		MERCE	ERTECH I	
		4	320 ISLAND CR	EST WAY - LONG PLAT
PROPOSED		DESCRIPTION CITY	OF MERCER IS	NAND - KING COUNTY WA
= SS =				
<u>s</u>	\$	SEWER MH		
w	w	WATER MAIN/SERVICE LINE	MAP, VICINITY MAP & SHEET INDEX	
Œ	Ħ	WATER METER	2 EXISTING SITE PLAN	
		FIRE STATION	3 TESC, DEMOLITION, TREE REMOVAL,	
	X	WATER VALVE	4 TESC, DEMOLITION, TREE REMOVAL.	
	SD SD	SD LINE	CLEARING & GRADING	
ФI	©₿	SD CATCH BASIN/MH	5 TESC, DEMOLITION, TREE REMOVAL, CLEARING, GRADING, WETLAND, GENERAL	
		CATCH BASIN PROTECTION	AND CONSTRUCTION NOTES.	
	OH PWR	OVERHEAD POWER LINE	6 STORM WATER & ROAD PLAN	
	- <del>0-</del>	POWER POLE & GUY ANCHOR	7 STORM WATER & ROAD PROFILE	
		RIGHT OF WAY		PROJECT
		PROPERTY LINE		
		EASEMENT LINE	11 PLAT DRAWINGS	
		BUILDING SETBACK LINE		
		STREAM CENTERLINE	PROPERTY	
		WETLAND DELINEATION	INFORMATION	
	A-25	WEILAND FLAG	PARCEL #: 1824069031	NO SCALE
		WEILAND BUFFER	PARCEL AREA: 72,900 $\pm$ SF (1.67 ACRES)	GENERAL NOTES
	······································		SURVEY	1. THE LOCATION OF THE EXISTING UTILITIES SHOWN ON THE DRAW.
	[]		INFORMATION	DAYS BEFORE ANY EXCAVATION.
	لJ الاست	WETLAND DATA POINT	HORIZONTAL DATUM: NAD 83/2011, WASHINGTON COORDINATE SYSTEM, NORTH	<ol> <li>CAUTION – EXTREME HAZARD – THE CONTRACTOR IS CAUTIONED SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR DE</li> </ol>
	IP-1	GEOTECHNICAL TEST PIT	ZONE, BASED ON GPS MEASUREMENTS USING THE WASHINGTON STATE REFERENCE	ELECTRICAL POWER AND SHALL FOLLOW ANY APPLICABLE PROCEDU
	•	TEMPORARY SURVEY BENCHMARK (TBM)	NETWORK.	3. ALL SOILS, ORGANIC MATERIAL AND ASPHALT PAVING THAT IS EX
280~	286	CONTOUR	VERTICAL DATUM: NAVD 88, BASED ON GPS MEASUREMENTS USING THE WASHINGTON STATE REFERENCE NETWORK	<ol> <li>THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ARRANGE AND ATTEND A PRECONSTRUCTI SHALL SUBMIT TESC PLAN AT PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE.</li> </ol>
FFE=286.5±	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	FINISHED FLOOR ELEVATION	BASIS OF BEARING: NORTH 01'02'57" EAST.	<ol> <li>THESE PLANS REFER ONLY TO WORK OUTSIDE THE WETLAND OR WI INFORMATION REGARDING WORK PERFORMED INSIDE THE WETLAND</li> </ol>
///////		WETLAND REDUCTION	BETWEEN THE NORTHWEST CORNER AND THE WEST QUARTER CORNER OF SECTION 18,	AND RESTORATION PLANS.
+ + +	M	WETLAND ADDITION	TOWNSHIP 24 NORTH, RANGE 5 EAST, WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN.	6. REFER TO ATTACHED DRAINAGE REPORT FOR STORMWATER DESIGN
Ô	WO.	EXISTING TREES	64.3 FEET FROM PROPERTY LINE TO FIRE	7. SEE CITY PLAT FILE NO. SUBXX-XXX.
$\otimes$		EXISTING TREE TO BE REMOVED	HYDRANT.	8. THE CITY ENGINEER, CODE OFFICIAL, OR THEIR AUTHORIZED DESI WHEN PERMIT INSPECTIONS ARE REQUIRED. AT ANY TIME, ADDITI
$\otimes$		EXISTING TREE TO BE REMOVED WITH PLAT IMPROVEMENTS	LEGAL	A SOILS ENGINEER MAY BE REQUIRED TO DETAIL OR PROVIDE FO THE CIVIL ENGINEER IS REQUIRED FOR THIS PROJECT WITH COPI
$\bigcirc$		EXISTING TREE TO REMAIN, TREE	DESCRIPTION	ASSOCIATED WITH THE INSTALLATION OF IMPROVEMENTS, (INCLUE BY THE CITY EMPLOYEES AND CONSULTANTS, AND THE COMPLETIO
<b>\</b>		FRUIEGIUM FENCING SHOWN	THE NORTH 250 FEET OF THE SOUTH 500 FEET OF THE WEST HALF OF THE	INSTALLATION OF THE IMPROVEMENTS) SHALL BE BORNE BY THE
/////		DEMOLISHED	SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF	<ol> <li>ALL DAMAGE TO ADJACENT PROPERTIES OR PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-W RUNOFF, ROADWAY DAMAGE CAUSED BY CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMEN NUMBER OF TOTAL AND ADDRESS TO THE TOTAL OF THE OTHER OTHER TOTAL OF TOTAL OF TOTAL OF TOTAL OF TOTAL OF TOTAL OF TOT</li></ol>
·		TEMPORARY SILT FENCE	SECTION 18, TOWNSHIP 24 NORTH, RANGE 5 EAST, WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN, IN KING	BY THE CONTRACTOR, AT NO EXPENSE TO THE CITY. FAILURE TO APPROVED CONSTRUCTION PLANS, THE PERMITS ISSUED BY CITY,
XXXXX		STRAW WATTLE	GOUNTY, WASHINGTON, EXCEPT FOR THE WEST 40 FEET.	CAUSE FOR THE ISSUANCE OF A "STOP WORK" ORDER, FORECLOSU DEEMED APPROPRIATE BY THE CITY ENGINEER OR CODE OFFICIAL
OWNER, SITE, C	ONSULTANT &	PURVEYOR INFORMA	TION	

OWNER AND APPLICANT MERCERTECH INTERNATIONAL, LLC CHIU, ALAN S 6955 SE 33RD ST MERCER ISLAND, WA 98040

TOPOGRAPHIC AND BOUNDARY SURVEY PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYORS INC. 1595 NW GILMAN BLVD., #15 ISSAQUAH, WA 98027 425-313-9378

SUPPLEMENTAL AND TREE SURVEY JOHN CHRISTENSEN, PLS CHS ENGINEERS, LLC 12507 BEL-RED ROAD, SUITE 101 BELLEVUE, WA 98005 425-637-3693

ENGINEER. ELT ZEHNER, PE CHS ENGINEERS, LLC 12507 BEL-RED ROAD, SUITE 101 BELLEVUE, WA 98005 425-637-3693

WATER AND SEWER MERCER ISLAND PUBLIC WORKS 9601 SE 36TH STREET MERCER ISLAND, WA 98040 206-275-7608

ARBORIST AND WETLAND

THE WATERSHED COMPANY

750 SIXTH STREET SOUTH

KIRKLAND, WA 98033

425-822-5242\

ELECTRICITY AND GAS PUGET SOUND ENERGY BOT-01H P.O. BOX 91269 BELLEVUE, WA 98009

1-888-225-5773 TELECOMMUNICATION

CITY ORDINANCES AND THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE CITY ENGINEER. 12. A COPY OF THE CURRENT CITY OF MERCER ISLAND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS SHALL BE MAINTAINED ON SITE AT ALL TIMES.

13. WORK IN PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY REQUIRES A RIGHT-OF-WAY USE PERMIT.





## EXISTING SITE PLAN NOTES

 CHICAGO TITLE SUBDIVISION GUARANTEE #0103029-06, DATED AUGUST 17, 2017, DOCUMENTS RECORDING NUMBER 5321386, WHICH ALLOWS THE CITY OF MERCER ISLAND TO MAKE CUTS & FILLS AT ISLAND CREST WAY VIA QUICK CLAIM DEED AND RECORDING NUMBER 2017011790004, WHICH IS A RECORD OF SURVEY. NO OTHER PROPERTY ENCUMBRANCES ARE DOCUMENTED.

2. TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY PROVIDED BY PLS, INC., DATED DECEMBER 15, 2016, SUPPLEMENTAL TOPOGRAPHIC AND TREE SURVEY PROVIDED BY CHS ENGINEERS,

REFER TO THE ARBORIST PERIMETER AND CONSTRUCTION RECOMMENDATIONS REPORT AND ACCOMPANYING TREE INVENTORY, PREPARED BY THE WATERSHED

4. REFER TO THE WETLAND AND WATERCOURSES DELINEATION REPORT, PREPARED BY THE WATERSHED COMPANY, DATED MAY 31, 2017, FOR DEFINITION OF EX.

5. GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING STUDY PROVIDED BY EARTH SOLUTIONS NW. LLC,





PRELIMINARY NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION 10/31/17

691715

1"=20'





SEE SHEET 4 FOR TESC, DEMOLITION, TREE REMOVAL, CLEARING, GRADING, WETLAND,

A PORTION OF SW 1/4 OF THE NW 1/4 SECTION 18, TOWNSHIP 24 NORTH, RANGE 5 EAST, W.M., KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

## **TESC NOTES**

- 1. THE APPROVED CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE SHALL BE AS FOLLOWS:
- 2. CONDUCT PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING.
- 3. FLAG OR FENCE CLEARING LIMITS.
- 4. POST SIGN WITH NAME AND PHONE NUMBER OF TESC SUPERVISOR.
- 5. INSTALL CATCH BASIN PROTECTION IF REQUIRED.
- 6. UTILIZE EXISTING DRIVEWAY FOR CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE.
- 7. INSTALL PERIMETER PROTECTION (SILT FENCE, BRUSH BARRIER, ETC.).
- 8. INSTALL TREE PROTECTION.
- 9. CONSTRUCT SEDIMENT TRAPS.
- 10. CONSTRUCT SURFACE WATER CONTROLS (INTERCEPTOR DIKES, PIPE SLOPE DRAINS, ETC.) SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH CLEARING AND GRADING FOR PROJECT DEVELOPMENT
- 11. DEMO EXISTING BUILDINGS.
- 12. GRADE AND INSTALL NEW CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE.
- 13. GRADE AND STABILIZE CONSTRUCTION ROADS.
- 14. DEMO EXISTING DRIVEWAY.
- 15. MAINTAIN EROSION CONTROL MEASURE IN ACCORDANCE WITH CITY OF MERCER ISLAND STANDARDS AND MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.
- 16. RELOCATE EROSION CONTROL MEASURES OR INSTALL NEW MEASURES SO THAT AS SITE CONDITIONS CHANGE, THE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL IS ALWAYS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CITY TESC MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS.
- 17. COVER ALL AREAS WITHIN THE SPECIFIED TIME FRAME WITH STRAW, WOOD FIBER MULCH, COMPOST, PLASTIC SHEETING, CRUSHED ROCK OR EQUIVALENT.
- 18. STABILIZE ALL AREAS THAT REACH FINAL GRADE WITHIN 7 DAYS.
- 19. SEED OR SOD ANY AREAS TO REMAIN UNWORKED FOR MORE THAN 30 DAYS.
- 20. UPON COMPLETION OF THE PROJECT, ALL DISTURBED AREAS MUST BE STABILIZED AND BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES REMOVED IF APPROPRIATE.
- 21. STOCKPILE AT EXISTING GRAVEL AREAS.
- 22. CATCH BASIN FILTERS SHOULD BE PROVIDED FOR ALL STORM DRAIN CATCH BASINS/INLETS DOWNSLOPE AND WITHIN 500 FEET OF THE CONSTRUCTION AREA. CATCH BASIN FILTERS SHOULD BE DESIGNED BY THE MANUFACTURER FOR THE USE AT CONSTRUCTION SITES AND APPROVED BY THE CITY INSPECTOR, CATCH BASIN FILTERS SHOULD BE INSPECTED FREQUENTLY. ESPECIALLY AFTER STRONG STORM EVENTS. IF THE FILTER BECOMES CLOGGED IT SHOULD BE REPLACED.
- 23. ALL "LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITY" IS SUBJECT TO PROVISIONS OF MERCER ISLAND ORDINANCE 95C-118 "STORM WATER MANAGEMENT." SPECIFIC ITEMS TO BE FOLLOWED AT YOUR SITE:
- 24. PROTECT ADJACENT PROPERTIES FROM ANY INCREASED RUNOFF OR SEDIMENTATION DUE TO THE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT THROUGH THE USE OF APPROPRIATE "BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES" (BMP). EXAMPLES INCLUDE, BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO, SEDIMENT TRAPS, SEDIMENT PONDS, FILTER FABRIC FENCES, VEGETATIVE BUFFER STRIPS OR BIO-ENGINEERED SWALES.
- 25. CONSTRUCTION ACCESS SHOULD BE LIMITED TO ONE ROUTE. STABILIZE ENTRANCE WITH QUARRY SPALLS TO PREVENT SEDIMENT FROM LEAVING THE SITE OR ENTERING THE STORM DRAINS.



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## **TESC NOTES CONTINUED**

- 26. PREVENT SEDIMENT, CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS, PAINTS, SOLVENTS, ETC., OR ANY OTHER TYPES OF POLLUTION FROM ENTERING PUBLIC STORM DRAINS. KEEP ALL POLIUTION ON YOUR SITE.
- 27. ALL EXPOSED SOILS SHALL REMAIN DENUDED FOR NO LONGER THAN SEVEN (7) DAYS AND SHALL BE STABILIZED WITH MULCH, HAY, OR THE APPROPRIATE GROUND COVER. ALL EXPOSED SOILS SHALL BE COVERED IMMEDIATELY DURING ANY RAIN EVENT
- 28. INSTALLATION OF CONCRETE DRIVEWAYS, TREES, SHRUBS, IRRIGATION, BOULDERS, BERMS, WALLS, GATES, AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS ARE NOT ALLOWED IN THE PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY WITHOUT PRIOR APPROVAL, AND AN ENCROACHMENT AGREEMENT AND RIGHT-OF-WAY PERMIT FROM THE SENIOR DEVELOPMENT ENGINEER.
- 28. OWNER SHALL CONTROL DISCHARGE OF SURFACE DRAINAGE RUNOFF FROM EXISTING AND NEW IMPERVIOUS AREAS IN A RESPONSIBLE MANNER. CONSTRUCTION OF NEW GUTTERS AND DOWNSPOUTS, DRY WELLS, LEVEL SPREADERS OR DOWNSTREAM CONVEYANCE PIPE MAY BE NECESSARY TO MINIMIZE DRAINAGE IMPACT TO NEIGHBORING PROPERTIES. CONSTRUCTION OF MINIMUM DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENTS SHOWN OR CALLED OUT ON THIS PLAN DOES NOT IMPLY RELIEF FROM CIVIL LIABILITY FOR YOUR DOWNSTREAM DRATNAGE
- 29. POT HOLING THE PUBLIC UTILITIES IS REQUIRED PRIOR TO ANY GRADING ACTIVITIES LESS THAN 6" OVER THE PUBLIC MAINS (WATER, STORM, AND SEWER SYSTEMS). IF THERE IS A CONFLICT, THE APPLICANT IS REQUIRED TO SUBMIT A REVISION FOR APPROVAL PRIOR TO ANY GRADING ACTIVITIES OVER THE PUBLIC MAINS.
- 30. REMEMBER. EROSION CONTROL IS YOUR FIRST INSPECTION.
- ROOF DRAINS MUST BE CONNECTED TO THE STORM DRAIN SYSTEM AND 31. INSPECTED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT PRIOR TO ANY BACKFILLING OF PIPE
- 32. SILT FENCE: CLEAN AND PROVIDE REGULAR MAINTENANCE OF THE SILT FENCE. THE FENCE IS TO REMAIN VERTICAL AND IS TO FUNCTION PROPERLY THROUGHOUT THE TERM OF THE PROJECT.

## DEMOLITION NOTES

- HA7ARDS
- 2. CAP AND ABANDON EXISTING SEWER SERVICES.
  - 3. SITE ACCESS FOR BUILDING DEMO USING EXISTING DRIVEWAYS.

## TREE REMOVAL NOTES

- TREE PROTECTION FENCING.
- 2. SEE ARBORIST'S REPORT FOR TREE SIZES AND SPECIES.
- 3. SEE TREE PROTECTION DETAIL C ON SHEET 8.
- 4. SEE GENERAL NOTES BELOW.

## CLEARING & GRADING NOTES

THE WATERSHED CO.'S PLAN SET.

## WETLAND NOTES

## GENERAL NOTES

## CONSTRUCTION NOTES

- FROM THIS CONSTRUCTION.
- MUST BE IMPORTED

1. REFER TO PSCAA REGARDING BUILDING DEMOLITION AND ASBESTOS AND LEAD

4. COORDINATE WITH PSE TO SHUT DOWN AND DEMO EXISTING GAS SERVICE.

ALL TREES NOT TAGGED FOR REMOVAL ARE TO REMAIN AND BE PROTECTED

CLEARING AND GRADING ACTIVITIES WILL AFFECT AN AREA GREATER THAN 1 ACRE. A D.O.E. GENERAL STORM WATER PERMIT IS REQUIRED. DEFINITION OF PROPOSED WETLAND BOUNDARY AND BUFFER AS WELL AS TREE REMOVAL, GRADING AND TESC WITHIN THE BUFFER AND WETLAND ARE PRESENTED IN

MITIGATED WETLAND & STREAM BOUNDARY & BUFFERS SHOWN. REFER TO THE WATERSHED CO. MITIGATION PLAN, PREPARED ON 10/17/17.

1. ANY CHANGES TO APPROVED PLANS REQUIRES CITY APPROVAL THROUGH A REVISION. 2. APPLICANT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY DAMAGES TO UNDERGROUND UTILITIES CAUSED

3. DO NOT BACKFILL WITH NATIVE MATERIAL ON PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY. ALL MATERIAL



691715



## WATER NOTES

- INSTALL ALL METERS PER DETAIL W-13. 1.
- 2. 1" METERS AND 1.5" SERVICE LINES PER DETAIL W-13.
- CONSTRUCTION OF ALL WATER FACILITIES SHALL 3. CONFORM TO THE CITY OF MERCER ISLAND REQUIREMENTS AND STANDARD DETAILS.
- 4. REFER TO WATER SERVICE PERMIT FOR ACTUAL LOCATION OF NEW WATER METER AND SERVICE LINE DETERMINED BY MERCER ISLAND WATER DEPARTMENT.
- THE TV INSPECTION OF THE EXISTING SIDE SEWER TO THE CITY SEWER MAIN IS REQUIRED. IF THE RESULT OF THE TV INSPECTION IS NOT IN SATISFACTORY CONDITION, AS DETERMINED BY THE CITY OF MERCER ISLAND INSPECTOR, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE EXISTING SIDE SEWER IS REQUIRED. ALTERNATELY, A PRESSURE TEST OF THE SIDE SEWER, FROM SEWER MAIN TO POINT OF CONNECTION, MAY BE SUBSTITUTED FOR THE VIDEO INSPECTION.

## SEWER NOTES

- CONSTRUCTION OF ALL SEWER FACILITIES SHALL 1. CONFORM TO THE CITY OF MERCER ISLAND REQUIREMENTS AND STANDARD DETAILS DATED JUNE 5, 2009, INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE.
- 2. 6" SIDE SEWER CONNECTION AND STUB PER CITY OF MERCER ISLAND STANDARD DETAIL S-17.
- 6. NEWLY INSTALLED SIDE SEWER REQUIRES 4 P.S.I. AIR TEST OR PROVIDE 10" OF HYDROSTATIC HEAD TEST.

## **GENERAL NOTES**

- 1. MITIGATED WETLAND & STREAM BOUNDARY & BUFFERS SHOWN. REFER TO THE WATERSHED CO. MITIGATION PLAN, PREPARED ON 10/17/17.
- 2. ---
- 3.



)ee

**CHS** INGINEERS

App App

ellevue, WA 980 425-637-3693



## STORMWATER NOTES

- 1. ALL STORMWATER MAINS TO BE 12" PIPE.
- 2. ROOF DOWNSPOUT STUBS SHALL BE 6" MIN.
- 3. ROUTE FUTURE FOUNDATION DRAINS TO DAYLIGHT.
- RAISE ALL STORM DRAINS, VALVE BOXES, MANHOLE 4. COVERS AND MONUMENT COVERS TO MATCH ASPHALT FINISH GRADE. MONUMENT COVERS MUST BE RAISED WITHOUT DISTURBING MONUMENT. RISER EXTENSION CASTINGS ARE ACCEPTABLE.
- 5. SOIL REMEDIATION PER BMP T5.13 TO ACHIEVE "PASTURE" STATUS FOR STORMWATER MODELING
- 6. REFER TO DRAINAGE REPORT FOR SIZING INFORMATION.

## **GENERAL NOTES**

- 1. MITIGATED WETLAND & STREAM BOUNDARY & BUFFERS SHOWN. REFER TO THE WATERSHED CO. MITIGATION PLAN, PREPARED ON 10/17/17.
- 2. ---
- 3. ---

## ACCESS ROAD NOTES

- 1. ROAD SECTION 3" HMA, 4" CSTC, 8" CSBC
- 2. ROLLED CURB PER WSDOT S19 PLAN, F-10.18-01, CURB 2.
- THE LIMITS AND EXTENTS OF THE PAVEMENT IN THE PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY SHALL BE DETERMINED BY THE CITY ENGINEER PRIOR TO FINALIZING THE PROJECT.





Sheet 6 Of \_

1"=10'

Job No.

691715







A PORTION OF SW 1/4 OF THE NW 1/4 SECTION 18, TOWNSHIP 24 NORTH, RANGE 5 EAST, W.M., KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON







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	SS SS SS SS SS SS SS SS SS SS SS SS SS	BC B	Checked: EZ Approved:	
			12507 Bel-Red RD., Suite 101, Bellevue, WA 98005 www.chsengineers.com Phi. 425-637-363	
	4320 ISLAND CREST WAY - LONG PLAT		STORMWATER & ROAD PROFILE	
PRELIMINARY NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION 10/31/17	Sheet	<b>7</b>	Of	_
	6017	15	1" 10'	







PL.	AT NO. FP17-XXX	APPROVALS: city of mercer island	DEPARTMENT OF ASSESSMENTS	RECORDING NO.
		EXAMINED AND APPROVED THIS DAY OF, 2017	EXAMINED AND APPROVED THIS DAY OF, 2017	
MER	CER ISLAND, WASHINGTON	CITY ENGINEER	ASSESSOR	
	DEDICATION	EXAMINED AND APPROVED THIS DAY OF, 2017	DEPUTY ASSESSOR	PORTION OF
KNOW ALL PEOPLE BY THE OF INTEREST IN THE LAND	SE PRESENTS THAT WE, THE UNDERSIGNED OWNER(S) HEREBY SHORT SUBDIVIDED, HEREBY DECLARE THIS	CODE OFFICIAL	ACCUUNI NUMBER	SW 1/4, N
SHORT PLAT TO BE THE GR MADE HEREBY, AND DO HI EVER, ALL STREETS AND A' DICTATE THE USE THEREOF THE USE THEREOF FOR PUE MAKE ALL NECESSARY SLOU THEREON IN THE ORIGINAL NUES, AND FURTHER DEDIC AND TRACTS SHOWN ON THEREON IN THE ORIGINAL UTILITES AND DRAINAGE UI UTILITES AND DRAINAGE UI UTILITES AND DRAINAGE UI UTILITES AND DRAINAGE UN ENTY DENTIFIED ON THIS S A PERSON OR ENTITY OTHE BY DEDICATE SUCH STREET ENTITY DENTIFIED AND FOR FURTHER, THE UNDERSIG OR ENTITY DERIVING TITLE I DAMAGES AGAINST MERCER BE OCCASIONED BY THE ES ROADS AND/OR DRAINAGE FURTHER, THE UNDERSIG ONDED AGREE FOR THEMSE HOLD MERCER ISLAND, ITS DAMAGE, INCLUDING ANY C WITHOUT THIS SHORT SUBD THE GROUND SURFACE, VEL WATER FLOWS WITHIN THIS RUCTION OR MAINTENANCE THIS SUBDIVISION, DEDIC	APHIC REPRESENTATION OF THE SHORT SUBDIVISION EREBY DEDICATE TO THE USE OF THE PUBLIC FOR- VENUES NOT SHOWN AS PRIVATE HEREON AND DE- FOR ALL PUBLIC PURPOSES NOT INCONSISTENT WITH DUC HIGHWAY PURPOSES, AND ALSO THE RIGHT TO FES FOR CUTS AND FILLS UPON THE LOTS SHOWN REASONABLE GRADING OF SAID STRETS AND AVE- ATE TO THE USE OF THE PUBLIC ALL EASEMENTS INS BHORT PLAT FOR ALL PUBLIC PURPOSES AS SING BUT NOT LIMITED TO PARKS, OPEN SPACES, LESS SUCH EASEMENTS OR TRACTS ARE SPECIFIC- MORT PLAT AS BEING DEDICATED OR CONVEYED TO IR THAN THE PUBLIC, IN WHICH CASE WE DO HERE- S, EASEMENTS, OR TRACTS TO THE PERSON OR THE PURPOSE STATED. VED OWNERS OF THE LAND HEREBY SHORT SUB- LVES, THEIR HEIRS AND ASSIGNS AND ANY PERSON FROM THE UNDERSIGNED, ANY AND ALL CLAIMS FOR SUSLAD, ITS SUCCESSORS AND ASSIGNS WHICH MAY TABLISHMENT, CONSTRUCTION, OR MAINTENANCE OF SYSTEMS WITHIN THIS SHORT SUBDIVISION. SNED OWNERS OF THE LAND HEREBY SHORT SUB- LVES, THEIR HEIRS AND ASSIGNS TO INDEMNIFY AND SUCCESSORS AND ASSIGNS WITHIN THIS SHORT SUF HEIRS AND ASSIGNS WITHIN TO SUSTO F DEFENSE, CLAIMED BY PERSONS WITHIN OR WISION TO HAVE BEEN CAUSED BY ALTERATIONS OF SETATION, DRAIMAGE OR SURFACE OR SUB-SURFACE SHORT SUBDIVISION THE SHORT SUBD- SURAD, THE PUBLIS AND ASSIGNS WITHIN OR WISION TO HAVE BEEN CAUSED BY ALTERATIONS OF SETATION, DRAIMAGE OR SURFACE OR SUB-SURFACE SHORT SUBDIVISION OR BY ESTABLISHMENT, CONST- OF THE ROADS WITHIN THIS SHORT SUBDIVISION. ATION, WAIVER OF CLAIMS AND AGREEMENT TO WITH THE FERE CONST AND ASSIGNE WITHON THE PUBLISHMENT, CONSTRUCTION, OR ALTERATIONS OF SETATION, WAIVER OF CLAIMS AND AGREEMENT TO WITH THE FERE CONST AND AND COCOPANCE WITH	EXISTING LEGAL DESCRIPTION	COMPANY)	
HOLD HARMLESS IS MADE Y THE DESIRES OF SAID OWN	WITH THE FREE CONSENT AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH ERS. ET OUR HANDS AND SEALS.	THE NORTH 250 FEET OF THE SOUTH 500 FEET OF THE WEST HALF NORTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 18, TOWNSHIP 24 NORTH, RANGE EXCEPT THE WEST 40 FEET.	E 6 EAST, WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN, IN KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON.	A
NAME	DATE	CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL		NATIVE GR
NAME	DATE	1. MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF JOINT USE SIDE SEWERS (SEWER ACCESS EASEMENTS, STORM DRAINAGE FACILITIES SHALL BE THE RE	UNES FROM THE BUILDING TO THE CITY SEWER MAIN) SHARED ROADS, SPONSIBILITY OF THE OWNERS OF EACH LOT SERVED (WITH THE EXCEPTION NOT DE BEFORUSIBLE ON THAT DOBTION OF A DEPART	A NATIVE GROWTH PROTE
NAME	DATE	THAT OWNERS OF ANY LOT WHICH IS LOWER IN ELEVATION SHALL N THEIR CONNECTION.) IN THE EVENT THAT MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR SATISFACTION OF THE CITY ENGINEER, AFTER A TIMELY DEMAND HAS RIGHT TO ENTER UPON THE PREMISES AND PERFORM THE NECESSAG WELFARE OF THE PUBLIC AND SHALL HAVE THEIR RIGHT TO CHARGE AND REPAIR COSTS. THE CITY OR THE OWNER OF ANY LOT WITHIN	OF ANY FACILITIES ENUMERATED ABOVE ARE NOT PERFORMED TO THE ; BEEN MADE FOR SUCH ACTION, THE CITY OR ITS AGENT SHALL HAVE THE RY MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR TO PROTECT THE SAFETY AND GENERAL E THE OWNER OF EACH LOT AN EQUAL SHARE OF THE TOTAL MAINTENANCE THIS SHORT PLAT SHALL HAVE THE RIGHT TO BRING ACTION IN SUPERIOR	THE NATIVE GROWTH PRO WITH MIMC 19.07. OWNER RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE NO TREE TRIMMING, TREE
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ITE REQUEST OF	SURVEYOR'S NAME	CICH	TEL 425-637-3693 www.chsengineers.com	PEGISTERED SHE

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### EASEMENT NOTES

1. DECLARANT HEREBY DECLARES, DEDICATES, AND ESTABLISHES TO AND FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE OWNERS OF LOTS 1–5 A PERPETUAL NON-EXCLUSIVE EASEMENT ON, OVER, AND ACROSS THE AREA MARKED ON THE PLAT AS THE "SHARED ACCESS EASEMENT" FOR THE PURPOSE OF VEHICULAR AND PEDESTRIAN ACCESS, SUBJECT TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS HEREIN. THE SHARED ACCESS EASEMENT FOR THE PURPOSE OF COMMON WITH LOTS 1–5 AND MAY BE USED BY EACH PARTY'S RESPECTIVE FAMILY MEMBERS, CONTRACTORS, AGENTS, OCCUPANTS, AND GUESTS FOR THE FOREGOING PURPOSES. NEITHER OWNER SHALL USE THE EASEMENT FOR PARKING NOR SHALL THEY BLOCK, OBSTRUCT, OR OTHERWISE UNREASONABLY INTERERE WITH THE OTHER'S USE OF SUCH EASEMENT, ALL USE OT THE SHARED ACCESS EASEMENT SHALL BI NACCORDANCE WITH ALL LAWS. THE OWNERS OF LOTS 1–5 MAY ESTABLISH MUTUALLY ACCEPTABLE RULES AND REGULATIONS REGARDING THER SHARED USE OF THIS EASEMENT. AS OF THE DATE HEREOF, THE SHARED ACCESS EASEMENT IS ALL THEY BLOCK, OBSTRUCT, DIE OWNERS OF LOTS 1–5 SHALL EQUALLY SHARE IN THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, AND REPLACEMENT WORK FOR SUCH DRIVEWAY. THE OWNERS OF LOTS 1–5 SHALL EQUALLY SHARE IN THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, AND REPLACEMENT WORK FOR SUCH DRIVEWAY; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, THAT IF EITHER OWNER EVER CONSTRUCTS SEPARATE ACCESS TO THEIR LOT AND/OR NO LONGER USES THIS EASEMENT. THE OTHER WINE SHALL BE SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL WORK RELATED TO THE DRIVEWAY; AND PROVIDED THATHE THAT EACH OWNER SHALL BE SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL DAMAGE TO THE DRIVEWAY IN EXCESS OF NORMAL WEAR AND TEAR AND ALL DAMAGE TO THE DRIVERY THAT SUCH OWNER CAUSES OR ALLOWS. THE OWNERS OF IDS 1–5 SAMY HEREAFTER MUTUALLY ACREE TO AMED, MODIFY, OR TERMINATE THE SHARED ACCESS EASEMENT WITH APPROVAL OF THE DRIVEWAY IN EXCESS OF NORMAL WEAR AND TEAR AND ALL DAMAGE TO THE DRIVEWAY IN EXCESS OF SORMAL WEAR AND HEREAFT AND ALLOWERS AND AND ROWNER SHALL BE SOLELY CESS EASEMENT WITH APPROVAL OF THE DRIVEWAY IN EXCESS OF NORMAL WEAR AND TEAR AND ALL DAMAGE TO THE DRIVERAY THAT SUCH OWNER CAUSES APPROVAL OF THE CITY.

2. DECLARANT HEREBY DECLARES, DEDICATES, AND ESTABLISHES TO AND FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE OWNERS OF ALL LOTS WITHIN THIS PLAT A PERPETUAL NON-EXCLUSIVE EASEMENT ON, OVER, AND ACROSS THE AREA MARKED AS THE 'SHARED UTILITY EASEMENT'' FOR THE PURPOSE OF INSTALLING, MAINTAINING, REPARING, REPLACING AND REMOVING UTILITES, SUBJECT TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS HEREIN. ALL CURRENTLY EXISTING UTILITIES SERVING ANY OF THE LOTS THAT ARE LOCATED WITHIN THIS EASEMENT MAY REMAIN IN THEIR CURRENT LOCATIONS. IF ANY OWNER WISHES TO INSTALL NEW UTILITIES OR NEW UTILITY LINES WITHIN THIS EASEMENT MAY REMAIN IN THEIR CURRENT LOCATIONS. IF ANY OWNER WISHES TO INSTALL NEW UTILITIES OR NEW UTILITY LINES WITHIN THIS EASEMENT MAY REMAIN IN THEIR CURRENT LOCATIONS. IF ANY OWNER SUCH OWNER SHALL PROVIDE REASONABLE ADVANCE NOTICE TO ALL OTHER AFFECTED OWNERS AND SUCH OWNER SHALL BE SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL COSTS OF SUCH WORK (UNLESS INSTALLED OR PERFORMED FOR MORE THAN ONE PARTY, IN WHICH CASE THE BENEFITED PARTES SHALL REASONABLY SHARE SUCH COSTS). IN PERFORMING ANY WORK UNDER THIS EASEMENT, THE RESPONSIBLE OWNER SHALL NOT UNREASONABLY INTERFERE WITH ANY EXISTING UTILITIES OR THE USE AND ENDITION THE OTHER LOTS AND THE RESPONSIBLE OWNER SHALL REASONABLY INTERFERE WITH ANY EXISTING UTILITIES OR THE USE AND ENDITON OF THE SAME. EACH OWNER SHALL BE SOLELY RESPONSALL PARAMETED BY SUCH COSTS) OR PROPERTY OF ANY OTHER OWNER THAT SUCH OWNER SHALL BE SOLELY RESPONSALL PARAMETIC TO ANY UTILITIES OR PROPERTY OF ANY OTHER OWNER THAT SUCH OWNER SHALL BE SOLELY RESPONSALL PARAMET DA ACCORDANCE WITH ALL LAWS. THE SHARED UTILITY LASEMENT THE RESENS ALL USE OF THIS EASEMENT AND UTILITIES ARE GRANTED HEREBY.

### NEW EASEMENTS

1. PERMANENT EASEMENT FOR PUBLIC WATER MAIN LEGAL DESCRIPTION;

THAT PORTION OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 18 AND THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 8, TOWNSHIP 24 NORTH, RANGE 5 EAST, W. M., IN KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON, BEING A 15 FOOT WIDE STRIP, LYING 7.5 FEET ON EACH SIDE OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED CENTERLINE:

COMMENCING AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER \_\_\_\_\_

AND THE TERMINUS OF THIS CENTERLINE DESCRIPTION.

THAT PORTION OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 18 AND THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 8, TOWNSHIP 24 NORTH, RANGE 5 EAST, W. M., IN KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON, BEING A 15 FOOT WIDE STRIP, LYING 7.5 FEET ON EACH SIDE OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED CENTERLINE:

AND THE TERMINUS OF THIS CENTERLINE DESCRIPTION.

2. PRIVATE STORM AND SEWER EASEMENT FOR LOT 1, LOT 2 AND LOT 3 LEGAL DESCRIPTION;

THAT PORTION OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 18, TOWNSHIP 24 NORTH, RANGE 5 EAST, W. M., IN KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON, DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

COMMENCING AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER \_\_\_\_

AND THE TERMINUS OF THIS DESCRIPTION.

3. PRIVATE DRIVEWAY EASEMENT FOR LOTS 1-5 LEGAL DESCRIPTION;

THAT PORTION OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 18 AND THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 8, TOWNSHIP 24 NORTH, RANGE 5 EAST, W. M., IN KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON, DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

COMMENCING AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER

4. CONSERVANCY EASEMENT LEGAL DESCRIPTION;

LOT 1; COMMENCING AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER

LOT 2: COMMENCING AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER.

LOT 3: COMMENCING AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER

5. PRIVATE WATER EASEMENT FOR LOTS 1-5, LEGAL DESCRIPTION;

THAT PORTION OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 18, TOWNSHIP 24 NORTH, RANGE 5 EAST, W. M., IN KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON, DESCRIBED AS

COMMENCING AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER \_

AND THE TERMINUS OF THIS DESCRIPTION.

EASEMENT X IS IS AN EASEMENT FOR ACCESS AND UTILITIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF LOTS 1-5, INCLUSIVE. OWNERSHIP OF LOTS 1-5, INCLUSIVE, INCLUDES AN EQUAL AND UNDIVIDED 1/5 RESPONSIBILITY IN SAID EASEMENT. MAINTENANCE OF THE ACCESS ROAD AND ALL STORMWATER FACILITES LOCATED IN THE EASEMENT WILL BE SHARED EQUALLY.

### NOTES

TRACT A IS A RECREATION TRACT FOR THE BENEFIT OF LOTS 1-5, INCLUSIVE. OWNERSHIP OF LOTS 1-5, INCLUSIVE, INCLUDES AN EQUAL AND UNDIVIDED 1/5 OWNERSHIP IN SAID TRACT. MAINTENANCE OF THE TRACT WILL BE SHARED EQUALLY.

# RECORDING NO. PORTION OF SW 1/4, NW 1/

## PROPOSED LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS

LOT 1: COMMENCING AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION

THENCE NORTH ALONG THE WEST SECTION LINE N 01'02'57" E 500.02 FEET. THENCE S 88'24'39" E 40.00 FEET TO THE EASTERLY RIGHT OF WAY OF ISLAND CREST THENCE S 88'24'39" E 98.00 FEET; THENCE S 01'02'57" W 56.25 FEET; THENCE S 88'24'39" E 193.62 FEET; THENCE S 01'03'38" W 18.01 FEET; THENCE N 85'03'52" W 137.06 FEET;

THENCE N 68'24'39" W 154.86 FEET TO THE EASTERLY RIGHT OF WAY OF ISLAND CRES THENCE N 01'02'57" E 66.25 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.

LOT 2: COMMENCING AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION

THENCE NORTH ALONG THE WEST SECTION LINE N 01'02'57" E 500.02 FEET. THENCE S 88'24'39" E 40.00 FEET TO THE EASTERLY RIGHT OF WAY OF ISLAND CREST THENCE S 88'24'39" E 193.62 FEET; THENCE S 88'24'39" W 193.62 FEET; THENCE N 88'24'39" W 193.62 FEET; THENCE N 01'02'57" E 56.25 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.

LOT 3: COMMENCING AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION

THENCE NORTH ALONG THE WEST SECTION LINE N 01'02'57" E 500.02 FEET. THENCE S 88'24'39" E 40.00 FEET TO THE EASTERLY RIGHT OF WAY OF ISLAND CREST THENCE S 01'02'57" W 66.25 FEET TO THE TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING; THENCE S 88'24'39" E 56.26 FEET; THENCE S 01'02'57" W 171.76 FEET; THENCE N 60'48'39" W 35.61 FEET; THENCE N 60'48'39" W 32.61 FEET; THENCE N 88'24'39" W 24.85 FEET TO THE EASTERLY RIGHT OF WAY OF ISLAND CREST THENCE N 01'02'57" E 155.26 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.

COMMENCING AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION

THENCE NORTH ALONG THE WEST SECTION LINE N 01'02'57" E 500.02 FEET. THENCE S 88'24'39" E 40.00 FEET TO THE EASTERLY RIGHT OF WAY OF ISLAND CREST THENCE S 01'02'57" W 66.25 FEET; THENCE S 88'24'39" E 56.26 FEET TO THE TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING; THENCE S 88'24'39" E 56.25 FEET; THENCE N 88'24'39" W 138.00 FEET; THENCE N 88'24'39" W 56.26 FEET; THENCE N 01'02'57" E 138.00 FEET;

LOT 5: COMMENCING AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION

 THENCE NORTH ALONG THE WEST SECTION LINE N 01'02'57" E 500.02 FEET.

 THENCE S 88'24'39" E 40.00 FEET TO THE EASTERLY RIGHT OF WAY OF ISLAND CRES

 THENCE S 01'02'57" W 66.25 FEET;

 THENCE S 88'24'39" E 112.51 FEET TO THE TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING;

 THENCE S 88'24'39" E 42.36 FEET;

 THENCE S 88'24'39" W 2.35.76 FEET;

 THENCE S 01'03'38" W 175.76 FEET;

 THENCE N 01'02'57" E 45.76 FEET;

 THENCE N 01'02'57" E 45.76 FEET;

 THENCE S 88'24'39 W 2.35.32 FEET;

 THENCE N 01'02'57" E 45.76 FEET;

 THENCE N 01'02'57" E 138.00 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.

### TRACT 999: COMMENCING AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION

 THENCE NORTH ALONG THE WEST SECTION LINE N 01'02'57" E 250.01 FEET.

 THENCE S 88'24'39" E 40.00 FEET TO THE EASTERLY RIGHT OF WAY OF ISLAND CREST

 THENCE N 01'02'57" E 28.50 FEET;

 THENCE S 80'48'39" E 24.85 FEET;

 THENCE S 00'48'39" E 35.61 FEET;

 THENCE S 01'02'57" W 12.00 FEET;

 THENCE N 88'24'39" W 56.26 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.

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## CRITICAL AREA STUDY

# 4320 Island Crest Way, Mercer Island, WA

Prepared for:

City of Mercer Island Development Services: Building & Planning 9611 SE 36th Street Mercer Island, WA 98040

Prepared on behalf of:

Alan Chiu Mercertech International, LLC 6955 SE 33<sup>rd</sup> St Mercer Island, WA 98040

Prepared by:



October 27, 2017

The Watershed Company Reference Number: 160905

Study Preparers: Hugh Mortensen, PWS Mark Daniel, AICP

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3	Local Regulations	4
4	Proposed Plans	5
5	Summary	10

Appendix A: Mitigation & Restoration Plan Appendix B: Wetland & Watercourses Delineation Report

# LIST OF FIGURES

# CRITICAL AREA STUDY

4320 ISLAND CREST WAY, MERCER ISLAND, WA

# **1** INTRODUCTION

This critical area study was prepared in support of corrective actions and proposed development for the property located at 4320 Island Crest Way in Mercer Island, Washington.

On August 10, 2016, the City Development Services Group issued a Notice of Correction (Code Compliance Case: CE16-0014) for the subject property. The notice stated that "This department has investigated the allegations that you are placing fill material such as wood chips into a water course, the buffer area, and possible wetlands on the subject property. Based on aerial mapping and a recent site visit with you it is clear that the wood chips fill is abundant and is within a protected environmental area of a water course and possible wetlands. Trees and shrubby vegetation have been cleared over time. You stated that you have removed several alder trees that were declining and hazardous." The notice identified corrective actions, including that a critical area study meeting the requirements of Mercer Island City Code (MICC) 19.07.050 be provided to the City.

In addition to addressing the issues identified in the Notice of Correction, the applicant also proposes to subdivide the subject property in anticipation of future single-family residential development. Plans showing the proposed subdivision are located in Appendix A of this critical area study. The proposed subdivision plans include actions, including wetland and watercourse buffer reduction, that require the submittal of a critical area study per the MICC.

In sum, both the Notice of Correction and the proposed subdivision plans require a critical area study. This critical area study has been prepared to meet these two requirements.

# 2 EXISTING CONDITIONS

## 2.1 Setting

The subject property, parcel number 1824059031, is located at 4320 Island Crest Way in the center of Mercer Island, Washington (see Figure 1). The subject property is situated in Section 18 of Township 24 North and Range 5 East. It is located in the Mercer Island drainage basin in the Cedar River/Lake Washington watershed, within the Cedar-Sammamish Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA-8).



Figure 1. Vicinity map, with project location at red indicator.

## 2.2 Use & Development

The subject property and adjacent properties are zoned for single-family residential use (R-9.6). The subject property is rectangular in shape and measures 72,745 square feet or 1.67 acres.

Two residences and associated development are currently situated on the subject property. One residence is located in the northwest portion of the property; the other residence is located in the southwest portion of the property. According to the King County Department of Assessments, both structures date to the 1950s.

Each residence has a driveway connecting to Island Crest Way. The two residences are connected internally by a crushed rock driveway that runs northsouth through the central portion of the subject property.

## 2.3 Wetlands & Watercourses

In September 2016, ecologists from The Watershed Company visited the property to identify and delineate jurisdictional wetlands and watercourses. Their findings are thoroughly documented in the Wetland and Watercourses Delineation Report provided in Appendix B of this critical area study.

In summary, the Wetland and Watercourses Delineation Report indicates that three wetlands and one watercourse on the subject property were identified and delineated. The three wetlands (designated "A," "B" and "C") all rate as Category III wetlands under the City's current wetland rating system. The watercourse (designated "A") is typed as both Type 2 (downstream of Wetland B) and Type 3 (upstream of Wetland B within Wetland A). These wetland and watercourse features can be seen in the plans located in Appendix A of this critical area study.

The Wetland and Watercourses Delineation Report describes the vegetation for each of the three wetlands, and is summarized as follows.

- Wetland A: The report states that Wetland A was originally forested with alder and cottonwood trees with possibly a few conifers, but has since been cleared. The current disturbed dominant vegetation consists of Himalayan blackberry, field bindweed, reed canarygrass, and soft rush. Small-fruited bulrush, skunk cabbage, yellow-flag iris, and mannagrass are present in the seasonally ponded areas.
- Wetland B: Dominant forested vegetation includes red alder and western red cedar trees with an understory of Scouler's willow, Himalayan blackberry, and salmonberry. Along the periphery and within the ponded

area, skunk cabbage, lady's thumb, yellow-flag iris, and watercress are present.

• Wetland C: Dominant vegetation consists of western red-cedar, salmonberry, Himalayan blackberry, skunk cabbage, knotweed, lady's thumb, and various grasses.

For more detailed information on these features, please see the Wetland and Watercourses Delineation Report.

# **3** LOCAL REGULATIONS

Wetlands and watercourses are regulated by the City under MICC Chapter 19.07, Environment. Trees are regulated by City under MICC Chapter 19.10, Trees.

## 3.1 Wetlands

The three wetlands on the subject property all rate as Category III wetlands under the 2004 Ecology rating system, the system currently used in MICC.

Per MICC 19.07.080.C, Category III wetlands have a standard buffer width of 50 feet and a minimum buffer width with enhancement of 25 feet. The City allows buffer averaging or reduction of buffer widths, provided that no-net-loss of wetland function occurs. In the case of buffer averaging, the total buffer area must also remain equivalent or greater after averaging, and may not be less than the minimum buffer width at any point.

Per MICC 19.07.080.D, Category III wetlands of less than one acre in size may be altered if the applicant can demonstrate that the wetland will be restored, enhanced, and/or replaced with a wetland area of equivalent or greater function.

## 3.2 Watercourses

The watercourse on the subject property is typed as both Type 2 (downstream of Wetland B) and Type 3 (upstream of Wetland B within Wetland A).

Per MICC 19.07.070.B, Type 2 watercourses have a standard buffer width of 50 feet and a minimum buffer width with enhancement of 25 feet. Type 3 watercourses have a standard buffer width of 35 feet and a minimum buffer width with enhancement of 25 feet. Watercourse segments within pipes or culverts have a standard buffer of 25 feet and a minimum buffer width with enhancement as determined by the code official. Buffer reduction may be

permitted with submittal of a critical area study and subject to guidelines listed in MICC 19.07.070.B.2.

Restoration of piped stream segments may only be permitted if it will result in improved function and will not increase the threat of other hazards, such as erosion or slope stability (MICC 19.07.070.B.4).

## 3.3 Trees

All trees cut on the subject property must be replaced pursuant to MICC 19.10.060, Tree replacement. MICC 19.10.060.D addresses the number of replacement trees required, and indicates that the City Arborist must apply a replacement ratio of 0:1 up to 4:1, depending on four criteria. One of the criteria is "proximity to critical tree areas and/or the existence and retention of vegetative cover in any critical tree area." "Critical tree areas" include, but are not limited to, wetlands, watercourses and their buffers. Additionally, all replacement trees must be maintained in a healthy condition for two years after planting, with the applicant obligated to replant any replacement tree that dies, becomes diseased, or is removed during the two-year time period (MICC 191.10.060.E).

# 4 PROPOSED PLANS

As alluded to the in Section 1, Introduction, the proposed mitigation and restoration plans have been prepared for the following two primary purposes:

- 1) To restore previously altered areas subject to a Notice of Correction; and
- 2) To mitigate wetland and watercourse buffers impacts associated with the proposed subdivision.

Section 4.1 addresses the restoration of previously altered areas. Section 4.2 addresses the mitigation of wetland and watercourse buffer impacts associated with the proposed subdivision. Section 4.3 discusses maintenance and monitoring measures applicable to both restoration and mitigation.

Mitigation and restoration plans for the proposed development are located in Appendix A of this critical area study.

# 4.1 Restoration Actions (to address Notice of Correction)

The proposed project would provide restoration actions to address the Notice of Correction. As discussed in Section 1 of this critical areas study, the Notice of Correction indicated that fill material such as wood chips had been placed on the subject property, and that trees and shrubby vegetation have been cleared over time. According to the property owner, several alder trees that were removed were declining and hazardous.

Based on site-reconnaissance and aerial photo interpretation, the area subject to the Notice of Correction appears to have been applied to approximately 12,713 square feet of the subject property (see sheet W2 of 9 in Appendix A of this critical area study). This area is located within Wetland A and is bisected by Watercourse A. During the delineation, the wood chip areas were evaluated and it was determined that, while wood chips did impact wetland vegetation, no loss of wetland area resulted from their placement. Approximately ten trees appear to have been removed from this area. The Wetland and Watercourses Delineation Report indicates that this area was originally forested with alder and cottonwood trees, and possibly a few conifers.

Restoration of the area subject to the Notice of Correction includes removal of the wood chips and non-native and invasive plant species, and the installation of a native tree, shrub and groundcover plant community. As discussed above in Section 3.3, Trees, MICC 19.10.060.D addresses the number of replacement trees required, and indicates that the City Arborist must apply a replacement ratio of 0:1 up to 4:1, depending on four criteria. One of the criteria is "proximity to critical tree areas and/or the existence and retention of vegetative cover in any critical tree area." "Critical tree areas" include, but are not limited to, wetlands, watercourses and their buffers. As the trees removed appear to have been located within a critical tree area, the project proposes tree replacement at the maximum replacement ratio of 4:1. Accordingly, 40 trees would be replanted in the area subject to the Notice of Correction. In addition, 400 shrubs would be planted in the area subject to the Notice of Correction.

## 4.2 Subdivision Impacts & Mitigation

In addition to addressing the Notice of Correction, the applicant also proposes to subdivide the subject property in anticipation of future single-family residential development. More specifically, the applicant proposes to subdivide the subject property into five single-family residential lots and one tract. The five residential lots would be located in the northwestern portion of the subject property. The tract would be located in the southwestern corner of the subject property. All five

residential lots would be accessed from a shared driveway off Island Crest Way. The project does not propose stormwater management facilities within wetlands, the watercourse, or their buffers.

## Avoidance & Minimization of Impacts

By clustering the proposed residential lots in the northwestern portion of the subject property and through the thoughtful siting of associated development, the project avoids direct impacts to wetlands and watercourses. Further, the project minimizes impacts to wetlands and watercourses by requiring buffer reduction only where necessary to accommodate residential development. As required by the code, after buffer reduction, building pads are located outside of wetlands, the watercourse, and their buffers.

During construction, impacts will be avoided through project erosion control measures. Erosion control measures will be in place prior to clearing and grading.

## **Buffer Impacts & Mitigation**

As allowed by the code, the project proposes buffer reduction with enhancement in areas adjacent to the proposed residential development. As discussed in Section 3, all wetlands and watercourses on the subject property have a minimum buffer width with enhancement of 25 feet. Enhancement of the existing degraded buffer areas includes the removal of non-native and invasive species, and the installation of a native tree, shrub and groundcover plant community. This enhancement is proposed to take place in areas previously degraded due to past land use and are outside of the recently-disturbed areas identified in the Notice of Correction. Additionally, the buffer reduction in the wetland as buffer areas adjacent to Lots 2 and 5, the current condition provides essentially no water quality or hydrologic function. This is due to the fact the buffer is sloping away from (west) of Wetland A in the area proposed for reduction. Buffer reduction is expected to result in no-net-loss of wetland or watercourse functions.

The proposed buffer reduction includes 1,979 square feet of wetland as buffer. "Wetland as buffer," also referred to as "paper fill," means that a wetland is being treated as though it were being filled in order to reduce its buffer, but does not mean that a wetland is actually being filled. As mentioned above in Section 3, Category III wetlands of less than one acre in size may be altered if the applicant can demonstrate that the wetland will be restored, enhanced, and/or replaced with a wetland area of equivalent or greater function Per MICC 19.07.080.D). To mitigate for the wetland as buffer, the creation of 2,779 square feet of wetland is proposed in the area between Wetlands A and B, as well as the area between Wetlands B and C. As required under MICC 19.07.080.D the wetland creation area will replace the wetland as buffer area with equivalent or greater function. The proposed areas of wetland creation will establish more natural hydrologic functions by restoring prior landscape modifications. The main area of wetland creation (between Wetlands A and B) would occur in through the removal of the existing driveway. The other, smaller area of wetland creation would occur through the removal of a berm and footbridge. The total wetland creation area is 800 square feet larger than the wetland as buffer area. The entire wetland creation area would be planted with a native tree, shrub and emergent plant community. Five trees in the wetland creation. These trees will be replaced in accordance with City tree replacement requirements. Eleven trees are currently proposed in the wetland creation area.

For the long-term-protection of the wetlands, watercourse and buffers, these areas will be placed under a native growth protection easement. Additionally, split-rail fencing will be installed to demarcate these areas to prevent unauthorized intrusion and encroachment.

## 4.3 Maintenance & Monitoring

The proposed plans include five years of scheduled maintenance and monitoring. This time period is the maximum allowable under the City code (MICC 19.07.040.J.1). To promote project success, the maintenance and monitoring during this time frame will be overseen by a single entity (either the property owner or homeowner's association).

The project includes several performance standards intended to ensure the success of the project over time. These performance standards are as follows:

- 1. Survival:
  - a. Achieve 100% survival of installed plants by the end of year 1.
  - b. Achieve 80% survival of all installed plants by the end of year five.

This standard can be met through plant establishment or through replanting as necessary to achieve the required numbers.

- 2. Cover:
  - a. Achieve 60% cover of native trees and shrubs by year 3 within planted wetland and buffer areas. Volunteer species may count towards this cover standard.

- b. Achieve 10% cover of native emergent plants within the created wetland area by year 3.
- c. Achieve 80% cover of native trees and shrubs by year 5 within planted wetland and buffer areas. Volunteer species may count towards this cover standard.
- d. Achieve 30% cover of native emergent plants within wetland areas by year 5.
- 3. Diversity:
  - a. Establish at least three native tree species, five native shrub species, and two native groundcovers within the wetland restoration and buffer mitigation areas. Volunteer species may count towards this standard.
  - b. Establish at least two native tree species, three native shrub species, and two native groundcovers within the wetland creation area.

Establishment is defined as five or more individual plants of the same species alive and healthy.

- 4. Invasive cover: no more than 10% cover by invasive weed species within all planted areas in any monitoring year.
- 5. Hydrology standard (wetland creation area only):
  - Evidence of wetland hydrology in the wetland creation area. Soil saturation within the upper 12 inches of the soil surface, present for two consecutive weeks during the growing season (March 1<sup>st</sup> to October 15<sup>th</sup>) during each monitoring year as measured per the protocol in the monitoring methods section, below.
- 6. Hydric soil standard (wetland creation area only):
  - a. Hydric soils will be assumed present if the hydrology standard is met.

Monitoring reports addressing the project's compliance with the above performance standards will be submitted annually to the City. If any monitoring report reveals that the restoration plan has failed in whole or in part, and should that failure be beyond the scope of routine maintenance, the applicant will submit a contingency plan to the City for approval.

# 5 SUMMARY

The Notice of Correction and the proposed subdivision plans require a critical area study. This critical area study has been prepared to meet these two requirements.

Two residences and associated development are currently situated on the subject property. Three wetlands and one watercourse on the subject property have been identified and delineated. The three wetlands (designated "A," "B" and "C") all rate as Category III wetlands under the City's current wetland rating system. The watercourse (designated "A") is typed as both Type 2 (downstream of Wetland B) and Type 3 (upstream of Wetland B within Wetland A).

The proposed project would provide restoration actions to address the Notice of Correction. Restoration of the area subject to the Notice of Correction includes removal of the wood chips and non-native and invasive plant species, and the installation of a native tree, shrub and groundcover plant community. Under the proposed plans, the previously cleared trees (an estimated 10 trees) would be replanted at a 4:1 ratio.

As allowed by the Code, the project proposes buffer reduction with enhancement in areas adjacent to the proposed residential development. All wetlands and watercourses on the subject property all have a minimum buffer width with enhancement of 25 feet. Enhancement of the existing degraded buffer areas will include the removal of non-native and invasive species, and the installation of a native tree, shrub and groundcover plant community. Buffer reduction is expected to result in no-net-loss of wetland or watercourse functions.

The proposed buffer reduction includes 1,979 square feet of wetland as buffer. To mitigate for the wetland as buffer, the creation of 2,779 square feet of wetland is proposed. As required under MICC 19.07.080.D the wetland creation area will replace the wetland as buffer area with equivalent or greater function.

To conclude, the proposed restoration and mitigation plans meet applicable requirements of the MICC.

APPENDIX A

# Mitigation & Restoration Plan

4320 Island Crest Way Critical Area Study

# MERCERTECH INTERNATIONAL LLC LONG PLAT MITIGATION AND RESTORATION PLAN



**EXISTING CONDITIONS** 





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**TESC AND SITE PREPARATION PLAN** 

- TESC NOTES ALL AREAS 1. CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY TEMPORARY HIGH VISIBILITY FENCE IS INSTALLED AROUND THE LIMITS OF WORK
- TREE RETENTION PLAN AND CALCULATIONS NOT INCLUDED IN THIS PLAN. SEE CIVIL. SURVEY AND STAKE THE LIMITS OF WETLAND BUFFER ENHANCEMENT AREA PRE-CONSTRUCTION. INSTALL SILT FENCE AND FIBER ROLL AS SHOWN ON THIS SHEET. MITIGATION CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE WITH OTHER CONTRACTORS AS NEEDED TO ASSURE PROPER TESC MEASURES ARE IN-PLACE

## SOIL PREPARATION NOTES -

- WETLAND RESTORATION AREAS
  1. REMOVE ALL WOOD CHIPS PLACED IN WETLAND AND
  DISPOSE OF OFF-SITE. WOOD CHIP REMOVAL IS TO BE
  DONE WITHOUT MECHANIZED TOOLS. REMOVE INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES AS SPECIFIED IN INVASIVE SPECIES REMOVAL NOTES ON W4.

  - INSTALL MULCH RINGS 4" DEEP WITH RADIUS OF 18" FROM PLANT STEM. SEE PLANTING PLAN FOR PLANT TYPE AND SPACING.

## SOIL PREPARATION NOTES -

- WETLAND BUFFER AREAS 1. REMOVE INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES AS SPECIFIED ON W4. BACKFILL ANY DIVOTS WITH TOPSOIL TO RETURN TO INSTALL MULCH RINGS 4" DEEP WITH RADIUS OF 18" FROM PLANT STEM. SEE PLANTING PLAN FOR PLANT

### EXISTING FEATURES

- EXISTING CONTOUR
- WETLAND BOUNDARY (DELINEATED)
  - WATERCOURSE BOUNDARY (DELINEATED)
- WATERCOURSE BOUNDARY (APPROX.)
  - STANDARD COMBINED WETLAND/WATERCOURSE BUFFER (50 FT)

  - PROPOSED FEATURES
  - PROPOSED CONTOUR (WETLAND CREATION AREA)
  - TREE TO BE REMOVED
  - REDUCED COMBINED WETLAND/WATERCOURSE BUFFER (25 FT)
- WETLAND AS BUFFER (1,979 SF)

W4

WETLAND CREATION AREA (2,779 SF)

W4

- -D- SPLIT RAIL FENCE
  - FIBER ROLL
  - SILT FENCE
  - APPROX. LIMITS OF GRADING (WETLAND CREATION AREA)

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W3 OF 9

## **INVASIVE SPECIES REMOVAL NOTES:** NOXIOUS WEED REMOVAL & CONTROL PROTOCOLS

1. ALL INVASIVE PLANTS TO BE DISPOSED OF OFF-SITE. NO INVASIVE SPECIES SHALL BE CHIPPED FOR REUSE AS MULCH.

### REMOVE REED CANARYGRASS:

- 1. DIG WITH HAND TOOLS ALL REED CANARYGRASS RHIZOMES FROM THE PLANTING AREA.
- 2. REED CANARYGRASS CAN RESPROUT FROM BELOW-GROUND PORTIONS, SO ALL RHIZOMES SHALL BE GRUBBED OUT. AROUND SIGNIFICANT VEGETATION TO REMAIN REED CANARYGRASS SHALL BE GRUBBED OUT BY HAND TO MINIMIZE DISRUPTION TO ADJACENT ROOTS.
- 3. AFTER REED CANARYGRASS HAS BEEN REMOVED, AREA SHOULD BE MULCHED AND PLANTED PER PLAN.
- 4. DISPOSE OF REMOVED MATERIAL OFF SITE AT A PROFESSIONAL FACILITY.

REMOVE HIMALAYAN/EVERGREEN BLACKBERRY:

- 1. CUT ABOVE GROUND PORTION OF BLACKBERRY AND REMOVE OFFSITE. ENSURE THAT NO NATIVE PLANTS ARE REMOVED.
- 2. CANES SHALL BE REMOVED FROM CANOPY OF TREES TO REMAIN TO THE EXTENT FEASIBLE AS DETERMINED BY THE RESTORATION SPECIALIST.
- 3. DIG UP OR PULL THE REMAINING ROOT BALL. ENSURE THAT NO NATIVE PLANT ROOTS ARE DAMAGED.
- 4. REPLACE ANY DIVOTS CREATED WHEN REMOVING THE PLANT WITH APPROVED TOPSOIL.
- 5. ALL CANES SHALL BE CUT BACK AND REMOVED WITHIN THE TEN (10) FEET ADJACENT TO THE PLANTING AREA, INCLUDING TREE CANOPY. CANES SHALL BE PULLED AND DISPOSED OF OFF-SITE.
- 6. REVEGETATE PER PLANTING PLAN. COVER WITH WOOD CHIP MULCH FOUR INCHES DEEP
- 7. MONITOR SITE THROUGHOUT GROWING SEASON FOR EMERGING CANES AND GRUB OUT AND REMOVE ANY NEW PLANTS. CONTINUE TO CUT BACK CANES TEN (10) FEET FROM THE PLANTING AREA

REMOVE ENGLISH IVY:

- 1. PHYSICALLY REMOVE ALL ENGLISH IVY VINES AND ROOTS FROM THE PLANTING AREA.
- 2. IF GROWING ON TREE TRUNKS, CUT VINES TO HEIGHT OF 4' OFF GROUND AND AROUND THE BASE OF EACH TREE, TO PREVENT THE IVY FROM GIRDLING. DO NOT PULL DOWN FROM TREE CROWNS. REMOVE STANDING VINES FROM THE LOWER 4' OF EVERY TREE TRUNK THAT CONTAINS ANY IVY.
- 3. IVY CAN RESPROUT FROM BELOW-GROUND PORTIONS, SO ALL ROOTS SHALL BE GRUBBED OUT BY HAND TO MINIMIZE DISRUPTION TO ADJACENT ROOTS.
- 4. AFTER IVY HAS BEEN REMOVED, AREA SHOULD BE MULCHED AND PLANTED PER PLAN.
- 5. DISPOSE OF REMOVED MATERIAL PROPERLY OFF SITE.

REMOVE JAPANESE KNOT WEED:

- 1. STAKE OUT INVASIVE CONTROL AREA AND VERIFY WITH RESTORATION SPECIALIST. INVASIVE PLANTS OTHER THAN KNOTWEED THAT IS NOT IN CONCENTRATED AREA ARE TO BE FLAGGED THROUGHOUT THE SITE AND THEN VERIFIED BY THE RESTORATION SPECIALIST FOR REMOVAL.
- 2 AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE IN A CALENDAR YEAR OUT STEMS CLOSE TO THE GROUND USING A MACHETE, LOPPERS OR PRUNING SHEARS. BE SURE NOT TO SCATTER STEMS OR ROOT FRAGMENTS.
- 3. BE SURE THAT ALL PIECES OF STEMS AND CUT KNOTWEED ARE DISPOSED OF OFF-SITE PROPERLY TO PREVENT RE-INFESTATION.
- 4. ONCE STEMS HAVE BEEN CUT DOWN TO THE GROUND WAIT SIX (6) WEEKS FOR STEMS TO REGROW TO APPROXIMATELY 3'-6' ABOVE THE GROUND.
- 5. CUT ANY FLOWERS THAT HAVE APPEARED IN THE SHORT GROW BACK PERIOD.
- 6. TO ERADICATE THE KNOTWEED, EITHER SMOTHER CANES AT START OF PROJECT AND ON A REGULAR BASIS DURING THE GROWING SEASON, OR CUT AND REMOVE VEGETATED GROWTH REGULARLY DURING THE GROWING SEASON TO DEPLETE ENERGY STORES IN THE PLANT.
- 7. MONITOR KNOTWEED INFESTATION AND REPEAT AS NEW STARTS BEGIN TO COME BACK ONE MORE TIME BEFORE THE FIRST FROST
- REMOVE ENGLISH LAUREL:

1. SMALL PLANTS CAN BE DUG UP WHEN SOIL IS MOIST (USE PROPER PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT WHEN HANDLING BECAUSE THIS PLANT MAY BE POISONOUS)

- 2. TO CONTROL LARGER PLANTS, CUT STEMS AND TRUNKS BY HAND OR CHAINSAW, CUTTING AS CLOSE TO THE GROUND AS POSSIBLE, AND REMOVE STEMS TO MAKE IT EASIER TO CONTROL RE-GROWTH. LEAVING STEMS ON MOIST GROUND MIGHT RESULT IN SOME STEM-ROOTING.
- 3. AFTER CUTTING, PLANTS ARE VERY LIKELY TO RE-GROW. DIG OUT STUMPS INCLUDING AS MUCH ROOT AS POSSIBLE. TO AVOID REGROWTH, STUMPS SHOULD BE TURNED UPSIDE DOWN AND SOIL SHOULD BE BRUSHED OFF ROOTS. IF THE STUMPS ARE DUG UP, BE SURE TO STABILIZE THE AREA TO PREVENT EROSION.

### REMOVE OLD MAN'S BEARD

- 1. CUT VINES ON TREES OR FENCES AT ABOUT WAIST HEIGHT, FOLLOW THE VINE BACK TO THE ROOT AND DIG IT OUT. UPPER VINES CAN BE LEFT ON THE TREES SINCE THEY WILL DIE BACK, OR CAN BE REMOVED IF IT IS SAFE AND FEASIBLE TO DO SO.
- 2. MAKE SURE REMAINING VINES ARE NOT TOUCHING THE GROUND BECAUSE OLD MAN'S BEARD CAN FORM ROOTS AT STEM NODES
- 3. VINES GROWING ALONG THE GROUND SHOULD BE DUG UP AND REMOVED.
- 4. PULL SMALL PLANTS AND SEEDLINGS WHEN THE SOIL IS DAMP DURING WINTER OR SPRING. ALTHOUGH PLANTS CAN BE DUG UP YEAR ROUND, IT IS IDEAL TO DO SO DURING THE WINTER, WHEN MOST PLANTS ARE DORMANT, TO MINIMIZE DISTURBANCE TO THE SURROUNDING VEGETATION.





- FIBER ROLL SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO START OF WORK. FIBER ROLL SHALL BE 9 INCH IN DIAMETER.
- STAKING: WOODEN STAKES ARE RECOMMENDED TO SECURE THE FIBER ROLL BE SURE TO USE A STAKES THAT IS LONG ENOUGH TO PROTRUDE SEVERAL INCHES ABOVE THE COIR LOG OR STRAW WATTLE: 18" IS A GOOD LENGTH FOR HARD, ROCKY SOIL; FOR SOFT LOAMY SOIL USE A 24" STAKE.
- 4 WHEN INSTALLING BUINNING LENGTHS OF FIBER BOLL, BUTT THE SECOND LOG TIGHTLY AGAINST THE FIRST, DO NOT OVERLAP THE BEDS. STAKE THE FIBER ROLLS AT EACH END AND THREE (3) FEET ON CENTER. STAKES
- SHOULD BE DRIVEN OUTSIDE THE FIBER ROLL, BUT CLOSE ENOUGH TO HOLD IT IN PLACE. LEAVE 2 - 3 INCHES OF THE STAKE PROTRUDING ABOVE THE FIBER ROLL. A HEAVY SEDIMENT LOAD WILL TEND TO PICK UP THE FIBER ROLL AND COULD PULL IT OFF THE STAKES IF THEY ARE DRIVEN DOWN TOO LOW.
- WHEN FIBER ROLL IS USED FOR FLAT GROUND APPLICATIONS, DRIVE THE STAKES STRAIGHT DOWN; WHEN INSTALLING FIBER ROLL ON SLOPES, DRIVE THE STAKES PERPENDICULAR TO THE SLOPE. DRIVE THE FIRST END STAKE OF THE SECOND FIBER ROLL AT AN ANGLE TOWARD THE FIRST FIBER ROLL IN ORDER TO HELP ABUT THEM TIGHTLY TOGETHER.

$\widehat{\mathbf{n}}$	FIBER ROLL	
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# TESC DETAILS AND INVASIVE SPECIES REMOVAL NOTES

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WETLAND CREATION AREA GRADING PLAN



- ------ COMBINED WETLAND/WATERCOURSE BUFFER (50 FT)

  - REDUCED COMBINED WETLAND/WATERCOURSE BUFFER (25 FT)
  - APPROX. LIMIT OF GRADING

## PRELIMINARY GRADING SEQUENCE FOR WETLAND CREATION AREA 1. MECHANIZED EXCAVATION SHALL BE AVOIDED IN

WETLAND AND STREAM.
 REMOVE ROAD BED TO MATCH ADJACENT GRADES.
 CONDUCT SUBSURFACE EVALUATION BY GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER TO DETERMINE DEPTH OF ADDITIONAL ROAD

COMPLETE ROAD BED EXCAVATION PER GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER RECOMMENDATIONS.

BACKFILL ROAD BED EXCAVATION AREA WITH APPROVED WETLAND SOILS TO ACHIEVE PROPOSED GRADES.
 COMPLETE PROPOSED GRADING.

ENGINEER PLANS FOR ALL GRADING PLANS
F WETLAND CREATION AREA.
HOWN IS CONCEPTUAL AND SUPERFICIAL IN
UBSURFACE EVALUATION IS REQUIRED TO
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EXISTING FEATURES

EXISTING CONTOUR

WETLAND BOUNDARY (DELINEATED)

WATERCOURSE BOUNDARY (DELINEATED)

WATERCOURSE BOUNDARY (APPROX.)

-------- COMBINED WETLAND/WATERCOURSE AREA BUFFER (50 FT)

PROPOSED FEATURES

284 PROPOSED CONTOUR

TREE TO BE REMOVED

REDUCED COMBINED WETLAND/WATERCOURSE BUFFER (25 FT)

WETLAND AS BUFFER PLANTING (1,979 SF)

WETLAND CREATION PLANTING (2,779 SF)

WETLAND RESTORATION PLANTING (12,713 SF)

BUFFER MITIGATION PLANTING (15,564 SF)

NOTES 1. TREE RETENTION PLAN AND CALCULATIONS NOT INCLUDED IN THIS PLAN: SEE CIVIL. 2. SEE SHEET W7 FOR PLANTING SCHEDULE.

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## WETLAND CREATION CANDIDATE PLANT SCHEDULE (2,779 SF)

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TREES* *ALL TREES TO BE 6' HEIGHT N	<u>QTY</u> /INIMUM	MIN. SPACING	SIZE	NOTE					
ALNUS RUBRA / RED ALDER	5	8' O.C.	6" HEIGHT	ALL PLANTS TO BE FULL AND WELL ROOTED					
THUJA PLICATA / WESTERN REDCEDAR	6	8' O.C.	6" HEIGHT						
SHRUBS									
CORNUS SERICEA / REDTWIG DOGWOD	30	6' O.C.	1 GAL.						
PHYSOCARPUS CAPITATUS / PACIFIC NINEBARK	30	6' O.C.	1 GAL.						
RUBUS SPECTABILIS / SALMONBERRY	30	6' O.C.	1 GAL.						
GROUNDCOVER** **SPECIES TO BE PLACED IN GROUPS OF 9 - 15 AND SPACED TRIANGULARLY									
CAREX OBNUPTA / SLOUGH SEDGE	200	24" O.C.	4" POT						
JUNCUS EFFUSUS/ SOFT RUSH	200	24" O.C.	4" POT						

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### WETLAND RESTORATION CANDIDATE PLANT SCHEDULE (12,713 SF)

TREES* *ALL SPECIES TO BE 6' HEIGHT	<u>QTY</u> MINIMUM	MIN. SPACING
FRAXINUS LATIFOLIA / OREGON ASH	8	9' O.C.
SALIX SITCHENSIS / SITKA WILLOW	8	9' O.C.
PICEA SITCHENSIS / SITKA SPRUCE	8	9' O.C.
PRUNUS EMARGINATA / BITTER CHERRY	8	9' O.C.
THUJA PLICATA / WESTERN REDCEDAR	8	9' O.C.
SHRUBS		
CORNUS SERICEA / REDTWIG DOGWOOD	100	6' O.C.
PHYSOCARPUS CAPITATUS / PACIFIC NINEBARK	100	6' O.C.
ROSA PISOCARPA / CLUSTER ROSE	100	6' O.C.
SPIRAEA DOUGLASII / HARDHACK	100	6' O.C.

## BUFFER MITIGATION CANDIDATE PLANT SCHEDULE (15,564 SF)

200

SCIRPUS MICROCARPUS /

SMALL-FRUITED BULRUSH

TREES* *ALL TREES TO BE 6' HEIGHT M	<u>QTY</u> IINIMUM	MIN. SPACING	SIZE	NOTE
ACER MACROPHYLLUM / BIG-LEAF MAPLE	10	8' O.C.	2 GAL.	ALL PLANTS TO BE FULL AND WELL ROOTED
PSEUDOTSUGA MENZIESII / DOUGLAS-FIR	10	8' O.C.	2 GAL.	
TSUGA HETEROPHYLLA / WESTERN HEMLOCK	10	8' O.C.	2 GAL.	
SHRUBS				
OEMLERIA CERASIFORMIS / OSOBERRY	100	6' O.C.	1 GAL.	
SAMBUCUS RACEMOSA / RED ELDERBERRY	100	6' O.C.	1 GAL.	
CORYLUS CORNUTA / BEAKED HAZELNUT	100	6' O.C.	1 GAL.	
RUBUS SPECTABILIS / SALMONBERRY	100	6' O.C.	1 GAL.	
GROUNDCOVER** ** SPECIES TO BE SPACED TRI	ANGULARLY			
FRAGARIA CHILOENSIS / COASTAL STRAWBERRY	1000	3' O.C.	4" POT	
POLYSTICHUM MUNITUM / WESTERN SWORDFERN	1000	3' O.C.	4" POT	
MAHONIA NERVOSA /	1000	3' O.C.	4" POT	

24" O.C.

4" POT



## WETLAND AS BUFFER CANDIDATE PLANT SCHEDULE (1,979 SF)

USE WETLAND RESTORATION PALETTE

# **TYPICAL PLANTING SCHEDULES**

SIZE	NOTE
2 GAL.	ALL PLANTS TO BE FULL AND WELL ROOTED
2 GAL.	
1 GAL.	

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### PLANT INSTALLATION SPECIFICATIONS

### GENERAL NOTES

### QUALITY ASSURANCE

- PLANTS SHALL MEET OR EXCEED THE SPECIFICATIONS OF FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL LAWS REQUIRING INSPECTION FOR PLANT DISEASE AND INSECT CONTROL
- PLANTS SHALL BE HEALTHY, VIGOROUS, AND WELL-FORMED. WITH WELL DEVELOPED FIBROUS ROOT SYSTEMS FREE FROM DEAD BRANCHES OR ROOTS. PLANTS SHALL BE FREE FROM DAMAGE CAUSED BY TEMPERATURE EXTREMES, LACK OR EXCESS OF MOISTURE, INSECTS, DISEASE, AND MECHANICAL INJURY. PLANTS IN LEAF SHALL BE WELL FOLIATED AND OF GOOD COLOR. PLANTS SHALL BE HABITUATED TO THE OUTDOOR ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS INTO WHICH THEY WILL BE PLANTED (HARDENED-OFF).
- TREES WITH DAMAGED, CROOKED, MULTIPLE OR BROKEN 3. LEADERS WILL BE REJECTED. WOODY PLANTS WITH ABRASIONS OF THE BARK OR SUN SCALD WILL BE REJECTED.
- NOMENCLATURE: PLANT NAMES SHALL CONFORM TO FLORA OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST BY HITCHCOCK AND CRONQUIST, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON PRESS, 1973 AND/OR TO A FIELD GUIDE TO THE COMMON WETLAND PLANTS OF WESTERN WASHINGTON & NORTHWESTERN OREGON, ED. SARAH SPEAR COOKE, SEATTLE AUDUBON SOCIETY, 1997

### DEFINITIONS

- PLANTS/PLANT MATERIALS. PLANTS AND PLANT MATERIALS SHALL INCLUDE ANY LIVE PLANT MATERIAL USED ON THE PROJECT. THIS INCLUDES BUT IS NOT LIMITED TO CONTAINER GROWN B&B OR BAREROOT PLANTS: LIVE STAKES AND FASCINES (WATTLES): TUBERS, CORMS, BULBS, ETC.,: SPRIGS PLUGS, AND LINERS.
- CONTAINER GROWN. CONTAINER GROWN PLANTS ARE THOSE WHOSE ROOTBALLS ARE ENCLOSED IN A POT OR BAG IN WHICH THAT PLANT GREW

### SUBSTITUTIONS

- IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO OBTAIN SPECIFIED MATERIALS IN ADVANCE IF SPECIAL GROWING, MARKETING OR OTHER ARRANGEMENTS MUST BE MADE IN ORDER TO SUPPLY SPECIFIED MATERIALS
- SUBSTITUTION OF PLANT MATERIALS NOT ON THE PROJECT LIST WILL NOT BE PERMITTED UNLESS AUTHORIZED IN WRITING BY THE RESTORATION CONSULTANT.
- IF PROOF IS SUBMITTED THAT ANY PLANT MATERIAL SPECIFIED IS NOT OBTAINABLE, A PROPOSAL WILL BE CONSIDERED FOR USE OF THE NEAREST EQUIVALENT SIZE OR ALTERNATIVE SPECIES, WITH CORRESPONDING ADJUSTMENT OF CONTRACT PRICE.
- SUCH PROOF WILL BE SUBSTANTIATED AND SUBMITTED IN WRITING TO THE CONSULTANT AT LEAST 30 DAYS PRIOR TO START OF WORK UNDER THIS SECTION.

### INSPECTION

- PLANTS SHALL BE SUBJECT TO INSPECTION AND APPROVAL BY THE RESTORATION CONSULTANT FOR CONFORMANCE TO SPECIFICATIONS, EITHER AT TIME OF DELIVERY ON-SITE OR AT THE GROWER'S NURSERY. APPROVAL OF PLANT MATERIALS AT ANY TIME SHALL NOT IMPAIR THE SUBSEQUENT RIGHT OF INSPECTION AND REJECTION DURING PROGRESS OF THE WORK
- PLANTS INSPECTED ON SITE AND REJECTED FOR NOT MEETING SPECIFICATIONS MUST BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY FROM SITE OR RED-TAGGED AND REMOVED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.
- THE RESTORATION CONSULTANT MAY ELECT TO INSPECT PLANT MATERIALS AT THE PLACE OF GROWTH. AFTER INSPECTION AND ACCEPTANCE, THE RESTORATION CONSULTANT MAY REQUIRE THE INSPECTED PLANTS BE LABELED AND RESERVED FOR PROJECT. SUBSTITUTION OF THESE PLANTS WITH OTHER INDIVIDUALS, EVEN OF THE SAME SPECIES AND SIZE, IS UNACCEPTABLE

### MEASUREMENT OF PLANTS

- PLANTS SHALL CONFORM TO SIZES SPECIFIED UNLESS SUBSTITUTIONS ARE MADE AS OUTLINED IN THIS CONTRACT.
- HEIGHT AND SPREAD DIMENSIONS SPECIFIED REFER TO MAIN BODY OF PLANT AND NOT BRANCH OR ROOT TIP TO TIP. PLANT DIMENSIONS SHALL BE MEASURED WHEN THEIR BRANCHES OR ROOTS ARE IN THEIR NORMAL POSITION.
- WHERE A RANGE OF SIZE IS GIVEN, NO PLANT SHALL BE LESS THAN THE MINIMUM SIZE AND AT LEAST 50% OF THE PLANTS SHALL BE AS LARGE AS THE MEDIAN OF THE SIZE RANGE. (EXAMPLE: IF THE SIZE RANGE IS 12" TO 18", AT LEAST 50% OF PLANTS MUST BE 15" TALL.).

### SUBMITTALS

PROPOSED PLANT SOURCES WITHIN 45 DAYS AFTER AWARD OF THE CONTRACT, SUBMIT A COMPLETE LIST OF PLANT MATERIALS PROPOSED TO BE PROVIDED DEMONSTRATING CONFORMANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIED. INCLUDE THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF ALL GROWERS AND NURSERIES.

### PRODUCT CERTIFICATES

- PLANT MATERIALS LIST SUBMIT DOCUMENTATION TO CONSULTANT AT LEAST 30 DAYS PRIOR TO START OF WORK UNDER THIS SECTION THAT PLANT MATERIALS HAVE BEEN ORDERED. ARRANGE PROCEDURE FOR INSPECTION OF PLANT MATERIAL WITH CONSULTANT AT TIME OF SUBMISSION.
- HAVE COPIES OF VENDOR'S OR GROWERS' INVOICES OR PACKING SLIPS FOR ALL PLANTS ON SITE DURING INSTALLATION INVOICE OR PACKING SLIP SHOULD LIST SPECIES BY SCIENTIFIC NAME, QUANTITY, AND DATE DELIVERED (AND GENETIC ORIGIN IF THAT INFORMATION WAS PREVIOUSLY REQUESTED).

### **DELIVERY, HANDLING, & STORAGE**

### NOTIFICATION

CONTRACTOR MUST NOTIFY CONSULTANT 48 HOURS OR MORE IN ADVANCE OF DELIVERIES SO THAT CONSULTANT MAY ARRANGE FOR INSPECTION

### PLANT MATERIALS

- 1. TRANSPORTATION DURING SHIPPING, PLANTS SHALL BE PACKED TO PROVIDE PROTECTION AGAINST CLIMATE EXTREMES, BREAKAGE AND DRYING. PROPER VENTILATION AND PREVENTION OF DAMAGE TO BARK, BRANCHES, AND ROOT SYSTEMS MUST BE ENSURED.
- 2. SCHEDULING AND STORAGE - PLANTS SHALL BE DELIVERED AS CLOSE TO PLANTING AS POSSIBLE. PLANTS IN STORAGE MUST BE PROTECTED AGAINST ANY CONDITION THAT IS DETRIMENTAL TO THEIR CONTINUED HEALTH AND VIGOR.
- HANDLING PLANT MATERIALS SHALL NOT BE HANDLED BY THE TRUNK, LIMBS, OR FOLIAGE BUT ONLY BY THE CONTAINER, BALL BOX, OR OTHER PROTECTIVE STRUCTURE, EXCEPT BAREROOT PLANTS SHALL BE KEPT IN BUNDLES UNTIL PLANTING AND THEN HANDLED CAREFULLY BY THE TRUNK OR STEM.
- LABELS PLANTS SHALL HAVE DURABLE, LEGIBLE LABELS 4. STATING CORRECT SCIENTIFIC NAME AND SIZE. TEN PERCENT OF CONTAINER GROWN PLANTS IN INDIVIDUAL POTS SHALL BE LABELED. PLANTS SUPPLIED IN FLATS, RACKS, BOXES, BAGS, OR BUNDLES SHALL HAVE ONE LABEL PER GROUP

### WARRANTY

### PLANT WARRANTY

PLANTS MUST BE GUARANTEED TO BE TRUE TO SCIENTIFIC NAME AND SPECIFIED SIZE, AND TO BE HEALTHY AND CAPABLE OF VIGOROUS GROWTH

### REPLACEMENT

- 1. PLANTS NOT FOUND MEETING ALL OF THE REQUIRED CONDITIONS AT THE CONSULTANT'S DISCRETION MUST BE REMOVED FROM SITE AND REPLACED IMMEDIATELY AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE
- PLANTS NOT SURVIVING AFTER ONE YEAR TO BE REPLACED AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE

### PLANT MATERIAL

### GENERAL

- 1. PLANTS SHALL BE NURSERY GROWN IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOOD HORTICULTURAL PRACTICES UNDER CLIMATIC CONDITIONS SIMILAR TO OR MORE SEVERE THAN THOSE OF THE PROJECT SITE
- PLANTS SHALL BE TRUE TO SPECIES AND VARIETY OR SUBSPECIES. NO CULTIVARS OR NAMED VARIETIES SHALL BE USED UNLESS SPECIFIED AS SUCH.



PLANT INSTALLATION DETAILS AND NOTES

QUANTITIES

- ROOT TREATMENT
- MAY BE ON THE TOP OF THE ROOTBALL. PLANTS MUST NOT BE ROOT-BOUND; THERE MUST BE NO
- CIRCLING ROOTS PRESENT IN ANY PLANT INSPECTED.

SEE PLANT LIST ON ACCOMPANYING PLANS AND PLANT SCHEDULES

CONTAINER GROWN PLANTS (INCLUDES PLUGS): PLANT ROOT BALLS MUST HOLD TOGETHER WHEN THE PLANT IS REMOVED FROM THE POT. EXCEPT THAT A SMALL AMOUNT OF LOOSE SOIL

ROOTBALLS THAT HAVE CRACKED OR BROKEN WHEN REMOVED

FROM THE CONTAINER SHALL BE REJECTED.

WATERSHED Company 750 Sixth Street South Kirkland WA 98033 p 425.822.5242 www.watershedco.con Science & Design H INTERNATIONAL LLC TION AND RESTORATION PLAN RED FOR ALAN CHIU CEL # 1824059031 ISLAND CREST WAY 9804 ٨A S **MERCER ISLAND**, T MITIGATION / PREPARED FC PARCEL # 1 4320 ISL MERCERTECH PLAT LONG 월강뙨뙨 MITTALS & REVISIONS ╡╛╛ CRIPTIOI SUBMIT SUBMIT SUBMIT DATE 38-29-10/17/ 10/27/ SHEET SIZE ORIGINAL PLAN IS 22" x 34" SCALE ACCORDINGLY PROJECT MANAGER: HM DESIGNED: LV, RH DRAFTED: LV, RH CHECKED: LV. AN JOB NUMBER: 160905

SHEET NUMBER: **W8** 

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NOT FOR

CONSTRUCTION

### MITIGATION / RESTORATION SPECIFICATIONS

### PROJECT SUMMARY

THIS PLAN HAS BEEN PREPARED 1) TO RESTORE PREVIOUSLY ALTERED AREAS SUBJECT TO A NOTICE OF CORRECTION AND 2) TO MITIGATE WETLAND AND WATERCOURSE BUFFER IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROPOSED SUBDIVISION

THE NOTICE OF CORRECTION INDICATED THAT FILL MATERIAL SUCH AS WOOD CHIPS HAD BEEN PLACED ON THE SUBJECT PROPERTY, AND THAT TREES AND SHRUBBY VEGETATION HAVE BEEN CLEARED OVER TIME. THE AREA SUBJECT TO THE NOTICE OF CORRECTION APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN APPLIED TO APPROXIMATELY 12,713 SQUARE FEET OF THE SUBJECT PROPERTY RESTORATION OF THE AREA SUBJECT TO THE NOTICE OF CORRECTION INCLUDES REMOVAL OF THE WOOD CHIPS AND NON-NATIVE AND INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES, AND THE INSTALLATION OF A NATIVE TREE, SHRUB AND GROUNDCOVER PLANT COMMUNITY

THE PROJECT PROPOSES BUFFER REDUCTION WITH ENHANCEMENT IN AREAS ADJACENT TO THE PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT ENHANCEMENT OF THE EXISTING DEGRADED BUFFER AREAS WILL INCLUDE THE REMOVAL OF NON-NATIVE AND INVASIVE SPECIES, AND THE INSTALLATION OF A NATIVE TREE, SHRUB AND GROUNDCOVER PLANT

THE PROPOSED BUFFER REDUCTION INCLUDES WETLAND AS BUFFER. TO MITIGATE FOR THE WETLAND AS BUFFER, THE CREATION OF 2,779 SQUARE FEET OF WETLAND IS PROPOSED. THE WETLAND CREATION AREA WOULD BE PLANTED WITH A NATIVE TREE, SHRUB AND EMERGENT PLANT COMMUNITY

WORK SEQUENCE (SEE MATERIALS SECTION FOR MATERIAL INFORMATION)

A RESTORATION SPECIALIST SHALL MAKE SITE VISITS TO VERIFY THE FOLLOWING PROJECT MILESTONES:

- 1. BEFORE BEGINNING CONSTRUCTION WORK, ESTABLISH AND DEFINE THE WORK AREA. IDENTIFY AND DEMARCATE THE LIMITS OF PROJECT GRADING AND CLEARING WITH HIGH VISIBILITY FENCING OR SIMILAR MEANS.
- 2. INSTALL TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL MEASURES AS IDENTIFIED ON THE TESC PLANS.
- 3. CLEAR AND GRUB THE MITIGATION AND RESTORATION AREAS. CLEARING AND GRUBBING IN WETLAND AND WATERCOURSE AREAS TO BE PERFORMED USING HAND TOOLS ONLY.
- 4. REMOVE PREVIOUSLY PLACED WOOD CHIPS FROM VIOLATION AREA. REMOVAL TO BE PERFORMED USING HAND TOOLS ONLY.
- 5. SURVEY AND PAINT PROPOSED 1-FOOT CONTOURS AND STAKE CUT/FILL DEPTHS WITHIN THE WETLAND CREATION AREA BASED ON THE APPROVED PLAN SET.
- 6. EXCAVATE AS NECESSARY TO TIE INTO THE SURROUNDING GRADE AND CREATE WETLAND TOPOGRAPHY. ALL EXCAVATED MATERIAL NOT NEEDED FOR RE-USE IS TO BE DISPOSED OF OFFSITE OVER-EXCAVATION MAY BE RECOMMENDED TO ACCOMMODATE THE PLACEMENT OF TOPSOIL AND/OR COMPOST AMENDMENTS. EQUIPMENT USED TO CONDUCT EXCAVATION WOULD LIKELY INCLUDE TRACKED EXCAVATORS AND DUMP TRUCKS.
- 7. UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE RESTORATION SPECIALIST. PERFORM FINISHING TOUCHES ON THE WETLAND AND RESTORATION AREAS. COMPLETE ANY ADDITIONAL TOUCH-UP WORK AS DIRECTED.
- 8 PRIOR TO FINISH GRADING. THE RESTORATION SPECIALIST SHALL INSPECT THE SOIL CONDITION AND DETERMINE IF SOIL AMENDMENTS OTHER THAN COMPOST ARE NECESSARY
- 9. INCORPORATE 5 INCHES OF COMPOST INTO THE FINISH GRADE OF THE WETLAND CREATION AREA. SEE SHEET W3 FOR SOIL PREPARATION NOTES.
- 10. INCORPORATE 3 INCHES OF COMPOST INTO THE FINISH GRADE OF THE BUFFER AREAS, INCLUDING THE RESTORED PORTION OF THE CONSTRUCTION ACCESS AREAS. SEE SHEET W3 FOR SOIL PREPARATION NOTES
- 11. LAYOUT PLANTS PER SEQ W7
- 12. INSTALL NATIVE PLANTS PER PLANTING DETAILS ON SHEET W8
- A. NATIVE PLANT INSTALLATION SHALL OCCUR DURING THE DORMANT SEASON (OCTOBER 15TH THROUGH MARCH 1ST) IN FROST-FREE PERIODS ONLY.

- B. LAYOUT PLANT MATERIAL PER PLAN FOR INSPECTION BY THE RESTORATION SPECIALIST, PLANT SUBSTITUTIONS WILL NOT BE ALLOWED WITHOUT PRIOR WRITTEN APPROVAL OF THE RESTORATION SPECIALIST
- C. INSTALL PLANTS PER PLANTING DETAILS
- 12. WATER EACH PLANT THOROUGHLY TO REMOVE AIR POCKETS.
- 13. INSTALL A TEMPORARY IRRIGATION SYSTEM CAPABLE OF SUPPLYING AT LEAST 1-INCH OF WATER PER WEEK TO THE ENTIRE PLANTED AREA DURING THE DRY SEASON (JUNE 1ST THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30TH)
- 14. ONE YEAR AFTER INITIAL PLANTING, APPLY A SLOW-RELEASE, PHOSPHOROUS-FREE, GRANULAR FERTILIZER TO EACH INSTALLED PI ANT
- 15. PLANT GROUNDCOVERS IN WETLAND RESTORATION AREA IN YEAR 3 AFTER INVASIVE PLANTS HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFULLY MANAGED.

### MAINTENANCE

THE SITE SHALL BE MAINTAINED FOR FIVE YEARS FOLLOWING SUCCESSFUL INSTALLATION

- REPLACE EACH PLANT FOUND DEAD IN THE SUMMER MONITORING VISITS IN THE FOLLOWING DORMANT SEASON (OCTOBER 15 - MARCH 1). REPLACEMENT SHALL BE OF THE SAME SPECIES AND SIZE PER PLAN UNLESS OTHERWISE APPROVED BY THE RESTORATION SPECIALIST
- 2. GENERAL WEEDING FOR ALL PLANTED AREAS
- A. AT LEAST TWICE ANNUALLY, REMOVE COMPETING GRASSES AND WEEDS FROM AROUND THE BASE OF EACH INSTALLED PLANT TO A RADIUS OF 12 INCHES WEEDING SHOULD OCCUR AT LEAST ONCE IN THE SPRING AND ONCE IN THE SUMMER. THOROUGH WEEDING WILL RESULT IN LOWER PLANT MORTALITY AND ASSOCIATED PLANT REPLACEMENT COSTS.
- B. MORE FREQUENT WEEDING MAY BE NECESSARY DEPENDING ON WEED CONDITIONS THAT DEVELOP AFTER PLANT INSTALLATION
- C. NOXIOUS WEEDS MUST BE REMOVED FROM THE ENTIRE MITIGATION AREA. AT LEAST TWICE ANNUALLY.
- D. DO NOT USE STRING TRIMMERS IN THE VICINITY OF INSTALLED PLANTS. AS THEY MAY DAMAGE OR KILL THE PLANTS.
- 3. MAINTAIN A FOUR-INCH-THICK LAYER OF WOODCHIP MULCH ACROSS THE ENTIRE BUFFER MITIGATION PLANTING AREA. MULCH SHOULD BE PULLED BACK TWO INCHES FROM THE PLANT STEMS, 4 INSPECT AND REPAIR THE IRRIGATION SYSTEM AS NECESSARY EACH SPRING. DURING AT LEAST THE FIRST TWO GROWING SEASONS, MAKE SURE THAT THE ENTIRE PLANTING AREA RECEIVES A MINIMUM OF ONE INCH OF WATER PER WEEK FROM JUNE 1ST THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30TH

GOALS

- 1. RESTORE 12,713 SQUARE FEET OF DEGRADED WETLAND AREA.
- A. CREATE A DENSE, NATIVE TREE AND SHRUB COMMUNITY.
- B. REMOVE NON-NATIVE AND INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES FROM THE WETLAND RESTORATION AREA
- 2. ENHANCE 15,564 SQUARE FEET OF DEGRADED BUFFER AREA.
- A. CREATE A DENSE, NATIVE TREE AND SHRUB COMMUNITY.
- B. REMOVE NON-NATIVE AND INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES FROM THE BUFFER ENHANCEMENT AREA
- 3. CREATE 2,779 SQUARE FEET OF ADDITIONAL WETLAND AREA.
- A. CREATE A DENSE, NATIVE SHRUB AND EMERGENT COMMUNITY.
- 4. ENHANCE 1,979 SQUARE FEET OF DEGRADED WETLAND AS BUFFER
- A. CREATE A DENSE, NATIVE TREE AND SHRUB COMMUNITY.

B. REMOVE NON-NATIVE AND INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES FROM THE WETLAND RESTORATION AREA

### PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

THE FOLLOWING PERFORMANCE STANDARDS WILL BE USED TO GAUGE THE SUCCESS OF THE PROJECT OVER TIME JE ALL PERFORMANCE STANDARDS. HAVE BEEN SATISFIED BY THE END OF YEAR FIVE, THE PROJECT SHALL BE CONSIDERED COMPLETE AND THE CITY OF MERCER ISLAND SHALL RELEASE THE PERFORMANCE BOND (IF REQUIRED).

- 2. SURVIVAL:
- a. ACHIEVE 100% SURVIVAL OF INSTALLED PLANTS BY THE END OF YEAR 1.
- b. ACHIEVE 80% SURVIVAL OF ALL INSTALLED PLANTS BY THE END OF
- THIS STANDARD CAN BE MET THROUGH PLANT ESTABLISHMENT OR THROUGH REPLANTING AS NECESSARY TO ACHIEVE THE REQUIRED NUMBERS
- 2 COVER
- a. ACHIEVE 60% COVER OF NATIVE TREES AND SHRUBS BY YEAR 3 WITHIN PLANTED WETLAND AND BUFFER AREAS. VOLUNTEER SPECIES MAY COUNT TOWARDS THIS COVER STANDARD
- b. ACHIEVE 10% COVER OF NATIVE EMERGENT PLANTS WITHIN THE CREATED WETLAND AREA BY YEAR 3
- c. ACHIEVE 80% COVER OF NATIVE TREES AND SHRUBS BY YEAR 5 WITHIN PLANTED WETLAND AND BUFFER AREAS. VOLUNTEER SPECIES MAY COUNT TOWARDS THIS COVER STANDARD.
- d. ACHIEVE 30% COVER OF NATIVE EMERGENT PLANTS WITHIN

### 3. DIVERSITY:

- SHRUB SPECIES, AND TWO NATIVE GROUNDCOVERS WITHIN THE WETLAND RESTORATION AND BUFFER MITIGATION AREAS. VOLUNTEER SPECIES MAY COUNT TOWARDS THIS STANDARD.
- b. ESTABLISH AT LEAST TWO NATIVE TREE SPECIES, THREE NATIVE SHRUB SPECIES, AND TWO NATIVE GROUNDCOVERS WITHIN THE

ESTABLISHMENT IS DEFINED AS FIVE OR MORE INDIVIDUAL PLANTS OF THE SAME SPECIES ALIVE AND HEALTHY

- 4 INVASIVE COVER: NO MORE THAN 10% COVER BY INVASIVE WEED SPECIES WITHIN ALL PLANTED AREAS IN ANY MONITORING YEAR.
- 5. HYDROLOGY STANDARD (WETLAND CREATION AREA ONLY):
- AREA. SOIL SATURATION WITHIN THE UPPER 12 INCHES OF THE SOIL SURFACE, PRESENT FOR TWO CONSECUTIVE WEEKS DURING THE GROWING SEASON (MARCH 1<sup>ST</sup> TO OCTOBER 15<sup>TH</sup>) DURING EACH MONITORING YEAR AS MEASURED PER THE PROTOCOL IN THE MONITORING METHODS SECTION, BELOW.
- 6. HYDRIC SOIL STANDARD (WETLAND CREATION AREA ONLY):
- a. HYDRIC SOILS WILL BE ASSUMED PRESENT IF THE HYDROLOGY STANDARD IS MET.

PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE MONITORING PHASE, AN AS-BUILT PLAN DOCUMENTING THE SUCCESSFUL INSTALLATION OF THE PROJECT WILL BE SUBMITTED TO THE CITY OF MERCER ISLAND. IF NECESSARY, THE AS-BUILT REPORT MAY INCLUDE A MARK-UP OF THE ORIGINAL PLAN THAT NOTES ANY SIGNIFICANT CHANGES OR SUBSTITUTIONS THAT OCCURRED. DURING THE AS-BUILT INSPECTION, THE RESTORATION SPECIALIST WILL ESTABLISH AT LEAST FOUR PERMANENT PHOTO-POINTS

DURING THE AS-BUILT INSPECTION, THE RESTORATION SPECIALIST SHALL INSTALL AT LEAST TWO REPRESENTATIVELY LOCATED SHALLOW GROUNDWATER WELLS IN THE WETLAND CREATION AREA. GROUNDWATER WELLS SHALL BE INSTALLED TO A MINIMUM DEPTH OF 24 INCHES. WELLS TO BE CONSTRUCTED OF 2-INCH DIAMETER PVC PIPE WITH CAPS. BELOW GROUND PORTIONS ARE TO BE PERFORATED WITH 1/4" HOLES SPACED NO. FARTHER THAN 1/2" APART. ALTERNATIVELY, AUTOMATED GROUNDWATER MONITORING DATA LOGGING DEVICES MAY BE USED IN-LIEU OF MANUALLY MONITORED WELLS

THE SITE WILL BE MONITORED TWICE ANNUALLY FOR FIVE YEARS BEGINNING WITH APPROVAL OF THE AS-BUILT REPORT. EACH SPRING THE RESTORATION SPECIALIST WILL CONDUCT A BRIEF MAINTENANCE INSPECTION FOLLOWED BY A MEMO SUMMARIZING MAINTENANCE ITEMS NECESSARY FOR THE UPCOMING GROWING SEASON. THE FORMAL LATE-SEASON MONITORING INSPECTION WILL TAKE PLACE ONCE ANNUALLY DURING LATE SUMMER OR EARLY FALL. DURING EACH LATE-SEASON MONITORING INSPECTION. THE FOLLOWING DATA WILL BE COLLECTED:

- ONLY, FOR WARRANTY PURPOSES).
- CLASS ESTIMATES.
- - USING VISUAL COVER ESTIMATES.
  - ARE VOLUNTEERS

AREA.

CONTINGENCY PLAN

STANDARDS

MATERIALS

IN YEAR ONE

IN YEAR ONE.

- WETLAND AREAS BY YEAR 5

- a. ESTABLISH AT LEAST THREE NATIVE TREE SPECIES, FIVE NATIVE
- WETLAND CREATION AREA

- a. EVIDENCE OF WETLAND HYDROLOGY IN THE WETLAND CREATION

### MONITORING

MITIGATION AND RESTORATION NOTES

1. PERCENT SURVIVAL OF ALL INSTALLED PLANTINGS, INCLUDING SPECIES SPECIFIC COUNTS OF INSTALLED TREE AND SHRUB PLANTINGS (NOTE: GROUNDCOVER PLANTS COUNTED IN YEAR-1

2. NATIVE WOODY COVER AS DETERMINED USING VISUAL COVER

3. NATIVE GROUNDCOVER PLANT COVER AS DETERMINED USING VISUAL COVER CLASS ESTIMATES

4. ESTIMATES OF INVASIVE HERBACEOUS PLANTS OR GROUNDCOVER

5. THE SPECIES COMPOSITION, NOTING WHETHER A SPECIES IS NATIVE OR EXOTIC AND WHETHER PLANTS WERE INSTALLED OR

6 THE GENERAL HEALTH AND VIGOR OF THE INSTALLED VEGETATION

7. PHOTOGRAPHS FROM FIXED PHOTO-POINTS ESTABLISHED DURING THE AS-BUILT INSPECTION

8. ANY EVIDENCE OF WILDLIFE USAGE.

9. DEPTH OF GROUNDWATER BELOW THE SOIL SURFACE SHALL BE RECORDED AT ESTABLISHED WELLS IN THE WETLAND CREATION

MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED ANNUALLY TO THE CITY. REPORTS SHALL DOCUMENT THE CONDITIONS OF THE SITE, INCLUDING QUANTITATIVE DATA COLLECTED DURING THE MONITORING INSPECTION, AND SHALL PROVIDE MAINTENANCE RECOMMENDATIONS THAT MAY BE NECESSARY TO HELP THE SITE ACHIEVE THE STATED PERFORMANCE

IF ANY MONITORING REPORT REVEALS THAT THE RESTORATION PLAN HAS FAILED IN WHOLE OR IN PART, AND SHOULD THAT FAILURE BE BEYOND THE SCOPE OF ROUTINE MAINTENANCE. THE APPLICANT WILL SUBMIT A CONTINGENCY PLAN TO THE CITY OF MERCER ISLAND FOR APPROVAL. THIS PLAN MAY INCLUDE REPLANTING, SOIL AMENDMENTS OR TOPDRESSING, SUBSTITUTIONS FOR SPECIES SELECTED IN THE ORIGINAL PLAN, AND ADAPTIVE WEED CONTROL METHODS.

1 WOODCHIP MULCH: "ARBORIST CHIPS" (CHIPPED WOODY MATERIAL) APPROXIMATELY ONE TO THREE INCHES IN MAXIMUM DIMENSION (NOT SAWDUST). THIS MATERIAL IS COMMONLY AVAILABLE IN LARGE QUANTITIES FROM ARBORISTS OR TREE-PRUNING COMPANIES. THIS MATERIAL IS SOLD AS "ANIMAL FRIENDLY HOG FUEL" AT PACIFIC TOPSOILS [(800) 884-7645]. MULCH SHALL NOT CONTAIN APPRECIABLE QUANTITIES OF GARBAGE, PLASTIC, METAL, SOIL, AND DIMENSIONAL LUMBER OR CONSTRUCTION/DEMOLITION DEBRIS. APPROX. QUANTITY REQUIRED: 60 CUBIC YARDS.

2. COMPOST: CEDAR GROVE COMPOST OR EQUIVALENT "COMPOSTED MATERIAL" PER WASHINGTON ADMIN. CODE 173-350-220. QUANTITY REQUIRED: 35 CUBIC YARDS

3. FERTILIZER: SLOW-RELEASE, PHOSPHOROUS-FREE GRANULAR FERTILIZER. MOST COMMERCIAL NURSERIES CARRY THIS PRODUCT. FOLLOW MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE. KEEP FERTILIZER IN WEATHER-TIGHT CONTAINER WHILE ON-SITE FERTILIZER IS ONLY TO BE APPLIED IN YEARS TWO AND THREE, NOT

4. RESTORATION SPECIALIST: QUALIFIED PROFESSIONAL ABLE TO EVALUATE AND MONITOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROJECTS

5. FERTILIZER (FOR NEAR AQUATIC ENVIRONMENTS): SLOW-RELEASE. PHOSPHOROUS-FREE GRANULAR FERTILIZER. LABEL MUST INDICATE THAT PRODUCT IS SAFE FOR AQUATIC ENVIRONMENTS. FOLLOW MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE, KEEP FERTILIZER IN WEATHER-TIGHT CONTAINER WHILE ON-SITE EXAMPLE A UNIVERSITIES ON LY TO BE APPLIED IN YEARS TWO AND THREE, NOT IN YEAR ONE.

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NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
APPENDIX B

## Wetland & Watercourses Delineation Report

4320 Island Crest Way Critical Area Study



May 31, 2017

Alan Chiu Mercertech International, LLC 4320 Island Crest Way, Mercer Island, WA 98040

# Re: Chiu property at 4320 Island Crest Way, Wetland and Watercourses Delineation Report

The Watershed Company Reference Number: 160905

Dear Alan:

On September 21, 2016, ecologists Anna Hoenig and Rose Whitson visited the Chiu property located at 4320 Island Crest Way on Mercer Island to delineate jurisdictional wetland and watercourses (parcel no. 1824059031). Three wetlands and one watercourse were identified and delineated. This letter summarizes the findings of this study and details applicable federal, state, and local regulations. The following documents are enclosed:

- Photographs
- Field Delineation Sketch
- Wetland Determination Data Forms
- 2004 Ecology Rating Forms

### Methods

Public-domain information on the subject properties was reviewed for this reconnaissance study. These sources include:

- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil maps (WebSoil);
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetland Inventory (NWI) maps;
- Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife interactive mapping programs (PHS on the Web);
- Washington Department of Natural Resources, Forest Practices Application Mapping Tool (FPARS);

- King County's GIS mapping website (iMAP); and
- City of Mercer Island GIS interactive mapping application

#### Wetlands

The study area was evaluated for wetlands using methodology from the *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region Version 2.0* (Regional Supplement) (US Army Corps of Engineers [Corps] May 2010). The wetland boundary was determined on the basis of an examination of vegetation, soils, and hydrology. Areas meeting the criteria set forth in the Regional Supplement were determined to be wetland. Soil, vegetation, and hydrologic parameters were sampled at several locations along the wetland boundary to make the determination. Five recorded data point locations were marked with yellowand black-striped flagging.

After determining the wetland edge, pink- and black-stripped flagging was hung along each wetland boundary (see attached sketch). Identified wetlands within the property were then classified using the *Washington State Wetland Rating System for Western Washington, Version 2* (Publication #04-06-025) (Rating System).

#### Watercourses

Watercourses were identified according to the Mercer Island Municipal Code definition The ordinary high water mark (OHWM) was evaluated based on the definition provided by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, WAC 173-22-030. The OHWM is located by examining the bed and bank physical characteristics and vegetation to ascertain the water elevation for mean annual floods. The left OHWM and right OHWM were marked with blue- and white-striped flagging when the watercourses formed the outer edge of a wetland and for segments of watercourses outside of wetland boundaries.

## Findings

The subject property is situated in Section 18 of Township 24 North and Range 5 East. It is located in the Mercer Island drainage basin in the Cedar River/Lake Washington watershed, within the Cedar-Sammamish Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA-8).

The property is zoned by the City of Mercer Island as R-9.6 Single Family and has two dwelling units. Gravel driveways connect each of the structures to one another and to Island Crest Way. There are also associated lawn areas and several dilapidated appurtenant structures, including an old chicken coop and an old shed. The remainder of the property is comprised of three wetlands and one watercourse, described below.

#### Wetland A

Wetland A is a slope-depressional wetland that comprises most of the east half of the subject parcel. It was originally forested with alder and cottonwood trees with possibly a few conifers (King County iMap 2013 aerial basemap), but has since been cleared and partially filled with wood chips. The current disturbed dominant vegetation consists of Himalayan blackberry, field bindweed, reed canarygrass, and soft rush. Small-fruited bulrush, skunk cabbage, yellow-flag iris, and mannagrass are present in the seasonally ponded areas. The hydrologic indicator soil layer at data point 1 (DP-1) consists of dark brown (10YR 3/2) gravelly loam with redoximorphic concentrations in the pore linings and matrix, while the indicator layer at DP-3 contains a mixed matrix with the dominant percentage of the matrix consisting of a depleted sandy loam with forty percent redoximorphic concentrations in the matrix and pore linings. Oxidized rhizospheres are present at both sampling locations. Hydrology is provided primarily by ground water. Watercourse A originates in Wetland A.

Wetland A is rated based on a combination of presumed wetland conditions prior to the recent alterations. This included a review of aerial imagery and conditions seen in the field. It rates moderately for water quality function based on capacity to trap nutrients in an area presumed to have been greater than 95% persistent ungrazed vegetation based on dense canopy coverage in aerial imagery. The outlet, which is the culvert by which Watercourse A exits, is also constricted. Hydrologic function is high due to landscape position and capacity to slow and store potential flooding. Habitat function is moderate, but limited in landscape connectivity by surrounding development.

#### Wetland B

Wetland B is a slope-depressional wetland. It consists of ponding resulting from a manmade berm and possible excavation occurring between 1946 and 1963 (Mercer Island GIS mapping application, historical aerial basemaps). It is difficult to determine if Wetland B is a man-made feature. Historic wetland and watercourse studies for this site could not be identified, and aerial photography in 1946 and prior show only dense forested canopy. However, given the hydrology of the surrounding area in present day, it is likely that the area was either wetland or watercourse even prior to the implementation of the berm.

Wetland B contains aquatic bed and palustrine forested Cowardin vegetation classes. Dominant forested vegetation include red alder and western red cedar trees with an understory of Scouler's willow, Himalayan blackberry, and salmonberry. Along the periphery and within the ponded area, skunk cabbage, lady's thumb, yellow-flag iris, and watercress are present. The hydrologic soil indicator layer at DP-4 is depleted (10YR 4/1) loam with ten percent redoximorphic concentrations along pore linings and in the matrix. Oxidized rhizospheres are present. The primary hydrology inputs are ground water and Watercourse A, which is piped through a culvert underneath the gravel road from Wetland A. Watercourse A exits Wetland B through a culvert in the manmade berm and via overbank flooding over the berm, as well.

It rates moderately for water quality function based on capacity to trap nutrients based on area of seasonal ponding and moderate coverage of persistent vegetation. The outlet is also constricted. Hydrologic function is moderate due to landscape position and limited live storage to slow and store potential flooding. Habitat function is moderate, but limited in landscape connectivity by surrounding development.

### Wetland C

Wetland C is a palustrine forested slope-riverine wetland that continues along Watercourse A downstream of the man-made berm until the watercourse exits the subject property via a culvert under Island Crest Way. Dominant vegetation consists of western red-cedar, salmonberry, Himalayan blackberry, skunk cabbage, knotweed, lady's thumb, and various grasses. Soils are mapped by NRCS as Argents and Alderwood material at six to fifteen percent slopes (AmC). The primary hydrological inputs are Watercourse A and groundwater.

There is no recorded data point within Wetland C due to a separation of Wetland B and C into separate wetlands units after fieldwork within the office; however, as part of standard delineation methodology, the field ecologist team did regularly check soils, vegetation, and hydrology while hanging flags along the wetland boundary.

It rates moderately for water quality function based on capacity to trap nutrients via dense tree and shrub coverage and opportunity based on landscape position. Hydrologic function also is moderate based on ability of dense vegetation to slow flood waters. Habitat function is moderate, but limited in landscape connectivity by surrounding development.

#### Watercourse A

Watercourse A originates in Wetland A and flows west, exiting Wetland A via a culvert into Wetland B. Only parts of Watercourse A contained water at the time of the site visit. The bed was mostly silt with some cobble and gravel. Watercourse A is intermittent in this upstream segment.

Within Wetland B, Watercourse A loses stream definition. Water exists Wetland B through a constricted culvert under a manmade berm and via flooding over the berm in times of peak flooding. Bed and bank characteristics become defined once again as it exists the culvert and flows west through Wetland C before exiting via a culvert underneath Island Crest Way. Watercourse A is perennial through Wetlands B and C, with flowing water observed during this late summer site visit.

Watercourse A does not likely to support fish passage due to downstream segments of steep slopes of 20 percent or greater slope. These slope approximations are based on analysis of contours provided by both Mercer Island GIS mapping services and King County iMap.

## Local Regulations

Wetlands and watercourses are regulated in the City of Mercer Island in the Mercer Island Municipal Code (MIMC), Chapter 19.07 "Environment".

Wetlands A, B, and C all rate as Category III wetlands under the 2004 rating system, summarized in Table 1. Per MIMC 19.07.080, they each have 50-foot standard buffers widths; the minimum buffer width permitted is also provided in the buffer summary below (Table 2).

Mercer Island permits buffer averaging or reduction of buffer widths, provided that nonet-loss of wetland function occurs. In the case of buffer averaging, total buffer area must also remain equivalent or greater after averaging and may not be less than the minimum buffer width at any point.

	HGM <sup>1</sup>	Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	Total	Category
Wetland A	Depressional	14	20	16	50	Ш
Wetland B	Depressional	16	16	15	47	Ш
Wetland C	Riverine	14	16	15	45	Ш

Table 1. Summary of 2004 Rating System wetland ratings and classification.

<sup>1</sup> HGM = hydrogeomorphic classification

Type 2 Watercourses are defined as watercourses or reaches of watercourses with yearround flow, not used by fish, while Type 3 watercourses or reaches of watercourses have intermittent or seasonal flow and not used by fish. As described above, the high gradient (greater than 20%) precludes fish use as defined by the WAC 173-22-030. Watercourse A is typed as a Type 3 intermittent watercourse upstream of Wetland B within Wetland A, and is typed as a perennial Type 2 watercourse downstream of Wetland B. The water type break was determined based upon observations of flow (or lack thereof) at the time of the visit in late summer/ early fall of 2016.

Buffer widths are summarized below in Table 2 based on MIMC 19.07.070. Type 3 watercourses receive a 35-foot standard buffer width, while Type 2 watercourses receive a 25-foot standard buffer width. Watercourse segments within pipes or culverts also

receive a 25-foot standard buffer width. Buffer reduction may be permitted with submittal of a critical areas study and subject to guidelines listed in MIMC 19.07.070.B.2. Restoration of piped stream segments may only be permitted if it will result in improved function and will not increase the threat of other hazards, such as erosion or slope stability (MIMC 19.07.070.B.4).

	Category or Type	Standard Buffer <sup>1</sup>	Minimum Buffer Width with Enhancement <sup>2</sup>
Wetland A	Ш	50	25
Wetland B	Ш	50	25
Wetland C	Ш	50	25
Watercourse A (seasonal)	3	35	25
Watercourse A (perennial)	2	50	25
Watercourse A (piped)	Piped or Restored	25	Determined by MI official

Table 2. Wetland and watercourse buffer summary

<sup>1</sup> Buffer averaging permitted

<sup>2</sup> Buffer width reduction only permitted with no net loss of function

## State and Federal Regulations

Wetlands are also regulated by the Corps under section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Any proposed filling or other direct impacts to Waters of the U.S., including wetlands (except isolated wetlands), would require notification and permits from the Corps. Wetlands A, B, and C would not considered isolated due to surface water connections. A formal isolated status inquiry can be requested from the Corps through the Jurisdictional Determination process. Note that a new Clean Water Rule for wetlands and other Waters of the U.S. went into effect in August 2015; however, the rule was recently "stayed" nationwide by the 6<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court due to pending litigation. Therefore, the prior rule is in effect until further notice.

Federally permitted actions that could affect endangered species may also require a biological assessment study and consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or the National Marine Fisheries Service. Application for Corps permits may also require an individual 401 Water Quality Certification and Coastal Zone Management Consistency determination from Ecology and a cultural resource study in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

In general, neither the Corps nor Ecology regulates wetland buffers, unless direct impacts are proposed. When direct impacts are proposed, affected wetlands will need to be re-rated using the 2014 Update to the Wetland Rating System. Mitigated wetlands may be required to employ buffers based on Corps and Ecology joint regulatory guidance.

### Disclaimer

The information contained in this letter or report is based on the application of technical guidelines currently accepted as the best available science and in conjunction with the manuals and criteria outlined in the methods section. All discussions, conclusions and recommendations reflect the best professional judgment of the author(s) and are based upon information available to us at the time the study was conducted. All work was completed within the constraints of budget, scope, and timing. The findings of this report are subject to verification and agreement by the appropriate local, State and Federal regulatory authorities. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made.

Please call if you have any questions or if we can provide you with any additional information.

Sincerely,

A. Hoenig

Anna Hoenig Ecologist

Enclosures



Figure 1. Wetland A, facing northeast corner of parcel



Figure 2. Wetland A, facing east; wood chip fill



Figure 3. Wetland B, facing south



Figure 4. Wooden bridge over manmade berm, between Wetlands B and C



Figure 5. Wetland C: skunk cabbage, salmonberry, and Himalayan blackberry



Figure 2. Watercourse A exiting Wetland C, with culverts under Island Crest Way



## 750 Sixth Street South | Kirkland | WA 98033 p 425.822.5242 f 425.827.8136



#### Wetland Delineation Sketch

Parcel number: 1824059031 Jurisdiction: City of Mercer Island Site visit: September 21, 2016 Prepared for: Alan Chiu

- ✓ Subject Parcel
  - Approx. stream location
  - Delineated stream
  - 🧹 Delineated wetland edge
  - / Approx. wetland edge off-site
  - Wetland Area
- o Data Point Location
- Culverts
- Bridge

#### Notes for Survey:

These notes supersede instructions written on field flagging due to postprocessing modifications in office.

Data Points: 5 yellow- and black-stripped flag Stream A: 8 blue- and white-stripped flags, limited segments delineated as follows

- Left OHWM only: WMA-1L to WMA-4L
- Left and right OHWM: WMA-5L to WMA -6L; WMA-1R to WMA-2R

**Wetland A:** 30 pink- and black-striped flags (A); do not connect A-9 to A-10.

**Wetland B:** 12 pink- and black-striped flags (B and BB); B-7 through B-15; BB-7 through BB-9; connect two lines to form closed unit.

**Wetland C:** 12 pink- and black-striped flags (B and BB); Connect stream flag WMA - 4L to wetland flag B-1; connect B-6 to BB-6; connect BB-1 to WMA-1L



#### WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM

Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Supplement to the 1987 COE Wetlands Delineation Manual

DP- 1

Project Site:	4320 Island Cres	(parce	el no.	18240	Sampling Date:	9/21/201	6						
Applicant/Owner:	Alan Chiu							Sampling Point:	DP- 1				
Investigator:	R. Whitson, A. H	oenig							City/County:	Mercer Island / King			
Sect., Township, Range:	S 18 T	24N	R	5E					State:	WA			
Landform (hillslope, terrace,	etc): hillslope					Slope (	%): <	5	Local relief (concave	, convex, no	ne): none		
Subregion (LRR): A	Subregion (LRR): A Lat:										Datum:		
Soil Map Unit Name: AmC	- Argents, Alderw	ood m	aterial	I, 6-15	perce	ent slope	es		NWI classification: none listed				
Are climatic/hydrologic cond	itions on the site typic:	al for this	s time c	of year?	? 🛛	Yes		No	(If no, explain in rema	arks.)			
Are "Normal Circumstances"	' present on the site?				C	Yes	$\boxtimes$	No					
Are Vegetation $\boxtimes$ , Soil $\Box$ , or	r Hydrology 🗆 signific:	antly dis	turbed?	?									
Are Vegetation $\Box$ , Soil $\Box$ , or	Hydrology 🗆 natural	y proble	matic						(If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)				
SUMMARY OF FINDING	S – Attach site m	ap sho	wing	sampl	ling pc	pint loca	tions	, trans	ects, important fea	atures, etc			
Hydrophytic Vegetation Pres	sent?	Yes	$\boxtimes$	No									
Hydric Soils Present?		Yes	$\boxtimes$	No		Is the S	Sampli	ina Poir	nt within a Wetland?	Yes	$\square$	No	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	?	Yes	$\boxtimes$	No					••••••			110	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	?	Yes	$\boxtimes$	No									

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plan	nts.							
Tree Stratum (Plot size: 5m diam.)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Te	st Worksheet			
1.				Number of Domin	ant Species	4		
2.				that are OBL, FAC	1	(A)		
3.				Total Number of	Dominant	•		
4.				Species Across A	(B)			
		= Total Cover		Percent of Dominant Species				
				that are OBL, FAC	CW, or FAC:	50	(A/B)	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 3m diam.)								
1.				Prevalence Inc	lex Worksheet			
2.				Total %	<u>6 Cover of</u>	Mul	<u>ltiply by</u>	
3.				OBL species		x 1 =		
4.				FACW species		x 2 =		
5.				FAC species	115	x 3 =	345	
		= Total Cover		FACU species	30	x 4 =	120	
				UPL species		x 5 =		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1m diam.)				Column totals	(A) 145	(B) 465	5	
1. Ranunculus repens	95	Y	FAC					
2. Grasses (mowed, presumed FAC)	20	N	FAC*	Prevalence	Index = B / A =	3.2		
3. Convolvulus arvensis	30	Y	FACU					
4.				Hydrophytic V	egetation Indicato	ors		
5.					e test is > 50%			
6.				Prevalence	e test is ≤ 3.0 *			
7.				Morphologi	cal Adaptations * (pro	vide suppo	orting	
8.				data in rem	arks or on a separate	sheet)		
9.				Wetland No	on-Vascular Plants *			
10.				Problemati	c Hydrophytic Vegetat	tion * (expla	ain)	
11.								
	145	= Total Cover		* Indicators of hyd present, unless di	dric soil and wetland h sturbed or problemati	ydrology m c	lust be	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: )					•			
1.								
2.				Hydrophytic V	egetation			
		= Total Cover		Presen	nt? Yes	X	NO	
		-						
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum:								
Remarks: Bindweed is aggressive and inva	asive: since it	t is prevalent th	roughout si	te. in obviously v	vetland areas as v	vell uplan	nd areas, it	
is considered problematic. Whe	n excluded b	ased on this fac	ctor, the don	ninance test is 10	00% dominant FAC	C or wette	er species.	
Hydrology and soil indicators an		t (see next nor	رم) ا				<b>-</b> -	
nyurology and son indicators an	e also preser	it (see next pag	<i>e)</i> .					

#### Sampling Point – DP-1

Profile Descri	ption: (Describe to the	depth neede	ed to document the indicate	or or confi	rm the absence o	f indicators	5.)	
Depth	Matrix		F	ures				
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>	Texture	Remarks
0-8	10YR 2/2	100					Gravelly loam	Trace redox
8-14	10YR 3/2	93	5YR 4/6	7	С	M, PL	Gravelly loam	
<sup>1</sup> Type: C=Con	centration, D=Depletion,	RM=Reduce	d Matrix, CS=Covered or Co	ated Sand	Grains <sup>2</sup> Loc: PL	.=Pore Linin	g, M=Matrix	
Hydric Soil In	dicators: (Applicable to	all LRRs, u	nless otherwise noted.)		Indicato	rs for Prob	lematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup>	
Histosol (A)	A1)	□ S	Sandy Redox (S5)		_ 2cm	Muck (A10	)	
Histic Epip	bedon (A2)	□ S	Stripped Matrix (S6)		🗌 Red	Parent Mat	erial (TF2)	
Black Hist	ic (A3)		oamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (e	xcept MLR	A 1) 🗌 Othe	er (explain ir	n remarks)	
Hydrogen	Sulfide (A4)		oamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)					
Depleted I	Below Dark Surface (A11	) 🗆 D	Depleted Matrix (F3)					
Thick Dark	k Surface (A12)	🛛 R	Redox Dark Surface (F6)		<sup>3</sup> Indicato	ors of hydror	phytic vegetation and wetlan	d hydrology must
Sandy Mu	cky Mineral (S1)		Depleted Dark Surface (F7)		be prese	nt, unless d	isturbed or problematic	
Sandy Gle	eyed Matrix (S4)	🗆 R	Redox Depressions (F8)					
Restrictive Lay	/er (if present):							
Туре:					Hydric soil	present?	Yes 🔀	No 🗌
Depth (inches)	):							
Remarks:	Medium to large gra	vel in both	layers					
<u></u>								
HYDROLOGY	,							
Wetland Hvdr	ology Indicators:							
Primary Indic	ators (minimum of one re	equired: chec	k all that apply):			Secondary	Indicators (2 or more require	ed):
Surface w	/ater (A1)	□ S	parsely Vegetated Concave	Surface (B	8)	Wat	er-Stained Leaves (B9) (ML	RA 1, 2, 4A & 4B)
High Wate	er Table (A2)	🗆 W	/ater-Stained Leaves (excep	t MLRA 1,	2, 4A & 4B) (B9)	🗌 Drai	nage Patterns (B10)	
Saturation	n (A3)	□ S	alt Crust (B11)			Dry-	Season Water Table (C2)	
Water Ma	ırks (B1)		quatic Invertebrates (B13)			🗌 Satu	uration Visible on Aerial Imag	gery (C9)

- - Geomorphic Position (D2)
  - □ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
  - FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
    - Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A)
    - □ Frost-Heave Hummocks

<ul> <li>Surface Soil Cracks (B6</li> <li>Inundation Visible on A6 (B7)</li> </ul>	6) erial Imagery		Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) (LF Other (explain in remarks)	RA)	cks
Field Observations					
Surface Water Present?	Yes 🗌	No	Depth (in):		
Water Table Present?	Yes 🗆	No	Depth (in):	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes	No No
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes 🗆	No	Depth (in):		
Describe Recorded Data (st	ream gauge, m	onitor	ing well, aerial photos, previous inspe	ctions), if available:	
Remarks:					

Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)

Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)

☑ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)

Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)

□ Sediment Deposits (B2)

Drift Deposits (B3)

Algal Mat or Crust (B4)

Iron Deposits (B5)



#### WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM

Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Supplement to the 1987 COE Wetlands Delineation Manual 750 Sixth Street South Kirkland, Washington 98033 (425) 822-5242 watershedco.com

DP- 2

Project Site: Applicant/Owner: Investigator: Sect., Township, Range:	4320 Island Crest Way (parcel no. 1824059031)         S           Alan Chiu         S           R. Whitson, A. Hoenig         S           S 18         T         24N         R         5E								Sampling Date: Sampling Point: City/County: State:	9/21/2016 DP- 2 Mercer Isla WA	and / King		
Landform (hillslope, terrace,	etc): top of hill	%): <b>0</b>	)	Local relief (concave	e, convex, none	): convex							
Subregion (LRR): A			Lat:	Lat: Long: Datum:									
Soil Map Unit Name: AmC	NWI classification: none listed												
Are climatic/hydrologic condi	tions on the site typic	al for th	s time	of year?	? [	🛛 Yes		No	(If no, explain in rem	arks.)			
Are "Normal Circumstances"	present on the site?				[	Yes	$\boxtimes$	No					
Are Vegetation $\boxtimes$ , Soil $\square$ , or Are Vegetation $\square$ , Soil $\square$ , or	Hydrology □ signific Hydrology □ natural	antly dis ly proble	turbed ematic	?					(If needed, explain a	any answers in I	Remarks.)		
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.													
Hydrophytic Vegetation Pres Hydric Soils Present?	ent?	Yes Yes		No No	$\boxtimes$	Is the S	Sampl	ina Poi	nt within a Wetland?	Yes		No	$\square$
il de la constant de					_			J					

 $\boxtimes$ 

No

Yes

Remarks:

Wetland Hydrology Present?

VEGETATION - Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 5m diam.)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Te	est Worksheet		
1.				Number of Domin	nant Species	1	
2.						-	(A)
3. 4.				Species Across A	Dominant All Strata:	3	(B)
Dealling (Observe Observery (Disk sizes Out sliges )		= Total Cover		Percent of Domir that are OBL, FA	nant Species CW, or FAC:	33	(A/B)
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot Size: 3m diam.)							
1.				Prevalence In	dex Worksheet	Multiply	<b>b</b>
2.							by
3.				OBL species		x 1 =	
4.				FACW species		x 2 =	
5.		- Total Cover		FAC species		x 3 =	
				LIPL species		× 4 =	
Horb Stratum (Plot size: 1m diam)				Column totals	(A)	(P)	
	20	v	EACU	Column totals	(//)	(D)	
2 Grasses (mowed presumed EAC)	10	N	EAC	Prevalence	Index – B / A –		
3 Tarayacum officinale	30	<u> </u>	FACIL	Trevalence			
4 Ranunculus repens	30	Y	FAC	Hydrophytic V	egetation Indicate	ors	
5		•	T AU		e test is > 50%	// 5	
					a  test is  < 3.0  *		
0.				Morpholog	ical Adaptations * (pro	vido cupportino	
7.				data in ren	ncal Auaptations (pro	sheet)	
8.					on Voccular Dianta *	Sileet)	
9.							
10.					ic Hydropnytic vegeta	tion " (explain)	
11.	100	= Total Cover		* Indicators of hy present, unless d	dric soil and wetland h listurbed or problemati	ydrology must l c	be
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: )							
1.							
2.				Hydrophytic	/egetation Ves		
		= Total Cover		Prese	nt?		
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum:							
Remarks:							

SOIL

#### Sampling Point – DP-2

Profile Descri	intion: (Describe to the	denth need	ed to document the indica	tor or confirm t	he absence o	findicators	:)	
Depth	Motriy	aspin needd		Redox Ecotures			··,	
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>	L oc <sup>2</sup>	Texture	Remarks
0-12	10YR 3/2	100		//	i ypo	200	Gravelly loam	Nelliaino
	contration D-Doplation	PM-Poduco	d Matrix, CS=Covered or C	inated Sand Grai	inc <sup>2</sup> l.oc: Pl	-Poro Linin	a M-Matrix	
Type. C=Con		NINI=Reduce		Galeu Sanu Gra	IIIS LUC. FL		g, m=matrix	
Hydric Soil In	dicators: (Applicable to	all LRRs, u	nless otherwise noted.)		Indicato	rs for Probl	lematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup>	
Histosol (A	A1)		Sandy Redox (S5)			n Muck (A10	)	
Histic Epip	pedon (A2)		Stripped Matrix (S6)			Parent Mat	terial (TF2)	
Black Hist	ic (A3)		.oamy Mucky Mineral (F1) <b>(</b>	except MLRA 1	) ∐ Oth	er (explain ir	n remarks)	
☐ Hydrogen	Sulfide (A4)		oamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)					
Depleted I	Below Dark Surface (A11)		Depleted Matrix (F3)		2			
☐ Thick Darl	k Surface (A12)	🗆 F	Redox Dark Surface (F6)		° Indicate	ors of hydror	phytic vegetation and wetla	nd hydrology must
🔲 Sandy Mu	cky Mineral (S1)		Depleted Dark Surface (F7)		be prese	ent, unless di	isturbed of problematic	
Sandy Gle	eyed Matrix (S4)	🗆 F	Redox Depressions (F8)					
Restrictive Lay	ver (if present):							
Туре:					Hydric soil	present?	Yes	No 🕅
Depth (inches)	):					•		
Remarks					1			
Nernarks.								
	,							
Wetland Hydr	ology Indicators:							
Primary Indic	cators (minimum of one re	quired: chec	ck all that apply):			Secondary	Indicators (2 or more requi	ired):
Surface w	vater (A1)		parsely Vegetated Concave	e Surface (B8)		U Wat	er-Stained Leaves (B9) (M	LRA 1, 2, 4A & 4B)
High Wate	er Table (A2)	□ V	Vater-Stained Leaves (exce	ept MLRA 1, 2, 4	A & 4B) (B9)	Drai	nage Patterns (B10)	
Saturation	n (A3)	□ S	alt Crust (B11)			Dry-	Season Water Table (C2)	
🗌 Water Ma	ırks (B1)	□ A	quatic Invertebrates (B13)			Satu	uration Visible on Aerial Ima	agery (C9)
Sediment	Deposits (B2)	П Н	lydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)			🗌 Geo	morphic Position (D2)	
Drift Depo	osits (B3)		xidized Rhizospheres along	g Living Roots (C	23)	Shall	llow Aquitard (D3)	
Algal Mat	or Crust (B4)	🗆 P	resence of Reduced Iron (C	C4)		🗌 FAC	C-Neutral Test (D5)	
Iron Depc	osits (B5)	🗆 R	ecent Iron Reduction in Till	ed Soils (C6)		🗌 Rais	sed Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR	<b>A</b> )
□ Surface S	Soil Cracks (B6)	🗆 S	tunted or Stressed Plants (	D1) ( <b>LRR A</b> )		Fros	st-Heave Hummocks	
Inundation	n Visible on Aerial Imager	у 🗌 С	Other (explain in remarks)					
(B7)								
Field Observa	ations							
Surface Water	Present? Yes	No 🗵	Depth (in):					
Water Table P	Present? Yes	No 🗵	Depth (in):		Notland Uvder		nt? Vec	
Saturation Pre	sent? Ves □	No No	Depth (in):	`	welland Hydro	nogy Prese		
(includes capil	lary fringe)		2 F - · · · (· · ·)·					
Describe Reco	orded Data (stream dauge	monitoring	well aerial photos previou	is inspections) if	f available:			
Describe rect	Sidea Data (Stream gauge	, monitoring						
Remarks <sup>.</sup>								
. ternamo.								



#### WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM

Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Supplement to the 1987 COE Wetlands Delineation Manual

**DP-3** 

Project Site: Applicant/Owner: Investigator: Sect., Township, Range:	4320 Island Crest Way (parcel no. 1824059031)           Alan Chiu           R. Whitson, A. Hoenig           S 18         T 24N         R 5E							Sampling Date: Sampling Point: City/County: State:	ate: 9/21/2016 oint: DP- 1 : Mercer Island / King WA				
Landform (hillslope, terrace,	etc): hillslope				Slope (	%): <b>2</b>		Local relief (concave					
Subregion (LRR): A					Lat:			Long:		Datum:			
Soil Map Unit Name: AmC	- Argents, Alderwo	od materia	I, 6-15	perce	ent slop	es		NWI classification: none listed					
Are climatic/hydrologic cond	itions on the site typical	for this time	of year?		🛛 Yes		No	(If no, explain in rem	arks.)				
Are "Normal Circumstances"	present on the site?				🛛 Yes		No						
Are Vegetation $\Box$ , Soil $\Box$ , or Are Vegetation $\Box$ , Soil $\Box$ , or	· Hydrology □ significar · Hydrology □ naturally	ntly disturbed problematic	?					(If needed, explain a	ny answers i	n Remarks.)			
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.													
Hydrophytic Vegetation Pres Hydric Soils Present?	sent?	Yes ⊠ Yes ⊠	No No		Is the S	Sampli	ng Poii	nt within a Wetland?	Yes	$\boxtimes$	No		

 $\boxtimes$ 

Yes

No

Remarks:

Wetland Hydrology Present?

VEGETATION - Use scientific names of plants.

Tree	Stratum (Plot size: 5m diam.)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dom	inance Te	st Worksheet		
1.					Numb that a	per of Domin	ant Species	3	
2.						NU L C		-	(A)
3. 4.					Total Number of Dominant 3 Species Across All Strata:				(B)
Sanli	ng/Shruh Stratum (Plot size: 3m diam )		= Total Cover		Percent of Dominant Species that are OBL, FACW, or FAC:				(A/B)
J					Brow	alonco Inc	lox Workshoot		
1.						Total %	Cover of	Multip	v hv
3					OBL	species		$x_1 =$	<u>,</u>
4.					FAC	V species		x 2 =	
5.					FAC	species		x 3 =	
			= Total Cover		FACU	J species		x 4 =	
			-		UPL	species		x 5 =	
Herb	Stratum (Plot size: 1m diam.)				Colur	nn totals	(A)	(B)	
1.	Chamerion angustifolium	10	Ν	FACU					
2.	Equisetum telmateia	60	Y	FACW	P	revalence	Index = B / A =		
3.	Juncus effusus	40	Y	FACW					
4.	Phalaris arundinacea	60	Y	FACW	Hyd	rophytic V	egetation Indicato	rs	
5.	Other grasses (presumed FAC)	20	Ν	FAC	$\boxtimes$	Dominance	e test is > 50%		
6.	Veronica americana	2	N	OBL		Prevalence	test is ≤ 3.0 *		
7.	Convolvulus arvensis	2	Ν	FACU	1	Morphologi	cal Adaptations * (pro	vide supportin	g
8.						data in rem	arks or on a separate	sheet)	
9.						Wetland No	on-Vascular Plants *		
10.						Problemati	c Hydrophytic Vegetat	ion * (explain)	
11.					1				
		194	= Total Cover		* Indi	cators of hyd	Iric soil and wetland hy	ydrology must	be
Wood	ly Vine Stratum (Plot size:				prese	in, unicos u	starbed of problematic	,	
1.	Rubus armeniacus	<5	N	FAC					
2.					н	dronhytic V	egetation		
			= Total Cover			Presen	Yes	X N	o 📋
% Ba	e Ground in Herb Stratum								
Rema	arke								
Neille	uno.								

SOIL							Sampling Point – D	P-3
Profile Descr	ription: (Describe to the	depth needed	I to document the indica	ator or confir	m the absence o	f indicators.)	1	
Depth	Matrix			Redox Featu	ires			
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>	Texture	Remarks
0-8	10YR 2/2	100					Loam	
8-14	10YR 2/2	20	-	-	-	-	Sandy Joam	Mixed
0-14	10YR 4/2	40	7.5YR 4/6	40	С	M, PL	Sandy Ioann	matrix
<sup>1</sup> Type: C=Cor	centration D=Depletion	RM=Reduced	Matrix CS=Covered or C	Coated Sand (	Grains <sup>2</sup> Loc <sup>.</sup> PL	=Pore Lining	M=Matrix	
Hydric Soil In	ndicators: (Applicable to	o all LRRs, un	less otherwise noted.)		Indicato	rs for Proble	matic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup>	
	A1)	⊔ Sa	ndy Redox (S5)			MUCK (A10)		
Histic Epi	pedon (A2)		ipped Matrix (S6)			Parent Mate	rial (TF2)	
Black Hist	tic (A3)		amy Mucky Mineral (F1) (	except MLR/	<b>A</b> 1) 🖂 Oth	er (explain in	remarks)	
☐ Hydrogen	n Sulfide (A4)	L Lo	amy Gleyed Matrix (F2)					
Depleted	Below Dark Surface (A1	1) 🗌 De	pleted Matrix (F3)		0			
Thick Dar	k Surface (A12)	🗌 Re	dox Dark Surface (F6)		<sup>3</sup> Indicate	ors of hydroph	ytic vegetation and wetlan	id hydrology must
Sandy Mu	ucky Mineral (S1)	🗌 De	pleted Dark Surface (F7)		be prese	ent, unless dis	turbed or problematic	
Sandy Gle	eyed Matrix (S4)	🗆 Re	dox Depressions (F8)					
Restrictive La	ver (if present):							
Туре:					Hydric soil	present?	Yes 🔀	No
Depth (inches	s):							
Remarks:	Mixed/jumbled; stro	ong redox						
HYDROLOG	Y							
Wetley dillord								
Primary India	rology indicators: cators (minimum of one r	equired: check	all that apply):			Secondary l	ndicators (2 or more requir	red).
□ Surface v	water (A1)		arsely Vegetated Concav	e Surface (B8	)	□ Water	r-Stained Leaves (B9) (ML	RA 1. 2. 4A & 4B)
	ter Table (A2)		ter-Stained Leaves (exce	ent MLRA 1	2. 4A & 4B) (B9)		age Patterns (B10)	
Saturatio	in (A3)		t Crust (B11)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	, <b>u</b> + <b>u</b> , (00)		eason Water Table (C2)	
	arke (B1)		uatic Invertebrates (P12)			□ Diy-0	ation Visible on Aerial Imag	
	t Doposite (P2)		drogon Sulfido Odor (01)					yery (09)
	opito (P2)		idized Phizocohoros class	a Livina Dott	(C2)			
			iuizeu Knizospheres alon		s (U3)		Sw Aquitard (D3)	
	t or Crust (B4)		esence of Reduced Iron (C	J4)			Neutral Test (D5)	• `
	osits (B5)	∐ Re	cent Iron Reduction in Till	ed Solls (C6)		I Raise	a Ant Mounds (1)6) (I RR	Δ)
								<b>¬</b> /

Erost-Hoavo	Hummock	•

<ul> <li>Inundation Visible on A (B7)</li> </ul>	erial In	nagery		Othe	er (explain in remarks)					
Field Observations										
Surface Water Present?	Yes	$\boxtimes$	No		Depth (in):					
Water Table Present?	Yes	$\boxtimes$	No		Depth (in):		Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes	$\square$	No
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	$\boxtimes$	No		Depth (in):					
Describe Recorded Data (st	tream g	jauge, m	nonitori	ing we	ell, aerial photos, previous	s inspection	s), if available:			
Remarks:										



## WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Supplement to the 1987 COE Wetlands Delineation Manual

DP- 4

Project Site:	4320 Island Crest W		Sampling Date: 9/21/2016 Sampling Point: DP- 1									
Investigator:	R. Whitson, A. Hoer	nig				City/0	County:	Mercer	Island /	/ King		
Sect., Township, Range:	S 18 T 24	N R 58				State	:	WA		Ŭ		
Landform (hillslope, terrace,	etc): hillslope			Slope (%	): <b>2</b>	Local	relief (concav	ve, convex, no	one): <b>co</b>	oncave		
Subregion (LRR): A				Lat:			Long:		D	atum:		
Soil Map Unit Name: AmC	- Argents, Alderwood	d material, 6-	15 perce	nt slopes	5	NWI c	lassification:	none liste	d			
Are climatic/hydrologic condi	tions on the site typical fo	r this time of ye	ar? 🛛	⊠ Yes	□ No	(lf no,	explain in re	marks.)				
Are "Normal Circumstances"	present on the site?		Σ	Yes	🗌 No							
Are Vegetation $\Box$ , Soil $\Box$ , or	Hydrology	disturbed?										
Are Vegetation $\Box$ , Soil $\Box$ , or	Hydrology   naturally press	oblematic				(If nee	eded, explain	any answers	in Rema	rks.)		
SUMMARY OF FINDING	S – Attach site map	showing sam	npling po	oint locati	ons, trans	ects, i	mportant f	eatures, etc				
Hydrophytic Vegetation Pres	ent? Ye	es 🖾 N	o 🗆									
Hydric Soils Present?	Ye	es 🖾 N	• 🗆	Is the Sa	mpling Poir	nt withi	n a Wetland'	Yes	$\square$		No	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Ye	es 🛛 N	o 🗌								110	
Remarks: Slope ab	ove pond. Wetland B											
elepe us	ropona, nonana B											
VEGETATION – Use sci	entific names of plan	its.										
Tree Stratum (Plot size: 5m	diam.)	Absolute %	Domina	ant	Indicator	Dom	inance Te	st Workshe	et			
1 Salix scouleriana		Cover 30	Species	s? V	FAC	Num	per of Domina	ant Species				
2. Alnus rubra		25	``	Y	FAC	that a	are OBL, FAC	W, or FAC:		4		(A)
3.				-		Total	Number of D	ominant				(,,)
4.						Spec	ies Across Al	I Strata:		4		(B)
		55	= Total C	Cover		Perce	ent of Domina	ant Species		100		
						that a	are OBL, FAC	W, or FAC:		100		(A/B)
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plo	ot size: 3m diam.)											
1.						Prev	alence Ind	ex Worksh	eet			
2.							<u>10tal %</u>	Cover of	I	<u>101</u>	uitipiy d	<u>Y</u>
3.						FAC	V species			x 2 =		
5.						FAC	species			x 3 =		
			= Total C	Cover		FACU	J species			x 4 =		
			_			UPL	species			x 5 =		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1m	diam.)				= 1 0 1 1	Colur	nn totals	(A)		(B)		
1. Juncus effusus	wala	30		Y	FACW							
2. Convolvulus arve	11515	2				- P	revalence i	nuex = D / P	<b>\</b> =			
4. Ranunculus repe	ns	10		N	FAC	Hvd	rophytic Ve	egetation In	ndicato	s		
5. Equisetum telmat	eia	90	,	Y	FACW		Dominance	test is > 50%	laioato			
6.							Prevalence	test is ≤ 3.0 *				
7.							Morphologie	cal Adaptatior	ns * (prov	vide supp	orting	
8.							data in rema	arks or on a s	eparate	sheet)	÷	
9.							Wetland No	n-Vascular Pl	lants *			
10.							Problematic	Hydrophytic	Vegetati	on * (exp	olain)	
11.												
		137	= Total C	Cover		* Indi	cators of hyd	ric soil and we	etland hy	drology	must be	•
Woody Vine Stratum (Plat						prese	ent, uniess dis	sturbed or pro	piematic	;		
	120. ]											
2.						н	drophytic V	egetation				
			= Total C	Cover		1,	Presen	t?	Yes	$\bowtie$	No	
			_									
% Bare Ground in Herb Stra	ium:											
Remarks:												

SOIL	
------	--

)epth	Matrix			Redox Fe	atures			T	
inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	11eu0x1ea		$1 \text{ oc}^2$	Texture		Remai
-6	10YR 3/2	100		70	Турс	200	Loam		Reina
-12	10YR 4/1	90	7.5YR 4/6	10	С	PL, M	loam		
Гуре: С=Сог	ncentration, D=Depletion	n, RM=Reduce	d Matrix, CS=Covered or	Coated Sand	d Grains <sup>2</sup> Loc: 1	PL=Pore Linir	ng, M=Matrix		
lydric Soil I	ndicators: (Applicable	to all LRRs, u	Inless otherwise noted.)		Indica	tors for Prob	elematic Hydric S	Soils <sup>3</sup>	
	A1)		Sandy Redox (S5)				)) tarial (TEO)		
	pedon (AZ)		stripped Matrix (S6)	( MI		ed Parent Ma	terial (TFZ)		
			.oamy Mucky Mineral (F1)	(except ML		ther (explain)	in remarks)		
☐ Hydroger	Sulfide (A4)		oamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)						
Depleted	Below Dark Surface (A		Depleted Matrix (F3)		3				
	k Sufface (A12)		Redox Dark Surface (F6)	7)	be pre	sent unless o	fisturbed or proble	and welland r	iyarology n
	JCKY Mineral (S1)		Depleted Dark Surface (F7	()	50 010			Sinato	
Sandy GI	eyed Matrix (S4)		Redox Depressions (F8)						
Restrictive La	yer (if present):							7	_
ype:					Hydric so	oil present?	Yes 🔀	$\leq$	No
epth (inches	s):								
Remarks:									
	×								
Remarks: <u> YDROLOG</u> Wetland Hyd	Y rology Indicators:								
Remarks: (DROLOG) Netland Hyd Primary Indi	Y rology Indicators: cators (minimum of one	required: chea	sk all that apply):			Secondar,	/ Indicators (2 or n	nore required,	):
Xernarks:         Xontain the second	Y rology Indicators: cators (minimum of one water (A1)	required: chec	sk all that apply): parsely Vegetated Conca	ve Surface (	38)	Secondar,	/ Indicators (2 or n ter-Stained Leave	nore required, ss (B9) ( <b>MLRA</b>	): \ 1, 2, 4A 8
Xemarks: XDROLOG Vetland Hyd Primary Indi Surface High Wa	rology Indicators: cators (minimum of one water (A1) ter Table (A2)	required: check	sk all that apply): parsely Vegetated Conca Vater-Stained Leaves ( <b>exc</b>	ve Surface ( cept MLRA 1	B8) 1, <b>2, 4A &amp; 4B</b> ) (B9	Secondar, □ Wa ) □ Dra	/ Indicators (2 or n ter-Stained Leave inage Patterns (B	nore required, ss (B9) ( <b>MLRA</b> 110)	): \ 1, 2, 4A 8
Remarks:         /DROLOG         Wetland Hyd         Primary Indi         Surface         High Wa         Saturation         Saturation	rology Indicators: cators (minimum of one water (A1) ter Table (A2) n (A3)	• required: check S V V C S	sk all that apply): iparsely Vegetated Conca Vater-Stained Leaves ( <b>exc</b> ialt Crust (B11)	ve Surface (i cept MLRA 1	B8) 1, <b>2, 4A &amp; 4B</b> ) (B9	Secondar, UWa ) Dra Dra	/ Indicators (2 or n ter-Stained Leave inage Patterns (B -Season Water Ta	nore required, ss (B9) ( <b>MLRA</b> s10) able (C2)	): \1, 2, 4A 8
Xernarks:  Xernarks:	rology Indicators: cators (minimum of one water (A1) ter Table (A2) n (A3) arks (B1)	e required: check S V S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	sk all that apply): iparsely Vegetated Conca Vater-Stained Leaves ( <b>ex</b> ialt Crust (B11) iquatic Invertebrates (B13	ve Surface (i cept MLRA 1	B8) 1, <b>2, 4A &amp; 4B</b> ) (B9	Secondar, Wa Dra Dry Sat	/ Indicators (2 or r ter-Stained Leave inage Patterns (B -Season Water Ta uration Visible on	nore required, s (B9) ( <b>MLRA</b> 110) able (C2) Aerial Imager	): <b>1, 2, 4A 8</b> y (C9)
Remarks:         (DROLOG)         Wetland Hyd         Primary Indi         Surface         High Wa         Saturatic         Water M         Sediment	Y rology Indicators: cators (minimum of one water (A1) ter Table (A2) n (A3) arks (B1) t Deposits (B2)	e required: check S V S A A C F	sk all that apply): iparsely Vegetated Conca Vater-Stained Leaves ( <b>ex</b> ialt Crust (B11) iquatic Invertebrates (B13 lydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1	ve Surface (l <b>cept MLRA</b> 1 ) I)	B8) , <b>2, 4A &amp; 4B</b> ) (B9	Secondar, Wa Dra Dry Sat X Geo	/ Indicators (2 or r ter-Stained Leave inage Patterns (B -Season Water Ta uration Visible on pmorphic Position	nore required, ss (B9) ( <b>MLRA</b> 110) able (C2) Aerial Imager (D2)	): <b>1, 2, 4A 8</b> y (C9)
Remarks:         (DROLOG)         Wetland Hyd         Primary Indi         Surface         High Wa         Saturatic         Water M         Sedimen         Drift Dep	rology Indicators: cators (minimum of one water (A1) ter Table (A2) n (A3) arks (B1) t Deposits (B2) osits (B3)	e required: check C S C V C S C A C C C C	sk all that apply): parsely Vegetated Conca Vater-Stained Leaves ( <b>ex</b> ialt Crust (B11) quatic Invertebrates (B13 lydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1 xidized Rhizospheres alo	ve Surface (i <b>cept MLRA</b> 1 ) I) ng Living Ro	B8) I, <b>2, 4A &amp; 4B</b> ) (B9 ots (C3)	Secondar, Wa Dra Sat Secondar, Sat Sat	/ Indicators (2 or r ter-Stained Leave inage Patterns (B -Season Water Ta uration Visible on omorphic Position allow Aquitard (D3	nore required, s (B9) ( <b>MLRA</b> 10) able (C2) Aerial Imager (D2) 8)	): <b>1, 2, 4A 8</b> y (C9)
Primary Indi         Primary Indi         Surface         High Wa         Saturatic         Water M         Sedimen         Drift Dep         Algal Ma	rology Indicators: cators (minimum of one water (A1) ter Table (A2) n (A3) arks (B1) t Deposits (B2) osits (B3) t or Crust (B4)	e required: check C S C V C S C A C A C C C F	sk all that apply): parsely Vegetated Conca Vater-Stained Leaves ( <b>ex</b> ialt Crust (B11) quatic Invertebrates (B13 lydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1 xidized Rhizospheres alo resence of Reduced Iron	ve Surface (i cept MLRA 1 ) I) ng Living Ro (C4)	B8) I, <b>2, 4A &amp; 4B</b> ) (B9 ots (C3)	Secondar, Wa Dra Dry Sat Kage Sha Calored Sha Sha Sha Sha Sha Sha Sha Sha	/ Indicators (2 or reter-Stained Leave inage Patterns (B -Season Water Tauration Visible on pmorphic Position allow Aquitard (D3 C-Neutral Test (D5	nore required, ss (B9) ( <b>MLRA</b> 110) able (C2) Aerial Imager (D2) 3) 5)	): <b>1, 2, 4A 8</b> y (C9)
Primary Indi         Primary Indi         Surface         High Wa         Saturatic         Water M         Sedimen         Drift Dep         Algal Ma         Iron Dep	rology Indicators: cators (minimum of one water (A1) ter Table (A2) n (A3) arks (B1) t Deposits (B2) osits (B3) t or Crust (B4) osits (B5)	o required: check C S C V C S C A C A C A C A C A C A C A C A	sk all that apply): parsely Vegetated Conca Vater-Stained Leaves ( <b>ex</b> salt Crust (B11) quatic Invertebrates (B13 lydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1 toxidized Rhizospheres alo presence of Reduced Iron tecent Iron Reduction in T	ve Surface ( <b>cept MLRA</b> 1 ) I) ng Living Ro (C4) illed Soils (C	B8) I, <b>2, 4A &amp; 4B</b> ) (B9 ots (C3) 6)	Secondar, Wa Dra Sat Sat FAC Rai	/ Indicators (2 or n ter-Stained Leave inage Patterns (B -Season Water Ta uration Visible on omorphic Position allow Aquitard (D3 C-Neutral Test (D5 sed Ant Mounds (	more required, ss (B9) ( <b>MLRA</b> s10) able (C2) Aerial Imager (D2) s) 5) [D6) ( <b>LRR A</b> )	): <b>1, 2, 4A 8</b> y (C9)
Permarks:  Permarks:  Permary Indi Surface High Wa Saturatic Water M. Sedimen Drift Dep Algal Ma Iron Dep Surface Inundatic (B7)	Y rology Indicators: cators (minimum of one water (A1) ter Table (A2) n (A3) arks (B1) t Deposits (B2) osits (B3) t or Crust (B4) osits (B5) Soil Cracks (B6) on Visible on Aerial Imag	e required: check S V S A A A A A B A C A B C S S S S S S S S S S S S S	ck all that apply): sparsely Vegetated Conca Vater-Stained Leaves ( <b>ex</b> alt Crust (B11) squatic Invertebrates (B13 lydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1 Dxidized Rhizospheres alo tresence of Reduced Iron Recent Iron Reduction in T stunted or Stressed Plants Other (explain in remarks)	ve Surface (l cept MLRA 1 ) I) Ing Living Ro (C4) iilled Soils (C (D1) (LRR A	B8) I, <b>2, 4A &amp; 4B</b> ) (B9 ots (C3) 6) <b>A</b> )	Secondary Wa Dra Dry Sat Sha FAC Rai Fro	/ Indicators (2 or n ter-Stained Leave inage Patterns (B -Season Water Ta uration Visible on pmorphic Position allow Aquitard (D3 C-Neutral Test (D5 sed Ant Mounds ( st-Heave Hummo	more required, as (B9) ( <b>MLRA</b> 110) able (C2) Aerial Imager (D2) 3) 5) (D6) ( <b>LRR A</b> ) icks	): <b>1, 2, 4A 8</b> y (C9)
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CDROLOG  Vetland Hyd  Primary Indi Surface High Wa Saturatic Water M Sedimen Drift Dep Algal Ma Iron Dep Surface Unundatic (B7)  Field Observ	Y rology Indicators: cators (minimum of one water (A1) ter Table (A2) in (A3) arks (B1) t Deposits (B2) osits (B3) t or Crust (B4) osits (B5) Soil Cracks (B6) in Visible on Aerial Imagent ations r Present? Yes	e required: chea S V S A A F S Gery No B	sk all that apply): parsely Vegetated Conca Vater-Stained Leaves ( <b>exc</b> ialt Crust (B11) quatic Invertebrates (B13 lydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1 oxidized Rhizospheres alo resence of Reduced Iron tecent Iron Reduction in T tunted or Stressed Plants other (explain in remarks) Depth (in):	ve Surface (i cept MLRA 1 ) I) ng Living Ro (C4) illed Soils (C (D1) (LRR /	B8) , <b>2, 4A &amp; 4B</b> ) (B9 ots (C3) 6) <b>A</b> )	Secondar, Wa Dry Sat Sat FAC Rai Fro	/ Indicators (2 or reter-Stained Leave inage Patterns (B -Season Water Tauration Visible on pmorphic Position allow Aquitard (D3 C-Neutral Test (D5 sed Ant Mounds ( st-Heave Hummo	more required, is (B9) ( <b>MLRA</b> i10) able (C2) Aerial Imager (D2) 5) (D6) ( <b>LRR A</b> ) cks	): <b>1, 2, 4A 8</b> y (C9)
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Permarks:  Permarks:  Permary Indi Primary Indi Surface High Wa Saturatic Water M Sedimen Drift Dep Algal Ma Group Algal Ma Iron Dep Surface S Inundatic (B7)  Field Observ Surface Water Nater Table I Saturation Pri includes cap	Y rology Indicators: cators (minimum of one water (A1) ter Table (A2) n (A3) arks (B1) t Deposits (B2) osits (B3) t or Crust (B4) osits (B5) Soil Cracks (B6) on Visible on Aerial Imagent ations r Present? Yes [ Present? Yes [ Present ] Present ] Present [ Present [ Present ] Present [ Present ] Present	• required: check	ck all that apply): iparsely Vegetated Conca Vater-Stained Leaves ( <b>exc</b> ialt Crust (B11) iquatic Invertebrates (B13 lydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1 ixidized Rhizospheres alo Presence of Reduced Iron Recent Iron Reduction in T itunted or Stressed Plants Dther (explain in remarks) Depth (in): Depth (in): Depth (in):	ve Surface (( cept MLRA 1 ) )ng Living Ro (C4) illed Soils (C . (D1) (LRR 4	B8) <b>, 2, 4A &amp; 4B</b> ) (B9 ots (C3) 6) <b>Wetland Hyd</b>	Secondary Wa Dry Sat Sat FAC FAC Fro	/ Indicators (2 or n ter-Stained Leave inage Patterns (B -Season Water Ta uration Visible on proorphic Position allow Aquitard (D3 C-Neutral Test (D5 sed Ant Mounds ( st-Heave Hummo ent? Yes	more required, ss (B9) ( <b>MLRA</b> able (C2) Aerial Imager (D2) s) (D6) ( <b>LRR A</b> ) icks	): <b>1, 2, 4A 8</b> y (C9) No [
Primary Indi         Primary Indi         Surface         High Wa         Saturatic         Water M.         Sedimen         Drift Dep         Algal Ma         Iron Dep         Inundatic         (B7)         Field Observ         Surface Water         Nater Table I         Saturation Projectures         Describe Rec	Y rology Indicators: cators (minimum of one water (A1) ter Table (A2) in (A3) arks (B1) t Deposits (B2) osits (B3) t or Crust (B4) osits (B5) Soil Cracks (B6) on Visible on Aerial Imagent ations r Present? Yes [ Present? Yes [ Present? Yes [ llary fringe] orded Data (stream gat	e required: chec S V S V S V S P F S gery C S S S S S S S S S S S S S	ck all that apply):         iparsely Vegetated Conca         Vater-Stained Leaves (excleding to the second s	ve Surface ( cept MLRA 1 ) I) Ing Living Ro (C4) illed Soils (C (D1) (LRR 4	B8) <b>1, 2, 4A &amp; 4B</b> ) (B9 ots (C3) 6) <b>Wetland Hyd</b> ns) if available:	Secondary Wa Dry Dry Sat Sha FAC Fro Prology Prese	/ Indicators (2 or n ter-Stained Leave inage Patterns (B -Season Water Ta uration Visible on prorphic Position allow Aquitard (D3 C-Neutral Test (D5 sed Ant Mounds ( st-Heave Hummo ent? Yes	more required, es (B9) ( <b>MLRA</b> able (C2) Aerial Imager (D2) 3) 5) (D6) ( <b>LRR A</b> ) icks	): <b>1, 2, 4A 8</b> y (C9) No [



#### WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM

Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Supplement to the 1987 COE Wetlands Delineation Manual

DP- 5

Project Site: 4320 Island Crest Way (parcel no. 1824						59031)			Sampling Date:	9/21/2016			
Applicant/Owner:	Alan Chiu								Sampling Point:	DP- 5			
Investigator:	R. Whitson, A. H	loenig					City/County:			Mercer Isla	nd / King		
Sect., Township, Range:	S 18 T	24N	R	5E					State:	WA			
Landform (hillslope, terrace,	etc): hillslope					Slope (	%): <	1	Local relief (concave,	, convex, none):	none		
Subregion (LRR): A						Lat:			Long:		Datum:		
Soil Map Unit Name: AmC	- Argents, Alderw	ood m	ateria	I, 6-15	perce	ent slop	es		NWI classification: n	one listed			
Are climatic/hydrologic condi	tions on the site typic	al for th	is time o	of year'	? 🛛	🛛 Yes		No	(If no, explain in rema	arks.)			
Are "Normal Circumstances"	present on the site?					🛛 Yes		No					
Are Vegetation $\Box$ , Soil $\Box$ , or	Hydrology	antly dis	sturbed	?									
Are Vegetation $\Box$ , Soil $\Box$ , or	Hydrology 🗆 natural	ly proble	ematic						(If needed, explain ar	ny answers in Re	emarks.)		
SUMMARY OF FINDING	iS – Attach site m	ap sho	owing	samp	ling po	oint loca	ations	, trans	sects, important fea	atures, etc.			
Hydrophytic Vegetation Pres	ent?	Yes		No	$\boxtimes$								
Hydric Soils Present?		Yes		No	$\boxtimes$	Is the S	Sampli	na Poir	nt within a Wetland?	Yes [	7	No	$\square$
Wetland Hydrology Present?		Yes		No	$\boxtimes$								

Remarks:

VEGETATION - Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 5m diam.)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test Worksheet
1. Prunus avium	5	Y	FACU	Number of Dominant Species
2.				that are OBL, FACW, or FAC: (A)
3. 4.				Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)
	5	= Total Cover		Percent of Dominant Species that are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 33 (A/B)
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 3m diam.)				
1.				Prevalence Index Worksheet
2.				Total % Cover of Multiply by
3.				OBL species x 1 =
4.				FACW species x 2 =
5.				FAC species x 3 =
		= Total Cover		FACU species x 4 =
				UPL species x 5 =
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1m diam.)				Column totals (A) (B)
1. Dactylis glomerata	20	N	FACU	
2. Ranunculus repens	20	N	FAC	Prevalence Index = B / A =
3. Phalaris arundinacea	2	N	FACW	
4. Taraxacum officinale	40	Y	FACU	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators
5. Equisetum telmateia	2	N	FACW	Dominance test is > 50%
6. Other grasses (presumed FAC)	60	Y	FAC	□ Prevalence test is $\leq 3.0$ *
7. Holcus lanatus	30	Ν	FAC	Morphological Adaptations * (provide supporting
8.				<ul> <li>data in remarks or on a separate sheet)</li> </ul>
9.				Wetland Non-Vascular Plants *
10.				Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation * (explain)
11.				
	174	= Total Cover		* Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: )				
1.				
2.				Hydrophytic Vegetation
		= Total Cover		Present? Yes No X
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum:				
Remarks:				

SOIL

#### Sampling Point – DP-5

								Campin	ig i oliti – Di	-0	
Profile Descri	iption: (Describe	to the d	epth nee	ded to document the indi	cator or confirm t	he absence o	f indicators	.)			
Depth	Ma	atrix			Redox Features	;					
(inches)	Color (moist	i)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>	Te	exture	Re	emarks
0-16	10YR 3/3		100					loam			
<sup>1</sup> Tvpe: C=Con	centration. D=Depl	letion. R	M=Redu	ced Matrix. CS=Covered or	Coated Sand Grai	ns <sup>2</sup> Loc: Pl	_=Pore Lining	a. M=Matrix			
Hydric Soil In	dicators: (Applica	able to a	all LRRs,	unless otherwise noted.)			ors for Probl	ematic Hydri	ic Soils <sup>3</sup>		
	41) Nodon (A2)			Sandy Redux (SS)			Doront Mot	) orial (TE2)			
	ic (A2)			Supped Matrix (S6)			or (ovoloin in	enal (TFZ)			
	Sulfide (A1)			Loamy Gleved Matrix (F2)				riemarks)			
	Below Dark Surface	o (A11)		Depleted Matrix (F3)							
	Surface (A12)	e (ATT)		Redox Dark Surface (F6)		<sup>3</sup> Indicat	ore of hydron	hytic vogetat	ion and wetland	bydrolo	av must
Sandy Mu	cky Mineral (S1)			Depleted Dark Surface (F7	7)	be prese	ent, unless di	sturbed or pro	oblematic	nyuruic	yy musi
Sandy Mu	aved Matrix (S4)			Redox Depressions (F8)							
Restrictive Lay	/er (if present):								_		
туре.						Hydric soil	present?	Yes		No	$\mathbf{X}$
Depth (inches)	):										
Remarks:	dry										
HYDROLOGY	•										
Wetland Hydr	ology Indicators:										
Primary Indic	ators (minimum of	one req	uired: ch	eck all that apply):			Secondary	Indicators (2	or more required	1):	
Surface w	/ater (A1)			Sparsely Vegetated Conca	ave Surface (B8)		Wate	er-Stained Le	aves (B9) ( <b>MLR</b>	A 1, 2, 4	4A & 4B)
High Wate	er Table (A2)			Water-Stained Leaves (ex	cept MLRA 1, 2, 4	<b>A &amp; 4B</b> ) (B9)	🗌 Draiı	nage Patterns	s (B10)		
Saturation	n (A3)			Salt Crust (B11)			Dry-	Season Wate	r Table (C2)		
Water Ma	ırks (B1)			Aquatic Invertebrates (B13	5)		Satu	ration Visible	on Aerial Image	ery (C9)	
Sediment	Deposits (B2)			Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C	1)		Geor	morphic Posit	tion (D2)		
Drift Depo	osits (B3)			Oxidized Rhizospheres ald	ong Living Roots (C	3)	Shal	low Aquitard	(D3)		
Algal Mat	or Crust (B4)			Presence of Reduced Iron	(C4)		🗌 FAC	-Neutral Test	(D5)		
Iron Depo	sits (B5)			Recent Iron Reduction in T	illed Soils (C6)		🗌 Rais	ed Ant Mound	ds (D6) ( <b>LRR A</b> )		
Surface S	oil Cracks (B6)			Stunted or Stressed Plants	s (D1) ( <b>LRR A</b> )		Fros	t-Heave Hum	mocks		
Inundation	n Visible on Aerial	Imagery	′ 🗆	Other (explain in remarks)							
(B7)											
Field Observa	ations				1						
Surface Water	Present? Ye	s 🗆	No	Depth (in):							
Water Table P	resent? Vo	 - □	No	Depth (in):		Notional User		nt) V-		Ma	
Saturation Pre	sent?		No	Depth (in):		vetiand Hydro	biogy Presel	nur Ye	s 🔛	INÓ	ک
(includes capil	lary fringe)	5 🗆	NO								
Describe Reco	orded Data (stream		monitori	na well aerial photos previ	ous inspections) if	available:					
Describe reco		r gauge,	monitorii	ig weil, denai priotos, previ		available.					
Remarks:											

WETLAND RATING FORM - WESTERN WASHINGTON

Version 2 – Updated July 2006 to increase accuracy and reproducibility among users Updated Oct 2008 with the new WDFW definitions for priority habitats

Name of wetland: Wetland A

Date of Site visit: 9/21/2016

Rated by: R. Whitson, A. Hoenig Trained by Ecology? Yes⊠ No□ Date of Training: 3/2015, 10/2015\*

SEC: <u>18</u> TWNSHP: <u>24N</u> RNGE: <u>05E</u> Is S/T/R in Appendix D? Yes  $\Box$  No  $\boxtimes$ 

\*training for new 2014 Update, not 2004 system

## SUMMARY OF RATING

## Category based on FUNCTIONS provided by wetland

Ι□  $\mathbf{II} \Box \quad \mathbf{III} \boxtimes \quad \mathbf{IV} \Box$ 

Category I = Score  $\geq$ 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
20
16
50

## Category based on SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS of wetland

 $\mathbf{I}$ **II**  $\Box$  **Does not Apply**  $\boxtimes$ 

## **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	$\boxtimes$
Natural Heritage Wetland	Riverine	
Bog	Lake-fringe	
Mature Forest	Slope	
Old Growth Forest	Flats	
Coastal Lagoon	Freshwater Tidal	
Interdunal		
None of the above	Check if unit has multiple HGM classes present	$\boxtimes$

1

### Does the wetland unit 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 May Need Additional Protection (in addition to the protection recommended for its category)	YES	NO
SP1. <i>Has the wetland unit been documented as a habitat for any Federally listed</i> <i>Threatened or Endangered animal or plant species (T/E species)?</i> For the purposes of this rating system, "documented" means the wetland is on the appropriate state or federal database.		X*
<ul> <li>SP2. Has the wetland unit been documented as habitat for any State listed</li> <li>Threatened or Endangered animal species?</li> <li>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 I Natural Heritage Wetlands (see p. 19 of data form).</li> </ul>		X*
SP3. Does the wetland unit contain individuals of Priority species listed by the WDFW for the state?		X*
SP4. <i>Does the wetland unit have a local significance in addition to its functions?</i> 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

\*The study area was reviewed for the presence of endangered, threatened, and priority species using WDFW online Priority Habitat and Species Data, PHS on the Web (<u>http://wdfw.wa.gov/mapping/phs/)</u>.

## 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. Classifying the wetland first simplifies the questions needed to answer how it functions. The Hydrogeomorphic Class of a wetland can be determined using the key below. See p. 24 for more detailed instructions on classifying wetlands.

#### **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 unit usually controlled by tides (i.e. except during floods)?  $\boxtimes$  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 only source (>90%) of water to it. Groundwater and surface water runoff are NOT sources of water to the unit

 $\boxtimes$  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 both** of the following criteria?
  - $\Box$  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;
  - $\Box$  At least 30% of the open water area is deeper than 6.6 ft (2 m)?

 $\boxtimes$  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  $\square$ 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 types of wetlands except occasionally in very small and shallow depressions or behind hummocks (depressions are usually <3ft diameter and less than a foot deep).

 $\boxtimes$  NO – go to 5 □ **YES** – The wetland class is **Slope** 

- 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.
  - $\Box$  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.

 $\boxtimes$  NO - go to 6  $\square$  **YES** – The wetland class is **Riverine** 

- 6. Is the entire wetland unit in a topographic depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, at some time during the year. *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.

 $\boxtimes$  NO – go to 8  $\square$  YES – The wetland class is **Depressional** 

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

D	Depressional and Flats Wetlands	Points	
	WATER QUALITY FUNCTIONS - Indicators that wetland functions to improve water quality	_	
D	D 1. Does the wetland have the <u>potential</u> to improve water quality?	(see p. 38)	
	D 1.1 Characteristics of surface water flows out of the wetland:		
D	Unit is a depression with no surface water leaving it (no outlet)points = 3		
	Unit has an intermittently flowing, or highly constricted permanently flowing outletpoints = 2]	-	
	Unit has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet ( <i>permanently flowing</i> )points = 1	2	
	Unit is a "flat" depression (Q. / on key), or in the Flats class, with permanent surface outflow and		
	<b>no obvious natural outlet</b> , and/or outlet is a man-made ditchpoints = 1 (If ditch is not normanently flowing treat unit as "intermittently flowing")		
	D 1.2 The soil 2 inches below the surface (or duff layer) is clay or organic (use NRCS definitions)		
D	VFS points = 4	0	
2	$\overline{NO \text{ points}} = 0$	Ũ	
	D 1.3 Characteristics of persistent vegetation (emergent, shrub, and/or forest Cowardin class):		
D	Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, vegetation $> = 95\%$ of areapoints $= 5$		
	Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, vegetation $> = 1/2$ of areapoints $= 3$	5	
	Wetland has persistent, ungrazed vegetation $> = 1/10$ of areapoints = 1		
	Wetland has persistent, ungrazed vegetation $<1/10$ of areapoints = 0		
	D1.4 Characteristics of seasonal ponding or inundation.		
D	This is the area of the wetland unit 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 $> \frac{1}{2}$ total area of wetland points $= 4$		
	Area seasonally ponded is $< \frac{1}{4}$ total area of wetland points = 0		
	NOTE: See text for indicators of seasonal and permanent inundation.		
D	Total for D 1     Add the points in the boxes above	7	
D	D 2. Does the wetland unit have the <u>opportunity</u> to improve water quality?	(see p. 44)	
	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.		
	$\Box$ Grazing in the wetland or within 150 ft		
	Untreated stormwater discharges to wetland		
	$\Box$ Tilled fields or orchards within 150 ft of wetland	multiplier	
	A stream or culvert discharges into wetland that drains developed areas, residential	2	
	areas, farmed fields, roads, or clear-cut logging	2	
	$\boxtimes$ Residential, urban areas, golf courses are within 150 ft of wetland		
	$\Box$ Wetland is fed by groundwater high in phosphorus or nitrogen		
	□ Other		
	YES multiply score in D 1. by 2 NO multiply score in D 1. by 1		
D	<u>TOTAL</u> - Water Quality Functions Multiply the score from D1 by D2	14	
L	Adu score to tuble on p. 1		

HYDROLOGIC FUNCTIONS - Indicators that wetland functions to reduce flooding and stream degradation           D         D.3.1 Characteristics of surface water flows out of the wetland unit         (see p. 46)           D         D.3.1 Characteristics of surface water flows out of the wetland unit         (see p. 46)           Unit is a a intermittently flowing, or highly constricted permanently flowing outletpoints = 2         (see p. 46)           D         D.3.1 Characteristics of surface water leaving it (no outlet)        points = 2           Unit is a "flat" depression (0.7 on key), or in the Flats class, with permanent surface outflow and no obvious natural outlet, and/or outlet is a man-made ditch	D	Depresssional and Flats Wetlands	
D       D.3.1 Obes the welland have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?       (see p. 46)         D       D.3.1 Characteristics of surface water flows out of the welland unit Unit is a depression (0, 70 nkey), or in the Plats class, with permanent surface outflow and no obvious natural outlet, and/or outlet is a man-made ditch		HYDROLOGIC FUNCTIONS - Indicators that wetland functions to reduce flooding and stream deg	
D       D 3.1 Characteristics of surface water flows out of the welland unit		D 3. Does the wetland have the <u>potential</u> to reduce flooding and erosion?	(see p. 46)
Unit is a depression with no surface water leaving it (no outlet)	D	D 3.1 Characteristics of surface water flows out of the wetland unit	
Unit has an intermittently flowing, or highly constricted permanently flowing curits as "link" depression (0, 7 on key), or in the Flats class, with permanent surface curify and the is not permanently flowing (7)       2         Unit is a "link" depression (0, 7 on key), or in the Flats class, with permanent surface curits and the is not permanently flowing (7)       2         Unit has an unconstricted, or slighty constricted, surface outlet (permanently flowing)points = 0       2         D       0.3.2 Depth of storage during wet periods       2         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 dy).       Marks of ponding are at least 3 for more above the surface or bottom of outlet		Unit is a depression with no surface water leaving it (no outlet)points = 4	
Unit is a "lial" 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		Unit has an intermittently flowing, or highly constricted permanently flowing outlet points = 2	
In o outbus hatural outlet, aboot outlet is a man-made dich. <i>flowing</i> ")       points = 1         (if dick is no permanently flowing treat unit as "intermittently flowing")       Unit has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet ( <i>permanently flowing</i> )points = 0         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 permanently water or deepest part (if dry).         Marks of ponding between 2 ft to < 3 ft from surface or bottom of outlet		Unit is a "flat" depression (Q.7 on key), or in the Flats class, with permanent surface outflow and	2
If all of is not permanently flowing it real unit as intermittenity flowing )points = 0         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 at least 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outlet		<b>no obvious natural outlet</b> , and/or outlet is a man-made ditch	
D       D       D. 2.3 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 at least 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outletpoints = 7         The wetland is a "headwater" wetland".       points = 5         Marks of ponding between 2 ft to <3 ft from surface or bottom of outletpoints = 5       points = 3         Unit is flat (yes to Q.2 or Q.7 on key) but has small depressions on the surface that trap water		(If all on is not permanently flowing treat unit as intermittently flowing) Unit has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet (normalized) flowing) points = 0	
D       D 3.2 Depint of storage during were 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 at least 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outletpoints = 7.         (The wetland is a "headwater" wetland"       points = 0         Marks of ponding between 2 ft to < 3 ft from surface or bottom of outletpoints = 5       points = 1         Marks are at least 0.5 ft to < 2 ft from surface or bottom of outletpoints = 1       points = 0         D       D 3.3 Contribution of wetland unit to storage in the watershed       points = 0         Estimate the ratio of the area of paptream basin contributing surface water to the wetland to the area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit	D	D 2.2 Depth of storage during wat periods	
Eximate the neight of pondang water or deepest part (if dry).       Marks of ponding are at least 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outletpoints = 7         The wetland is a "headwater" wetland"	D	D 5.2 Depuil of storage during well periods Estimate the height of ponding above the bottom of the outlet For units with no outlet measure from	
Marks of ponding are at least 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outletpoints = 7       The wetland is a "headwater" wetland"		the surface of permanent water or deepest part (if dry)	
The wetland is a "headwater" wetland"       points = 5         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 = 5         Marks of ponding between 2 ft to < 3 ft from surface or bottom of outlet       points = 5         Marks of ponding between 2 ft to < 2 ft from surface or bottom of outlet       points = 5         Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft       points = 1         Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft       points = 0         D       D 3.3 Contribution of wetland unit 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 basin is less than 10 times the area of the unit       points = 5         The area of the basin is loss than 100 times the area of the unit       points = 0         Entire unit is in the FLATS class       points = 0         D       D 4. Does the wetland unit have the opportunity to reduce flooding and erosion?       (see p. 49)         Answer YES if the unit 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 floodi		Marks of ponding are at least 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		The wetland is a "headwater" wetland"	_
Marks are at least 0.5 ft to < 2 ft from surface or bottom of outlet		Marks of ponding between 2 ft to $< 3$ ft from surface or bottom of outlet	5
Unit is flat (yes to Q.2 or Q.7 on key) but has small depressions on the surface that trap water		Marks are at least 0.5 ft to $< 2$ ft from surface or bottom of outlet	
trap water		Unit is flat (yes to Q.2 or Q.7 on key) but has small depressions on the surface that	
Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft		trap waterpoints = 1	
D       D 3.3 Contribution of wetland unit 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.       3         The area of the basin is less than 10 times the area of the unitpoints = 5       3         The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unitpoints = 0       3         Entire unit is in the FLATS class      points = 5         D       Total for D 3       Add the points in the boxes above       10         D       D 4. Does the wetland unit have the opportunity to reduce flooding and erosion?       (see p. 49)         Answer YES if the unit 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.       2         M       Wetland drains to a river or stream that has flooding problems       multiplier         M       Wetland has no outlet and impounds surface runoff water that might otherwise flow into a river or stream that has flooding problems       multiplier         M       Wetland has no outlet and impounds surface runoff water that might otherwise flow into a river or stream that has flooding problems       10 <th></th> <th>Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ftpoints = 0</th> <th></th>		Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ftpoints = 0	
Estimate the ratio of the area of upstream basin contributing surface water to the wetland to the area of the wetland unit itself.       3         The area of the basin is less than 10 times the area of the unitpoints = 5       3         The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unitpoints = 0       3         The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unitpoints = 0       10         D       Total for D 3       Add the points in the boxes above       10         D       D 4. Does the wetland unit have the <u>opportunity</u> to reduce flooding and erosion?       (see p. 49)         Answer YES if the unit 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.       2         Metland drains to a river or stream that has flooding problems       multiplier         Wetland has no outlet and impounds surface runoff water that might otherwise flow into a river or stream that has flooding problems       multiplier         Wetland has no outlet and impounds surface runoff water that might otherwise flow into a river or stream that has flooding problems       multiplier         Wetlam drains to 2       NO multiplier is 1       NO	D	D 3.3 Contribution of wetland unit to storage in the watershed	
area of the wetland unit itself.       The area of the basin is less than 10 times the area of the unitpoints = 5       3         The area of the basin is lot to 100 times the area of the unitpoints = 3       3         The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unitpoints = 0       3         Entire unit is in the FLATS class      points = 5       10         D       Total for D 3       Add the points in the boxes above       10         D       Answer YES if the unit 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.       2         Metland drains to a river or stream that has flooding problems       1       2         Wetland drains to a river or stream that has flooding problems       1       1         Wetland has no outlet and impounds surface runoff water that might otherwise flow into a river or stream that has flooding problems       1       1         Wetland has no outlet and impounds surface runoff water that might otherwise flow into a river or stream that has flooding problems       1       20         D       TOTAL - Hydrologic Functions Multiply the score from D 3 by D		Estimate the ratio of the area of upstream basin contributing surface water to the wetland to the	
The area of the basin is less than 10 times the area of the unit		area of the wetland unit itself.	
Ine area of the basin is not 100 times the area of the unit		The area of the basin is less than 10 times the area of the unit	3
Interaction of the basin is hole than 100 times the area of the unitpoints = 0         Entire unit is in the FLATS class		The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit	
D       Total for D 3       Add the points in the boxes above       10         D       D 4. Does the wetland unit have the opportunity to reduce flooding and erosion?       (see p. 49)         Answer YES if the unit 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.       2         Note which of the following conditions apply.       2         Wetland is in a headwater of a river or stream that has flooding problems       multiplier         Wetland has no outlet and impounds surface runoff water that might otherwise flow into a river or stream that has flooding problems       multiplier         WYES multiplier is 2       NO multiplier is 1       20		The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit	
D       10       10         D       D 4. Does the wetland unit have the opportunity to reduce flooding and erosion?       (see p. 49)         Answer YES if the unit 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.       2         Note which of the following conditions apply.       2         Wetland is in a headwater of a river or stream that has flooding problems       multiplier         Wetland has no outlet and impounds surface runoff water that might otherwise flow into a river or stream that has flooding problems       multiplier         WetS multiplier is 2       NO multiplier is 1       20         D       TOTAL - Hydrologic Functions Multiply the score from D 3 by D 4       Add score to table on p. 1	n	Eithe unit is in the FLATS class $dd the points in the bases above dd the points = 3$	10
<ul> <li>D 4. Does the wetland that have the <u>opportunity</u> to reduce notating after closure.</li> <li>Answer YES if the unit 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.</li> <li>Note which of the following conditions apply.</li> <li>2 Wetland is in a headwater of a river or stream that has flooding problems</li> <li>Wetland has no outlet and impounds surface runoff water that might otherwise flow into a river or stream that has flooding problems</li> <li>Other</li> <li>XES multiplier is 2 NO multiplier is 1</li> <li>D TOTAL - Hydrologic Functions Multiply the score from D 3 by D 4 Add score to table on p. 1</li> </ul>	D	Add the points in the boxes above	(see p  40)
Aniswer 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.       2         Note which of the following conditions apply.       2         Wetland is in a headwater of a river or stream that has flooding problems       multiplier         Wetland has no outlet and impounds surface runoff water that might otherwise flow into a river or stream that has flooding problems       multiplier         Other        Z         WES multiplier is 2       NO multiplier is 1         D       TOTAL - Hydrologic Functions Multiply the score from D 3 by D 4       Add score to table on p. 1	D	Answer VES if the unit is in a location in the watershed where the flood storage, or reduction in	(see p. 49)
what is roboticy, it provides helps protect down 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.       2         Note which of the following conditions apply.       2         Wetland is in a headwater of a river or stream that has flooding problems       multiplier         Wetland drains to a river or stream that has flooding problems       multiplier         Wetland has no outlet and impounds surface runoff water that might otherwise flow into a river or stream that has flooding problems       2         WetS multiplier is 2       NO multiplier is 1         D       TOTAL - Hydrologic Functions Multiply the score from D 3 by D 4         Add score to table on p. 1       20		water velocity it provides helps protect downstream property and aquatic resources from flooding	
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.       2         Note which of the following conditions apply.       2         Wetland is in a headwater of a river or stream that has flooding problems       multiplier         Wetland drains to a river or stream that has flooding problems       multiplier         Wetland has no outlet and impounds surface runoff water that might otherwise flow into a river or stream that has flooding problems       2         Other		or excessive and/or erosive flows. Answer NO if the water coming into the wetland is controlled	
90% of the water in the wetland is from groundwater in areas where damaging groundwater flooding does not occur.       2         Note which of the following conditions apply.       2         Wetland is in a headwater of a river or stream that has flooding problems       multiplier         Wetland drains to a river or stream that has flooding problems       multiplier         Wetland has no outlet and impounds surface runoff water that might otherwise flow into a river or stream that has flooding problems       2         Other		by a structure such as flood gate, tide gate, flap valve, reservoir etc. OR you estimate that more than	
flooding does not occur.       Note which of the following conditions apply.       2         Image: Section of the following condition of the following conditions apply.       2         Image: Section of the following condition of the following conditions apply.       2         Image: Section of the following condition of the following conditions apply.       2         Image: Section of the following condition of the following condition of the following conditions apply.       2         Image: Section of the foll		90% of the water in the wetland is from groundwater in areas where damaging groundwater	
Note which of the following conditions apply.       2         Image: Second state of the following conditions apply.       1         Image: Second state of the following conditions apply.       1         Image: Second state of the following conditions apply.       1         Image: Second state of the following conditions apply.       1         Image: Second state of the following conditions apply.       1         Image: Second state of the following conditions apply.       1         Image: Second state of the following conditions apply.       1         Image: Second state of the following conditions apply.       1         Image: Second state of the following conditions apply.       1         Image: Second state of the following conditions apply.       1         Image: Second state of the following conditions apply.       1         Image: Second state of the following conditions apply.       1         Image: Second state of the following conditions apply.       1         Image: Second state of the following conditions apply.       1         Image: Second state of the following conditions apply.       2         Image: Second state of the following conditions apply.       2         Image: Second state of the following conditions apply.       2         Image: Second state of the following conditions apply.       2         Image: Sec		flooding does not occur.	
Image: Wetland is in a headwater of a river or stream that has flooding problems       multiplier         Image: Wetland drains to a river or stream that has flooding problems       multiplier         Image: Wetland has no outlet and impounds surface runoff water that might otherwise flow into a river or stream that has flooding problems       multiplier         Image: Wetland has no outlet and impounds surface runoff water that might otherwise flow into a river or stream that has flooding problems       multiplier         Image: Wetland has no outlet and impounds surface runoff water that might otherwise flow into a river or stream that has flooding problems       multiplier         Image: Wetland has no outlet and impounds surface runoff water that might otherwise flow into a river or stream that has flooding problems       multiplier         Image: Wetland has no outlet and impounds surface runoff water that might otherwise flow into a river or stream that has flooding problems       multiplier         Image: Wetland has no outlet and impounds surface runoff water that might otherwise flow into a river or stream that has flooding problems       multiplier         Image: Wetland has no outlet and impounds surface runoff water that might otherwise flow into a river or stream that has flooding problems       multiplier         Image: Wetland has no outlet and impounds surface runoff water that might otherwise flow into a river or stream that has flooding problems       multiplier         Image: Wetland has no outlet and impounds surface runoff water that might otherwise flow into a river or stream that has flooding problems <t< th=""><th></th><th>Note which of the following conditions apply.</th><th>2</th></t<>		Note which of the following conditions apply.	2
Wetland drains to a river or stream that has flooding problems       Inumprie         Wetland has no outlet and impounds surface runoff water that might otherwise flow into a river or stream that has flooding problems       Other         Other       Other       TOTAL - Hydrologic Functions Multiply the score from D 3 by D 4 Add score to table on p. 1		$\boxtimes$ Wetland is in a headwater of a river or stream that has flooding problems	multiplica
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         D         TOTAL - Hydrologic Functions Multiply the score from D 3 by D 4         Add score to table on p. 1		$\Box$ Wetland drains to a river or stream that has flooding problems	munipher
a river or stream that has flooding problems         Other         YES multiplier is 2         NO multiplier is 1         D         TOTAL - Hydrologic Functions Multiply the score from D 3 by D 4         Add score to table on p. 1		$\Box$ Wetland has no outlet and impounds surface runoff water that might otherwise flow into	
Other		a river or stream that has flooding problems	
YES multiplier is 2       NO multiplier is 1         D       TOTAL - Hydrologic Functions Multiply the score from D 3 by D 4         Add score to table on p. 1       20		□ Other	
D TOTAL - Hydrologic Functions Multiply the score from D 3 by D 4 Add score to table on p. 1 20		$\boxtimes$ YES multiplier is 2 $\square$ NO multiplier is 1	
	D	<b>TOTAL</b> - Hydrologic Functions Multiply the score from D 3 by D 4 Add score to table on p. 1	20

These questions apply to wetlands of all HGM classes.		
H 1. Does the wetland have the potential to provide ha	abitat for many species?	
H 1.1 Vegetation structure (see p. 72)	· -	
Check the types of vegetation classes present (as defin	the d by Cowardin) if the class is $\frac{1}{4}$ acre or covers	
more than 10% of the area of the wettana if unit sm	naller than 2.5 acres.	
$\square$ Scrub/shrub (areas where shrubs have >30%	% cover)	
Forested (areas where trees have $>30\%$ cov	ver)	1
Forested areas have 3 out of 5 strata (canop	by, sub-canopy, shrubs, herbaceous, moss/ground-	
Add the number of vegetation types that qualify. If you	u have:	
	4 structures or morepoints = 4	
	3  structurespoints = 2	
	2 structurespoints = 1 1 structure points = 0	
H 1.2. <u>Hydroperiods</u> (see p. 73)		
Check the types of water regimes (hydroperiods) prese	ent within the wetland. The water regime has to	
cover more than 10% of the wetland or $\frac{1}{4}$ acre to count	nt. (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods)	
Permanently flooded or inundated	4 or more types presentpoints = 3	
Seasonally flooded or inundated	3 types presentpoints = 2	
□ Occasionally flooded or inundated	2 types presentpoints = 1	2
Saturated only	1 types presentpoints = $0$	
Permanently flowing stream or river in, or	adjacent to, the wetland	
Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to	o, the wetland	
Lake-fringe wetland = 2 points		
Freshwater tidal wetland = 2 points		
H 1.3. <u>Richness of Plant Species</u> (see p. 75)		
Count the number of plant species in the wetland	that cover at least 10 ft <sup>2</sup> . ( <i>different patches of the</i> reshold)	
You do not have to name the species.		
Do not include Eurasian milfoil, reed canaryg	rass, purple loosestrife, Canadian thistle	
If you counted:	> 19 speciespoints = 2	
Lisi species below if you want to.	< 5 speciespoints = 1 < 5 speciespoints = 0	
	1 1	2



H 2.1 <u>Buffers</u> (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"
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."
$\Box$ 100 m (220ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated errors really errors or open water > 05% of
iroum (350ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water >95% of
(relatively undisturbed also means no-grazing) Points = 5
100  m (330 ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or
open water $> 50\%$ circumference.
$\int 50 \text{ m} (170 \text{ ft})  of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or$
open water >95% circumference
100  m (330ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas rocky areas or
open water > 25% circumference
$\int 50 \text{ m} (170 \text{ ft}) \text{ of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or}$
open water for $> 50\%$ circumference
If buffer does not meet any of the 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
$\Box$ 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 bufferPoints = 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 abovePoints = 1
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 hative 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 1
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
$\frac{\text{YES} = 1 \text{ point}}{\text{YES} = 1 \text{ point}}$ NO = 0 points

H 2.3 <u>Near or adjacent to other priority habitats listed by WDFW</u> (see new and complete descriptions of WDFW priority habitats, and the counties in which they can be found, in the PHS report		
<b>V</b> (.	http://wdfw.wa.gov/hab/phslist.htm) Which of the following priority habitats are within 330ft (100m) of the wetland? NOTE: the connections do not have to be relatively undisturbed)	
	Aspen Stands: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 0.4 ha (1 acres).	
	<b>Biodiversity Areas and Corridors:</b> Areas of habitat that are relatively important to various species of native fish and wildlife ( <i>full description in WDFW PHS report p. 152</i> )	
	Herbaceous Balds: Variable size patches of grass and forbs on shallow soils over bedrock.	
	<b>Old-growth/Mature forests:</b> ( <u>Old-growth west of Cascade crest</u> ) 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. ( <u>Mature forests.</u> ) Stands with average diameters exceeding 53 cm (21 in) dbh; crown cover may be less that 100%; crown cover may be less that 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.	
	<b>Oregon white Oak:</b> Woodlands Stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component is important ( <i>full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 158.</i> )	
$\boxtimes$	<b>Riparian</b> : The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other.	
	<b>Westside Prairies:</b> Herbaceous, non-forested plant communities that can either take the form of a dry prairie or a wet prairie ( <i>full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 161</i> )	2
$\boxtimes$	<b>Instream:</b> The combination of physical, biological, and chemical processes and conditions that interact to provide functional life history requirements for instream fish and wildlife resources.	5
	<b>Nearshore:</b> Relatively undisturbed nearshore habitats. These include Coastal Nearshore, Open Coast Nearshore, and Puget Sound Nearshore. ( <i>full descriptions of habitats and the definition of relatively undisturbed are in WDFW report: pp. 167-169 and glossary in Appendix A.</i> )	
	<b>Caves:</b> 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.	
	<b>Cliffs:</b> Greater than 7.6 m (25 ft) high and occurring below 5000 ft.	
	<b>Talus:</b> Homogenous 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.	
	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 >51 cm (20 in) in western Washington and are > 2 m (6.5 ft) in height. Priority logs are > 30cm (12 in) in diameter at the largest end, and > 6m (20 ft) long. 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 wetland are by definition a priority habitat but are not included in this list. Nearby wetlands are addressed in question H2.4.	

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	3
<b>H 2</b> . TOTAL Score - opportunity for providing habitat Add the scores from H2.1, H2.2, H2.3, H2.4	8
TOTAL for H1 from page 14	8
Total Score for Habitat Functions – add the points for H 1, H 2 and record the result on p. 1	16

#### CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

Wetland Type	Category
Check off any criteria that apply to the wetland. Circle the Category when the	
SC 1.0 Estuarine wetlands (see n. 86)	
Does the wetland unit meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?	
$\Box$ The dominant water regime is tidal.	
$\Box$ Vegetated, and	
$\Box$ With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt.	
$YES = Go \text{ to } SC 1.1 \qquad \text{NO } \boxtimes$	
SC 1.1 Is the wetland unit within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific Reserve designated under WAC 332-151? □ YES = Category I □ NO = go to SC 1.2	Cat. I
SC 1.2 Is the wetland unit at least 1 acre in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions?	Cat. I
□ 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 Spartina spp. are the only species that cover more than 10% of the wetland, then the wetland should be given a dual ratio $g(I I)$ . The are set Sparting would be rated a Category II while the	Cat. II
rating (I/II) The are act Spartina 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 Spartina in determining the size threshold of 1 acre.	Dual rating I/II
$\Box$ At least <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-grazed or un-mowed wetland.	
☐ The wetland has at least 2 or the following features: tidal channels, depressions with open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands.	
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.	
<ul> <li>SC 2.1 Is the wetland being rated in a Section/Township/Range that contains a Natural Heritage wetland? (<i>this question is used to screen out most sites before you need to contact WNHP/DNR</i>)</li> <li>S/T/R information from Appendix D □ or accessed from WNHP/DNR web</li> </ul>	Cat. I
site $\boxtimes$ YES $\square$ – contact WNHP/DNR (see p. 79) and go to SC 2.2 NO $\boxtimes$	
SC 2.2 Has DNR identified the wetland as a high quality undisturbed wetland or as or as a site with state threatened or endangered plant species? YES = Category I NO $\Box$ Not a Heritage Wetland	
SC 3.0 Bogs (see p. 87)	
Does the wetland (or any part of the unit) 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.	
<ol> <li>Does the wetland have organic soils horizons (i.e. layers of organic soil), either peats or mucks, that compose 16" 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</li> <li>NO - go to Q.2</li> </ol>	
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 top of a lake or pond?	
<ul> <li>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 species in Table 3)?</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>4. Is the wetland forested (&gt;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 (&gt;30% coverage of the total shrub/herbaceous cover)?</li> <li>YES = Category I NO □ is not a bog for purpose of rating</li> </ul>	Cat. I

SC 4.0 Forested Wetlands (see p. 90)	
Does the wetland have at least 1 acre of forest that meet one of these criteria for the Department of Fish and Wildlife's forests as priority habitats? <i>If you answer</i>	
yes you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.	
□ Old growth forests: (west of Cascade crest) Stands of at least two tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/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. <i>Note: The criterion for dbh is based on measurements for upland forests.</i> <i>Two hundred year old trees in wetlands will often have a smaller dbh because</i> <i>their growth rates are often slower. The DFW criterion is and "OR" so old-</i> <i>growth forests do not necessarily have to have trees of this diameter.</i>	
☐ Mature forests: (west of the Cascade crest) Stands where the largest trees are 80-200 years old OR have average diameters (dbh) exceeding 21 in (53 cm); crown cover may be less than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quanitity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth	
YES = Category 1 NO $\boxtimes$ 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 surgace water that is saline or brackish (> 0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon ( <i>needs to be measured near the bottom</i> )	
YES – Go to SC 5.1NO $\boxtimes$ not a wetland in a coastal lagoon	Cat. I
SC 5.1 Does the wetland meet all of the following three conditions?	
$\Box$ 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).	
$\Box$ At least <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-grazed or un-mowed grassland.	Cat. II
$\Box$ The wetalnd is larger than 1/10 acre (4350 square feet)	
$\Box$ The wetalnd is larger than 1/10 acre (4350 square feet)YES = Category INO = Category II	

SC 6.0 Interdunal Wetlands (see p. 93)	
Is the wetalnd unit west of the 1889 line (also called the Westarn Boundary of	
Upland Ownership or WBUO)?	
YES – go to SC 6.1 NO $\boxtimes$ not an interdunal wetland for rating	
If you answer yes you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.	
In practical terms that means the following geographic areas:	
<ul> <li>Long Beach Peninsula – lands west of SR 103</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Grayland-Westport – lands west of SR 105</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Ocean Shores-Copalis – lands west of SR 115 and SR 109</li> </ul>	
SC 6.1 Is the wetland 1 acre or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 acre	
or larger?	
$YES = Category II \qquad NO - go to SC 6.2$	Cat. II
SC 6.2 Is the unit 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. III
Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics	
Choose the "highest" rating if wetland falls into several categorie, and record on	NI/A
p. 1 .	1 <b>\//A</b>
If you answered NO for all types enter "Not Applicable" on p.1.	

WETLAND RATING FORM – WESTERN WASHINGTON

Version 2 – Updated July 2006 to increase accuracy and reproducibility among users Updated Oct 2008 with the new WDFW definitions for priority habitats

Name of wetland: <u>Wetland B</u>

Date of Site visit: 9/21/2016

Rated by: <u>R. Whitson, A. Hoenig</u> Trained by Ecology? Yes  $\boxtimes$  No $\square$  Date of Training: <u>3/2015\*</u>, <u>10/2015\*</u>

SEC: <u>18</u> TWNSHP: <u>24N</u> RNGE: <u>05E</u> Is S/T/R in Appendix D? Yes  $\Box$  No  $\boxtimes$ 

\*trained for 2014 update, not original 2004 rating system.

## SUMMARY OF RATING

#### Category based on FUNCTIONS provided by wetland

 $\mathbf{I} \Box \quad \mathbf{II} \Box \quad \mathbf{III} \boxtimes \quad \mathbf{IV} \Box$ 

Category I = Score  $\geq$ 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
16
15
45

## Category based on SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS of wetland

 $\mathbf{I} \Box \quad \mathbf{II} \Box \quad \mathbf{Does not Apply} \boxtimes$ 

## **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	$\boxtimes$
Natural Heritage Wetland	Riverine	
Bog	Lake-fringe	
Mature Forest	Slope	
Old Growth Forest	Flats	
Coastal Lagoon	Freshwater Tidal	
Interdunal		
None of the above	Check if unit has multiple HGM classes present	$\boxtimes$

#### Does the wetland unit 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 May Need Additional Protection (in addition to the protection recommended for its category)	YES	NO
SP1. Has the wetland unit been documented as a habitat for any Federally listed Threatened or Endangered <b>animal</b> or <b>plant</b> species ( <i>T/E</i> species)? For the purposes of this rating system, "documented" means the wetland is on the appropriate state or federal database.		X*
<ul> <li>SP2. Has the wetland unit been documented as habitat for any State listed</li> <li>Threatened or Endangered animal species?</li> <li>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 I Natural Heritage Wetlands (see p. 19 of data form).</li> </ul>		X*
SP3. Does the wetland unit contain individuals of Priority species listed by the WDFW for the state?		X*
SP4. <i>Does the wetland unit have a local significance in addition to its functions?</i> 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

\*The study area was reviewed for the presence of endangered, threatened, and priority species using WDFW online Priority Habitat and Species Data, PHS on the Web (<u>http://wdfw.wa.gov/mapping/phs/)</u>.

## 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. Classifying the wetland first simplifies the questions needed to answer how it functions. The Hydrogeomorphic Class of a wetland can be determined using the key below. See p. 24 for more detailed instructions on classifying wetlands.

#### **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 unit usually controlled by tides (i.e. except during floods)?  $\square$  NO – go to 2  $\square$  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 only source (>90%) of water to it. Groundwater and surface water runoff are NOT sources of water to the unit

 $\boxtimes$  NO – go to 3  $\square$  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 both** of the following criteria?
  - $\Box$  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;
  - $\Box$  At least 30% of the open water area is deeper than 6.6 ft (2 m)?

 $\square$  NO – go to 4  $\square$  YES – The wetland class is Lake-fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)

- 4. Does the entire wetland unit **meet all** of the following criteria?
  - $\boxtimes$  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 types of wetlands except occasionally in very small and shallow depressions or behind hummocks (depressions are usually <3ft diameter and less than a foot deep).

 $\Box$  NO – go to 5  $\Box$  YES – The wetland class is Slope

- 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.
  - $\Box$  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.

 $\boxtimes$  NO - go to 6  $\square$  **YES** – The wetland class is **Riverine** 

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

 $\boxtimes$  NO – go to 8  $\square$  YES – The wetland class is **Depressional** 

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

D	Depressional and Flats Wetlands	Points	
	WATER QUALITY FUNCTIONS - Indicators that wetland functions to improve water quality	_	
D	D 1. Does the wetland have the <u>potential</u> to improve water quality?	(see p. 38)	
	D 1.1 Characteristics of surface water flows out of the wetland:		
D	Unit is a depression with no surface water leaving it (no outlet)points = 3		
	Unit has an intermittently flowing, or highly constricted permanently flowing outlet points $= 2$		
	Unit has an unconstructed, or slightly constructed, surface outlet ( <i>permanently flowing</i> )points = 1 Unit is a "flow" degreesing ( $O, 7$ or lease) or in the Flots along with normalized surface surface of $d$		
	Unit is a "flat" depression (Q. / 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 nermanently flowing treat unit as "intermittently flowing")		
	D 1 2 The soil 2 inches below the surface (or duff layer) is clay or organic (use NRCS definitions)		
D	YES points = 4	0	
-	$\overline{NO \text{ points}=0}$	-	
	D 1.3 Characteristics of persistent vegetation (emergent, shrub, and/or forest Cowardin class):		
D	Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, vegetation $> = 95\%$ of areapoints $= 5$		
	Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, vegetation $> = 1/2$ of areapoints $= 3$	3	
	We tland has persistent, ungrazed vegetation $> = 1/10$ of areapoints = 1		
	Wetland has persistent, ungrazed vegetation $<1/10$ of areapoints = 0		
Б	D1.4 Characteristics of seasonal ponding or inundation.		
D	This is the area of the wetland unit that is ponded for at least 2 months, but dries out sometime		
	auring the year. Do not count the area that is permanently pondea. Estimate area as the average condition 5 out of 10 yrs		
	Area seasonally ponded is $> \frac{1}{2}$ total area of wetland	2	
	Area seasonally ponded is $> \frac{1}{4}$ total area of wetlandpoints = 2		
	Area seasonally ponded is $< \frac{1}{4}$ total area of wetlandpoints = 0		
	NOTE: See text for indicators of seasonal and permanent inundation.		
D	Total for D 1Add the points in the boxes above	7	
D	D 2. Does the wetland unit have the <u>opportunity</u> to improve water quality?	(see p. 44)	
	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		
	nollutants. A unit may have nollutants coming from several sources, but any single source would		
	aualify as opportunity.		
	$\Box$ Grazing in the wetland or within 150 ft		
	Untreated stormwater discharges to wetland		
	Tilled fields on enclosed within 150 ft of wetland		
		multiplier	
	A stream or culvert discharges into wetland that drains developed areas, residential	2	
	areas, farmed fields, roads, or clear-cut logging	2	
	Residential, urban areas, golf courses are within 150 ft of wetland		
	$\Box$ Wetland is fed by groundwater high in phosphorus or nitrogen		
	□ Other		
	YES multiply score in D 1. by 2 NO multiply score in D 1. by 1		
D	<b><u>TOTAL</u></b> - Water Quality Functions Multiply the score from D1 by D2	14	
	Add score to table on p. 1		

D	Depresssional and Flats Wetlands	
	HYDROLOGIC FUNCTIONS - Indicators that wetland functions to reduce flooding and stream of	degradation
	D 3. Does the wetland have the <u>potential</u> to reduce flooding and erosion?	(see p. 46)
D	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 points = 2	
	Unit is a "flat" depression (Q. / on key), or in the Flats class, with permanent surface outflow and	2
	<b>no obvious natural outlet</b> , and/or outlet is a man-made ditch	
	(If all on is not permanently flowing freat unit as intermittenity flowing) Unit has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet ( <i>nermanently flowing</i> ), points = 0	
п	D 3.2 Depth of storage during wet periods	
D	Figure 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 drv)	
	Marks of ponding are at least 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outlet	
	The wetland is a "headwater" wetland"	2
	Marks of ponding between 2 ft to $< 3$ ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 5	3
	Marks are at least 0.5 ft to $< 2$ ft from surface or bottom of outlet	
	Unit is flat (yes to Q.2 or Q.7 on key) but has small depressions on the surface that	
	trap waterpoints = 1	
	Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ftpoints = 0	
D	D 3.3 Contribution of wetland unit 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.	2
	The area of the basin is less than 10 times the area of the unit	3
	The area of the basin is not of 100 times the area of the unit	
	Entire unit is in the ELATS class	
р	Total for D 3 Add the points in the bayes above	8
D	D 4 Does the wetland unit have the opportunity to reduce flooding and erosion?	(see n 49)
	Answer YES if the unit is in a location in the watershed where the flood storage or reduction in	(See p. 15)
	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 conditions 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	multiplier
	$\Box$ Wetland has no outlet and impounds surface runoff water that might otherwise flow into	2
	a river or stream that has flooding problems	
	□ Other	
	$\boxtimes$ YES multiplier is 2 $\square$ NO multiplier is 1	
D	<b>TOTAL</b> - Hydrologic Functions Multiply the score from D 3 by D 4 Add score to table on p 1	16
L		

<b>These questions apply to wetlands of all HGM classes.</b> HABITAT FUNCTIONS - Indicators that wetland functions to provide important habitat		
H 1. Does the wetland have the <u>potential</u> to provide habitat for many species?		
<ul> <li>H 1.1 Vegetation structure (see p. 72)</li> <li>Check the types of vegetation classes present (as defined by Cowardin) if the class is ¼ acre or covers more than 10% of the area of the wetland if unit smaller than 2.5 acres.</li> <li> <ul> <li>Aquatic bed</li> <li>Emergent plants</li> <li>Scrub/shrub (areas where shrubs have &gt;30% cover)</li> <li>Forested (areas where trees have &gt;30% cover)</li> <li>Forested areas have 3 out of 5 strata (canopy, sub-canopy, shrubs, herbaceous, moss/ground-cover) that each cover 20% within the forested polygon</li> <li>Add the number of vegetation types that qualify. If you have: <ul> <li>4 structures or morepoints = 4</li> <li>3 structurespoints = 1</li> <li>1 structurepoints = 0</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	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 ¼ acre to count. (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods)         Image: Seasonally flooded or inundated       4 or more types presentpoints = 3         Image: Seasonally flooded or inundated       3 types presentpoints = 2         Image: Seasonally flooded or inundated       2 types presentpoints = 1         Image: Seasonally flooded or inundated       1 types presentpoints = 0         Image: Seasonally flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland       Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland         Image: Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland       Image: Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland         Image: Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland       Image: Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland         Image: Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland       Image: Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland         Image: Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland       Image: Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland         Image: Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland       Image: Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland         Image: Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland       Image: Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland <th>2</th>	2	
H 1.3. <u>Richness of Plant Species</u> (see p. 75) Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft <sup>2</sup> . (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 speciespoints = 2 List species below if you want to: 5 speciespoints = 0	1	



H 2. Does the wetland have the opportunity to provide habitat for many species?	
H 2.1 <u>Buffers</u> (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."	
$\Box$ 100 m (330ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water >95% of	
circumference. No developed areas within undisturbed part of buffer.	
(relatively undisturbed also means no-grazing)	
$\Box$ 100 m (330 ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or	
open water > 50% circumference	
$\Box$ 50 m (170ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or	
open water >95% circumference Points = 4	
$\Box$ 100 m (330ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or	
open water > 25% circumference Points = 3	1
$\Box$ 50 m (170ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or	
open water for > 50% circumferencePoints = 3	
If buffer does not meet any of the 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	
$\square$ No paved areas or buildings within 50m of wetland for >50% circumference.	
Light to moderate grazing, or lawns are OK Points = 2	
$\Box$ Heavy grazing in bufferPoints = 1	
$\Box$ 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 abovePoints = 1	
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	
250 acres in size? (dams in ringrian corridors, heavily used gravel roads, naved 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	1
estuaries, other wetlands or undisturbed uplands that are at least 25 acres in size? <b>OR</b> a <b>Lake-fringe</b>	
wetland, if it does not have an undisturbed corridor as in the question above? VES = 2 points (so to U 2 2) NO = U 2 2 2	
1 ES = 2 points (go to H 2.5) $IO = H 2.2.5H 2 2 3 Is the wetland:$	
within 5 mi (8km) of a brackish or salt water estuary OR	l
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	

9

H 2.3	3 Near or adjacent to other priority habitats listed by WDFW (see new and complete descriptions of	
	WDFW priority habitats, and the counties in which they can be found, in the PHS report	
W	<u>http://wajw.wa.gov/hab/phstist.htm</u> ) hich of the following priority habitats are within 330ft (100m) of the wetland?	
(1	<i>IOTE: the connections do not have to be relatively undisturbed)</i>	
	Aspen Stands: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 0.4 ha (1 acres).	
	<b>Biodiversity Areas and Corridors:</b> Areas of habitat that are relatively important to various species of native fish and wildlife ( <i>full description in WDFW PHS report p. 152</i> )	
	Herbaceous Balds: Variable size patches of grass and forbs on shallow soils over bedrock.	
	Old-growth/Mature forests: (Old-growth west of Cascade crest) Stands of at least 2 tree species,	
	forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 20 trees/ha (8 trees/acre) > 81 cm (32 in) dbh or > 200 years of age. ( <u>Mature forests.</u> ) Stands with average diameters exceeding 53 cm (21 in) dbh; crown cover may be less that 100%; crown cover may be less that 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.	
	<b>Oregon white Oak:</b> Woodlands 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.)	
	<b>Riparian</b> : The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other.	
	<b>Westside Prairies:</b> Herbaceous, non-forested plant communities that can either take the form of a dry prairie or a wet prairie ( <i>full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 161</i> )	3
$\boxtimes$	<b>Instream:</b> The combination of physical, biological, and chemical processes and conditions that interact to provide functional life history requirements for instream fish and wildlife resources.	5
	<b>Nearshore:</b> Relatively undisturbed nearshore habitats. These include Coastal Nearshore, Open Coast Nearshore, and Puget Sound Nearshore. ( <i>full descriptions of habitats and the definition of relatively undisturbed are in WDFW report: pp. 167-169 and glossary in Appendix A.</i> )	
	Caves: A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages under the	
	earth in soils, rock, ice, or other geological formations and is large enough to contain a human.	
	Cliffs: Greater than 7.6 m (25 ft) high and occurring below 5000 ft.	
	<b>Talus:</b> Homogenous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.15 - 2.0 m (0.5 - 6.5 ft), composed of basalt, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs.	
	Snags and Logs: Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit sufficient decay characteristics to enable cavity excavation/use by wildlife. Priority snags have a diameter at breast height of >51 cm (20 in) in western Washington and are > 2 m (6.5 ft) in height. Priority logs are > 30cm (12 in) in diameter at the largest end, and > 6m (20 ft) long. 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	
	wetlands are addressed in question H2.4.	

<ul> <li>H 2.4 Wetland Landscape (choose the one description of the landscape around the wetland that best fits) (see p. 84)</li> <li>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</li></ul>	3
<b>H 2</b> . TOTAL Score - opportunity for providing habitat Add the scores from H2.1, H2.2, H2.3, H2.4	8
TOTAL for H1 from page 14	7
Total Score for Habitat Functions – add the points for H 1, H 2 and record the result on p. 1	15

#### CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

Wetland Type	Category
Check off any criteria that apply to the wetland. Circle the Category when the	
SC 1.0 Estuarine wetlands (see n. 86)	
Does the wetland unit meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?	
$\square$ The dominant water regime is tidal.	
$\square$ Vegetated, and	
$\square$ With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt.	
$YES = Go \text{ to } SC 1.1 \qquad \text{NO } \boxtimes$	
SC 1.1 Is the wetland unit within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park,         National Estuary Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational,         Environmental, or Scientific Reserve designated under WAC 332-151?         □ YES = Category I       □ NO = go to SC 1.2	Cat. I
SC 1.2 Is the wetland unit at least 1 acre in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions?	Cat. I
$\Box$ YES = Category I $\Box$ NO = Category II $\Box$ 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 Spartina 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 are aof Spartina would be rated a Category II while the	Cat. II
relatively undisturbed upper marsh with native species would be a Category I. Do not, however, exclude the area of Spartina in determining the size threshold of 1 acre.	Juai rating I/II
shrub, forest, or un-grazed or un-mowed wetland.	
☐ The wetland has at least 2 or the following features: tidal channels, depressions with open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands.	

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.		
<ul> <li>SC 2.1 Is the wetland being rated in a Section/Township/Range that contains a Natural Heritage wetland? (<i>this question is used to screen out most sites before you need to contact WNHP/DNR</i>)</li> <li>S/T/R information from Appendix D □ or accessed from WNHP/DNR web site ⊠</li> </ul>	Cat. I	
YES $\Box$ – contact WNHP/DNR (see p. 79) and go to SC 2.2 NO $\boxtimes$		
SC 2.2 Has DNR identified the wetland as a high quality undisturbed wetland or as or as a site with state threatened or endangered plant species? YES = Category INO $\Box$ Not a Heritage Wetland		
SC 3.0 Bogs (see p. 87)		
Does the wetland (or any part of the unit) 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.		
<ol> <li>Does the wetland have organic soils horizons (i.e. layers of organic soil), either peats or mucks, that compose 16" 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</li> <li>NO - go to Q.2</li> </ol>		
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 top of a lake or pond? Yes - go to Q 3 NQ ⊠ is not a bog for purpose of rating		
<ul> <li>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 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.</li> </ul>	Cat I	
<ul> <li>4. Is the wetland forested (&gt;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 (&gt;30% coverage of the total shrub/herbaceous cover)?</li> <li>YES = Category I</li> <li>NO □ is not a bog for purpose of rating</li> </ul>	Cal. I	

SC 4.0 Forested Wetlands (see p. 90)	
Does the wetland have at least 1 acre of forest that meet one of these criteria for the Department of Fish and Wildlife's forests as priority habitats? <i>If you answer</i> <i>yes you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions</i>	
yes you will still need to rate the weithing bused 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. <i>Note: The criterion for dbh is based on measurements for upland forests.</i> <i>Two hundred year old trees in wetlands will often have a smaller dbh because</i> <i>their growth rates are often slower. The DFW criterion is and "OR" so old-</i> <i>growth forests do not necessarily have to have trees of this diameter.</i>	
☐ Mature forests: (west of the Cascade crest) Stands where the largest trees are 80-200 years old OR have average diameters (dbh) exceeding 21 in (53 cm); crown cover may be less than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quanitity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth	
YES = Category 1 NO $\boxtimes$ 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?	
$\Box$ 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 surgace water that is saline or brackish (> 0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon ( <i>needs to be measured near the bottom</i> )	
YES – Go to SC 5.1NO $\boxtimes$ not a wetland in a coastal lagoon	Cat. I
SC 5.1 Does the wetland meet all of the following three conditions?	
$\Box$ 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).	
<ul> <li>(see list of invasive species on p. 74).</li> <li>□ 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.</li> </ul>	Cat. II
<ul> <li>(see list of invasive species on p. 74).</li> <li>□ 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.</li> <li>□ The wetalnd is larger than 1/10 acre (4350 square feet)</li> </ul>	Cat. II
<ul> <li>(see list of invasive species on p. 74).</li> <li>□ 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.</li> <li>□ The wetalnd is larger than 1/10 acre (4350 square feet)</li> <li>YES = Category I NO = Category II</li> </ul>	Cat. II

SC 6.0 Interdunal Wetlands (see p. 93)		
Is the wetalnd unit west of the 1889 line (also called the Westarn Boundary of		
Upland Ownership or WBUO)?		
YES – go to SC 6.1 NO $\boxtimes$ not an interdunal wetland for rating		
If you answer yes you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.		
In practical terms that means the following geographic areas:		
<ul> <li>Long Beach Peninsula – lands west of SR 103</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Grayland-Westport – lands west of SR 105</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Ocean Shores-Copalis – lands west of SR 115 and SR 109</li> </ul>		
SC 6.1 Is the wetland 1 acre or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 acre		
or larger?		
$YES = Category II \qquad NO - go to SC 6.2$		
SC 6.2 Is the unit 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. III	
Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics		
Choose the "highest" rating if wetland falls into several categorie, and record on	NI/A	
p. 1 .	1 <b>\//</b> A	
If you answered NO for all types enter "Not Applicable" on p.1.		

WETLAND RATING FORM - WESTERN WASHINGTON

Version 2 – Updated July 2006 to increase accuracy and reproducibility among users Updated Oct 2008 with the new WDFW definitions for priority habitats

Name of wetland: Wetland C

Date of Site visit: 9/21/2016

Rated by: R. Whitson, A. Hoenig Trained by Ecology? Yes⊠ No□ Date of Training: 3/2015\*, 10/2015\*

SEC: <u>18</u> TWNSHP: <u>24N</u> RNGE: <u>05E</u> Is S/T/R in Appendix D? Yes  $\Box$  No  $\boxtimes$ 

\*trained for 2014 update, not for original 2004 system

## SUMMARY OF RATING

#### Category based on FUNCTIONS provided by wetland

Ι□  $\mathbf{II} \Box \quad \mathbf{III} \boxtimes \quad \mathbf{IV} \Box$ 

Category I = Score  $\geq$ 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** 

16
16
15
47

## Category based on SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS of wetland

 $\mathbf{I}$ **II**  $\Box$  **Does not Apply**  $\boxtimes$ 

## **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	$\boxtimes$
Bog	Lake-fringe	
Mature Forest	Slope	
Old Growth Forest	Flats	
Coastal Lagoon	Freshwater Tidal	
Interdunal		
None of the above	Check if unit has multiple HGM classes present	$\boxtimes$

1

#### Does the wetland unit 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 May Need Additional Protection (in addition to the protection recommended for its category)	YES	NO
SP1. <i>Has the wetland unit been documented as a habitat for any Federally listed</i> <i>Threatened or Endangered animal or plant species (T/E species)?</i> For the purposes of this rating system, "documented" means the wetland is on the appropriate state or federal database.		X*
<ul> <li>SP2. Has the wetland unit been documented as habitat for any State listed</li> <li>Threatened or Endangered animal species?</li> <li>For the purposes of this rating system, "documented" means the wetland is on the</li> <li>appropriate state database. Note: Wetlands with State listed plant species are</li> <li>categorized as Category I Natural Heritage Wetlands (see p. 19 of data form).</li> </ul>		X*
SP3. Does the wetland unit contain individuals of Priority species listed by the WDFW for the state?		X*
SP4. <i>Does the wetland unit have a local significance in addition to its functions?</i> 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

\*The study area was reviewed for the presence of endangered, threatened, and priority species using WDFW online Priority Habitat and Species Data, PHS on the Web (<u>http://wdfw.wa.gov/mapping/phs/)</u>.

## 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. Classifying the wetland first simplifies the questions needed to answer how it functions. The Hydrogeomorphic Class of a wetland can be determined using the key below. See p. 24 for more detailed instructions on classifying wetlands.

#### **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 unit usually controlled by tides (i.e. except during floods)?  $\square$  NO – go to 2  $\square$  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 only source (>90%) of water to it. Groundwater and surface water runoff are NOT sources of water to the unit

 $\boxtimes$  NO – go to 3  $\square$  **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 both** of the following criteria?
  - $\Box$  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;
  - $\Box$  At least 30% of the open water area is deeper than 6.6 ft (2 m)?

 $\Box$ NO – go to 4  $\Box$ YES – The wetland class is Lake-fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)

- 4. Does the entire wetland unit **meet all** of the following criteria?
  - $\boxtimes$  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 types of wetlands except occasionally in very small and shallow depressions or behind hummocks (depressions are usually <3ft diameter and less than a foot deep).

 $\Box$  NO – go to 5  $\Box$  YES – The wetland class is Slope

#### Wetland C – Mercer Island Chiu

- 5. Does the entire wetland unit **meet all** of the following criteria?
  - $\boxtimes$  The unit is in a valley, or stream channel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding from that stream or river.
  - $\boxtimes$  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.

 $\Box$  NO - go to 6  $\Box$  YES – The wetland class is **Riverine** 

- 6. Is the entire wetland unit in a topographic depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, at some time during the year. *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.

 $\boxtimes$  NO – go to 8  $\square$  YES – The wetland class is **Depressional** 

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

R	Riverine and Freshwater Tidal Fringe Wetlands	Points
	WATER QUALITY FUNCTIONS - Indicators that wetland functions to improve water quality	
R	R 1. Does the wetland have the <u>potential</u> to improve water quality?	(see p. 52)
R	R 1.1 Area of surface depressions within the riverine wetland that can trap sediments during a	
	flooding event:	
	Depressions cover $>3/4$ area of wetlandpoints = 8	0
	Depressions cover > $1/2$ area of wetlandpoints = 4	
	Depressions present but cover $< 1/2$ area of wetland	
D	P = 1.2 Characteristics of the vegetation in the water of (grass with > 00% environment of the vegetation in the vegetation)	
ĸ	K 1.2 Characteristics of the vegetation in the wetland (areas with > 90% cover at person height): Forest or shrub > $2/3$ the area of the wetland points = 8	
	Forest or shrub > $1/3$ area of the wetland points = 6	
	Ungrazed, emergent plants $> 2/3$ area of wetland	8
	Ungrazed emergent plants > $1/3$ area of wetland	
	Forest, shrub, and ungrazed emergent $< 1/3$ area of wetlandpoints = 0	
R	Total for R 1Add the points in the boxes above	8
R	<b>R 2.</b> Does the wetland have the opportunity to improve water quality? (see p. 53)	
	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.	
	$\Box$ 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	multiplier
	$\Box$ The river or stream linked to the wetland has a contributing basin where human	*
	activities have raised levels of sediment, toxic compounds or nutrients in the river water	2
	above standards for water quality	
	□ Other	
	YES multiplier is 2 NO multiplier is 1	
R	TOTAL - Water Quality Functions       Multiply the score from R 1 by R 2         Add score to table on p. 1	16

#### Comments

R	Riverine and Freshwater Tidal Fringe Wetlands		
	HYDROLOGIC FUNCTIONS - Indicators that wetland functions to reduce flooding and stream	m erosion	
	R 3. Does the wetland have the <u>potential</u> to reduce flooding and erosion?	(see p. 54)	
R	R 3.1 Characteristics of the overbank storage the wetland provides:		
	Estimate the average width of the wetland perpendicular to the direction of the flow and the		
	width of the stream or river channel (distance between banks). Calculate the ratio: (width of		
	wetland)/(width of stream).		
	If the ratio is more than 20points = 9	1	
	If the ratio is between $10 - 20$ points = 6		
	If the ratio is $5 - <10$ points = 4		
	If the ratio is $1 - <5$		
_	If the ratio is $< 1$ points = 1		
R	R 3.2 Characteristics of vegetation that slow down water velocities during floods: <i>Treat large</i>		
	woody debris as "forest or shrub". Choose the points appropriate for the best description.		
	(polygons need to have >90% cover at person height NOT Cowardin classes)	7	
	Forest or shrub for >1/3 area OR Emergent plants > $2/3$ areapoints = 7		
	Forest of sinub for $> 1/10$ area OK Emergent plants $> 1/3$ areapoints = 4 Vagetation does not most shows criteria		
D	vegetation does not meet above criteria	0	
к	I otal for K 3     Add the points in the boxes above	8	
R	<b>R 4.</b> Does the wetland have the <u>opportunity</u> to reduce flooding and erosion? (see p. 57)	<i>.</i>	
	Answer YES if the wetland is in a location in the watershed where the flood storage, or reduction in	(see p. 57)	
	water velocity, it provides helps protect downstream property and aquatic resources from flooding		
	or excessive and/or erosive flows. <i>Note which of the following conditions apply.</i>		
	There are human structures and activities downstream (roads, buildings, bridges, farms)		
	that can be damaged by flooding.		
	There are natural resources downstream (e.g. salmon redds) that can be damaged by	multiplier	
	flooding	munipher	
		2	
	(Answer NO if the major source of water to the wetland is controlled by a reservoir or the wetland is		
	tidal fringe along the sides of a dike)		
	YES multiplier is 2 INO multiplier is 1		
R	TOTAL - Hydrologic Functions Multiply the score from R 3 by R 4	16	
	Add score to table on p. 1		

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 (lasses present (as defined by Cowardin) if the class is ¼ acre or covers more than 10% of the area of the wetland if unit smaller than 2.5 acres.         □ Aquatic bed         □ Emergent plants         ⊠ Scrub/shrub (areas where shrubs have >30% cover)       2         ☑ Forested (areas where trees have >30% cover)       2         ☑ Forested areas have 3 out of 5 strata (canopy, sub-canopy, shrubs, herbaceous, moss/ground-cover) that each cover 20% within the forested polygon       2         Add the number of vegetation types that qualify. If you have:       4 structures or more	These questions apply to wetlands of all HGM classes. HABITAT FUNCTIONS - Indicators that wetland functions to provide important habitat		
H 1.1 Vegetation structure (see p. 72)         Check the types of vegetation classes present (as defined by Cowardin) if the class is ¼ acre or covers more than 10% of the area of the wetland if unit smaller than 2.5 acres.         □ Aquatic bed         □ Energent plants         □ Forested (areas where shrubs have >30% cover)         □ 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 structures	H 1. Does the wetland have the potential to provide habita	t for many species?	
Check the types of vegetation classes present (as defined by Cowardin) if the class is ½ acre or covers         more than 10% of the wetland if unit smaller than 2.5 acres.         Aquatic bed         Emergent plants         Serub/shrub (areas where strubs have >30% cover)         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         4 structures	H 1.1 Vegetation structure (see p. 72)		
Image: Second Secon	Check the types of vegetation classes present (as defined by	Cowardin) if the class is $\frac{1}{4}$ acre or covers	
□ Aquate ded         □ Emergent plants         □ Scrub/shrub (areas where shrubs have >30% cover)         □ Forested (areas where trees have 30% cover)         □ Forested (areas where trees have >30% cover)         □ 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 structures or more	more than 10% of the area of the wettana if unit smaller	than 2.5 acres.	
□ Emergent plants       Scrub/shrub (areas where shrubs have >30% cover)       2         ○ Forested (areas where trees have >30% cover)       2         ○ Forested areas have 3 out of 5 strat (canopy, sub-canopy, shrubs, herbaceous, moss/ground-cover) that each cover 20% within the forested polygon       2         Add the number of vegetation types that qualify. If you have:       4 structures or more			
Scrub/shrub (areas where trees have >30% cover) Serous-shave 3 out of 5 strat (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: Add the number of plant sectors of nundated A types present	Emergent plants		
Add the number of vegetation types that qualify. If you have:          Add the number of vegetation types that qualify. If you have:       4 structures or more	Scrub/shrub (areas where shrubs have >30% cov	ver)	
Add the number of vegetation types that qualify. If you have: 4 structures or morepoints = 4 3 structurespoints = 1 1 structurespoints = 1 1 structurespoints = 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 descriptions of hydroperiods) Permanently flooded or inundated 4 or more types presentpoints = 2 Scasonally flooded or inundated 3 types presentpoints = 2 Occasionally flooded or inundated 2 types presentpoints = 1 1 structurepoints = 1 1 structurepoints = 1 1 structurepoints = 2 2 Occasionally flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland 2 types presentpoints = 0 1 Lake-fringe wetland = 2 points 1 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 ft <sup>2</sup> . (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 speciespoints = 0 List species below if you want to: 5-19 speciespoints = 0 1	Forested (areas where trees have $>30\%$ cover)		2
Add the number of vegetation types that qualify. If you have:         4         3       structures         2       structures         1       structures         2       structures         2       structures         1       structures         2       structures         2       structure         2       structures         3       points = 1         1       structure         1       structure         1       structures         1       structures         1       structures         1       structures         1       structures         2       structures         1       structures         1       structures         1       structures         1       structures         2       structures         2       structures         3       structures         4       or more types present         2       structures         3       structures         3       structures         4       structures         5 <t< td=""><td>Forested areas have 3 out of 5 strata (canopy, su</td><td>b-canopy, shrubs, herbaceous, moss/ground-</td><td></td></t<>	Forested areas have 3 out of 5 strata (canopy, su	b-canopy, shrubs, herbaceous, moss/ground-	
Hail in humber of regeneror spectrum (spectrum) (spectrum	Add the number of vegetation types that qualify. If you have	polygon	
3 structures       points = 2         2 structures       points = 1         1 structures       points = 1         2 coreasionally flooded or inundated       4 or more types present       points = 2         2 Occasionally flooded or inundated       2 types present       points = 0         1 types present       points = 0       1         2 structures       regeneration       points = 1         3 sturated only       types present       points = 0         2 types present       points = 0       1         3 structures       regeneration       points = 1         4 coreaction       stypes present       points = 0 <tr< td=""><td>nuu me number of vegetation types mut quality. If you nuv</td><td>4 structures or morepoints = 4</td><td></td></tr<>	nuu me number of vegetation types mut quality. If you nuv	4 structures or morepoints = 4	
2 structures       points = 1         1 structure       points = 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 descriptions of hydroperiods)            Permanently flooded or inundated       4 or more types present       points = 3            Seasonally flooded or inundated       2 types present       points = 1            Saturated only       1 types present       points = 0            Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland       seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland            Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland       Lake-fringe wetland = 2 points       1            H 1.3. Richness of Plant Species (see p. 75)       Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft <sup>2</sup> . (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            List species below if you want to:       5 speciespoints = 0       1		3 structurespoints = 2	
H 1.2. Hydroperiods (see p. 73)       I structure		2 structurespoints = 1 1 structure $points = 0$	
Check the types of water regimes (hydroperiods) present within the wetland. The water regime has to cover more than 10% of the wetland or '4 acre to count. (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods)         Permanently flooded or inundated       4 or more types present	H 1.2. Hydroperiods (see p. 73)	1 structurepoints – 0	
cover more than 10% of the wetland or ¼ acre to count. (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods)         Permanently flooded or inundated       4 or more types presentpoints = 3         Seasonally flooded or inundated       3 types presentpoints = 2         Occasionally flooded or inundated       2 types presentpoints = 1         Saturated only       1 types presentpoints = 0         Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland         Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland         Lake-fringe wetland = 2 points         Freshwater tidal wetland = 2 points         H 1.3. Richness of Plant Species (see p. 75)         Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft <sup>2</sup> . (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         \$ species below if you want to:	Check the types of water regimes (hydroperiods) present w	ithin the wetland. The water regime has to	
□       Permanently flooded or inundated       4 or more types present      points = 3         □       Seasonally flooded or inundated       3 types present      points = 2         □       Occasionally flooded or inundated       2 types present      points = 1         □       Saturated only       1 types present      points = 0         □       Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland	cover more than 10% of the wetland or $\frac{1}{4}$ acre to count. (see	ee text for descriptions of hydroperiods)	
Seasonally flooded or inundated       3 types presentpoints = 2         Occasionally flooded or inundated       2 types presentpoints = 1         Saturated only       1 types presentpoints = 0         Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland         Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland         Lake-fringe wetland = 2 points         Freshwater tidal wetland = 2 points         H 1.3. Richness of Plant Species (see p. 75)         Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft <sup>2</sup> . (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 = 0         1         2         You want to:         5 - 19 species         points = 0         1	Permanently flooded or inundated	4 or more types presentpoints = $3$	
Image: Second Structure S	Seasonally flooded or inundated	3 types presentpoints = 2	
Saturated only       I types presentpoints = 0         Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland         Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland         Lake-fringe wetland = 2 points         Freshwater tidal wetland = 2 points         H 1.3. Richness of Plant Species (see p. 75)         Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft <sup>2</sup> . (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         Secies below if you want to:       5 - 19 speciespoints = 0         1	Occasionally flooded or inundated	2 types presentpoints = 1	1
Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland   Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland   Lake-fringe wetland = 2 points   Freshwater tidal wetland = 2 points   H 1.3. Richness of Plant Species (see p. 75) Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft <sup>2</sup> . (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 >1 species >1	Saturated only	1 types presentpoints = 0	
Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland         Lake-fringe wetland = 2 points         Freshwater tidal wetland = 2 points         H 1.3. <u>Richness of Plant Species (see p. 75)</u> Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft <sup>2</sup> . (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         \$ - 19 species	Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjac	cent 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 ft <sup>2</sup> . (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         List species below if you want to:       5 - 19 speciespoints = 0         1	Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the	e wetland	
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 ft <sup>2</sup> . (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         Species below if you want to:       >19 species	$\Box  Lake-fringe \ wetland \ = 2 \ points$		
H 1.3. <u>Richness of Plant Species</u> (see p. 75) Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft <sup>2</sup> . (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	<i>Freshwater tidal wetland</i> = 2 points		
Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft <sup>2</sup> . (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	H 1.3. <u>Richness of Plant Species</u> (see p. 75)		
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 List species below if you want to: >5 - 19 speciespoints = 1 <5 speciespoints = 0	Count the number of plant species in the wetland that consistence of the species can be combined to meet the size threshold the species threshold to meet the size threshold to be a species of the speci	cover at least 10 ft <sup>2</sup> . (different patches of the $(d)$	
Do not include Eurasian milfoil, reed canarygrass, purple loosestrife, Canadian thistle If you counted: > 19 species	You do not have to name the species.	<i>(u)</i>	
If you counted:       > 19 species       points = 2         List species below if you want to:       5 - 19 speciespoints = 1         < 5 species	Do not include Eurasian milfoil, reed canarygrass,	purple loosestrife, Canadian thistle	
List species below if you want to: <5 speciespoints = 0 1	If you counted:	> 19 species points = 2	
	List species below if you want to.	5  speciespoints = 0	
			1



H 2. Does the wetland have the opportunity to provide habitat for many species?	
H 2.1 <u>Buffers</u> (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."	
$\Box$ 100 m (330ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water >95% of	
circumference. No developed areas within undisturbed part of buffer.	
(relatively undisturbed also means no-grazing)Points = 5	
$\Box$ 100 m (330 ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or	
open water > 50% circumferencePoints = 4	
$\int$ 50 m (170ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or	
$\frac{1}{2} = 00 \text{ m} (1000)  or roughly and started we observe a roughly around on the started started we observe around one of the started started we observe around one of the started sta$	
$\Box$ 100 m (330ft) of relatively undisturbed vacatated areas, reaky areas, or	
$\square$ 100 III (35011) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, of open water > 25% circumforence	
open water $> 25\%$ circumetence	1
$\Box$ 50 m (1/0ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or	
open water for > 50% circumference	
If buffer does not meet any of the 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	
$\Box$ No paved areas or buildings within 50m of wetland for >50% circumference.	
Light to moderate grazing, or lawns are OKPoints = 2	
Heavy grazing in bufferPoints = 1	
$\Box$ 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 abovePoints = $1$	
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).	
$YES = 4 \text{ points} (go to H 2.3) \qquad NO = go to H 2.2.2$	
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	1
estuaries, other wetlands or undisturbed uplands that are at least 25 acres in size? OK a Lake-Iringe	
we than d, if it does not have an undisturbed corridor as in the question above? $VES = 2$ points (so to $H \ge 2$ )	
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	

H 2.3 Near or adjacent to other priority habitats listed by WDFW (see new and complete descriptions of			
WDFW priority habitats, and the counties in which they can be found, in the PHS report			
V	<u>NOTE:</u> the connections do not have to be relatively undisturbed)		
	Asnon Stands: Pure or mixed stands of asnon greater than 0.4 ha (1 acros)		
	Aspen Stands, Fulle of mixed stands of aspen greater than 0.4 na (1 acres).		
	of native fish and wildlife ( <i>full description in WDFW PHS report p. 152</i> )		
	Herbaceous Balds: Variable size patches of grass and forbs on shallow soils over bedrock.		
	<b>Old-growth/Mature forests:</b> ( <u>Old-growth west of Cascade crest</u> ) 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. ( <u>Mature forests.</u> ) Stands with average diameters exceeding 53 cm (21 in) dbh; crown cover may be less that 100%; crown cover may be less that 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.		
	<b>Oregon white Oak:</b> Woodlands Stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component is important ( <i>full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 158</i> .)		
$\boxtimes$	<b>Riparian</b> : The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other.		
	<b>Westside Prairies:</b> Herbaceous, non-forested plant communities that can either take the form of a dry prairie or a wet prairie ( <i>full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 161</i> )	3	
$\boxtimes$	<b>Instream:</b> The combination of physical, biological, and chemical processes and conditions that interact to provide functional life history requirements for instream fish and wildlife resources.		
	<b>Nearshore:</b> Relatively undisturbed nearshore habitats. These include Coastal Nearshore, Open Coast Nearshore, and Puget Sound Nearshore. ( <i>full descriptions of habitats and the definition of relatively undisturbed are in WDFW report: pp. 167-169 and glossary in Appendix A.</i> )		
	<b>Caves:</b> 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		
	<b>Cliffs:</b> Greater than 7.6 m (25 ft) high and occurring below 5000 ft		
	<b>Talus:</b> Homogenous 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.		
	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 >51 cm (20 in) in western Washington and are > 2 m (6.5 ft) in height. Priority logs are > 30cm (12 in) in diameter at the largest end, and > 6m (20 ft) long. 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 wetland are by definition a priority habitat but are not included in this list. Nearby wetlands are addressed in question H2.4.		

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	3
<b>H 2</b> . TOTAL Score - opportunity for providing habitat Add the scores from H2.1, H2.2, H2.3, H2.4	8
TOTAL for H1 from page 14	7
Total Score for Habitat Functions – add the points for H 1, H 2 and record the result on p. 1	15

#### CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

Wetland Type	Category	
Check off any criteria that apply to the wetland. Circle the Category when the		
appropriate criteria are met.		
Does the wetland unit meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?		
$\square$ The dominant water regime is tidal.		
$\square$ Vegetated, and		
$\square$ With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt.		
$YES = Go \text{ to } SC 1.1 \qquad \text{NO } \boxtimes$		
SC 1.1 Is the wetland unit within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific Reserve designated under WAC 332-151? □ YES = Category I □ NO = go to SC 1.2	Cat. I	
SC 1.2 Is the wetland unit at least 1 acre in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions?	Cat. I	
$\Box$ YES = Category I $\Box$ NO = Category II $\Box$ 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 Spartina 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 are aof Spartina would be rated a Category II while the	Cat. II	
relatively undisturbed upper marsh with native species would be a Category I. Do not, however, exclude the area of Spartina in determining the size threshold of 1 acre.	Dual rating I/II	
$\Box$ At least <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-grazed or un-mowed wetland.		
☐ The wetland has at least 2 or the following features: tidal channels, depressions with open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands.		

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.				
<ul> <li>SC 2.1 Is the wetland being rated in a Section/Township/Range that contains a Natural Heritage wetland? (<i>this question is used to screen out most sites before you need to contact WNHP/DNR</i>)</li> <li>S/T/R information from Appendix D □ or accessed from WNHP/DNR web site ⊠</li> <li>YES □ – contact WNHP/DNR (see p. 79) and go to SC 2.2 NO ⊠</li> </ul>	Cat. I			
SC 2.2 Has DNR identified the wetland as a high quality undisturbed wetland or as or as a site with state threatened or endangered plant species? YES = Category INO $\boxtimes$ Not a Heritage Wetland				
SC 3.0 Bogs (see p. 87)				
Does the wetland (or any part of the unit) 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.				
<ol> <li>Does the wetland have organic soils horizons (i.e. layers of organic soil), either peats or mucks, that compose 16" 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</li> </ol>				
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 top of a lake or pond? Yes - go to 0.3 NO ⊠ is not a bog for purpose of rating				
<ul> <li>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 species in Table 3)?</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Cat. I			
<ul> <li>4. Is the wetland forested (&gt;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 (&gt;30% coverage of the total shrub/herbaceous cover)?</li> </ul>	Cat. I			
$125 - Category 1   100 \ge 15 \text{ hot a bog for purpose of family}$				

Se 4.0 Porested Wethand's (see p. 70)		
Does the wetland have at least 1 acre of forest that meet one of these criteria for the Department of Fish and Wildlife's forests as priority habitats? <i>If you answer</i> was you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions		
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. <i>Note: The criterion for dbh is based on measurements for upland forests.</i> <i>Two hundred year old trees in wetlands will often have a smaller dbh because</i> <i>their growth rates are often slower. The DFW criterion is and "OR" so old-</i> <i>growth forests do not necessarily have to have trees of this diameter.</i>		
☐ Mature forests: (west of the Cascade crest) Stands where the largest trees are 80-200 years old OR have average diameters (dbh) exceeding 21 in (53 cm); crown cover may be less than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quanitity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growther the standard standar		
YES = Category 1 NO $\boxtimes$ 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?		
$\Box$ 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.		
<ul> <li>a The wething her in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is whony of partially separated from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently, rocks.</li> <li>         The lagoon in which the wetland is located contains surgace water that is saline or brackish (&gt; 0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (<i>needs to be measured near the bottom</i>)     </li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>a The wething hes in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is whonly of partially separated from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently, rocks.</li> <li>□ The lagoon in which the wetland is located contains surgace water that is saline or brackish (&gt; 0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (<i>needs to be measured near the bottom</i>)</li> <li>YES – Go to SC 5.1 NO ⊠ not a wetland in a coastal lagoon</li> </ul>	Cat. I	
<ul> <li>a The wething hes in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is whonly of partially separated from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently, rocks.</li> <li>□ The lagoon in which the wetland is located contains surgace water that is saline or brackish (&gt; 0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (<i>needs to be measured near the bottom</i>)</li> <li>YES – Go to SC 5.1 NO ⊠ not a wetland in a coastal lagoon</li> <li>SC 5.1 Does the wetland meet all of the following three conditions?</li> </ul>	Cat. I	
<ul> <li>a file wething hes in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is whonly of partially separated from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently, rocks.</li> <li>□ The lagoon in which the wetland is located contains surgace water that is saline or brackish (&gt; 0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (<i>needs to be measured near the bottom</i>)</li> <li>YES – Go to SC 5.1 NO ⊠ not a wetland in a coastal lagoon</li> <li>SC 5.1 Does the wetland meet all of the following three conditions?</li> <li>□ 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).</li> </ul>	Cat. I	
<ul> <li>a The wednah hes in a depression adjacent to marke waters that is whonly of partially separated from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently, rocks.</li> <li>□ The lagoon in which the wetland is located contains surgace water that is saline or brackish (&gt; 0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (<i>needs to be measured near the bottom</i>)</li> <li>YES – Go to SC 5.1 NO ⊠ not a wetland in a coastal lagoon</li> <li>SC 5.1 Does the wetland meet all of the following three conditions?</li> <li>□ 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).</li> <li>□ 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.</li> </ul>	Cat. I Cat. II	
<ul> <li>a The wehalt hes in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is whonly of partially separated from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently, rocks.</li> <li>a The lagoon in which the wetland is located contains surgace water that is saline or brackish (&gt; 0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (<i>needs to be measured near the bottom</i>)</li> <li>YES – Go to SC 5.1 NO ⊠ not a wetland in a coastal lagoon</li> <li>SC 5.1 Does the wetland meet all of the following three conditions?</li> <li>a 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).</li> <li>b 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.</li> <li>b The wetland is larger than 1/10 acre (4350 square feet)</li> </ul>	Cat. I Cat. II	
<ul> <li>□ The wethind nes in a depression adjacent to marke waters that is whonly of partially separated from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently, rocks.</li> <li>□ The lagoon in which the wetland is located contains surgace water that is saline or brackish (&gt; 0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (<i>needs to be measured near the bottom</i>)</li> <li>YES – Go to SC 5.1 NO ⊠ not a wetland in a coastal lagoon</li> <li>SC 5.1 Does the wetland meet all of the following three conditions?</li> <li>□ 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).</li> <li>□ 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.</li> <li>□ The wetland is larger than 1/10 acre (4350 square feet)</li> <li>YES = Category I NO = Category II</li> </ul>	Cat. I Cat. II	

SC 6.0 Interdunal Wetlands (see p. 93)		
Is the wetalnd unit west of the 1889 line (also called the Westarn Boundary of		
Upland Ownership or WBUO)?		
YES – go to SC 6.1 NO $\boxtimes$ not an interdunal wetland for rating		
If you answer yes you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.		
In practical terms that means the following geographic areas:		
<ul> <li>Long Beach Peninsula – lands west of SR 103</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Grayland-Westport – lands west of SR 105</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Ocean Shores-Copalis – lands west of SR 115 and SR 109</li> </ul>		
SC 6.1 Is the wetland 1 acre or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 acre		
or larger?		
$YES = Category II \qquad NO - go to SC 6.2$	Cat. II	
SC 6.2 Is the unit 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	N/A	
on p. 1.		
If you answered NO for all types enter "Not Applicable" on p.1.		

## **CITY OF MERCER ISLAND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES GROUP**

9611 SE 36TH STREET | MERCER ISLAND, WA 98040 PHONE: 206.275.7605 | www.mercergov.org

	CITY USE ONLY			
0	PERMIT#	RECEIPT #	FEE	
5				
	Date Received:			

DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIO	ON	Received By:	
STREET ADDRESS/LOCATION 4320 AND 4332 ISLAND CREST WAY		ZONE R-9.6	
COUNTY ASSESSOR PARCEL #'S 182405-9031		PARCEL SIZE (SQ. FT.) 72,745	
PROPERTY OWNER (required)	ADDRESS (required)		CELL/OFFICE (required)
ALAN CHIU	6955 SE 33RD ST. ME	RCER ISLAND, WA	(206) 992-6982 E-MAIL ( <i>required</i> ) ALAN_CHIU@COMCAST.NET
PROJECT CONTACT NAME	ADDRESS		CELL/OFFICE
JAYSON TAYLOR			(509) 863-1966 E-MAIL
			JAYSON.M.TAYLOR@GMAIL.COM
TENANT NAME	ADDRESS		CELL PHONE E-MAIL

DECLARATION: I HEREBY STATE THAT I AM THE OWNER OF THE SUBJECT PROPERTY OR I HAVE BEEN AUTHORIZED BY THE OWNER(S) OF THE SUBJECT PROPERTY TO REPRESENT THIS APPLICATION, AND THAT THE INFORMATION FURNISHED BY ME IS TRUE AND CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE. Han Chie

SIGNATURE

10/31/2017 DATE

PROPOSED APPLICATION(S) AND CLEAR DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSAL (PLEASE USE ADDITIONAL PAPER IF NEEDED): Critical Area Determination- We are requesting to use a buffer reduction adjacent to the development in the northwest

corner of the lot. We are requesting to use a 25' minimum buffer where the standard buffer for the category 3 wetland is

50'. We are also proposing to alter approximately 2000 sqft of wetland and create a larger area of wetland on site.

ATTACH RESPONSE TO DECISION CRITERIA IF APPLICABLE

CHECK TYPE OF LAND USE APPROVAL REQUESTED:

APPEALS	DEVIATIONS Continued	SUBDIVISION SHORT PLAT Continued
□ Building (+cost of file preparation)	□Impervious Surface (5% Lot overage)	Short Plat Amendment
□ Land use (+cost of verbatim transcript)		Final Short Plat Approval
Code Interpretation	UWet Season Construction Moratorium	VARIANCES (Plus Hearing Examiner Fee)
CRITICAL AREAS	ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW (SEPA)	□ Type 1**
Determination	Checklist: Single Family Residential Use	□ Type 2***
Reasonable Use Exception	Checklist: Non-Single Family Residential Use	OTHER LAND USE
DESIGN REVIEW	Environmental Impact Statement	Accessory Dwelling Unit
Administrative Review	SHORELINE MANAGEMENT	Code Interpretation Request
Design Review – Major	Exemption	Comprehensive Plan Amendment (CPA)
Design Review – Minor	□ Semi-Private Recreation Tract (modification)	Conditional Use (CUP)
WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES	□ Semi-Private Recreation Tract (new)	Lot Line Revision
□ Wireless Communications Facilities-	🗆 Substantial Dev. Permit	Lot Consolidation
6409 Exemption	SUBDIVISION LONG PLAT	□ Noise Exception
New Wireless Communications Facility	🗆 Long Plat	Reclassification of Property (Rezoning)
DEVIATIONS	□ Subdivision Alteration to Existing Plat	ROW Encroachment Agreement (requires
□ Changes to Antenna requirements	Final Subdivision Review	separate ROW Use Permit
□ Changes to Open Space	SUBDIVISION SHORT PLAT	Zoning Code Text Amendment
□ Fence Height	Short Plat	
Critical Areas Setback	Deviation of Acreage Limitation	
**Includes all variances of any type or purpose in all zones other than single family residential zone: B,C-O,PBZ,MF-2,MF2L,MF-2L, MF-3,TC,P)		
***Includes all variances of any type or purpose in single family residential zone: R-8.4, R-9.6, R-12, R-15)		

S:DSG/FORMS/2017Forms/Planning/DevApp2017
# **PROJECT NARRATIVE**

4320 Island Crest Way, Critical Area Determination

Jayson Taylor Jayson.m.taylor@gmail.com

10/31/2017

### **Project Overview**

The 4320 Island Crest Way project is a 5 lot single family residential subdivision located Mid-Island on the east side of Island Crest Way. This property is zoned R-9.6 and is approximately 72,900 sq. ft. in size. Figure 1 shows the project location. Alan Chiu is the property owner and applicant for this project, for ownership details refer to the Subdivision Guarantee provided by Chicago Title Company.



Figure 1: Vicinity Map

Major portions of the lot are designated as type 3 wetlands, see Figure 2, and a watercourse divides the lot flowing from east to west. A Critical Area Determination is needed because the project proposes to use the 25 ft minimum butter on certain portions of the wetland perimeters. Specific mitigation techniques will be used for buffer reductions, wetland alterations, and a previous correction notice relating to unauthorized fill and tree removal. While the critical areas are proposed to be part of individual lots, they will be restricted under a native growth protection easement.

The existing parcel has two single family residences, each with an access point from the arterial. Both homes and the existing access points from Island crest way will be removed, and a single 20 ft private access road will be added to support the proposed development in the northwest corner of the lot.



Figure 2: Wetland and Watercourse Delineation Sketch

#### **Critical Areas**

Much of the subject lot is covered in critical areas. There are 3 delineated wetlands and a watercourse on the lot. Much of the eastern side of the lot is covered by a larger depressional wetland. The watercourse originates in this wetland and flows westward through a culvert until it reaches the smaller depressional wetland. The watercourse continues west and enters a riverine wetland then exits the lot through culvert under Island Crest way. The wetlands all classify as type 3 and have a standard 50 ft buffer and a minimum 25 ft buffer. The standard buffer on the watercourse varies from 25 ft – 50 ft, but also has the same 25 ft minimum buffer. Refer to the Wetland and Watercourses Delineation Report prepared by The Watershed Company dated May 31, 2017.

A Critical Area Determination is needed because the project proposes to use the 25 ft minimum butter with enhancement adjacent to the development on the north end of the lot. This occurs at the northwest corner of wetland A and on the north ends of wetland B and C, see Figure 2. Alterations to wetland boundaries are also proposed per 19.07.080 (D) to provide a suitable area for development. Mitigation for each of these items will be treated separately. Wetland buffers will be enhanced to allow for the minimum, and on-site mitigation for wetland alterations will be provided with added wetland of equivalent or greater function. All critical areas and their buffers will be restricted under a native growth protection easement.

In addition, this project will respond to a notice of correction sent by the city dated August 10, 2016. Woodchips and other fill had been dumped in the wetland area over time, and multiple trees had been removed in the critical area. The subdivision project will bring the property into conformance by restoring the wetland, and the replacement of removed trees.

Refer to the Critical Area Report provided by The Watershed Company for specifics on the mitigation efforts and how these plans represent no net-loss of wetland function.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: (PER STATUTORY WARRANTY DEED, KING COUNTY RECORDING NO. 2007)

THE NORTH 250 FEET OF THE SOUTH 500 FEET OF THE WEST HALF OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 18, TOWNSHIP 24 NORTH, RANGE 6 EAST, WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN, IN KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON.

### NOTES AND COMMENTS:

1.) PURPOSE OF SURVEY: THE PURPOSE OF THIS SURVEY WAS TO DEVELOP A 2-FOOT CONTOUR INTERVAL TOPOGRAPHIC MAP OF THE SUBJECT PROPERTY FOR USE AS A PLANNING AND DESIGN BASE BY OTHERS. A BOUNDARY SURVEY OF THE SUBJECT PROPERTY WAS PERFORMED CONCURRENTLY WITH THIS MAPPING.

2.) HORIZONTAL DATUM: THE OVERALL HORIZONTAL DATUM FOR THIS PROJECT IS NAD 83/2011, WASHINGTON COORDINATE SYSTEM, NORTH ZONE, BASED ON GPS MEASUREMENTS USING THE WASHINGTON STATE REFERENCE NETWORK.

3.) VERTICAL DATUM: THE VERTICAL DATUM FOR THIS SURVEY IS NAVD 88, BASED ON GPS MEASUREMENTS USING THE WASHINGTON STATE REFERENCE NETWORK.

4.) FIELD SURVEY METHODOLOGY: FIELD MEASUREMENTS FOR THIS SURVEY WERE PERFORMED USING A 5-SECOND OR BETTER ELECTRONIC TOTAL STATION.

5.) INSTRUMENT CALIBRATION: ALL MEASURING INSTRUMENTS EMPLOYED IN THIS SURVEY HAVE BEEN MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATIONS.

6.) THIS MAP GRAPHICALLY REPRESENTS CONDITIONS AND FEATURES EXISTING AT THE TIME OF THIS SURVEY ONLY, WHICH WAS PERFORMED DURING OCTOBER OF 2016.

## 7.) THIS SURVEY WAS PREPARED FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE CLIENT NAMED HEREON. ITS' USE DOES NOT EXTEND TO ANY UNNAMED PERSON OR PERSONS WITHOUT THE EXPRESS RECERTIFICATION BY THIS SURVEYOR NAMING SUCH PARTY.

8.) FOR YOUR INFORMATION: 0.0833 FEET = 1 INCH ON THE GROUND

9.) KING COUNTY TAX PARCEL NUMBER: 1824069031 10.) PARCEL AREA: 72,900 ± SQ. FT. (1.67 ACRES)

11.) THE UNDERGROUND UTILITIES SHOWN HEREON HAVE BEEN LOCATED FROM THE FIELD SURVEYED LOCATION OF VISIBLE SURFACE UTILITY STRUCTURES SUCH AS MANHOLE LIDS, GRATES, GAS. WE MAKE NO GUARANTEE THAT THE UNDERGROUND UTILITIES SHOWN COMPRISE ALL SUCH UTILITIES IN THE AREA, EITHER IN SERVICE

OR ABANDONED, NOR THAT THEY ARE IN THE EXACT LOCATION SHOWN. UTILITY INVERT ELEVATIONS AND PIPE / FLOW LINE DIAMETERS SHOWN HEREON ARE BASED ON OBSERVATIONS FROM THE TOP OF THE UTILITY STRUCTURE AND ARE APPROXIMATE ONLY. FOR SAFETY

REASONS NO PHYSICAL ENTRY INTO THE UTILITY STRUCTURE WAS PERFORMED DURING THE COURSE OF THIS SURVEY.

12.) THE PROPERTY AND PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY LINES SHOWN HEREON ARE BASED ON A BOUNDARY SURVEY BY PLS, INC.. PERFORMED CONCURRENTLY WITH THE MAPPING OF THE SITE. SAID BOUNDARY SURVEY WAS PERFORMED WITHOUT BENEFIT OF A CURRENT TITLE REPORT AND, ACCORDINGLY, MAY NOT INCLUDE EASEMENTS AND OTHER RESTRICTIONS OF RECORD, IF ANY.

13.) FOR CLARITY PURPOSES WE HAVE USED GRAPHIC SYMBOLS TO REPRESENT SOME FEATURES ON THIS MAP, SUCH AS UTILITIES, TREES AND FENCES. THE DEFAULT SIZE OF THOSE SYMBOLS MAY NOT REFLECT THE TRUE SIZE OF THE FEATURE THAT WAS MAPPED.





CONTOUR INTERVAL: 2 FOOT

SW 1/4 NW 1/4 SEC. 18 KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

