EXHIBIT 14

Wetland Resources, Inc.

Delineation / Mitigation / Restoration / Habitat Creation / Permit Assistance

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CRITICAL AREA STUDY

FOR

SKY VIEW RIDGE

MONROE, WA

Wetland Resources, Inc. Project #14302

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April 2015

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Wetland Resources, Inc. completed a site investigation in December, 2014, and February, 2015, to locate and evaluate jurisdictional wetlands and streams on and in the vicinity of a 11.45-acre site. The property is comprised of three tax parcels (28063600100500, 28063600101000, and 28063600100200), located at 13221 191st Ave SE, north of Rainier View Road SE, in Monroe, Washington (Section 36, Township 28N, Range 6E, W.M.).

The site is currently undeveloped, primarily surrounded by rural residences and undeveloped forest. Topography of the site is generally flat, with a slight southeastern aspect.

Dominant vegetation within the two westernmost parcels consists of western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*), red alder (*Alnus rubra*), salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*), Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*), trailing blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*), and bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*). Mature Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*), and holly trees (*Ilex aquifolium*) are scattered throughout the area as well.

In the eastern parcel (B), the vegetative community is characterized by pioneering regrowth after logging activity. The dominant species include big-leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), red alder (*Alnus rubra*), salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*), red elderberry (*Sambucus racemosa*), western sword fern (*Polystichum munitum*), and lady fern (*Athyrium filix-femina*). Along the western edge of the eastern parcel, the soils are compacted from the area being used as a logging staging area for past timber harvesting activities. The disturbed soil conditions have been colonized by opportunistic vegetation species including soft rush (*Juncus effusus*), reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), velvet grass (*Holcus lanatus*), wooly sedge (*Scirpus cyperinus*), and creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*).

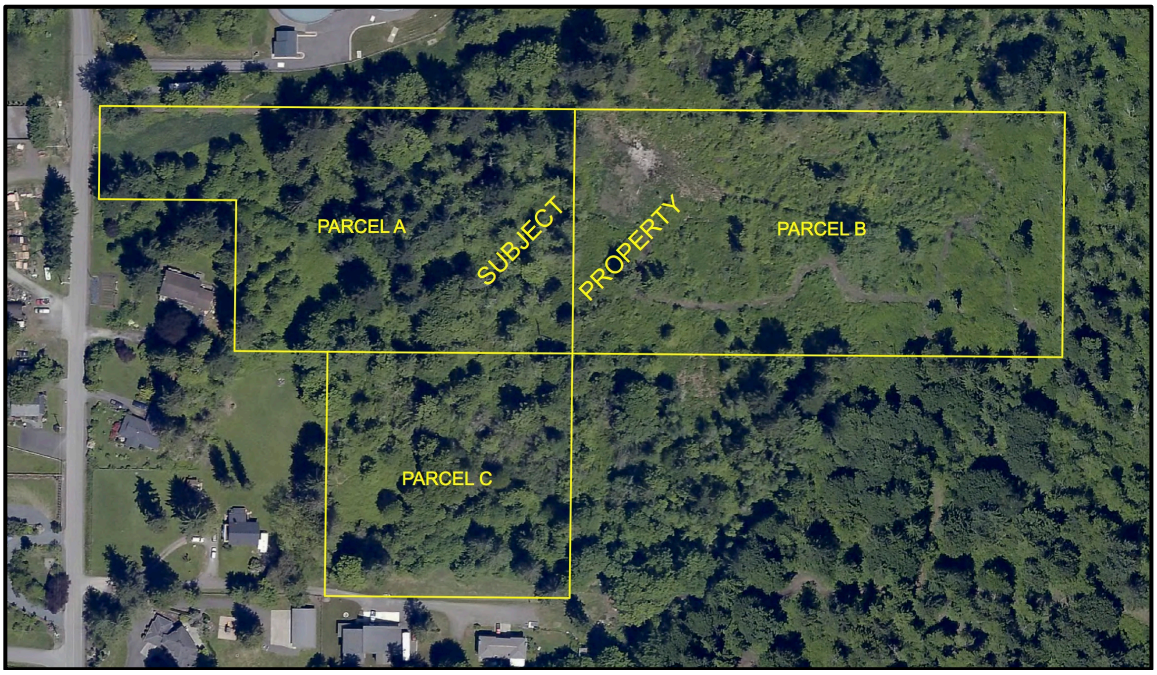

Figure 1: Aerial view of the subject property.

There is one Category III wetland located on the subject site, identified as Wetland A on the attached map. Wetland A is located in the southeast corner of Parcel A (Figure 1), near the center of the overall site. In the city of Monroe, Category III wetlands require 75-foot buffers, pursuant to Monroe Municipal Code (MMC) 20.05.080(D).

Although an area to the north of Parcel B was previously identified as a Category IV wetland by Snohomish County Planning and Development Services (PDS), it was determined to not meet wetland criteria during the February, 2015, site visit.

1.1 Project Description

A residential subdivision and associated access roads are proposed for this property. A total of 41 single-family residences are planned for construction throughout the site, divided into three phases. Wetland A and its associated buffer will be placed permanently in separate tracts from the residential lots.

In order to accommodate the proposed lots, a total of 4,963 square feet of the buffer associated with Wetland A would be potentially impacted in two separate locations along the southern and eastern edges of the standard buffer. The applicant proposes to mitigate these potential impacts through buffer averaging. The proposed ratio of replacement is 2:1, providing 9,945 square feet of buffer along the northern edge of the standard buffer in exchange for the 4,963 square feet of reduced (averaged) buffer. Please see Section 3.0 of this report for a discussion on buffer averaging.

1.2 Wetland Classification

1.2.1 Cowardin System Classification

According to the Cowardin System, as described in Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States, the classification for the on-site critical areas are as follows:

Wetland A: Palustrine, Forested Wetland, Needle-leaved Evergreen, Seasonally Flooded

1.2.2 City of Monroe Classifications

Under the Monroe Municipal Code (MMC), Chapter 20.05, the on-site critical areas are classified as follows:

Wetland A
Category III Wetland: This wetland has two vegetation classes, contains some open water, and provides moderate habitat value for wildlife. It scores a total of 17 points on the 2014 Wetland Rating Form for Western Washington, which equates to a Category III rating. Pursuant to MMC 20.05.080(D)(3), Category III wetlands require 75-foot buffers.

2.0 WETLAND DETERMINATION REPORT

2.1 PUBLICALLY AVAILABLE DATA

Prior to conducting the site investigation, public resource information was reviewed to gather background information on the subject property and the surrounding area in regards to wetlands, streams, and other critical areas. These sources included the following:

USDA/NRCS Web Soil Survey
One soil map unit is predicted to occur on the subject parcel. Tokul Gravelly Medial Loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, is mapped throughout the site area. A more detailed soil map unit description is provided in the Section 2.2 below.

USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)
No wetlands were identified in the immediate vicinity of the subject property. The nearest occurrence is a forested wetland approximately 630 feet northeast.

Snohomish County SnoScape interactive mapping tool
No steep slopes with a gradient greater than 33% or other critical areas, such as streams or other water bodies, were identified on-site.

DNR ARCIMS Mapping Application for streams
No streams were identified on or adjacent to the subject site.

WDFW Priority Habitat and Species (PHS) Interactive Map
Confirms that the nearest identified wetland is located approximately 630 feet northeast of the subject site. A stream is identified approximately one half mile west of the subject site. The stream is documented as providing habitat for Coho salmon and bull trout.

WDFW Salmonscape Interactive Mapping System
Confirms the presence of a stream one half mile west of the subject site, and additionally identifies the presence of a connected salmon bearing stream segment approximate 0.2 miles north of the subject site as well. Salmonid species using this stream segment include chinook, steelhead, coho, chum, and pink. It should be noted that all fish presence was modeled for this stream; not observed.

StreamNet Mapper
Confirms the presence of both streams identified by the WDFW PHS and SalmonScape systems, but does not identify either with fish use.

2.2 Field Determination Methodology

Wetland Resources staff conducted a site visit on December 15, 2014, and February 9 and 19, 2015, to locate wetlands and streams occurring within and near the project site. Wetland conditions were evaluated using routine methodology described in the *2010 Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region (Version 2.0)*, (referred as 2010 Regional Supplement). Monroe code (MMC 20.05.030 "Wetland Edge") requires the use of the *Washington State Wetlands Identification and Delineation Manual* (Washington State Department of Ecology Publication #96-94, March 1997, or as amended) for delineations in the city. Our findings are consistent with both manuals.

The following criteria descriptions were used in the boundary determination:

1.) Examination of the site for hydrophytic vegetation (species present and percent cover);

2.) Examination of the site for hydric soils;

3.) Determining the presence of wetland hydrology

The Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) of any on-site streams, when present, are identified using the methodology described in the Washington State Department of Ecology document *Determining the Ordinary High Water Mark on Streams in Washington State (Second Review Draft)* (Olson and Stockdale 2010). Streams are classified according to the water typing system provided in the Washington Administrative Code (WAC), section 222-16-030 and SCC 30.62A.230(1). No streams were present on the subject site at the time of the site visits.

2.2.1 Hydrophytic Vegetation Criteria

The manuals define hydrophytic vegetation as the sum total of macrophytic plant life that occurs in areas where the frequency and duration of inundation or soil saturation produce permanently or periodically saturated soils of sufficient duration to exert a controlling influence on the plant species present. One of the most common indicators for hydrophytic vegetation is when more than 50 percent of a plant community consists of species rated "Facultative" and wetter on lists of plant species that occur in wetlands.

2.2.2 Soils Criteria and Mapped Description

The manuals define hydric soils as those that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part. Field indicators are used for determining whether a given soil meets the definition for hydric soils.

According to NRCS Web Soil Survey, the soil map unit Tokul Gravelly Loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, is predicted to occur on the subject property.

Tokul Gravelly Loam, 0-8 percent slopes, is described as moderately deep, moderately well drained soil on till plains. This soil formed in glacial till and volcanic ash. Typically, the surface is covered with a mat of leaves, twigs, and decomposed litter about two inches thick. The surface

layer is dark brown gravelly loam about 4 inches thick. The subsoil is brown, strong brown, and dark yellowish brown gravelly loam about 18 inches thick. A hardpan is at a depth of about 31 inches. Permeability of this soil is moderate above the hardpan and very slow through it. Available water capacity is moderate. Included in this unit are areas of soils that have slopes of more than 8 percent, McKenna and Norma soils in depressional areas along drainageways on till plains, Terric Medisaprists in depressional areas on till plains, Winston and Pastik soils on terraces and outwash plains, and Ragnar soils on outwash plains. Included areas make up about 25 percent of the total acreage. McKenna and Norma soils are listed as hydric on the Hydric Soils List for Washington State.

2.2.3 Hydrology Criteria

The manual states that areas which are seasonally inundated and/or saturated to the surface for a consecutive number of days ≥12.5 percent of the growing season are wetlands, provided the soil and vegetation parameters are met. Areas inundated or saturated between 5 and 12.5 percent of the growing season in most years may or may not be wetlands. Areas saturated to the surface for less than 5 percent of the growing season are non-wetlands. Field indicators are used for determining whether wetland hydrology parameters are met.

Based on the results of the site investigation, one wetland was identified on the subject property. The wetland was rated pursuant to the Washington State Wetland Rating System for Western Washington (updated 2014).

2.3 Boundary Determination Findings

2.3.1 Wetland A

This wetland is located near the center of the subject site, in the southeast corner of Parcel A (Figure 1). Dominant vegetation in Wetland A is represented by red alder (*Alnus rubra*; FAC), Oregon crabapple (*Malus fusca*; FACW), salmonberry (R*ubus spectabilis*: FAC), Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*; FACU), and slough sedge (*Carex obnupta*; OBL). The dominant species rate as primarily "facultative" or wetter, indicating that a hydrophytic vegetative community is present in the areas mapped as wetland.

Wetland soils from 0 to 2 inches below the surface have a Munsell color of black (10YR 2/1) and a gravelly sandy loam texture. From 2 to at least 18 inches below the surface, soils have a color of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) with dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) redoximorphic features, and a silt loam texture. These soils meet the A11 (Depleted Below Dark Surface) and F3 (Depleted Matrix) hydric soil indicators. Soils were saturated to the surface during our December 2014 site visit.

Field observations indicate that the area mapped as wetland is flooded, ponded, or saturated long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part of the soils. Therefore, the vegetation, soil, and hydrologic criteria are all met for the on-site wetland.

2.3.2 Non-wetland Areas

Adjacent to Wetland A

Dominant vegetation in the non-wetland area adjacent to Wetland A is represented by western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*; FAC), red alder (*Alnus rubra*; FAC), salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*; FAC), Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*; FACU), trailing blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*; FACU), and bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*; FACU). The majority of the dominant vegetation is not hydrophytic, and does not meet the definition of a hydrophytic vegetation community.

The area adjacent to Wetland A is covered by two (2) inches of duff material. Typical soils in the area mapped as non-wetland adjacent to Wetland A have a Munsell color of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4), with a gravelly sandy loam texture, for 18 inches beneath the soil surface. No redoximorphic features were present within the soil profile. Soils were somewhat moist at the time of our December 2014 site investigation. Soils sampled in the area mapped as non-wetland adjacent to Wetland A do not appear to be flooded, ponded, or saturated long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part, and therefore do not appear to meet wetland soils criteria.

Given that the dominant vegetative community is not hydrophytic, direct hydrologic indicators are lacking, and hydric soils are absent in these areas, it appears that areas mapped as non-wetland do not meet criteria for wetlands.

Eastern Parcel

Throughout the majority of the eastern parcel, the dominant vegetative community is represented by big-leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*; FACU), red alder (*Alnus rubra*; FAC), salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*; FAC), red elderberry (*Sambucus racemosa*; FACU), western sword fern (*Polystichum munitum*; FACU), and lady fern (*Athyrium filix-femina*; FAC). The majority of the dominant vegetation is not hydrophytic, and does not meet the definition of a hydrophytic vegetation community.

Soils throughout most of the eastern parcel have a Munsell color of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/2), with a gravelly loam texture, for 2 inches beneath the soil surface. From 2-18 inches below the surface, the soil is dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) with a gravelly loam texture. No redoximorphic features were present within the soil profile. Soils were moist to somewhat moist at the time of our December 2014 site investigation. Soils sampled in the area mapped as non-wetland do not appear to be flooded, ponded, or saturated long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part, and therefore do not appear to meet wetland soils criteria.

Logging Staging Area

Along the western edge of the eastern parcel, the soils are compacted from the area being used as a logging staging area for past timber harvesting activities. The disturbed soil conditions have been colonized by opportunistic vegetation species including soft rush (*Juncus effusus*; FACW), reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*; FACW), velvet grass (*Holcus lanatus*; FAC), wooly sedge (*Scirpus cyperinus*; OBL), and creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*; FAC). Additionally, the compacted soil surface allows small puddles to form on the surface.

Together, the surface hydrology and hydrologically tolerant plant species give the impression of a potential wetland area. However, soils become only somewhat moist just below the surface, and observed soil color is a disturbed mix of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4), dark brown (10YR 3/3), and some areas of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2). A great deal of charcoal is located within the soil profile and appears to be responsible for some of the dark coloration of these soils. No redoximorphic features were observed, but rather occasional inclusions of brighter soils mixed into darker soil layer depths due to past disturbance, creating areas of sharp contrast. The lack of hydric soil indicators or subsurface hydrology indicates that water pooling on the surface does not infiltrate, and that there is insufficient hydrology present to create anaerobic wetland conditions.

Utility Easement Road (north of property)
An area on the utility easement road north of the Eastern Parcel (Parcel B) of the subject site was previously identified as a wetland by Snohomish County (PDS). During the February 9, 2015 field visit, *Wetland Resources, Inc.* determined that the area did not meet the definition of a wetland.

Although there was a small area of standing water, the subsurface soil was brown (7.5YR 4/4), and did not meet hydric soil characteristics. Most likely, road compaction has created an area of ponded water that is unable to infiltrate into the soil, creating a situation similar to that observed in the past logging staging area on the subject site.

2.3.3 Wildlife

The on-site wetland provides moderate habitat functions. Wetland A and its associated edges provide a potential movement corridor, which are extremely important as areas become more populated. The critical areas and the associated buffers contain resources such as food, water, thermal cover, and hiding cover in close proximity. No mammalian species were detected during our on-site investigations, although several species, including gray squirrels (*Sciurus* spp.), black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), and potentially coyote (*Canis latrans*), are expected to occur within the area. Avian activity was not strongly detected. However, given the habitat available, it is expected that the following avian species use the area: American Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos),* Steller's Jay (*Cyanocitta stelleri*), Ruby-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus calendula*), Golden-crowned Kiglet (Regulus satrapa), Black-capped Chickadee (*Poecile atricapilla)*, Dark-eyed Junco (*Junco hyemalis*), Red-winged Blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*), Spotted Towhee (*Pipilo maculatus*), Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*), and Pacific Wren (*Troglodytes pacifica*). Frog song was strongly detected, indicating that the wetland and surrounding areas are heavily used by amphibians.

3.0 COMPLIANCE WITH MMC 20.05.080(G)

The applicant is proposing to utilize buffer averaging to mitigate for potential impacts to the on-site buffer areas. Regulations for buffer averaging in the City of Monroe are codified in MMC 20.05.080(G), and are as follows:

G. Buffer Averaging. The city will consider the allowance of wetland buffer averaging only when the buffer area width after averaging will not adversely impact the critical area and/or buffer functions and values.

The area proposed as additional buffer is forested, and is equal in quality to those areas proposed for reduction. Given that the total buffer area associated with Wetland A will be increased through the proposed buffer averaging plan, functions and values shall be maintained and improved, especially protective functions.

At a minimum, any proposed buffer averaging must also meet the following criteria:

1. The buffer area after averaging is no less than that which would be contained within the standard buffer; and

A total of 9,945 square feet will be provided along the northern edge of the standard buffer as additional buffer to compensate for the reduction of a total of 4,963 square feet from the southern and eastern edges. This area being proposed as additional buffer will be provided at a 2:1 ratio of replacement, and will therefore increase the total buffer area associated with Wetland A.

2. The buffer width shall not be reduced by more than twenty-five percent at any one point as a result of the buffer averaging.

After the proposed averaging, buffer width will be greater than 75 percent of the standard buffer requirement in all locations.

4.0 Wetland Functions and Values Assessment

4.1 Methodology

The methodology for this functions and values assessment is based on professional opinion developed through past field analyses and interpretation. This assessment pertains specifically to the on-site wetlands, but is typical for assessments of similar systems common to western Washington.

4.2 Functions and Values Components

Wetlands in western Washington perform a variety of ecosystem functions. Included among the most important functions provided by wetlands are stormwater storage and flood flow attenuation, water quality improvement, and fish and wildlife habitat. An assessment of these functions for the project site is provided below.

4.3 Existing Conditions

4.3.1 Wetland A

This on-site Category III wetland is a medium-sized, multi-strata, scrub-shrub and forested wetland. The dominance of native vegetation, some minor interspersion of vegetative structure, and the presence of a few special habitat features, such as downed logs or snags, results in this wetland providing moderate quality wildlife habitat as a whole.

Depressional wetland areas, such as this, provide flood reduction functions by sequestering surface flows during storm events, thereby reducing the rate of hydrologic input downstream. By providing storage of stormwater, depressions attenuate surface flows, thus allowing floodwaters to reach downstream waterways over a protracted time period. The heights of downstream water levels are thereby reduced, decreasing over-bank flooding in urbanized areas. Depressional wetlands also improve water quality by allowing sediment to settle out of the sequestered stormwater due to the reduction in flow velocity. This sediment is often ionically bonded to pollutants such as phosphorous. Wetland A is primarily seasonally flooded, with an area along the boundary of the wetland that only ever becomes saturated. Seasonally ponded depressional areas provide the afore mentioned functions most effectively because of their ability to contribute live storage. In contrast, dead storage (such as in permanently ponded areas) does not provide storage for floodwaters, as these areas are already at hydrologic capacity.

4.4 Post Mitigation Functions and Values

Proposed Protections

Wetland A is to be protected in perpetuity with an averaged buffer as part of the proposed development. Currently, this wetland provides a moderate level of functions and values. Through the proposed buffer averaging, the buffer associated with Wetland A will be increased with additional buffer of similar quality as that being reduced. This will be sufficient to preserve the functions and values, meeting the requirements of MMC 20.05.080(D) for wetland protection. The increase in total on-site buffer area may, in fact, provide a functional lift to the protective functions. No direct impacts to Wetland A are proposed.

Pursuant to MMC 20.05.070(D), permanent metal or wood signage will demarcate the outer perimeter of the critical area buffer. Signs shall be worded as follows:

Protection of this natural area is in your care.
Alteration or disturbance is prohibited. Please call the city of Monroe for more information.

Expected Functions and Values

Given that buffer will be increased with areas of similar quality, and that no impacts are proposed within the critical area, there is expected to be no significant functional loss to Wetland A.

4.0 USE OF THIS REPORT

This Critical Area Study is supplied to Chain Lakes Estates LLC as a means of determining on-site critical area conditions as required by the City of Monroe during the permitting process. This report is based largely on readily observable conditions and, to a lesser extent, on readily ascertainable conditions. No attempt has been made to determine hidden or concealed conditions.

The laws applicable to wetlands are subject to varying interpretations and may be changed at any time by the courts or legislative bodies. This report is intended to provide information deemed relevant in the applicant's attempt to comply with the laws now in effect.

The work for this report has conformed to the standard of care employed by wetland ecologists. No other representation or warranty is made concerning the work or this report, and any implied representation or warranty is disclaimed.

Wetland Resources, Inc.

Scott Walters
Associate Ecologist

5.0 References

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APPENDIX A

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY WETLAND RATING FORM

Wetland name or number A

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID #): WETLAND A Date of site visit: 12/15/2014

Rated by J. LAUFENBERG Trained by Ecology? X Yes ___No Date of training 9/2014

HGM Class used for rating DEPRESSIONAL Wetland has multiple HGM classes?___Y X N

NOTE: Form is not complete without the figures requested *(figures can be combined).*
Source of base aerial photo/map GOOGLE EARTH + COASTAL ATLAS

OVERALL WETLAND CATEGORY III (based on functions X or special characteristics___)

1. Category of wetland based on FUNCTIONS

_____**Category I** – Total score = 23 - 27

_____**Category II** – Total score = 20 - 22

X **Category III** – Total score = 16 - 19

_____**Category IV** – Total score = 9 - 15

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality			Hydrologic			Habitat			
	Circle the appropriate ratings									
Site Potential	(H)	M	L	H	(M)	L	H	(M)	L	
Landscape Potential	H	M	(L)	H	M	(L)	H	(M)	L	
Value	(H)	M	L	H	(M)	L	H	(M)	L	TOTAL
Score Based on Ratings	6			5			6			17

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

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

2. Category based on SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS of wetland

CHARACTERISTIC	CATEGORY
Estuarine	I II
Wetland of High Conservation Value	I
Bog	I
Mature Forest	I
Old Growth Forest	I
Coastal Lagoon	I II
Interdunal	I II III IV
None of the above	X

Wetland name or number A

Maps and figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

Map of:	To answer questions:	Figure #
Cowardin plant classes	D 1.3, H 1.1, H 1.4	1
Hydroperiods	D 1.4, H 1.2	1
Location of outlet (*can be added to map of hydroperiods)*	D 1.1, D 4.1	NA
Boundary of area within 150 ft of the wetland *(can be added to another figure)*	D 2.2, D 5.2	1
Map of the contributing basin	D 4.3, D 5.3	2
1 km Polygon: Area that extends 1 km from entire wetland edge - including polygons for accessible habitat and undisturbed habitat	H 2.1, H 2.2, H 2.3	2
Screen capture of map of 303(d) listed waters in basin (from Ecology website)	D 3.1, D 3.2	3
Screen capture of list of TMDLs for WRIA in which unit is found (from web)	D 3.3	4

Riverine Wetlands NA

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands NA

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

Slope Wetlands NA

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

Wetland name or number A

HGM Classification of Wetlands in Western Washington

For questions 1-7, the criteria described must apply to the entire unit being rated.

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 entire unit usually controlled by tides except during floods?

   NO – go to 2 **YES** – the wetland class is **Tidal Fringe** – go to 1.1

   1.1 Is the salinity of the water during periods of annual low flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?

   NO – Saltwater Tidal Fringe (Estuarine) **YES – Freshwater Tidal Fringe**
   *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 an **Estuarine** wetland and is not scored. This method **cannot** be used to score functions for estuarine wetlands.*

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 entire wetland unit **meet all** of the following criteria?
   ___The vegetated part of the wetland is on the shores of a body of permanent open water (without any plants on the surface at any time of the year) at least 20 ac (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 entire wetland unit **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**.

   NO – go to 5 **YES –** The wetland class is **Slope**

   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 <3 ft diameter and less than 1 ft deep).

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 2 years.

Wetland name or number A

NO – go to 6 **YES** – The wetland class is **Riverine**

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

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

NO – go to 7 **YES** – The wetland class is **Depressional**

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

NO – go to 8 **YES** – The wetland class is **Depressional**

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

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

HGM classes within the wetland unit 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 of depression	Depressional
Depressional + Lake Fringe	Depressional
Riverine + Lake Fringe	Riverine
Salt Water Tidal Fringe and any other class of freshwater wetland	Treat as ESTUARINE

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

Wetland name or number A

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS

Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to improve water quality

D 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?	
D 1.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland: Wetland is a depression or flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key) with no surface water leaving it (no outlet). points = 3 Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly constricted permanently flowing outlet. points = 2 Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet that is permanently flowing points = 1 Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a permanently flowing ditch. points = 1	3
D 1.2. The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer) is true clay or true organic *(use NRCS definitions)*. Yes = 4 No = 0	0
D 1.3. Characteristics and distribution of persistent plants (Emergent, Scrub-shrub, and/or Forested Cowardin classes): Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area points = 5 Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > ½ of area points = 3 Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > $^1/_{10}$ of area points = 1 Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants < $^1/_{10}$ of area points = 0	5
D 1.4. Characteristics of seasonal ponding or inundation: *This is the area that is ponded for at least 2 months. See description in manual.* Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland points = 4 Area seasonally ponded is > ¼ total area of wetland points = 2 Area seasonally ponded is < ¼ total area of wetland points = 0	4
Total for D 1 Add the points in the boxes above	12

Rating of Site Potential If score is: X **12-16 = H** ___ **6-11 = M** ___ **0-5 = L** *Record the rating on the first page*

D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function of the site?	
D 2.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? Yes = 1 No = 0	0
D 2.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate pollutants? Yes = 1 No = 0	0
D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland? Yes = 1 No = 0	0
D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in questions D 2.1-D 2.3? Source_____ Yes = 1 No = 0	0
Total for D 2 Add the points in the boxes above	0

Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ___ **3 or 4 = H** ___ **1 or 2 = M** X **0 = L** *Record the rating on the first page*

D 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable to society?	
D 3.1. Does the wetland discharge directly (i.e., within 1 mi) to a stream, river, lake, or marine water that is on the 303(d) list? Yes = 1 No = 0	0
D 3.2. Is the wetland in a basin or sub-basin where an aquatic resource is on the 303(d) list? Yes = 1 No = 0	1
D 3.3. Has the site been identified in a watershed or local plan as important for maintaining water quality (*answer YES if there is a TMDL for the basin in which the unit is found*)? Yes = 2 No = 0	0
Total for D 3 Add the points in the boxes above	1

Rating of Value If score is: ___ **2-4 = H** X **1 = M** ___ **0 = L** *Record the rating on the first page*

Wetland name or number A

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS

Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding and stream degradation

D 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?	
D 4.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland: Wetland is a depression or flat depression with no surface water leaving it (no outlet) points = 4 Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly constricted permanently flowing outlet points = 2 Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a permanently flowing ditch points = 1 Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet that is permanently flowing points = 0	4
D 4.2. Depth of storage during wet periods: *Estimate the height of ponding above the bottom of the outlet. For wetlands with no outlet, measure from the surface of permanent water or if dry, the deepest part.* Marks of ponding are 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outlet points = 7 Marks of ponding between 2 ft to < 3 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 5 Marks are at least 0.5 ft to < 2 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 3 The wetland is a "headwater" wetland points = 3 Wetland is flat but has small depressions on the surface that trap water points = 1 Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft (6 in) points = 0	3
D 4.3. Contribution of the wetland to storage in the watershed: *Estimate the ratio of the area of upstream basin contributing surface water to the wetland to the area of the wetland unit itself.* The area of the basin is less than 10 times the area of the unit points = 5 The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit points = 3 The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit points = 0 Entire wetland is in the Flats class points = 5	3
Total for D 4 Add the points in the boxes above	10

Rating of Site Potential If score is: ___ **12-16 = H** X **6-11 = M** ___ **0-5 = L** *Record the rating on the first page*

D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic functions of the site?	
D 5.1. Does the wetland receive stormwater discharges? Yes = 1 No = 0	0
D 5.2. Is >10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate excess runoff? Yes = 1 No = 0	0
D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with intensive human land uses (residential at >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)? Yes = 1 No = 0	0
Total for D 5 Add the points in the boxes above	0

Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: ___ **3 = H** ___ **1 or 2 = M** ___ **0 = L** *Record the rating on the first page*

D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society?	
D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. *Choose the description that best matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the highest score if more than one condition is met.* The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into areas where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds): • Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-gradient of unit. points = 2 • Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient. points = 1 Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. points = 1 The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland cannot reach areas that flood. *Explain why* _____ points = 0 There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland. points = 0	1
D 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood conveyance in a regional flood control plan? Yes = 2 No = 0	0
Total for D 6 Add the points in the boxes above	1

Rating of Value If score is: ___ **2-4 = H** X **1 = M** ___ **0 = L** *Record the rating on the first page*

Wetland name or number A

These questions apply to wetlands of all HGM classes.

HABITAT FUNCTIONS - Indicators that site functions to provide important habitat

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

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

____Aquatic bed	4 structures or more: points = 4
____Emergent	3 structures: points = 2
X Scrub-shrub (areas where shrubs have > 30% cover)	2 structures: points = 1
X Forested (areas where trees have > 30% cover)	1 structure: points = 0

If the unit has a Forested class, check if:

X The Forested class has 3 out of 5 strata (canopy, sub-canopy, shrubs, herbaceous, moss/ground-cover) that each cover 20% within the Forested polygon

2

H 1.2. Hydroperiods

Check the types of water regimes (hydroperiods) present within the wetland. The water regime has to cover more than 10% of the wetland or ¼ ac to count (*see text for descriptions of hydroperiods*).

____Permanently flooded or inundated	4 or more types present: points = 3
X Seasonally flooded or inundated	3 types present: points = 2
____Occasionally flooded or inundated	2 types present: points = 1
X Saturated only	1 type present: points = 0
____Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland	
____Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland	
____**Lake Fringe wetland**	**2 points**
____**Freshwater tidal wetland**	**2 points**

1

H 1.3. Richness of plant species

Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft^2.

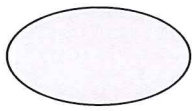
Different patches of the same species can be combined to meet the size threshold and you do not have to name the species. ***Do not include Eurasian milfoil, reed canarygrass, purple loosestrife, Canadian thistle***

If you counted: > 19 species	points = 2
5 - 19 species	points = 1
< 5 species	points = 0

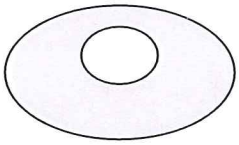
1

H 1.4. Interspersion of habitats

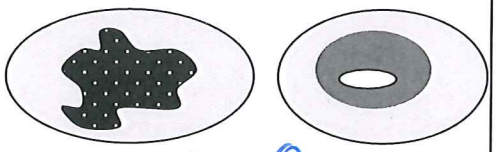
Decide from the diagrams below whether interspersion among Cowardin plants classes (described in H 1.1), or the classes and unvegetated areas (can include open water or mudflats) is high, moderate, low, or none. *If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always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



None = 0 points

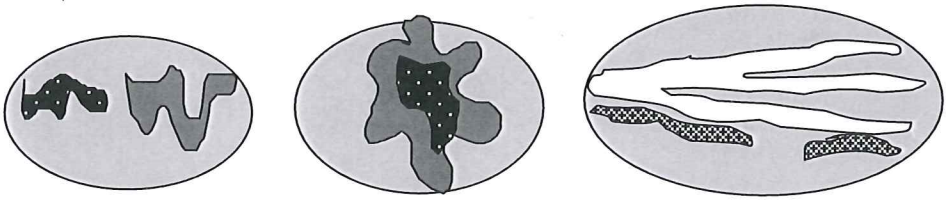


Low = 1 point



Moderate = 2 points

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



2

Wetland name or number A

H 1.5. Special habitat features: Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. *The number of checks is the number of points.* X Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long). X Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland ____Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) **and/or** overhanging plants extends at least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least 33 ft (10 m) ____Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning (> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present *(cut shrubs or trees that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed)* ____At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas that are permanently or seasonally inundated *(structures for egg-laying by amphibians)* X Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (*see H 1.1 for list of strata*)	3
Total for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above	9

Rating of Site Potential If score is:___**15-18 = H** X **7-14 = M** ___**0-6 = L** *Record the rating on the first page*

H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat functions of the site?	
H 2.1. Accessible habitat (include *only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit*). *Calculate:* % undisturbed habitat 4.1 + [(% moderate and low intensity land uses)/2] 3.1 = 7.2 % If total accessible habitat is: > $^1/_3$ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3 20-33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2 10-19% of 1 km Polygon points = 1 < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0	0
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland. *Calculate:* % undisturbed habitat 31.4 + [(% moderate and low intensity land uses)/2] 28.7 = 60.1 % Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3 Undisturbed habitat 10-50% and in 1-3 patches points = 2 Undisturbed habitat 10-50% and > 3 patches points = 1 Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0	3
H 2.3. Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon: If > 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use points = (- 2) ≤ 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity points = 0	0
Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above	3

Rating of Landscape Potential If score is:___**4-6 = H** X **1-3 = M** ___**< 1 = L** *Record the rating on the first page*

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

Rating of Value If score is:___**2 = H** ___**1 = M** ___**0 = L** *Record the rating on the first page*

Wetland name or number A

WDFW Priority Habitats

Priority habitats listed by WDFW (see complete descriptions of WDFW priority habitats, and the counties in which they can be found, in: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2008. Priority Habitat and Species List. Olympia, Washington. 177 pp. http://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/00165/wdfw00165.pdf or access the list from here: http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/phs/list/)

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

— **Aspen Stands:** Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 1 ac (0.4 ha).

— **Biodiversity Areas and Corridors**: Areas of habitat that are relatively important to various species of native fish and wildlife (*full descriptions in WDFW PHS report*).

— **Herbaceous Balds:** Variable size patches of grass and forbs on shallow soils over bedrock.

X **Old-growth/Mature forests:** Old-growth west of Cascade crest – Stands of at least 2 tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) > 32 in (81 cm) dbh or > 200 years of age. Mature forests – Stands with average diameters exceeding 21 in (53 cm) dbh; crown cover may be less than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quantity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth; 80-200 years old west of the Cascade crest.

— **Oregon White Oak:** Woodland stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component is important (*full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 158 – see web link above*).

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

— **Westside Prairies:** Herbaceous, non-forested plant communities that can either take the form of a dry prairie or a wet prairie (*full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 161 – see web link above*).

— **Instream:** The combination of physical, biological, and chemical processes and conditions that interact to provide functional life history requirements for instream fish and wildlife resources.

— **Nearshore**: Relatively undisturbed nearshore habitats. These include Coastal Nearshore, Open Coast Nearshore, and Puget Sound Nearshore. (*full descriptions of habitats and the definition of relatively undisturbed are in WDFW report – see web link on previous page).*

— **Caves:** A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages under the earth in soils, rock, ice, or other geological formations and is large enough to contain a human.

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

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

X **Snags and Logs:** Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit sufficient decay characteristics to enable cavity excavation/use by wildlife. Priority snags have a diameter at breast height of > 20 in (51 cm) in western Washington and are > 6.5 ft (2 m) in height. Priority logs are > 12 in (30 cm) in diameter at the largest end, and > 20 ft (6 m) long.

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

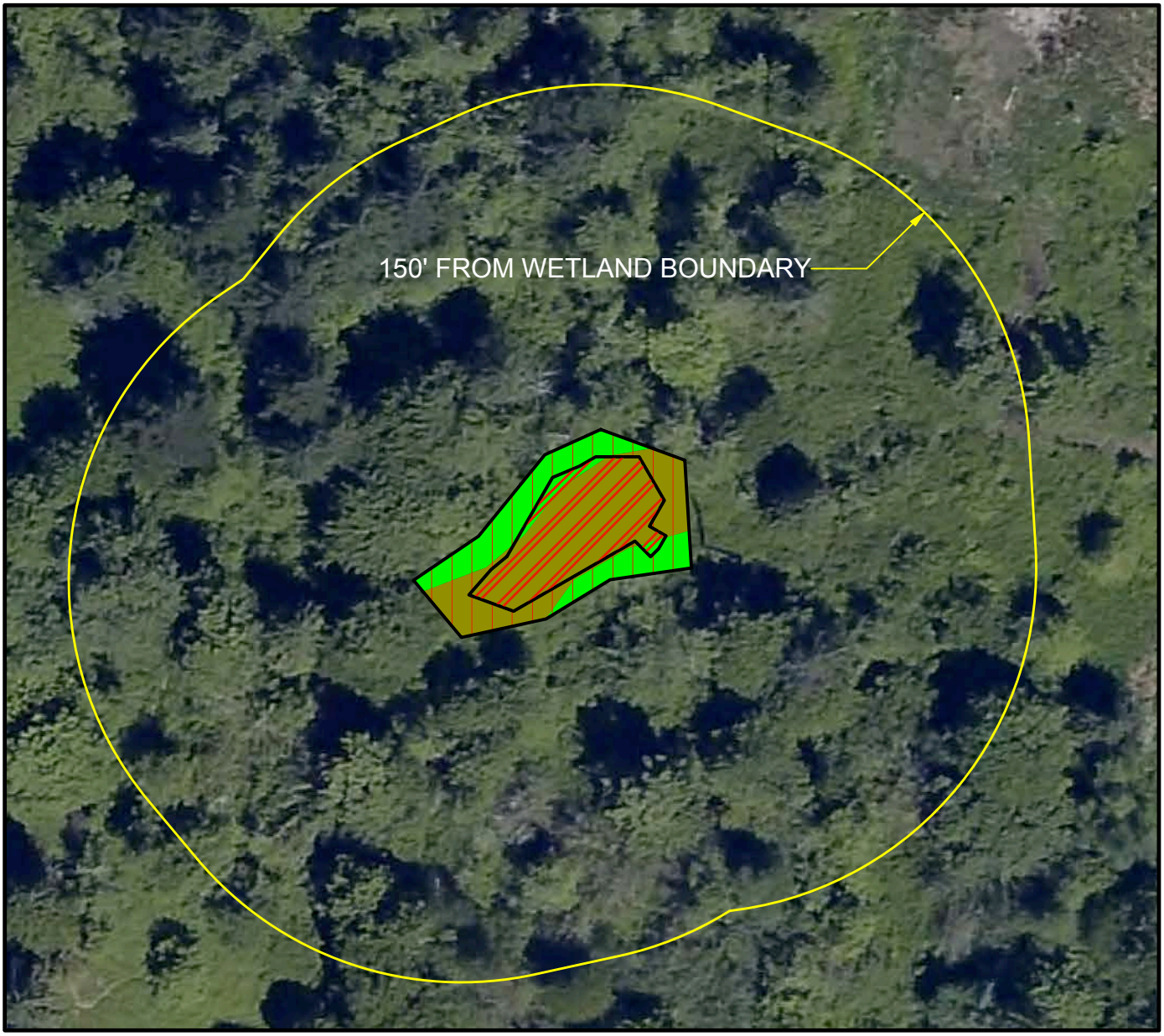
Wetland name or number A

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland Type *Check off any criteria that apply to the wetland. Circle the category when the appropriate criteria are met.*	Category
SC 1.0. Estuarine wetlands Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands? — The dominant water regime is tidal, — Vegetated, and — With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt Yes –Go to **SC 1.1** No = **Not an estuarine wetland**	
SC 1.1. Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151? Yes = **Category I** No - Go to **SC 1.2**	**Cat. I**
SC 1.2. Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions? — The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing, and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are *Spartina*, see page 25) — At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-grazed or un-mowed grassland. — The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands. Yes = **Category I** No = **Category II**	**Cat. I** **Cat. II**
SC 2.0. Wetlands of High Conservation Value (WHCV) SC 2.1. Has the WA Department of Natural Resources updated their website to include the list of Wetlands of High Conservation Value? Yes – Go to **SC 2.2** No – Go to **SC 2.3** SC 2.2. Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value? Yes = **Category I** No = **Not a WHCV** SC 2.3. Is the wetland in a Section/Township/Range that contains a Natural Heritage wetland? http://www1.dnr.wa.gov/nhp/refdesk/datasearch/wnhpwetlands.pdf Yes – **Contact WNHP/WDNR and go to SC 2.4** No = **Not a WHCV** SC 2.4. Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation Value and listed it on their website? Yes = **Category I** No = **Not a WHCV**	**Cat. I**
SC 3.0. Bogs Does the wetland (or any part of the unit) meet both the criteria for soils and vegetation in bogs? *Use the key below.* ***If you answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.*** SC 3.1. Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soil horizons, either peats or mucks, that compose 16 in or more of the first 32 in of the soil profile? Yes – Go to **SC 3.3** No – Go to **SC 3.2** SC 3.2. Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soils, either peats or mucks, that are less than 16 in deep over bedrock, or an impermeable hardpan such as clay or volcanic ash, or that are floating on top of a lake or pond? Yes – Go to **SC 3.3** No = **Is not a bog** SC 3.3. Does an area with peats or mucks have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground level, AND at least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4? Yes = **Is a Category I bog** No – Go to **SC 3.4** **NOTE:** If you are uncertain about the extent of mosses in the understory, you may substitute that criterion by measuring the pH of the water that seeps into a hole dug at least 16 in deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the plant species in Table 4 are present, the wetland is a bog. SC 3.4. Is an area with peats or mucks forested (> 30% cover) with Sitka spruce, subalpine fir, western red cedar, western hemlock, lodgepole pine, quaking aspen, Engelmann spruce, or western white pine, AND any of the species (or combination of species) listed in Table 4 provide more than 30% of the cover under the canopy? Yes = **Is a Category I bog** No = **Is not a bog**	**Cat. I**

Wetland name or number A

SC 4.0. Forested Wetlands Does the wetland have at least 1 contiguous acre of forest that meets one of these criteria for the WA Department of Fish and Wildlife's forests as priority habitats? ***If you answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.*** — **Old-growth forests** (west of Cascade crest): Stands of at least two tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) that are at least 200 years of age OR have a diameter at breast height (dbh) of 32 in (81 cm) or more. — **Mature forests** (west of the Cascade Crest): Stands where the largest trees are 80- 200 years old OR the species that make up the canopy have an average diameter (dbh) exceeding 21 in (53 cm). Yes = **Category I** (No) = **Not a forested wetland for this section**	**Cat. I**
SC 5.0. Wetlands in Coastal Lagoons Does the wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon? — The wetland lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially separated from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently, rocks — The lagoon in which the wetland is located contains ponded water that is saline or brackish (> 0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon *(needs to be measured near the bottom)* Yes – Go to **SC 5.1** (No) = **Not a wetland in a coastal lagoon** SC 5.1. Does the wetland meet all of the following three conditions? — The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing), and has less than 20% cover of aggressive, opportunistic plant species (see list of species on p. 100). — At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-grazed or un-mowed grassland. — The wetland is larger than $^{1}/_{10}$ ac (4350 ft^2) Yes = **Category I** No = **Category II**	**Cat. I** **Cat. II**
SC 6.0. Interdunal Wetlands Is the wetland west of the 1889 line (also called the Western Boundary of Upland Ownership or WBUO)? ***If you answer yes you will still need to rate the wetland based on its habitat functions.*** In practical terms that means the following geographic areas: — Long Beach Peninsula: Lands west of SR 103 — Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105 — Ocean Shores-Copalis: Lands west of SR 115 and SR 109 Yes – Go to **SC 6.1** (No) = **not an interdunal wetland for rating** SC 6.1. Is the wetland 1 ac or larger and scores an 8 or 9 for the habitat functions on the form (rates H,H,H or H,H,M for the three aspects of function)? Yes = **Category I** No – Go to **SC 6.2** SC 6.2. Is the wetland 1 ac or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger? Yes = **Category II** No – Go to **SC 6.3** SC 6.3. Is the unit between 0.1 and 1 ac, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is between 0.1 and 1 ac? Yes = **Category III** No = **Category IV**	**Cat I** **Cat. II** **Cat. III** **Cat. IV**
Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics If you answered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form	



LEGEND

- SCRUB-SHRUB
- FORESTED VEGETATION
- SATURATED ONLY
- SEASONALLY FLOODED
- 150' FROM WL BOUNDARY

Scale 1" = 70'

0 70 140

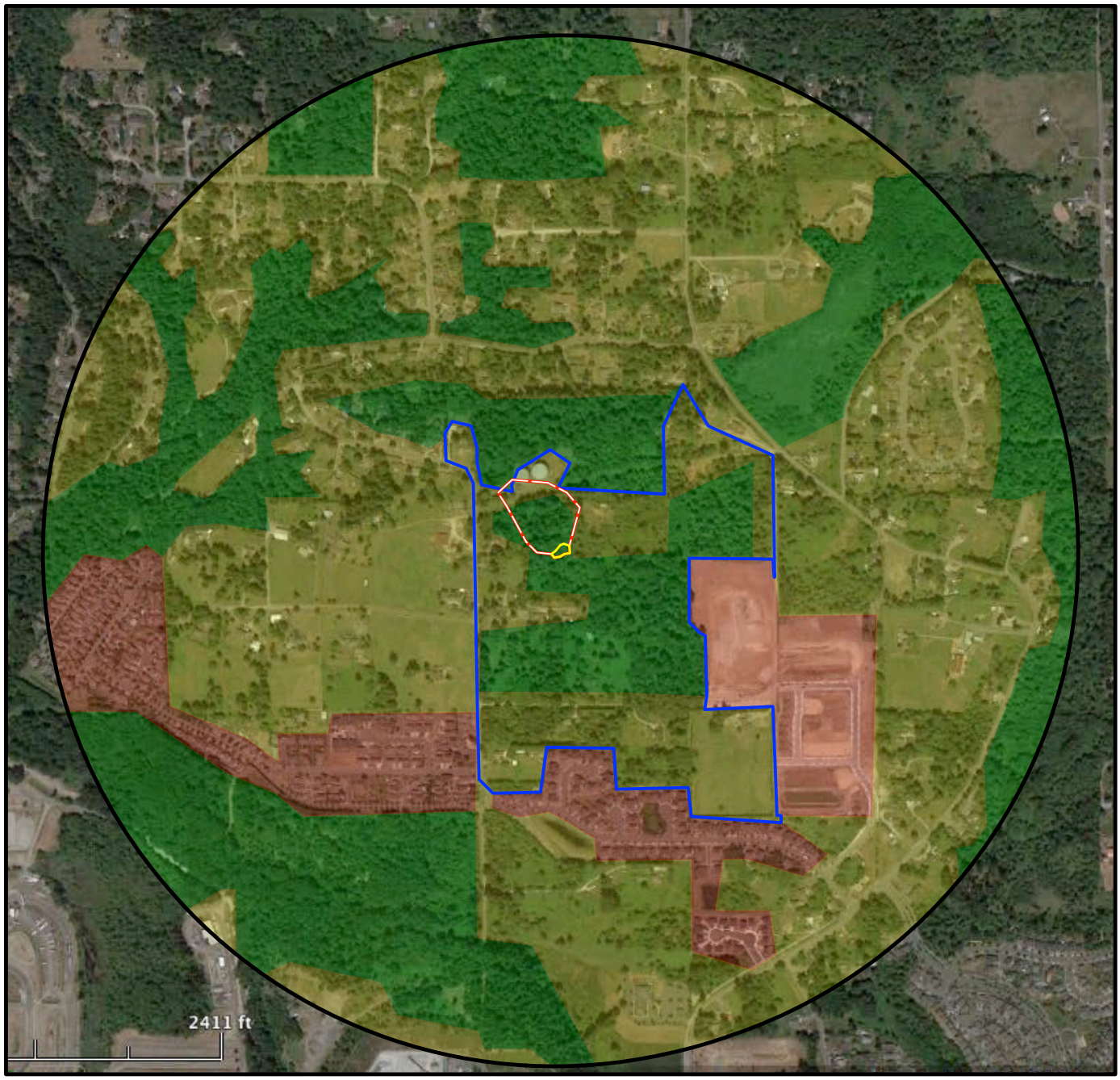
Wetland Resources, Inc.
Delineation / Mitigation / Restoration / Habitat Creation / Permit Assistance
9505 19th Avenue S.E. Suite 106 Everett, Washington 98208
Phone: (425) 337-3174
Fax: (425) 337-3045
Email: mailbox@wetlandresources.com

HYDROPERIOD, COWARDIN CLASS, OUTLET, AND 150' BOUNDARY

Wetland A

Chain Lake Estates
Attn: Rick Hanson
809 W Main Street
Monroe, WA 98272

Figure 1/4
WRI Job # 14302
Drawn by: SW



LEGEND

- RELATIVELY UNDISTURBED
- LOW/MOD. INTENSITY
- HIGH INTENSITY
- ACCESSIBLE HABITAT
- WETLAND
- CONTRIBUTING BASIN
- 1 KM FROM WETLAND

CONTRIBUTING BASIN AREA RELATIVE TO WETLAND UNIT IS 27.7:1

Scale 1" = 1,000'

0 1,000 2,000

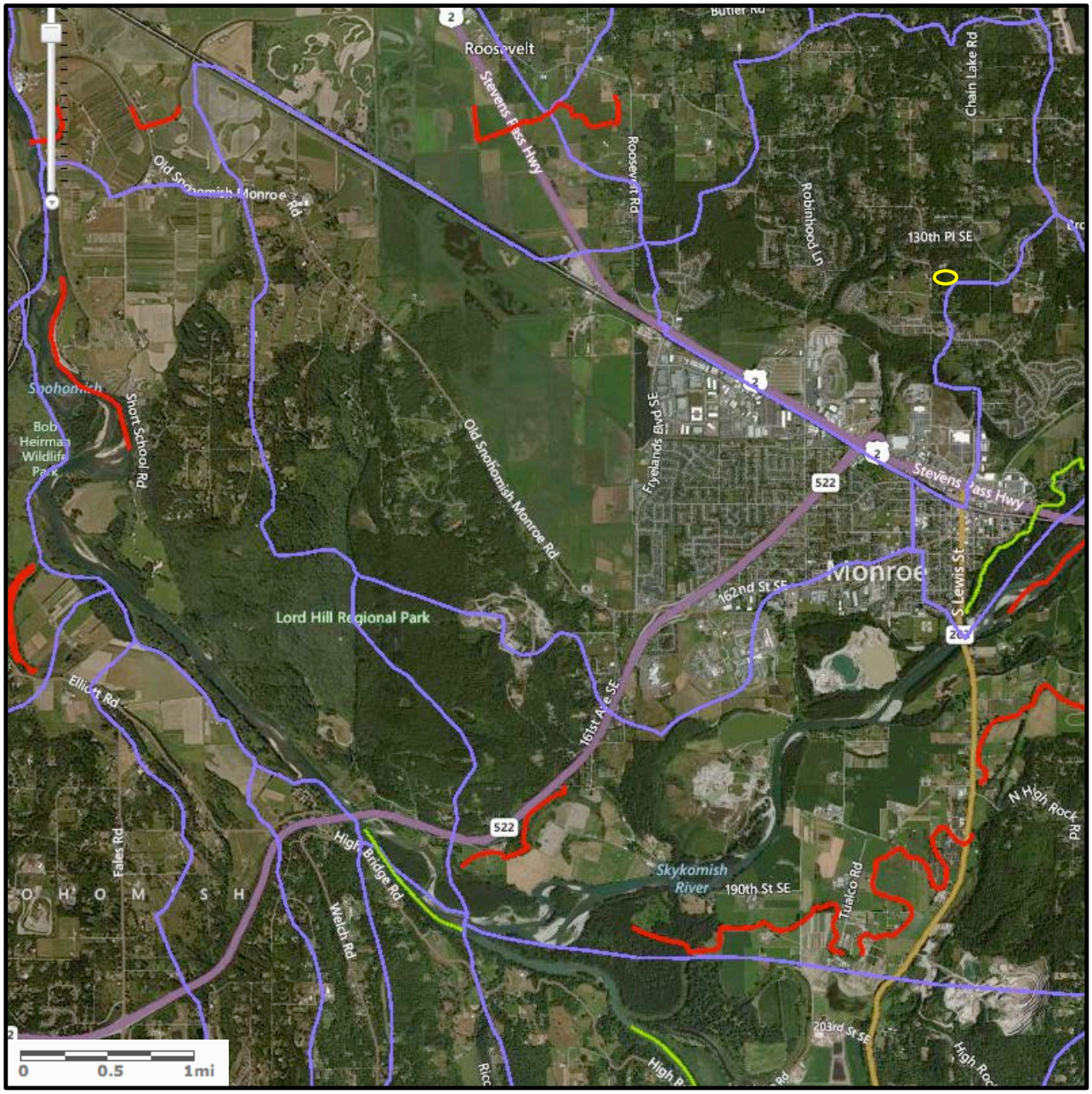
Wetland Resources, Inc.
Delineation / Mitigation / Restoration / Habitat Creation / Permit Assistance
9505 19th Avenue S.E. Suite 106 Everett, Washington 98208
Phone: (425) 337-3174
Fax: (425) 337-3045
Email: mailbox@wetlandresources.com

CONTRIBUTING BASIN/ 1 KM FROM WETLAND BOUNDARY MAP

Wetland A

Chain Lake Estates
Attn: Rick Hanson
809 W Main Street
Monroe, WA 98272

Figure 2/4
WRI Job # 14302
Drawn by: SW



LEGEND

WETLAND LOCATION

SUB-BASIN BOUNDARY

WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT CATEGORIES

CATEGORY 5

CATEGORY 4A

Scale 1" = 5,000'

0 5,000 10,000

Wetland Resources, Inc.
Delineation / Mitigation / Restoration / Habitat Creation / Permit Assistance
9505 19th Avenue S.E. Suite 106 Everett, Washington 98208
Phone: (425) 337-3174
Fax: (425) 337-3045
Email: mailbox@wetlandresources.com

Cat 5 - 303d & Cat 4A Listed Waters Within Basin

Wetland A

Chain Lake Estates
Attn: Rick Hanson
809 W Main Street
Monroe, WA 98272

Figure 3/4
WRI Job # 14302
Drawn by: SW

Waterbody Name	Pollutant(s)	Status**	TMDL Lead
Lake Loma	Total Phosphorus	Straight to implementation project under development	Tricia Shoblom 425-649-7288
Snohomish River	French Creek / Pilchuck River • Dissolved Oxygen • Temperature	Under development	Ralph Svrjcek 425-649-7165
	Dioxin	EPA approved	Ralph Svrjcek 425-649-7165
	Estuary • Ammonia • BOD	EPA approved	Ralph Svrjcek 425-649-7165
	Tributaries • Fecal Coliform Tributaries: • Allen Creek • Quilceda Creek • French Creek • Woods Creek • Pilchuck River • Marshlands (Wood Creek) (2)	EPA approved	Ralph Svrjcek 425-649-7165
	Snoqualmie River • Ammonia-N • BOD (5-day) • Fecal Coliform Temperature	EPA approved EPA approved Has an implementation plan	Ralph Svrjcek 425-649-7165

** ***Status*** *will be listed as one of the following: Approved by EPA, Under Development or Implementation*

Wetland Resources, Inc.
Delineation / Mitigation / Restoration / Habitat Creation / Permit Assistance
9505 19th Avenue S.E. Suite 106 Everett, Washington 98208
Phone: (425) 337-3174
Fax: (425) 337-3045
Email: mailbox@wetlandresources.com

List of TDMLs Within WRIA
Wetland A

Chain Lake Estates
Attn: Rick Hanson
809 W Main Street
Monroe, WA 98272

Figure 4/4
WRI Job # 14302
Drawn by: SW

APPENDIX B

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORMS

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

Project/Site: Sky View Ridge City/County: City of Monroe Sampling Date: 12/15/2014

Applicant/Owner: Rick Hanson State: WA Sampling Point: S1

Investigator(s): Scott Walters and Andrea Bachman Section, Township, Range: S36, T28N, R6E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): <5%

Subregion (LRR): A Lat: 47.876937 Long: -121.972463 Datum: WGS 84

Soil Map Unit Name: Tokul Gravelly Medial Loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes NWI classification: none

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ☑ No ☐ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ___, Soil ___, or Hydrology ___ significantly disturbed? Are "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 Soil Present?	Yes ☑ No ☐	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ☑ No ☐	

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 5 meter	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. Alnus rubra	10	Y	FAC
2. Malus fusca	5	Y	FACW
3.			
4.			
	15	= Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 3 meter			
1. Rubus spectabilis	60	Y	FAC
2. Rubus armeniacus	40	Y	FACU
3.			
4.			
5.			
	100	= Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1 meter			
1. Carex obnupta	15	Y	OBL
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
	15	= Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:			
1.			
2.			
		= Total Cover	

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum ____

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 5 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 5 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:
OBL species		x 1 = 0
FACW species		x 2 = 0
FAC species		x 3 = 0
FACU species		x 4 = 0
UPL species		x 5 = 0
Column Totals:	0 (A)	0 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = ____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ☐ Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
- ☑ Dominance Test is >50%
- ☐ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ☐ 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: S1

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

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox Features %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-8	10YR 2/1	100	-	-	-	-	Grv Sa Lo	saturated
8-18+	10YR 4/2	95	10YR 4/4	5	C	M	Si Lo	saturated

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: 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 Mineral (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[3]:

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

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type:_____

Depth (inches):_____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ☑ No ☐

Remarks:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum 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)
- ☐ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (**except MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 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 (D7)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ☐ No ☑ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes ☐ No ☑ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ☑ No ☐ Depth (inches): 0

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: Sky View Ridge City/County: City of Monroe Sampling Date: 12/15/2014

Applicant/Owner: Rick Hanson State: WA Sampling Point: S2

Investigator(s): Scott Walters and Andrea Bachman Section, Township, Range: S36, T28N, R6E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): <5%

Subregion (LRR): A Lat: 47.876865 Long: -121.972591 Datum: WGS 84

Soil Map Unit Name: Tokul Gravelly Medial Loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes NWI classification: none

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ☑ No ☐ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ___, Soil ___, or Hydrology ___ significantly disturbed? Are "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 Soil Present?	Yes ☐ No ☑	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ☐ No ☑	

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 5 meter	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. Thuja plicata	25	Y	FAC
2. Alnus rubra	20	Y	FAC
3. Prunus emarginata	5	N	FACU
4.			
	50	= Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 3 meter			
1. Rubus spectabilis	45	Y	FAC
2. Rubus armeniacus	35	Y	FACU
3. Acer circinatum	10	N	FAC
4.			
5.			
	90	= Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1 meter			
1. Rubus ursinus	25	Y	FACU
2. Pteridium aquilinum	25	Y	FACU
3. Polystichum munitum	10	N	FACU
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
	60	= Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:			
1.			
2.			
		= Total Cover	

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum ____

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 3 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 6 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 50% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	100	x 3 =	300
FACU species	100	x 4 =	400
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	200 (A)		700 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.5

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ☐ Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
- ☐ Dominance Test is >50%
- ☐ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ☐ 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: S2

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

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox Features %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
2"	Duff	100	-	-	-	-	-	
0-18	10YR 4/4	100	-	-	-	-	Grv Sa Lo	slightly moist

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: 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 Mineral (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[3]:

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

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type:_____

Depth (inches):_____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ☐ No ☑

Remarks:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum 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)
- ☐ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (**except MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 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 (D7)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ☐ No ☑ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes ☐ No ☑ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ☐ No ☑ 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: Sky View Ridge City/County: City of Monroe Sampling Date: 2/19/2015

Applicant/Owner: Rick Hanson State: WA Sampling Point: S3

Investigator(s): John Laufenberg Section, Township, Range: S36, T28N, R6E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): <5%

Subregion (LRR): A Lat: 47.876865 Long: -121.972591 Datum: WGS 84

Soil Map Unit Name: Tokul Gravelly Medial Loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes NWI classification: none

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ☑ No ☐ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐ significantly disturbed? Are "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 Soil Present?	Yes ☐ No ☑	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ☐ No ☑	

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 5 meter)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. Acer macrophyllum	60	Y	FACU
2. Alnus rubra	20	Y	FAC
3.			
4.			
	80	= Total Cover	

Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 3 meter)			
1. Rubus spectabilis	80	Y	FAC
2. Sambucus racemosa	20	Y	FACU
3.			
4.			
5.			
	100	= Total Cover	

Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1 meter)			
1. Polystichum munitum	5	Y	FACU
2. Athyrium filix-femina	5	Y	FAC
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
	10	= Total Cover	

Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
		= Total Cover	

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum ____

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 3 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 6 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 50% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	105	x 3 =	315
FACU species	85	x 4 =	340
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	190 (A)		655 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.45

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ☐ Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
- ☐ Dominance Test is >50%
- ☐ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ☐ 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: S3

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

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox Features %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-2	10YR 3/2	100	-	-	-	-	Grv	moist
2-18	10YR 3/4	100	-	-	-	-	Grv	slightly moist

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: 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 Mineral (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[3]:

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

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type:_____

Depth (inches):_____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ☐ No ☑

Remarks:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum 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)
- ☐ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (**except MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 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 (D7)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ☐ No ☑ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes ☐ No ☑ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ☐ No ☑ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☐ No ☑

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

Remarks:

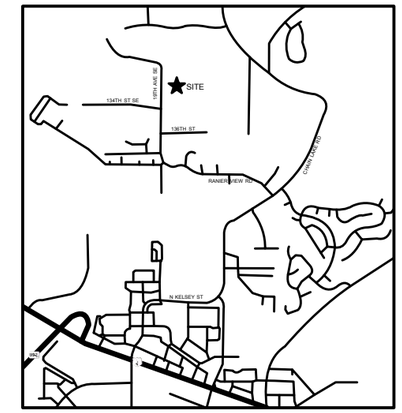
Scale 1" = 100'

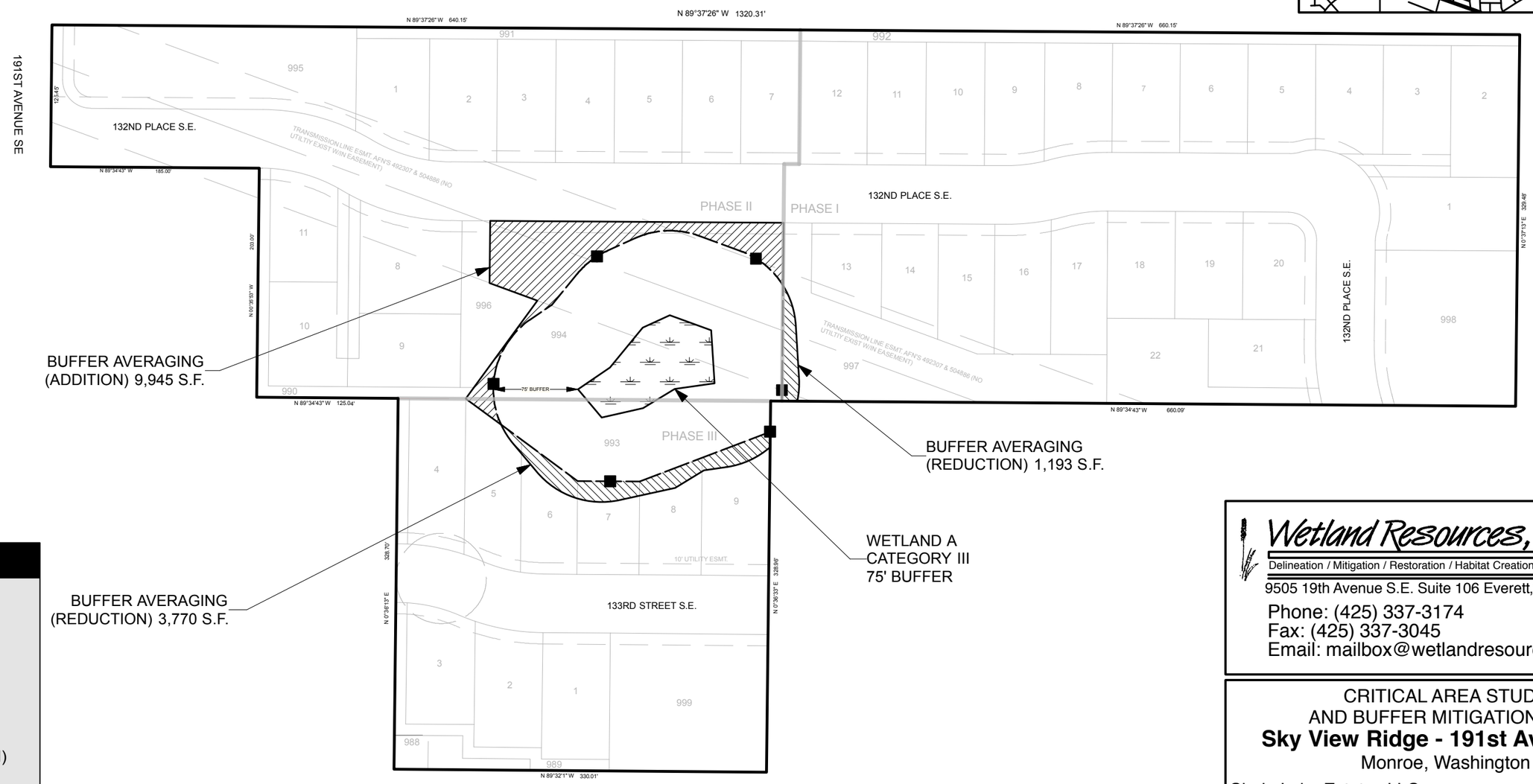
0 100 200

CRITICAL AREAS STUDY
AND BUFFER MITIGATION PLAN MAP
SKY VIEW RIDGE - 191ST AVENUE SE

PORTION OF SECTION 36, TOWNSHIP 28N, RANGE 6E, W.M.

VICINITY MAP





LEGEND

- WETLAND
- BUFFER
- BUFFER AVERAGING (ADDITION)
- BUFFER AVERAGING (REDUCTION)
- SIGN
- PHASE LINE

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CRITICAL AREA STUDY
AND BUFFER MITIGATION MAP
Sky View Ridge - 191st Avenue SE
Monroe, Washington

Chain Lake Estates LLC
Attn: Rick Hanson
809 W Main Street
Monroe, WA 98272

Sheet 1/1
WRI Job # 14302
Drawn by: S. Walters
Date: April 28, 2015