

# **CRITICAL AREA STUDY**

FOR

# CHIMPANZEE SANCTUARY NW DRIVEWAY REPLACEMENT KITTITAS COUNTY, WA

Wetland Resources, Inc. Project #18059

Prepared By Wetland Resources, Inc. 9505 19th Avenue SE, Suite 106 Everett, WA 98208 (425) 337-3174

Prepared For Chimpanzee Sanctuary NW Attn: J.B. Mulcahy PO Box 952 Cle Elum, WA 98922

May 9, 2018

#### THIS PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION	
<ul> <li>2.0 CRITICAL AREAS DETERMINATION.</li> <li>2.1 REVIEW OF EXISTING INFORMATION</li></ul>	.3 .3 .4 .5 .5 .6 .7
2.3.4 Hydric Area D	
2.3.5 Non-wetland Site Conditions 2.4 WILDLIFE	
3.0 RECOMMENDED CRITICAL AREA PROTECTIONS       1         3.1 DETERMINATION OF RECOMMENDED BUFFER WIDTHS       1         3.1.1 Wetland A Buffer Width       1         3.1.2 Wetland B Buffer Width       1         3.1.3 Wetland C Buffer Width       1	0
4.0 Use of This Report1	3
5.0 References1	4

# LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: CORPS OF ENGINEERS WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORMS APPENDIX B: WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY WETLAND RATING FORMS APPENDIX C: CRITICAL AREAS STUDY MAP (2 SHEETS)

# LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1: AERIAL VIEW OF THE SUBJECT PROPERTY EXISTING CONDITIONS	1
FIGURE 2: VICINITY MAP OF THE INVESTIGATION AREA.	2

#### THIS PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

# **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

Wetland Resources, Inc. (WRI) performed a site investigation on March 22, 2018 to locate environmentally critical areas in the vicinity of a proposed driveway location. The investigation area is located at 25351 Hwy 10 in Kittitas County, Washington (Kittitas County tax parcels: 12628 and 666734). The Public Land Survey System (PLSS) locator for the subject property is Section 11, Township 19N, Range 16E, W.M.

The subject site is accessed from the west via a pair of existing driveways off of Hwy 10, and is currently developed as an existing chimpanzee Sanctuary with associated residential, staff, and storage buildings. Historic farm structures and land development are also present on the subject parcels. Surrounding land use is agricultural and timber. Bordering the site on the west is the Yakima River separated by Hwy 10, to the north and east are timber areas that have been cleared in recent years due to wildland fires, and to the south is agricultural land used for livestock. The subject parcels no longer support agricultural practices, which used to occur on the property, and the residence in the northern portion of the site is vacant. The Topography of the site is relatively flat in the areas of the proposed project work, but has a moderate to steep western aspect over most of the property as the land slopes down to the Yakima River.



Figure 1: Aerial view of the subject property existing conditions.

Two Category III wetlands (A and C) and one Category IV wetland (B) are present within the investigation area east of the proposed driveway construction site (see map in *Appendix C*). An additional hydric area has formed due to seepage from an upslope irrigation pond within Wetland C, and thus does not qualify as a regulated wetland pursuant to KCC 17A.02.310. All of the critical areas are in close association with one another (due to their past irrigation function for agricultural use), and lie east and southeast of the adjacent project area. No other environmentally critical areas, priority species habitat, or species of local importance are present on or adjacent to the investigation area.

1

Pursuant to Kittitas County Code (KCC) 17A.04.020, Category III wetlands over 10,000 square feet typically receive buffers 20 to 80 feet wide depending on several site and project considerations. Category IV wetlands over 43,560 square feet (1 acre) typically receive buffers up to 25 feet wide. KCC 17A.04.045 stipulates that building setback lines, equal to the side yard setback for a given zoning district, extend from the edge of wetland buffers. The subject site is located within the Forest and Range District, with a setback width of 10 feet (KCC 17.56.060).

The area west of the northernmost wetland (Wetland A) is highly disturbed from past land use activities, is composed of fill material, and lacks vegetative cover. This area is unable to provide or enhance the protection of Wetland A, and is not an integral part of the critical area. Therefore, the area west of Wetland A does not meet the definition of Buffer, per KCC 17A.02.050.

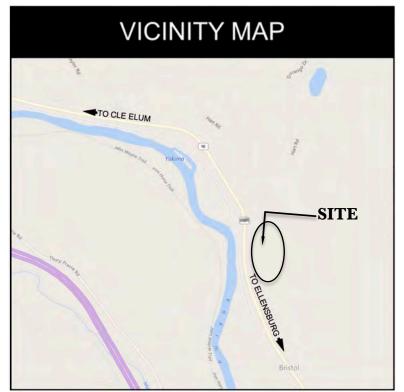


Figure 2: Vicinity map of the investigation area.

# **1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

Chimpanzee Sanctuary NW, hereafter referred to as the applicant, is proposing to construct a driveway for continued access to their chimpanzee care facility. Currently, access is granted via the existing driveway entering parcel # 666734, which is the southern of the two existing driveways extending from Hwy 10. As a requisite of necessary updates that are proposed to the chimp housing facility, Kittitas Public works is requiring that the applicant abandon this southern driveway due to sightline safety considerations associated with that segment of the highway. A new access driveway is necessary as part of the maintenance of existing facilities on the subject

property. As such, construction of a replacement access driveway is an allowed use under KCC 17A.04.040.

The proposed new driveway will spur off of the existing northern driveway, extend south/southwest across the property, and link to the existing facility parking area currently served by the southern access.

As discussed in the analysis of necessary critical area protections in *section 3.0* below, the recommended buffer widths for these aquatic features vary by the condition of their associated critical area. The driveway location has been designed to avoid the adjacent on-site critical areas and associated buffers. No wetland or buffer impacts will result from construction of the proposed access driveway. Building setback areas do not apply to driveways.

# 2.0 CRITICAL AREAS DETERMINATION

### 2.1 REVIEW OF EXISTING INFORMATION

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

- United States Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetlands Inventory (NWI): The NWI identifies a diked/impounded permanently flooded pond approximately 250 feet southeast of the proposed project area. This mapped feature is the irrigation pond constructed within Wetland C. Additionally, an intermittent stream is mapped flowing approximately east-west just south of the identified pond. However, this feature is not present. Portions of this mapped area do comprise a portion of Wetland C, but the mapped feature is most likely referring to sheet flow/possible slope wetland that is the primary hydrologic source of the wetlands delineated during our field investigation.
- <u>StreamNet Mapper:</u> The pond within Wetland C is mapped. No streams are identified.
- <u>Washington Department of Natural Resources Forest Practices Application Mapping Tool:</u> The constructed pond on Wetland C is identified as a non-fish water. An "unknown stream" is identified in the higher elevation portion of the areas mapped as a stream by NWI. This area is the surface flow that primarily sources the hydrology of the delineated wetlands.
- <u>USDA/NRCS Web Soil Survey</u>: The Web Soil Survey indicates that the investigation area is underlain by Squak-Qualla Complex, 5 to 15 percent slopes.
- <u>Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) SalmonScape Interactive Mapping</u> <u>System:</u> Several salmonid species use the nearby Yakima River. However no streams or waterways connect with the critical areas within the investigation area. Also, hydrology of these features is constrained to the site, isolating the wetlands.
- <u>WDFW Priority Habitat and Species (PHS) Interactive Map</u>: The PHS Interactive Map does not show any wetlands or streams on the subject property. Several priority species are mapped on the subject property. However, certain high-profile species have mapped habitats

that encompass entire township-range quadrants, and are not specific to a given area. Thus, while habitat polygons for both Northern Spotted Owl (*Strix occidentalis*) and gray wolf (*Canis lupis*) are depicted, these broad expanses are "masked areas" intended to keep the locations of these species intentionally vague. Given the highly disturbed site conditions present on the subject parcels, habitat for these species is not present. Additionally, the Yakima River and several major roads (including Interstate 90) lie between the subject property and the vast majority of the masked area. Mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus hemionus*) habitat is mapped in the investigation area.

## 2.2 CRITICAL AREAS DETERMINATION METHODOLOGY

Wetland Resources staff conducted a site visit on March 22, 2018 to locate any streams, lakes, and wetlands occurring within and near the project site.

Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) boundaries of lakes, streams, and marine waters are determined through use of methodology presented in The Washington State Department of Ecology document *Determining the Ordinary High Water Mark for Shoreline Management Act Compliance in Washington State* (Anderson et al 2016). Designation of streams and lakes is consistent with the water typing system established in the Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 222-16-030.

Wetland boundaries were determined using the routine approach described in the Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual (Environmental Laboratory 1987) and the Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region (Version 2.0) (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 2010). Under the routine methodology, the process for making a wetland determination is based on three steps:

- 1.) Examination of the site for hydrophytic vegetation (species present and percent cover);
- 2.) Examination of the site for hydric soils;
- 3.) Determining the presence of wetland hydrology

The following criteria must be met in order to make a positive wetland determination:

# 2.2.1 Hydrophytic Vegetation Criteria

The Corps Manual and 2010 Regional Supplement define hydrophytic vegetation as "the assemblage of macrophytes that occurs in areas where inundation or soil saturation is either permanent or of sufficient frequency and duration to influence plant occurrence." Field indicators are used to determine whether the hydrophytic vegetation criteria have been met. Examples of these indicators include, but are not limited to, the rapid test for hydrophytic vegetation, a dominance test result of greater than 50%, and/or a prevalence index score less than or equal to 3.0.

#### 2.2.2 Soils Criteria and Mapped Description

The 2010 Regional Supplement (per the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils) defines hydric soils as soils "that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part." Established field indicators are used to determine whether a given soil meets the definition for hydric soils. Indicators are numerous and include, but are not limited to, presence of a histosol or histic epipedon, a sandy gleyed matrix, depleted matrix, and redoximorphic features.

According to NRCS Web Soil Survey, the soil map unit Squak-Qualla Complex, 5 to 15 percent slopes, is predicted to occur in the investigation area.

### 2.2.3 Hydrology Criteria

Wetland hydrology encompasses all hydrologic characteristics of areas that are periodically inundated or have soils saturated to the surface for a sufficient duration during the growing season. Areas with evident characteristics of wetland hydrology are those where the presence of water has an overriding influence on the characteristics of vegetation and soils due to anaerobic and chemically reducing conditions, respectively. The strongest indicators of these conditions include the presence of surface water, a high water table, and/or soil saturation within at least 12 inches of the soil surface.

#### 2.3 BOUNDARY DETERMINATION FINDINGS/RESULTS

Based on the results of the site investigation, three wetlands (Wetlands A, B, and C) are located in the investigation area. Wetlands were classified pursuant to KCC 17A.04.010.

Streams, lakes, marine waters, and wetlands are additionally classified using the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) document, *Classifications of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States* (Cowardin et al. 1979), also known as the "Cowardin Classification System." Single regulated aquatic features can be comprised of multiple units with different Cowardin classifications; the primary Cowardin units comprising assessed features are listed in these results. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers manual, *A Hydrogeomorphic Classification for Wetlands* (Brinson 1993), or HGM system, is also used for further wetland classification.

KCC 17A.04.010 is non-specific regarding the methodology for rating wetlands. For this report, wetland categories were determined through application of the *Washington State Wetland Rating System for Western Washington: 2014 Update* (Hruby 2014). Several of the questions within this system pertain to the current land uses surrounding a wetland unit. While the surrounding conditions of the on-site wetlands have the form of relatively intense land uses (i.e. agricultural, residential), these areas are not presently used in this manner. The Washington Wetland Rating systems assesses the value of wetland units based on current existing conditions.

The applicant acquired the subject parcels to build and operate the on-site chimpanzee facility, and does not use the areas surrounding the delineated wetlands for agricultural uses. Additionally, the residence located east of Wetland A is vacant due to permitting issues instigated by the previous landowner. Therefore, the areas around the wetland are rated based on their current level of land use as directed by the rating system, which may not appear consistent with aerial imagery of the investigation area. For example, for Wetland A we answered question D 2.2 as no because the current land uses within 150 feet of the wetland edge do not generate pollutants.

#### 2.3.1 Wetland A

#### Rating: Category III

Size: Approximately 21,629 S.F. (~0.50 acres)

### Cowardin Classification:

- Palustrine, Aquatic Bed, Permanently Flooded (PABH)
- Palustrine, Emergent, Persistent, Seasonally Flooded/Saturated (PEM1E)

## HGM Class: Depressional

## Recommended Buffer: 40 feet

Wetland A receives 18 total points based on functions. Wetlands that score between 16 and 18 total points are rated as Category III. Wetlands of this category typically receive buffers 20 to 80 feet wide depending on several site and project considerations (per KCC 17.04.020).

The majority of Wetland A is an artificially constructed irrigation pond that receives hydrology from upslope natural waters. The location of the pond is at a position either where natural hydrology would have collected, or that intercepts and impounds that natural hydrology. Therefore the irrigation pond portion of Wetland A is regulated as part of the wetland unit, given that the present hydrology is not derived from artificial irrigation sources.

The dominant vegetation within Wetland A was cattail (*Typha latifolia*; OBL). A mix of other hydric vegetation species are sporadically present in lower densities. All of the dominant species within the wetland have an indicator status of facultative (FAC) or wetter, which meets the hydrophytic vegetation criteria per the Corps Manual and the 2010 Regional Supplement.

Soils within the wetland are generally a black  $(10YR\ 2/1)$  silty clay loam to a depth of at least 18 inches below the surface. Very dark gray  $(10YR\ 3/1)$  and dark brown  $(7.5YR\ 3/3)$  redoximorphic features are present starting at 7 inches below the surface. Soil colors were determined with Munsell soil color charts. These soil conditions meet the Redox Dark Surface (F6) wetland soil indicator.

Sampled soils were saturated to the surface at the time of investigation, meeting the Saturation (A3) wetland hydrology indicator. The Geomorphic Position (D2) wetland hydrology secondary indicator is also met.

Given that the area identified as Wetland A has a hydrophytic vegetative community present and meets soil and hydrology wetland indicators, this area meets the definition of a wetland.

### 2.3.2 Wetland B

**Rating**: Category IV **Size**: Approximately 2,349 S.F. (~0.05 acres)

#### Cowardin Classification:

• Palustrine, Emergent, Persistent, Permanently Flooded (PEM1H)

## HGM Class: Slope

*Recommended Buffer*: None (does not meet size requirement of KCC 17A.04.020

Wetland B receives 13 total points based on functions. Wetlands that score between 9 and 15 total points are rated as Category IV. Wetlands of this category typically receive buffers up to 25 feet wide depending on several site and project considerations (per KCC 17.04.020).

Wetland B is a small, linear slope wetland present between Wetland A and C. The hydrology of this wetland is sourced from the outlet of Wetland C, and is subsequently transported across and through the surface of Wetland B to its northern terminus where it outlets into Wetland A.

This linear wetland does not meet the definition of a stream according to WAC 222-16-030, which is the adopted system of Kittitas County. As such, this area is not riparian habitat as defined by KCC 17A.02.250 or 17A.07.010.

The dominant vegetation within Wetland B was cattail ( $Typha \ latifolia$ ; OBL). Several other hydric vegetation species are sporadically present along the hill slope in lower densities. All of the dominant species within the wetland have an indicator status of facultative (FAC) or wetter, which meets the hydrophytic vegetation criteria per the Corps Manual and the 2010 Regional Supplement.

Soils within the wetland are generally a greenish black (10Y 2.5/1) silty clay loam to a depth of at least 16 inches below the surface, with dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) redoximorphic features. These soil conditions meet the Redox Dark Surface (F6) wetland soil indicator.

The water table was at the surface at the time of investigation, meeting both the High Water Table (A2) and Saturation (A3) wetland hydrology indicators.

Given that the area identified as Wetland B has a hydrophytic vegetative community present and meets soil and hydrology wetland indicators, this area meets the definition of a wetland.

### 2.3.3 Wetland C

**Rating**: Category III **Size**: Approximately ~32.045 (~0.74 acre) **Cowardin Classification**:

- $\bullet \quad Palustrine, Emergent, Persistent, Permanently Flooded (PEM1H) \\$
- Palustrine, Aquatic Bed, Permanently Flooded (PABH)

# HGM Class: Depressional

Recommended Buffer: 50 feet

Wetland A receives 18 total points based on functions. Wetlands that score between 16 and 18 total points are rated as Category III. Wetlands of this category typically receive buffers 20 to 80 feet wide depending on several site and project considerations (per KCC 17.04.020).

Wetland C is a relatively large depressional wetland that has developed from natural surface hydrology stemming from an upslope spring to the east. As is the case with Wetland A, this wetland has been modified in the past to serve an irrigation function through construction of an irrigation pond in its westernmost portion. Thus, the hydroperiod of this constructed area has been altered to a permanently flooded condition versus the saturated state of the rest of the wetland. Hydrology outlets from both the irrigation pond and saturated portions of the wetland into Wetland B.

Dominant vegetation within Wetland C consists of Scouler's Willow (*Salix scouleriana*; FAC) and lemmon's willow (*Salix lemmonii*; FACW). All of the dominant species within the wetland have an indicator status of facultative (FAC) or wetter, which meets the hydrophytic vegetation criteria per the Corps Manual and the 2010 Regional Supplement.

Soils within the wetland are generally a black  $(10YR\ 2/1)$  silt loam to a depth of at least 18 inches below the surface. Yellowish brown  $(10YR\ 5/4)$  and dark brown  $(7.5YR\ 3/4)$  redoximorphic features are present starting at 4 inches below the surface. These soil conditions meet the Redox Dark Surface (F6) wetland soil indicator.

Sampled soils were saturated to a depth of 5 inches at the time of investigation, meeting the Saturation (A3) wetland hydrology indicator. The Geomorphic Position (D2) wetland hydrology secondary indicator is also met.

Given that the area identified as Wetland C has a hydrophytic vegetative community present and meets soil and hydrology wetland indicators, this area meets the definition of a wetland.

# 2.3.4 Hydric Area D

An area referred to as "Hydric Area D" within this report has formed at the base of a slope on top of which the irrigation pond portion of Wetland C is perched. The sloped area separating Wetland C and Hydric Area D has upland conditions and clearly does not meet wetland criteria. The hydrologic source that has formed Hydric Area D is seepage from the irrigation pond above. Although this pond is part of Wetland C, the artificial construction of this irrigation feature within Wetland C significantly changed the hydroperiod from a saturated only condition to one of being permanent flooded. The artificially induced permanently flooded condition of the pond has created seepage that is intrinsic to the irrigation properties of the constructed pond. As detailed in KCC 17A.02.310, seepage is a reasonable and expected result inherent to such irrigation systems, and conditions formed from this hydrology do not constitute a wetland under the KCC. As the hydrology that has created the conditions within Hydric Area D are present only due to construction of a historic irrigation feature, and no surface water connection to this area exists, the area referred to as Hydric Area D is not a regulated wetland in Kittias County.

### 2.3.5 Non-wetland Site Conditions

Dominant vegetation adjacent to wetland areas is represented by a mix of facultative grasses and woody plant species. Species such as wood-sorrel (*Oxalis* spp.; FACU), bent grass (*Agrostis* spp.; FAC), oxeye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*; UPL), and willows (*Salix* spp.; FAC) create a vegetative matrix that meets hydrophytic indicators in some areas.

Typical soils on the subject site are very dark brown (10YR 2/2) to dark brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay loam and sandy loam. in the upper 8 inches of the soil profile and dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) sandy loam between 8 and 18 inches in depth. No redoximorphic features were observed. This soil profile does not meet any hydric soil indicators.

Indicators of wetland hydrology were not observed on the subject property. All sampled soils were dry at the time of investigation. Redoximorphic features were not observed outside of wetland areas. These soil conditions do not meet any hydric indicators.

Soils were dry to slightly moist during our March 2018 site investigation, which does not meet wetland hydrology indicators. Given the lack of wetland soil and hydrology, the facultative vegetation areas that exist outside of the delineated wetlands are not hydrophitic. Areas identified as non-wetland do not meet wetland criteria.

# **2.4 WILDLIFE**

The subject site provides low to moderate habitat functions. This property has been significantly degraded through past agricultural practices. Soils near wetlands A and B have been highly disturbed with past fill and construction activities. Forested vegetation was removed to create fields for livestock, and due to the low to moderate structural diversity on the subject site, overall wildlife use is limited.

The following are typical avian species that may utilize this habitat: American Crow (Corvus brachyrhynchos), American Robin (Turdus migratorius), Black-capped Chickadee (Poecile atricapillus), Common Raven (Corvus corax), Dark-eyed Junco (Junco hyemalis), Pacific Wren (Troglodytes pacificus), Song Sparrow (Melospiza melodia), and Steller's Jay (Cyanocitta stelleri). Mammalian species that may utilize this site include: deer mice (Peromyscus maniculatus), eastern cottontail rabbits (Sylvilagus floridanus), moles (Scapanus spp.), raccoons (Procyon lotor), shrews (Sorex spp.), skunks (Mephitis spp.), squirrels (Sciurus griseus, Sciurus carolinensis, Tamiasciurus douglasii), black-tailed deer (Odocoileus hemionus columbianus), and Virginia opossums (Didelphis virginiana). This list is not intended to be all-inclusive, and may omit some bird, mammal, or amphibian species that utilize the site.

As discussed in *section 2.1*, although habitat for both Northern Spotted Owl (*Strix occidentalis*) and gray wolf (*Canis lupis*) are depicted, these broad expanses are "masked areas" intended to keep the locations of these species intentionally vague. Given the highly disturbed site conditions present on the subject parcels, habitat for these species is not present. The subject site lacks important life history requirements necessary for these species (such as large tracts of old growth coniferous forest). Additionally, the Yakima River and several major roads (including Interstate 90) lie between the subject property and the vast majority of the masked area.

Mule deer habitat is mapped in the investigation area. Evidence of some use by deer species was observed on the site during the investigation. However, mule deer are not a species of concern. They are not threatened or endangered at the state or federal level.

Given the lack of endangered, threatened, or sensitive priority species use of the property, no priority species habitat is present as defined in KCC 17A.07.020.

# **3.0 RECOMMENDED CRITICAL AREA PROTECTIONS**

## **3.1 DETERMINATION OF RECOMMENDED BUFFER WIDTHS**

In Kittitas County, wetlands of certain category and size receive a buffer width falling within a given range. These ranges are stipulated in KCC 17A.04.025, which are provided below:

Category	Size of Wetland	Required Buffer
Ι	any size	50 - 200 feet
II	Over 2,000 sq. ft.	25 - 100 feet
III	Over 10,000 sq. ft.	20 - 80 feet
IV	43,560 sq. ft. (1 acre)	Building setbacks will be determined by the zoning lot line setbacks, but shall not exceed 25 feet.

The specific width of a wetland buffer is dependent upon several site and project considerations. These considerations, which are enumerated in KCC 17A.04.025, have been used to determine recommended buffer widths. Discussion of these width determinations are provided below for each wetland.

# 3.1.1 Wetland A Buffer Width

As Wetland A has a Category III rating and is over 10,000 square feet, its associated buffer must have a width between 20 and 80 feet. The following considerations (from KCC 17A.04.025) were used to make this determination:

Portions of the KCC are provided in *italics*, with responses provided in normal text underneath.

The wetland buffer ranges have been established to reflect the impact of certain intense land uses on wetland function and values. The director shall base the buffer size on the following criteria and shall establish the least restrictive width of buffer necessary to account for all of the following considerations:

1. The overall intensity of the proposed use;

The proposed driveway will be placed near the western edge of this wetland, in an area that is already highly degraded due to past fill and a lack of vegetative cover. Given these conditions, the proposed construction area does not meet the definition of buffer (per KCC 17A.02.050) and does not provide any significant functions for the in-site critical areas. Additionally, the proposed driveway replaces existing access to the site, and is not expected to increase traffic to the area. As such, intensity of the proposed use is considered to be negligible.

#### 2. The presence of threatened, endangered, or sensitive species;

As discussed in section 2.4, threatened, endangered, and sensitive species are not expected to use the investigation area as habitat. On-site conditions do not provide life history requirements for the listed species known to use nearby areas. The area west of Wetland A is highly degraded, and does not meet the current definition of buffer. Considering the above, this wetland and its associated buffer are not used by threatened, endangered, or sensitive species.

### 3. The site's susceptibility to severe erosion;

The area adjacent to Wetland A appears relatively stable, and is not steeply sloped. Erosion risk is minimal.

# 4. The use of a buffer enhancement plan by the applicant which uses native vegetation or other measures which will enhance the functions and values of the wetland or buffer.

No such enhancement is proposed. The proposed driveway installation will limit construction activities to an area west of the critical areas that are already highly degraded and do not meet the definition of buffer. No functions or values are being significantly disturbed by the proposed activity.

## Buffer Width Recommendation

Given the above considerations, we recommend a buffer width equal to half the maximum (80 feet  $\div 2 = 40$  feet) for the currently highly disturbed wetland. With enhancement of adjacent buffer conditions, the Wetland A buffer could be reduced to the minimum width (20 feet) due to functional lifts provided by native vegetative structure.

Enhancement is not proposed, thus the buffer will remain at a width of 40 feet. The proposed driveway will avoid the buffer completely, avoiding any impacts.

### 3.1.2 Wetland B Buffer Width

Wetland B has a Category IV rating, but is less than an acre in size. As such, this wetland does not meet the size criteria for a required buffer stipulated in 17A.04.020. Therefore, Wetland B receives no buffer.

# 3.1.3 Wetland C Buffer Width

As Wetland C has a Category III rating and is over 10,000 square feet, its associated buffer must have a width between 20 and 80 feet. The following considerations (from KCC 17A.04.025) were used to make this determination:

Portions of the KCC are provided in *italics*, with responses provided in normal text underneath.

The wetland buffer ranges have been established to reflect the impact of certain intense land uses on wetland function and values. The director shall base the buffer size on the following criteria and shall establish the least restrictive width of buffer necessary to account for all of the following considerations:

1. The overall intensity of the proposed use;

The proposed driveway will not be constructed adjacent to this wetland. Existing residential conditions will continue to the west of the wetland, maintaining the current intensity of land use. Overall, intensity of land use in this area is low. The area abutting Wetland C is partially degraded due to past land use activities.

### 2. The presence of threatened, endangered, or sensitive species;

As discussed in section 2.4, threatened, endangered, and sensitive species are not expected to use the investigation area as habitat. On-site conditions do not provide life history requirements for the listed species known to use nearby areas. Considering the above, this wetland and its associated buffer are not used by threatened, endangered, or sensitive species.

### 3. The site's susceptibility to severe erosion;

The areas adjacent to Wetland C appear relatively stable. A steeply sloped area is present abutting the southeast corner of this wetland. Erosion risk is relatively low.

4. The use of a buffer enhancement plan by the applicant which uses native vegetation or other measures which will enhance the functions and values of the wetland or buffer.

No such enhancement is proposed. The proposed driveway installation will not occur adjacent to this wetland. No functions or values are being significantly disturbed by the proposed activity.

## Buffer Width Recommendation

Given the above considerations, we recommend a buffer width of 50 feet for this disturbed wetland. The wetland is disturbed, but to a lesser degree than Wetland A. With enhancement of buffer conditions, the Wetland C buffer could be reduced to 30 feet due to functional lifts provided by native vegetative structure.

Enhancement is not proposed, thus the buffer will remain at a width of 50 feet. The proposed driveway will avoid the buffer completely, avoiding any impacts.

# 4.0 Use of This Report

This Critical Area Study is supplied to Chimpanzee Sanctuary NW, as a means of determining the presence of on-site wetlands, lakes, and streams, as well as to determine appropriate critical area buffer widths, as required by Kittitas County during the permitting process. This report is based largely on readily observable conditions and, to a lesser extent, on readily ascertainable conditions. No attempt has been made to determine hidden or concealed conditions. The laws applicable to environmentally critical features are subject to varying interpretations and may be changed at any time by the courts or legislative bodies. This report is intended to provide information deemed relevant in the applicant's attempt to comply with the laws now in effect.

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

Wetland Resources, Inc.

Scott Walters

Scott Walters, PWS Associate Wetland Ecologist & Wildlife Biologist

#### **5.0 REFERENCES**

- Anderson, P., S. Meyer, P. Olson, E. Stockdale. 2016. Determining the Ordinary High Water Mark for Shoreline Management Act Compliance in Washington State. DOE Publication no. 16-06-029. Shorelands and Environmental Assistance Program. Washington State Department of Ecology. Olympia, Washington. October 2016.
- Cowardin, et al., 1979. Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States. U.S. Department of the Interior. FWS/OBS-79/31. December 1979.
- Environmental Laboratory. 1987. Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual. Technical Report Y-87-1. Environmental Laboratory, Department of the Army, Corps Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, MS.
- Granger, T., T. Hruby, A. McMillan, D. Peters, J. Rubey, D. Sheldon, S. Stanley, E. Stockdale. April 2005. Wetlands in Washington State - Volume 2: Guidance for Protecting and Managing Wetlands. DOE Publication no. 05-06-008. Shorelands and Environmental Assistance Program. Washington State Department of Ecology. Olympia, WA. April 2005.
- Hruby, T. 2014. Washington State Wetland Rating System for Western Washington: 2014 Update. Washington State Dept. of Ecology Publication No. 14-06-029. Olympia, WA.
- Lichvar, Tobert W. and J.T. Kartesz, 2014. *National Wetland Plant List, Version 3.0.* U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Engineer Research and Development Center Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory, Hanover NH and BONAP, Chapel Hill, NC. (http://wetland\_plants.usace.army.mil)
- Munsell Color. 2012. Munsell Soil Color Book. Munsell Color, Grand Rapids, MI.
- NRCS. 2018. *Web Soil Survey*. United States Department of Agriculture. http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx. Accessed March 2018.
- Kittitas County. Title 17A Critical Areas. Kittitas County Code.
- Kittitas County. 2018. Compas 3.0. https://gis.co.kittitas.wa.us/compas/default.aspx. Accessed March 2018.
- StreamNet. 2018. *StreamNet Mapper*. https://www.streamnet.org/data/interactive-maps-and-gis-data/. Accessed March 2018.
- US Army COE. 2010. Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region (Version 2.0). Vicksburg, MS
- USFWS. 2018. National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) Online Mapper. http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/Data/Mapper.html. Accessed March 2018.

- Washington State. Section 222-16-030 Water Typing System. Chapter 222-16 Definitions. Title 222 Forest Practices Board. Washington Administrative Code (WAC).
- WDFW. 2018a. Priority Habitat and Species (PHS) Interactive Map. http://apps.wdfw.wa.gov/phsontheweb/. Accessed March 2018.
- WDFW. 2018b. SalmonScape Online Mapping Application. http://apps.wdfw.wa.gov/salmonscape/map.html. Accessed March 2018.
- WDNR. 2018. Forest Practices Application Mapping Tool (FPAMT). https://fortress.wa.gov/dnr/protectiongis/fpamt/index.html#. Accessed March 2018.

# THIS PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

# **APPENDIX A**

US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORMS

## THIS PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Project/Site: 25351 Hwy 10	City/County: Cle I	Elum	Sampling Date: 3/22/18			
Applicant/Owner: Chimpanzee Sanctuary NW		State: WA	Sampling Point: S1			
Investigator(s): S. Walters & J. Mallahan	Sectio	n, Township, Range: <u>S11,</u> T	Г19, R16E W.M.			
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): depression and hillslo	pe Local relief (cond	cave, convex, none): <u>concav</u>	ve Slope (%): varies			
Subregion (LRR): LRR-A	Lat: 47.1578612	Long: -120.8055295	5 Datum: NAD83			
Soil Map Unit Name: Swauk-Qualla complex, 5 - 15%	Soil Map Unit Name: Swauk-Qualla complex, 5 - 15% NWI classification: _ none					
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for th	is time of year? Yes 🖌 No	(If no, explain in Remarks	s.)			
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology signi	ificantly disturbed? Are '	"Normal Circumstances" pre	esent? Yes 🖌 No			
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology natur	ally problematic? (If ne	eded, explain any answers i	n Remarks.)			
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map	showing sampling poi	nt locations, transect	ts, important features, etc.			
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes 🖌 No	Is the Sam	inled Area				
Hydric Soil Present? Yes 🖌 No	within a W	·				
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes 🖌 No						
Remarks:						
Inside Wetland A						

		Dominant		Dominance Test worksheet:
Tree Stratum (Plot size: 5m^2	% Cover	Species?	Status	Number of Dominant Species
1				That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)
2				Tatal Number of Deminent
3				Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (B)
4				
	0	= Total C		Percent of Dominant Species
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 3m^2	0		over	That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>100</u> (A/B)
1. Symphoricarpos alba*	20	Ν	FACU	Prevalence Index worksheet:
				Total % Cover of: Multiply by:
2				$\begin{array}{c} \hline \\ \hline \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ $
3				
4				FACW species $x = 0$
5				FAC species $x 3 = 0$
1mA2	0	= Total C	over	FACU species x 4 = _0
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1m^2	75		<b>F</b> 40	UPL species x 5 =
1. Cirsium arvense*	75	<u>N</u>	FAC	Column Totals: 0 (A) 0 (B)
2. Typha latifolia	45	Y	OBL	
3				Prevalence Index = B/A =
4				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
5				Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
6				✓ Dominance Test is >50%
7				Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 <sup>1</sup>
				Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide supporting
8				data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
9				Wetland Non-Vascular Plants <sup>1</sup>
10				Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain)
11				<sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must
Manda Mine Obstance (Distributed 2mA2	45	= Total C	over	be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 3m <sup>2</sup>				
1				Hydrophytic
2				Vegetation
	0	= Total C	over	Present? Yes 🗸 No
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum 55				
Remarks:				
*Not rooted within wetland				

#### Sampling Point: S1

	cription: (Descril Matrix		epth needed to doc	ument the dox Featur		or confiri	m the absence	of indicators.)
Depth (inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	<u>30x reatur</u> %	<u>Type<sup>1</sup></u>	Loc <sup>2</sup>	Texture	Remarks
0-7	10YR 2/1	100					Silty Clay Loam	
7-18	10YR 2/1	60	10YR 3/1	30	С	М	Silty Clay Loam	
-	-		7.5YR 3/3	10	С	М	Silty Clay Loam	
			11011110,0					
			M=Reduced Matrix,			ed Sand G		cation: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
<u> </u>		licable to a	II LRRs, unless oth		itea.)			ors for Problematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :
	(A1) bipedon (A2)		Sandy Redox					n Muck (A10) Parent Material (TF2)
Black Hi	• • •		Loamy Mucky	. ,	1) ( <b>excep</b>	t MLRA 1)		/ Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
	n Sulfide (A4)		Loamy Gleyed					er (Explain in Remarks)
	d Below Dark Surfa	ace (A11)	Depleted Matr					
	ark Surface (A12)		Redox Dark S					ors of hydrophytic vegetation and
= '	lucky Mineral (S1)		Depleted Dark					and hydrology must be present,
	Bleyed Matrix (S4) Layer (if present)		Redox Depres	ssions (F8)			unles	ss disturbed or problematic.
Type:	Layer (ii present)							
	ches):						Hydric Soil	Present? Yes 🖌 No
Remarks:								
Remarks.								
HYDROLO	drology Indicator							
	0,		ed; check all that ap	<b>~</b> [1]			Saaa	nder (Indiastors (2 or more required)
<u> </u>					(DO) (	voont ML		ndary Indicators (2 or more required)
=	Water (A1) iter Table (A2)			ained Leav 4A, and 4B		xcept will		/ater-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B)
Saturatio	• •		Salt Crus		<b>)</b>			rainage Patterns (B10)
	larks (B1)			nvertebrate	es (R13)			ry-Season Water Table (C2)
=	nt Deposits (B2)			n Sulfide O			=	aturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
=	posits (B3)			Rhizosphe		Living Roo	=	eomorphic Position (D2)
=	at or Crust (B4)			e of Reduc	-	-		hallow Aquitard (D3)
	oosits (B5)			on Reduct		,		AC-Neutral Test (D5)
·	Soil Cracks (B6)			or Stressed		•		aised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A)
	on Visible on Aeria	al Imagery (I		xplain in Re		, (		rost-Heave Hummocks (D7)
—	Vegetated Conca		· <u> </u>					
Field Obser	vations:							
Surface Wat	ter Present?	Yes 🗌 🛚	No 🖌 Depth (inch	es):				
Water Table	Present?	Yes 🗌 🛚	No					
Saturation P		Yes 🖌 🕴	No Depth (inch	es): Surfac	e	Wet	land Hydrolog	y Present? Yes✔ No
	pillary fringe) corded Data (strea	am gauge ir	nonitoring well, aeria	al photos r	previous in	spections)	, if available:	
							,	

Remarks:

Project/Site: 25351 Hwy 10	City/County:	Cle Elum	Sampling Date: 3/22/18
Applicant/Owner: Chimpanzee Sanctuary NW		State: WA	Sampling Point: S2
Investigator(s): S. Walters & J. Mallahan	5	Section, Township, Range: <u>S</u>	11, T19, R16E W.M.
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): hillslope	Local relief	(concave, convex, none): <u>no</u>	ne Slope (%): <u>&gt;5%</u>
Subregion (LRR): LRR-A	Lat: 47.1578612	Long: -120.805	5295 Datum: NAD83
Soil Map Unit Name: Swauk-Qualla complex, 5 - 15%	6	NWI cl	assification: <u>none</u>
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for	this time of year? Yes	No (If no, explain in Ren	narks.)
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology sig	gnificantly disturbed?	Are "Normal Circumstances"	" present? Yes🖌 No
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology na	iturally problematic?	(If needed, explain any answ	ers in Remarks.)
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site ma	ap showing sampling	point locations, trans	sects, important features, etc.
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes 🖌 No	Is the	Sampled Area	
Hydric Soil Present? Yes No		n a Wetland? Yes	No 🖌
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes No			
Remarks:			
Outside of Wetland A			

5.40		Dominant		Dominance Test worksheet:	
Tree Stratum (Plot size: 5m^2	% Cover	Species?	Status	Number of Dominant Species	
1				That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1	(A)
2				Total Number of Dominant	
3		·		Species Across All Strata: 1	(B)
4					
	0	= Total C	over	Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100	(A/B)
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 3m^2					()
1				Prevalence Index worksheet:	
2				Total % Cover of:Multiply by:	
3				OBL species x 1 = _0	
4				FACW species x 2 = _0	
5				FAC species x 3 = _0	
	0	= Total C	over	FACU species x 4 =	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1m^2				UPL species x 5 =	
1. Cirsium arvense	85	Y	FAC	Column Totals: 0 (A) 0	
2					(B)
3				Prevalence Index = B/A =	
4				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:	
5				Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation	
6				✓ Dominance Test is >50%	
7				Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 <sup>1</sup>	
8				Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide suppo	
9				data in Remarks or on a separate shee	ť)
10				Wetland Non-Vascular Plants <sup>1</sup>	
11				Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Expla	ain)
	85	= Total C	over	<sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology	must
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 3m^2			00001	be present, unless disturbed or problematic.	
1					
2				Hydrophytic Vegetation	
	0	= Total C	over	Present? Yes V No	
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum 15		i otar c			
Remarks:					

#### Sampling Point: S2

Project/Site: 25351 Hwy 10	City/County: Cle	e Elum	Sampling Date: 3/22/18			
Applicant/Owner: Chimpanzee Sanctuary NW		State: WA	Sampling Point: S3			
Investigator(s): S. Walters & J. Mallahan	Sect	ion, Township, Range: <u>S11,</u>	T19, R16E W.M.			
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace	Local relief (co	ncave, convex, none): <u>none</u>	Slope (%): <5%			
Subregion (LRR): LRR-A	Lat: 47.1578612	Long: <u>-120.805529</u>	Datum: NAD83			
Soil Map Unit Name: Swauk-Qualla complex, 5 - 15%	5 - 15% NWI classification: _PUBHh					
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for	this time of year? Yes	(If no, explain in Remark	ks.)			
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology sig	gnificantly disturbed? Are	e "Normal Circumstances" pr	esent? Yes 🖌 No			
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology nat	turally problematic? (If r	needed, explain any answers	in Remarks.)			
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site ma	ap showing sampling po	oint locations, transec	ts, important features, etc.			
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes 🖌 No		maled Area				
Hydric Soil Present? Yes No	V Is the Sal	mpled Area Wetland? Yes	No			
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes No						
Remarks:						
Outside of Wetland C						

	Absolute	Dominant	Indicator	Dominance Test worksheet:	
Tree Stratum (Plot size: 5m^2	% Cover	Species?	Status	Number of Dominant Species	
1					(A)
2					( )
				Total Number of Dominant	
3				Species Across All Strata: 2	(B)
4				Percent of Dominant Species	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 3m^2	0	= Total Co	over	That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100	(A/B)
<ul> <li>Coliv Iommonii</li> </ul>	35	Y	FACW	Prevalence Index worksheet:	
1. Salix lemmonii					
2. Salix scouleriana	20	Y	FAC	Total % Cover of:Multiply by:	
3				OBL species x 1 = _0	-
4				FACW species x 2 = _0	_
5				FAC species x 3 = _0	_
	55	= Total Co		FACU species x 4 = _0	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1m^2				UPL species x 5 = 0	-
1				Column Totals:         0         (A)         0	
2					_ (B)
3.				Prevalence Index = B/A =	
4				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:	
5.				Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation	
6				Dominance Test is >50%	
7				Prevalence Index is $\leq 3.0^1$	
8				Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide supporti	ng
9.				data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)	
10				Wetland Non-Vascular Plants <sup>1</sup>	
11				Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain	
		= Total Co	over	<sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology m	iust
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 3m^2		i otai o		be present, unless disturbed or problematic.	
1					
2				Hydrophytic	
<u></u>	0	= Total Co		Vegetation Present? Yes V No	
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>100</u>	<u> </u>		UVEI		
Remarks:				1	

Depth	Matrix			ox Features	. 2		
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	<u>%</u> Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>	Texture	Remarks
0-6	10YR 2/2	100				Sandy Loam	Charcoal Roots
6+	10YR 3/2	100				Sandy Loam	
Туре: С=0	Concentration, D=D	epletion, RM	=Reduced Matrix, C	S=Covered or Co	 ated Sand Gr	ains. <sup>2</sup> Lo	cation: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
			LRRs, unless othe				ors for Problematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :
] Histoso	l (A1)		Sandy Redox (S	S5)		2 cm	n Muck (A10)
Histic E	pipedon (A2)		Stripped Matrix	(S6)		Red	Parent Material (TF2)
-	listic (A3)			/lineral (F1) ( <b>exce</b>	pt MLRA 1)		Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
	en Sulfide (A4)		Loamy Gleyed	Matrix (F2)		Othe	er (Explain in Remarks)
	ed Below Dark Surfa	ice (A11)	Depleted Matrix	( )			
	ark Surface (A12)		Redox Dark Su				ors of hydrophytic vegetation and
	Mucky Mineral (S1)		Depleted Dark	. ,			and hydrology must be present,
	Gleyed Matrix (S4)		Redox Depress	ions (F8)		unles	ss disturbed or problematic.
estrictive Type:_G	<b>Layer (if present)</b> iray Cobble						
Depth (ii	nches):					Hydric Soil	Present? Yes No
emarks:							
DROLO	JGY						
etland Hy	ydrology Indicator						
letland Hy	ydrology Indicator		d; check all that app				ndary Indicators (2 or more required)
rimary Ind	ydrology Indicator licators (minimum o water (A1)		Water-Stai	ined Leaves (B9)	(except MLR		
<b>/etland H</b> y rimary Ind Surface High W	ydrology Indicator licators (minimum o e Water (A1) ater Table (A2)		Water-Stai 1, 2, 4	ined Leaves (B9) <b>A, and 4B)</b>	(except MLR		/ater-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B)
/etland Hy rimary Ind Surface High W	ydrology Indicator licators (minimum o water (A1)		Water-Stai	ined Leaves (B9) <b>A, and 4B)</b>	(except MLR		/ater-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2,
<b>/etland H</b> rimary Ind Surface High Wa Saturati	ydrology Indicator licators (minimum o e Water (A1) ater Table (A2)		Water-Stai 1, 2, 4 Salt Crust	ined Leaves (B9) <b>A, and 4B)</b>	(except MLR		/ater-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B)
/etland Hy rimary Ind Surface High W Saturati Water N	ydrology Indicator licators (minimum or Water (A1) ater Table (A2) ion (A3)		Water-Stai 1, 2, 4/ Salt Crust	ined Leaves (B9) <b>A, and 4B)</b> (B11)			/ater-Stained Leaves (B9) ( <b>MLRA 1, 2,</b> <b>4A, and 4B)</b> rainage Patterns (B10)
Vetland Hy Primary Ind Surface High W Saturati Water N Sedime	ydrology Indicator licators (minimum or e Water (A1) ater Table (A2) ion (A3) Marks (B1)		Water-Stai	ined Leaves (B9) <b>A, and 4B)</b> (B11) vertebrates (B13)			<ul> <li>/ater-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B)</li> <li>rainage Patterns (B10)</li> <li>ry-Season Water Table (C2)</li> </ul>
Vetland Hy rimary Ind Surface High W Saturati Water N Sedime Drift De	ydrology Indicator licators (minimum or e Water (A1) fater Table (A2) ion (A3) Marks (B1) ent Deposits (B2)		Water-Stai 1, 2, 4J Salt Crust Aquatic Inv Hydrogen Oxidized F	ined Leaves (B9) <b>A, and 4B)</b> (B11) vertebrates (B13) Sulfide Odor (C1)	g Living Roo	xA ☐ W ☐ D ☐ D ☐ S (C3) ☐ G	/ater-Stained Leaves (B9) ( <b>MLRA 1, 2</b> , <b>4A, and 4B)</b> rainage Patterns (B10) ry-Season Water Table (C2) aturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9
Vetland Hy rimary Ind Surface High W Saturati Water N Sedime Drift De Algal M	ydrology Indicator licators (minimum or e Water (A1) ater Table (A2) ion (A3) Marks (B1) ent Deposits (B2) eposits (B3) lat or Crust (B4)		Water-Stai 1, 2, 4 Salt Crust Aquatic Inv Hydrogen Oxidized F Presence	ined Leaves (B9) <b>A, and 4B)</b> (B11) vertebrates (B13) Sulfide Odor (C1) Rhizospheres alon of Reduced Iron (	g Living Roo	ts (C3)	/ater-Stained Leaves (B9) ( <b>MLRA 1, 2</b> <b>4A, and 4B)</b> rainage Patterns (B10) ry-Season Water Table (C2) aturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (CS eomorphic Position (D2)
Primary Ind Surface High W Saturati Water N Sedime Drift De Algal M Iron De	ydrology Indicator licators (minimum or e Water (A1) ater Table (A2) ion (A3) Marks (B1) ent Deposits (B2) eposits (B3) lat or Crust (B4) posits (B5)		Water-Stai 1, 2, 4 Salt Crust Aquatic Im Hydrogen Oxidized F Presence Recent Iro	ined Leaves (B9) <b>A, and 4B)</b> (B11) vertebrates (B13) Sulfide Odor (C1) Rhizospheres alon of Reduced Iron ( n Reduction in Til	g Living Roo C4) led Soils (C6	xA □ W □ D □ D □ S ts (C3) □ G □ S □ S □ S □ S	/ater-Stained Leaves (B9) ( <b>MLRA 1, 2</b> <b>4A, and 4B)</b> rainage Patterns (B10) ry-Season Water Table (C2) aturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (CS eomorphic Position (D2) hallow Aquitard (D3) AC-Neutral Test (D5)
/etland Hy rimary Ind Surface High W. Saturati Water N Sedime Drift De Algal M Iron De Surface	ydrology Indicator licators (minimum or e Water (A1) ater Table (A2) ion (A3) Marks (B1) ent Deposits (B2) eposits (B3) lat or Crust (B4)	<u>f one require</u>	Water-Stai 1, 2, 4 Salt Crust Aquatic Inv Hydrogen Oxidized F Presence Recent Iro Stunted or	ined Leaves (B9) <b>A, and 4B)</b> (B11) vertebrates (B13) Sulfide Odor (C1) Rhizospheres alon of Reduced Iron (	g Living Roo C4) led Soils (C6	xA □ W □ D □ D □ S S ts (C3) □ G □ S □ S □ S □ S □ S □ S □ S □ S □ S □ S	/ater-Stained Leaves (B9) ( <b>MLRA 1, 2</b> <b>4A, and 4B)</b> rainage Patterns (B10) ry-Season Water Table (C2) aturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C4 eomorphic Position (D2) hallow Aquitard (D3)
etland Hy imary Ind Surface High Wa Saturati Saturati Water N Sedime Drift De Drift De Algal M Iron De Surface	ydrology Indicator licators (minimum or e Water (A1) ater Table (A2) ion (A3) Marks (B1) ent Deposits (B2) eposits (B3) lat or Crust (B4) posits (B5) e Soil Cracks (B6)	<u>f one require</u> I Imagery (B	Water-Stai 1, 2, 4J Salt Crust Aquatic Inv Hydrogen Oxidized F Presence Recent Iro Stunted or 7) Other (Exp	A, and 4B) (B11) vertebrates (B13) Sulfide Odor (C1) Rhizospheres alon of Reduced Iron ( n Reduction in Til Stressed Plants (	g Living Roo C4) led Soils (C6	xA □ W □ D □ D □ S S ts (C3) □ G □ S □ S □ S □ S □ S □ S □ S □ S □ S □ S	/ater-Stained Leaves (B9) ( <b>MLRA 1, 2</b> <b>4A, and 4B)</b> rainage Patterns (B10) ry-Season Water Table (C2) aturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C4 eomorphic Position (D2) hallow Aquitard (D3) AC-Neutral Test (D5) aised Ant Mounds (D6) ( <b>LRR A</b> )

Sparsely Vegetated Conc	ave Surface (B8)			
Field Observations:				
Surface Water Present?	Yes No 🖌	Depth (inches):		
Water Table Present?	Yes No 🖌	Depth (inches):		
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes No 🖌	Depth (inches):	Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes No
Describe Recorded Data (stre	am gauge, monitori	ing well, aerial photos, previous inspec	tions), if available:	
Remarks:				
Slightly Moist				

Project/Site: 25351 Hwy 10	City/County	r: Cle Elum	S	ampling Date: 3/22/18
Applicant/Owner: Chimpanzee Sanctuary NW		State: W	A s	ampling Point: <u>S4</u>
Investigator(s): S. Walters & J. Mallahan		Section, Township, Rang	<sub>e:</sub> <u>S11, T19, I</u>	R16E W.M.
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): depression and hillslop	pe Local relie	f (concave, convex, none	): concave	Slope (%): varies
Subregion (LRR): LRR-A	Lat: 47.1578612	Long: -120.	8055295	Datum: NAD83
Soil Map Unit Name: Swauk-Qualla complex, 5 - 15%		N\	VI classification	n: PUBHh
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for th	is time of year? Yes	No (If no, explain in	Remarks.)	
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology signi	ificantly disturbed?	Are "Normal Circumsta	nces" present?	Yes🖌 No
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology natur	ally problematic?	(If needed, explain any a	answers in Rer	narks.)
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map	showing sampling	g point locations, t	ransects, ir	nportant features, etc.
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes 🖌 No	] le th	e Sampled Area		
Hydric Soil Present? Yes 🖌 No		in a Wetland?	Yes 🗸 No	コ
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes 🖌 No				
Remarks:				
Inside of Wetland C				

		Dominant		Dominance Test worksheet:	
Tree Stratum (Plot size: 5m^2		Species?		Number of Dominant Species	(
1		·		That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2	(A)
2				Total Number of Dominant	
3		·		Species Across All Strata: 2	(B)
4				Percent of Dominant Species	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 3m^2	0	= Total C	over	That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100	(A/B)
<ul> <li>Soliv occulariono</li> </ul>	55	Y	FAC	Prevalence Index worksheet:	
2. Salix lemmonii	30	Y	FACW	Total % Cover of: Multiply by:	
		·		$\begin{array}{c} \hline \\ \hline \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ $	
3				FACW species $x = 0$	
4		·		FAC species         x 2 = 0           x 3 = 0         x 3 = 0	_
5	85				
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1m <sup>2</sup>	00	= Total C	over	FACU species $x = 0$	
1				UPL species $x 5 = 0$	
2				Column Totals: 0 (A) 0	(В)
3.				Prevalence Index = B/A =	
4				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:	
5				Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation	
6				✓ Dominance Test is >50%	
7				Prevalence Index is $\leq 3.0^1$	
8				Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide support	
9				data in Remarks or on a separate sheet	)
10				Wetland Non-Vascular Plants <sup>1</sup>	
11				Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Expla	
		= Total C	over	<sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology be present, unless disturbed or problematic.	must
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 3m^2				be present, unless disturbed of problematic.	
1				Liver a statio	
2				Hydrophytic Vegetation	
	0	= Total C	over	Present? Yes V No	
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum 100					
Remarks:					

#### Sampling Point: S4

Profile Desc	cription: (Describ	e to the de	oth needed to docu	ment the	indicator	or confir	m the absence	e of indicators.)
Depth	Matrix			ox Feature	es			
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%		Loc <sup>2</sup>	Texture	Remarks
0-4	10YR 2/1	100					Sandy Clay Loam	
4-18+	10YR 2/1	94	10YR 5/4	3	С	Μ	Sandy Clay Loam	
-	-	-	7.5YR 3/4	3	С	М	Sandy Clay Loam	
<sup>1</sup> Type: C=C	oncentration, D=De	pletion, RM	I=Reduced Matrix, C	S=Covere	ed or Coat	ed Sand G	Grains. <sup>2</sup> Lo	cation: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
Hydric Soil	Indicators: (Appli	cable to al	I LRRs, unless othe	erwise no	ted.)		Indicate	ors for Problematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :
Histosol	. ,		Sandy Redox (				2 cr	n Muck (A10)
	ipedon (A2)		Stripped Matrix	. ,				Parent Material (TF2)
Black His	( )		Loamy Mucky			t MLRA 1)		y Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
	n Sulfide (A4) I Below Dark Surfa	ce (Δ11)	Loamy Gleyed	•	2)			er (Explain in Remarks)
	rk Surface (A12)		Redox Dark Su	. ,	)		<sup>3</sup> Indicate	ors of hydrophytic vegetation and
	ucky Mineral (S1)		Depleted Dark					and hydrology must be present,
	leyed Matrix (S4)		Redox Depress	sions (F8)			unles	ss disturbed or problematic.
	Layer (if present):							
Type:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·							
Depth (In	ches):						Hydric Soi	l Present? Yes 🖌 No
Remarks:								
HYDROLO	GY							
	drology Indicators	5:						
-			ed; check all that app	lv)			Seco	ndary Indicators (2 or more required)
_	Water (A1)	•	Water-Sta		ves (B9) ( <b>e</b>	xcept ML		Vater-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2,
	ter Table (A2)			A, and 4E				4A, and 4B)
Saturatio	on (A3)		Salt Crust	(B11)				rainage Patterns (B10)
Water M	arks (B1)		Aquatic In	vertebrate	es (B13)			ry-Season Water Table (C2)
Sedimen	t Deposits (B2)		Hydrogen	Sulfide O	dor (C1)		🔲 s	aturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
Drift Dep	osits (B3)		Oxidized I	Rhizosphe	eres along	Living Roo	ots (C3) 🔽 G	Geomorphic Position (D2)
	t or Crust (B4)		Presence		•	,		hallow Aquitard (D3)
	osits (B5)		Recent Iro			``		AC-Neutral Test (D5)
_	Soil Cracks (B6)		Stunted o			1) ( <b>LRR A</b>		aised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A)
—	on Visible on Aerial		· <u> </u>	plain in Re	emarks)			rost-Heave Hummocks (D7)
,	Vegetated Concav	ve Surface (	BQ)					
Field Obser		v 🗖 🗤		-).				
Surface Wat			o ✔ Depth (inche					
Water Table			o					
Saturation P (includes cap		Yes 🖌 N	o Depth (inche	s): <u>5</u>		Wet	and Hydrolog	ıy Present? Yes ✔ No
Describe Re	corded Data (stream	m gauge, m	onitoring well, aerial	photos, p	revious in	spections)	, if available:	

Remarks:

Project/Site: 25351 Hwy 10	City/County	<sub>/:</sub> Cle Elum	Sam	pling Date: 3/22/18		
Applicant/Owner: Chimpanzee Sanctuary NW		State: WA	Sam	pling Point: <u>S5</u>		
Investigator(s): S. Walters & J. Mallahan		Section, Township, Range	<u>-</u> S11, T19, R16	SE W.M.		
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): hillslope	Local relie	f (concave, convex, none)	none	Slope (%): >5%		
Subregion (LRR): LRR-A	Lat: 47.1578612	Long: -120.8	8055295	Datum: NAD83		
Soil Map Unit Name: Swauk-Qualla complex, 5 - 15% NWI classification: PUBHh						
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for	or this time of year? Yes	No (If no, explain in	Remarks.)			
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes 🗸 No						
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology n	aturally problematic?	(If needed, explain any a	nswers in Remar	ks.)		
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site m	hap showing sampling	g point locations, tra	ansects, imp	ortant features, etc.		
Hydric Soil Present? Yes No	withi	e Sampled Area in a Wetland?	Yes No			
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes No Remarks:						
Outside of Wetland B						

5.40			t Indicator	Dominance Test worksheet:	
Tree Stratum (Plot size: 5m^2	% Cover	Species'	<u>Status</u>	Number of Dominant Species	
1				That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1	(A)
2				Total Number of Dominant	
3				Total Number of Dominant       Species Across All Strata:	(B)
4					(2)
T		= Total (		Percent of Dominant Species	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 3m^2	0		Jover	That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 50	(A/B)
				Prevalence Index worksheet:	
1				Total % Cover of: Multiply by:	
2					
3				OBL species         x 1 = 0           54.000         0	_
4	. <u> </u>			FACW species $x = 0$	_
5				FAC species <u>55</u> x 3 = <u>165</u>	_
1 40	0	= Total (	Cover	FACU species $x 4 = 0$	_
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1m^2				UPL species x 5 =225	
1. Aggrostis spp.	55	Y	FAC	Column Totals: <u>100</u> (A) <u>390</u>	(B)
2. Leucanthemum vulgare	45	Y	UPL	、 ,	_ 、 /
3				Prevalence Index = $B/A = 3.9$	
4				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:	
5				Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation	
6				Dominance Test is >50%	
7				Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 <sup>1</sup>	
				Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide suppor	tina
8				data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)	
9				Wetland Non-Vascular Plants <sup>1</sup>	
10				Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain	n)
11				<sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology	must
Weedy Vine Stratum (Plataize: 3m/2	0	= Total (	Cover	be present, unless disturbed or problematic.	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 3m <sup>2</sup>					
1		·		Hydrophytic	
2				Vegetation	
	0	= Total (	Cover	Present? Yes No	
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum					
Remarks:					

Profile Deer	rintion: (Decerite	to the de	nth nooded to decom	nont the indicate	r or confirm	n the choca	co of indicators )
		to the de	pth needed to docur		or or contirr	n the absen	ce of Indicators.)
Depth (inches)	<u>Matrix</u> Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	x Features % Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>	Texture	Remarks
<u>0-11</u>	10YR 3/2	100				Silty Clay Loa	
		·					
11-16+	2.5YR 3/2	100				Silty Clay Loa	m
<sup>1</sup> Type: C=C	oncentration, D=Dep	letion, RM	I=Reduced Matrix, CS	S=Covered or Coa	ated Sand G	arains. <sup>2</sup>	Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
Hydric Soil	Indicators: (Applic	able to al	l LRRs, unless other	wise noted.)		Indica	ators for Problematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :
Histosol	(A1)		Sandy Redox (S	5)		2	cm Muck (A10)
Histic Ep	ipedon (A2)		Stripped Matrix	· /			ed Parent Material (TF2)
Black Hi				lineral (F1) ( <b>exce</b>	pt MLRA 1)		ery Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
	n Sulfide (A4)	(	Loamy Gleyed N			0	ther (Explain in Remarks)
	l Below Dark Surface Irk Surface (A12)	e (A11)	Depleted Matrix Redox Dark Sur			<sup>3</sup> India	ators of hydrophytic vegetation and
	lucky Mineral (S1)		Depleted Dark St				etland hydrology must be present,
	leyed Matrix (S4)		Redox Depressi				less disturbed or problematic.
	Layer (if present):			( - )			
Type:							
Depth (in	ches):					Hydric S	oil Present? Yes No 🖌
Remarks:						-	
HYDROLO	GY						
Wetland Hy	drology Indicators:						
Primary Indi	cators (minimum of c	one require	ed; check all that apply	y)		Se	condary Indicators (2 or more required)
Surface	Water (A1)		Water-Stai	ned Leaves (B9) (	except MLI	RA 🗌	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2,
🗌 High Wa	ter Table (A2)			A, and 4B)			4A, and 4B)
Saturatio	on (A3)		Salt Crust (	(B11)			Drainage Patterns (B10)
Water M	arks (B1)		Aquatic Inv	ertebrates (B13)			Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
Sedimer	t Deposits (B2)		Hydrogen S	Sulfide Odor (C1)			Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
Drift Dep	oosits (B3)		Oxidized R	hizospheres alon	g Living Roo	ots (C3)	Geomorphic Position (D2)
Algal Ma	t or Crust (B4)		Presence of	of Reduced Iron (0	C4)		Shallow Aquitard (D3)
	osits (B5)			n Reduction in Till		· =	FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
=	Soil Cracks (B6)			Stressed Plants (	D1) ( <b>LRR A</b>	) L	Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A)
	on Visible on Aerial I			lain in Remarks)			Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)
	Vegetated Concave	: Surface (	(B8)				
Field Obser		_	_				
Surface Wat	er Present? Y	′es 📃 N	o 🖌 Depth (inches	s):			

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

Depth (inches):

Depth (inches):

No 🖌

No 🖌

Yes

Remarks:

Water Table Present?

Saturation Present?

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes No

Project/Site: 25351 Hwy 10	City/County: Cle	Elum	Sampling Date: 3/22/18				
Applicant/Owner: Chimpanzee Sanctuary NW		State: WA	Sampling Point: <u>S6</u>				
Investigator(s): S. Walters & J. Mallahan	Secti	on, Township, Range: <u>S11,</u>	T19, R16E W.M.				
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): hillslope	Local relief (cor	ncave, convex, none): <u>none</u>	Slope (%): <u>&gt;5%</u>				
Subregion (LRR): LRR-A	Lat: 47.1578612	Long: -120.805529	Datum: NAD83				
Soil Map Unit Name: Swauk-Qualla complex, 5 - 15%	ification: None						
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology si	Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes       No       (If no, explain in Remarks.)         Are Vegetation      , soil      , or Hydrology       significantly disturbed?       Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes       No         Are Vegetation      , soil      , or Hydrology       naturally problematic?       (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)						
	ap showing sampling po						
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?Yes 🖌 NoHydric Soil Present?Yes 🖌 NoWetland Hydrology Present?Yes 🖌 No	within a V	mpled Area Netland? Yes	] No				
Remarks:							
Inside of Wetland B							

	Absolute	Dominant	Indicator	Dominance Test worksheet:		
Tree Stratum (Plot size: 5m^2	% Cover	Species?	Status	Number of Dominant Species		
1				That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	1	(A)
2				Total Number of Dominant		
3				Species Across All Strata:	1	(B)
4						( )
		= Total C		Percent of Dominant Species	100	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 3m^2		Total C		That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	100	(A/B)
1				Prevalence Index worksheet:		
2				Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:	
3.				OBL species x		
4				FACW species x		_
				FAC species x		_
5	0	= Total C		FACU species x		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1m <sup>2</sup>	0		over	-		
1. Typha latifolia		Y	OBL		(5 = 0)	
				Column Totals: 0 (A	() <u>0</u>	_ (B)
2 3				Prevalence Index = B/A =	ı	
4				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indica		
5				Rapid Test for Hydrophytic V	Vegetation	
				Dominance Test is >50%	0	
6				Prevalence Index is $\leq 3.0^1$		
7				Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup>	(Provide support	ina
8				data in Remarks or on a	separate sheet)	ing
9				Wetland Non-Vascular Plant		
10				Problematic Hydrophytic Ve		n)
11				<sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wet		,
		= Total C	over	be present, unless disturbed or		nust
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 3m <sup>2</sup>						
1				Hydrophytic		
2		·		Vegetation	_	
	0	= Total C	over	Present? Yes 🖌 No	o	
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum						
Remarks:						

inches)	Matrix			dox Feature		. 2		
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>	Texture	Remarks
-16	10Y 2.5/1	85	10YR 3/4	15	С	Μ	Silty Clay Loam	
	. <u> </u>							
			M=Reduced Matrix,			ed Sand Gr		ation: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
		icable to a	II LRRs, unless oth		ted.)			rs for Problematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :
Histosol	pipedon (A2)		Sandy Redox					Muck (A10) Parent Material (TF2)
	istic (A3)		Loamy Mucky	. ,	1) (avcant		=	Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
	en Sulfide (A4)		Loamy Gleyed			WILKA I)		r (Explain in Remarks)
	d Below Dark Surfa	ice (A11)	Depleted Matr	•	-)			
•	ark Surface (A12)		Redox Dark S	, ,			<sup>3</sup> Indicato	rs of hydrophytic vegetation and
	/lucky Mineral (S1)		Depleted Dark					nd hydrology must be present,
	Gleyed Matrix (S4)		Redox Depres		.,			s disturbed or problematic.
	Layer (if present)						1	
Туре:								
•••	nches):						Hydric Soil	Present? Yes 🖌 No
marks:								
marks:								
narks:								
marks:								
DROLC		s:						
DROLC	drology Indicator		ed: check all that an	ply)			Secon	idary Indicators (2 or more required)
DROLC tland Hy nary Indi	vdrology Indicator icators (minimum o		red; check all that ap		res (B9) ( <b>e</b>	xcept MI R		ndary Indicators (2 or more required) ater-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1. 3
DROLC tland Hy mary Indi Surface	<mark>vdrology Indicator</mark> icators (minimum o Water (A1)		Water-St	ained Leav		xcept MLR		ater-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2
DROLC tland Hy nary Indi Surface High Wa	rdrology Indicator icators (minimum o Water (A1) ater Table (A2)		Water-St	ained Leav 4A, and 4E		xcept MLR		ater-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2 4A, and 4B)
DROLC tland Hy mary Indi Surface High Wa Saturatio	rdrology Indicator icators (minimum o Water (A1) ater Table (A2) on (A3)		☐ Water-St 1, 2, ☐ Salt Crus	ained Leav 4 <b>A, and 4E</b> st (B11)	3)	xcept MLR		ater-Stained Leaves (B9) ( <b>MLRA 1,</b> 2 <b>4A, and 4B)</b> ainage Patterns (B10)
DROLC tland Hy mary Indi Surface High Wa Saturati Water M	rdrology Indicator icators (minimum o Water (A1) ater Table (A2) on (A3) larks (B1)		Water-St 1, 2, Salt Crus	ained Leav 4 <b>A, and 4E</b> at (B11) nvertebrate	<b>3)</b> es (B13)	xcept MLR		ater-Stained Leaves (B9) ( <b>MLRA 1, 2</b> <b>4A, and 4B)</b> ainage Patterns (B10) y-Season Water Table (C2)
DROLC tland Hy mary Indi Surface High Wa Saturati Water M Sedimen	rdrology Indicator icators (minimum o Water (A1) ater Table (A2) on (A3) 1arks (B1) nt Deposits (B2)		Water-St 1, 2, Salt Crus Aquatic I	ained Leav 4 <b>A, and 4E</b> at (B11) nvertebrate n Sulfide O	<b>3)</b> es (B13) dor (C1)		A Wi Dr Dr Sa	ater-Stained Leaves (B9) ( <b>MLRA 1, 2</b> <b>4A, and 4B)</b> ainage Patterns (B10) y-Season Water Table (C2) aturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C
DROLC tland Hy mary Indi Surface High Wa Saturati Water M Sedimen Drift Dep	rdrology Indicator icators (minimum o Water (A1) ater Table (A2) on (A3) 1arks (B1) nt Deposits (B2) posits (B3)		Water-St 1, 2, Salt Crus Aquatic I Hydrogel	ained Leav 4 <b>A, and 4E</b> st (B11) nvertebrate n Sulfide O Rhizosphe	<b>3)</b> es (B13) dor (C1) eres along	Living Root	A W Dr Dr Sa Sa Sa C3) Ge	ater-Stained Leaves (B9) ( <b>MLRA 1, 2</b> <b>4A, and 4B)</b> ainage Patterns (B10) y-Season Water Table (C2) aturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C comorphic Position (D2)
DROLC etland Hy mary Indi Surface High Wa Saturatie Water M Sedimen Drift Dep Algal Ma	rdrology Indicator icators (minimum o Water (A1) ater Table (A2) on (A3) 1arks (B1) nt Deposits (B2) posits (B3) at or Crust (B4)		Water-St 1, 2, . Salt Crus Aquatic I Hydroger Oxidized Presence	ained Leav 4 <b>A, and 4E</b> (B11) nvertebrate n Sulfide O Rhizosphe e of Reduce	<b>3)</b> dor (C1) eres along ed Iron (C4	Living Root	A W Dr Dr Sa (C3) Ge	ater-Stained Leaves (B9) ( <b>MLRA 1</b> , 2 <b>4A, and 4B)</b> ainage Patterns (B10) y-Season Water Table (C2) aturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C ecomorphic Position (D2) nallow Aquitard (D3)
mary Indi Surface High Wa Saturatio Water M Sedimen Drift Dep Algal Ma Iron Dep	rdrology Indicator icators (minimum o Water (A1) ater Table (A2) on (A3) 1arks (B1) nt Deposits (B2) posits (B3)		Water-St 1, 2, · Salt Crus Aquatic I Hydroger Oxidized Presence Recent II	ained Leav 4 <b>A, and 4E</b> tt (B11) nvertebrate n Sulfide O Rhizosphe e of Reduce ron Reduct	B) dor (C1) eres along ed Iron (C4 ion in Tille	Living Root	A Wi Dr Dr Sa (C3) Ge St D FA	ater-Stained Leaves (B9) ( <b>MLRA 1, 2</b> <b>4A, and 4B)</b> ainage Patterns (B10) y-Season Water Table (C2) aturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C comorphic Position (D2)

Surface Soil Cracks (B6)		Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) (I	
Inundation Visible on Aeria	al Imagery (B7)	Other (Explain in Remarks)	Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)
Sparsely Vegetated Conca	ave Surface (B8)		
Field Observations:			
Surface Water Present?	Yes No 🖌	Depth (inches):	
Water Table Present?	Yes 🖌 No	Depth (inches): <u>Surface</u>	
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes 🖌 No	Depth (inches): <u>Surface</u>	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes 🖌 No
Describe Recorded Data (strea	am gauge, monito	ring well, aerial photos, previous inspec	ctions), if available:
Remarks:			

Project/Site: 25351 Hwy 10	City/Coun	ty: <u>Cle Elum</u>		Sampling Date: 3/22/18	
Applicant/Owner: Chimpanzee Sanctuary NW		State:	NA	Sampling Point: S7	
Investigator(s): S. Walters & J. Mallahan		Section, Township, Rai	nge: <u>S11, T19,</u>	, R16E W.M.	
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): base of slope	Local reli	ief (concave, convex, no	ne): none	Slope (%): <u>~1%</u>	
Subregion (LRR): LRR-A	Lat: 47.1578612	Long: <u>-12</u>	20.8055295	Datum: NAD83	
Soil Map Unit Name: <u>Swauk-Qualla complex, 5 - 15</u> 9	%		NWI classification	ion: none	
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes 🖌 No (If no, explain in Remarks.) Are Vegetation , soil , or Hydrology , significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes 🖌 No (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)					
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site m	ap showing samplir	າg point locations,	transects, i	important features, etc.	
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?Yes ✔Hydric Soil Present?Yes ✔Wetland Hydrology Present?Yes ✔Yes ✔No		he Sampled Area hin a Wetland?	Yes 🖌 No		
Remarks:					
Inside of Hydric Area D, grasses were mow	ed making them impo	ossible to identify.			

	Absolute	Dominant Ir	ndicator	Dominance Test worksheet:	
Tree Stratum (Plot size: 5m^2		Species?		Number of Dominant Species	
1					A)
					,,,
2				Total Number of Dominant	
3				Species Across All Strata: 1 (E	3)
4				Percent of Dominant Species	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 3m^2	0	= Total Cov	ver	That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A	<del>\</del> /В)
1				Prevalence Index worksheet:	
2				Total % Cover of:Multiply by:	
3				OBL species x 1 = _0	
4				FACW species x 2 = _0	
5				FAC species $x 3 = 0$	
·	0			FACU species x 4 = 0	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1m^2				UPL species $x = 0$	
1. Agrostis sp.	100	Y I	FAC	Column Totals:         0         0	(B)
2					(0)
3				Prevalence Index = B/A =	
4				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:	
5				Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation	
6				✓ Dominance Test is >50%	
7				Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 <sup>1</sup>	
8				Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide supportin data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)	g
9				$\square$ Wetland Non-Vascular Plants <sup>1</sup>	
10				Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain)	
11					
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 3m^2		= Total Cov	ver	<sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology mu be present, unless disturbed or problematic.	ust
1					
2			<u> </u>	Hydrophytic Versetation	
	0	= Total Cov	/er	Vegetation Present? Yes ✔ No	
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum	-				
Remarks:					
*Unidentified grasses assumed to be FAC					

Depth	Profile Description: (Describe to the dept Depth Matrix			lox Featur	es			
inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>	Texture	Remarks
)-6	10YR 2/1	100					Clay Loam	
6-18+	10YR 2/1	94	10YR 3/2	6	С	М	Clay Loam	
;								
	. <u></u>							
vpe: C=C	Concentration, D=D	epletion, RI	M=Reduced Matrix, 0	CS=Cover	ed or Coat	ed Sand Gr	ains. <sup>2</sup> Lo	ocation: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
			II LRRs, unless oth					ors for Problematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :
Histosol	l (A1)		Sandy Redox	(S5)			2 ci	m Muck (A10)
Histic Er	listic Epipedon (A2) Stripped Matrix (S6)				Red Parent Material (TF2)			
Black Histic (A3)					Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)			
Hydroge	en Sulfide (A4)		Loamy Gleyed	Matrix (F	2)		Oth	er (Explain in Remarks)
	d Below Dark Surfa	ace (A11)	Depleted Matr	. ,				
-	ark Surface (A12)		Redox Dark S	•	,			ors of hydrophytic vegetation and
Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) Depleted Dark Surface (F7)				wetland hydrology must be present,				
	Gleyed Matrix (S4)		Redox Depres	sions (F8)	)		unle	ss disturbed or problematic.
	Layer (if present)	:						
Type:								
Depth (in	icnes):		<u> </u>				Hydric So	il Present? Yes 🖌 No
emarks:								
etland Hy	drology Indicator							
etland Hy	drology Indicator		ed; check all that ap	oly)			<u>Seco</u>	ondary Indicators (2 or more required)
etland Hy	drology Indicator		_		ves (B9) ( <b>6</b>	except MLR		ondary Indicators (2 or more required) Vater-Stained Leaves (B9) ( <b>MLRA 1, 2</b>
etland Hy imary Indi ] Surface	vdrology Indicator		Water-Sta		. , .	except MLR		
/etland Hy rimary Indi Surface	ydrology Indicator icators (minimum o Water (A1) ater Table (A2)		Water-Sta	ained Lea <sup>.</sup> IA, and 4	. , .	except MLR		Vater-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2
<b>etland Hy</b> rimary Indi Surface High Wa Saturatio	ydrology Indicator icators (minimum o Water (A1) ater Table (A2)		☐ Water-Sta 1, 2, 4 ☐ Salt Crus	ained Lea <sup>.</sup> IA, and 4	B)	except MLR		Vater-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2 4A, and 4B)
etland Hy imary Indi Surface High Wa Saturatio Water M	ydrology Indicator icators (minimum o Water (A1) ater Table (A2) on (A3)		Water-Sta 1, 2, 4 Salt Crus Aquatic In	ained Lear <b>IA, and 4</b> I t (B11)	<b>B)</b> es (B13)	except MLR		Vater-Stained Leaves (B9) ( <b>MLRA 1, 2</b> <b>4A, and 4B)</b> Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
etland Hy imary Indi Surface High Wa Saturatid Water M Sedimer	vdrology Indicator icators (minimum o Water (A1) ater Table (A2) on (A3) farks (B1)		Water-Sta 1, 2, 4 Salt Crus Aquatic In Hydroger	ained Lear <b>IA, and 4</b> t (B11) nvertebrat n Sulfide C	<b>B)</b> es (B13) Odor (C1)	except MLR		Vater-Stained Leaves (B9) ( <b>MLRA 1, 2</b> <b>4A, and 4B)</b> Drainage Patterns (B10)
rimary Indi Surface High Wa Saturatio Water W Sedimer Drift Dep	vdrology Indicator icators (minimum o Water (A1) ater Table (A2) on (A3) Marks (B1) nt Deposits (B2)		Water-Sta 1, 2, 4 Salt Crus Aquatic Ir Hydroger	ained Lear <b>IA, and 4</b> t (B11) nvertebrat n Sulfide C Rhizosph	<b>B)</b> es (B13) Odor (C1)	Living Root	A U	Vater-Stained Leaves (B9) ( <b>MLRA 1, 2</b> <b>4A, and 4B)</b> Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C

<ul> <li>Surface Soil Cracks (B6)</li> <li>Inundation Visible on Aeria</li> <li>Sparsely Vegetated Conca</li> </ul>	0,0,1	Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) (L Other (Explain in Remarks)	RR A) Raised Ant Mo	unds (D6) ( <b>LRR A</b> ) ummocks (D7)		
Field Observations:						
Surface Water Present?	Yes No 🖌	Depth (inches):				
Water Table Present?	Yes 🖌 No	Depth (inches): Surface				
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes 🖌 No	Depth (inches): Surface	Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes 🖌 No		
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:						
Remarks:						

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

Project/Site: 25351 Hwy 10	City/County: C	le Elum	Sampling Date: 3/22/18
Applicant/Owner: Chimpanzee Sanctuary NW		State: WA	Sampling Point: S8
Investigator(s): S. Walters & J. Mallahan	Se	ction, Township, Range: <u>S11,</u>	T19, R16E W.M.
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): relatively flat	Local relief (c	concave, convex, none): <u>none</u>	Slope (%): <5%
Subregion (LRR): LRR-A	Lat: 47.1578612	Long: -120.805529	5 Datum: NAD83
Soil Map Unit Name: Swauk-Qualla complex, 5 - 15%	0	NWI classi	ification: none
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for	this time of year? Yes 🗸 N	lo (If no, explain in Remark	<b>(S</b> .)
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology si	gnificantly disturbed? A	re "Normal Circumstances" pro	esent? Yes 🖌 No
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology na	turally problematic? (If	needed, explain any answers	in Remarks.)
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site ma	ap showing sampling p	ooint locations, transec	ts, important features, etc.
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?       Yes       No         Hydric Soil Present?       Yes       No         Wetland Hydrology Present?       Yes       No	within a	ampled Area a Wetland? Yes	No
Remarks:			
Outside of Hydric Area D			

#### VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

5.40	Absolute	Dominant		Dominance Test worksheet:	
Tree Stratum (Plot size: 5m <sup>2</sup>	% Cover	Species?	Status	Number of Dominant Species	
1		·		That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1	(A)
2				Total Number of Dominant	
3					(B)
4					. ,
	-	= Total C	over	Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 50	(A/B)
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 3m^2					(,,,,,)
1		·		Prevalence Index worksheet:	
2				Total % Cover of: Multiply by:	
3				OBL species 0 x 1 = 0	_
4				FACW species _0 x 2 = _0	
5				FAC species 90 $x_3 = 270$	
	0	= Total C	over	FACU species 140 x 4 = 560	_
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1m^2		i otar o	0101	UPL species x 5 = _0	_
1. Oxalis sp.	75	Y	FACU	000 000	(B)
2. Pasture Grasses*	60	Y	FAC		_ (D)
3. Plantago lanceolata	40	Ν	FACU	Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.6	
4. Trifolium sp.	30	Ν	FAC	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:	
5. Cirsium vulgare	15	Ν	FACU	Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation	
6. Digitalis purpurea	10	N	FACU	Dominance Test is >50%	
7				Prevalence Index is $\leq 3.0^{1}$	
8				Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide support	ing
9				data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)	
10				Wetland Non-Vascular Plants <sup>1</sup>	
11				Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain	
	230	= Total C	over	<sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology r	nust
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 3m^2		i ottar o		be present, unless disturbed or problematic.	
1					
2				Hydrophytic Vegetation	
	0	= Total C	over	Present? Yes No	
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum 0					
Remarks:					

#### SOIL

Depth	Matrix			<u>ox Features</u>	. 2	<b>-</b> ,	
(inches)	Color (moist)	<u>%</u>	Color (moist)	<u>%</u> Type'	Loc <sup>2</sup>	Texture	Remarks
0-4	10YR 2/2	100				Sandy Loam	
4-10	10YR 3/2	100				Sandy Loam	
10-17	2.5YR 3/2	100			·	Sandy Loam	
					·		
					·		
Type: C=C	Concentration. D=De	pletion. RM	I=Reduced Matrix, C	S=Covered or Coat	ted Sand G	rains. <sup>2</sup> L	ocation: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
Black Hi Hydroge Depleted Thick Da Sandy M	pipedon (A2) istic (A3) en Sulfide (A4) d Below Dark Surfac ark Surface (A12) Mucky Mineral (S1)	e (A11)	Loamy Gleyed Depleted Matrix Redox Dark Su Depleted Dark	(S6) Mineral (F1) ( <b>excep</b> Matrix (F2) < (F3) Irface (F6) Surface (F7)	ot MLRA 1)	Re Ve Ott <sup>3</sup> Indica wet	m Muck (A10) d Parent Material (TF2) ry Shallow Dark Surface (TF12) ner (Explain in Remarks) tors of hydrophytic vegetation and land hydrology must be present,
_	Gleyed Matrix (S4)		Redox Depress	sions (F8)		unle	ess disturbed or problematic.
Restrictive Type:	Layer (if present):			sions (F8)			il Present? Yes No
Restrictive Type: Depth (in Remarks:	Layer (if present):			sions (F8)			
Restrictive Type: Depth (in Remarks: YDROLC	Layer (if present):			sions (F8)			
Restrictive Type: Depth (in Remarks: YDROLO Wetland Hy	Layer (if present): nches): DGY ydrology Indicators	:				Hydric So	il Present? Yes No ✔
Restrictive Type: Depth (in Remarks: YDROLO Vetland Hy Primary Indi	Layer (if present): hches): DGY /drology Indicators icators (minimum of	:	ed; check all that app	ly)	except MLI	Hydric So	il Present? Yes No ✔
Restrictive Type: Depth (in Remarks: YDROLC Yetland Hy Primary Indi Surface	Layer (if present): nches): DGY ydrology Indicators	:	ed; check all that app	ily) ined Leaves (B9) ( <b>6</b>	except MLI	Hydric So	il Present? Yes No
	Layer (if present): hches): DGY ydrology Indicators icators (minimum of Water (A1)	:	ed; check all that app	ly) ined Leaves (B9) (ε <b>A, and 4B)</b>	except MLI	Hydric So	il Present? Yes No ✔ ondary Indicators (2 or more required) Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2,
	Layer (if present): hches): DGY ydrology Indicators icators (minimum of Water (A1) ater Table (A2)	:	ed; check all that app Water-Sta 1, 2, 4	ly) ined Leaves (B9) (ε <b>A, and 4B)</b>	except MLI	Hydric So	il Present? Yes No ✔ ondary Indicators (2 or more required) Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B)
Cestrictive Type: Depth (in Cemarks: COROLO Cetland Hy rimary Indi Surface High Wa Saturatic Water M	Layer (if present): nches): DGY /drology Indicators icators (minimum of Water (A1) ater Table (A2) on (A3)	:	ed; check all that app Water-Sta 1, 2, 4	ly) ined Leaves (B9) ( <b>ε</b> <b>A, and 4B)</b> (B11)	except MLI	Hydric So	il Present? Yes No
	Layer (if present): hches): DGY /drology Indicators icators (minimum of Water (A1) ater Table (A2) on (A3) /larks (B1)	:	ed; check all that app Water-Sta 1, 2, 4 Salt Crust Aquatic In Hydrogen	ly) ined Leaves (B9) ( <b>c</b> <b>A, and 4B)</b> (B11) vertebrates (B13)		Hydric So	il Present? Yes No ✔ ondary Indicators (2 or more required) Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
	Layer (if present): hches): DGY /drology Indicators icators (minimum of Water (A1) ater Table (A2) on (A3) /larks (B1) nt Deposits (B2)	:	ed; check all that app Water-Sta 1, 2, 4 Salt Crust Aquatic In Hydrogen	ly) ined Leaves (B9) ( <b>e</b> <b>A, and 4B)</b> (B11) vertebrates (B13) Sulfide Odor (C1)	Living Roc	Hydric So Sec RA	il Present? Yes No ✓ ondary Indicators (2 or more required) Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
	Layer (if present): hches): ydrology Indicators icators (minimum of Water (A1) ater Table (A2) on (A3) Marks (B1) nt Deposits (B2) posits (B3)	:	ed; check all that app Water-Sta 1, 2, 4 Salt Crust Aquatic In Hydrogen Oxidized I	ly) ined Leaves (B9) ( <b>6</b> <b>A, and 4B)</b> (B11) vertebrates (B13) Sulfide Odor (C1) Rhizospheres along	Living Roc 4)	Hydric So	il Present? Yes No ✓ ondary Indicators (2 or more required) Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) Geomorphic Position (D2)
Restrictive Type: Depth (in Remarks: YDROLC Vetland Hy Primary Indi Surface High Wa Saturatio Water M Sedimer Drift Dep Algal Ma Iron Dep	Layer (if present): hches): DGY /drology Indicators icators (minimum of Water (A1) ater Table (A2) on (A3) Marks (B1) nt Deposits (B2) posits (B3) at or Crust (B4)	:	ed; check all that app Water-Sta 1, 2, 4 Salt Crust Aquatic In Hydrogen Oxidized I Presence Recent Irc	ly) ined Leaves (B9) ( <b>6</b> <b>A, and 4B)</b> (B11) vertebrates (B13) Sulfide Odor (C1) Rhizospheres along of Reduced Iron (C	Living Roc 4) ed Soils (C6	Hydric So Hydric So Sec A Sec Sec Sec Sec Sec Sec Sec Sec	il Present? Yes No ✓ ondary Indicators (2 or more required) Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) Geomorphic Position (D2) Shallow Aquitard (D3)
	Layer (if present): hches): DGY /drology Indicators icators (minimum of Water (A1) ater Table (A2) on (A3) Marks (B1) nt Deposits (B2) posits (B3) at or Crust (B4) posits (B5)	: one require	ed; check all that app Water-Sta 1, 2, 4 Salt Crust Aquatic In Hydrogen Oxidized I Presence Recent Irc Stunted o	ly) ined Leaves (B9) ( <b>6</b> <b>A, and 4B)</b> (B11) vertebrates (B13) Sulfide Odor (C1) Rhizospheres along of Reduced Iron (C on Reduction in Tille	Living Roc 4) ed Soils (C6	Hydric So Hydric So Sec RA ots (C3)	il Present? Yes No ✓ ondary Indicators (2 or more required) Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9 Geomorphic Position (D2) Shallow Aquitard (D3) FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Water Table Present?	Yes No	Depth (inches):		
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes No	Depth (inches):	Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes No
Describe Recorded Data (stre	am gauge, monitori	ing well, aerial photos, previous inspec	tions), if available:	
Remarks:				

# **APPENDIX B**

WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY WETLAND RATING FORM

## THIS PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

## **RATING SUMMARY – Eastern Washington**

Name of wetland (or ID #):	Wetland A	D	ate of site vi	sit: <u>March 22, 2018</u>
Rated by S. Brainard		Trained by Ecology? 🗹 Ye	es No Da	ate of training June 2015
HGM Class used for rating_	Depressional	_ Wetland has multiple	HGM classes	9? 🔽 Y 🛄 N

**NOTE**: Form is not complete without the figures requested (figures can be combined). Source of base aerial photo/map \_\_\_\_\_\_ESRI World Imagery \_\_\_\_\_\_

## **OVERALL WETLAND CATEGORY** []] (based on functions $\checkmark$ or special characteristics\_\_\_)

### 1. Category of wetland based on FUNCTIONS

	<b>Category I</b> – Total score = 22-27
	<b>Category II</b> – Total score = 19-21
~	<b>Category III</b> – Total score = 16-18
	<b>Category IV</b> – Total score = 9-15

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality			Hydrologic			Habitat			
			Circle	the a	pprop	riate ra	atings			
Site Potential	Н	Μ	L	Н	Μ	L	Н	Μ	L	
Landscape Potential	Н	Μ	L	Н	Μ	L	Н	М	L	
Value	Н	Μ	L	Н	М	L	Н	Μ	L	TOTAL
Score Based on Ratings		4			6			8		18

#### Score for each function based on three ratings (order of ratings ìs not *important*) 9 = H, H, H8 = H, H, M7 = H, H, L7 = H, M, M6 = H, M, L6 = M,M,M5 = H,L,L 5 = M, M, L4 = M, L, L3 = L, L, L

## 2. Category based on SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS of wetland

CHARACTERISTIC	<b>CATEGORY</b> Circle the appropriate category
Vernal Pools	н ш
Alkali	I
Wetland of High Conservation Value	I
Bog and Calcareous Fens	I
Old Growth or Mature Forest – slow growing	Ι
Aspen Forest	I
Old Growth or Mature Forest – fast growing	II
Floodplain forest	II
None of the above	

#### Maps and figures required to answer questions correctly for Eastern Washington Depressional Wetlands

Map of:	To answer questions:	Figure #
Cowardin plant classes and classes of emergents	D 1.3, H 1.1, H 1.5	A1
Hydroperiods (including area of open water for H 1.3)	D 1.4, H 1.2, H 1.3	A1
Location of outlet (can be added to map of hydroperiods)	D 1.1, D 4.1	A1
Boundary of area within 150 ft of the wetland (can be added to another figure)	D 2.2, D 5.2	A1
Map of the contributing basin	D 5.3	A2
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	A2
Screen capture of map of 303(d) listed waters in basin (from Ecology website)	D 3.1, D 3.2	A3
Screen capture of list of TMDLs for WRIA in which wetland is found (website)	D 3.3	A3

#### **Riverine Wetlands**

Map of:	To answer questions:	Figure #
Cowardin plant classes and classes of emergents	Н 1.1, Н 1.5	
Hydroperiods	Н 1.2, Н 1.3	
Ponded depressions	R 1.1	
Boundary of area within 150 ft of the wetland (can be added to another figure)	R 2.4	
Map of the contributing basin	R 2.2, R 2.3, R 5.2	
Plant cover of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants	R 1.2, R 4.2	
Width of wetland vs. width of stream (can be added to another figure)	R 4.1	
1 km Polygon: Area that extends 1 km from entire wetland edge - including polygons for accessible habitat and undisturbed habitat	H 2.1, H 2.2, H 2.3	
Screen capture of map of 303(d) listed waters in basin (from Ecology website)	R 3.1	
Screen capture of list of TMDLs for WRIA in which wetland is found (website)	R 3.2, R 3.3	

#### Lake Fringe Wetlands

Map of:	To answer questions:	Figure #
Cowardin plant classes and classes of emergents	L 1.1, L 4.1, H 1.1, H 1.5	
Plant cover of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants	L 1.2	
Boundary of area within 150 ft of the wetland (can be added to another figure)	L 2.2	
1 km Polygon: Area that extends 1 km from entire wetland edge - including polygons for accessible habitat and undisturbed habitat	H 2.1, H 2.2, H 2.3	
Screen capture of map of 303(d) listed waters in basin (from Ecology website)	L 3.1, L 3.2	
Screen capture of list of TMDLs for WRIA in which wetland is found (website)	L 3.3	

#### Slope Wetlands

Map of:	To answer questions:	Figure #
Cowardin plant classes and classes of emergents	Н 1.1, Н 1.5	
Hydroperiods	H 1.2, H 1.3	
Plant cover of <b>dense</b> trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants	S 1.3	
Plant cover of <b>dense, rigid</b> trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants	S 4.1	
(can be added to figure above)		
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 wetland is found (website)	S 3.3	

## HGM Classification of Wetland in Eastern Washington

	For questions 1-4, 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 1-4 apply, and go to Question 5.
1.	Does the entire unit <b>meet both</b> of the following criteria? The vegetated part of the wetland is on the water side of the Ordinary High Water Mark of a body of permanent open water (without any plants on the surface) that is at least 20 ac (8 ha) in size At least 30% of the open water area is deeper than 10 ft (3 m)
$oldsymbol{ightarrow}$	NO – go to 2 <b>YES –</b> The wetland class is <b>Lake Fringe</b> (Lacustrine Fringe)
2.	Does the entire wetland unit <b>meet all</b> of the following criteria? The wetland is on a slope ( <i>slope can be very gradual</i> ), 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 <b>without being impounded</b> .
•	NO - go to 3 OYES – The wetland class is <b>Slope</b> <b>NOTE:</b> 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 foot deep).
3.	<ul> <li>Does the entire wetland unit meet all of the following criteria?</li> <li>The unit is in a valley, or stream channel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding from that stream or river;</li> <li>The overbank flooding occurs at least once every 10 years.</li> </ul>
$\overline{}$	NO - go to 4 O YES – The wetland class is <b>Riverine</b> <b>NOTE:</b> The Riverine wetland can contain depressions that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.
4.	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. <i>This means that any outlet, if present, is higher than the interior</i>

• N0 – go to 5

of the wetland.

YES – The wetland class is **Depressional** 

5. 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 1-4 APPLY TO DIFFERENT AREAS IN THE WETLAND 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.

Wetland Rating System for Eastern WA: 2014 Update Rating Form – Effective January 1, 2015 Wetland name or number **A** 

**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 wetland 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	Q
Slope + Depressional	Depressional	$\odot$
Slope + Lake Fringe	Lake Fringe	$\bigcirc$
Depressional + Riverine (the riverine portion is within	Depressional	$\cap$
the boundary of depression)	Depressional	$\cup$
Depressional + Lake Fringe	Depressional	$\bigcirc$
Riverine + Lake Fringe	Riverine	$\bigcirc$

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 WETLANDS	Points
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to improve water quality	(only 1
	score per box)
D 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?	
D 1.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:	
Wetland has no surface water outletpoints = 5	
Wetland has an intermittently flowing outlet points = 3	5
Wetland has a highly constricted permanently flowing outlet points = 3	
U Wetland has a permanently flowing, unconstricted, surface outlet points = 1	
D 1.2. <u>The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer</u> ) is true clay or true organic (use NRCS definitions of soils) YES = 3 NO = 0	0 1
D 1.3. <u>Characteristics of persistent vegetation</u> (Emergent, Scrub-shrub, and/or Forested Cowardin classes)	
$\square$ Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, vegetation for > $^2/_3$ of area points = 5	
$\checkmark$ Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, vegetation from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ of area points = 3	2
$\Box$ Wetland has persistent, ungrazed vegetation from $\frac{1}{10}$ to $< \frac{1}{3}$ of area points = 1	3
$\Box$ Wetland has persistent, ungrazed vegetation < $1/_{10}$ of area points = 0	
D 1.4. Characteristics of seasonal ponding or inundation:	
This is the area of ponding that fluctuates every year. Do not count the area that is permanently ponded.	
$\square$ Area seasonally ponded is > $\frac{1}{2}$ total area of wetland points = 3	
$\square$ Area seasonally ponded is $\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$ total area of wetland points = 1	0
$\blacksquare$ Area seasonally ponded is < $\frac{1}{4}$ total area of wetland points = 0	
Total for D 1 Add the points in the boxes above	8
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12-16 = H - 6-11 = M - 0-5 = L Record the rating on t	_
	ne jii se puge
D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function of the site?	
D 2.1. Does the wetland receive stormwater discharges? Yes = 1 No = 0	<ul><li>✓ 0</li></ul>
D 2.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate pollutants? I Yes = 1 No = 0	✓ 0
D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland? Yes = 1 No = 0	✓ 0
D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in questions	
D 2.1- D 2.3? Source Yes = 1 No = 0	~ 0
Total for D 2   Add the points in the boxes above	0
<b>Rating of Landscape Potential</b> If score is: $3 \text{ or } 4 = H$ 1 or $2 = M$ $\checkmark 0 = L$ Record the rating on t	he first page
D 2.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable to seciet 2	
D 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable to society?	T
D 3.1. Does the wetland discharge directly (i.e., within 1 mi) to a stream, river, or lake 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 water quality is an issue in some aquatic resource [303(d) list,	
eutrophic lakes, problems with nuisance and toxic algae]? Yes = 1 No = 0	
D 3.3. Has the site been identified in a watershed or local plan as important for maintaining water quality (answer YES	0
if there is a TMDL for the drainage or basin in which the wetland is found)? Yes = 2 No = 0	~ ~
Total for D 3   Add the points in the boxes above	0
<b>Rating of Value</b> If score is: $2-4 = H$ $1 = M$ $0 = L$ Record the rating on t	he first page

**Comments:** Areas surrounding the wetland are rated based on their current level of land use as directed by the rating system, which may not appear consistent with aerial imagery of the investigation area.

		-
DEPRESSIONAL WETLANDS		Points
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding and erosion.		(only 1 score
nyarologie runctions indicators that the site functions to reduce nooding and crosion.		per box)
D 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?		-
D 4.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:		
Wetland has no surface water outlet	points = 8	
Wetland has an intermittently flowing outlet	points = 4	8
Wetland has a highly constricted permanently flowing outlet	points = 4	
Wetland has a permanently flowing unconstricted surface outlet	points = 0	
(If outlet is a ditch and not permanently flowing treat wetland as "intermittently flowing")		
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 deepest part (if dry).		
Seasonal ponding: > 3 ft above the lowest point in wetland or the surface of permanent ponding	points = 8	
Seasonal ponding: 2 ft - < 3 ft above the lowest point in wetland or the surface of permanent pondir	ngpoints = 6	
$\square$ The wetland is a headwater wetland	points = 4	6
Seasonal ponding: 1 ft - < 2 ft	points = 4	
Seasonal ponding: 6 in - < 1 ft	points = 2	
Seasonal ponding: < 6 in or wetland has only saturated soils	points = 0	
Total for D 4 Add the points in the be	oxes above	14
Rating of Site Potential       If score is:       12-16 = H       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 the hydrologic functions of th	e 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 a land use that generates runoff?	✓ Yes = 1 No = 0	1
D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with intensive humar	n land uses?	· 0
Total for D 5 Add the poi	nts in the boxes above	1
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L	Record the rating on the	e first page

D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society?	
<ul> <li>D 6.1. <u>The wetland is in a landscape that has flooding problems</u>.</li> <li>Choose the description that best matches conditions around the wetland being rated. <i>Do not add points</i>. <i>Choose the highest score if more than one condition is met</i>.</li> <li>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), AND</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Flooding occurs in sub-basin that is immediately down-gradient of wetland</li> <li>Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient</li> <li>points = 1</li> </ul>	-
The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland cannot reach areas that flood. Explain whyWetland has no outlet, and its hydrology is constrained to the localized area. points = C	
There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland points = 0	
D 6.2. Has the site has been identified as important for flood storage or flood conveyance in a regional flood control plan?	V 0
Total for D 6     Add the points in the boxes above	0

Wetland name or number\_\_\_\_

These questions apply to wetlands of all HGM classes. HABITAT FUNCTIONS - Indicators that site functions to provide important habitat	(only 1 score per box)
H 1.0. Does the wetland have the potential to provide habitat for many species?	DUX)
H 1.1. Structure of the plant community: Check the Cowardin vegetation classes present and categories of emergent plants. Size threshold for each category is >= ¼ ac or >= 10% of the wetland if wetland is < 2.5 ac. Aquatic bed Emergent plants 0-12 in (0-30 cm) high are the highest layer and have > 30% cover Emergent plants >12-40 in (>30-100 cm) high are the highest layer with >30% cover Emergent plants > 40 in (> 100 cm) high are the highest layer with >30% cover Forested (areas where shrubs have >30% cover) Check: points = 3 Check: points = 2 Checks: points = 1 Check: points = 0	1
H 1.2. Is one of the vegetation types Aquatic Bed?	] 1
H 1.3. Surface water H 1.3.1. Does the wetland have areas of open water (without emergent or shrub plants) over at least ¼ ac OR 10% of its area during the March to early June OR in August to the end of September? Answer YES for Lake Fringe wetlands. H 1.3.2. Does the wetland have an intermittent or permanent, and unvegetated stream within its boundaries, or along one side, over at least ¼ ac or 10% of its area? Answer yes only if H 1.3.1 is No. Yes = 3 No = 0 v	] 3
H 1.4. <u>Richness of plant species</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, Russian olive, Phragmites, Canadian thistle, yellow-flag iris, and saltcedar (Tamarisk) # of species Scoring: > 9 species: points = 2 4-9 species: points = 1 < 4 species: points = 0	1
H 1.5. Interspersion of habitats Decide from the diagrams below whether interspersion among types of plant structures (described in H 1.1), and unvegetated areas (open water or mudflats) is high, moderate, low, or none. Use map of Cowardin and emergent plant classes prepared for questions H 1.1 and map of open water from H 1.3. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high.	Figure
None = 0 points     Low = 1 point     All three diagrams in this row are     High = 3 points     Image: Control of the second se	2
Riparian braided channels with 2 classes	

Wetland name or number\_A

H 1.6. <u>Special habitat features</u>	
Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number of points.	
Loose rocks larger than 4 in OR large, downed, woody debris (> 4 in diameter) within the area of surface	
ponding or in stream.	
Cattails or bulrushes are present within the wetland.	
$\Box$ Standing snags (diameter at the bottom > 4 in) in the wetland or within 30 m (100 ft) of the edge.	2
Emergent or shrub vegetation in areas that are permanently inundated/ponded.	
Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning (> 45 degree	
slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity	
Invasive species cover less than 20% in each stratum of vegetation (canopy, sub-canopy, shrubs,	
herbaceous, moss/ground cover)	
Total for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above	10
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 15-18 = H 7-14 = M 0-6 = L Record the rating on the first page	
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support habitat functions of the site?	
H 2.1. Accessible habitat (only area of habitat abutting wetland). If total accessible habitat is:	
<i>Calculate:</i> % undisturbed habitat $\frac{15}{10}$ + [(% moderate and low intensity land uses)/2] $\frac{10}{10}$ = $\frac{25}{10}$ %	
$\square > \frac{1}{3}$ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3	2
	_
D10-19% of 1km Polygon points = 1	
□<10% of 1km Polygon points = 0	
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around wetland.	
<i>Calculate:</i> % undisturbed habitat $42$ + [(% moderate and low intensity land uses)/2] $17$ = 59 %	
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3	2
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 2	3
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches points = 1	
Undisturbed habitat < 10% of Polygon points = 0	
H 2.3. Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon:	
□> 50% of Polygon is high intensity land use points = (- 2)	0
☑ Does not meet criterion above points = 0	Ū
H 2.4. The wetland is in an area where annual rainfall is less than 12 in, and its water regime is not influenced by	
irrigation practices, dams, or water control structures. <i>Generally, this means outside boundaries of</i>	0
reclamation areas, irrigation districts, or reservoirs	1
Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above	5
<b><u>Rating of Landscape Potential</u></b> If score is: $\boxed{\checkmark}$ <b>4-9 = H</b> $\boxed{\_}$ <b>1-3 = M</b> $\boxed{\_}$ <b>&lt; 1 = L</b> Record the rating on the first page	
H 3.0. Is the habitat provided by the site valuable to society?	
H 3.1. Does the site provide habitat for species valued in laws, regulations, or policies? Choose 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 Appendix B)	
📮 It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant or animal on state or federal lists)	2
It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW species	۷
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 within 100 m (see Appendix B) points = 1
 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

### **CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Please determine if the wetland meets the attributes described below and circle the appropriate category. NOTE: A wetland may meet the criteria for more than one set of special characteristics. Record all those that apply. NOTE: All wetlands should also be characterized based on their functions.

Wetland Type	Category
_	
·	
annuals. If you find perennial, obligate, wetland plants, the wetland is probably NOT a vernal pool.	
eck off any criteria that apply to the wetland. Circle the category when the appropriate criteria are met.         1.0. Vernal pools         Is the wetland less than 4000 ft <sup>2</sup> , and does it meet at least two of the following criteria?         — Its only source of water is rainfall or snowmelt from a small contributing basin and has no groundwater input.         — Wetland plants are typically present only in the spring; the summer vegetation is typically upland annuals. If you find perennial, obligate, wetland plants, the wetland is probably NOT a vernal pool.         — The soil in the wetland is shallow [< 1 ft (30 cm)deep] and is underlain by an impermeable layer such as basalt or clay.         — Surface water is present for less than 120 days during the wet season.         Yes – Go to SC 1.1 No = Not a vernal pool         E1.1. Is the vernal pool in an area where there are at least 3 separate aquatic resources within 0.5 mi (other wetlands, rivers, lakes etc.)?         Yes – Co to SC 1.2 No = Not a vernal pool with special characteristics         E2.0. Alkali wetlands         Does the wetland meet one of the following criteria?         — The wetland has a conductivity > 3.0 mS/cm.         — The wetland has a conductivity between 2.0 and 3.0 mS, and more than 50% of the plant cover in the wetland can be classified as "alkali" species (see Table 4 for list of plants found in alkali systems).         — If the wetland is dry at the time of your field visit, the central part of the area is covered with a layer of salt.         OR does the wetland unit meet two of the following three sub-criteria?	
basalt or clay.	
<ul> <li>— Surface water is present for less than 120 days during the wet season.</li> </ul>	
Yes – Go to SC 1.2 No = Not a vernal pool with special characteristics	
SC 1.2. Is the vernal pool in an area where there are at least 3 separate aquatic resources within 0.5 mi (other	Cat II
wetlands, rivers, lakes etc.)? Yes = Category II No = Category III	Cat. II
	Cat. III
SC 2.0. Alkali wetlands	
·	
-	
	Cat. I
	Cat. I
SC 3.4. Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation Value and it is listed	
	1

SC 4.0 Bogs and Calcareous Fens	
Does the wetland (or any part of the wetland unit) meet both the criteria for soils and vegetation in bogs or	
calcareous fens? Use the key below to identify if the wetland is a bog or calcareous fen. <b>If you answer yes</b>	
you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.	
SC 4.1. Does an area within the wetland have organic soil horizons (i.e., layers of organic soil), either peats or	
mucks, that compose 16 in or more of the first 32 in of the soil profile? See Appendix C for a field key to	
<i>identify organic soils.</i> Yes – Go to <b>SC 4.3</b> No – Go to <b>SC 4.2</b>	
SC 4.2. Does an area within the wetland 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 <b>SC 4.3</b> No = <b>Is not a bog for rating</b>	
SC 4.3. Does an area within the wetland have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground level AND at least 30% of	
the total plant cover consists of species in Table 5? Yes = <b>Category I bog</b> No – Go to <b>SC 4.4</b>	
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 5 are present, the wetland is a bog.	
SC 4.4. Is an area with peats or mucks forested (> 30% cover) with subalpine fir, western red cedar, western	
hemlock, lodgepole pine, quaking aspen, Engelmann spruce, or western white pine, AND any of the species	Cat. I
(or combination of species) listed in Table 5 provide more than 30% of the cover under the canopy?	cut. I
Yes = Category I bog No – Go to SC 4.5	
SC 4.5. Do the species listed in Table 6 comprise at least 20% of the total plant cover within an area of peats and	
mucks? Yes = Is a Calcareous Fen for purpose of rating No – Go to SC 4.6	
SC 4.6. Do the species listed in Table 6 comprise at least 10% of the total plant cover in an area of peats and mucks,	
AND one of the two following conditions is met:	
— Marl deposits [calcium carbonate (CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) precipitate] occur on the soil surface or plant stems	Cat. I
— The pH of free water is $\geq$ 6.8 AND electrical conductivity is $\geq$ 200 uS/cm at multiple locations within the	
wetland Yes = Is a Category I calcareous fen No = Is not a calcareous fen	
- · ·	

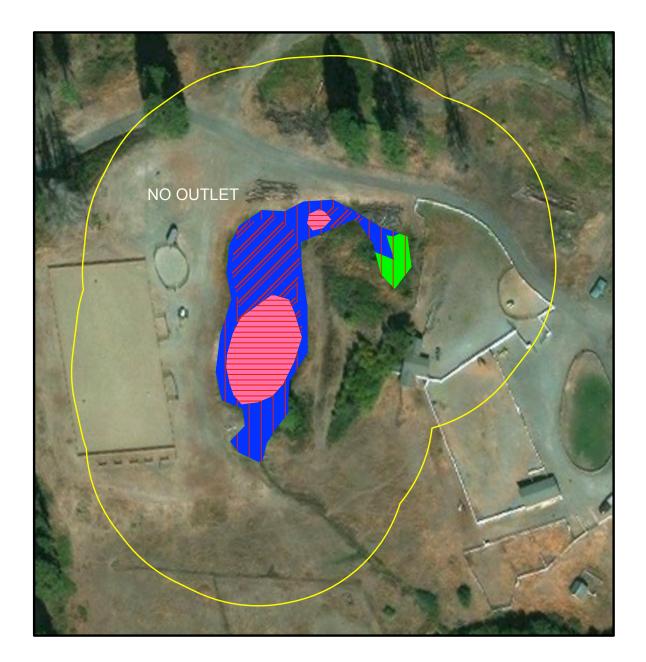
SC 5.0. Forested Wetlands	
Does the wetland have an area of forest rooted within its boundary that meets <b>at least one</b> of	
the following three criteria? (Continue only if you have identified that a forested class is present	
in question H 1.1)	
<ul> <li>The wetland is within the 100 year floodplain of a river or stream</li> </ul>	
— Aspen ( <i>Populus tremuloides</i> ) represents at least 20% of the total cover of woody species	
— There is at least ¼ ac of trees (even in wetlands smaller than 2.5 ac) that are "mature" or	
"old-growth" according to the definitions for these priority habitats developed by WDFW	
(see definitions in question H3.1)	
Yes – Go to SC 5.1 No = Not a forested wetland with special characteristics	
SC 5.1. Does the wetland have a forest canopy where more than 50% of the tree species (by cover) are slow	Cat. I
growing native trees (see Table 7)? Yes = Category I No – Go to SC 5.2	
SC 5.2. Does the wetland have areas where aspen ( <i>Populus tremuloides</i> ) represents at least 20% of the total cover	Cat. I
of woody species? Yes = Category I No – Go to SC 5.3	
SC 5.3. Does the wetland have at least ¼ acre with a forest canopy where more than 50% of the tree species (by	Cat. II
cover) are fast growing species ( <i>see Table 7</i> )? Yes = <b>Category II</b> No – Go to <b>SC 5.4</b>	
SC 5.4. Is the forested component of the wetland within the 100 year floodplain of a river or stream?	Cat. II
Yes = Category II No = Not a forested wetland with special characteristics	cat. II
Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics	
Choose the highest rating if wetland falls into several categories	
If you answered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form	

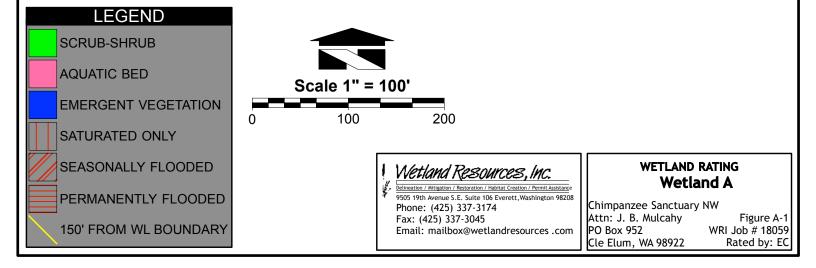
# Appendix B: WDFW Priority Habitats in Eastern Washington

four <u>httr</u>	prity habitats listed by WDFW (see complete descriptions of WDFW priority habitats, and the counties in which they can be ad, in: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2008. Priority Habitat and Species List. Olympia, Washington. 177 pp. p://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/00165/wdfw00165.pdf or access the list from here: p://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/phs/list/)
<u>ef</u> t)	nt how many of the following priority habitats are within 330 ft (100 m) of the wetland: <b>NOTE:</b> This question is independent the land use between the wetland and the priority habitat. Aspen Stands: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 1 ac (0.4 ha).
	<b>Biodiversity Areas and Corridors</b> : Areas of habitat that are relatively important to various species of native fish and wildlife ( <i>full descriptions in WDFW PHS report</i> ).
	<b>Old-growth/Mature forests:</b> <u>Old-growth east of Cascade crest –</u> Stands are highly variable in tree species composition and structural characteristics due to the influence of fire, climate, and soils. In general, stands will be >150 years of age, with 10 trees/ac (25 trees/ha) that are > 21 in (53 cm) dbh, and 1-3 snags/ac (2.5-7.5 snags/ha) that are > 12-14 in (30-35 cm) diameter. Downed logs may vary from abundant to absent. Canopies may be single or multi-layered. Evidence of human-caused alterations to the stand will be absent or so slight as to not affect the ecosystem's essential structures and functions. <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 and 80-160 years old east of the Cascade crest.
	<b>Oregon White Oak:</b> 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> ).
	<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>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>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 25 ft (7.6 m) high and occurring below 5000 ft elevation.
	<b>Talus:</b> 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.
~	<b>Snags and Logs:</b> 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 > 12 in (30 cm)in eastern 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.
	<b>Shrub-steppe:</b> A nonforested vegetation type consisting of one or more layers of perennial bunchgrasses and a conspicuous but discontinuous layer of shrubs (see Eastside Steppe for sites with little or no shrub cover).
	<b>Eastside Steppe:</b> Nonforested vegetation type dominated by broadleaf herbaceous flora (i.e., forbs), perennial bunchgrasses, or a combination of both. Bluebunch wheatgrass ( <i>Pseudoroegneria spicata</i> ) is often the prevailing cover component along with Idaho fescue ( <i>Festuca idahoensis</i> ), Sandberg bluegrass ( <i>Poa secunda</i> ), rough fescue ( <i>F. campestris</i> ), or needlegrasses ( <i>Achnatherum</i> spp.).
	Juniper Savannah: All juniper woodlands.
else Wet	e: All vegetated wetlands are by definition a priority habitat but are not included in this list because they are addressed where. Iand Rating System for Eastern WA: 2014 Update 1 ctive January 1, 2015

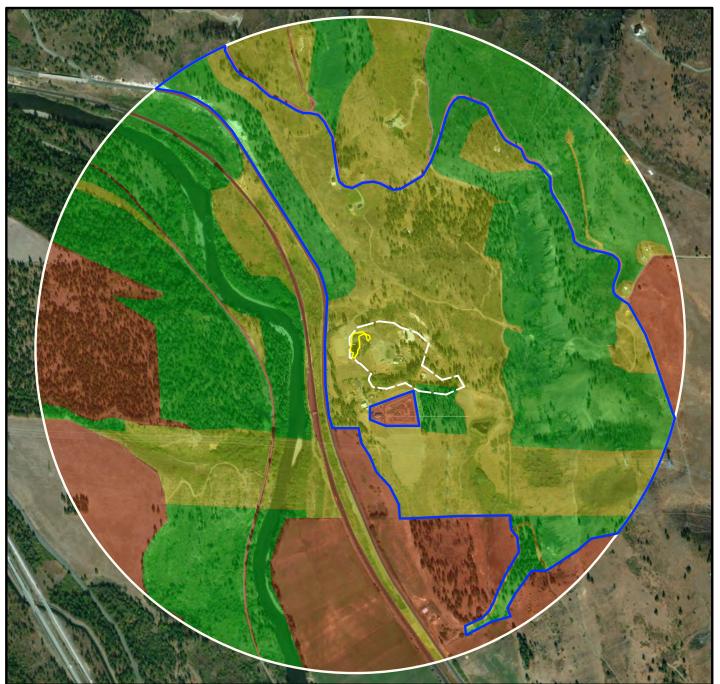
This page left blank intentionally

## CHIMPANZEE SANCTUARY - HWY 10 WETLAND RATING FIGURE 1 - WETLAND A





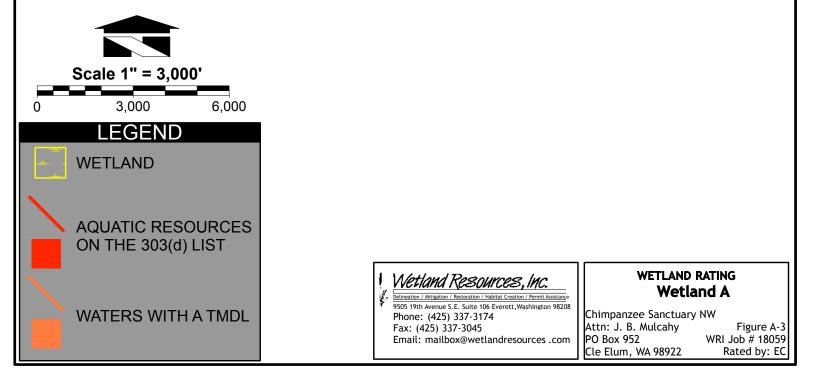
## CHIMPANZEE SANCTUARY - HWY 10 WETLAND RATING FIGURE 2- WETLAND A



LEGEND RELATIVELY UNDISTURBED	CONTRIBUTING BASIN AREA RELATIVE TO WETLAND UNIT IS 23:1
LOW/MOD. INTENSITY HIGH	
ACCESSIBLE HABITAT	Scale 1" = 1,000' 0 1,000 2,000
WETLAND	Wetland Resources, Inc. Wetland A
WETLAND CONTRIBUTING BASIN	Primit Assistance 9505 19th Avenue S.E. Suite 106 Everett, Washington 98208 Phone: (425) 337-3174       Chimpanzee Sanctuary NW         Fax: (425) 337-3045 Email: mailbox@wetlandresources .com       Attn: J. B. Mulcahy       Figure A-2 PO Box 952         WRI Job # 18059 Cle Elum, WA 98922       Rated by: EC

## CHIMPANZEE SANCTUARY - HWY 10 WETLAND RATING FIGURE 3- WETLAND A





## PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

## **RATING SUMMARY – Eastern Washington**

Name of wetland (or ID #):	Wetland B	Date	e of site visit: <u>March 22, 2018</u>
Rated by S. Brainard		Trained by Ecology? 🗹 Yes	No Date of training June 2015
HGM Class used for rating_	Depressional	_ Wetland has multiple H0	GM classes? Y V N

**NOTE**: Form is not complete without the figures requested (figures can be combined). Source of base aerial photo/map \_\_\_\_\_\_ESRI World Imagery

## **OVERALL WETLAND CATEGORY** [V] (based on functions $\checkmark$ or special characteristics\_\_\_)

### 1. Category of wetland based on FUNCTIONS

	<b>Category I</b> – Total score = 22-27
	<b>Category II</b> – Total score = 19-21
	<b>Category III</b> – Total score = 16-18
~	<b>Category IV</b> – Total score = 9-15

FUNCTION		mprov iter Q	ving uality	H	ydrol	ogic	I	Habit	at	
			Circle	the a	pprop	riate ra	atings			
Site Potential	Н	Μ	L	Н	Μ	L	Н	Μ	L	
Landscape Potential	Н	Μ	L	Н	Μ	L	Н	Μ	L	
Value	Н	М	L	Н	Μ	L	Н	Μ	L	TOTAL
Score Based on Ratings		3			3			7		13

Score for each function based on three ratings (order of ratings is not important)
9 = H,H,H
5 - 11,11,11
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	<b>CATEGORY</b> Circle the appropriate category
Vernal Pools	II III
Alkali	I
Wetland of High Conservation Value	Ι
Bog and Calcareous Fens	Ι
Old Growth or Mature Forest – slow growing	I
Aspen Forest	Ι
Old Growth or Mature Forest – fast growing	II
Floodplain forest	II
None of the above	

#### Maps and figures required to answer questions correctly for Eastern Washington Depressional Wetlands

Map of:	To answer questions:	Figure #
Cowardin plant classes and classes of emergents	D 1.3, H 1.1, H 1.5	
Hydroperiods (including area of open water for H 1.3)	D 1.4, H 1.2, H 1.3	
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 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 wetland is found (website)	D 3.3	

#### **Riverine Wetlands**

Map of:	To answer questions:	Figure #
Cowardin plant classes and classes of emergents	Н 1.1, Н 1.5	
Hydroperiods	Н 1.2, Н 1.3	
Ponded depressions	R 1.1	
Boundary of area within 150 ft of the wetland (can be added to another figure)	R 2.4	
Map of the contributing basin	R 2.2, R 2.3, R 5.2	
Plant cover of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants	R 1.2, R 4.2	
Width of wetland vs. width of stream (can be added to another figure)	R 4.1	
1 km Polygon: Area that extends 1 km from entire wetland edge - including polygons for accessible habitat and undisturbed habitat	H 2.1, H 2.2, H 2.3	
Screen capture of map of 303(d) listed waters in basin (from Ecology website)	R 3.1	
Screen capture of list of TMDLs for WRIA in which wetland is found (website)	R 3.2, R 3.3	

#### Lake Fringe Wetlands

Map of:	To answer questions:	Figure #
Cowardin plant classes and classes of emergents	L 1.1, L 4.1, H 1.1, H 1.5	
Plant cover of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants	L 1.2	
Boundary of area within 150 ft of the wetland (can be added to another figure)	L 2.2	
1 km Polygon: Area that extends 1 km from entire wetland edge - including polygons for accessible habitat and undisturbed habitat	H 2.1, H 2.2, H 2.3	
Screen capture of map of 303(d) listed waters in basin (from Ecology website)	L 3.1, L 3.2	
Screen capture of list of TMDLs for WRIA in which wetland is found (website)	L 3.3	

#### Slope Wetlands

Map of:	To answer questions:	Figure #
Cowardin plant classes and classes of emergents	Н 1.1, Н 1.5	B1
Hydroperiods	H 1.2, H 1.3	B1
Plant cover of <b>dense</b> trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants	S 1.3	B5
Plant cover of <b>dense, rigid</b> trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants ( <i>can be added to figure above</i> )	S 4.1	В5
Boundary of area within 150 ft of the wetland (can be added to another figure)	S 2.1, S 5.1	B1
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	B2
Screen capture of map of 303(d) listed waters in basin (from Ecology website)	S 3.1, S 3.2	B3
Screen capture of list of TMDLs for WRIA in which wetland is found (website)	S 3.3	B3

# HGM Classification of Wetland in Eastern Washington

	For questions 1-4, 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 1-4 apply, and go to Question 5.
1.	Does the entire unit <b>meet both</b> of the following criteria? The vegetated part of the wetland is on the water side of the Ordinary High Water Mark of a body of permanent open water (without any plants on the surface) that is at least 20 ac (8 ha) in size At least 30% of the open water area is deeper than 10 ft (3 m)
$oldsymbol{ightarrow}$	NO – go to 2 <b>YES –</b> The wetland class is <b>Lake Fringe</b> (Lacustrine Fringe)
2.	<ul> <li>Does the entire wetland unit meet all of the following criteria?</li> <li>The wetland is on a slope (<i>slope can be very gradual</i>),</li> <li>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;</li> <li>The water leaves the wetland without being impounded.</li> </ul>
0	NO - go to 3 YES – The wetland class is <b>Slope</b> <b>NOTE:</b> 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 foot deep).
3.	
	<ul> <li>deep).</li> <li>Does the entire wetland unit meet all of the following criteria?</li> <li>The unit is in a valley, or stream channel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding from that stream or river;</li> </ul>
С	<ul> <li>deep).</li> <li>Does the entire wetland unit meet all of the following criteria?</li> <li>The unit is in a valley, or stream channel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding from that stream or river;</li> <li>The overbank flooding occurs at least once every 10 years.</li> <li>NO - go to 4</li> <li>YES – The wetland class is Riverine NOTE: The Riverine wetland can contain depressions that are filled with water when the river is not</li> </ul>

5. 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 1-4 APPLY TO DIFFERENT AREAS IN THE WETLAND 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.

Wetland Rating System for Eastern WA: 2014 Update Rating Form – Effective January 1, 2015 Wetland name or number\_**B**\_\_\_\_

**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 wetland 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	$\bigcirc$
Slope + Depressional	Depressional	$\bigcirc$
Slope + Lake Fringe	Lake Fringe	$\bigcirc$
Depressional + Riverine (the riverine portion is within	Depressional	
the boundary of depression)	Depressional	$\cup$
Depressional + Lake Fringe	Depressional	$\bigcirc$
Riverine + Lake Fringe	Riverine	$\bigcirc$

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.

SLOPE WETLANDS	Points (only 1
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to improve water quality	score per box)
S 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?	,
S 1.1. Characteristics of average slope of wetland: (a 1% slope has a 1 ft vertical drop in elevation for every 100 ft of	
horizontal distance)	
Slope is 1% or less points = 3	0
□ Slope is > 2% - 5% points = 1	
Slope is greater than 5% points = 0	
S 1.2. The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer) is true clay or tureorganic (use NRCS definitid: Yes = 3 No = 0	년 0
S 1.3. Characteristics of the plants in the wetland that trap sediments and pollutants:	
Choose the points appropriate for the description that best fits the plants in the wetland. Dense means you	
have trouble seeing the soil surface (>75% cover), and uncut means not grazed or mowed and plants are	
higher than 6 in.	3
<ul> <li>□ Dense, uncut, herbaceous plants &gt; 90% of the wetland area</li> <li>□ Dense, uncut, herbaceous plants &gt; ½ of area</li> <li>points = 3</li> </ul>	5
$\square Dense, woody, plants > \frac{1}{2} of area points = 2$	
Dense, uncut, herbaceous plants > ¼ of area points = 1	
Does not meet any of the criteria above for plants points	
Total for S 1 Add the points in the boxes above	3
<b>Rating of Site Potential</b> If score is: $12 = H$ $6-11 = M$ $\checkmark$ $0-5 = L$ Record the rating on the score is: $12 = H$ $6-11 = M$ $\checkmark$ $0-5 = L$	-
	ie jiist puge
S 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function at the site?	
S 2.1. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft on the uphill side of the wetland in land uses that generate pollutants?	
$\mathbf{\nabla} = \mathbf{\nabla} \mathbf{\nabla} \mathbf{\nabla} \mathbf{\nabla} \mathbf{\nabla} \mathbf{\nabla} \mathbf{\nabla} \mathbf{\nabla}$	<u>·</u> 0
S 2.2. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in question S 2.1?	
Other sources Yes = 1 No = 0	<u>v</u> 0
Total for S 2 Add the points in the boxes above	0
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 1-2 = M 0 = L Record the rating on the	he first page
S 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable to society?	
S 3.1. Does the wetland discharge directly to a stream, river, or lake that is on the 303(d) list ( <i>within 1 mi</i> )? Yes = 1 No = 0	└ 0 └
S 3.2. Is the wetland in a basin or sub-basin where water quality is an issue? At least one aquatic resource in the basin is on the 303(d) list.	<ul><li>✓ 0</li></ul>
S 3.3. Has the site been identified in a watershed or local plan as important for maintaining water quality (answer	✓ 0
YES if there is a TMDL for the drainage or basin in which wetland is found)? Yes = 2 No = 0	
YES if there is a TMDL for the drainage or basin in which wetland is found)?       Yes = 2       No = 0         Total for S 3       Add the points in the boxes above	0

**Comments:** Areas surrounding the wetland are rated based on their current level of land use as directed by the rating system, which may not appear consistent with aerial imagery of the investigation area.

Wetland name or number\_\_\_\_\_

SLOPE WETLANDS Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding and erosion				
S 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?				
<ul> <li>S 4.1. Characteristics of plants that reduce the velocity of surface flows during storms: Choose the points appropriate for the description that best fits conditions in the wetland. Stems of plants should be thick enough (usually &gt; 1/8 in), or dense enough, to remain erect during surface flows.</li> <li>□ Dense, uncut, rigid plants cover &gt; 90% of the area of the wetland points = 1</li> <li>□ All other conditions</li> </ul>				
Rating of Site PotentialIf score is: $1 = M$ $1 = M$ $1 = M$ Record the rating on t				
S 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the hydrologic functions of the site?				
S 5.1. Is more than 25% of the area within 150 ft upslope of wetland in land uses that generate excess surface runoff? Yes = 1 No = 0				

 Rating of Landscape Potential
 If score is: 1 = M
 1 = M

Record the rating on the first page

S 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society?				
S 6.1. Distance to the nearest areas downstream that have flooding problems:				
The sub-basin immediately down-gradient of site has surface flooding problems that result in damage to				
human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds) points = 2				
Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient points = 1				
☑ No flooding problems anywhere downstream points = 0				
S 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage and flood conveyance in a regional flood control				
plan?	0			
Yes = 2	<u>10 = 0 🖌</u>			
Total for S 6Add the points in the boxes	above <b>O</b>			
	•			
<b><u>Rating of Value</u></b> If score is: $2 - 4 = H$ $1 = M$ $1 = M$ $1 = M$ Record the record	iting on the first page			

### NOTES and FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

Wetland name or number\_\_\_\_\_

These questions apply to wetlands of all HGM classes. HABITAT FUNCTIONS - Indicators that site functions to provide important habitat	(only 1 score per box)
H 1.0. Does the wetland have the potential to provide habitat for many species?	UOX)
2 check	0
H 1.2. Is one of the vegetation types Aquatic Bed?	s = 1 No = 0 🗸 0
<ul> <li>H 1.3. Surface water</li> <li>H 1.3.1. Does the wetland have areas of open water (without emergent or shrub plants) over at 10% of its area during the March to early June OR in August to the end of September? for Lake Fringe wetlands.</li> <li>H 1.3.2. Does the wetland have an intermittent or permanent, and unvegetated stream within i or along one side, over at least ¼ ac or 10% of its area? Answer yes only if H 1.3.1 is No</li> </ul>	Answer YES go to H 1.3.2 ts boundaries,
	Canadian 1
H 1.5. Interspersion of habitats         Decide from the diagrams below whether interspersion among types of plant structures (descriand unvegetated areas (open water or mudflats) is high, moderate, low, or none.         Use map of Cowardin and emergent plant classes prepared for questions H 1.1 and map of oper H 1.3. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is alway         Image: Moderate = 0 points         Image: None = 0 points	a water from rs high.

Wetland name or number\_B

H 1.6. Special habitat features		
Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number of points.		
Loose rocks larger than 4 in OR large, downed, woody debris (> 4 in diameter) within the area of surface		
ponding or in stream.		
Cattails or bulrushes are present within the wetland.		
$\Box$ Standing snags (diameter at the bottom > 4 in) in the wetland or within 30 m (100 ft) of the edge.	1	
Emergent or shrub vegetation in areas that are permanently inundated/ponded.		
Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning (> 45 degree		
slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity Invasive species cover less than 20% in each stratum of vegetation (canopy, sub-canopy, shrubs,		
herbaceous, moss/ground cover)		
	2	
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 15-18 = H 7-14 = M 0-6 = L Record the rating on the first page		
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support habitat functions of the site?		
H 2.1. Accessible habitat (only area of habitat abutting wetland). If total accessible habitat is:		
<i>Calculate:</i> % undisturbed habitat $15$ + [(% moderate and low intensity land uses)/2] $10$ = 26 %		
$\square > \frac{1}{3}$ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3	2	
☑20-33% of 1km Polygon points = 2	Z	
D10-19% of 1km Polygon points = 1		
<pre>points = 0</pre>		
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around wetland.		
<i>Calculate:</i> % undisturbed habitat $39_{+}$ + [(% moderate and low intensity land uses)/2] $17_{+}$ = $56_{+}$ %		
☑Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3	-	
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 2	3	
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches points = 1		
Undisturbed habitat < 10% of Polygon points = 0		
H 2.3. Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon:		
$\square$ > 50% of Polygon is high intensity land use points = (- 2)	0	
☑ Does not meet criterion above points = 0	Ū	
H 2.4. The wetland is in an area where annual rainfall is less than 12 in, and its water regime is not influenced by		
irrigation practices, dams, or water control structures. <i>Generally, this means outside boundaries of</i>	0	
reclamation areas, irrigation districts, or reservoirs $V = 0$	1	
Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above	5	
<b>Rating of Landscape Potential</b> If score is: $\checkmark$ <b>4-9 = H 1-3 = M (-1----------</b>		
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 the highest score</i>		
that applies to the wetland being rated Site mosts ANV of the following criteria:		
Site meets ANY of the following criteria: points = 2		
L It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see Appendix B)		
It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant or animal on state or federal lists)	4	
It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW species		
L 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 within 100 m (see Appendix B) points = 1
 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

### **CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Please determine if the wetland meets the attributes described below and circle the appropriate category. NOTE: A wetland may meet the criteria for more than one set of special characteristics. Record all those that apply. NOTE: All wetlands should also be characterized based on their functions.

Wetland Type	Category	
Check off any criteria that apply to the wetland. Circle the category when the appropriate criteria are met. SC 1.0. Vernal pools		
Is the wetland less than 4000 ft <sup>2</sup> , and does it meet at least two of the following criteria?		
— Its only source of water is rainfall or snowmelt from a small contributing basin and has no groundwater		
input.		
— Wetland plants are typically present only in the spring; the summer vegetation is typically upland		
annuals. If you find perennial, obligate, wetland plants, the wetland is probably NOT a vernal pool.		
— The soil in the wetland is shallow [< 1 ft (30 cm)deep] and is underlain by an impermeable layer such as		
basalt or clay.		
<ul> <li>— Surface water is present for less than 120 days during the wet season.</li> </ul>		
Yes – Go to SC 1.1 No = Not a vernal pool		
SC 1.1. Is the vernal pool relatively undisturbed in February and March?		
Yes – Go to SC 1.2 No = Not a vernal pool with special characteristics		
SC 1.2. Is the vernal pool in an area where there are at least 3 separate aquatic resources within 0.5 mi (other	Cat II	
wetlands, rivers, lakes etc.)? Yes = Category II No = Category III	Cat. II	
	Cat. III	
SC 2.0. Alkali wetlands		
Does the wetland meet <b>one</b> of the following criteria?		
— The wetland has a conductivity > 3.0 mS/cm.		
<ul> <li>The wetland has a conductivity &gt; 3.6 m/cm.</li> <li>The wetland has a conductivity between 2.0 and 3.0 mS, and more than 50% of the plant cover in the wetland can be classified as "alkali" species (see Table 4 for list of plants found in alkali systems).</li> </ul>		
salt. <b>OR</b> does the wetland unit meet two of the following three sub-criteria?		
— Salt encrustations around more than 75% of the edge of the wetland		
— More than ¾ of the plant cover consists of species listed on Table 4		
— A pH above 9.0. All alkali wetlands have a high pH, but please note that some freshwater wetlands		
may also have a high pH. Thus, pH alone is not a good indicator of alkali wetlands.	Cat. I	
Yes = Category I No= Not an alkali wetland		
SC 3.0. Wetlands of High Conservation Value (WHCV)		
SC 3.1. Has the WA Department of Natural Resources updated their website to include the list of Wetlands of High		
Conservation Value? Yes – Go to <b>SC 3.2</b> No – Go to <b>SC 3.3</b>		
SC 3.2. Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value? Yes = Category I No = Not a WHCV		
SC 3.3. Is the wetland in a Section/Township/Range that contains a Natural Heritage wetland?	Cat. I	
http://www1.dnr.wa.gov/nhp/refdesk/datasearch/wnhpwetlands.pdf		
Yes – Contact WNHP/WDNR and go to SC 3.4 No = Not a WHCV		
-		
SC 3.4. Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation Value and it is listed		

SC 4.0 Bogs and Calcareous Fens		
Does the wetland (or any part of the wetland unit) meet both the criteria for soils and vegetation in bogs or		
calcareous fens? Use the key below to identify if the wetland is a bog or calcareous fen. If you answer yes		
you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.		
SC 4.1. Does an area within the wetland have organic soil horizons (i.e., layers of organic soil), either peats or		
mucks, that compose 16 in or more of the first 32 in of the soil profile? See Appendix C for a field key to		
<i>identify organic soils.</i> Yes – Go to <b>SC 4.3</b> No – Go to <b>SC 4.2</b>		
SC 4.2. Does an area within the wetland 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 4.3 No = Is not a bog for rating		
SC 4.3. Does an area within the wetland have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground level AND at least 30% of		
the total plant cover consists of species in Table 5? Yes = <b>Category I bog</b> No – Go to <b>SC 4.4</b>		
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 5 are present, the wetland is a bog.		
SC 4.4. Is an area with peats or mucks forested (> 30% cover) with subalpine fir, western red cedar, western		
hemlock, lodgepole pine, quaking aspen, Engelmann spruce, or western white pine, AND any of the species	Cat. I	
(or combination of species) listed in Table 5 provide more than 30% of the cover under the canopy?	Cat. I	
Yes = Category I bog No – Go to SC 4.5		
SC 4.5. Do the species listed in Table 6 comprise at least 20% of the total plant cover within an area of peats and		
mucks? Yes = Is a Calcareous Fen for purpose of rating No – Go to SC 4.6		
SC 4.6. Do the species listed in Table 6 comprise at least 10% of the total plant cover in an area of peats and mucks,		
AND one of the two following conditions is met:		
<ul> <li>Marl deposits [calcium carbonate (CaCO<sub>3</sub>) precipitate] occur on the soil surface or plant stems</li> </ul>	Cat. I	
— The pH of free water is $\geq$ 6.8 AND electrical conductivity is $\geq$ 200 uS/cm at multiple locations within the		
wetland Yes = Is a Category I calcareous fen No = Is not a calcareous fen		

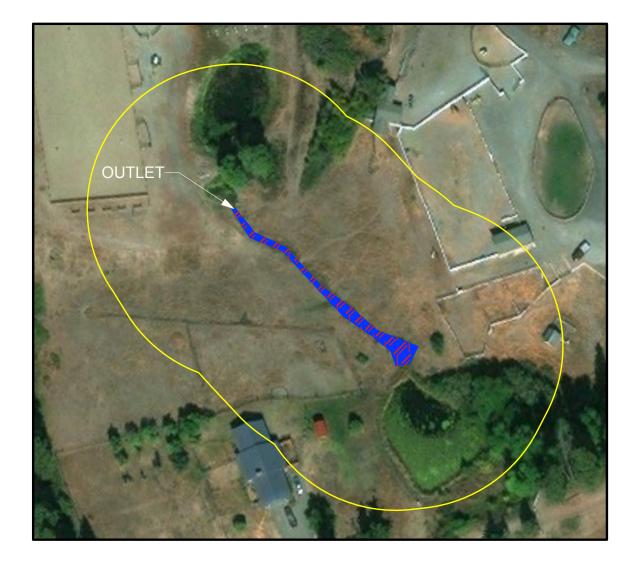
SC 5.0. Forested Wetlands				
Does the wetland have an area of forest rooted within its boundary that meets <b>at least one</b> of				
the following three criteria? (Continue only if you have identified that a forested class is present				
<ul> <li>in question H 1.1)</li> <li>The wetland is within the 100 year floodplain of a river or stream</li> <li>Aspen (<i>Populus tremuloides</i>) represents at least 20% of the total cover of woody species</li> <li>There is at least ¼ ac of trees (even in wetlands smaller than 2.5 ac) that are "mature" or "old-growth" according to the definitions for these priority habitats developed by WDFW</li> </ul>				
			(see definitions in question H3.1) $Y_{00} = 0$ to SC 5.1. No = Not a forested wetland with special characteristic	
			Yes – Go to SC 5.1 No = Not a forested wetland with special characteristic	.5
			SC 5.1. Does the wetland have a forest canopy where more than 50% of the tree species (by cover) are slow	Cat. I
			growing native trees (see Table 7)? Yes = Category I No – Go to SC 5	.2
			SC 5.2. Does the wetland have areas where aspen (Populus tremuloides) represents at least 20% of the total co	ver Cat. I
of woody species? Yes = Category I No – Go to SC 5	.3			
SC 5.3. Does the wetland have at least ¼ acre with a forest canopy where more than 50% of the tree species (by	Cat. II			
cover) are fast growing species ( <i>see Table 7</i> )? Yes = <b>Category II</b> No – Go to <b>SC 5</b>	.4			
SC 5.4. Is the forested component of the wetland within the 100 year floodplain of a river or stream?				
Yes = Category II No = Not a forested wetland with special characteristics				
Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics				
Choose the highest rating if wetland falls into several categories				
If you answered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form				

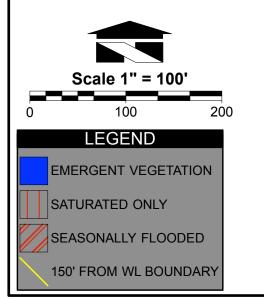
# Appendix B: WDFW Priority Habitats in Eastern Washington

four <u>httr</u>	<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. <a href="http://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/00165/wdfw00165.pdf">http://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/00165/wdfw00165.pdf</a> or access the list from here: <a href="http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/phs/list/">http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/phs/list/</a> )				
	Count how many of the following priority habitats are within 330 ft (100 m) of the wetland: <b>NOTE:</b> This question is independent of the land use between the wetland and the priority habitat. Aspen Stands: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 1 ac (0.4 ha).				
	<b>Biodiversity Areas and Corridors</b> : Areas of habitat that are relatively important to various species of native fish and wildlife ( <i>full descriptions in WDFW PHS report</i> ).				
	<b>Old-growth/Mature forests:</b> <u>Old-growth east of Cascade crest – Stands are highly variable in tree species composition and structural characteristics due to the influence of fire, climate, and soils. In general, stands will be &gt;150 years of age, with 10 trees/ac (25 trees/ha) that are &gt; 21 in (53 cm) dbh, and 1-3 snags/ac (2.5-7.5 snags/ha) that are &gt; 12-14 in (30-35 cm) diameter. Downed logs may vary from abundant to absent. Canopies may be single or multi-layered. Evidence of human-caused alterations to the stand will be absent or so slight as to not affect the ecosystem's essential structures and functions. 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 and 80-160 years old east of the Cascade crest.</u>				
	<b>Oregon White Oak:</b> 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> ).				
	<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>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>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 25 ft (7.6 m) high and occurring below 5000 ft elevation.				
	<b>Talus:</b> 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.				
	<b>Snags and Logs:</b> 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 > 12 in (30 cm)in eastern 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.				
	<b>Shrub-steppe:</b> A nonforested vegetation type consisting of one or more layers of perennial bunchgrasses and a conspicuous but discontinuous layer of shrubs (see Eastside Steppe for sites with little or no shrub cover).				
	<b>Eastside Steppe:</b> Nonforested vegetation type dominated by broadleaf herbaceous flora (i.e., forbs), perennial bunchgrasses, or a combination of both. Bluebunch wheatgrass ( <i>Pseudoroegneria spicata</i> ) is often the prevailing cover component along with Idaho fescue ( <i>Festuca idahoensis</i> ), Sandberg bluegrass ( <i>Poa secunda</i> ), rough fescue ( <i>F. campestris</i> ), or needlegrasses ( <i>Achnatherum</i> spp.).				
	Juniper Savannah: All juniper woodlands.				
	e: All vegetated wetlands are by definition a priority habitat but are not included in this list because they are addressed where.				
Wet Effe	tland Rating System for Eastern WA: 2014 Update 1 ective January 1, 2015 bendix B				

This page left blank intentionally

## CHIMPANZEE SANCTUARY - HWY 10 WETLAND RATING FIGURE 1 - WETLAND B





Wetland Resources, Inc.

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

#### WETLAND RATING Wetland B

Chimpanzee Sanctuary NW Attn: J. B. Mulcahy Figure B1 PO Box 952 WRI Job # 18059 Cle Elum, WA 98922 Rated by: EC

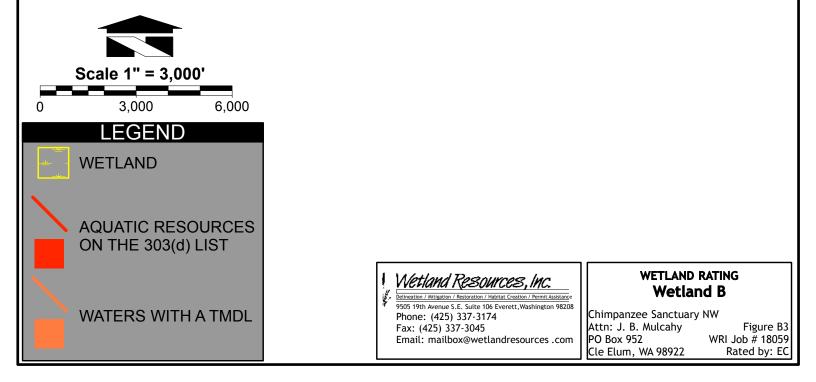
## 18059 CHIMPANZEE SANCTUARY NW - HWY 10 WETLAND RATING FIGURE 2 - WETLAND B



LEGEND			
RELATIVELY			
LOW/MOD.			
		Scale 1" = 1,000'	
ACCESSIBLE HABITAT		0 1,000 2,00	0
WETLAND	]	1 Mail and Decourses of the	WETLAND RATING
1 KM FROM WETLAND CONTRIBUTING		Wetland Resources, Inc. Defineation / Mitigation / Restoration / Habitat Creation / Permit Assistance 9505 19th Avenue S.E. Suite 106 Everett, Washington 98208 Phone: (425) 337-3174 Fax: (425) 337-3045 Email: mailbox@wetlandresources.com	Wetland B           Chimpanzee Sanctuary NW           Attn: J. B. Mulcahy         Figure B2           PO Box 952         WRI Job # 18059
BASIN		Email: mailbox@wettandresources.com	Cle Elum, WA 98922 Rated by: EC

## CHIMPANZEE SANCTUARY - HWY 10 WETLAND RATING FIGURE 3 - WETLAND B





## PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

# **RATING SUMMARY – Eastern Washington**

Name of wetland (or ID #): Wetland (	Date of site visit: <u>March 22, 2018</u>
Rated by S. Brainard	Trained by Ecology? 🗹 Yes No Date of training June 2015
HGM Class used for rating_Depress	onal_ Wetland has multiple HGM classes? V _ N

**NOTE**: Form is not complete without the figures requested (figures can be combined). Source of base aerial photo/map \_\_\_\_\_\_ESRI World Imagery \_\_\_\_\_\_

## **OVERALL WETLAND CATEGORY** []] (based on functions $\checkmark$ or special characteristics\_\_\_)

#### 1. Category of wetland based on FUNCTIONS

	<b>Category I</b> – Total score = 22-27
	<b>Category II</b> – Total score = 19-21
~	<b>Category III</b> – Total score = 16-18
	<b>Category IV</b> – Total score = 9-15

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality		Hydrologic		Habitat					
			Circle	the a	pprop	riate re	atings			
Site Potential	Н	Μ	L	Н	Μ	L	Н	H M L		
Landscape Potential	Н	Μ	L	Н	Μ	L	Н	М	L	
Value	н	Μ	L	Н	М	L	Н	М	L	TOTAL
Score Based on Ratings		5			5			8		18

#### Score for each function based on three ratings (order of ratings ìs not *important*) 9 = H, H, H8 = H, H, M7 = H, H, L7 = H, M, M6 = H, M, L6 = M,M,M5 = H,L,L 5 = M, M, L4 = M, L, L3 = L, L, L

# 2. Category based on SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS of wetland

CHARACTERISTIC	<b>CATEGORY</b> Circle the appropriate category
Vernal Pools	II III
Alkali	I
Wetland of High Conservation Value	I
Bog and Calcareous Fens	I
Old Growth or Mature Forest – slow growing	I
Aspen Forest	I
Old Growth or Mature Forest – fast growing	II
Floodplain forest	II
None of the above	

#### Maps and figures required to answer questions correctly for Eastern Washington Depressional Wetlands

Map of:	To answer questions:	Figure #
Cowardin plant classes and classes of emergents	D 1.3, H 1.1, H 1.5	C1
Hydroperiods (including area of open water for H 1.3)	D 1.4, H 1.2, H 1.3	C1
Location of outlet (can be added to map of hydroperiods)	D 1.1, D 4.1	C1
Boundary of area within 150 ft of the wetland (can be added to another figure)	D 2.2, D 5.2	C1
Map of the contributing basin	D 5.3	C2
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	C2
Screen capture of map of 303(d) listed waters in basin (from Ecology website)	D 3.1, D 3.2	C3
Screen capture of list of TMDLs for WRIA in which wetland is found (website)	D 3.3	C3

#### **Riverine Wetlands**

Map of:	To answer questions:	Figure #
Cowardin plant classes and classes of emergents	Н 1.1, Н 1.5	
Hydroperiods	Н 1.2, Н 1.3	
Ponded depressions	R 1.1	
Boundary of area within 150 ft of the wetland (can be added to another figure)	R 2.4	
Map of the contributing basin	R 2.2, R 2.3, R 5.2	
Plant cover of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants	R 1.2, R 4.2	
Width of wetland vs. width of stream (can be added to another figure)	R 4.1	
1 km Polygon: Area that extends 1 km from entire wetland edge - including polygons for accessible habitat and undisturbed habitat	H 2.1, H 2.2, H 2.3	
Screen capture of map of 303(d) listed waters in basin (from Ecology website)	R 3.1	
Screen capture of list of TMDLs for WRIA in which wetland is found (website)	R 3.2, R 3.3	

#### Lake Fringe Wetlands

Map of:	To answer questions:	Figure #
Cowardin plant classes and classes of emergents	L 1.1, L 4.1, H 1.1, H 1.5	
Plant cover of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants	L 1.2	
Boundary of area within 150 ft of the wetland (can be added to another figure)	L 2.2	
1 km Polygon: Area that extends 1 km from entire wetland edge - including polygons for accessible habitat and undisturbed habitat	H 2.1, H 2.2, H 2.3	
Screen capture of map of 303(d) listed waters in basin (from Ecology website)	L 3.1, L 3.2	
Screen capture of list of TMDLs for WRIA in which wetland is found (website)	L 3.3	

#### Slope Wetlands

Map of:	To answer questions:	Figure #
Cowardin plant classes and classes of emergents	Н 1.1, Н 1.5	
Hydroperiods	Н 1.2, Н 1.3	
Plant cover of <b>dense</b> trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants	S 1.3	
Plant cover of <b>dense, rigid</b> trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants	S 4.1	
(can be added to figure above)		
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 wetland is found (website)	S 3.3	

# HGM Classification of Wetland in Eastern Washington

	For questions 1-4, 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 1-4 apply, and go to Question 5.
1.	Does the entire unit <b>meet both</b> of the following criteria? The vegetated part of the wetland is on the water side of the Ordinary High Water Mark of a body of permanent open water (without any plants on the surface) that is at least 20 ac (8 ha) in size At least 30% of the open water area is deeper than 10 ft (3 m)
$oldsymbol{ightarrow}$	NO – go to 2 <b>YES –</b> The wetland class is <b>Lake Fringe</b> (Lacustrine Fringe)
2.	<ul> <li>Does the entire wetland unit meet all of the following criteria?</li> <li>The wetland is on a slope (<i>slope can be very gradual</i>),</li> <li>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;</li> <li>The water leaves the wetland without being impounded.</li> </ul>
•	NO - go to 3 OYES – The wetland class is <b>Slope</b> <b>NOTE:</b> 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 foot deep).
3.	<ul> <li>Does the entire wetland unit meet all of the following criteria?</li> <li>The unit is in a valley, or stream channel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding from that stream or river;</li> <li>The overbank flooding occurs at least once every 10 years.</li> </ul>
•	NO - go to 4 O YES – The wetland class is <b>Riverine</b> <b>NOTE:</b> The Riverine wetland can contain depressions that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.
4.	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. <i>This means that any outlet, if present, is higher than the interior</i>

• N0 – go to 5

of the wetland.

YES – The wetland class is **Depressional** 

5. 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 1-4 APPLY TO DIFFERENT AREAS IN THE WETLAND 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.

Wetland Rating System for Eastern WA: 2014 Update Rating Form – Effective January 1, 2015 Wetland name or number **C** 

**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 wetland 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	Q
Slope + Depressional	Depressional	$\odot$
Slope + Lake Fringe	Lake Fringe	$\bigcirc$
Depressional + Riverine (the riverine portion is within	Depressional	
the boundary of depression)	Depressional	$\cup$
Depressional + Lake Fringe	Depressional	$\bigcirc$
Riverine + Lake Fringe	Riverine	$\bigcirc$

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.

etiand name of number		
DEPRESSIONAL WETLANDS Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to improve water quality		Points (only 1 score per box)
D 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?		
<ul> <li>D 1.1. <u>Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland</u>:</li> <li>Wetland has no surface water outlet</li> <li>Wetland has an intermittently flowing outlet</li> <li>Wetland has a highly constricted permanently flowing outlet</li> <li>Wetland has a permanently flowing, unconstricted, surface outlet</li> </ul>	points = 5 points = 3 points = 3 points = 1	3
	5) 3 NO = 0	v 0
<ul> <li>D 1.3. <u>Characteristics of persistent vegetation</u> (Emergent, Scrub-shrub, and/or Forested Cowardin classes)</li> <li>☑ Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, vegetation for &gt;<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub> of area</li> <li>☑ Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, vegetation from <sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> to <sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub> of area</li> <li>☑ Wetland has persistent, ungrazed vegetation from <sup>1</sup>/<sub>10</sub> to &lt;<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> of area</li> <li>☑ Wetland has persistent, ungrazed vegetation from <sup>1</sup>/<sub>10</sub> to &lt;<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> of area</li> </ul>	points = 5 points = 3 points = 1 points = 0	5
<ul> <li>D 1.4. <u>Characteristics of seasonal ponding or inundation</u>: This is the area of ponding that fluctuates every year. Do not count the area that is permanently pond Area seasonally ponded is &gt; ½ total area of wetland Area seasonally ponded is ¼ - ½ total area of wetland Area seasonally ponded is &lt; ¼ total area of wetland</li> </ul>	ded. points = 3 points = 1 points = 0	0
Total for D 1 Add the points in the bo	oxes above	8
Rating of Site PotentialIf score is:12-16 = H $\checkmark$ 6-11 = M0-5 = LRecord the	rating on th	ne first pag
D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function of the site?		
D 2.1. Does the wetland receive stormwater discharges? Yes =	= 1 No = 0	<u> </u>
	= 1 <u>No = 0</u> = 1 No = 0	<ul><li>✓ 0</li><li>✓ 1</li></ul>
D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in questions	= 1 No = 0	
Total for D 2 Add the points in the bo		1
Rating of Landscape Potential       If score is:       3 or 4 = H       I or 2 = M       0 = L       Record the	rating on th	ne first pag
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, or lake that is on the 303(d) Yes =	list? = 1 No = 0	0 ۲
D 3.2. Is the wetland in a basin or sub-basin where water quality is an issue in some aquatic resource [303( eutrophic lakes, problems with nuisance and toxic algae]? Yes =	d) list, = 1 No = 0	0 ¥
D 3.3. Has the site been identified in a watershed or local plan as important for maintaining water quality ( if there is a TMDL for the drainage or basin in which the wetland is found)?	ans <u>wer YES</u> = 2 No = 0	<mark>0</mark> آ

Total for D 3

Rating of Value If score is: 2-4 = H 1 = M 0 = L

Record the rating on the first page

0

**Comments:** Areas surrounding the wetland are rated based on their current level of land use as directed by the rating system, which may not appear consistent with aerial imagery of the investigation area.

Add the points in the boxes above

DEPRESSIONAL WETLANDS Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding and erosion.		Points (only 1 score per box)	
D 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?			
<ul> <li>Wetland has an intermittently flowing outlet</li> <li>Wetland has a highly constricted permanently flowing outlet</li> </ul>	points = 8 points = 4 points = 4 points = 0	4	
<ul> <li>Seasonal ponding: 2 ft - &lt; 3 ft above the lowest point in wetland or the surface of permanent ponding:</li> <li>The wetland is a headwater wetland</li> <li>Seasonal ponding: 1 ft - &lt; 2 ft</li> <li>Seasonal ponding: 6 in - &lt; 1 ft</li> </ul>	ooints = 8	2	
Total for D 4 Add the points in the box	es above	6	
Rating of Site Potential       If score is:       12-16 = H       6-11 = M       0-5 = L       Record the rating on the standard stand			

D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the hydrologic functions of the site?				
D 5.1. Does the wetland receive stormwater discharges?	Yes = 1 No = 0	۲ 0		
D 5.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in a land use that generates runoff? Yes = 1 No = 0 1				
D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with intensive human land uses? $Ves = 1  No = 0  \checkmark  0$				
Total for D 5 Add the poi	nts in the boxes above	1		
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L	Record the rating on th	ne first page		

D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society?			
<ul> <li>D 6.1. <u>The wetland is in a landscape that has flooding problems</u>.</li> <li>Choose the description that best matches conditions around the wetland being rated. <i>Do not add points</i>. <i>Choose the highest score if more than one condition is met</i>.</li> <li>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), AND</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Flooding occurs in sub-basin that is immediately down-gradient of wetland</li> <li>Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient</li> <li>points = 1</li> </ul>	0		
<ul> <li>The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland cannot reach areas that flood.</li> <li>Explain why Wetland outlets its hydrology only to the constrained localized area.</li> <li>points = 0</li> <li>There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland</li> </ul>			
D 6.2. Has the site has been identified as important for flood storage or flood conveyance in a regional flood control plan?	ビ 0		
Total for D 6   Add the points in the boxes above	0		

Rating of Value	If score is:	2-4 = H		1 = M	<u>۲</u>	0 = L
-----------------	--------------	---------	--	-------	----------	-------

6

Wetland name or number <u>**C**</u>

H11.0. Does the wetland have the potential to provide habitat for many species?         H1.1.0. Does the wetland have the potential to provide habitat for many species?         H1.1.1. Structure of the plant community:         Check the Cowardin vegetation classes present and categories of emergent plants. Size threshold for each category is >> X at or >> 10% of the wetland if wetland is < 2.5 at.         Aquite bed         Emergent plants 0-12 in (0-30 cm) high are the highest layer with >30% cover         Emergent plants 1-24 on (0-30 cm) high are the highest layer with >30% cover         Scrub-shrub (areas where strubs have >30% cover)         4 or more checks: points = 3         1 or check: points = 0         H 1.3. Loses the wetland have areas of open water (without emergent or shrub plants) over at least X at OR 10% of its area during the March to early June OR in August to the end of September? Answer YS for Loke Fringe wetlands.       1         H 1.3. Does the wetland have a intermittent or permanent, and unvegetated stream within its boundaries, or along one side, over at least X at or 10% of its area? Answer yes only if H 1.3.1 is No.       3         M 1.3. Does the wetland have an intermittent or permanent, and unvegetated stream within its boundaries, or along one side, over at least X at or 10% of its area? Answer yes only if H 1.3.1 is No.       3         M 1.4. Bichness of plant species       1       Ves = 3 Ne = 0       4         H 1.4. Richness of plant species       1       Ves = 3 Ne = 0       4	These questions apply to wetlands of all HGM classes. HABITAT FUNCTIONS - Indicators that site functions to provide important habitat	(only 1 score per
H 1.1. Structure of the plant community: Check the Cowardin vegetation classes present and categories of emergent plants. Size threshold for each category is > % ac or >= 10% of the wetland if wetland is < 2.5 ac. Aquatic bed Emergent plants 0-12 in (0-30 cm) high are the highest layer and have > 30% cover Emergent plants 2-24 0in (>3-100 cm) high are the highest layer with >30% cover Scrub-shrub (areas where thrubs have >30% cover) 4 or more checks: points = 3 2 checks: points = 1 1 check: points = 0 H 1.2. Is one of the vegetation types Aquatic Bed? H 1.3. <u>Surface water</u> H 1.3. <u>Does the wetland have areas of open water (without emergent or shrub plants) over at least X ac OR 10% of its area during the March to early June OR in August to the end of September? Answer YES 10% of its area during the March to early June OR in August to the end of September? Answer YES 10% of its area during the March to early June OR in August to the end of September? Answer YES 10% of its area during the March to early June OR in August to the end of September? Answer YES 10% of its area during the March to early June OR in August to the end of September? Answer YES 10% of its area during the March to early June OR in August to the end of September? Answer YES 10% of its area? Answer yes only [H 1.3.1 is No. 10 We is a 10% of its area? Answer yes only [H 1.3.1 is No. 10 We is a 10 No. Pinganites, Conadian thistle, yellow-flag its, and sattcedar (Tamarisk) # of species: combined to meet the size threshold. You do not have to name the species: 2 <u>As 9 species: points = 1</u> 4 <u>A species: points = 1</u></u>	· · ·	box)
Check the Cowardin vegetation closses present and categories of emergent plants. Size threshold for each category is > X at co >= 10% of the wetland if wetland is <2.5 a.c.		1
H 1.2. Is one of the vegetation types Aquatic Bed? I Ves = No = 0 1 H 1.3. Surface water H 1.3.1. Does the wetland have areas of open water (without emergent or shrub plants) over at least X ac OR 10% of its area during the March to early June OR in August to the end of September? Answer YES for Lake Fringe wetlands. I Ves = 3 points & go to H 1.4. No = go to H 1.3.2 I and non-go to early June OR in August to the end of September? Answer YES for Lake Fringe wetlands. I Ves = 3 points & go to H 1.4. No = go to H 1.3.1 to No. I ves = 3 No = 0  I 1.4. Richness of plant species 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, read canarygrass, purple loosestrife, Russian olive, Phragmites, Canadian thistle, yellow-flag iris, and soltcedar (Tamarisk) # of species: points = 0 H 1.5. Interspersion of habitats Decide from the diagrams below whether interspersion among types of plant structures (described in H 1.1), and unvegetated areas (open water or mudflats) is high, moderate, low, or none. Use map of Cowardin and emergent plant classes prepared for questions H 1.1 and map of open water from H 1.3. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high. All three diagrams in this row are report plant is row are reported for questions H 1.1 and map of open water from H 1.3. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high. All three diagrams in this row are report plant in this row are reported for questions H 1.1 and map of open water from H 1.3. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high. All three diagrams in this row are report plant classes or three classes and open water, th	Check the Cowardin vegetation classes present and categories of emergent plants. Size threshold for each category is >= ¼ ac or >= 10% of the wetland if wetland is < 2.5 ac.	2
H 1.3.1. Does the wetland have areas of open water (without emergent or shrub plants) over at least ¼ ac OR 10% of its area during the March to early June OR in August to the end of September? Answer YES for Loke Fringe wetlands.	H 1.2. Is one of the vegetation types Aquatic Bed?	1
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, Russian olive, Phragmites, Canadian thistle, yellow-flag iris, and saltcedar (Tamarisk) # of species	<ul> <li>H 1.3.1. Does the wetland have areas of open water (without emergent or shrub plants) over at least ¼ ac OR 10% of its area during the March to early June OR in August to the end of September? Answer YES for Lake Fringe wetlands.</li> <li>H 1.3.2. Does the wetland have an intermittent or permanent, and unvegetated stream within its boundaries, or along one side, over at least ¼ ac or 10% of its area? Answer yes only if H 1.3.1 is No.</li> </ul>	
Decide from the diagrams below whether interspersion among types of plant structures (described in H 1.1), and unvegetated areas (open water or mudflats) is high, moderate, low, or none. Use map of Cowardin and emergent plant classes prepared for questions H 1.1 and map of open water from H 1.3. 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 High = 3 points Comparison Decide from the diagrams in this row are High = 3 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, Russian olive, Phragmites, Canadian thistle, yellow-flag iris, and saltcedar (Tamarisk) # of species Scoring: > 9 species: points = 2 4-9 species: points = 1	
High = 3 points	Decide from the diagrams below whether interspersion among types of plant structures (described in H 1.1), and unvegetated areas (open water or mudflats) is high, moderate, low, or none. Use map of Cowardin and emergent plant classes prepared for questions H 1.1 and map of open water from H 1.3. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high.	
	High = 3 points	

Wetland name or number\_\_\_\_

H 1.6. Special habitat features			
Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number of points.			
Loose rocks larger than 4 in OR large, downed, woody debris (> 4 in diameter) within the area of surface			
ponding or in stream.			
Cattails or bulrushes are present within the wetland.			
Standing snags (diameter at the bottom > 4 in) in the wetland or within 30 m (100 ft) of the edge.	2		
Emergent or shrub vegetation in areas that are permanently inundated/ponded.			
Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning (> 45 degree			
slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity			
L Invasive species cover less than 20% in each stratum of vegetation (canopy, sub-canopy, shrubs,			
herbaceous, moss/ground cover)			
Total for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above	12		
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 15-18 = H 7-14 = M 0-6 = L Record the rating on the first page			
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support habitat functions of the site?			
H 2.1. Accessible habitat (only area of habitat abutting wetland). If total accessible habitat is:			
<i>Calculate:</i> % undisturbed habitat $\frac{15}{10}$ + [(% moderate and low intensity land uses)/2] $\frac{10}{10}$ = $\frac{25}{10}$ %			
$\square > \frac{1}{3}$ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3			
□20-33% of 1km Polygon points = 2	1		
☑ 10-19% of 1km Polygon points = 1			
□<10% of 1km Polygon points = 0			
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around wetland.			
<i>Calculate:</i> % undisturbed habitat $39_{-}$ + [(% moderate and low intensity land uses)/2] $16_{-}$ = 55_%			
✓Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3			
Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and in 1-3 patches points = 2	3		
$\Box Undisturbed habitat 10 - 50% and > 3 patches points = 1$			
Undisturbed habitat < 10% of Polygon points = 0			
H 2.3. Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon:			
$\square$ > 50% of Polygon is high intensity land use points = (- 2)	0		
	0		
H 2.4. The wetland is in an area where annual rainfall is less than 12 in, and its water regime is not influenced by	0		
irrigation practices, dams, or water control structures. <i>Generally, this means outside boundaries of</i> reclamation areas, irrigation districts, or reservoirs	1 0		
Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above	4		
<b>Rating of Landscape Potential</b> If score is:			
H 3.0. Is the habitat provided by the site valuable to society?			
H 3.1. Does the site provide habitat for species valued in laws, regulations, or policies? Choose the highest score			
that applies to the wetland being rated			
Site meets ANY of the following criteria: points = 2			
L It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see Appendix B)			
📮 It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant or animal on state or federal lists)	2		
It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW species	2		
L 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 within 100 m (see Appendix B) ■ Site does not meet any of the criteria above Rating of Value If score is: 2 = H ■ 1 = M ■ 0 = L Record the rating points = 1

points = 0

#### **CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Please determine if the wetland meets the attributes described below and circle the appropriate category. NOTE: A wetland may meet the criteria for more than one set of special characteristics. Record all those that apply. NOTE: All wetlands should also be characterized based on their functions.

Wetland Type	Category
Check off any criteria that apply to the wetland. Circle the category when the appropriate criteria are met. SC 1.0. Vernal pools	
Is the wetland less than 4000 ft <sup>2</sup> , and does it meet at least two of the following criteria?	
— Its only source of water is rainfall or snowmelt from a small contributing basin and has no groundwater	
input.	
— Wetland plants are typically present only in the spring; the summer vegetation is typically upland	
annuals. If you find perennial, obligate, wetland plants, the wetland is probably NOT a vernal pool.	
— The soil in the wetland is shallow [< 1 ft (30 cm)deep] and is underlain by an impermeable layer such as	
basalt or clay.	
— Surface water is present for less than 120 days during the wet season.	
Yes – Go to <b>SC 1.1</b> No = <b>Not a vernal pool</b>	
SC 1.1. Is the vernal pool relatively undisturbed in February and March?	
Yes – Go to SC 1.2 No = Not a vernal pool with special characteristics	
SC 1.2. Is the vernal pool in an area where there are at least 3 separate aquatic resources within 0.5 mi (other	Cat. II
wetlands, rivers, lakes etc.)? Yes = Category II No = Category III	Cat. II
SC 2.0. Alkali wetlands	
Does the wetland meet <b>one</b> of the following criteria?	
— The wetland has a conductivity > 3.0 mS/cm.	
— The wetland has a conductivity between 2.0 and 3.0 mS, and more than 50% of the plant cover in the	
wetland can be classified as "alkali" species (see Table 4 for list of plants found in alkali systems).	
— If the wetland is dry at the time of your field visit, the central part of the area is covered with a layer of	
salt. <b>OR</b> does the wetland unit meet two of the following three sub-criteria?	
— Salt encrustations around more than 75% of the edge of the wetland	
— More than ¾ of the plant cover consists of species listed on Table 4	
— A pH above 9.0. All alkali wetlands have a high pH, but please note that some freshwater wetlands	
may also have a high pH. Thus, pH alone is not a good indicator of alkali wetlands.	Cat. I
Yes = Category I No= Not an alkali wetland	
SC 3.0. Wetlands of High Conservation Value (WHCV)	
SC 3.1. Has the WA Department of Natural Resources updated their website to include the list of Wetlands of High	
Conservation Value? Yes – Go to <b>SC 3.2</b> No – Go to <b>SC 3.3</b>	
SC 3.2. Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value?	Cat. I
Yes = <b>Category I</b> No = <b>Not a WHCV</b> SC 3.3. 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 3.4 No = Not a WHCV	
SC 3.4. Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation Value and it is listed	

SC 4.0 Bogs and Calcareous Fens	
Does the wetland (or any part of the wetland unit) meet both the criteria for soils and vegetation in bogs or	
calcareous fens? Use the key below to identify if the wetland is a bog or calcareous fen. <b>If you answer yes</b>	
you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.	
SC 4.1. Does an area within the wetland have organic soil horizons (i.e., layers of organic soil), either peats or	
mucks, that compose 16 in or more of the first 32 in of the soil profile? See Appendix C for a field key to	
identify organic soils. Yes – Go to SC 4.3 No – Go to SC 4.2	
SC 4.2. Does an area within the wetland 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 4.3 No = Is not a bog for rating	
SC 4.3. Does an area within the wetland have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground level AND at least 30% of	
the total plant cover consists of species in Table 5? Yes = Category I bog No – Go to SC 4.4	
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 5 are present, the wetland is a bog.	
SC 4.4. Is an area with peats or mucks forested (> 30% cover) with 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 5 provide more than 30% of the cover under the canopy?	Cat. I
Yes = Category I bog No – Go to SC 4.5	
SC 4.5. Do the species listed in Table 6 comprise at least 20% of the total plant cover within an area of peats and	
mucks? Yes = Is a Calcareous Fen for purpose of rating No – Go to SC 4.6	
SC 4.6. Do the species listed in Table 6 comprise at least 10% of the total plant cover in an area of peats and mucks, AND one of the two following conditions is met:	
— Marl deposits [calcium carbonate (CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) precipitate] occur on the soil surface or plant stems	Cat. I
— The pH of free water is $\geq$ 6.8 AND electrical conductivity is $\geq$ 200 uS/cm at multiple locations within the	
wetland Yes = Is a Category I calcareous fen No = Is not a calcareous fen	

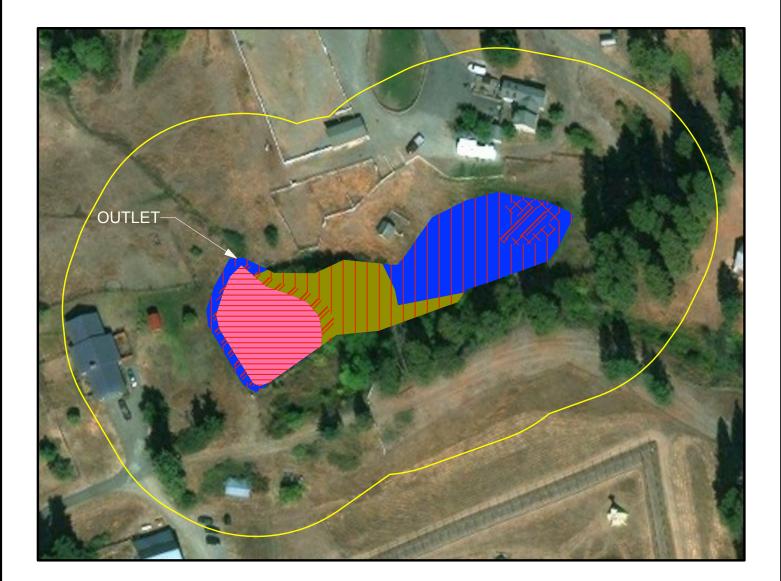
SC 5.0. Forested Wetlands		
Does the wetland have an area of forest rooted within its boundary that meets at least one of		
the following three criteria? (Continue only if you have identified that a forested class is present		
in question H 1.1)		
— The wetland is within the 100 year floodplain of a river or stream		
— Aspen ( <i>Populus tremuloides</i> ) represents at least 20% of the total cover of woody species		
— There is at least ¼ ac of trees (even in wetlands smaller than 2.5 ac) that are "mature" or		
"old-growth" according to the definitions for these priority habitats developed by WDFW		
(see definitions in question H3.1)		
Yes – Go to SC 5.1 No = Not a forested wetland with special characteristics		
SC 5.1. Does the wetland have a forest canopy where more than 50% of the tree species (by cover) are slow	Cat. I	
growing native trees ( <i>see Table 7</i> )? Yes = <b>Category I</b> No – Go to <b>SC 5.2</b>		
SC 5.2. Does the wetland have areas where aspen ( <i>Populus tremuloides</i> ) represents at least 20% of the total cover	Cat. I	
of woody species? Yes = <b>Category I</b> No – Go to <b>SC 5.3</b>		
SC 5.3. Does the wetland have at least ¼ acre with a forest canopy where more than 50% of the tree species (by	Cat. II	
cover) are fast growing species ( <i>see Table 7</i> )? Yes = <b>Category II</b> No – Go to <b>SC 5.4</b>		
SC 5.4. Is the forested component of the wetland within the 100 year floodplain of a river or stream?		
Yes = Category II No = Not a forested wetland with special characteristics		
Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics		
Choose the highest rating if wetland falls into several categories		
If you answered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form		

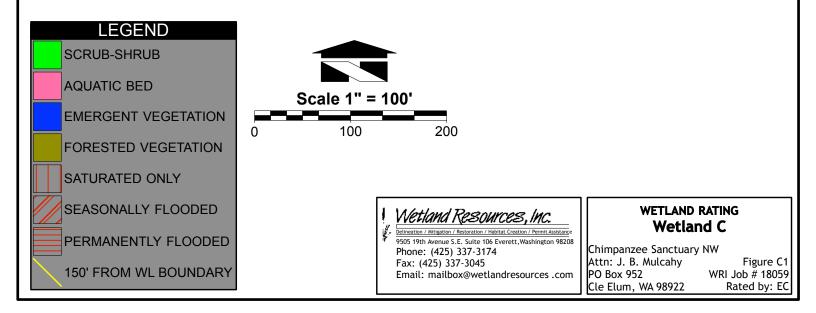
# Appendix B: WDFW Priority Habitats in Eastern Washington

<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> )					
<u>ef</u> t)	Count how many of the following priority habitats are within 330 ft (100 m) of the wetland: <b>NOTE:</b> This question is independent for the land use between the wetland and the priority habitat. <b>Aspen Stands:</b> Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 1 ac (0.4 ha).				
	<b>Biodiversity Areas and Corridors</b> : Areas of habitat that are relatively important to various species of native fish and wildlife ( <i>full descriptions in WDFW PHS report</i> ).				
	<b>Old-growth/Mature forests:</b> <u>Old-growth east of Cascade crest –</u> Stands are highly variable in tree species composition and structural characteristics due to the influence of fire, climate, and soils. In general, stands will be >150 years of age, with 10 trees/ac (25 trees/ha) that are > 21 in (53 cm) dbh, and 1-3 snags/ac (2.5-7.5 snags/ha) that are > 12-14 in (30-35 cm) diameter. Downed logs may vary from abundant to absent. Canopies may be single or multi-layered. Evidence of human-caused alterations to the stand will be absent or so slight as to not affect the ecosystem's essential structures and functions. <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 and 80-160 years old east of the Cascade crest.				
	<b>Oregon White Oak:</b> 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> ).				
	<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>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>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 25 ft (7.6 m) high and occurring below 5000 ft elevation.				
	<b>Talus:</b> 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.				
~	<b>Snags and Logs:</b> 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 > 12 in (30 cm)in eastern 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.				
	<b>Shrub-steppe:</b> A nonforested vegetation type consisting of one or more layers of perennial bunchgrasses and a conspicuous but discontinuous layer of shrubs (see Eastside Steppe for sites with little or no shrub cover).				
	<b>Eastside Steppe:</b> Nonforested vegetation type dominated by broadleaf herbaceous flora (i.e., forbs), perennial bunchgrasses, or a combination of both. Bluebunch wheatgrass ( <i>Pseudoroegneria spicata</i> ) is often the prevailing cover component along with Idaho fescue ( <i>Festuca idahoensis</i> ), Sandberg bluegrass ( <i>Poa secunda</i> ), rough fescue ( <i>F. campestris</i> ), or needlegrasses ( <i>Achnatherum</i> spp.).				
	Juniper Savannah: All juniper woodlands.				
else Wet	e: All vegetated wetlands are by definition a priority habitat but are not included in this list because they are addressed where. Iand Rating System for Eastern WA: 2014 Update 1 ctive January 1, 2015				

This page left blank intentionally

## CHIMPANZEE SANCTUARY - HWY 10 WETLAND RATING FIGURE 1 - WETLAND C





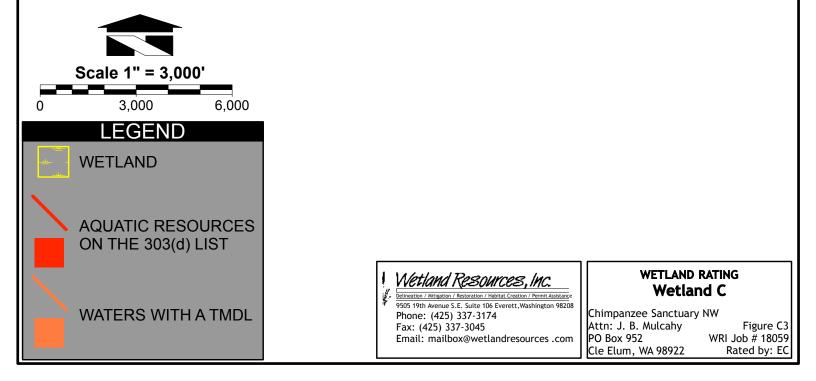
## CHIMPANZEE SANCTUARY - HWY 10 WETLAND RATING FIGURE 2 - WETLAND C



LEGEND         RELATIVELY         UNDISTURBED		CONTRIBUTING BASIN AREA RELATIVE TO WETLAND UNIT IS 8:1
LOW/MOD. INTENSITY HIGH INTENSITY ACCESSIBLE HABITAT	Scale 1" = 1,000' 0 1,000 2,00	0
WETLAND 1 KM FROM WETLAND CONTRIBUTING BASIN	Wetland Resources, Inc.Delination / Mitigation / Bestoration / Habitat Creation / Permit Assistance9505 19th Avenue S.E. Suite 1006 Everett, Washington 98208Phone: (425) 337-3174Fax: (425) 337-3045Email: mailbox@wetlandresources.com	WETLAND RATING Wetland C Chimpanzee Sanctuary NW Attn: J. B. Mulcahy Figure C2 PO Box 952 WRI Job # 18059 Cle Elum, WA 98922 Rated by: EC

## CHIMPANZEE SANCTUARY - HWY 10 WETLAND RATING FIGURE 3 - WETLAND C



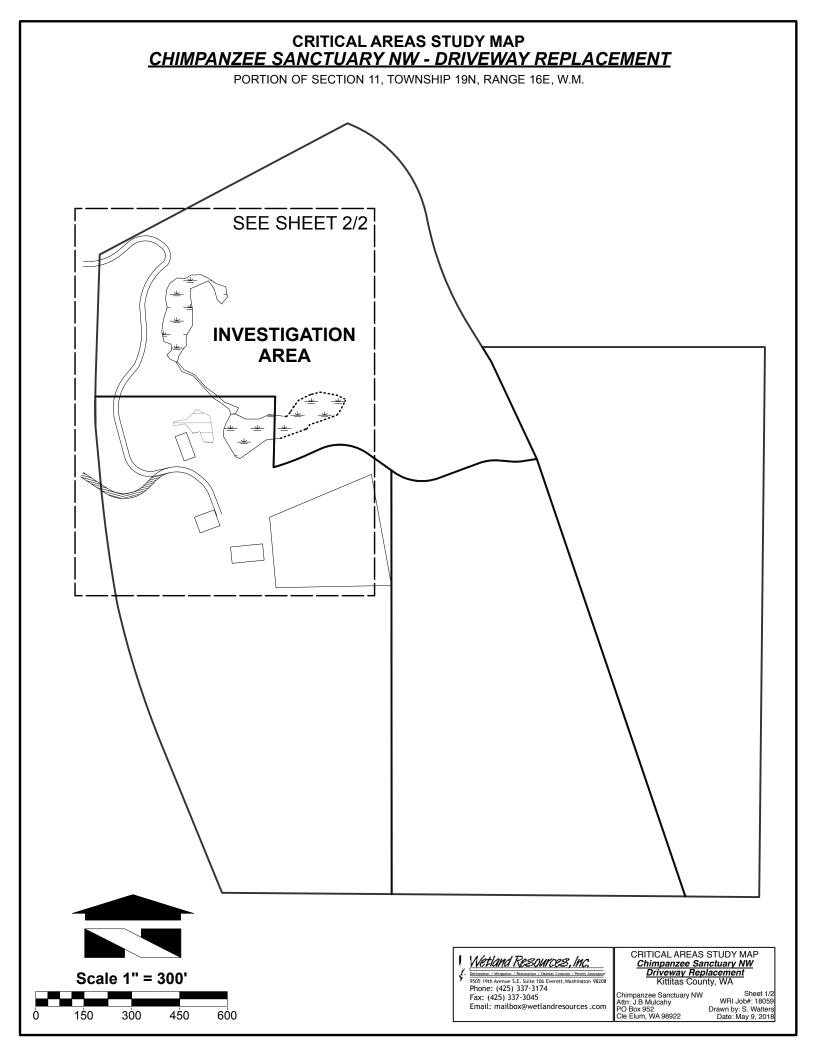


### PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

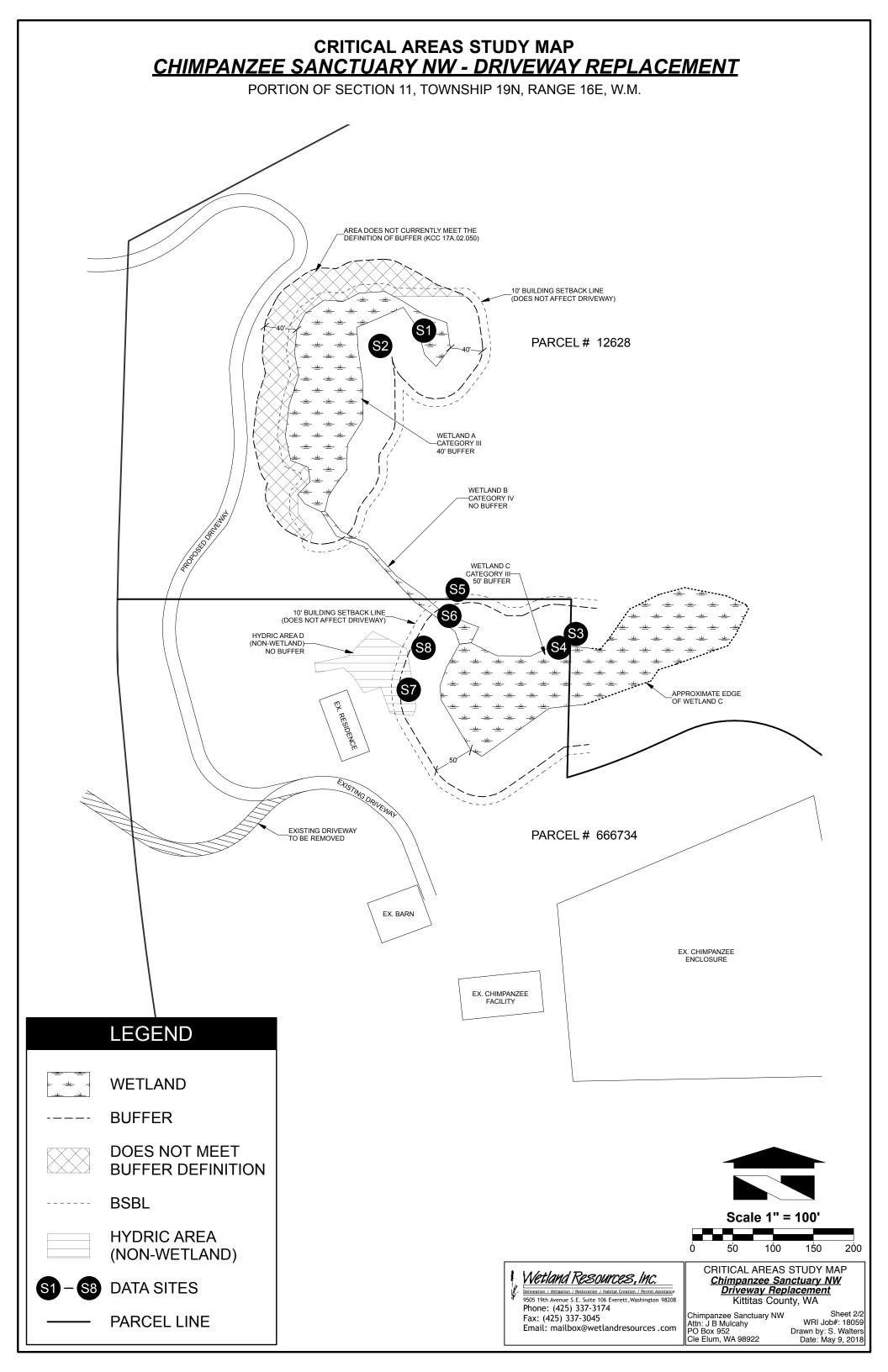
# **APPENDIX C**

CRITICAL AREAS STUDY AND BUFFER RESTORATION PLAN MAP (2 SHEETS)

### THIS PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



### THIS PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



### THIS PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK