 16 inches deep over bedrock, or an impermeable hardpan such as clay or volcanic ash, or that are floating on a lake or pond? Yes ☐ - go to Q. 3 No ☒ - Is not a bog for purpose of rating 3. Does the wetland have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground level, AND other plants, if present, consist of the "bog" species listed in Table 3 as a significant component of the vegetation (more than 30% of the total shrub and herbaceous cover consists of species in Table 3)? Yes ☐ - Is a bog for purpose of rating No ☒ - go to Q. 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" deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the "bog" plant species in Table 3 are present, the wetland is a bog. 1. Is the wetland forested (>30% cover) with sitka spruce, subalpine fir, western red cedar, western hemlock, lodgepole pine, quaking aspen, Englemann's spruce, or western white pine, WITH any of the species (or combination of species) on the bog species plant list in Table 3 as a significant component of the ground cover (> 30% coverage of the total shrub/herbaceous cover)? YES ☐ = Category I NO ☒ Is not a bog for purpose of rating	Cat. I
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SC 4.0 Forested Wetlands (see p. 90) Does the wetland have at least 1 acre of forest that meets one of these criteria for the 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/acre (20 trees/hectare) that are at least 200 years of age OR have a diameter at breast height (dbh) of 32 inches (81 cm) or more. NOTE: The criterion for dbh is based on measurements for upland forests. Two-hundred year old trees in wetlands will often have a smaller dbh because their growth rates are often slower. The DFW criterion is and "OR" so old-growth forests do not necessarily have to have trees of this diameter. ☐ Mature forests: (west of the Cascade Crest) Stands where the largest trees are 80 - 200 years old OR have average diameters (dbh) exceeding 21 inches (53cm); 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. ☐ YES = Category I ☒ NO not a forested wetland with special characteristics	SC 5.0 Wetlands in Coastal Lagoons (see p. 91) 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 surface 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 invasive plant species (see list of invasive species on p. 74). ☐ At least ¼ 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 acre (4350 square feet) YES ☐ = Category I NO ☐ = Category II	Cat. I
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Wetland name or number: Wetland O

SC 6.0 Interdunal Wetlands (see p. 93) Is the wetland west of the 1889 line (also called the Western Boundary of Upland Ownership or WBUO)? ☐ YES = Go to SC 6.1 ☒ NO -- not an interdunal wetland for rating <i>If you answer yes you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.</i> 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 SC 6.1 Is the wetland one acre or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is one acre or larger? ☐ YES = Category II ☒ NO go to SC 6.2 SC 6.2 Is the wetland between 0.1 and 1 acre, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is between 0.1 and 1 acre,? ☐ YES = Category III	Cat. II Cat. III
Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics Choose the "highest" rating if wetland falls into several categories, and record on p. 1. If you answered NO for all types enter "Not Applicable" on p. 1.	N/A

Comments

The wetland has been previously disturbed, therefore, it is not high quality undisturbed wetland. Based on ELS observations on-site, the wetland does not contain state threatened or endangered species.

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

Project/Site: Green Mountain Mixed Use PRD- Ph. 1 City/County: Camas/Clark Sampling Date: 10/23/13
 Applicant/Owner: Green Mountain Land, LLC State: WA Sampling Point: B (3W)
 Investigator(s): A. Aberle, A. Allison, C. Siipola Section, Township, Range: Section 21, Township 2N, Range 3E, W.M.
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief: concave Slope (%): 0-5%
 Subregion (LRR): A, NW Forests and Coasts Lat: 45.6471 Long: -122.4560 Datum: n/a
 Soil Map Unit Name: DoB Dollar Loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes NWI classification: none

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ☒ No ☐ (If no, explain Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐ significantly disturbed? Area "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ☒ No ☐
 Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☒ No ☐	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes ☒ No ☐
Hydric Soils Present? Yes ☒ No ☐	
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☒ No ☐	
Remarks: located on north end of Wetland B	

VEGETATION (Use scientific names)

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft radius)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test Worksheet	
1. <i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>	80%	yes	FACW	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	4 (A)
2. _____	%			Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata:	7 (B)
3. _____	%			Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC	57 (A/B)
4. _____	%			Prevalence Index worksheet	
Total Cover:	80%			Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 7.5 ft. radius)				OBL species	x 1= _____
1. <i>Cornus alba</i>	20%	yes	FACW	FACW species	x 2= _____
2. <i>Acer circinatum</i>	10%	yes	FAC	FAC species	x 3= _____
3. <i>Corylus cornuta</i>	10%	yes	FACU	FACU species	x 4= _____
4. _____	%			UPL species	x 5= _____
5. _____	%			Column Totals:	(A) _____ (B) _____
Total Cover:	40%			Prevalence Index = B/A= _____	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 2.5 ft radius)				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:	
1. <i>Xerophyllum tenax</i>	30%	yes	FACU	☐ 1 – Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation	
2. <i>Ranunculus repens</i>	10%	yes	FAC	☒ 2 – Dominance Test is >50%	
3. <i>Rubus ursinus</i>	10%	yes	FACU	☐ 3 – Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹	
4. _____	%			4 – Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)	
5. _____	%			☐ Wetland Non-Vascular Plants ¹	
6. _____	%			☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)	
7. _____	%			¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology Must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.	
8. _____	%			Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	
Total Cover:	50%			Yes ☒ No ☐	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____ ft radius)					
1. _____	%				
2. _____	%				
Total Cover:	%				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____ %					
Remarks:					

SOIL

Sampling Point: B (3W)

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-16	10YR 3/2	95%	7.5YR 5/8	5%	C	M	silt loam	
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				

¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ☐ Histosol (A1)
☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)

- ☐ Sandy Redox (S5)
☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)

- ☐ Black Histic (A3)
☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
☒ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
☐ Sandy Mucky Minerals (S1)
☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)

- ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA 1)
☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)
☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
☐ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils

- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10)
☐ Red Parent Material (TF2)
☐ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

³Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and Wetland hydrology must be present

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Remarks: _____

Hydric Soil Present?

Yes ☒ No ☐

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Secondary Indicators
(2 or more required)

Primary Indicators (min. of one required; check all that apply)

- ☐ Surface Water (A1)
☐ High Water Table (A2)
☐ Saturation (A3)
☐ Water Marks (B1)
☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)
☐ Drift Deposits (B3)
☐ Algal Mat or crust (B4)
☐ Iron Deposits (B5)
☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)

- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (except MLRA 1, 2, 4A, & 4B)
☐ Salt Crust (B11)
☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
☒ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) (LRR A)
☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

- ☐ Water Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B)
☒ Drainage Patterns (B10)
☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
☐ Geomorphic Position (D2)
☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
☐ Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A)
☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D4)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ☐ No ☒ Depth (Inches): _____
 Water Table Present? Yes ☐ No ☒ Depth (Inches): _____
 Saturation Present? Yes ☐ No ☒ Depth (Inches): _____
 (Includes Capillary fringe)

Wetland Hydrology Present?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Describe Recorded Data (Stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks: _____

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

Project/Site: Green Mountain Mixed Use PRD- Ph. 1 City/County: Camas/Clark Sampling Date: 10/23/13
 Applicant/Owner: Green Mountain Land, LLC State: WA Sampling Point: B (4U)
 Investigator(s): A. Aberle, A. Allison, C. Siipola Section, Township, Range: Section 21, Township 2N, Range 3E, W.M.
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief: convex Slope (%): 0-5%
 Subregion (LRR): A, NW Forests and Coasts Lat: 45.6471 Long: -122.4560 Datum: n/a
 Soil Map Unit Name: DoB Dollar Loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes NWI classification: none
 Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ☒ No ☐ (If no, explain Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐ significantly disturbed? Area "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ☒ No ☐
 Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☐ No ☒	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes ☐ No ☒
Hydric Soils Present? Yes ☐ No ☒	
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☐ No ☒	
Remarks: <u>upland associated with Wetland B</u>	

VEGETATION (Use scientific names)

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft radius)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test Worksheet	
1. <u>Acer macrophyllum</u>	20%	yes	FACU	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	<u>1</u> (A)
2. <u>Populus balsamifera</u>	20%	yes	FAC	Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata:	<u>6</u> (B)
3. _____	%			Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC	<u>17</u> (A/B)
4. _____	%			Prevalence Index worksheet	
Total Cover:	40%			Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 7.5 ft. radius)				OBL species	x 1= _____
1. <u>Symphoricarpos albus</u>	40%	yes	FACU	FACW species	x 2= _____
2. <u>Corylus cornuta</u>	30%	yes	FACU	FAC species	x 3= _____
3. <u>Acer circinatum</u>	20%	no	FAC	FACU species	x 4= _____
4. _____	%			UPL species	x 5= _____
5. _____	%			Column Totals:	(A) _____ (B) _____
Total Cover:	90%			Prevalence Index = B/A= _____	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 2.5 ft radius)				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:	
1. <u>Mahonia nervosa</u>	30%	yes	FACU	☐ 1 – Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation	
2. <u>Polystichum munitum</u>	10%	yes	FACU	☐ 2 – Dominance Test is >50%	
3. _____	%			☐ 3 – Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹	
4. _____	%			☐ 4 – Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)	
5. _____	%			☐ Wetland Non-Vascular Plants ¹	
6. _____	%			☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)	
7. _____	%			¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology Must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.	
8. _____	%			Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☐ No ☒	
Total Cover:	40%				
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____ ft radius)					
1. _____	%				
2. _____	%				
Total Cover:	%				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____ %					
Remarks:					

SOIL

Sampling Point: B (4U)

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-16	10YR 3/3	100%		%			silt loam	
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				

¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ Histosol (A1) | ☐ Sandy Redox (S5) |
| ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2) | ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6) |
| ☐ Black Histic (A3) | ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA 1) |
| ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) | ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) |
| ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) | ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3) |
| ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12) | ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6) |
| ☐ Sandy Mucky Minerals (S1) | ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7) |
| ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4) | ☐ Redox Depressions (F8) |

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils

- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10)
☐ Red Parent Material (TF2)
☐ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

³Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and Wetland hydrology must be present

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Remarks: _____

Hydric Soil Present?

Yes ☐ No ☒

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Secondary Indicators
(2 or more required)

Primary Indicators (min. of one required; check all that apply)

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| ☐ Surface Water (A1) | ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (except MLRA 1, 2, 4A, & 4B) | ☐ Water Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) |
| ☐ High Water Table (A2) | ☐ Salt Crust (B11) | ☐ Drainage Patterns (B10) |
| ☐ Saturation (A3) | ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) | ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2) |
| ☐ Water Marks (B1) | ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) | ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) |
| ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2) | ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3) | ☐ Geomorphic Position (D2) |
| ☐ Drift Deposits (B3) | ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) | ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3) |
| ☐ Algal Mat or crust (B4) | ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) | ☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5) |
| ☐ Iron Deposits (B5) | ☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) (LRR A) | ☐ Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A) |
| ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6) | ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks) | ☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D4) |
| ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) | | |

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ☐ No ☒	Depth (Inches): _____
Water Table Present?	Yes ☐ No ☒	Depth (Inches): _____
Saturation Present?	Yes ☐ No ☒	Depth (Inches): _____

(Includes Capillary fringe)

Wetland Hydrology Present?

Yes ☐ No ☒

Describe Recorded Data (Stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks: _____

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

Project/Site: Green Mountain Mixed Use PRD- Ph. 1 City/County: Camas/Clark Sampling Date: 10/23/13
 Applicant/Owner: Green Mountain Land, LLC State: WA Sampling Point: B (5W)
 Investigator(s): A. Aberle, A. Allison, C. Siipola Section, Township, Range: Section 21, Township 2N, Range 3E, W.M.
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief: concave Slope (%): 0-5%
 Subregion (LRR): A, NW Forests and Coasts Lat: 45.6471 Long: -122.4560 Datum: n/a
 Soil Map Unit Name: DoB Dollar Loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes NWI classification: none
 Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ☒ No ☐ (If no, explain Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐ significantly disturbed? Area "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ☒ No ☐
 Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☒ No ☐ Hydric Soils Present? Yes ☒ No ☐ Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☒ No ☐	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes ☒ No ☐
Remarks: located on north end of Wetland B	

VEGETATION (Use scientific names)

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft radius)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test Worksheet
1. <u>Fraxinus latifolia</u>	80%	yes	FACW	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>3</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>4</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>75</u> (A/B)
2. _____	%			
3. _____	%			
4. _____	%			
Total Cover: 80%				Prevalence Index worksheet Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: OBL species _____ x 1= _____ FACW species _____ x 2= _____ FAC species _____ x 3= _____ FACU species _____ x 4= _____ UPL species _____ x 5= _____ Column Totals: (A) _____ (B) _____ Prevalence Index = B/A = _____
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 7.5 ft. radius)				
1. _____	%			
2. _____	%			
3. _____	%			
4. _____	%			
5. _____	%			
Total Cover: %				
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 2.5 ft radius)				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: ☐ 1 – Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation ☒ 2 – Dominance Test is >50% ☐ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹ 4 - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) ☐ Wetland Non-Vascular Plants ¹ ☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)
1. <u>Rubus armeniacus</u>	40%	yes	FACU	
2. <u>Juncus effusus</u>	20%	yes	FACW	
3. <u>Juncus acuminatus</u>	20%	yes	OBL	
4. <u>Carex obnupta</u>	10%	no	OBL	
5. _____	%			
6. _____	%			
7. _____	%			
8. _____	%			
Total Cover: 90%				
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____ ft radius)				¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology Must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
1. _____	%			
2. _____	%			
Total Cover: %				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____ %				Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☒ No ☐

Remarks: trace- big leaf maple and beaked hazelnut

SOIL

Sampling Point: B (5W)

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-16	10YR 3/2	85%	10YR 4/6	15%	C	M	silt loam	
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				

¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ☐ Histosol (A1)
☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)

- ☐ Sandy Redox (S5)
☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)

- ☐ Black Histic (A3)
☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
☒ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
☐ Sandy Mucky Minerals (S1)
☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)

- ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA 1)
☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)
☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
☐ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils

- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10)
☐ Red Parent Material (TF2)
☐ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

³Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and Wetland hydrology must be present

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Remarks: _____

Hydric Soil Present?

Yes ☒ No ☐

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (min. of one required; check all that apply)

- ☐ Surface Water (A1)
☐ High Water Table (A2)
☐ Saturation (A3)
☐ Water Marks (B1)
☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)
☐ Drift Deposits (B3)
☐ Algal Mat or crust (B4)
☐ Iron Deposits (B5)
☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (except MLRA 1, 2, 4A, & 4B)
☐ Salt Crust (B11)
☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
☒ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) (LRR A)
☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators
(2 or more required)

- ☐ Water Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B)
☒ Drainage Patterns (B10)
☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
☐ Geomorphic Position (D2)
☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
☐ Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A)
☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D4)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ☐ No ☒ Depth (Inches): _____
 Water Table Present? Yes ☐ No ☒ Depth (Inches): _____
 Saturation Present? Yes ☐ No ☒ Depth (Inches): _____
 (Includes Capillary fringe)

Wetland Hydrology Present?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Describe Recorded Data (Stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks: _____

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

Project/Site: Green Mountain Mixed Use PRD- Ph. 1 City/County: Camas/Clark Sampling Date: 10/23/13
 Applicant/Owner: Green Mountain Land, LLC State: WA Sampling Point: B (6U)
 Investigator(s): A. Aberle, A. Allison, C. Siipola Section, Township, Range: Section 21, Township 2N, Range 3E, W.M.
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief: convex Slope (%): 0-5%
 Subregion (LRR): A, NW Forests and Coasts Lat: 45.6471 Long: -122.4560 Datum: n/a
 Soil Map Unit Name: DoB Dollar Loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes NWI classification: none

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ☒ No ☐ (If no, explain Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐ significantly disturbed? Area "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ☒ No ☐
 Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☐ No ☒	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes ☐ No ☒
Hydric Soils Present? Yes ☐ No ☒	
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☐ No ☒	
Remarks: upland associated with Wetland B	

VEGETATION (Use scientific names)

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft radius)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test Worksheet	
1. <u>Acer macrophyllum</u>	30%	yes	FACU	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>2</u> (A)	Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>7</u> (B)
2. <u>Populus balsamifera</u>	30%	yes	FAC		
3. <u>Frangula purshiana</u>	10%	no	FAC		
4. _____	%			Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>29</u> (A/B)	
Total Cover:	70%				
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 7.5 ft. radius)					
1. <u>Corylus cornuta</u>	20%	yes	FACU	Prevalence Index worksheet Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: OBL species _____ x 1= _____ FACW species _____ x 2= _____ FAC species _____ x 3= _____ FACU species _____ x 4= _____ UPL species _____ x 5= _____ Column Totals: (A) _____ (B) _____ Prevalence Index = B/A = _____	
2. <u>Symphoricarpos albus</u>	20%	yes	FACU		
3. <u>Physocarpus capitatus</u>	10%	yes	FACW		
4. _____	%				
5. _____	%				
Total Cover:	50%				
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 2.5 ft radius)					
1. <u>Mahonia nervosa</u>	30%	yes	FACU	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: ☐ 1 – Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation ☐ 2 – Dominance Test is >50% ☐ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹ 4 - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) ☐ Wetland Non-Vascular Plants ¹ ☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)	
2. <u>Polystichum munitum</u>	20%	yes	FACU		
3. _____	%				
4. _____	%				
5. _____	%				
6. _____	%				
7. _____	%				
8. _____	%				
Total Cover:	50%				
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____ ft radius)					
1. _____	%			¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology Must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.	
2. _____	%				
Total Cover:	%				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____ %				Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☐ No ☒	

Remarks:

SOIL

Sampling Point: B (6U)

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)							
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features			Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹		
0-16	10YR 3/3	100%					silt loam
		%		%			
		%		%			
		%		%			
		%		%			
		%		%			
		%		%			
		%		%			
		%		%			

¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)			Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils
☐ Histosol (A1)	☐ Sandy Redox (S5)	☐ 2 cm Muck (A10)	³ Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and Wetland hydrology must be present
☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)	☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)	☐ Red Parent Material (TF2)	
☐ Black Histic (A3)	☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA 1)	☐ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)	
☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)	
☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)		
☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)	☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6)		
☐ Sandy Mucky Minerals (S1)	☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)		
☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	☐ Redox Depressions (F8)		

Restrictive Layer (if present): Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____ Remarks: _____	Hydric Soil Present? Yes ☐ No ☒
--	--

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:			Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)	
Primary Indicators (min. of one required; check all that apply)				
☐ Surface Water (A1) ☐ High Water Table (A2) ☐ Saturation (A3) ☐ Water Marks (B1) ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2) ☐ Drift Deposits (B3) ☐ Algal Mat or crust (B4) ☐ Iron Deposits (B5) ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6) ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)	☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (except MLRA 1, 2, 4A, & 4B) ☐ Salt Crust (B11) ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3) ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) ☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) (LRR A) ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)	☐ Water Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) ☐ Drainage Patterns (B10) ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2) ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) ☐ Geomorphic Position (D2) ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3) ☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5) ☐ Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A) ☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D4)		

Field Observations:			Wetland Hydrology Present?	
Surface Water Present?	Yes ☐ No ☒	Depth (Inches):	Yes ☐ No ☒	
Water Table Present?	Yes ☐ No ☒	Depth (Inches):		
Saturation Present? (Includes Capillary fringe)	Yes ☐ No ☒	Depth (Inches): _____		
Describe Recorded Data (Stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:				
Remarks:				

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

Project/Site: Green Mountain Mixed Use PRD- Ph. 1 City/County: Camas/Clark Sampling Date: 10/23/13
 Applicant/Owner: Green Mountain Land, LLC State: WA Sampling Point: D (11W)
 Investigator(s): A. Aberle, A. Allison, C. Siipola Section, Township, Range: Section 21, Township 2N, Range 3E, W.M.
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief: concave Slope (%): 0-5%
 Subregion (LRR): A, NW Forests and Coasts Lat: 45.6471 Long: -122.4560 Datum: n/a
 Soil Map Unit Name: DoB Dollar Loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes NWI classification: none
 Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ☒ No ☐ (If no, explain Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐ significantly disturbed? Area "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ☒ No ☐
 Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☒ No ☐	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes ☒ No ☐
Hydric Soils Present? Yes ☒ No ☐	
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☒ No ☐	
Remarks: <u>located within Wetland D</u>	

VEGETATION (Use scientific names)

Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>15</u> ft radius)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test Worksheet
1. <u>Salix sitchensis</u>	30%	yes	FACW	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>6</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>6</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>100</u> (A/B)
2. <u>Populus balsamifera</u>	20%	yes	FAC	
3. <u>Alnus rubra</u>	10%	no	FAC	
4. _____	%			
Total Cover:		60%		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>7.5</u> ft. radius)				
1. <u>Spiraea douglasii</u>	30%	yes	FACW	Prevalence Index worksheet Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: OBL species _____ x 1= _____ FACW species _____ x 2= _____ FAC species _____ x 3= _____ FACU species _____ x 4= _____ UPL species _____ x 5= _____ Column Totals: _____ (A) _____ (B) Prevalence Index = B/A= _____
2. _____	%			
3. _____	%			
4. _____	%			
5. _____	%			
Total Cover:		30%		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>2.5</u> ft radius)				
1. <u>Typha latifolia</u>	30%	yes	OBL	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: ☐ 1 – Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation ☒ 2 – Dominance Test is >50% ☐ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹ 4 - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) ☐ Wetland Non-Vascular Plants ¹ ☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain) ¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology Must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
2. <u>Juncus effusus</u>	20%	yes	FACW	
3. <u>Carex obnupta</u>	20%	yes	OBL	
4. _____	%			
5. _____	%			
6. _____	%			
7. _____	%			
8. _____	%			
Total Cover:		70%		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____ ft radius)				
1. _____	%			Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☒ No ☐
2. _____	%			
Total Cover:		%		
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____ %				
Remarks:				

SOIL

Sampling Point: D (11W)

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-6	10YR 4/3	85%	10YR 4/6	15%	C	M	silt loam	
6-16	10YR 3/2	70%	10YR 5/8	30%	C	M	silt loam	
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				

¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils

☐ Histosol (A1)☐ Sandy Redox (S5)☐ 2 cm Muck (A10)☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)☐ Red Parent Material (TF2)☐ Black Histic (A3)☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA 1)☐ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)☒ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6)☐ Sandy Mucky Minerals (S1)☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)³Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and Wetland hydrology must be present☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)☐ Redox Depressions (F8)

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Hydric Soil Present?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Depth (inches):

Remarks:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Secondary Indicators
(2 or more required)

Primary Indicators (min. of one required; check all that apply)

☐ Surface Water (A1)☒ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (except MLRA 1, 2, 4A, & 4B)☐ Water Stained Leaves (B9)
(MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B)☐ High Water Table (A2)☐ Salt Crust (B11)☒ Drainage Patterns (B10)☒ Saturation (A3)☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)☐ Water Marks (B1)☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)☒ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)☐ Geomorphic Position (D2)☐ Drift Deposits (B3)☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)☐ Algal Mat or crust (B4)☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)☐ Iron Deposits (B5)☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) (LRR A)☐ Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A)☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D4)☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ☐ No ☒

Depth (Inches):

Water Table Present? Yes ☐ No ☒

Depth (Inches):

Saturation Present? Yes ☒ No ☐

Depth (Inches): 8

Wetland Hydrology Present?

Yes ☒ No ☐

(Includes Capillary fringe)

Describe Recorded Data (Stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

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

Project/Site: Green Mountain Mixed Use PRD- Ph. 1 City/County: Camas/Clark Sampling Date: 10/23/13
 Applicant/Owner: Green Mountain Land, LLC State: WA Sampling Point: D (12U)
 Investigator(s): A. Aberle, A. Allison, C. Siipola Section, Township, Range: Section 21, Township 2N, Range 3E, W.M.
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief: convex Slope (%): 0-5%
 Subregion (LRR): A, NW Forests and Coasts Lat: 45.6471 Long: -122.4560 Datum: n/a
 Soil Map Unit Name: DoB Dollar Loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes NWI classification: none
 Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ☒ No ☐ (If no, explain Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐ significantly disturbed? Area "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ☒ No ☐
 Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☒ No ☐ Hydric Soils Present? Yes ☐ No ☒ Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☐ No ☒	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes ☐ No ☒
Remarks: <u>upland associated with Wetland D</u>	

VEGETATION (Use scientific names)

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft radius)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test Worksheet
1. _____	%			Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>2</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>3</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>66</u> (A/B)
2. _____	%			
3. _____	%			
4. _____	%			
Total Cover:	%			Prevalence Index worksheet Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: OBL species _____ x 1= _____ FACW species _____ x 2= _____ FAC species _____ x 3= _____ FACU species _____ x 4= _____ UPL species _____ x 5= _____ Column Totals: (A) _____ (B) _____ Prevalence Index = B/A = _____
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 7.5 ft. radius)				
1. _____	%			
2. _____	%			
3. _____	%			
4. _____	%			
5. _____	%			
Total Cover:	%			
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 2.5 ft radius)				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: ☐ 1 – Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation ☒ 2 – Dominance Test is >50% ☐ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹ 4 - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data In Remarks or on a separate sheet) ☐ Wetland Non-Vascular Plants ¹ ☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)
1. <u>Holcus lanatus</u>	20%	yes	FAC	
2. <u>Anthoxanthum odoratum</u>	20%	yes	FACU	
3. <u>Agrostis capillaris</u>	20%	yes	FAC	
4. <u>Hypochaeris radicata</u>	10%	no	FACU	
5. <u>Trifolium pratense</u>	10%	no	FACU	
6. <u>Rubus ursinus</u>	10%	no	FACU	
7. <u>Rumex crispus</u>	10%	no	FAC	
8. _____	%			
Total Cover:	100%			
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____ ft radius)				¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology Must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
1. _____	%			
2. _____	%			
Total Cover:	%			
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____ %				Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☒ No ☐

Remarks:

SOIL

Sampling Point: D (12U)

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-16	10YR 4/4	100%		%			silt loam	
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				

¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ Histosal (A1) | ☐ Sandy Redox (S5) |
| ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2) | ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6) |
| ☐ Black Histic (A3) | ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA 1) |
| ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) | ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) |
| ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) | ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3) |
| ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12) | ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6) |
| ☐ Sandy Mucky Minerals (S1) | ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7) |
| ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4) | ☐ Redox Depressions (F8) |

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils

- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10)
- ☐ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ☐ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

³Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and Wetland hydrology must be present

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Remarks: _____

Hydric Soil Present?

Yes ☐ No ☒

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (min. of one required; check all that apply)

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ Surface Water (A1) | ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (except MLRA 1, 2, 4A, & 4B) |
| ☐ High Water Table (A2) | ☐ Salt Crust (B11) |
| ☐ Saturation (A3) | ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) |
| ☐ Water Marks (B1) | ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) |
| ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2) | ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3) |
| ☐ Drift Deposits (B3) | ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) |
| ☐ Algal Mat or crust (B4) | ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) |
| ☐ Iron Deposits (B5) | ☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) (LRR A) |
| ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6) | ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks) |
| ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) | |

Secondary Indicators
(2 or more required)

- ☐ Water Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B)
- ☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ☐ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
- ☐ Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A)
- ☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D4)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ☐	No ☒	Depth (Inches): _____
Water Table Present?	Yes ☐	No ☒	Depth (Inches): _____
Saturation Present?	Yes ☐	No ☒	Depth (Inches): _____

(Includes Capillary fringe)

Wetland Hydrology Present?

Yes ☐ No ☒

Describe Recorded Data (Stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks: _____

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

Project/Site: Green Mountain Mixed Use PRD- Ph. 1 City/County: Camas/Clark Sampling Date: 10/23/13
 Applicant/Owner: Green Mountain Land, LLC State: WA Sampling Point: TP G (17W)
 Investigator(s): A. Aberle, A. Allison, C. Siipola Section, Township, Range: Section 21, Township 2N, Range 3E, W.M.
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief: concave Slope (%): 0-5%
 Subregion (LRR): A, NW Forests and Coasts Lat: 45.6471 Long: -122.4560 Datum: n/a
 Soil Map Unit Name: DoB Dollar Loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes NWI classification: none
 Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ☒ No ☐ (If no, explain Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐ significantly disturbed? Area "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ☒ No ☐
 Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☒ No ☐ Hydric Soils Present? Yes ☒ No ☐ Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☒ No ☐	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes ☒ No ☐
Remarks: located within northern portion of Wetland G	

VEGETATION (Use scientific names)

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft radius)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test Worksheet
1. <i>Alnus rubra</i>	30%	yes	FAC	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>5</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>5</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>100</u> (A/B)
2. _____	%			
3. _____	%			
4. _____	%			
Total Cover: 30%				
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 7.5 ft. radius)				
1. <i>Spiraea douglasii</i>	10%	yes	FACW	Prevalence Index worksheet Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: OBL species _____ x 1= _____ FACW species _____ x 2= _____ FAC species _____ x 3= _____ FACU species _____ x 4= _____ UPL species _____ x 5= _____ Column Totals: (A) _____ (B) _____ Prevalence Index = B/A= _____
2. _____	%			
3. _____	%			
4. _____	%			
Total Cover: 10%				
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 2.5 ft radius)				
1. <i>Veronica americana</i>	30%	yes	OBL	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: ☐ 1 – Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation ☒ 2 – Dominance Test is >50% ☐ 3 – Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹ 4 – Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) ☐ Wetland Non-Vascular Plants ¹ ☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain) ¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology Must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
2. <i>Juncus effusus</i>	20%	yes	FACW	
3. <i>Carex obnupta</i>	20%	yes	OBL	
4. _____	%			
5. _____	%			
6. _____	%			
7. _____	%			
8. _____	%			
Total Cover: 70%				
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____ ft radius)				
1. _____	%			Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☒ No ☐
2. _____	%			
Total Cover: %				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____ % Remarks:				

SOIL

Sampling Point: G (17W)

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-4	10YR 3/3	85%	10YR 4/6	15%	C	M	silt loam	
4-16	10YR 4/2	70%	10YR 4/6	30%	C	M	silt loam	
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				

¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ Histosal (A1) | ☐ Sandy Redox (S5) |
| ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2) | ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6) |
| ☐ Black Histic (A3) | ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA 1) |
| ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) | ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) |
| ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) | ☒ Depleted Matrix (F3) |
| ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12) | ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6) |
| ☐ Sandy Mucky Minerals (S1) | ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7) |
| ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4) | ☐ Redox Depressions (F8) |

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils

- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10)
☐ Red Parent Material (TF2)
☐ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

³Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and Wetland hydrology must be present

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Remarks: _____

Hydric Soil Present?

Yes ☒ No ☐

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (min. of one required; check all that apply)

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ Surface Water (A1) | ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (except MLRA 1, 2, 4A, & 4B) |
| ☐ High Water Table (A2) | ☐ Salt Crust (B11) |
| ☐ Saturation (A3) | ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) |
| ☐ Water Marks (B1) | ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) |
| ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2) | ☒ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3) |
| ☐ Drift Deposits (B3) | ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) |
| ☐ Algal Mat or crust (B4) | ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) |
| ☐ Iron Deposits (B5) | ☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) (LRR A) |
| ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6) | ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks) |
| ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) | |

Secondary Indicators
(2 or more required)

- ☐ Water Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B)
☒ Drainage Patterns (B10)
☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
☐ Geomorphic Position (D2)
☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
☐ Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A)
☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D4)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ☐ No ☒	Depth (Inches): _____
Water Table Present?	Yes ☐ No ☒	Depth (Inches): _____
Saturation Present?	Yes ☐ No ☒	Depth (Inches): _____

(Includes Capillary fringe)

Wetland Hydrology Present?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Describe Recorded Data (Stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks: _____

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

Project/Site: Green Mountain Mixed Use PRD- Ph. 1 City/County: Camas/Clark Sampling Date: 10/23/13
 Applicant/Owner: Green Mountain Land, LLC State: WA Sampling Point: G (18U)
 Investigator(s): A. Aberle, A. Allison, C. Siipola Section, Township, Range: Section 21, Township 2N, Range 3E, W.M.
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief: convex Slope (%): 0-5%
 Subregion (LRR): A, NW Forests and Coasts Lat: 45.6471 Long: -122.4560 Datum: n/a
 Soil Map Unit Name: DoB Dollar Loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes NWI classification: none

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ☒ No ☐ (If no, explain Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐ significantly disturbed? Area "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ☒ No ☐
 Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☒ No ☐ Hydric Soils Present? Yes ☐ No ☒ Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☐ No ☒	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes ☐ No ☒
Remarks: <u>upland associated with northern part of Wetland G</u>	

VEGETATION (Use scientific names)

Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>15</u> ft radius)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test Worksheet
1. <u>Alnus rubra</u>	20%	yes	FAC	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>3</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>4</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>75</u> (A/B)
2. _____	%			
3. _____	%			
4. _____	%			
Total Cover: 20%				
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>7.5</u> ft. radius)				Prevalence Index worksheet Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: OBL species _____ x 1= _____ FACW species _____ x 2= _____ FAC species _____ x 3= _____ FACU species _____ x 4= _____ UPL species _____ x 5= _____ Column Totals: (A) _____ (B) _____ Prevalence Index = B/A= _____
1. _____	%			
2. _____	%			
3. _____	%			
4. _____	%			
5. _____	%			
Total Cover: %				
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>2.5</u> ft radius)				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: ☐ 1 – Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation ☒ 2 – Dominance Test is >50% ☐ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹ 4 - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data In Remarks or on a separate sheet) ☐ Wetland Non-Vascular Plants ¹ ☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)
1. <u>Holcus lanatus</u>	30%	yes	FAC	
2. <u>Agrostis capillaris</u>	30%	yes	FAC	
3. <u>Hypochaeris radicata</u>	20%	yes	FACU	
4. <u>Rumex crispus</u>	10%	no	FAC	
5. <u>Daucus carota</u>	10%	no	FACU	
6. _____	%			
7. _____	%			
8. _____	%			
Total Cover: 100%				
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____ ft radius)				¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology Must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
1. _____	%			
2. _____	%			
Total Cover: %				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____ %				Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☒ No ☐

Remarks:

SOIL

Sampling Point: G (18U)

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-6	10YR 4/4	100%		%			gravel and cobbles	
6-16	10YR 4/4	100%		%			sandy loam	
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				

¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ☐ Histosol (A1)
☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)

- ☐ Sandy Redox (S5)
☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)

- ☐ Black Histic (A3)
☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
☐ Sandy Mucky Minerals (S1)
☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)

- ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA 1)
☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)
☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
☐ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils

- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10)
☐ Red Parent Material (TF2)
☐ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

³Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and Wetland hydrology must be present

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Remarks: _____

Hydric Soil Present?

Yes ☐ No ☒

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (min. of one required; check all that apply)

- ☐ Surface Water (A1)
☐ High Water Table (A2)
☐ Saturation (A3)
☐ Water Marks (B1)
☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)
☐ Drift Deposits (B3)
☐ Algal Mat or crust (B4)
☐ Iron Deposits (B5)
☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (except MLRA 1, 2, 4A, & 4B)
☐ Salt Crust (B11)
☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) (LRR A)
☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators
(2 or more required)

- ☐ Water Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B)
☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)
☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
☐ Geomorphic Position (D2)
☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
☐ Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A)
☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D4)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ☐ No ☒ Depth (Inches): _____
 Water Table Present? Yes ☐ No ☒ Depth (Inches): _____
 Saturation Present? Yes ☐ No ☒ Depth (Inches): _____
 (Includes Capillary fringe)

Wetland Hydrology Present?

Yes ☐ No ☒

Describe Recorded Data (Stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks: _____

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

Project/Site: Green Mountain Mixed Use PRD- Ph. 1 City/County: Camas/Clark Sampling Date: 10/23/13
 Applicant/Owner: Green Mountain Land, LLC State: WA Sampling Point: G (19W)
 Investigator(s): A. Aberle, A. Allison, C. Siipola Section, Township, Range: Section 21, Township 2N, Range 3E, W.M.
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief: concave Slope (%): 0-5%
 Subregion (LRR): A, NW Forests and Coasts Lat: 45.6471 Long: -122.4560 Datum: n/a
 Soil Map Unit Name: DoB Dollar Loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes NWI classification: none

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ☒ No ☐ (If no, explain Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐ significantly disturbed? Area "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ☒ No ☐
 Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☒ No ☐	Hydic Soils Present? Yes ☒ No ☐	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☒ No ☐	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes ☒ No ☐
---	--	--	---

Remarks: located within Wetland G

VEGETATION (Use scientific names)

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft radius)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test Worksheet
1. _____	%			Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>3</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>3</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>100</u> (A/B)
2. _____	%			
3. _____	%			
4. _____	%			
Total Cover:	%			
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 7.5 ft. radius)				
1. _____	%			Prevalence Index worksheet Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: OBL species _____ x 1 = _____ FACW species _____ x 2 = _____ FAC species _____ x 3 = _____ FACU species _____ x 4 = _____ UPL species _____ x 5 = _____ Column Totals: (A) _____ (B) _____ Prevalence Index = B/A = _____
2. _____	%			
3. _____	%			
4. _____	%			
5. _____	%			
Total Cover:	%			
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 2.5 ft radius)				
1. <i>Juncus effusus</i>	60%	yes	FACW	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: ☐ 1 – Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation ☒ 2 – Dominance Test is >50% ☐ 3 – Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹ 4 – Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) ☐ Wetland Non-Vascular Plants ¹ ☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)
2. <i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	20%	yes	FAC	
3. <i>Equisetum arvense</i>	20%	yes	FAC	
4. _____	%			
5. _____	%			
6. _____	%			
7. _____	%			
8. _____	%			
Total Cover:	100%			
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____ ft radius)				
1. _____	%			¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology Must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
2. _____	%			
Total Cover:	%			
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____ %				Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☒ No ☐

Remarks:

SOIL

Sampling Point: G (19W)

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-16	10YR 3/2	85%	7.5YR 5/8	15%	C	M	silt loam	
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				

¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ Histosol (A1) | ☐ Sandy Redox (S5) |
| ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2) | ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6) |
| | |
| ☐ Black Histic (A3) | ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA 1) |
| ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) | ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) |
| ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) | ☒ Depleted Matrix (F3) |
| ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12) | ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6) |
| ☐ Sandy Mucky Minerals (S1) | ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7) |
| ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4) | ☐ Redox Depressions (F8) |

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils

- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10)
☐ Red Parent Material (TF2)
☐ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

³Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and Wetland hydrology must be present

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Remarks: _____

Hydric Soil Present?

Yes ☒ No ☐

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (min. of one required; check all that apply)

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ Surface Water (A1) | ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (except MLRA 1, 2, 4A, & 4B) |
| ☐ High Water Table (A2) | ☐ Salt Crust (B11) |
| ☐ Saturation (A3) | ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) |
| ☒ Water Marks (B1) | ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) |
| ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2) | ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3) |
| ☐ Drift Deposits (B3) | ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) |
| ☐ Algal Mat or crust (B4) | ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) |
| ☐ Iron Deposits (B5) | ☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) (LRR A) |
| ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6) | ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks) |
| ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) | |

Secondary Indicators
(2 or more required)

- ☐ Water Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B)
☒ Drainage Patterns (B10)
☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
☐ Geomorphic Position (D2)
☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
☐ Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A)
☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D4)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ☐ No ☒	Depth (Inches): _____
Water Table Present?	Yes ☐ No ☒	Depth (Inches): _____
Saturation Present?	Yes ☐ No ☒	Depth (Inches): _____

(Includes Capillary fringe)

Wetland Hydrology Present?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Describe Recorded Data (Stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks: _____

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

Project/Site: Green Mountain Mixed Use PRD- Ph. 1 City/County: Camas/Clark Sampling Date: 10/23/13
 Applicant/Owner: Green Mountain Land, LLC State: WA Sampling Point: G (20U)
 Investigator(s): A. Aberle, A. Allison, C. Siipola Section, Township, Range: Section 21, Township 2N, Range 3E, W.M.
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief: convex Slope (%): 0-5%
 Subregion (LRR): A, NW Forests and Coasts Lat: 45.6471 Long: -122.4560 Datum: n/a
 Soil Map Unit Name: DoB Dollar Loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes NWI classification: none

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ☒ No ☐ (If no, explain Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐ significantly disturbed? Area "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ☒ No ☐
 Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☐ No ☒	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes ☐ No ☒
Hydric Soils Present? Yes ☐ No ☒	
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☐ No ☒	
Remarks: upland associated with Wetland G	

VEGETATION (Use scientific names)

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft radius)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test Worksheet
1. _____	%			Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>2</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>5</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>40</u> (A/B)
2. _____	%			
3. _____	%			
4. _____	%			
Total Cover:	%			
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 7.5 ft. radius)				
1. _____	%			Prevalence Index worksheet Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: OBL species _____ x 1= _____ FACW species _____ x 2= _____ FAC species _____ x 3= _____ FACU species _____ x 4= _____ UPL species _____ x 5= _____ Column Totals: (A) _____ (B) _____ Prevalence Index = B/A= _____
2. _____	%			
3. _____	%			
4. _____	%			
5. _____	%			
Total Cover:	%			
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 2.5 ft radius)				
1. <i>Holcus lanatus</i>	30%	yes	FAC	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: ☐ 1 – Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation ☐ 2 – Dominance Test is >50% ☐ 3 – Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹ 4 – Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) ☐ Wetland Non-Vascular Plants ¹ ☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)
2. <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	30%	yes	FACU	
3. <i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	30%	yes	FACU	
4. <i>Cirsium arvense</i>	20%	yes	FAC	
5. <i>Rubus ursinus</i>	20%	yes	FACU	
6. _____	%			
7. _____	%			
8. _____	%			
Total Cover:	100%			
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____ ft radius)				
1. _____	%			¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology Must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
2. _____	%			
Total Cover:	%			
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____ %				Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☐ No ☒

Remarks:

SOIL

Sampling Point: G (20U)

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-16	10YR 3/3	100%		%			silt loam	
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				

¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ Histosol (A1) | ☐ Sandy Redox (S5) |
| ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2) | ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6) |
| ☐ Black Histic (A3) | ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA 1) |
| ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) | ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) |
| ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) | ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3) |
| ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12) | ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6) |
| ☐ Sandy Mucky Minerals (S1) | ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7) |
| ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4) | ☐ Redox Depressions (F8) |

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils

- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10)
☐ Red Parent Material (TF2)
☐ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

³Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and Wetland hydrology must be present

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Remarks: _____

Hydric Soil Present?

Yes ☐ No ☒

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Secondary Indicators
(2 or more required)

Primary Indicators (min. of one required; check all that apply)

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| ☐ Surface Water (A1)
☐ High Water Table (A2)
☐ Saturation (A3)
☐ Water Marks (B1)
☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)
☐ Drift Deposits (B3)
☐ Algal Mat or crust (B4)
☐ Iron Deposits (B5)
☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) | ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (except MLRA 1, 2, 4A, & 4B)
☐ Salt Crust (B11)
☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) (LRR A)
☐ Other (Explain in Remarks) | ☐ Water Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B)
☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)
☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
☐ Geomorphic Position (D2)
☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
☐ Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A)
☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D4) |
|---|---|--|

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ☐	No ☒	Depth (Inches): _____
Water Table Present?	Yes ☐	No ☒	Depth (Inches): _____
Saturation Present?	Yes ☐	No ☒	Depth (Inches): _____

(Includes Capillary fringe)

Wetland Hydrology Present?

Yes ☐ No ☒

Describe Recorded Data (Stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks: _____

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

Project/Site: Green Mountain Mixed Use PRD- Ph. 1 City/County: Camas/Clark Sampling Date: 10/22/13
 Applicant/Owner: Green Mountain Land, LLC State: WA Sampling Point: TP-7
 Investigator(s): A. Aberle, A. Allison, C. Siipola Section, Township, Range: Section 21, Township 2N, Range 3E, W.M.
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief: concave Slope (%): 0-5%
 Subregion (LRR): A, NW Forests and Coasts Lat: 45.6471 Long: -122.4560 Datum: n/a
 Soil Map Unit Name: DoB Dollar Loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes NWI classification: none
 Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ☒ No ☐ (If no, explain Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐ significantly disturbed? Area "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ☒ No ☐
 Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☒ No ☐	Hydic Soils Present? Yes ☒ No ☐	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes ☒ No ☐
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☒ No ☐		
Remarks: <u>located within Wetland G</u>		

VEGETATION (Use scientific names)

Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>30</u> ft radius)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test Worksheet
1. _____	%			Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>2</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>2</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>100</u> (A/B)
2. _____	%			
3. _____	%			
4. _____	%			
Total Cover:	0%			Prevalence Index worksheet Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: OBL species _____ x 1= _____ FACW species _____ x 2= _____ FAC species _____ x 3= _____ FACU species _____ x 4= _____ UPL species _____ x 5= _____ Column Totals: (A) _____ (B) _____ Prevalence Index = B/A= _____
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>15</u> ft. radius)				
1. _____	%			
2. _____	%			
3. _____	%			
4. _____	%			
5. _____	%			
Total Cover:	0%			
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>5</u> ft radius)				
1. <u>Holcus lanatus</u>	70%	yes	FAC	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: ☐ 1 – Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation ☒ 2 – Dominance Test is >50% ☐ 3 – Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹ 4 – Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) ☐ Wetland Non-Vascular Plants ¹ ☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)
2. <u>Lotus corniculatus</u>	30%	yes	FAC	
3. _____	%			
4. _____	%			
5. _____	%			
6. _____	%			
7. _____	%			
8. _____	%			
Total Cover:	100%			
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u>15</u> ft radius)				
1. _____	%			¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology Must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
2. _____	%			
Total Cover:	0%			
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____ %				Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☒ No ☐
Remarks: <u>trace- Canada thistle, slough sedge, trailing blackberry, Himalayan blackberry, small fruited bullrush</u>				

SOIL

Sampling Point: TP-7

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-8	10YR 3/1	70%	7.5YR 4/6	30%	C	M	silt loam	
8-16	10YR 3/1	60%	7.5YR 4/6	40%	C	M	silt loam	
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				

¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

☐ Histosal (A1)☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)☐ Black Histic (A3)☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)☐ Sandy Mucky Minerals (S1)☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)☐ Sandy Redox (S5)☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA 1)☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)☒ Redox Dark Surface (F6)☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)☐ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils

☐ 2 cm Muck (A10)☐ Red Parent Material (TF2)☐ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)³Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and Wetland hydrology must be present

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Remarks: _____

Hydric Soil Present?

Yes ☒ No ☐

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (min. of one required; check all that apply)

☐ Surface Water (A1)☐ High Water Table (A2)☒ Saturation (A3)☐ Water Marks (B1)☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)☐ Drift Deposits (B3)☐ Algal Mat or crust (B4)☐ Iron Deposits (B5)☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (except MLRA 1, 2, 4A, & 4B)☐ Salt Crust (B11)☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) (LRR A)☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)Secondary Indicators
(2 or more required)☐ Water Stained Leaves (B9)☐ (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B)☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)☐ Geomorphic Position (D2)☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)☐ Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A)☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D4)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ☐ No ☒Water Table Present? Yes ☐ No ☒Saturation Present? Yes ☒ No ☐

(Includes Capillary fringe)

Depth (Inches): _____

Depth (Inches): _____

Depth (Inches): at surface

Wetland Hydrology Present?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Describe Recorded Data (Stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks: _____

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

Project/Site: Green Mountain Mixed Use PRD- Ph. 1 City/County: Camas/Clark Sampling Date: 10/22/13
 Applicant/Owner: Green Mountain Land, LLC State: WA Sampling Point: TP-8
 Investigator(s): A. Aberle, A. Allison, C. Siipola Section, Township, Range: Section 21, Township 2N, Range 3E, W.M.
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief: convex Slope (%): 0-5%
 Subregion (LRR): A, NW Forests and Coasts Lat: 45.6471 Long: -122.4560 Datum: n/a
 Soil Map Unit Name: DoB Dollar Loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes NWI classification: none

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ☒ No ☐ (If no, explain Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐ significantly disturbed? Area "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ☒ No ☐
 Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☒ No ☐ Hydric Soils Present? Yes ☐ No ☒ Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☐ No ☒	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes ☐ No ☒
Remarks: <u>upland located within Wetland G</u>	

VEGETATION (Use scientific names)

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft radius)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test Worksheet
1. _____	%			Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>1</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>1</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>100</u> (A/B)
2. _____	%			
3. _____	%			
4. _____	%			
Total Cover:	0%			Prevalence Index worksheet Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: OBL species _____ x 1= _____ FACW species _____ x 2= _____ FAC species _____ x 3= _____ FACU species _____ x 4= _____ UPL species _____ x 5= _____ Column Totals: _____ (A) _____ (B) Prevalence Index = B/A= _____
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft. radius)				
1. _____	%			
2. _____	%			
3. _____	%			
4. _____	%			
5. _____	%			
Total Cover:	0%			
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5 ft radius)				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: ☐ 1 – Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation ☒ 2 – Dominance Test is >50% ☐ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹ 4 - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data In Remarks or on a separate sheet) ☐ Wetland Non-Vascular Plants ¹ ☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain) ¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology Must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
1. <u>Agrostis capillaris</u>	80%	yes	FAC	
2. <u>Cirsium arvense</u>	15%	no	FAC	
3. <u>Plantago lanceolata</u>	5%	no	FACU	
4. _____	%			
5. _____	%			
6. _____	%			
7. _____	%			
8. _____	%			
Total Cover:	100%			
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft radius)				Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☒ No ☐
1. _____	%			
2. _____	%			
Total Cover:	0%			
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____ %				
Remarks:				

SOIL

Sampling Point: TP-8

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-16	10YR 4/3	100%		%			silt loam	
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				

¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ☐ Histosol (A1)
☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)

- ☐ Sandy Redox (S5)
☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)

- ☐ Black Histic (A3)
☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
☐ Sandy Mucky Minerals (S1)
☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)

- ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA 1)
☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)
☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
☐ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils

- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10)
☐ Red Parent Material (TF2)
☐ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

³Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and Wetland hydrology must be present

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Remarks: _____

Hydric Soil Present?

Yes ☐ No ☒

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (min. of one required; check all that apply)

- ☐ Surface Water (A1)
☐ High Water Table (A2)
☐ Saturation (A3)
☐ Water Marks (B1)
☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)
☐ Drift Deposits (B3)
☐ Algal Mat or crust (B4)
☐ Iron Deposits (B5)
☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (except MLRA 1, 2, 4A, & 4B)
☐ Salt Crust (B11)
☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) (LRR A)
☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators
(2 or more required)

- ☐ Water Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B)
☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)
☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
☐ Geomorphic Position (D2)
☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
☐ Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A)
☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D4)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ☐ No ☒ Depth (Inches): _____
 Water Table Present? Yes ☐ No ☒ Depth (Inches): _____
 Saturation Present? Yes ☐ No ☒ Depth (Inches): _____
 (Includes Capillary fringe)

Wetland Hydrology Present?

Yes ☐ No ☒

Describe Recorded Data (Stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks: _____

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

Project/Site: Green Mountain Mixed Use PRD- Ph. 1 City/County: Camas/Clark Sampling Date: 10/23/13
 Applicant/Owner: Green Mountain Land, LLC State: WA Sampling Point: TP-11
 Investigator(s): A. Aberle, A. Allison, C. Siipola Section, Township, Range: Section 21, Township 2N, Range 3E, W.M.
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief: concave Slope (%): 0-5%
 Subregion (LRR): A, NW Forests and Coasts Lat: 45.6471 Long: -122.4560 Datum: n/a
 Soil Map Unit Name: DoB Dollar Loam, 0 to 5 percent slope NWI classification: none
 Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ☒ No ☐ (If no, explain Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐ significantly disturbed? Area "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ☒ No ☐
 Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ☒	No ☐	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes ☒ No ☐
Hydric Soils Present?	Yes ☒	No ☐	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ☒	No ☐	
Remarks: south end of Wetland G			

VEGETATION (Use scientific names)

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft radius)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test Worksheet
1. _____	%			Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>3</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>3</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>100</u> (A/B)
2. _____	%			
3. _____	%			
4. _____	%			
Total Cover:	0%			
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft. radius)				
1. <i>Salix lasiandra</i>	60%	yes	FACW	Prevalence Index worksheet Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: OBL species _____ x 1= _____ FACW species _____ x 2= _____ FAC species _____ x 3= _____ FACU species _____ x 4= _____ UPL species _____ x 5= _____ Column Totals: (A) _____ (B) _____ Prevalence Index = B/A= _____
2. _____	%			
3. _____	%			
4. _____	%			
5. _____	%			
Total Cover:	60%			
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5 ft radius)				
1. <i>Poa pratensis</i>	50%	yes	FAC	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: ☐ 1 – Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation ☒ 2 – Dominance Test is >50% ☐ 3 – Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹ 4 – Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) ☐ Wetland Non-Vascular Plants ¹ ☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)
2. <i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	40%	yes	FAC	
3. <i>Carex obnupta</i>	10%	no	OBL	
4. _____	%			
5. _____	%			
6. _____	%			
7. _____	%			
8. _____	%			
Total Cover:	100%			
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft radius)				
1. _____	%			¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology Must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
2. _____	%			
Total Cover:	0%			
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____ %				Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☒ No ☐

Remarks:

SOIL

Sampling Point: TP-11

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-16	10YR 4/1	70%	10YR 5/8	30%	C	M	silt clay loam	
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				

¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

☐ Histosol (A1)☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)☐ Black Histic (A3)☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)☐ Sandy Mucky Minerals (S1)☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)☐ Sandy Redox (S5)☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA 1)☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)☒ Depleted Matrix (F3)☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6)☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)☐ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils

☐ 2 cm Muck (A10)☐ Red Parent Material (TF2)☐ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)³Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and Wetland hydrology must be present

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Remarks: _____

Hydric Soil Present?

Yes ☒ No ☐

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (min. of one required; check all that apply)

☐ Surface Water (A1)☐ High Water Table (A2)☒ Saturation (A3)☐ Water Marks (B1)☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)☐ Drift Deposits (B3)☐ Algal Mat or crust (B4)☐ Iron Deposits (B5)☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (except MLRA 1, 2, 4A, & 4B)☐ Salt Crust (B11)☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) (LRR A)☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)Secondary Indicators
(2 or more required)☐ Water Stained Leaves (B9)☐ (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B)☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)☐ Geomorphic Position (D2)☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)☐ Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A)☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D4)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ☐ No ☒Water Table Present? Yes ☐ No ☒Saturation Present? Yes ☒ No ☐

(Includes Capillary fringe)

Depth (Inches): _____

Depth (Inches): _____

Depth (Inches): at surface

Wetland Hydrology Present?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Describe Recorded Data (Stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks: _____

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

Project/Site: Green Mountain Mixed Use PRD- Ph. 1 City/County: Camas/Clark Sampling Date: 10/23/13
 Applicant/Owner: Green Mountain Land, LLC State: WA Sampling Point: TP-12
 Investigator(s): A. Aberle, A. Allison, C. Siipola Section, Township, Range: Section 21, Township 2N, Range 3E, W.M.
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief: convex Slope (%): 0-5%
 Subregion (LRR): A, NW Forests and Coasts Lat: 45.6471 Long: -122.4560 Datum: n/a
 Soil Map Unit Name: DoB Dollar Loam, 0 to 5 percent slope NWI classification: none

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ☒ No ☐ (If no, explain Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐ significantly disturbed? Area "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ☒ No ☐
 Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☒ No ☐	Hydic Soils Present? Yes ☐ No ☒	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☐ No ☒	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes ☐ No ☒
---	--	--	---

Remarks: upland south end of Wetland G

VEGETATION (Use scientific names)

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft radius)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test Worksheet
1. _____	%			Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>2</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>2</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>100</u> (A/B)
2. _____	%			
3. _____	%			
4. _____	%			
Total Cover:	0%			
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft. radius)				
1. _____	%			Prevalence Index worksheet Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: OBL species _____ x 1 = _____ FACW species _____ x 2 = _____ FAC species _____ x 3 = _____ FACU species _____ x 4 = _____ UPL species _____ x 5 = _____ Column Totals: (A) _____ (B) _____ Prevalence Index = B/A = _____
2. _____	%			
3. _____	%			
4. _____	%			
5. _____	%			
Total Cover:	%			
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5 ft radius)				
1. <i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	30%	yes	FAC	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: ☐ 1 – Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation ☒ 2 – Dominance Test is >50% ☐ 3 – Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹ 4 – Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) ☐ Wetland Non-Vascular Plants ¹ ☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)
2. <i>Holcus lanatus</i>	20%	yes	FAC	
3. <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	15%	no	FACU	
4. <i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	10%	no	FACU	
5. <i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	10%	no	FAC	
6. <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	10%	no	FACU	
7. <i>Daucus carota</i>	5%	no	FACU	
8. _____	%			
Total Cover:	100%			
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft radius)				
1. _____	%			¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology Must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
2. _____	%			
Total Cover:	0%			
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____ %				Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☒ No ☐

Remarks:

SOIL

Sampling Point: TP-12

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-16	10YR 4/3	100%		%			silt loam	
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				

¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ☐ Histosol (A1)
☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)

- ☐ Sandy Redox (S5)
☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)

- ☐ Black Histic (A3)
☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
☐ Sandy Mucky Minerals (S1)
☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)

- ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA 1)
☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)
☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
☐ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils

- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10)
☐ Red Parent Material (TF2)
☐ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

³Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and Wetland hydrology must be present

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches):

Remarks:

Hydric Soil Present?

Yes ☐ No ☒

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Secondary Indicators
(2 or more required)

Primary Indicators (min. of one required; check all that apply)

- ☐ Surface Water (A1)
☐ High Water Table (A2)
☐ Saturation (A3)
☐ Water Marks (B1)
☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)
☐ Drift Deposits (B3)
☐ Algal Mat or crust (B4)
☐ Iron Deposits (B5)
☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)

- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (except MLRA 1, 2, 4A, & 4B)
☐ Salt Crust (B11)
☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) (LRR A)
☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

- ☐ Water Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B)
☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)
☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
☐ Geomorphic Position (D2)
☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
☐ Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A)
☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D4)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ☐ No ☒ Depth (Inches):
 Water Table Present? Yes ☐ No ☒ Depth (Inches):
 Saturation Present? Yes ☐ No ☒ Depth (Inches): _____
 (Includes Capillary fringe)

Wetland Hydrology Present?

Yes ☐ No ☒

Describe Recorded Data (Stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

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

Project/Site: Green Mountain Mixed Use PRD- Ph. 1 City/County: Camas/Clark Sampling Date: 10/23/13
 Applicant/Owner: Green Mountain Land, LLC State: WA Sampling Point: O (39W)
 Investigator(s): A. Aberle, A. Allison, C. Siipola Section, Township, Range: Section 21, Township 2N, Range 3E, W.M.
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief: concave Slope (%): 0-5%
 Subregion (LRR): A, NW Forests and Coasts Lat: 45.6471 Long: -122.4560 Datum: n/a
 Soil Map Unit Name: DoB Dollar Loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes NWI classification: none

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ☒ No ☐ (If no, explain Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐ significantly disturbed? Area "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ☒ No ☐
 Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☒ No ☐ Hydric Soils Present? Yes ☒ No ☐ Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☒ No ☐	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes ☒ No ☐
Remarks: <u>located within Wetland O</u>	

VEGETATION (Use scientific names)

Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>15</u> ft radius)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test Worksheet
1. <u>Salix sitchensis</u>	80%	yes	FACW	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>2</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>2</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>100</u> (A/B)
2. <u>Acer macrophyllum</u>	10%	no	FACU	
3. _____	%			
4. _____	%			
Total Cover:	90%			
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>7.5</u> ft. radius)				
1. _____	%			Prevalence Index worksheet Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: _____ OBL species _____ x 1= _____ FACW species _____ x 2= _____ FAC species _____ x 3= _____ FACU species _____ x 4= _____ UPL species _____ x 5= _____ Column Totals: (A) _____ (B) _____ Prevalence Index = B/A= _____
2. _____	%			
3. _____	%			
4. _____	%			
5. _____	%			
Total Cover:	%			
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>2.5</u> ft radius)				
1. <u>Phalaris arundinacea</u>	20%	yes	FACW	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: ☐ 1 – Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation ☒ 2 – Dominance Test is >50% ☐ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹ 4 - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data In Remarks or on a separate sheet) ☐ Wetland Non-Vascular Plants ¹ ☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)
2. _____	%			
3. _____	%			
4. _____	%			
5. _____	%			
6. _____	%			
7. _____	%			
8. _____	%			
Total Cover:	20%			
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____ ft radius)				
1. _____	%			¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology Must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
2. _____	%			
Total Cover:	%			
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____ %				Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☒ No ☐

Remarks:

SOIL

Sampling Point: O (39W)

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-16	10YR 3/2	95%	10YR 5/8	5%	C	M	silt loam	
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				

¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ☐ Histosol (A1) ☐ Sandy Redox (S5)
☐ Histic Epipedon (A2) ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)

☐ Black Histic (A3) ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**except MLRA 1**)
☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
☒ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)
☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12) ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
☐ Sandy Mucky Minerals (S1) ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4) ☐ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils

- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10)
☐ Red Parent Material (TF2)
☐ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

³Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and Wetland hydrology must be present

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Remarks: _____

Hydric Soil Present?

Yes ☒ No ☐

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Secondary Indicators
(2 or more required)

Primary Indicators (min. of one required; check all that apply)

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| ☐ Surface Water (A1)
☐ High Water Table (A2)
☐ Saturation (A3)
☐ Water Marks (B1)
☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)
☐ Drift Deposits (B3)
☐ Algal Mat or crust (B4)
☐ Iron Deposits (B5)
☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) | ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (except MLRA 1, 2, 4A, & 4B)
☐ Salt Crust (B11)
☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
☒ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) (LRR A)
☐ Other (Explain in Remarks) | ☐ Water Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B)
☒ Drainage Patterns (B10)
☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
☐ Geomorphic Position (D2)
☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
☐ Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A)
☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D4) |
|---|--|---|

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ☐ No ☒ Depth (Inches): _____
 Water Table Present? Yes ☐ No ☒ Depth (Inches): _____
 Saturation Present? Yes ☐ No ☒ Depth (Inches): _____
 (Includes Capillary fringe)

Wetland Hydrology Present?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Describe Recorded Data (Stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks: _____

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

Project/Site: Green Mountain Mixed Use PRD- Ph. 1 City/County: Camas/Clark Sampling Date: 10/23/13
 Applicant/Owner: Green Mountain Land, LLC State: WA Sampling Point: O (40U)
 Investigator(s): A. Aberle, A. Allison, C. Siipola Section, Township, Range: Section 21, Township 2N, Range 3E, W.M.
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief: convex Slope (%): 0-5%
 Subregion (LRR): A, NW Forests and Coasts Lat: 45.6471 Long: -122.4560 Datum: n/a
 Soil Map Unit Name: DoB Dollar Loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes NWI classification: none
 Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ☒ No ☐ (If no, explain Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐ significantly disturbed? Area "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ☒ No ☐
 Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☐ No ☒	Hydic Soils Present? Yes ☐ No ☒	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes ☐ No ☒
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☐ No ☒		
Remarks: <u>upland associated with Wetland O</u>		

VEGETATION (Use scientific names)

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft radius)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test Worksheet	
1. <u>Acer macrophyllum</u>	<u>50%</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>FACU</u>	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	<u>1</u> (A)
2. _____	<u>%</u>				
3. _____	<u>%</u>				
4. _____	<u>%</u>			Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata:	<u>5</u> (B)
Total Cover: _____	<u>%</u>			Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC	<u>20</u> (A/B)
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 7.5 ft. radius)				Prevalence Index worksheet	
1. <u>Symphoricarpos albus</u>	<u>40%</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>FACU</u>	Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
2. _____	<u>%</u>			OBL species	x 1= _____
3. _____	<u>%</u>			FACW species	x 2= _____
4. _____	<u>%</u>			FAC species	x 3= _____
5. _____	<u>%</u>			FACU species	x 4= _____
Total Cover: _____	<u>40%</u>			UPL species	x 5= _____
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 2.5 ft radius)				Column Totals:	(A) _____ (B) _____
1. <u>Mahonia nervosa</u>	<u>20%</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>FACU</u>	Prevalence Index = B/A= _____	
2. <u>Phalaris arundinacea</u>	<u>10%</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>FACW</u>	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:	
3. <u>Rubus ursinus</u>	<u>10%</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>FACU</u>	☐ 1 – Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation ☐ 2 – Dominance Test is >50% ☐ 3 – Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹ ☐ 4 – Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)	
4. _____	<u>%</u>			☐ Wetland Non-Vascular Plants ¹ ☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)	
5. _____	<u>%</u>			¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology Must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.	
6. _____	<u>%</u>			Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☐ No ☒	
7. _____	<u>%</u>				
8. _____	<u>%</u>				
Total Cover: _____	<u>40%</u>				
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____ ft radius)					
1. _____	<u>%</u>				
2. _____	<u>%</u>				
Total Cover: _____	<u>%</u>				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>60%</u>					
Remarks:					

SOIL

Sampling Point: O (40U)

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-16	10YR 3/3	100%		%			silt loam	
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				

¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

☐ Histosol (A1)☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)☐ Black Histic (A3)☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)☐ Sandy Mucky Minerals (S1)☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)☐ Sandy Redox (S5)☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA 1)☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6)☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)☐ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils

☐ 2 cm Muck (A10)☐ Red Parent Material (TF2)☐ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)³Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and Wetland hydrology must be present

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Remarks: _____

Hydric Soil Present?

Yes ☐ No ☒

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (min. of one required; check all that apply)

☐ Surface Water (A1)☐ High Water Table (A2)☐ Saturation (A3)☐ Water Marks (B1)☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)☐ Drift Deposits (B3)☐ Algal Mat or crust (B4)☐ Iron Deposits (B5)☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (except MLRA 1, 2, 4A, & 4B)☐ Salt Crust (B11)☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) (LRR A)☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)Secondary Indicators
(2 or more required)☐ Water Stained Leaves (B9)

(MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B)

☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)☐ Geomorphic Position (D2)☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)☐ Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A)☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D4)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?

Yes ☐No ☒

Depth (Inches): _____

Water Table Present?

Yes ☐No ☒

Depth (Inches): _____

Saturation Present?

Yes ☐No ☒

Depth (Inches): _____

(Includes Capillary fringe)

Wetland Hydrology Present?

Yes ☐ No ☒

Describe Recorded Data (Stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks: _____

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

Project/Site: Green Mountain Mixed Use PRD- Ph. 1 City/County: Camas/Clark Sampling Date: 10/23/13
 Applicant/Owner: Green Mountain Land, LLC State: WA Sampling Point: TP-9
 Investigator(s): A. Aberle, A. Allison, C. Siipola Section, Township, Range: Section 21, Township 2N, Range 3E, W.M.
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief: convex Slope (%): 0-5%
 Subregion (LRR): A, NW Forests and Coasts Lat: 45.6471 Long: -122.4560 Datum: n/a
 Soil Map Unit Name: DoB Dollar Loam, 0 to 5 percent loam NWI classification: none

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ☒ No ☐ (If no, explain Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐ significantly disturbed? Area "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ☒ No ☐
 Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☐ No ☒ Hydric Soils Present? Yes ☐ No ☒ Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☐ No ☒	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes ☐ No ☒
Remarks: <u>upland located south of Wetland O</u>	

VEGETATION (Use scientific names)

Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>30</u> ft radius)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test Worksheet
1. <u>Quercus garryana</u>	50%	yes	FACU	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>1</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>2</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>50</u> (A/B)
2. _____	%			
3. _____	%			
4. _____	%			
Total Cover: 50%				Prevalence Index worksheet Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: OBL species _____ x 1= _____ FACW species _____ x 2= _____ FAC species _____ x 3= _____ FACU species _____ x 4= _____ UPL species _____ x 5= _____ Column Totals: (A) _____ (B) _____ Prevalence Index = B/A= _____
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>15</u> ft. radius)				
1. _____	%			
2. _____	%			
3. _____	%			
4. _____	%			
5. _____	%			
Total Cover: 0%				
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>5</u> ft radius)				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: ☐ 1 – Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation ☐ 2 – Dominance Test is >50% ☐ 3 – Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹ 4 – Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) ☐ Wetland Non-Vascular Plants ¹ ☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)
1. <u>Poa pratensis</u>	90%	yes	FAC	
2. <u>Rubus ursinus</u>	10%	no	FACU	
3. _____	%			
4. _____	%			
5. _____	%			
6. _____	%			
7. _____	%			
8. _____	%			
Total Cover: 100%				
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u>15</u> ft radius)				¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology Must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
1. _____	%			
2. _____	%			
Total Cover: 0%				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____ %				Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☐ No ☒
Remarks:				

SOIL

Sampling Point: TP-9

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-16	10YR 4/3	100%		%			loam	
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				

¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

☐ Histosol (A1)

☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)

☐ Black Histic (A3)

☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)

☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)

☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)

☐ Sandy Mucky Minerals (S1)

☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)

☐ Sandy Redox (S5)

☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)

☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA 1)

☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)

☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)

☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6)

☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)

☐ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils

☐ 2 cm Muck (A10)

☐ Red Parent Material (TF2)

☐ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)

☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

³Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and Wetland hydrology must be present

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Remarks: _____

Hydric Soil Present?

Yes ☐ No ☒

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (min. of one required; check all that apply)

☐ Surface Water (A1)

☐ High Water Table (A2)

☐ Saturation (A3)

☐ Water Marks (B1)

☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)

☐ Drift Deposits (B3)

☐ Algal Mat or crust (B4)

☐ Iron Deposits (B5)

☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)

☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)

☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (except MLRA 1, 2, 4A, & 4B)

☐ Salt Crust (B11)

☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)

☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)

☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)

☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)

☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)

☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) (LRR A)

☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators
(2 or more required)

☐ Water Stained Leaves (B9)

☐ (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B)

☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)

☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)

☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)

☐ Geomorphic Position (D2)

☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)

☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

☐ Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A)

☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D4)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ☐ No ☒

Water Table Present? Yes ☐ No ☒

Saturation Present? Yes ☐ No ☒

(Includes Capillary fringe)

Depth (Inches): _____

Depth (Inches): _____

Depth (Inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present?

Yes ☐ No ☒

Describe Recorded Data (Stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks: _____

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

Project/Site: Green Mountain Mixed Use PRD- PH. 1 City/County: Camas/Clark Sampling Date: 10/23/13
 Applicant/Owner: Green Mountain Land, LLC State: WA Sampling Point: TP-10
 Investigator(s): A. Aberle, A. Allison, C. Siipola Section, Township, Range: Section 21, Township 2N, Range 3E, W.M.
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief: concave Slope (%): 0-5%
 Subregion (LRR): A, NW Forest and Coasts Lat: 45.6471 Long: -122.4560 Datum: n/a
 Soil Map Unit Name: DoB Dollar Loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes NWI classification: none
 Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ☒ No ☐ (If no, explain Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐ significantly disturbed? Area "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ☒ No ☐
 Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☒ No ☐	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes ☒ No ☐
Hydric Soils Present? Yes ☒ No ☐	
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☒ No ☐	
Remarks: wetland located in center of Wetland O	

VEGETATION (Use scientific names)

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft radius)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test Worksheet	
1. <i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>	30%	yes	FACW	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	3 (A)
2. <i>Alnus rubra</i>	20%	yes	FAC	Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata:	3 (B)
3. _____	%			Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC	100 (A/B)
4. _____	%			Prevalence Index worksheet	
Total Cover:	50%			Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
				OBL species	x 1= _____
				FACW species	x 2= _____
				FAC species	x 3= _____
				FACU species	x 4= _____
				UPL species	x 5= _____
				Column Totals:	(A) _____ (B) _____
				Prevalence Index = B/A= _____	
				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:	
				☐ 1 – Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation	
				☒ 2 – Dominance Test is >50%	
				☐ 3 – Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹	
				4 – Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)	
				☐ Wetland Non-Vascular Plants ¹	
				☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)	
				¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.	
				Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	
				Yes ☒ No ☐	
Remarks:					

SOIL

Sampling Point: TP-10

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-16	10YR 3/1	60%	5YR 5/8	40%	C	M	silt loam	
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				
		%		%				

¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

☐ Histosol (A1)

☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)

☐ Black Histic (A3)

☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)

☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)

☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)

☐ Sandy Mucky Minerals (S1)

☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)

☐ Sandy Redox (S5)

☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)

☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA 1)

☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)

☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)

☒ Redox Dark Surface (F6)

☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)

☐ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils

☐ 2 cm Muck (A10)

☐ Red Parent Material (TF2)

☐ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)

☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

³Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and Wetland hydrology must be present

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Remarks: _____

Hydric Soil Present?

Yes ☒ No ☐

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (min. of one required; check all that apply)

☐ Surface Water (A1)

☐ High Water Table (A2)

☐ Saturation (A3)

☐ Water Marks (B1)

☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)

☐ Drift Deposits (B3)

☐ Algal Mat or crust (B4)

☐ Iron Deposits (B5)

☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)

☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)

☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (except MLRA 1, 2, 4A, & 4B)

☐ Salt Crust (B11)

☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)

☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)

☒ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)

☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)

☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)

☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) (LRR A)

☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators
(2 or more required)

☐ Water Stained Leaves (B9)

☐ (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B)

☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)

☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)

☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)

☐ Geomorphic Position (D2)

☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)

☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

☐ Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A)

☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D4)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ☐ No ☒

Water Table Present? Yes ☐ No ☒

Saturation Present? Yes ☐ No ☒

(Includes Capillary fringe)

Depth (Inches): _____

Depth (Inches): _____

Depth (Inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Describe Recorded Data (Stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks: _____