HABITAT TECHNOLOGIES

CRITICAL AREAS ASSESSMENT

Parcel 0419095022 409 - 43rd Avenue SW City of Puyallup, Washington

This document incorporates comments provided by City of Puyallup review

prepared for

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INTRODUCTION

This document details the culmination of activities and onsite evaluations undertaken to complete a critical areas assessment (i.e. wetlands, streams, fish and wildlife habitats) of Parcel 0419095022 (project site). The project site was located generally to the north of 43rd Avenue SW within the City of Puyallup, Pierce County, Washington (Figure 1). The evaluation and characterization of onsite and adjacent critical areas is a vital element in land use planning. The goal of this approach is to ensure that the proposed development of a single duplex and associated primary and reserve septic drainfield areas does not result in adverse environmental impacts to an identified City of Puyallup Category III Wetland and the associated 60-foot standard City of Puyallup buffer identified within the project site. As presently proposed, all development activities shall be accomplished without intrusion into the wetland or standard buffer areas.

The assessment and delineation of specific critical areas within and immediately adjacent to the project site followed the methods and procedures defined in the *Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual* (United States Army Corps of Engineers, 1987) with the *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region* (United States Army Corps of Engineers, 2010); the Washington State *Wetland Rating System for Western Washington* (Hruby, 2014), the State of Washington Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) Forest Practice Rules (WAC 222-16-030), and the City of Puyallup Chapter 21. This document was designed to accommodate site planning and potential regulatory actions and is suitable for submittal to federal, state, and local authorities for potential critical areas verification and permitting actions.

PROJECT SITE DESCRIPTION

The project site was composed of an existing vacant parcel of record totaling approximately 1.26-acres in size. As outlined below the majority of the project site was encumbered by wetland and wetland buffers. The project site was located within an area of increasing urbanization focusing on more intense commercial retail and higher intensity residential development. The southern boundary of the project site was formed by 43rd Avenue SW. Existing multi-family residential development was identified to the east of the eastern boundary. Vacant land was present to the north and west.

Directions to Project Site: From Meridian Avenue East (southbound) turn west onto 43rd Avenue SW. Continue on 43rd Avenue SW to 409 - 43rd Avenue SW.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

NATIONAL WETLAND INVENTORY

The National Wetland Inventory (NWI) Mapping completed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service was reviewed as a part of this assessment (Figure 2). This mapping resource identified a wetland complex throughout the majority of the northwestern portion of the project site. This wetland site identified to continue offsite and was noted as palustrine, forested, seasonally flooded (PFOC); and palustrine, scrub-shrub, seasonally flooded (PSSC) within the project site.

STATE OF WASHINGTON PRIORITY HABITATS AND SPECIES

The State of Washington *Priority Habitats and Species (PHS) Mapping* was reviewed as a part of this assessment (Figure 3). This mapping resource identified the same wetland areas within and adjacent to the project site as the NWI Mapping above.

STATE OF WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

The State of Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) *SalmonScape Mapping* was reviewed as a part of this assessment (Figure 4). This mapping resource did not identify any drainage corridors within or adjacent to the project site. This mapping resource did identify a pond generally adjacent to the eastern boundary in the central portion of the project site. This pond was not identified to provide habitats for salmonid fish species (genus Oncorhynchus).

STATE OF WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

The State of Washington Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) *Water Type Mapping* was reviewed as a part of this assessment (Figure 5). This mapping resource generally identified the same wetland noted in the NWI Mapping Resource above within the project site. This mapping resource further noted a pond adjacent to the eastern boundary as noted in the WDFW Mapping above. This mapping noted this offsite pond as a Type F Water (fish-bearing).

CITY OF PUYALLUP MAPPING

The City of Puyallup Inventory Mapping was reviewed as a part of this assessment (Figure 6). This mapping resource generally identified the wetland noted in the other mapping

resources above within the project site and adjacent properties. This wetland was further identified as "field verified" by the City of Puyallup.

PIERCE COUNTY MAPPING

The *Pierce County Mapping* was reviewed as a part of this assessment. This mapping resource identified that the Base Flood Plain Elevation (BFE) noted at 419.5 feet elevation floodplain did not extend onto the project site. The northern portion of the project site was noted as 424 feet elevation and the southern portion at 434 feet elevation.

SOILS MAPPING

The Soil Mapping Inventory completed by the Natural Resources Conservation Service was reviewed as a part of this assessment (Figure 7). This mapping resource identified the soil throughout the majority of project site as Norma fine sandy loam (26A). The Norma soil series is defined as poorly drained; as formed in alluvium under sedges; and as listed as a "hydric" soil.

This mapping resource further noted the southern portion of the project site to contain Everett gravelly sandy loam (13B). The Everett soils series is defined as somewhat excessively drained, as formed in glacial outwash, and as not listed as "hydric" soil.

PRIOR ASSESSMENTS

Habitat Technologies had completed prior assessments for parcels within the surrounding area of the project site. These prior assessments had identified a wetland complex within the area. This wetland complex was ditched along the western boundary then entered a culvert within the Willow Springs Apartment complex. This drainage continued through a series of ditch lines, pipes, and culverts to eventually enter a Pierce County Storm Pond adjacent to 89th Avenue Court East. This storm pond did not appear to exhibit an outflow.

ONSITE ANALYSIS

CRITERIA FOR CRITICAL AREAS IDENTIFICATION

The City of Puyallup defines "critical areas" to include wetlands, fish and wildlife habitat areas, critical aquifer recharge areas, geologically hazardous areas, and frequently flooded areas. The critical areas assessment reported in this document has been limited to address wetlands, surface water drainages, and fish and wildlife habitat areas.

Wetlands: Wetlands are transitional areas between aquatic and upland habitats. In general terms, wetlands are lands where the extent and duration of saturation with water is the primary factor determining the nature of soil development and the types of plant and animal communities living in the soil and on its surface (Cowardin, et al., 1979). Wetlands are generally defined within land use regulations as "areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions" (US Army Corps of Engineers 1987).

Wetlands exhibit three essential characteristics, all of which must be present for an area to meet the established criteria (United States Army Corps of Engineers, 1987 and United States Army Corps of Engineers, 2010). These essential characteristics are:

- 1. Hydrophytic Vegetation: 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. Hydrophytic vegetation is present when the plant community is dominated by species that require or can tolerate prolonged inundation or soil saturation during the growing season.
- 2. Hydric Soil: A soil that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper parts. Most hydric soils exhibit characteristic morphologies that result from recent periods of saturation or inundation. These processes result in distinctive characteristics that persist in the soil during both wet and dry periods.
- 3. Wetland Hydrology: Permanent or periodic inundation, or surface soil saturation, at least seasonally. Wetland hydrology indicators are used in combination with indicators of hydric soil and hydrophytic vegetation to define the area. Wetland hydrology indications provide evidence that the site has a continuing wetland hydrology regime. Where hydrology has not been altered vegetation and soils provide strong evidence that wetland hydrology is present.

Fish and Wildlife Habitat Areas: The City of Puyallup has defined "fish and wildlife habitat areas" to include those areas necessary for maintaining species in suitable habitats within their natural geographic distribution so that isolated subpopulations are not created as designated by WAC 365-190-080. These areas include:

- (a) Areas with which state or federally designated endangered, threatened, and sensitive species have a primary association;
- (b) Habitats of local importance, including but not limited to areas designated as priority habitat by the Department of Fish and Wildlife;
- (c) Streams and surface waters within the jurisdiction of the state of Washington; and
- (d) Land essential for preserving connections between habitats and open spaces.

STUDY METHODS

Habitat Technologies completed a series of onsite assessments from May 2018 through December 2019 and then again during the summer and early fall of 2020. In addition, Habitat Technologies has completed similar critical areas assessments for the parcels associated with the project site as well as parcels located within the general area of the project site. The objective of this evaluation was to define and delineate potential critical areas (wetlands; drainage corridors; and fish and wildlife habitats) that may be present within or immediately adjacent to the project area. Onsite activities were completed in accordance with criteria and procedures established in the *Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual* (United States Army Corps of Engineers, 1987) with the *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region* (United States Army Corps of Engineers, 2010); the Washington State *Wetland Rating System for Western Washington* (Hruby, 2014), the State of Washington Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) Forest Practice Rules (WAC 222-16-030), and the City of Puyallup Chapter 21.

FIELD OBSERVATION

The project site was accessed via 43rd Avenue SW that formed the southern boundary of the project site. The southern portion of the project site appeared to contain a historic fill pad that was overgrown with blackberries and contained a small "tent city" during the onsite assessments period. The southern portion of the project site was also heavily littered with garbage and debris from the onsite campers. The majority of the central and northern portions of the project site were encumbered by a portion of a wetland complex that extended onto adjacent parcels. Representative field data are provided in Appendix A.

Plant Communities

As noted above the southern project site had been modified by the placement of historic fill and had become overrun with primarily Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*).

The plant community located directly to the north of the historic fill placement was dominated by species typically associated with seasonal saturation or seasonal shallow ponding. Observed species included black cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*), red alder (*Alnus rubra*), Western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*), Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*), Pacific willow (*Salix lasiandra*), Sitka willow (*Salix sitchensis*), crabapple (*Pyrus fusca*), Douglas spiraea (*Spiraea douglasii*), salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*), Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*), Pacific ninebark (*Physocarpus capitatus*), black twinberry (*Lonicera involucrata*), red osier dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*), Nootka rose (*Rosa nutkana*),

common lady fern (*Athyrium filix-femina*), deer fern (*Blechnum spicant*), maiden hair fern (*Adiantum pedatum*), cattail (*Typha latifolia*), skunk cabbage (*Lysichitum americanum*), small fruited bulrush (*Scirpus microcarpus*), slough sedge (*Carex obnupta*), water parsley (*Oenanthe sarmentosa*), speedwell (*Veronica scutellata*), buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*), curled dock (*Rumex crispus*), big leaf avens (*Geum macrophyllum*), reed canarygrass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), and reed mannagrass (*Glyceria grandis*). This plant community was identified as hydrophytic in character (i.e. typical of wetlands).

The eastern boundary the project site exhibited scattered areas of remnant upland forest community. Observed species included Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), Western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*), Western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), red alder (*Alnus rubra*), big leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), cherry (*Prunus* spp.), Himalayan blackberry, evergreen blackberry (*Rubus laciniatus*), salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), Oregon grape (*Berberis nervosa*), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), rose (*Rosa spp.*), Indian plum (*Oemleria cerasiformis*), Pacific red elderberry (*Sambucus racemosa*), salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*), Oceanspray (*Holodiscus discolor*), foam flower (*Tiarella trifoliata*), sword fern (*Polystichum munitum*), bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilium*), nettle (*Urtica dioica*), bluegrass (*Poa spp.*), daisy (*Bellis perennis*), clover (*Trifolium* spp.), bleeding heart (*Dicentra Formosa*), and buttercup. This plant community was identified as non-hydrophytic in character (i.e. typical of uplands).

Hydrology Patterns

Onsite hydrology appeared to be the result of seasonal stormwater runoff from onsite, seasonal stormwater runoff from adjacent parcels, public roadways, and onsite soils. The southern portion (prior fill area) of the project site appeared to drain moderately well and did not exhibit field indicators typically associated with wetland hydrology.

The majority of the project site appeared to drain somewhat poorly to poorly. A portion of a wetland complex within the area dominated the western portion of the project site to the north of the southern prior fill area. As noted during prior assessments this wetland was ditched along the western boundary of the wetland offsite to the northwest. Seasonal hydrology from the wetland then entered a culvert within the Willow Springs Apartment Complex. This hydrology continued through a series of ditch lines, pipes, and culverts to eventually enter a Pierce County Storm Pond adjacent to 89th Avenue Court East. This storm pond did not appear to exhibit an outflow.

Soils

As noted above the project site had been modified by the historic prior placement of fill material in the southern portion of the project site. Within remnant upland areas the soil exhibited a gravelly sandy loam to gravelly loam texture and coloration typical of an Everett soil series. The surface soil typically exhibited a very dark grayish brown (10YR)

3/2) coloration and a gravelly sandy loam to gravelly loam texture. The subsoil to a depth of approximately 20 inches also exhibited a dark brown (10YR 3/3) to brown (10YR 4/3) coloration, and gravelly sandy loam to gravelly loam texture. This soil was identified as non-hydric in character.

The soil identified within the northwestern portion of the project site exhibited a surface soil coloration of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) to black (10YR 2/1). The subsoil varied from black (10YR 2/1) to dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) and exhibited prominent redoximorphic features (i.e. depleted matrix and redox concentrations). Oxidized root channels were also very evident. The soil ranged from gravelly loam, silt loam, to muck in texture. The soils within the majority of the project site exhibited field characteristics typical of a hydric soil.

• Fish and Wildlife

Wildlife species observed or that would be reasonably expected to utilize the habitats provided within or adjacent to the project site would include red tailed hawk (Buteo iamaicensis), American crow (Corvus brachynchos), American robin (Turdus migratorius), black capped chickadee (Parus atricapillus), dark eyed junco (Junco hyemalis), rufous hummingbird (Selasphorus rufus), merlin (Falco columbarius), golden crowned sparrow (Zonotrichia atricapilla), mourning dove (Zenaida macroura), song sparrow (Melospiza melodia), white crowned sparrow (Zonotrichia leucophrys), house sparrow, house finch (Carpodacus mexicanus), starling (Sturnus vulgaris), American goldfinch (Carduelis tristis), purple finch (Carpodacus purpureus), violet green swallow (Tachycineta thallassina), tree swallow (Tachycineta bicolor), red winged blackbird (Agelaius phoenisues), brewer blackbird (Euphagus cyanocephalus), marsh wren (Cistothorus palustirs), great blue heron (Ardea herodias), common mallard (Anas platyrhynchos), Canada goose (Branta canadensis), northern flicker (Colaptes auratus), hairy woodpecker (Picoides villosus), black tailed deer (Odocoileus hemionus), raccoon (Procyon lotor), coyote (Canis latrans), striped skunk (Mephitis mephitis), opossum (Didelphis virginianus), deer mouse (Peromyscus maniculatus), shrew (Sorex spp.), Townsend mole (Scapanus townsendii), voles (Microtus spp.), Norway rat (Rattus norvegicus), bats (Myotis spp.), eastern gray squirrel (Sciurus carolinensis), common garter snake (Thamnophis sirtalis), Pacific treefrog (Hyla regilla), and red legged frog (Rana aurora).

The project site did not appear to provide and has not been documented to provide habitats for fish species. Surface water from the project site was also identified to enter an offsite, isolated Pierce County stormwater system.

Wildlife Movement Corridors: The project site was within a well urbanized area. As identified by onsite wildlife trials, small and medium sized mammals appeared to be moving throughout vacant parcels generally to the east and southeast of the project site.

The project site is also within the general area of the migratory movement of waterfowl and passerine birds.

State Priority Species: Several species identified by the State of Washington as "Priority Species" were observed onsite or potentially may utilize the project site. Priority species require protective measures for their survival due to their population status, sensitivity to habitat alteration, and/or recreational, commercial, or tribal importance.

Game Species: "Game species" are regulated by the State of Washington through recreational hunting bag limits, harvest seasons, and harvest area restrictions. Observed, documented, or reasonably expected "game species" within and adjacent to the project site included black tailed deer, mourning dove, common mallard, and Canada goose.

State Monitored: State Monitored species are native to Washington but require habitat that has limited availability, are indicators of environmental quality, require further assessment, have unresolved taxonomy, may be competing with other species of concern, or have significant popular appeal. Observed, documented, or reasonably expected "State Monitored" species within and adjacent to the project site included great blue heron.

State Candidate: State Candidate species are presently under review by the State of Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) for possible listing as endangered, threatened, or sensitive. No State Candidate species were observed or have been documented to use the habitats associated with the project site.

State Sensitive: State Sensitive species are native to Washington and is vulnerable to declining and is likely to become endangered or threatened throughout a significant portion of its range without cooperative management or removal of threats. No State Sensitive species were observed or have been documented to use the habitats associated with the project site.

State Threatened: State Threatened species means any wildlife species native to the state of Washington that is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout a significant portion of its range within the state without cooperative management or removal of threats. The project site did not appear and has not been documented to provide direct critical habitats for State Listed Threatened species.

State Endangered: State endangered species means any species native to the state of Washington that is seriously threatened with extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range within the state. The project site did not appear and has not been documented to provide direct critical habitats for State Listed Endangered species.

Federally Listed Species: No federally listed endangered or threatened species were observed or have been documented to utilize the habitats provided by the project site. A single, federally listed "species of concern" – bald eagle – has been documented to utilize the habitats generally associated with the area lakes, ponds and the Puyallup River Corridor. However, the project site did not provide critical habitats for this species. This species may occasionally overfly the project site.

CRITICAL AREAS DETERMINATION

WETLANDS

Wetland determination was based on observations of hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology in accordance with the *Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual* (United States Army Corps of Engineers, 1987) with the *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region* (United States Army Corps of Engineers, 2010). Based on these methods one (1) wetland area was identified to be associated with a topographic swale that dominated the northwestern portion of the project site.

WETLAND	CLASSIFICATION	CITY OF PUYALLUP	WDOE RATING	WDOE HABITAT
	(USFWS)	CATEGORY	SCORE	SCORE
Α	PFOCd, PEMCd		18	5

Wetland A: Wetland A was identified throughout the majority of the northwestern portion of the project site and to extend into adjacent parcels. Onsite Wetland A exhibited a mixed forest plant community. Offsite to the northwest this wetland also exhibited an emergent plant community. Seasonal hydrology from the wetland entered a culvert within the Willow Springs apartment complex offsite to the northwest. This hydrology continued through a series of ditch lines, pipes, and culverts then eventually entered a Pierce County storm pond adjacent to 89th Avenue Court East (Figure 8). This storm pond did not appear to exhibit an outflow. As such, Wetland A was identified within an isolated basin and not hydrologically connected by an above ground pathway to any downstream aquatic resources.

Wetland A met the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) criteria for classification of palustrine, forested, seasonally flooded, ditched (PFOCd); and palustrine, emergent, seasonally flooded, ditched (PEMCd). Wetland A appeared to meet the criteria for designation as a City of Puyallup Category III Wetland and have an associated buffer of 60 feet in width for a moderate intensity land use. Wetland A achieved a total functions score of 18 points utilizing the Washington State Department of Ecology (WDOE) Wetland Rating Form for Western Washington (Appendix B).

FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT AREAS

No areas were identified, or have been documented, with which state or federally designated endangered, threatened, and sensitive species have a primary association. In addition, no lands essential for preserving connections between habitats and open species were identified or previously documented. The City of Puyallup Category III Wetland identified within the project site appeared to meet the designation as a WDFW "priority habitat" and would be potentially subject to the jurisdiction of the State of Washington.

SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTION

The Selected Development Action for the project site focuses on the development of a single duplex within the southern portion of the project site and the associated septic drainfield (primary and reserve) along the central-eastern boundary of the project site (Parcel 0419095022). The development of this duplex would be completed without direct adverse impacts to the identified onsite City of Puyallup Category III Wetland or any encroachment into the associated standard wetland buffer (see Site Plan).

STANDARD OF CARE

This document has been completed by Habitat Technologies for use by Mr. David Artz. Prior to extensive site planning the findings documented in this document should be reviewed and verified by the City of Puyallup. Habitat Technologies has provided professional services that are in accordance with the degree of care and skill generally accepted in the nature of the work accomplished. No other warranties are expressed or implied. Habitat Technologies is not responsible for design costs incurred before this document is approved by the appropriate resource and permitting agencies.

Bryan Ø. Peck

Wetland Biologist

Bryan W. Peck Thomas D. Deming Thomas D. Deming, SPWS

Habitat Technologies

FIGURES

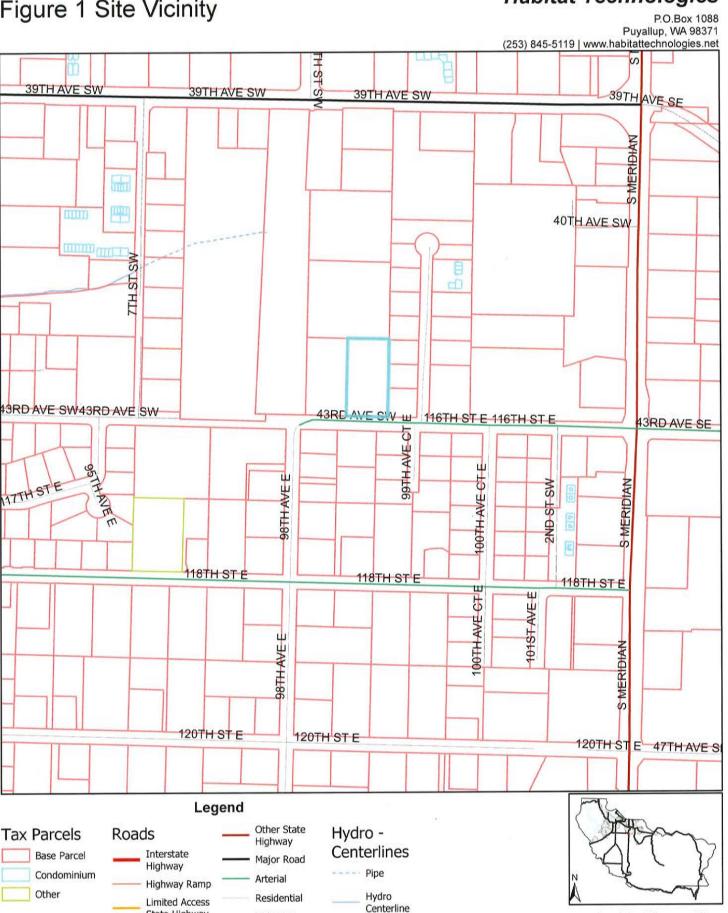
Figure 1 Site Vicinity

Habitat Technologies

105 210

1:4,800

420



Unknown

State Highway

Figure 2 NWI Mapping

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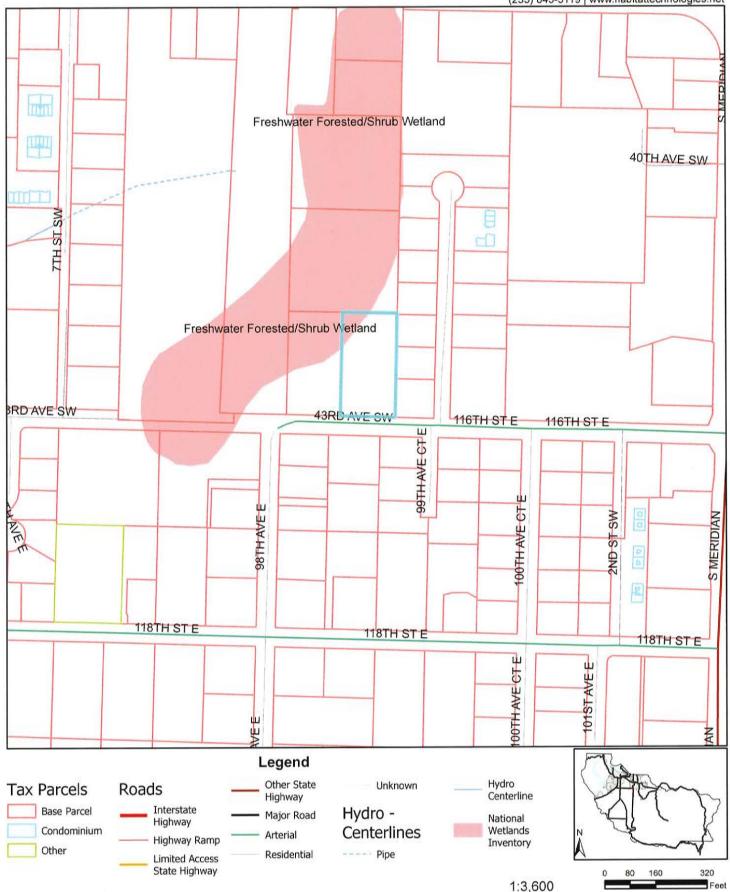


Figure 3 PHS Mapping

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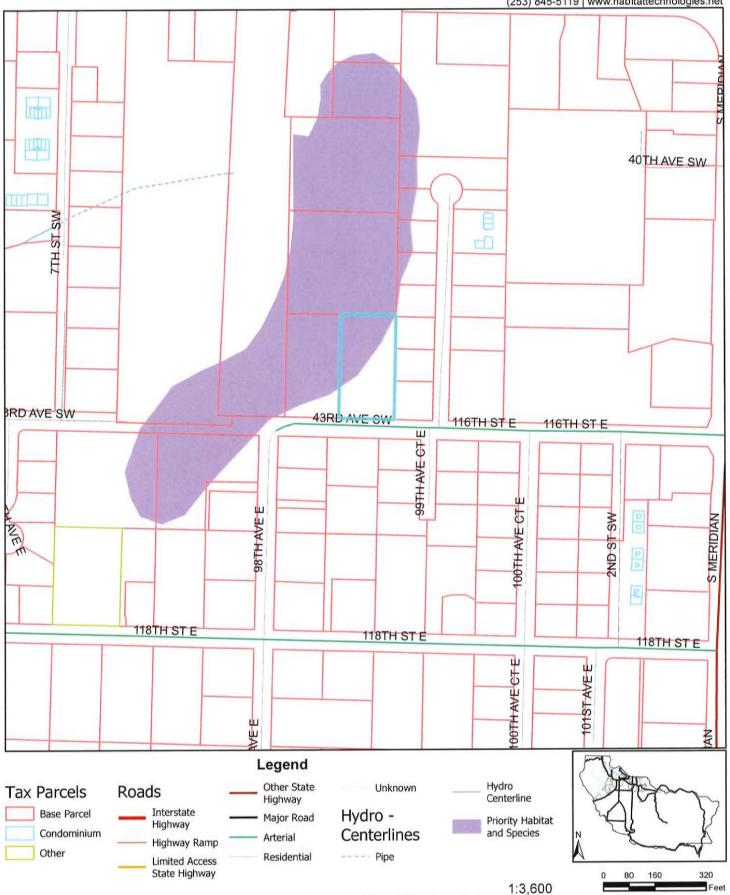
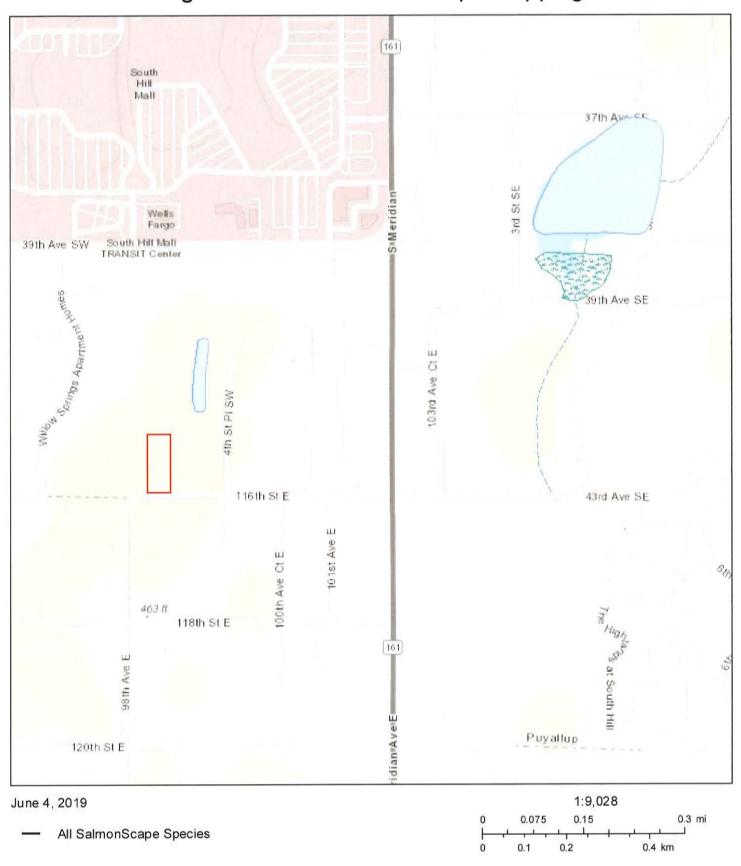


Figure 4 WDFW Salmonscape Mapping



USGS/NHD Sources: Esri, HERE, Gamin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Figure 5 Forest Practice Water Type Map

\$10 T19.0N R04.0E, \$03 T19.0N R04.0E, \$04 T19.0N R04.0E \$09 T19.0N R04.0E

Application #:



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NAD 83

Scale: 1:4,800

Contain Interval: 40 Feet

Figure 6 City of Puyallup Mapping

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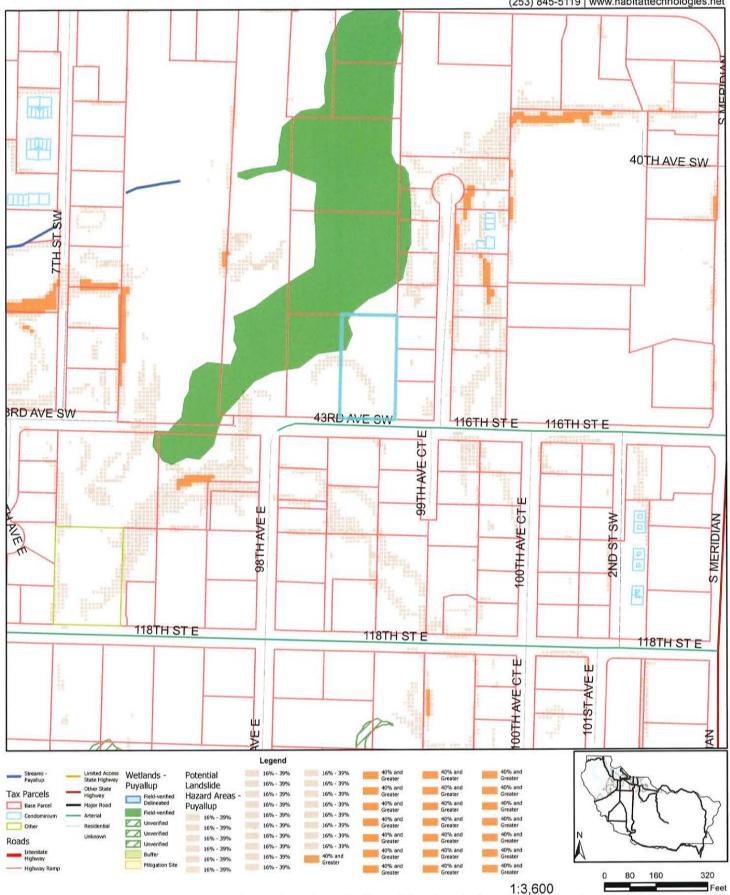
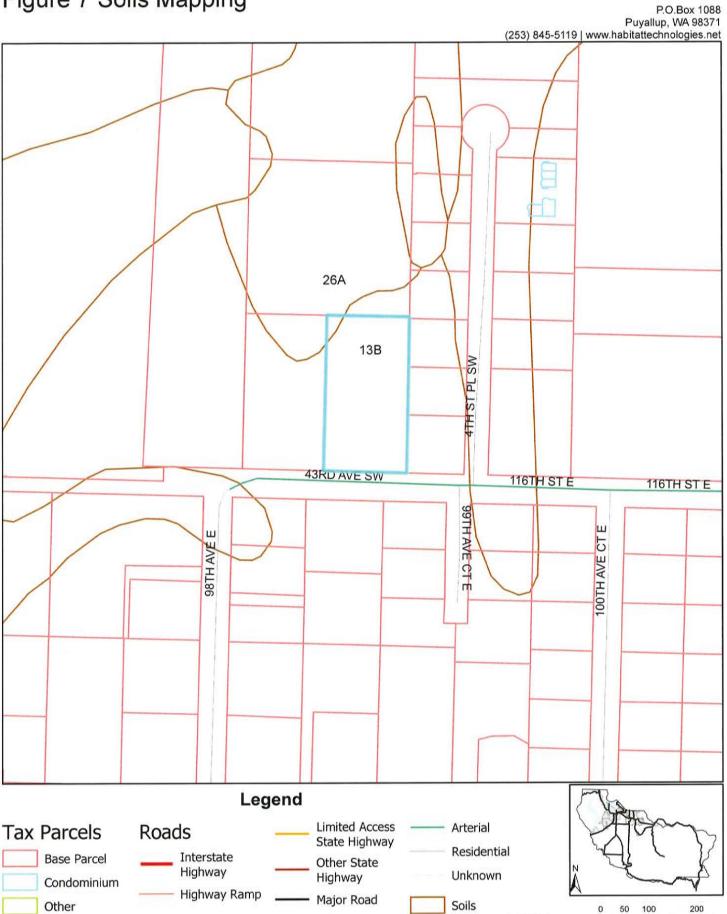


Figure 7 Soils Mapping

Habitat Technologies



1:2,400



areas that have not been mapped may be present. This is not a survey. Orthophotos and other data may not align. The County assumes no liability for variations ascertained by actual survey. ALL DATA IS EXPRESSLY PROVIDED 'AS IS' AND 'WITH ALL FAULIS'. The County makes no warranty of fitness for a particular purpose.

Date: 1/28/2020 03:08 PM

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Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife SalmonScape Mapping System, 2016 (for fish presence): http://apps.wdfw.wa.gov/salmonscape/map.html

Washington State Department of Natural Resources FPARS Mapping System, 2016 (for stream typing): http://fortess.wa.gov/dnr/app1/fpars/viewer.htm

APPENDIX A – Representative Field Data

WDFW Priority Habitats

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

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

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

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

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

Project/Site: Artz Parcels		City/Cou	nty: <u>Puyallur</u>	/ Pierce	Sampling Date:29 A	UG 2018
Applicant/Owner:	****			State: Washington	Sampling Point: SP-	·1
Investigator(s): Habitat Technologies			_ Section, To	ownship, Range: S09, T19	, R04E	
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.):						
Subregion (LRR): A						
Soil Map Unit Name: Everett very gravelly sandy loam						
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this						No.
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology sign	-		,	ormal Circumstances" pres		٦
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology natu				led, explain any answers in		_
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map	• •		•	•	•	res, etc.
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ⊠ No □						
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ⊠ No ☐ Hydric Soil Present? Yes ⊠ No ☐			the Sampled			
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ⊠ No □		wi	thin a Wetlai	nd? Yes⊠ N	0 🗆	
Remarks: Wetland		L		1		
VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plan	ts.					
Tree Stratum (Plot size: 15ft radius)	Absolute		nt Indicator	Dominance Test works	heet:	
Populus trichocarpai	30		Status FAC	Number of Dominant Sp That Are OBL, FACW, o		(A)
2. Alnus rubra		YES		That Are OBL, FACVV, 0	r FAC: 6	_ (A)
3.				Total Number of Domina Species Across All Strate		(B)
4				,		_ (D)
	70	= Total	Cover	Percent of Dominant Spe That Are OBL, FACW, o		(A/B)
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15ft radius)						_ (102)
1. Lonicera involucrata	30			Prevalence Index work		
2. Rubus spectabilis				Total % Cover of:		•
3. Spiraea douglasii				OBL species		
4. 5.				FAC species		
	70		Cover	FACU species		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 15ft radius)				UPL species		
1. Carex obnupta				Column Totals:	(A)	(B)
2				Bassalan as Inda	D/A	
3				Hydrophytic Vegetation	= B/A =	•
4				Rapid Test for Hydro		
5				Dominance Test is >		
6. 7.				☐ Prevalence Index is :		
8.				☐ Morphological Adapt	ations1 (Provide supp	orting
9.				data in Remarks	or on a separate shee	∍t)
10.				☐ Wetland Non-Vascul		
11				☐ Problematic Hydroph		
	90			¹ Indicators of hydric soil a be present, unless distur	and wetland hydrolog bed or problematic.	y must
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 15ft radius)						
1 2				Hydrophytic		
	0	= Total	Cover	Vegetation Present? Yes	⊠ No □	
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>0</u>						
Remarks:						
						1

Profile Description: (Describe to the	depth n	eeded to document the	e indicator	or confirm	the abs	ence of indicators.)
Depth	Matrix		Redox Featu		_		
(inches) Color (ma	oist) %	_ <u>Cold</u>	or (moist) %	Type ¹	Loc ²	<u>Texture</u>	e Remarks
<u>0-18</u> <u>10YR 3/1</u>	100				-	L	······································
							V 10 C Are A P C C C C S S A P A P C A S A P A P A P A P A P A P A P A P A P
							
			luced Matrix, CS=Cover		ed Sand Gr		² Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
Hydric Soil Indicators	: (Applicable to	all LRR	ts, unless otherwise no	oted.)		Inc	dicators for Problematic Hydric Soils ³ :
Histosol (A1)			Sandy Redox (S5)				2 cm Muck (A10)
Histic Epipedon (A2	2)		Stripped Matrix (S6)	-4		_	Red Parent Material (TF2)
☐ Black Histic (A3) ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A	۸۵۱		Loamy Mucky Mineral (I Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F		t WLRA 1)		,
☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (/☐ Depleted Below Da			Depleted Matrix (F3)	2)		Ш	Other (Explain III Remarks)
☐ Depicted Below Bu Thick Dark Surface			Redox Dark Surface (F6	3)		3In	dicators of hydrophytic vegetation and
☐ Sandy Mucky Mine	, ,		Depleted Dark Surface	•			wetland hydrology must be present,
☐ Sandy Gleyed Matr			Redox Depressions (F8)			unless disturbed or problematic.
Restrictive Layer (if p	resent):				<u> </u>		
Type:							
Depth (inches):						Hydric	Soil Present? Yes ⊠ No □
Remarks:		·····	······································				
							,
HYDROLOGY							
Wetland Hydrology In	diostoro			·h····à····			
		iirad: ab	ook all that apply)				Secondary Indicators /2 or more required)
Primary Indicators (min		iirea, ch	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	(DO) (-	4 MU D		Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)
Surface Water (A1)			Water-Stained Lea ■ A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A		except MLR	A I	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2,
High Water Table (42)		1, 2, 4A, and 4	в)			4A, and 4B)
Saturation (A3)			Sait Crust (B11)	(D42)		l I	Drainage Patterns (B10)
Water Marks (B1)	/D3\		Aquatic Invertebrat			l I	Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
Sediment Deposits	(DZ)		☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (, ,	Living Do-4	ا ا (C3)	Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
☐ Drift Deposits (B3)	RA)		Oxidized Rhizosph	-	-	ا (دن) د. ا	Geomorphic Position (D2)
☐ Algal Mat or Crust (☐ Iron Deposits (B5)	U-+)		☐ Presence of Reduce ☐ Recent Iron Reduce			. I	☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3) ☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
	· (B6)		☐ Stunted or Stresse		, ,		Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A)
		(B7)	☐ Other (Explain in R	•	(LKK A)	l I	☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)
Sparsely Vegetated		, ,		omains)		1	
Field Observations:		(D0)					
Surface Water Present	? Yes □	No ⊠	Depth (inches):				
Water Table Present?	Yes 🗌	No 🖾	Depth (inches):				
Saturation Present?	Yes ⊠	No 🗆	Depth (inches): 0		Wetle	and Hude	rology Present? Yes ⊠ No □
(includes capillary fringe		140 L	Depth (mones). <u>u</u>		AAGUA		Clogy i leacht: 165 M 140 M
Describe Recorded Dat		monitor	ing well, aerial photos, p	orevious in	spections), i	if availab	le:
Remarks:							

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

Project/Site: Artz Parcels		City/Cour	nty: <u>Puyallup</u>	/ Pierce	Sampling Date: 29 AUG 2018
Applicant/Owner:				State: Washington	Sampling Point: SP-2
Investigator(s): Habitat Technologies			_ Section, To	ownship, Range: <u>S09, T19</u>	, R04E
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.):		_Local re	lief (concave	, convex, none):	Slope (%):
Subregion (LRR): A	Lat:			Long:	Datum:
Soil Map Unit Name: Everett very gravelly sandy loam				NWI classifica	ition:
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for thi	s time of yea	ar? Yes [No □ (I	lf no, explain in Remarks.)	
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology sig	nificantly dis	turbed?	Are "No	ormal Circumstances" pres	sent? Yes ⊠ No □
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology natu	ırally problei	matic?	(if need	ed, explain any answers ir	ı Remarks.)
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map	showing	sampli	ng point l	ocations, transects,	important features, etc.
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☐ No ☒			41 01		
Hydric Soil Present? Yes ☐ No ☒			the Sampled thin a Wetlar		ı. M
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☐ No ☒		VVII	umi a vveuai	id: ies [] N	0 <u>M</u>
Remarks: Upland					
VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plan	ts.				
T (D. 1	Absolute		nt Indicator	Dominance Test works	sheet:
Tree Stratum (Plot size: 15ft radius)			s? Status	Number of Dominant Sp	
Pseudotsuga menziesii Alnus rubra				That Are OBL, FACW, o	or FAC: 2 (A)
3				Total Number of Domina Species Across All Strat	
4					
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15ft radius)	60			Percent of Dominant Sp That Are OBL, FACW, c	
1. Alnus rubra	40	YES	<u>FACU</u>	Prevalence Index work	sheet:
2. Gaultheria shallon	10	YES	<u>FACU</u>	Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
3. Rubus spectabilis	30	YES	FAC	į.	x 1 =
4				i e	x 2 =
5					x 3 =
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 15ft radius)	80	= Total	Cover		x 4 =
Polystichum munitum	30	YES	FACU	1	x 5 =
2				Column Totals:	(A) (B)
3.				Prevalence Index	= B/A =
4				Hydrophytic Vegetatio	n Indicators:
5				☐ Rapid Test for Hydro	ophytic Vegetation
6				☐ Dominance Test is >	.50%
7				☐ Prevalence Index is	
8 9					tations¹ (Provide supporting or on a separate sheet)
10				☐ Wetland Non-Vascu	lar Plants ¹
11.				☐ Problematic Hydropl	hytic Vegetation¹ (Explain)
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 15ft radius)	30			¹ Indicators of hydric soil be present, unless distu	and wetland hydrology must rbed or problematic.
1				I lead we when this	
2.				Hydrophytic Vegetation	
9/ Para Crayand in Harb Stratum 0	0	= Total	Cover	Present? Yes	No ⊠
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum 0 Remarks:					
Tremains.					

Profile Des	cription: (Descril	e to the	depth n	eeded to document the	indicator	or confirm	the a	sence of indi	cators.)	
Depth	Matrix			Redox Featur						
(inches)	Color (moist)	%_	Cole	or (moist) %	Type ¹	Loc ²	<u>Textu</u>	ıre	Remarks	
0-10	10YR 3/2	100					GSL			
10-18	10YR-4/3	100					GSL			

	****					***************************************				
	***************************************					***************************************				_
				luced Matrix, CS=Cover		ed Sand Gr			PL=Pore Lining	
Hydric Soil	Indicators: (App	licable to	all LRF	ks, unless otherwise no	oted.)		i	ndicators for F	Problematic Hy	dric Soils³:
☐ Histosol				Sandy Redox (S5)				2 cm Muck		
1	pipedon (A2)			Stripped Matrix (S6)			_		Material (TF2)	
☐ Black Hi				Loamy Mucky Mineral (F		t MLRA 1)			w Dark Surface	
	n Sulfide (A4)		_	Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F	2)			Other (Expla	ain in Remarks)	
1	Below Dark Surfa	ace (A11)		Depleted Matrix (F3)			•			
l .	rk Surface (A12)			Redox Dark Surface (F6	-		3		drophytic vege	
	lucky Mineral (S1)			Depleted Dark Surface (ology must be	
	leyed Matrix (S4)			Redox Depressions (F8))			unless distur	bed or problem	atic.
Type:	Layer (if present)									
ı . —	ohoo):			_					_	
Depth (in	ches):			-			Hyd	ric Soil Preser	nt? Yes □	No ⊠
Remarks:										
HYDROLO	GY									
Wetland Hy	drology Indicator	s:								
Primary India	cators (minimum o	f one requ	uired; ch	eck all that apply)				Secondary In	dicators (2 or n	nore required)
☐ Surface \	Water (A1)			☐ Water-Stained Leav	ves (B9) (e	xcept MLR	A	Water-Sta	ained Leaves (E	39) (MLRA 1, 2,
☐ High Wa	ter Table (A2)			1, 2, 4A, and 4l	В)			4A, aı	nd 4B)	
☐ Saturation	on (A3)			☐ Salt Crust (B11)				□ Drainage	Patterns (B10)	
☐ Water M	arks (B1)			☐ Aquatic Invertebrate	es (B13)				on Water Table	(C2)
 □ Sedimen	t Deposits (B2)			☐ Hydrogen Sulfide C				- · · · ·		rial Imagery (C9)
	osits (B3)			☐ Oxidized Rhizosphe		Livina Root	s (C3)		hic Position (D2	
	t or Crust (B4)			☐ Presence of Reduc	_	_	.0 (00)	•	Aquitard (D3)	- /
	osits (B5)			☐ Recent Iron Reduct		•			tral Test (D5)	
	Soil Cracks (B6)								` '	/I DD A\
	` ′	l Images:	(D7)	Stunted or Stressed		i) (ERR A)			nt Mounds (D6)	` '
	on Visible on Aeria			Other (Explain in R	emarks)			☐ Frost-Hea	ave Hummocks	(טיו)
	Vegetated Conca	ve Surrac	e (B8)				·····			
Field Obser		==								
Surface Wat		Yes 🗌	No ⊠	Depth (inches):						
Water Table	Present?	Yes 🗌	No 🛛	Depth (inches):						
Saturation P		Yes 🗌	No 🛛	Depth (inches):		Wetla	and Hy	drology Prese	nt? Yes 🗌	No ⊠
(includes car		m daudo	monitor	ring well, aerial photos, p	revious ins	enections)	if availa	hle:		
Describe Ke	corucu Data (Sties	iii yauye	, monitor	my wen, aenai photos, p	nevious ills	spections),	ıı avdilê	IDIC.		
<u> </u>										
Remarks:										

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

Project/Site: Artz Parcels		City/Count	y: <u>Puyallup</u>	/ Pierce	Sampling Date: 29 AUG 2018
Applicant/Owner:				State: Washington	Sampling Point: <u>SP-3</u>
Investigator(s): Habitat Technologies			Section, To	ownship, Range: <u>S09, T19</u>	, R04E
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.):		_Local reli	ef (concave,	, convex, none):	Slope (%):
Subregion (LRR): A					
Soil Map Unit Name: <u>Everett very gravelly sandy loam</u>					
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this					
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology sign	•		·	ormal Circumstances" pres	
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology natu	-			ed, explain any answers ir	
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map			•	•	•
			<u> </u>		
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☐ No ☐ Hydric Soil Present? Yes ☐ No ☐ N		ls th	ne Sampled	Area	
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☐ No ☒		with	nin a Wetlar	nd? Yes □ N	0 ⊠
Remarks: Upland					
•					
VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plant	is.				
To Charles (District 455 and in)	Absolute			Dominance Test works	heet:
Tree Stratum (Plot size: 15ft radius)	% Cover			Number of Dominant Sp	
Pseudotsuga menziesii				That Are OBL, FACW, o	or FAC: 1(A)
2				Total Number of Domina	
3				Species Across All Strat	a: <u>6</u> (B)
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15ft radius)		= Total C		Percent of Dominant Sp That Are OBL, FACW, o	
1. Acer circinatum	30	YES	FAC	Prevalence Index work	sheet:
2. Corylus cornuta	30			Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
3. Cornus stolonifera	30				x 1 =
4. Kalmia latifolia	10			FACW species	x 2 =
5				FAC species	x 3 =
	100	= Total C	over		x 4 =
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 15ft radius)	 -	V=0	E4011		x 5 =
1. Hedera Helix				Column Totals:	(A) (B)
2				Prevalence Index	= B/A =
3				Hydrophytic Vegetatio	
5				☐ Rapid Test for Hydro	
6				☐ Dominance Test is >	
7				☐ Prevalence Index is	≤3.0 ¹
8					tations ¹ (Provide supporting or on a separate sheet)
9				☐ Wetland Non-Vascu	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
10.				☐ Problematic Hydropl	hytic Vegetation¹ (Explain)
11		= Total C			and wetland hydrology must
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 15ft radius)	<u>75</u>	- Total C	over	be present, unless distu	bed or problematic.
1			***************************************	Hydrophytic	
2				Vegetation	
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>0</u>	0	= Total C	over	Present? Yes	i □ No ⊠
Remarks:					

Profile Description	on: (Describe t	o the depth	needed to document the indicator or	confirm the absence of indicators.)
Depth	Matrix		Redox Features	
(inches) Cold	or (moist)	<u>%</u> C	color (moist) % Type ¹ L	oc² Texture Remarks
<u>0-18</u> <u>10Y</u>	R 4/3	100		GSL
			WHAT HE ARTHUR PRANCE OF THE STATE OF THE ST	
***********			The state of the s	
			Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated S	
_	ators: (Applica		RRs, unless otherwise noted.)	Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils ³ :
Histosol (A1)	(4.0)	L	Sandy Redox (S5)	2 cm Muck (A10)
☐ Histic Epipedo		L	Stripped Matrix (S6)	Red Parent Material (TF2)
☐ Black Histic (A☐ Hydrogen Sul	•	L -	Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLLoamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	RA 1)
	w Dark Surface	(Δ11) Γ	Depleted Matrix (F3)	Citiel (Explain in Remarks)
☐ Thick Dark Su		(///) E	Redox Dark Surface (F6)	³ Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and
☐ Sandy Mucky	` '		Depleted Dark Surface (F7)	wetland hydrology must be present,
☐ Sandy Gleyed			Redox Depressions (F8)	unless disturbed or problematic.
Restrictive Layer	(if present):			
Type:			Marina Ma	
Depth (inches)	•		<u> </u>	Hydric Soil Present? Yes ☐ No ☒
Remarks:				
HYDROLOGY				
Wetland Hydrolo				
Primary Indicators	(minimum of or	ne required;	check all that apply)	Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)
☐ Surface Water	(A1)		☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (exce	pt MLRA
│	ıble (A2)		1, 2, 4A, and 4B)	4A, and 4B)
☐ Saturation (A3	6)		☐ Salt Crust (B11)	☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)
☐ Water Marks (B1)		☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)	☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
☐ Sediment Dep	osits (B2)		Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)	☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
☐ Drift Deposits	(B3)		 Oxidized Rhizospheres along Livir 	ng Roots (C3)
☐ Algal Mat or C	rust (B4)		☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
☐ Iron Deposits	(B5)		☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled So	ils (C6)
☐ Surface Soil C	racks (B6)		☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) (I	LRR A) Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A)
☐ Inundation Vis	ible on Aerial Im	agery (B7)	Other (Explain in Remarks)	☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)
☐ Sparsely Vege	tated Concave	Surface (B8)	
Field Observation	ns:			
Surface Water Pre	esent? Ye	s 🗌 No 🛭	Depth (inches):	
Water Table Prese	ent? Ye	s □ No 🏻	Depth (inches):	
Saturation Presen	t? Ye	s □ No 🏻	Depth (inches):	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☐ No ⊠
(includes capillary				Mary N. 16 and Halland
Describe Recorde	u Data (stream (gauge, mon	toring well, aerial photos, previous inspec	tions), if available:
Remarks:				

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

Project/Site: Artz Parcels	(City/Cou	nty: <u>Puyallup</u>	/ Pierce	Sampling Date: 29 AUG 2018
Applicant/Owner:				State: Washington	Sampling Point: SP-6
Investigator(s): Habitat Technologies			_ Section, To	ownship, Range: <u>S09, T19,</u>	R04E
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.):		Local re	elief (concave	, convex, none):	Slope (%):
Subregion (LRR): A					
Soil Map Unit Name: <u>Everett very gravelly sandy loam</u>					
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this					
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology sign			•	ormal Circumstances" pres	ent? Ves ⊠ No □
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology natu				ed, explain any answers in	
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map					
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ⊠ No ☐ Hydric Soil Present? Yes ⊠ No ☐		ls	the Sampled	l Area	
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ⊠ No □		wi	thin a Wetlar	nd? Yes⊠ No	
Remarks: Wetland				<u> </u>	
VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plant	ts.				
	Absolute	Domina	nt Indicator	Dominance Test works	heet:
Tree Stratum (Plot size: 15ft radius)	% Cover			Number of Dominant Spe	
1. <u>i</u>				That Are OBL, FACW, or	FAC: <u>3</u> (A)
2.				Total Number of Domina	
3				Species Across All Strata	a: <u>4</u> (B)
4				Percent of Dominant Spe	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15ft radius)	0	= rotar	Cover	That Are OBL, FACW, or	FAC: <u>75</u> (A/B)
1. Cornus stolonifera	100	YES	<u>FACW</u>	Prevalence Index work	sheet:
2. Rubus spectabilis	10	YES	FAC+	Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
3				OBL species	x 1 =
4				FACW species	x 2 =
5				FAC species	x 3 =
Hosh Stratum (Diet size, 15ft radius)	110	= Total	Cover		x 4 =
<u>Herb Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>15ft radius</u>) 1. <u>Athyrium filix-femina</u>	5	VEC	EAC		x 5 =
Lysichitum americanum				Column Totals:	(A) (B)
3				Prevalence Index :	= B/A =
4				Hydrophytic Vegetation	
5.				☐ Rapid Test for Hydro	phytic Vegetation
6.				☐ Dominance Test is >	50%
7.				☐ Prevalence Index is :	≤3.0¹
8					ations¹ (Provide supporting or on a separate sheet)
9				Wetland Non-Vascul	·
10					ytic Vegetation¹ (Explain)
11					and wetland hydrology must
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 15ft radius)	<u>25</u>	= Total	Cover	be present, unless distur	
1					
2				Hydrophytic Vegetation	
	0				⊠ No □
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>0</u>		·			
Remarks:					

Profile Description: (Des				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	atrix	Redox Features		
(inches) Color (moist)		Color (moist) % Type ¹	Loc ²	Texture Remarks
0-20 10YR 2/1	100			SIL
				MINISTRATION OF THE PROPERTY O
			-	Management of the Control of the Con
1Type: C=Concentration F			ted Sand Gr	oins 21 coation: DI =Poro Lining M=Metrix
		ILRRs, unless otherwise noted.)	ited Sand Gr	ains. ² Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix. Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils ³ :
☐ Histosol (A1)	ippiioabio to ai	☐ Sandy Redox (S5)		☐ 2 cm Muck (A10)
Histic Epipedon (A2)		Stripped Matrix (S6)		Red Parent Material (TF2)
☐ Black Histic (A3)		☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (exce	ot MLRA 1)	☐ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)		☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)		Other (Explain in Remarks)
☐ Depleted Below Dark S	urface (A11)	☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)		_
	2)	Redox Dark Surface (F6)		³ Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and
☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)	☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)		wetland hydrology must be present,
☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S		☐ Redox Depressions (F8)		unless disturbed or problematic.
Restrictive Layer (if prese	•			
· · ·				
Depth (inches):		***************************************		Hydric Soil Present? Yes ⊠ No □
Remarks:				
LIVEROL OCY				
HYDROLOGY				
Wetland Hydrology Indica				
Wetland Hydrology Indica				Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)
Wetland Hydrology Indica Primary Indicators (minimus ☐ Surface Water (A1)			except MLR	A Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2,
Wetland Hydrology Indica Primary Indicators (minimus Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2)			except MLR	A Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B)
Wetland Hydrology Indica Primary Indicators (minimus ☐ Surface Water (A1) ☐ High Water Table (A2) ☑ Saturation (A3)		✓ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (1, 2, 4A, and 4B)☐ Salt Crust (B11)	except MLR	A
Wetland Hydrology Indica Primary Indicators (minimul ☐ Surface Water (A1) ☐ High Water Table (A2) ☐ Saturation (A3) ☐ Water Marks (B1)	m of one require	 Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (1, 2, 4A, and 4B) ☐ Salt Crust (B11) ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) 	except MLR	A Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
Wetland Hydrology Indica Primary Indicators (minimus ☐ Surface Water (A1) ☐ High Water Table (A2) ☐ Saturation (A3) ☐ Water Marks (B1) ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)	m of one require	 Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (1, 2, 4A, and 4B) ☐ Salt Crust (B11) ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) 	·	A Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
Wetland Hydrology Indicated Primary Indicators (minimus Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) Sediment Deposits (B2) Drift Deposits (B3)	m of one require	 Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (1, 2, 4A, and 4B) ☐ Salt Crust (B11) ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along 	g Living Root	A Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) s (C3) Geomorphic Position (D2)
Wetland Hydrology Indica Primary Indicators (minimus) □ Surface Water (A1) □ High Water Table (A2) ☑ Saturation (A3) ☑ Water Marks (B1) □ Sediment Deposits (B2) □ Drift Deposits (B3) □ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)	m of one require	 Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (1, 2, 4A, and 4B) Salt Crust (B11) Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) Oxidized Rhizospheres along Presence of Reduced Iron (C 	g Living Root 24)	A Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) s (C3) Geomorphic Position (D2) Shallow Aquitard (D3)
Wetland Hydrology Indica Primary Indicators (minimus) Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) Sediment Deposits (B2) Drift Deposits (B3) Algal Mat or Crust (B4) Iron Deposits (B5)	m of one require	 Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (1, 2, 4A, and 4B) Salt Crust (B11) Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) Oxidized Rhizospheres along Presence of Reduced Iron (C Recent Iron Reduction in Till 	g Living Root (4) ed Soils (C6)	A Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) s (C3) Geomorphic Position (D2) Shallow Aquitard (D3) FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
Wetland Hydrology Indica Primary Indicators (minimul Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) Sediment Deposits (B2) Drift Deposits (B3) Algal Mat or Crust (B4) Iron Deposits (B5) Surface Soil Cracks (B6	m of one require)	 Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (1, 2, 4A, and 4B) Salt Crust (B11) Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) Oxidized Rhizospheres along Presence of Reduced Iron (C Recent Iron Reduction in Till Stunted or Stressed Plants (g Living Root (4) ed Soils (C6)	A Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) S (C3) Geomorphic Position (D2) Shallow Aquitard (D3) FAC-Neutral Test (D5) Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A)
Wetland Hydrology Indica Primary Indicators (minimus) Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) Sediment Deposits (B2) Drift Deposits (B3) Algal Mat or Crust (B4) Iron Deposits (B5) Surface Soil Cracks (B6) Inundation Visible on Ad	m of one require) 6) erial Imagery (B	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (g Living Root (4) ed Soils (C6)	A Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) s (C3) Geomorphic Position (D2) Shallow Aquitard (D3) FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
Wetland Hydrology Indica Primary Indicators (minimus) Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) Sediment Deposits (B2) Drift Deposits (B3) Algal Mat or Crust (B4) Iron Deposits (B5) Surface Soil Cracks (B6) Inundation Visible on Ac	m of one require) 6) erial Imagery (B	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (g Living Root (4) ed Soils (C6)	A Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) S (C3) Geomorphic Position (D2) Shallow Aquitard (D3) FAC-Neutral Test (D5) Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A)
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Wetland Hydrology Indica Primary Indicators (minimus) Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) Sediment Deposits (B2) Drift Deposits (B3) Algal Mat or Crust (B4) Iron Deposits (B5) Surface Soil Cracks (B6) Inundation Visible on Ac	m of one require S) erial Imagery (B ncave Surface (Yes □ N	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (g Living Root (4) ed Soils (C6)	A Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) S (C3) Geomorphic Position (D2) Shallow Aquitard (D3) FAC-Neutral Test (D5) Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A)
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Wetland Hydrology Indica Primary Indicators (minimus) Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) Sediment Deposits (B2) Drift Deposits (B3) Algal Mat or Crust (B4) Iron Deposits (B5) Surface Soil Cracks (B6) Inundation Visible on A6 Sparsely Vegetated Confield Observations: Surface Water Present? Water Table Present? Saturation Present?	m of one require S) erial Imagery (B ncave Surface (Yes □ N Yes □ N	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (g Living Root 24) ed Soils (C6) D1) (LRR A)	A Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) S (C3) Geomorphic Position (D2) Shallow Aquitard (D3) FAC-Neutral Test (D5) Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A)
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Wetland Hydrology Indica Primary Indicators (minimul Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) Sediment Deposits (B2) Drift Deposits (B3) Algal Mat or Crust (B4) Iron Deposits (B5) Surface Soil Cracks (B6) Inundation Visible on A6 Sparsely Vegetated Confield Observations: Surface Water Present? Water Table Present? Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	m of one require S) erial Imagery (B ncave Surface (Yes □ N Yes □ N Yes ⊠ N	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (1, 2, 4A, and 4B) Salt Crust (B11) Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) Oxidized Rhizospheres along Presence of Reduced Iron (C Recent Iron Reduction in Till Stunted or Stressed Plants (C) Other (Explain in Remarks) B8) Depth (inches): Depth (inches):	g Living Root 64) ed Soils (C6) D1) (LRR A) Wetla	A Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) S (C3) Geomorphic Position (D2) Shallow Aquitard (D3) FAC-Neutral Test (D5) Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A) Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)
Wetland Hydrology Indica Primary Indicators (minimul Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) Sediment Deposits (B2) Drift Deposits (B3) Algal Mat or Crust (B4) Iron Deposits (B5) Surface Soil Cracks (B6) Inundation Visible on A6 Sparsely Vegetated Cor Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Water Table Present? Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Describe Recorded Data (st	m of one require S) erial Imagery (B ncave Surface (Yes □ N Yes □ N Yes ⊠ N		g Living Root 64) ed Soils (C6) D1) (LRR A) Wetla	A Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) S (C3) Geomorphic Position (D2) Shallow Aquitard (D3) FAC-Neutral Test (D5) Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A) Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)
Wetland Hydrology Indica Primary Indicators (minimul Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) Sediment Deposits (B2) Drift Deposits (B3) Algal Mat or Crust (B4) Iron Deposits (B5) Surface Soil Cracks (B6) Inundation Visible on A6 Sparsely Vegetated Confield Observations: Surface Water Present? Water Table Present? Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	m of one require S) erial Imagery (B ncave Surface (Yes □ N Yes □ N Yes ⊠ N		g Living Root 64) ed Soils (C6) D1) (LRR A) Wetla	A Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) S (C3) Geomorphic Position (D2) Shallow Aquitard (D3) FAC-Neutral Test (D5) Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A) Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)
Wetland Hydrology Indica Primary Indicators (minimul Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) Sediment Deposits (B2) Drift Deposits (B3) Algal Mat or Crust (B4) Iron Deposits (B5) Surface Soil Cracks (B6) Inundation Visible on A6 Sparsely Vegetated Cor Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Water Table Present? Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Describe Recorded Data (st	m of one require S) erial Imagery (B ncave Surface (Yes □ N Yes □ N Yes ⊠ N		g Living Root 64) ed Soils (C6) D1) (LRR A) Wetla	A Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) S (C3) Geomorphic Position (D2) Shallow Aquitard (D3) FAC-Neutral Test (D5) Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A) Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)

SITE PLAN

APPENDIX B – Wetland Rating Worksheet



The map features are approximate and are intended only to provide an indication of said feature. Additional areas that have not been mapped may be present. This is not a survey. The orthophotos and other data may not align. Pierce County and Habitat Technologies assume no liability for variations ascertained by actual survey. All data is expressly provided AS IS and WITH ALL FAULTS. Pierce County and Habitat Technologies make no warranty of filness for a particular purpose.

Map Legend

- Highlighted Tax Parcels
- Tax Parcels
- Drainage Main Lines
- Hydro Centerlines
- Roads
 - County 2014 Ortho
- ✓ Forested
- Emergent

Habitat Technologies

0 125 250 ft.

A

4/27/15 2:15 PM



The map features are approximate and are intended only to provide an indication of said feature. Additional areas that have not been mapped may be present. This is not a survey. The orthophotos and other data may not align. Pierce County and Habitat Technologies assume no liability for variations ascertained by actual survey. All data is expressly provided AS IS and WITH ALL FAULTS. Pierce County and Habitat Technologies make no warranty of fitness for a particular purpose.

Map Legend

- Highlighted Tax Parcels
- Tax Parcels
- Drainage Main Lines
- Hydro Centerlines
- ~ Roads
- Hydro Surface Boundaries
- County 2014 Ortho Permanent Ponding
- Seasonal Ponding
- Seasonal Saturation
- Area within 150 Feet of Wetland Boundary

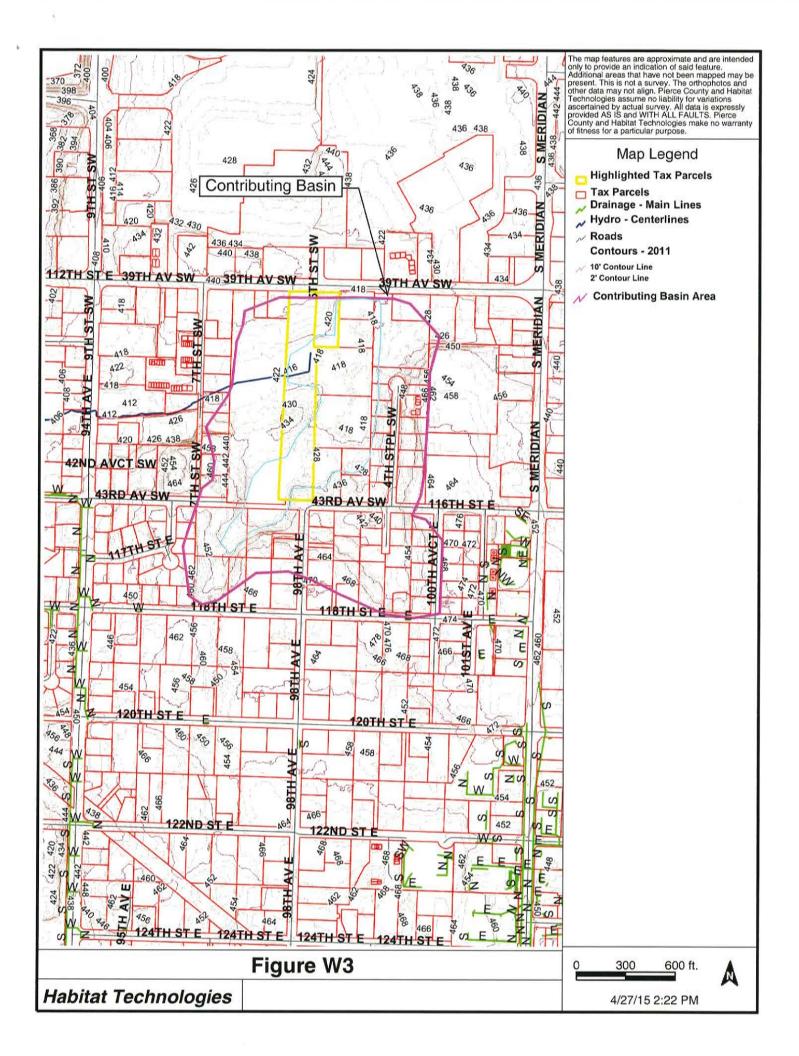
Figure W2

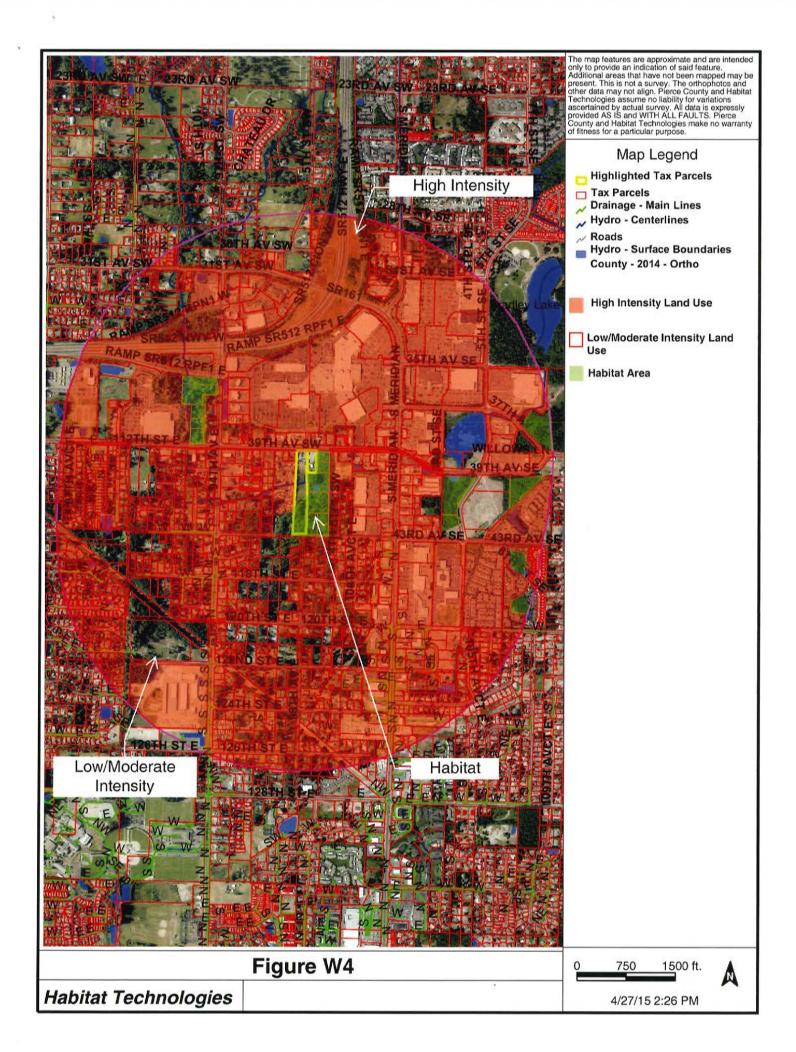
Habitat Technologies

0 150 300 ft.

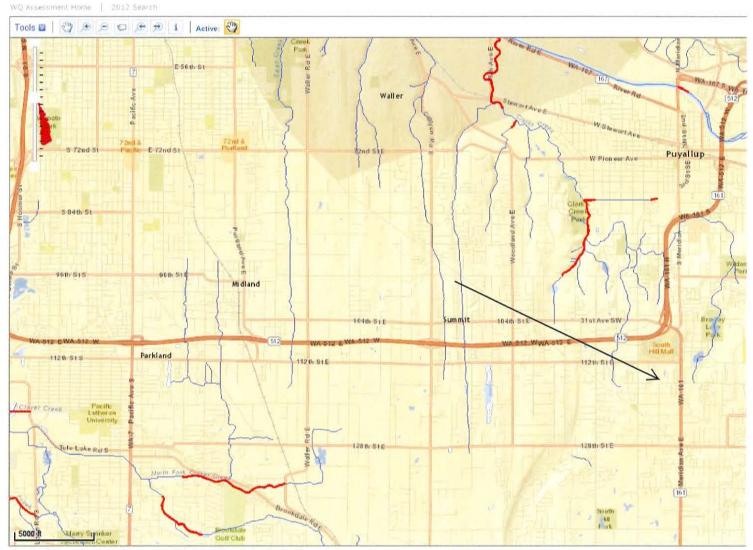
4/27/15 2:30 PM







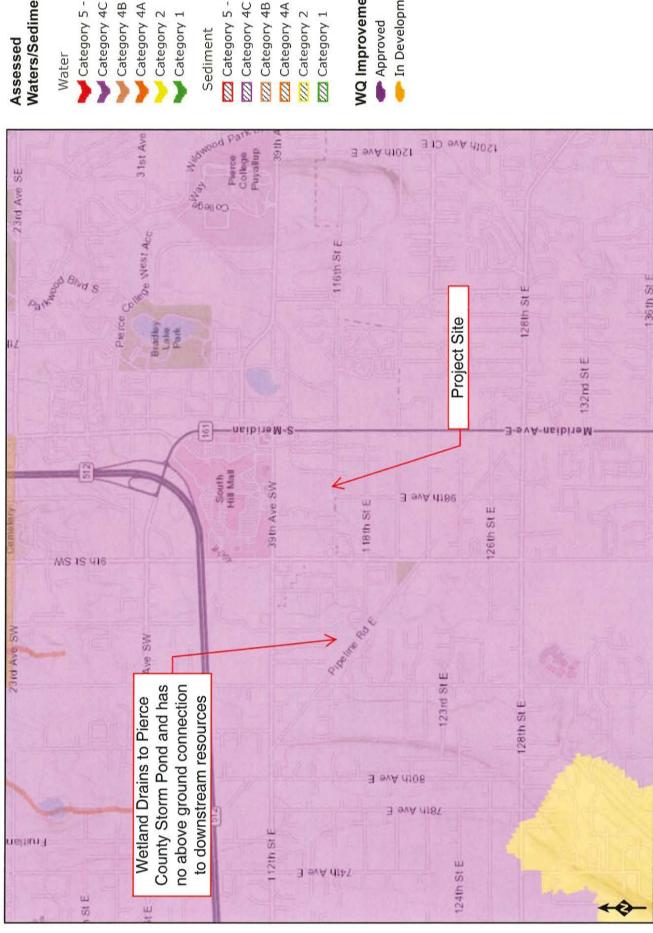




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Figure W5

Figure W6





Category 5 - 303d Category 4B Category 4C Category 4A Category 2 Water

Category 1

Sediment

ZZ Category 5 - 303d ZZ Category 4C

ZZZ Category 4A

Z Category 2

ZZZ Category 1

WQ Improvement Projects





0.5

0.25

Miles

Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID #):Wetland A	Date of site visit: 27 APR 2015
Rated by <u>Habitat Technologies</u> Train	ned by Ecology? \underline{x} YesNo Date of training 2014
HGM Class used for rating Depressional	Wetland has multiple HGM classes?YN
NOTE: Form is not complete without the Source of base aerial photo/map Pie	e figures requested (figures can be combined). erce County GIS
OVERALL WETLAND CATEGORY 3 (based on functions <u>x</u> or special characteristics)

1. Category of wetland based on FUNCTIONS

	Category I — Total score = 23 - 27
	Category II - Total score = 20 - 22
X	Category III - Total score = 16 - 19
	Category IV – Total score = 9 - 15

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality		Ну	Hydrologic		Habitat				
					Circle t	he ap	propr	iate ra	tings	
Site Potential	Н	M	L	Н	M	L	Н	M	L	
Landscape Potential	H	M	L	H	M	L	Н	М	L	
Value	Н	M		Н	M	L	Н	M	L	TOTAL
Score Based on Ratings		6			7			5		18

Score for each function based on three ratings (order of ratings is 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	CATEGORY
Estuarine	I II
Wetland of High Conservation Value	I
Bog	I
Mature Forest	I
Old Growth Forest	I
Coastal Lagoon	I II
Interdunal	I II III IV
None of the above	x

Maps and figures required to answer questions correctly for Western Washington

Depressional Wetlands

Map of:	To answer questions:	Figure #
Cowardin plant classes	D 1.3, H 1.1, H 1.4	W1
Hydroperiods	D 1.4, H 1.2	W2
Location of outlet (can be added to map of hydroperiods)	D 1.1, D 4.1	W2
Boundary of area within 150 ft of the wetland (can be added to another figure)	D 2.2, D 5.2	
Map of the contributing basin	D 4.3, D 5.3	W3
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	W4
Screen capture of map of 303(d) listed waters in basin (from Ecology website)	D 3.1, D 3.2	W5
Screen capture of list of TMDLs for WRIA in which unit is found (from web)	D 3.3	W6

Riverine Wetlands

Map of:	To answer questions:	Figure #
Cowardin plant classes	H 1.1, H 1.4	1
Hydroperiods	H 1.2	
Ponded depressions	R 1.1	
Boundary of area within 150 ft of the wetland (can be added to another figure)	R 2.4	
Plant cover of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants	R 1.2, R 4.2	
Width of unit vs. width of stream (can be added to another figure)	R 4.1	N/A
Map of the contributing basin	R 2.2, R 2.3, R 5.2	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 unit is found (from web)	R 3.2, R 3.3	\top

Lake Fringe Wetlands

Map of:	To answer questions:	Figure #
Cowardin plant classes	L 1.1, L 4.1, H 1.1, H 1.4	Λ
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	N/A
Screen capture of map of 303(d) listed waters in basin (from Ecology website)	L 3.1, L 3.2	
Screen capture of list of TMDLs for WRIA in which unit is found (from web)	L 3.3	

Slope Wetlands

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

HGM Classification of Wetlands in Western Washington

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

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

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

NO – go to 2

YES – the wetland class is **Tidal Fringe** – go to 1.1

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

NO - Saltwater Tidal Fringe (Estuarine)

YES - Freshwater Tidal Fringe

If your wetland can be classified as a Freshwater Tidal Fringe use the forms for **Riverine** wetlands. If it is Saltwater Tidal Fringe it is an **Estuarine** wetland and is not scored. This method **cannot** be used to score functions for estuarine wetlands.

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

NO – go to 3

YES - The wetland class is Flats

If your wetland can be classified as a Flats wetland, use the form for **Depressional** wetlands.

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

NO – go to 4

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

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

NO – go to 5

YES - The wetland class is **Slope**

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

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

Wetland name or number A

NO - go to 6

YES - The wetland class is **Riverine**

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

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

NO - go to 7

YES - The wetland class is **Depressional**

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

NO – go to 8

YES - The wetland class is Depressional

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

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

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

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

DEDDESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS	
DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS	
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to improve water quality	
D 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?	
D 1.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:	
Wetland is a depression or flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key) with no surface water leaving it (no outlet). points = 3 Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly constricted permanently flowing outlet. points = 2 Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet that is permanently flowing points = 1 Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a permanently flowing ditch. points = 1	2
D 1.2. The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer) is true clay or true organic (use NRCS definitions). Yes = 4 No = 0	0
D 1.3. Characteristics and distribution of persistent plants (Emergent, Scrub-shrub, and/or Forested Cowardin classes): Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > $\frac{1}{10}$ of area Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > $\frac{1}{10}$ of area Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants < $\frac{1}{10}$ of area points = 0	3
D 1.4. Characteristics of seasonal ponding or inundation: This is the area that is ponded for at least 2 months. See description in manual. Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland Area seasonally ponded is < ½ total area of wetland points = 2 points = 0	2
Total for D 1 Add the points in the boxes above	7
Rating of Site Potential If score is:12-16 = H \times 6-11 = M0-5 = L Record the rating on the first p. D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function of the site?	page
D 2.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? Yes = 1 No = 0	1
D 2.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate pollutants? Yes = 1 No = 0	1
D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland? Yes = 1 No = 0	1
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	3
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: X 3 or 4 = H1 or 2 = M0 = L Record the rating on the s	first page
D 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable to society?	
D 3.1. Does the wetland discharge directly (i.e., within 1 mi) to a stream, river, lake, or marine water that is on the 303(d) list? Yes = 1 No = 0	О
D 3.2. Is the wetland in a basin or sub-basin where an aquatic resource is on the 303(d) list? Yes = 1 No = 0	0
D 3.3. Has the site been identified in a watershed or local plan as important for maintaining water quality (answer YES if there is a TMDL for the basin in which the unit is found)? Yes = 2 No = 0	0
Total for D 3 Add the points in the boxes above	0
Rating of Value If score is:2-4 = H1 = M \times _0 = L Record the rating on the first page	107

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

Rating of Value If score is:____2-4 = H _X__1 = M ____0 = L

Record the rating on the first page

These questions apply to wetlands of all HGM classes. **HABITAT FUNCTIONS** - Indicators that site functions to provide important habitat H 1.0. Does the site have the potential to provide habitat? H 1.1. Structure of plant community: Indicators are Cowardin classes and strata within the Forested class. Check the Cowardin plant classes in the wetland. Up to 10 patches may be combined for each class to meet the threshold of ¼ ac or more than 10% of the unit if it is smaller than 2.5 ac. Add the number of structures checked. Aquatic bed 4 structures or more: points = 4 3 structures: points = 2 X Emergent 2 Scrub-shrub (areas where shrubs have > 30% cover) 2 structures: points = 1 X Forested (areas where trees have > 30% cover) 1 structure: points = 0 If the unit has a Forested class, check if: X The Forested class has 3 out of 5 strata (canopy, sub-canopy, shrubs, herbaceous, moss/ground-cover) that each cover 20% within the Forested polygon H 1.2. Hydroperiods Check the types of water regimes (hydroperiods) present within the wetland. The water regime has to cover more than 10% of the wetland or ¼ ac to count (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods). x Permanently flooded or inundated 4 or more types present: points = 3 X Seasonally flooded or inundated 3 types present: points = 2 3 Occasionally flooded or inundated 2 types present: points = 1 X Saturated only 1 type present: points = 0 Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland X Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland Lake Fringe wetland 2 points 2 points Freshwater tidal wetland H 1.3. Richness of plant species Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft². Different patches of the same species can be combined to meet the size threshold and you do not have to name the species. Do not include Eurasian milfoil, reed canarygrass, purple loosestrife, Canadian thistle If you counted: > 19 species points = 25 - 19 species points = 1 < 5 species points = 0H 1.4. Interspersion of habitats Decide from the diagrams below whether interspersion among Cowardin plants classes (described in H 1.1), or the classes and unvegetated areas (can include open water or mudflats) is high, moderate, low, or none. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high. 1 None = 0 points Low = 1 pointModerate = 2 points All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3points

Wetland name or number A	
H 1.5. Special habitat features:	
Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. <i>The number of checks is the number of points</i> . _XLarge, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long).	
_xStanding snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland	
Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging plants extends at least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least 33 ft (10 m)	
Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning (> 30 degree	
slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (cut shrubs or trees that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed)	3
X At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas that are	
permanently or seasonally inundated <i>(structures for egg-laying by amphibians)</i> Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (<i>see H 1.1 for list of</i>	
strata)	
Total for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above	11
Rating of Site Potential If score is:15-18 = H X7-14 = M0-6 = L Record the rating on a	the first page
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat functions of the site?	
H 2.1. Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit).	
Calculate: % undisturbed habitat $0 + [(\% \text{ moderate and low intensity land uses})/2] = 2 %$	·
If total accessible habitat is:	
$> \frac{1}{3}$ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3	0
20-33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2 10-19% of 1 km Polygon points = 1	
< 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0	
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.	
Calculate: % undisturbed habitat $0 + (\% \text{ moderate and low intensity land uses})/2]_10 = 10 \%$	
Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3	
Undisturbed habitat 10-50% and in 1-3 patches points = 2	0
Undisturbed habitat 10-50% and > 3 patches points = 1	
Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0	
H 2.3. Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon: If	
> 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use points = (-2)	(-2)
≤ 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity points = 0	
Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above	(-2)
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is:4-6 = H1-3 = MX_< 1 = L	าe first page
H 3.0. Is the habitat provided by the site valuable to society?	
H 3.1. Does the site provide habitat for species valued in laws, regulations, or policies? Choose only the highest score	
that applies to the wetland being rated.	
Site meets ANY of the following criteria: points = 2	
— It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page)	
— It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant or animal on the state or federal lists)	1
 It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the Department of Natural Resources 	
— It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or regional comprehensive plan, in a	
Shoreline Master Plan, or in a watershed plan	
Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) within 100 m points = 1	
Site does not meet any of the criteria above points = 0	

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

points = 0

Record the rating on the first page