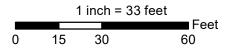
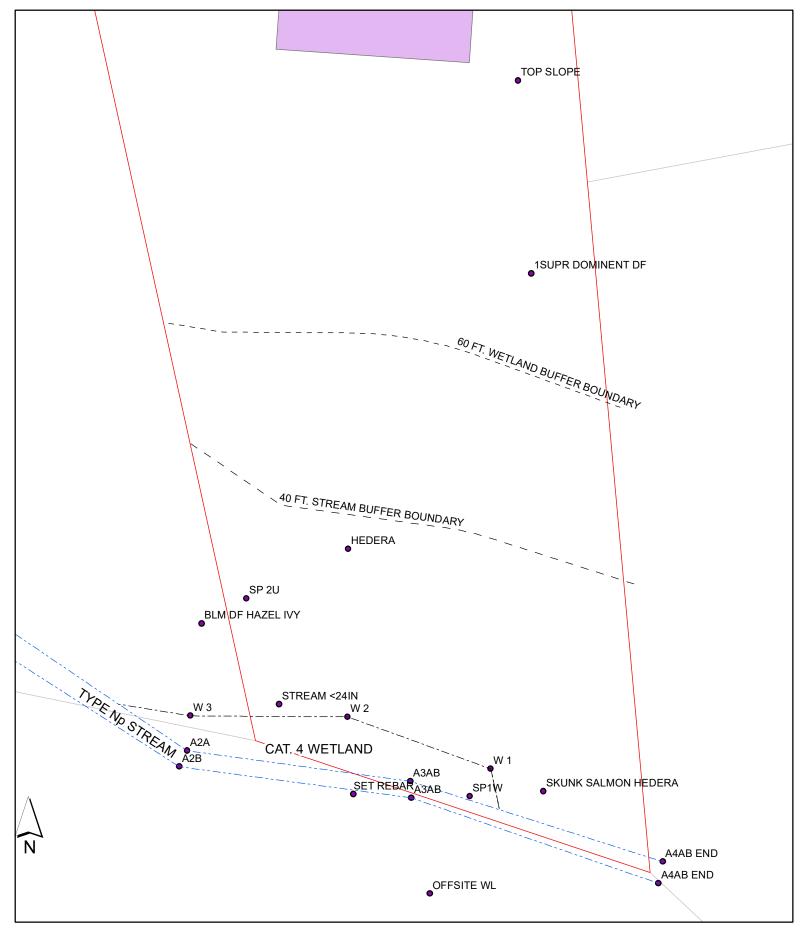


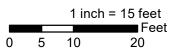
Beaver Creek Environmental Services MHeckert@Q.com 253 732 6515



Att. 1 VADIM Mercer Isl Site Parcel # 1438700150 WETLAND DELINEATION MAP From Survey



Beaver Creek Environmental Services MHeckert@Q.com 253 732 6515



Att. 2 VADIM Mercer Isl Site Parcel # 1438700150 WETLAND DELINEATION MAP DETAIL From Survey

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID #):	VADIM WL A	Date of site visit:	5/26/2023
Rated by M HECKERT	Trained by Ecology? ☑ Yes ☐ No	Date of training	15-May
HGM Class used for rating	Riverine & Fresh Water Tidal Wetland has multiple	le HGM classes?	Yes ☑No
	of base aerial photo/map ESRI, MERCER ISLAND	be combined).	
OVERALL WETLAND CA	TEGORY IV (based on functions ⊡or specia	al characteristics $\ \Box$)	
1. Category of wetland	based on FUNCTIONS		
	Category I - Total score = 23 - 27	Score for each	
	Category II - Total score = 20 - 22	function based	
	Category III - Total score = 16 - 19	on three	
x	• • •	ratings	
		(order of ratings	

1

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
	List appropriate rating (H, M, L)			
Site Potential	L	M	L	
Landscape Potential	Н	М	L	
Value	L	L	М	Total
Score Based on Ratings	5	5	4	14

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

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

2. Category based on SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS of wetland

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

Maps and Figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

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

Riverine Wetlands

Map of:	To answer questions:	Figure #
Cowardin plant classes	H 1.1, H 1.4	R. 1
Hydroperiods	H 1.2	R.2
Ponded depressions	R 1.1	R.3
Boundary of area within 150 ft of the wetland (can be added to another figure)	R 2.4	R.5
Plant cover of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants	R 1.2, R 4.2	R.1
Width of unit vs. width of stream (can be added to another figure)	R 4.1	R.4
Map of the contributing basin	R 2.2, R 2.3, R 5.2	R.6
1 km Polygon: Area that extends 1 km from entire wetland edge - including polygons for accessible habitat and undisturbed habitat	H 2.1, H 2.2, H 2.3	R.7
Screen capture of map of 303(d) listed waters in basin (from Ecology website)	R 3.1	R. 8
Screen capture of list of TMDLs for WRIA in which unit is found (from web)	R 3.2, R 3.3	attached

Lake Fringe Wetlands

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

Slope Wetlands

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

HGM Classification of Wetland in Western Washington

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

1. Are the water levels in the entire unit usua	ally controlled by tides except during floods?
☑ NO - go to 2	☐ YES - the wetland class is Tidal Fringe - go to 1.1
1.1 Is the salinity of the water during pe	eriods of annual low flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?
	s a Freshwater Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. In Estuarine wetland and is not scored. This method cannot be
The entire wetland unit is flat and precipita Groundwater and surface water runoff are N	
☑ NO - go to 3 If your wetland can be classified as	☐ YES - The wetland class is Flats is a Flats wetland, use the form for Depressional wetlands.
	is on the shores of a body of permanent open water (without any f the year) at least 20 ac (8 ha) in size;
☑ NO - go to 4	☐ YES - The wetland class is Lake Fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)
	an be very gradual), and in one direction (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. w, or in a swale without distinct banks.
☑ NO - go to 5	\square YES - The wetland class is Slope
	e type of wetlands except occasionally in very small and shallow ons are usually <3 ft diameter and less than 1 ft deep).
 5. Does the entire wetland unit meet all of th The unit is in a valley, or stream ch from that stream or river, The overbank flooding occurs at le 	nannel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding
□ NO - go to 6	☑ YES - The wetland class is Riverine

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES and FIELD OBSERVATIONS: Cat. IV = 40 ft. Final buffer

RIVERINE AND FRESHWATER TIDAL FRINGE WETLANDS	
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to improve water quality	
R 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?	
R 1.1. Area of surface depressions within the Riverine wetland that can trap sediments during a flooding event:	
Depressions cover > 3/4 area of wetland points = 8	2
Depressions cover > ½ area of wetland points = 4	2
Depressions present but cover < ½ area of wetland points = 2	
No depressions present points = 0	
R 1.2. Structure of plants in the wetland (areas with >90% cover at person height, not Cowardin classes)	
Trees or shrubs > $^{2}/_{3}$ area of the wetland points = 8	
\Box Trees or shrubs > $\frac{1}{3}$ area of the wetland points = 6	3
\Box Herbaceous plants (> 6 in high) > $^2/_3$ area of the wetland points = 6	
Herbaceous plants (> 6 in high) > $\frac{1}{3}$ area of the wetland points = 3	
Trees, shrubs, and ungrazed herbaceous $< \frac{1}{3}$ area of the wetland points = 0	
Total for R 1 Add the points in the boxes above	5
Rating of Site Potential If score is: ☐ 12 - 16 = H ☐ 6 - 11 = M ☐ 0 - 5 = L Record the rating or	the first page
R 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function of the site?	
R 2.1. Is the wetland within an incorporated city or within its UGA? Yes = 2 No = 0	2
R 2.2. Does the contributing basin to the wetland include a UGA or incorporated area? Yes = 1 No = 0	1
R 2.3. Does at least 10% of the contributing basin contain tilled fields, pastures, or forests that have been clearcut within the last 5 years? Yes = 1 No = 0	0
R 2.4. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate pollutants? Yes = 1 No = 0	1
R 2.5. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in questions R 2.1 - R 2.4?	1
Other Sources Yes = 1 No = 0	
Total for R 2 Add the points in the boxes above	5
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 - 6 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L Record the rating or	the first page
R 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable to society?	
R 3.1. Is the wetland along a stream or river that is on the 303(d) list or on a tributary that drains to one within 1 mi? Yes = 1 No = 0	0
R 3.2. Is the wetland along a stream or river that has TMDL limits for nutrients, toxics, or pathogens? Yes = 1 No = 0	0
R 3.3. Has the site been identified in a watershed or local plan as important for maintaining water quality? (answer YES if there is a TMDL for the	0
drainage in which the unit is found) Yes = 2 No = 0	
Total for R 3 Add the points in the boxes above	
Rating of Value If score is: $\square 2 - 4 = H$ $\square 1 = M$ $\square 0 = L$ Record the rating or	the first page

RIVERINE AND FRESHWATER TIDAL FRINGI	E WETLANDS	
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that site functions to reduce flooding and stream erosion		
R 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?		
R 4.1. Characteristics of the overbank storage the wetland provides:		
Estimate the average width of the wetland perpendicular to the direction of the of the stream or river channel (distance between banks). Calculate the ratio: (a wetland)/(average width of stream between banks).		
If the ratio is more than 20	points = 9	2
If the ratio is 10 - 20	points = 6	
If the ratio is 5 - < 10	points = 4	
If the ratio is 1 - < 5	points = 2	
If the ratio is < 1	points = 1	
R 4.2. Characteristics of plants that slow down water velocities during floods: 7 debris as forest or shrub. Choose the points appropriate for the best description to have >90% cover at person height. These are NOT Cowardin classes). Forest or shrub for > $^{1}/_{3}$ area OR emergent plants > $^{2}/_{3}$ area		4
Forest or shrub for $> \frac{1}{10}$ area OR emergent plants $> \frac{1}{3}$ area	points = 4	
Plants do not meet above criteria	points = 0	
Total for R 4 Add the points	in the boxes above	6
Rating of Site Potential If score is: ☐ 12 - 16 = H ☐ 6 - 11 = M ☐ 0 - 5 = L	Record the rating on	the first page
R 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the hydrologic function	ns of the site?	
R 5.1. Is the stream or river adjacent to the wetland downcut?	Yes = 0 No = 1	0
R 5.2. Does the up-gradient watershed include a UGA or incorporated area?	Yes = 1 No = 0	1
R 5.3 Is the up-gradient stream or river controlled by dams?	Yes = 0 No = 1	1
Total for R 5 Add the points	in the boxes above	2
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: □3 = H □1 or 2 = M □0 = L	Record the rating on	the first page
R 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society?		
R 6.1. Distance to the nearest areas downstream that have flooding problems?)	
Choose the description that best fits the site.		
The sub-basin immediately down-gradient of the wetland has flooding problems that result in damage to human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds)	points = 2	0
Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient	points = 1	
No flooding problems anywhere downstream	points = 0	
R 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood		0
conveyance in a regional flood control plan?	Yes = 2 No = 0	-
·	in the boxes above	0
Rating of Value If score is: $\square 2 - 4 = H \square 1 = M \square 0 = L$	Record the rating on	the first page

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

H 1.5. Special habitat features:	
Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number	
of points.	
Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long)	
☐ Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland	
☐ Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging plants extends	
at least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at	
least 33 ft (10 m)	2
(> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (<i>cut shrubs or trees</i>	
that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed)	
☐ At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas	
that are permanently or seasonally inundated (<i>structures for egg-laying by amphibians</i>)	
✓ Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see	
H 1.1 for list of strata)	
Total for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above	6
Rating of Site Potential If Score is: 15 - 18 = H 7 - 14 = M 0 - 6 = L Record the rating or	
	. u.oo. pago
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat function of the site?	
H 2.1 Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit).	
Calculate:	
5 % undisturbed habitat + (5 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 7.5%	
If total accessible habitat is:	1
$> \frac{1}{3}$ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3	
20 - 33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2	
10 - 19% of 1 km Polygon points = 1	
1	
< 10 % of 1 km Polygon points = 0 H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.	
Calculate:	
30 % undisturbed habitat + (5 % moderate & low intensity land uses / 2) = 32.5%	
$\frac{30}{6}$ % undisturbed habitat $\frac{1}{2}$ ($\frac{3}{6}$ % inoderate $\frac{3}{6}$ for inoderate $\frac{3}{6}$	
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Dolugan	1
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3	
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches Points = 2	
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches Points = 1	
Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0	
H 2.3 Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon: If	
> 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use points = (-2)	
≤ 50% of 1km Polygon is high intensity points = 0	
Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above	
Rating of Landscape Potential If Score is: 4 - 6 = H 1 - 3 = M 2 < 1 = L Record the rating or	the first page
H 3.0. Is the habitat provided by the site valuable to society?	
H 3.1. Does the site provide habitat for species valued in laws, regulations, or policies? <i>Choose</i>	I
only the highest score that applies to the wetland being rated.	
Site meets ANY of the following criteria: points = 2	
☐ It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page)	
☐ It rias 3 of more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page) ☐ It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant	
or animal on the state or federal lists)	
☐ It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species	
☐ It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW phonty species ☐ It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the	1
Department of Natural Resources	
☐ It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or	
regional comprehensive plan, in a Shoreline Master Plan, or in a	
watershed plan	
Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) with in 100m points = 1	I

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

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

WDFW Priority Habitats

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

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

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

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

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

VADIM WLA

addressed elsewhere.

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CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland	Туре	Category
0, , ,		
	any criteria that apply to the wetland. List the category when the appropriate criteria are met.	
SC 1.0. E	Estuarine Wetlands Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?	
	The dominant water regime is tidal,	
	Vegetated, and	
	With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 1.1 ☑ No = Not an estuarine wetland	
SC 1.1.	Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary	
	Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific	
	Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151?	
SC 1.2.	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No - Go to SC 1.2 Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions?	
SC 1.2.	The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing,	
	and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are	
	Spartina, see page 25)	
	At least 3/4 of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-	
	grazed or un-mowed grassland.	
	The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with	
	open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands.	
CC 2 0 1	☐ Yes = Category I ☐ No = Category II	
SC 2.0. V	Netlands of High Conservation Value (WHCV) Has the WA Department of Natural Resources updated their website to include the list	
00 2.1.	of Wetlands of High Conservation Value?	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 2.2 ☐ No - Go to SC 2.3	
SC 2.2.	Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value?	
	☐ Yes = Category I	
SC 2.3.	Is the wetland in a Section/Township/Range that contains a Natural Heritage wetland?	
	http://www1.dnr.wa.gov/nhp/refdesk/datasearch/wnhpwetlands.pdf	
00 0 4	☐ Yes - Contact WNHP/WDNR and to SC 2.4 ☐ No = Not WHCV	
SC 2.4.	Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation Value and listed it on their website?	
	Yes = Category I	
SC 3.0. E		
	Does the wetland (or any part of the unit) meet both the criteria for soils and vegetation	
	in bogs? Use the key below. If you answer YES you will still need to rate the	
	wetland based on its functions.	
SC 3.1.	Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soil horizons, either peats or mucks,	
	that compose 16 in or more of the first 32 in of the soil profile?	
CC 2 2	Yes - Go to SC 3.3 No - Go to SC 3.2	
SC 3.2.	Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soils, either peats or mucks, that are less than 16 in deep over bedrock, or an impermeable hardpan such as clay or volcanic	
	ash, or that are floating on top of a lake or pond?	
	☐ Yes - Go to SC 3.3 ☐ No = Is not a bog	
SC 3.3.	Does an area with peats or mucks have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground	
	level, AND at least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4?	
	☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☐ No - Go to SC 3.4	
	NOTE: If you are uncertain about the extent of mosses in the understory, you may	
	substitute that criterion by measuring the pH of the water that seeps into a hole dug at	
	least 16 in deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the plant species in Table 4 are present, the wetland is a bog.	
SC 3.4.	Is an area with peats or mucks forested (> 30% cover) with Sitka spruce, subalpine fir,	
	western red cedar, western hemlock, lodgepole pine, quaking aspen, Engelmann	
	spruce, or western white pine, AND any of the species (or combination of species) listed	

in Table 4 provide more than 30% of the cover under the canopy?

☐ Yes = Is a Category I bog ☑ No = Is not a bog

Does the wetland have at least 1_contiguous acre of forest that meets one of these criteria for the WA Department of Fish and Wildlife's forests as priority habitats? If you answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions. Old-growth forests (west of Cascade crest): Stands of at least two tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) that are at least 200 years of age OR have a diameter at breast height (dbh) of 32 in (81 cm) or more. Mature forests (west of the Cascade Crest): Stands where the largest trees are 80-200 years old OR the species that make up the canopy have an average diameter (dbh) exceeding 21 in (53 cm). □ Yes = Category1 □ No = Not a forested wetland for this section SC 5.0. Wetlands in Coastal Lagoons Does the wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon? □ The wetland lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially separated from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently, rocks □ The lagoon in which the wetland is located contains ponded water that is saline or brackish (> 0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (needs to be measured near the bottom) SC 5.1. Does the wetland meet all of the following three conditions? □ The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no fiding, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing), and has less than 20% cover of aggressive, opportunistic plant species (see list of species on p. 100). At least ½ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or ungrazed or un-mowed grassland. □ The wetland is larger than ¹/₁₀ ac (4350 ft²) □ Yes = Category I □ No = Category II SC 6.0. Interdunal Wetlands Is the wetland west of the 1889 line (also called the Western Boundary of Upland Ownership or WBUO)? If you answer yes you will still need to rate the wetland based on its habitat functions. □ practical terms that means the f	SC 4.0. I	Forested Wetlands	
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Yes = Category I		<u> </u>	
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Yes = Category II	SC 6.2.		
SC 6.3. Is the unit between 0.1 and 1 ac, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is between 0.1 and 1 ac? Yes = Category III Verify No = Category IV Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics			
1 ac? ☐ Yes = Category III ☐ No = Category IV Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics	SC 6.3.		
☐ Yes = Category III ☐ No = Category IV Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics			
Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics			
- '	Categor		
II VOLI ANSWERED INO TOL All IVDES. ETITEL INDI ADDITICADIE. ULI QUITITIALI E VITTI		swered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form	

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

Project/Site: Vadim MI	City/0	County: Mercer Isla	nd	Sampling Date: 5/26/23
Applicant/Owner: PACIFIC LUTHERAN UNIV			State: WA	Sampling Point: SP 1W
Investigator(s): M Heckert		Section, Tow	nship, Range:	
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): floodplain riparian area	Loca	al relief (concave, c	convex, none): none	Slope (%): <u>5</u>
Subregion (LRR):				
Soil Map Unit Name: <u>Kitsap</u>				
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for th				
	-	•	mal Circumstances" pres	eent2 Vos ⊠ No □
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology sig			•	
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology nat SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map			d, explain any answers in cations. transects.	
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ⊠ No [
Hydric Soil Present? Yes ⊠ No [Is the Sampled		=
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ⊠ No [within a Wetlan	nd? Yes ⊠	No L
Remarks: RIPARIAN CORRIDOR ASSOCIATED WITH	UNNAMED STRE	EAM		
VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plan	nts.			
Trans Charles (District 4004)		ominant Indicator	Dominance Test work	ksheet:
<u>Tree Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>10M</u>)		pecies? Status	Number of Dominant S That Are OBL, FACW,	
1			That Are Obl., PACVV,	01 FAC. <u>2</u> (A)
2. 3.			Total Number of Domin	
4.			Species Across All Stra	ata: <u>3</u> (B)
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 10 m.)	=		Percent of Dominant S That Are OBL, FACW,	Species or FAC: <u>66</u> (A/B)
1. Rubus spectabilis	40 YF	ES FAC	Prevalence Index wo	 rksheet:
2			Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
3.			OBL species 40	x 1 = <u>40</u>
4				x 2 = <u>0</u>
5			FAC species 40	x 3 = <u>120</u>
	40 =	Total Cover	FACU species 00	x 4 = <u>0</u>
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 10 m)			UPL species	x 5 = <u>0</u>
1. Lysichiton americanus			Column Totals: 80	(A) <u>160</u> (B)
2			Prevalence Index	v - R/Δ - 2
3			Hydrophytic Vegetati	
4				Irophytic Vegetation
5			 ☑ Rapid Test Iol Thy a ☑ Dominance Test is 	1 , 0
6			□ Prevalence Index i	
7 8			_	ptations ¹ (Provide supporting
9.				ks or on a separate sheet)
10.			☐ Wetland Non-Vaso	:ular Plants1
11.			☐ Problematic Hydro	phytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)	40 =		¹ Indicators of hydric so be present, unless dist	oil and wetland hydrology must turbed or problematic.
1. Hedera Helix	25			
2.			Hydrophytic Vegetation	
	<u>25</u> =	Total Cover		es 🛛 No 🗌
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum 0				
76 Date Glouid in Field Stratum <u>0</u>				

Profile Description: (Describe	to the depth	needed to document the indicato	r or confirm th	e absence of indicators.)
Depth <u>Matrix</u>		Redox Features		
(inches) Color (moist)	<u>%</u> Co	olor (moist) % Type ¹	Loc ² Te	exture Remarks
<u>0-18</u> <u>10 yr 2/1</u>	<u> </u>			silt loam
	- 			
<u> </u>		<u> </u>		
	- 		<u> </u>	
	. <u> </u>		<u> </u>	
		-		
1Type: C. Concentration D. Der	olotion DM Da	advect Matrix CC Covered or Coo	tod Cond Croin	21 continue DI Doro Lining M Matrix
Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applic		educed Matrix, CS=Covered or Coa	ted Sand Grains	s. ² Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix. Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils ³ :
☐ Histosol (A1)		Sandy Redox (S5)		2 cm Muck (A10)
☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)		Stripped Matrix (S6)		Red Parent Material (TF2)
☐ Black Histic (A3)	H	Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except	ot MLRA 1)	☐ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)		Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	,	Other (Explain in Remarks)
☐ Depleted Below Dark Surfac	e (A11)	Depleted Matrix (F3)		
		Redox Dark Surface (F6)		³ Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and
Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)		Depleted Dark Surface (F7)		wetland hydrology must be present,
☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)		Redox Depressions (F8)	•	unless disturbed or problematic.
Restrictive Layer (if present):				
Type:				
Depth (inches):		_	1	lydric Soil Present? Yes ⊠ No □
/DROLOGY				
Wetland Hydrology Indicators:				
Primary Indicators (minimum of	one required; c	heck all that apply)		Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)
Surface Water (A1)			except MLRA	☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2,
		1, 2, 4A, and 4B)	-	4A, and 4B)
Saturation (A3)		☐ Salt Crust (B11)		☑ Drainage Patterns (B10)
Water Marks (B1)		☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)		☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
Sediment Deposits (B2)		☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)		☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
☑ Drift Deposits (B3)		☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along	g Living Roots (C3) Geomorphic Position (D2)
☐ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)		☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C	(4)	☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
☐ Iron Deposits (B5)		☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tille	ed Soils (C6)	☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)		☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (I	D1) (LRR A)	Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A)
☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial I	magery (B7)	☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)		☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)
☐ Sparsely Vegetated Concave	e Surface (B8)			
Field Observations:				
O(\ \\ / - \ - \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	∕es 🔲 No 🗵	Depth (inches):		
Surface water Present?		Depth (inches): 4		
	∕es ⊠ No □	Doput (morico). <u>+</u>		
Water Table Present? Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	/es ⊠ No □	Depth (inches): 4		l Hydrology Present? Yes ⊠ No □
Water Table Present? Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	/es ⊠ No □	· · · / —		
Water Table Present? Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Describe Recorded Data (stream	r gauge, monit	Depth (inches): 4		
Water Table Present? Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	r gauge, monit	Depth (inches): 4		
Water Table Present? Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Describe Recorded Data (stream	r gauge, monit	Depth (inches): 4		
Water Table Present? Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Describe Recorded Data (stream	r gauge, monit	Depth (inches): 4		

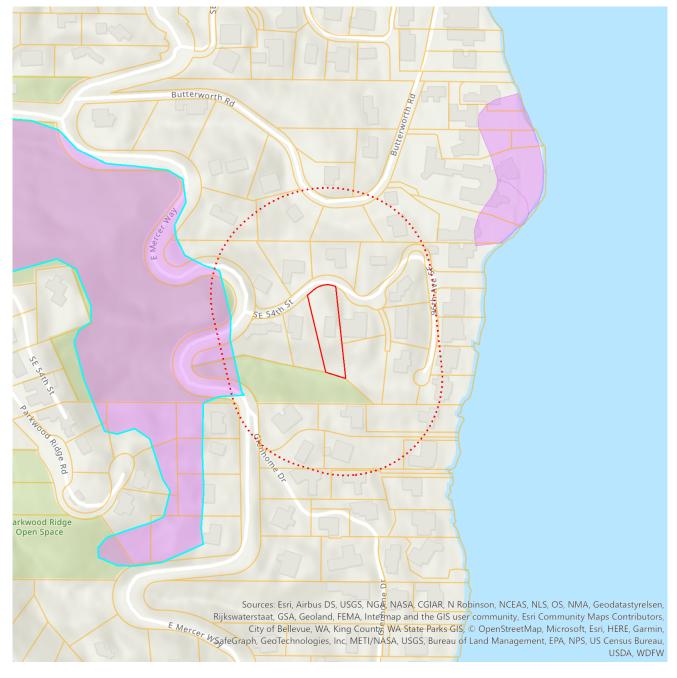
WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region

Project/Site: <u>Vadim MI</u>	and	Sampling Date:5/26/23				
Applicant/Owner: <u>Vadim</u>				State: WA	Sampling Point: SP 2U	
nvestigator(s): M Heckert			Section, Tov	wnship, Range:		
_andform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): floodplain riparian area		Local reli	ief (concave, o	convex, none): 50% slope	e Slope (%): 50)
Subregion (LRR):						
Soil Map Unit Name: <u>Kitsap</u>				<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this						
	•		,	rmal Circumstances" pres		
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology sign				·		
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology natu				d, explain any answers ir		242
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map	Silowing s	sampin	ig point io	cations, transects,	important reatures, e	eic.
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☐ No ☒		Is	the Sampled	d Area		
Hydric Soil Present? Yes ☐ No ☒	="	w	ithin a Wetlar	nd? Yes □	No ⊠	
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☐ No ☒ Remarks: MID BANK FROM STREAM TO TOP OF SLO	='					
Remarks: MID BANK FROM STREAM TO TOP OF SLO	PW					
VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plan						
VEGETATION - Use scientific flames of plan	Absolute	Domins	ant Indicator	Dominance Test wor	kshoot:	
<u>Tree Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>10M</u>)			s? Status	Number of Dominant S		
1. Acer macrophyllum	40	<u>Y</u>	<u>FACU</u>	That Are OBL, FACW,		(A)
2. Pseudotsuga menziesii	40	<u>Y</u>	<u>FACU</u>	Total Number of Domi	nant	
3				Species Across All Str		B)
4				Percent of Dominant S	Species	
Carling/Charle Ctratum (Plat sings 40 m)	80	_ = Tota	l Cover		or FAC: <u>0</u> (A	A/B)
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 10 m)	40	VEC	UPL	Prevalence Index wo	rkshoot:	
Corylus cornuta 2					Multiply by:	
3					x 1 = 0	
4					x 2 = 0	
5.				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	x 3 = 0	
	40				x 4 = <u>680</u>	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 10 m)		-			x 5 = <u>0</u>	
1	0			Column Totals: 170	(A) <u>680</u>	(B)
2					D/A 4	
3				Danielana da la da		
				Prevalence Index		
4				Hydrophytic Vegetati	ion Indicators:	
5				Hydrophytic Vegetati	ion Indicators: drophytic Vegetation	
5	-			Hydrophytic Vegetati Rapid Test for Hyd Dominance Test is	ion Indicators: drophytic Vegetation s >50%	
5				Hydrophytic Vegetati Rapid Test for Hyd Dominance Test is Prevalence Index is	ion Indicators: drophytic Vegetation s >50% is ≤3.0¹)a
5				Hydrophytic Vegetati Rapid Test for Hyd Dominance Test is Prevalence Index i Morphological Ada	ion Indicators: drophytic Vegetation s >50%	ng
5				Hydrophytic Vegetati Rapid Test for Hyd Dominance Test is Prevalence Index i Morphological Ada	ion Indicators: drophytic Vegetation s >50% is ≤3.0¹ aptations¹ (Provide supportin ks or on a separate sheet)	ng
5				Hydrophytic Vegetati Rapid Test for Hyd Dominance Test is Prevalence Index i Morphological Ada data in Remark Wetland Non-Vaso	ion Indicators: drophytic Vegetation s >50% is ≤3.0¹ aptations¹ (Provide supportin ks or on a separate sheet)	Ü
5				Hydrophytic Vegetati Rapid Test for Hyd Dominance Test is Prevalence Index i Morphological Ada data in Remark Wetland Non-Vaso Problematic Hydro	ion Indicators: drophytic Vegetation s >50% is ≤3.0¹ aptations¹ (Provide supportinks or on a separate sheet) cular Plants¹ aphytic Vegetation¹ (Explain) bil and wetland hydrology mu)
5				Hydrophytic Vegetati Rapid Test for Hyd Dominance Test is Prevalence Index i Morphological Ada data in Remark Wetland Non-Vaso Problematic Hydro	ion Indicators: drophytic Vegetation s >50% is ≤3.0¹ aptations¹ (Provide supportinks or on a separate sheet) cular Plants¹ aphytic Vegetation¹ (Explain) bil and wetland hydrology mu)
5	0	= Total	I Cover	Hydrophytic Vegetati Rapid Test for Hyd Dominance Test is Prevalence Index i Morphological Ada data in Remark Wetland Non-Vasc Problematic Hydro Indicators of hydric so be present, unless dist	ion Indicators: drophytic Vegetation s >50% is ≤3.0¹ aptations¹ (Provide supportinks or on a separate sheet) cular Plants¹ aphytic Vegetation¹ (Explain) bil and wetland hydrology mu)
5	<u>0</u>	= Total	I Cover	Hydrophytic Vegetati Rapid Test for Hyd Dominance Test is Prevalence Index i Morphological Ada data in Remark Wetland Non-Vaso Problematic Hydro	ion Indicators: drophytic Vegetation s >50% is ≤3.0¹ aptations¹ (Provide supportinks or on a separate sheet) cular Plants¹ aphytic Vegetation¹ (Explain) bil and wetland hydrology mu)
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(inches)	Color (moist)		Cold	or (moist)	<u></u> %	Type ¹	Loc ²	<u>I exture</u>			Remarks	
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Wildlight Uppriest of Priority Habitats and Species on the Web



Buffer radius: 300 Feet

Report Date: 07/20/2023, Parcel ID: <u>1438700150</u>

PHS Species/Habitats Overview:

Occurence Name	Federal Status	State Status	Sensitive Location
Biodiversity Areas And Corridor	N/A	N/A	No

PHS Species/Habitats Details:

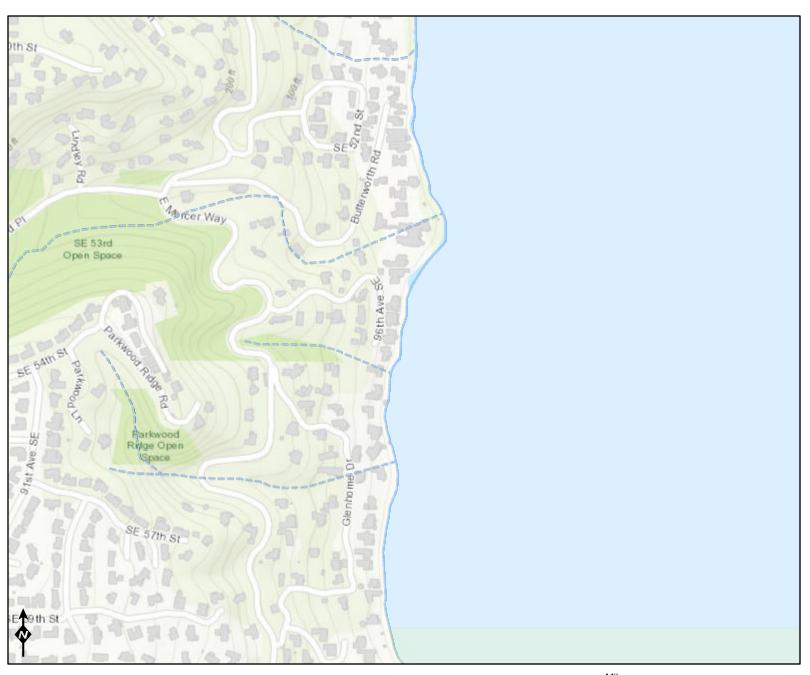
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Biodiversity Areas And Corridor	
Priority Area	Terrestrial Habitat
Site Name	MERCER ISLAND OPEN SPACE AREAS.
Accuracy	1/4 mile (Quarter Section)
Notes	RELATIVELY DENSELY FORESTED TRACTS. SOME STEEP HILLSIDES.
Source Record	902041
Source Dataset	PHSREGION
Source Name	MULLER, TED
Source Entity	WA Dept. of Fish and Wildlife
Federal Status	N/A
State Status	N/A
PHS Listing Status	PHS Listed Occurrence
Sensitive	N
SGCN	N
Display Resolution	AS MAPPED
ManagementRecommendations	http://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/pub.php?id=00023
Geometry Type	Polygons

DISCLAIMER. This report includes information that the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) maintains in a central computer database. It is not an attempt to provide you with an official agency response as to the impacts of your project on fish and wildlife. This information only documents the location of fish and wildlife resources to the best of our knowledge. It is not a complete inventory and it is important to note that fish and wildlife resources may occur in areas not currently known to WDFW biologists, or in areas for which comprehensive surveys have not been conducted. Site specific surveys are frequently necessary to rule out the presence of priority resources. Locations of fish and wildlife resources are subject to variation caused by disturbance, changes in season and weather, and other factors. WDFW does not recommend using reports more than six months old.

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Water Quality Atlas



Assessed Water/Sediment

Water

Category 5 - 303d

Category 4C

Category 4B
Category 4A

Category 2 Category 1

Sediment

Category 5 - 303d

Category 4C

Category 4B

Category 4A
Category 2

Category 2
Category 1

National Hydrography Dataset

NHD Watercourses

Stream/river (perennial)

Stream (intermittent)

NHD Waterbodies

Lake/pond/reservoir

Swamp/marsh

Canal/ditch

Ice mass

NHD Areas

Large river

Rapids

Foreshore

Canal/ditch

Water Quality Atlas Legend (continued)

Subbasins (10 digit HUCs)

HUC boundary

Subbasins (12 digit HUCs)

HUC boundary