

SINGLE-FAMILY WETLAND CERTIFICATION

Kitsap County Code is available online at <u>http://www.codepublishing.com/wa/kitsapcounty/</u> Click on Title 19 Critical Area Ordinance, Chapter 200

Applicant Na	me: Alyssa Fink and Drew Wheeler Assessor Tax Parcel #: 312402-4-002-1001	_	
Project Name	e: W Ludvick Lake Drive Residence		
	rtment of Community Development Kitsap County Health District Date:		
1	1. This Certification shall only be used if all proposed regulated activities are		
2	outside of any wetland and wetland buffer.If regulated wetland buffers extend onto the site, the wetland specialist shall place permanent, clearly visible, wetland buffer signs at the edge of the buffer.		
3	3. A survey will not be required.		
2	 This Certification is only to be used to authorize single-family dwellings and associated home site features such as additions, driveways, gardens, fences, wells, lawns, and on-site septic systems. 		
5	 The department will monitor the single-family certification process for accuracy and enforcement actions will be initiated should encroachment into a regulated wetland or buffer occur. 		
e	 The applicant or property owner assumes responsibility for any and all errors of the single-family certification form and all associated mitigation imposed by the department. 		
1	 Single-family certification forms shall be filed with the Kitsap County Auditor's Office. 		

Title 19.200.215 (C) Kitsap County Code

Certification Requirements

A site plan, signed and dated by a Wetland Specialist, shall be drawn to scale of not less than 1": 100', for example, use a scale of 1": 100', 1": 30'. Please include a bar scale on your plan.

The site plan must clearly show property lines, existing and proposed improvements, clearing limits, and any wetlands, streams and their buffers on-site or within 250 feet of the proposal. Submit one original and one copy for department review.

If any regulated wetland buffers are present on site, a Wetland Specialist must place permanent, clearly visible, wetland buffer signs at the edge of the wetland buffer. Signs are available upon request from the Department of Community Development.

An Affidavit of Buffer Posting, signed by a Wetland Specialist, must be submitted along with the Certification form. Prior to its submittal, the completed certification form must be recorded at the Kitsap County Auditor's Office in accordance with Sections 19.100.150.

1. Property Owner Alyss	sa Fink and Drew W	heeler				
Address 1469 NE Pa	ulson Road		•			
City Poulsbo	State	WA	Zip	98370	Phone	(360) 551-1687
2. Wetland Specialist	Joanne Bartl	ett				
Company Name	Ecological Lan	d Servic	es			
Address 8900 State I	lighway 3 SW, Suit	e 201				
City Bremerton	State	WA	Zip	98312	Phone	(360) 674-7186
Date Of Site Review	June 4, 2020					
				2		
Location Of Project	23465 W Lu	idvick La	ke Drive, \$	Seabeck, W	A 98380	
Legal Description	Sec. 31		Towns	ship 24	Ra	nge 2 West
Property Owner	Alyssa Fink a	and Drev	Wheeler	•		
Address Same as ab	ove					
City	State		Zip		Phone	
Tax Parcel Number	312402-4-002-10	01				
Size Of Property 19	.76 acres					
Provide directions to t	he property from	a majo	r roadwa	ay:		
Heading South on WA-3: Ta	ake a slight right onto	o W Belfa	air Valley I	Rd. In 6 mile	s, continue o	nto NE Old Belfair Hwy.
	No. 2010-00					

In 0.6 miles turn right onto NE Bear Creek Dewatto Rd. In 10.4 miles, turn right onto NE Dewatto Holly Road. In 0.5 miles turn left onto W. Ludvick Lake Drive. After entering through the gate, continue up W Ludvick Lake Drive. In approximately 0.5 miles, turn left down a gravel road. The property is at the first driveway on the left hand side of the gravel road.

4. Project Description:

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List all proposed regulated activities:

The project proposes to build a 3-bedroom single-family home, septic system, and driveway.

Category III Habitat Score <u>5</u> Other Wetland Characteristics:	_ Base Buffer _ Water Quality	110 feet Improvement Score	6
Buffer width adjustment to base buffer (+/-)	N/A	_ Final buffer width	110 feet
ounty Department of Community Development			Phone: (36)

Kitsap County Department of Community Development 614 Division Street, MS-36 Port Orchard, WA 98366-4682 <u>www.kitsapgov.com/dcd/</u> Revision Date: 7/18/18

AFFIDAVIT OF BUFFER POSTING

CERTIFICATION:

I, _____ of _____ (Company)

hereby certify that no jurisdictional wetland is located within 250 feet of any proposed regulated activity associated with this single-family development, as indicated on the attached site plan and as submitted as part of the building permit or Kitsap County Health District application for the above-referenced property.

OR

I, Joanne Bartlett of Ecological Land Services (Company)

hereby certify that a jurisdictional wetland is present within the 250 feet of a proposed regulated activity associated with this single-family development, as indicated on the attached site plan and as submitted as part of the building permit or Kitsap County Health Department application for the above-referenced property. The wetland is a Category III wetland as determined using the Department of Ecology Rating Form (Pub. 14-06-029). I also certify that all proposed regulated activities will be outside of the wetland, the required 110- foot buffer, and 15-foot building setback, as indicated on the enclosed site plan.

ACCEPTANCE:

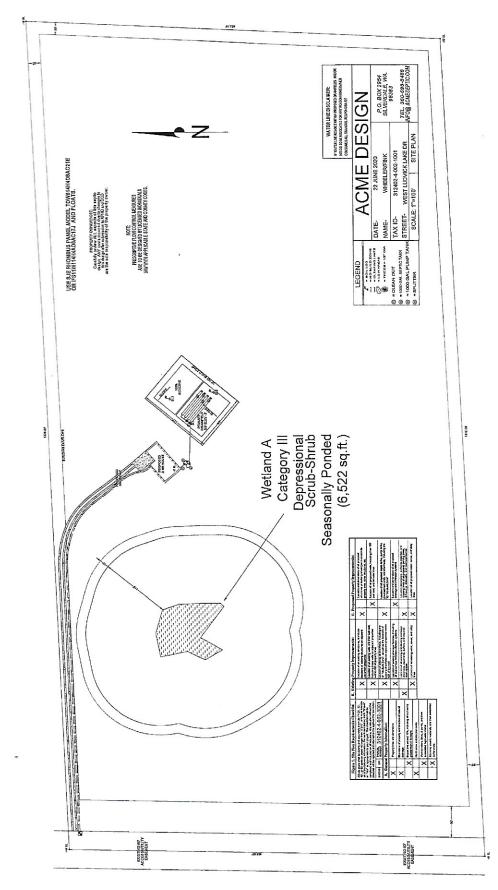
I, <u>Alyssa Fink & Drew Wheeler</u> (Property Owner) understand that I am responsible for the accuracy of this form. I understand that all regulated activities must occur outside of any wetland and buffer areas shown on the attached site plan. I also understand that Kitsap County reserves the right to enter the above-referenced property to confirm the accuracy of this form and that I am responsible for correcting any identified inaccuracies, including but not limited to, providing mitigation for impacts to wetland or buffer areas. I also understand that my development must still meet all other applicable state and federal wetland regulations.

Signatures: <u>Joanne Bartloot</u> alysse <u>Jiel Hundrahr</u> (Wetland Specialist) (Property Owner) Date signed: June 24, 2020 6/24/2020 6/24/2020

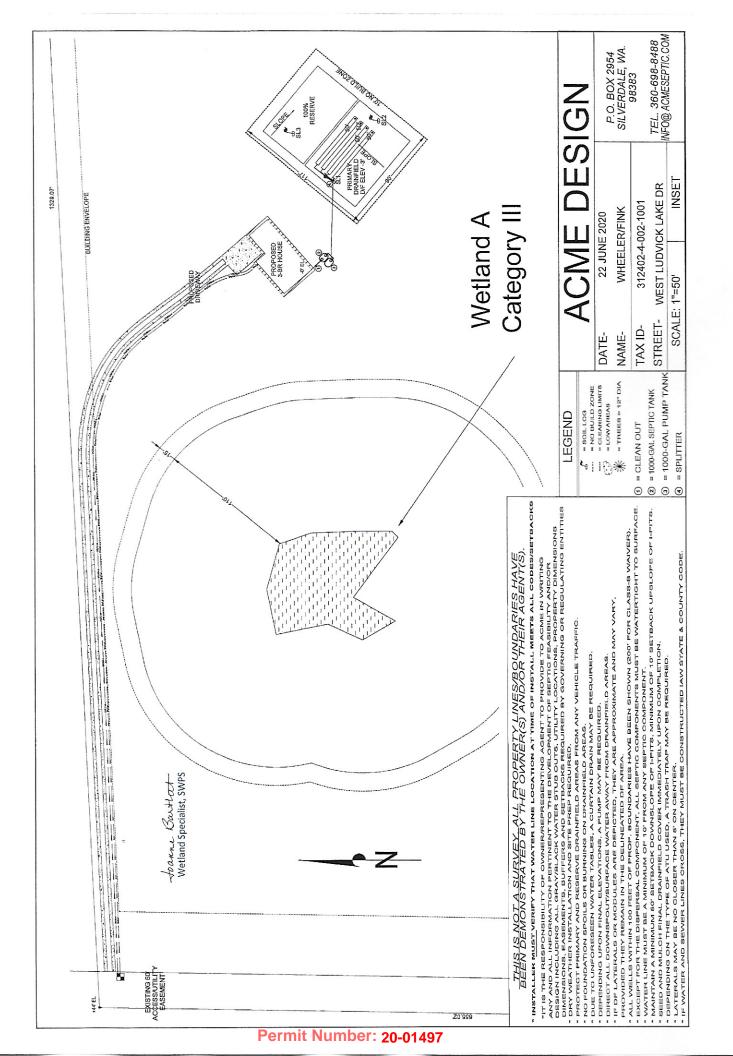
VALID FOR 5 YEAR FROM DATE OF SPECIALIST'S SIGNATURE

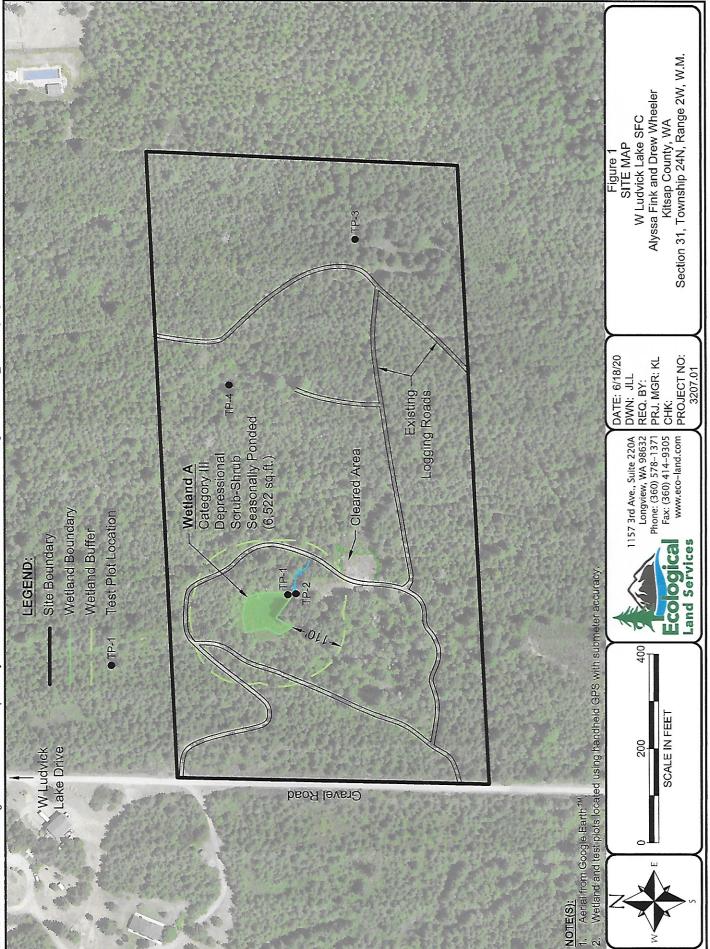
Kitsap County Department of Community Development 614 Division Street, MS-36 Port Orchard, WA 98366-4682 www.kitsapgov.com/dcd/ Revision Date: 7/18/18

Phone: (360) 337-5777 Form Number: 4207A Email: help@kitsap1.com Page 3 of 3

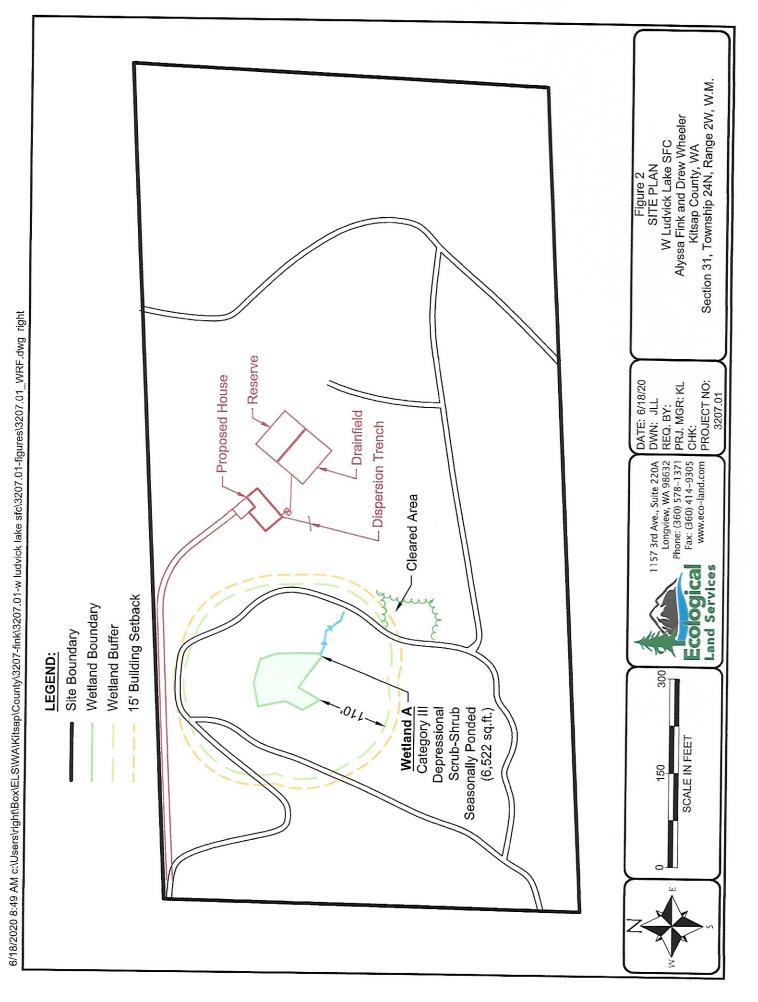


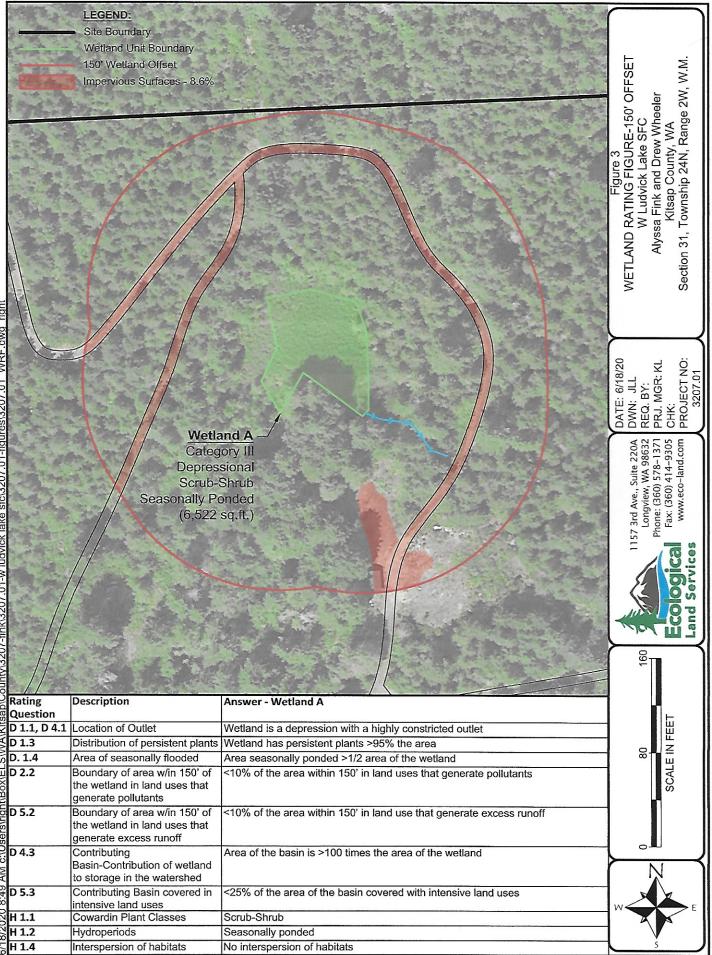
-Joanne Bartlett

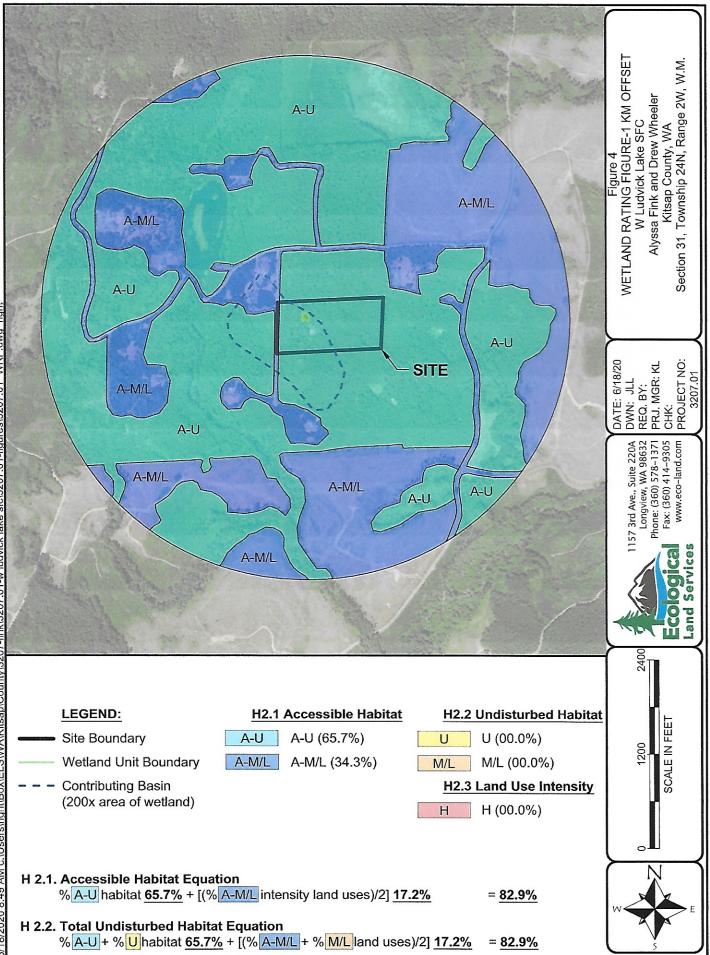


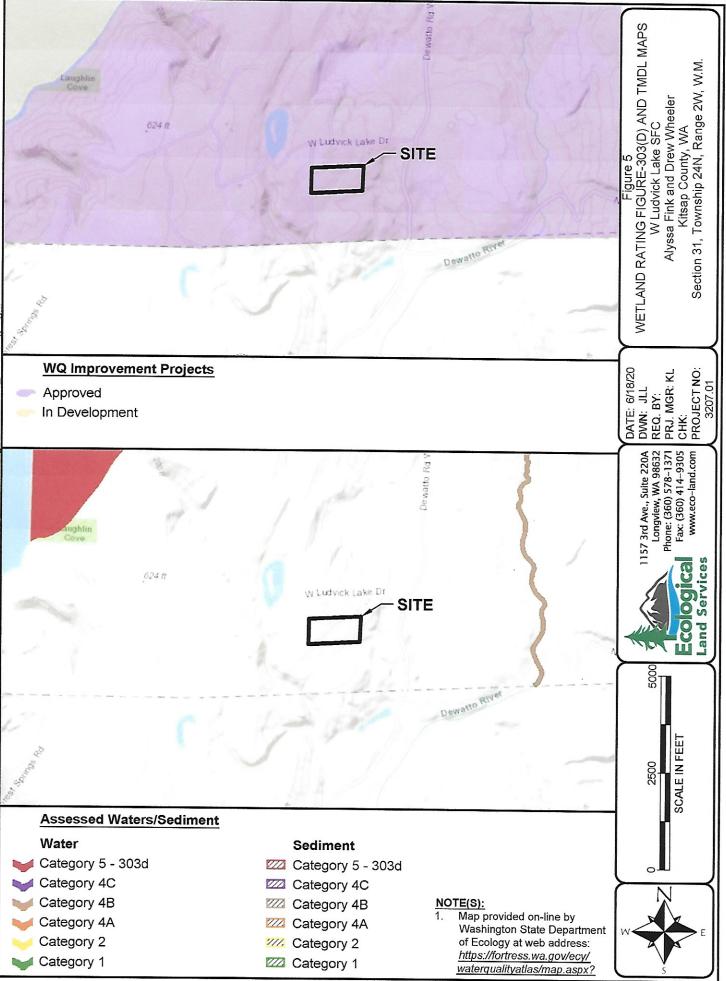


6/18/2020 8:49 AM c:\Users\right\Box\ELS\WA\Kitsap\County\3207-fink\3207.01-w ludvick lake sfc\3207.01-figures\3207.01_WRF.dwg right









RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

 Name of wetland (or ID #):
 Wetland A
 Date of site visit:
 June 4, 2020

 Rated by:
 K. Lacey
 Trained by Ecology?
 X
 Yes
 No Date of training:
 March 2019

 HGM Class used for rating:
 Depressional
 Wetland has multiple HGM classes?
 Y
 X
 N

NOTE: Form is not complete without the figures requested (figures can be combined). Source of base aerial photo/map: <u>Google Earth</u>

OVERALL WETLAND CATEGORY III (based on functions <u>X</u> or special characteristics)

1. Category of wetland based on FUNCTIONS

Category I – Total score = 23 – 27

Category II – Total score = 20 – 22

X Category III – Total score = 16 – 19

___Category IV - Total score = 9 - 15

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality	Hydrologic	Habitat	
		Circle the ap	propriate ratings	
Site Potential	H M L	HML	H M	
Landscape Potential	H ML	H M L	H M L	
Value C	H) M L	HML	H ML	TOTAL
Score Based on	6	5	5	16
Ratings				

Score for each function based on three ratings (order of ratings is not important) 9 = H,H,H 8 = H H M

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

3 = L,L,L

2. Category based on SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS of wetland

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

Maps and figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

Map of:	To answer questions:	Figure #
Cowardin plant classes	D 1.3, H 1.1, H 1.4	1,3
Hydroperiods	D 1.4, H 1.2	1,3
Location of outlet (can be added to map of hydroperiods)	D 1.1, D 4.1	1,3
Boundary of area within 150 ft of the wetland (can be added to another figure)	D 2.2, D 5.2	3
Map of the contributing basin	D 4.3, D 5.3	4
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	4
Screen capture of map of 303(d) listed waters in basin (from Ecology website)	D 3.1, D 3.2	5
Screen capture of list of TMDLs for WRIA in which unit is found (from web)	D 3.3	5

Riverine Wetlands

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

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 figure above)		
Boundary of 150 ft buffer (can be added to another figure)	S 2.1, S 5.1	
1 km Polygon: Area that extends 1 km from entire wetland edge - including	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 Wetlands in Western Washington

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

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

1. Are the water levels in the entire unit usually controlled by tides except during floods?

<u>NO</u> – go to 2

YES - the wetland class is Tidal Fringe - go to 1.1

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

NO – Saltwater Tidal Fringe (Estuarine) **YES – Freshwater Tidal Fringe** If your wetland can be classified as a Freshwater Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. If it is Saltwater Tidal Fringe it is an Estuarine wetland and is not scored. This method cannot be used to score functions for estuarine wetlands.

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

<u>NO</u> – go to 3 YES - The wetland class is Flats If your wetland can be classified as a Flats wetland, use the form for **Depressional** wetlands.

- 3. Does the entire wetland unit meet all of the following criteria?
 - ____The vegetated part of the wetland is on the shores of a body of permanent open water (without any plants on the surface at any time of the year) at least 20 ac (8 ha) in size:
 - ___At least 30% of the open water area is deeper than 6.6 ft (2 m).

NO – go to 4

YES – The wetland class is **Lake Fringe** (Lacustrine Fringe)

- 4. Does the entire wetland unit **meet all** of the following criteria?
 - _____The wetland is on a slope (*slope can be very gradual*),
 - The water flows through the wetland in one direction (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. It may flow subsurface, as sheetflow, or in a swale without distinct banks, The water leaves the wetland without being impounded.

<u>NO</u> – go to 5

YES – The wetland class is **Slope**

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

- 5. Does the entire wetland unit **meet all** of the following criteria?
 - ____The unit is in a valley, or stream channel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding from that stream or river.
 - The overbank flooding occurs at least once every 2 years.

Wetland name or number <u>A</u>

NO – go to 6 **YES** – The wetland class is **Riverine NOTE**: The Riverine unit can contain depressions that are filled with water when the river is not flooding

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

NO – go to 7

YES – The wetland class is Depressional

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

NO – go to 8

YES – The wetland class is Depressional

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

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

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

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS			
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to improve water quality			
D 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?			
D 1.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:	2		
Wetland is a depression or flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key) with no surface water leaving it (no outlet).			
points = 3 Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly constricted permanently flowing outlet. points = 2			
Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet that is permanently flowing points = 1			
Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a permanently flowing ditch. points = 1	0		
D 1.2. <u>The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer)</u> is true clay or true organic (<i>use NRCS definitions</i>). Yes = 4 No = 0	0		
D 1.3. <u>Characteristics and distribution of persistent plants</u> (Emergent, Scrub-shrub, and/or Forested Cowardin classes):	5		
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of areapoints = 5Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > ½ of areapoints = 3			
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > $\frac{1}{10}$ of areapoints = 3Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > $\frac{1}{10}$ of areapoints = 1			
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants $<^{1}/_{10}$ of area points = 0			
D 1.4. Characteristics of seasonal ponding or inundation:	4		
This is the area that is ponded for at least 2 months. See description in manual.			
Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland points = 4			
Area seasonally ponded is > ¼ total area of wetland points = 2			
Area seasonally ponded is < ¼ total area of wetland points = 0			
Total for D 1Add the points in the boxes above	11		
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12-16 = H X 6-11 = M 0-5 = L Record the rating on the first pa	ige		
D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function of the site?			
D 2.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? Yes = 1 No = 0	0		
D 2.2. ls > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate pollutants? Yes = 1 No = 0	0		
D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland? Yes = 1 No = 0	0		
D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in questions D 2.1-D 2.3?	0		
Source Yes = 1 No = 0			
Total for D 2 Add the points in the boxes above	0		
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 or 4 = H 1 or 2 = M X 0 = L Record the rating on the firm	rst page		
D 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable to society?			
D 3.1. Does the wetland discharge directly (i.e., within 1 mi) to a stream, river, lake, or marine water that is on the 303(d) list? Yes = 1 No = 0	0		
D 3.2. Is the wetland in a basin or sub-basin where an aquatic resource is on the 303(d) list? Yes = 1 No = 0	0		
D 3.3. Has the site been identified in a watershed or local plan as important for maintaining water quality (<i>answer YES if there is a TMDL for the basin in which the unit is found</i>)? Yes = 2 No = 0	2		
Total for D 3 Add the points in the boxes above	2		
Rating of Value If score is: X_2-4 = H 1 = M 0 = L Record the rating on the first page			

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding and stream degradation		
D 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?		
D 4.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland: points = 4 Wetland is a depression or flat depression with no surface water leaving it (no outlet) points = 4 Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly constricted permanently flowing ditch points = 1 Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a permanently flowing ditch points = 1 Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet that is permanently flowing points = 0	2	
 D 4.2. Depth of storage during wet periods: Estimate the height of ponding above the bottom of the outlet. For wetlands with no outlet, measure from the surface of permanent water or if dry, the deepest part. Marks of ponding are 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outlet points = 7 Marks of ponding between 2 ft to < 3 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 5 Marks are at least 0.5 ft to < 2 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 3 The wetland is a "headwater" wetland points = 1 Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft (6 in) 	5	
D 4.3. Contribution of the wetland to storage in the watershed: Estimate the ratio of the area of upstream basin contributing surface water to the wetland to the area of the wetland unit itself. The area of the basin is less than 10 times the area of the unit points = 5 The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit points = 3 The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit points = 0 Entire wetland is in the Flats class points = 5	0	
Total for D 4 Add the points in the boxes above	7	
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12-16 = H X 6-11 = M 0-5 = L Record the rating on t	he first page	
D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic functions of the site?		
D 5.1. Does the wetland receive stormwater discharges? Yes = 1 No = 0	0	
D 5.2. Is >10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate excess runoff? Yes = 1 No = 0	0	
D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with intensive human land uses (residential at >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)? Yes = 1 No = 0	0	
Total for D 5Add the points in the boxes above	0	
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H 1 or 2 = M X 0 = L Record the rating on t	he first page	
D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society?		
 D 6.1. <u>The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems</u>. Choose the description that best matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. <u>Choose the highest score if more than one condition is met</u>. The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into areas where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds): Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-gradient of unit. points = 2 Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient. points = 1 	1	
Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin.points = 1The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why points = 0		
There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland. points = 0		
D 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood conveyance in a regional flood control plan? Yes = 2 No = 0	0	
Total for D 6 Add the points in the boxes above	1	
Rating of Value If score is: 2-4 = H X 1 = M 0 = L Record the rating on the second the secon	he first page	

Wetland name or number <u>A</u>

	licators that site functions to pro-	vide important nabitat	
H 1.0. Does the site have the p	potential to provide habitat?		
Cowardin plant classes in t of ¼ ac or more than 10% of Aquatic bed Emergent X_Scrub-shrub (areas w	he wetland. Up to 10 patches may be co of the unit if it is smaller than 2.5 ac. Ad here shrubs have > 30% cover) e trees have > 30% cover)	I strata within the Forested class. Check the ombined for each class to meet the threshold d the number of structures checked. 4 structures or more: points = 4 3 structures: points = 2 2 structures: points = 1 1 structure: points = 0	0
		shrubs, herbaceous, moss/ground-cover)	
	within the Forested polygon		0
more than 10% of the wet Permanently flooded X_Seasonally flooded or Occasionally flooded Saturated only Permanently flowing	land or ¼ ac to count (<i>see text for descri</i> or inundated [.] inundated	4 or more types present: points = 3 3 types present: points = 2 2 types present: points = 1 1 type present: points = 0	0
Freshwater tidal wet	land	2 points	
Different patches of the sa	de Eurasian milfoil, reed canarygrass, p es cies	e size threshold and you do not have to name	1
H 1.4. Interspersion of habitats	5	points = 0	0
Decide from the diagrams the classes and unvegetat		owardin plants classes (described in H 1.1), or adflats) is high, moderate, low, or none. <i>If you</i> <i>he rating is always high</i> .	v
All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3points	W CB		

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

Wetland name or number A

H 1.5. Special habitat features:	3
Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number of points.	
<u>X</u> Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long).	
Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland	
Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging plants extends at least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least 33 ft (10 m)	
Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning (> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (cut shrubs or trees that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed)	
X 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>	
X 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 1Add the points in the boxes above	4
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 15-18 = H 7-14 = M X 0-6 = L Record the rating on	the first page
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat functions of the site?	

H 2.1. Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly	v abuts wetland unit).	3
Calculate: % undisturbed habitat <u>65.7</u> + [(% moderate and low intensity land uses)/2] <u>17.2</u> = 82.9 %	
If total accessible habitat is:		
> ¹ / ₃ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon	points = 3	
20-33% of 1 km Polygon	points = 2	
10-19% of 1 km Polygon	points = 1	
< 10% of 1 km Polygon	points = 0	
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the we	etland.	3
Calculate: % undisturbed habitat <u>65.7</u> + [(9	% moderate and low intensity land uses)/2] <u>17.2</u> = 82.9%	
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon	points = 3	
Undisturbed habitat 10-50% and in 1-3 patches	points = 2	
Undisturbed habitat 10-50% and > 3 patches	points = 1	
Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon	points = 0	
H 2.3. Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon: If		0
> 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use	points = (- 2)	
≤ 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity	points = 0	
Total for H 2	Add the points in the boxes above	6
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: X _4-6 = H		he first pa

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? Choos	e only the highest score
that applies to the wetland being rated.	

- Site meets ANY of the following criteria:
- It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page)
- --- It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant or animal on the state or federal lists)
- It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species
- It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the Department of Natural Resources
- --- It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or regional comprehensive plan, in a
- Shoreline Master Plan, or in a watershed plan
- Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) within 100 m

Site does not meet any of the criteria above

Rating of Value If score is: 2 = H 1 = M X 0 = L

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

Permit Number: 20-01497

points = 1 points = 0 Record the rating on the first page

points = 2

14

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

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

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

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

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

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

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

Wetland name or number <u>A</u>

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