Madrona Ridge

Stormwater Site Plan Report

August 12, 2021

Prepared for

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Section Tab #1

1. PROJECT OVERVIEW

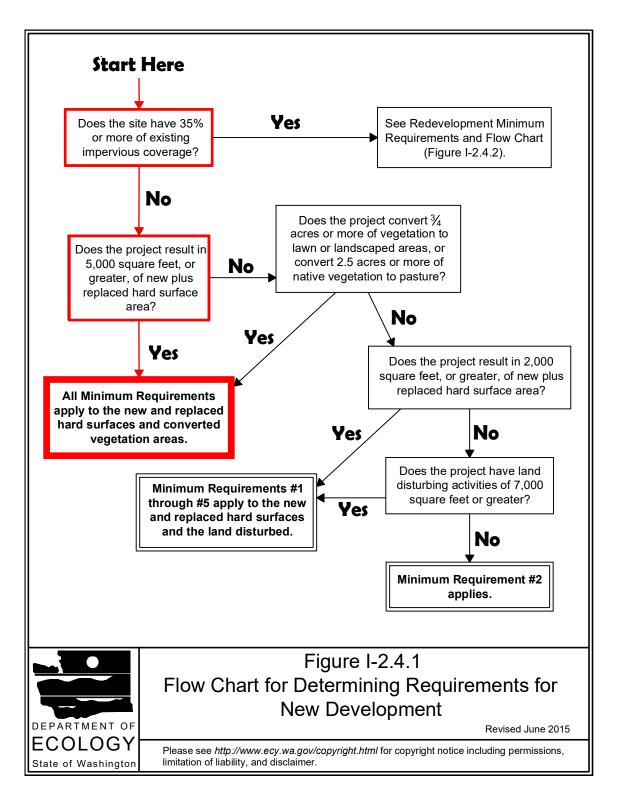
The proposed Madrona Ridge project is located on the west side of Rainier Street, north of the intersection of Rainier Street & Discovery Road within Section 09, Township 30 North, Range 01 West, W.M.), City of Port Townsend, WA 98368. The site contains parcels 00109-1002 that is partially zoned R-II & R-III (Singe Family & Multi Family respectively), 00109-2005 zoned R-II, 00109-2006 zoned R-III, 97380-0201, and 97380-0301 for a total of 39.8 acres; however, the project will only disturb 27.75 acres. The proposed project is a residential development with 167 lots, pedestrian access, utility services, and detention ponds for stormwater flow control & water quality mitigation. Refer to Figure 1.1 and 1.3 for a vicinity map and proposed conditions, respectively.

The 2014 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington (SWMMWW) was used to construct this Stormwater Site Plan Report, with additional guidance from the pre-application conference summary for the proposed development. A Geotechnical Report has been prepared for this project and are included in the appendix of this report.

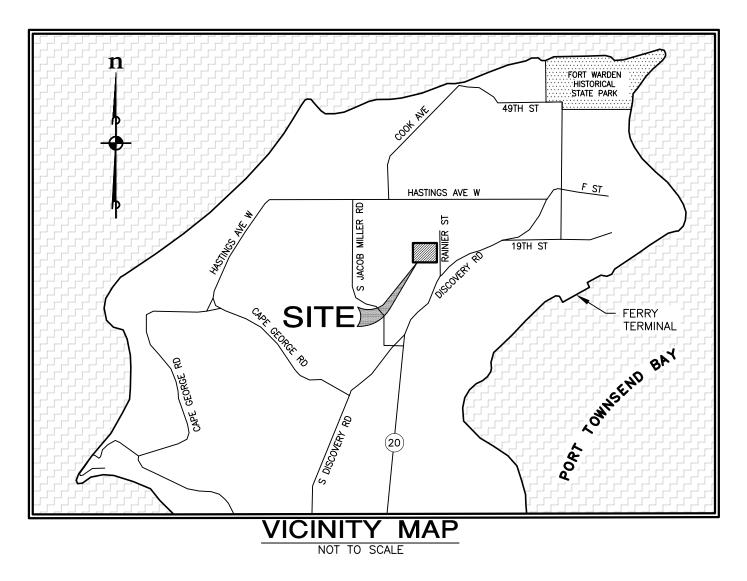
The site is a located at a topographic high point with very limited potential upstream run-on from the adjacent parcel to the north. Since the site is a high point, there are 2 threshold discharge areas that the site drains to (cardinally east and west). The proposed Pond 1 will discharge to the west and the remaining ponds will discharge to the east which are the natural discharge locations for the project site. Refer to Sections 3 & 4 of this report for more information.

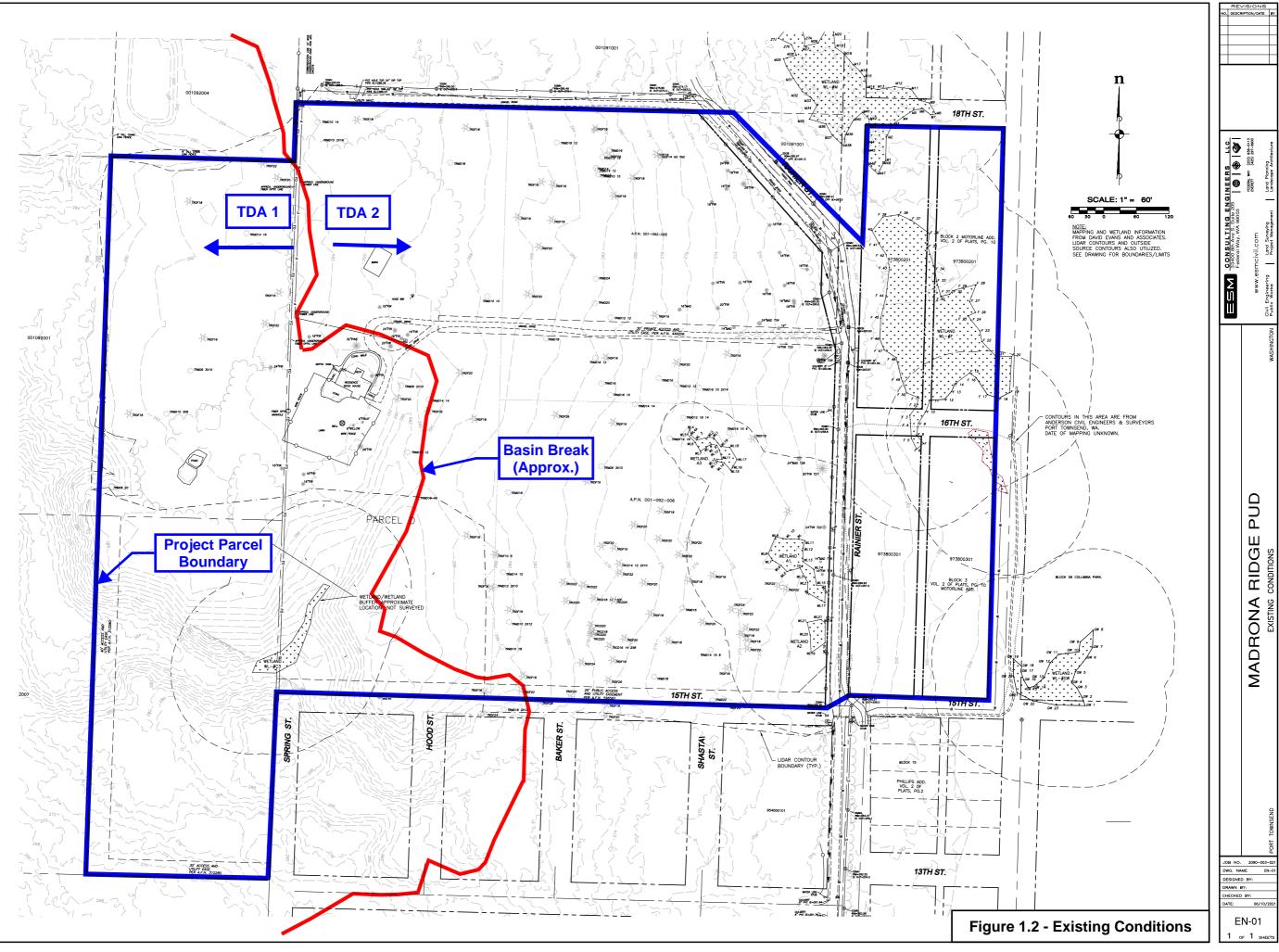
Water quality treatment required for this project is Basic Treatment because the runoff is not tributary to a fish-bearing stream prior to convergence with a major receiving water. Refer to Sections 2 & 4 of this report for more information.

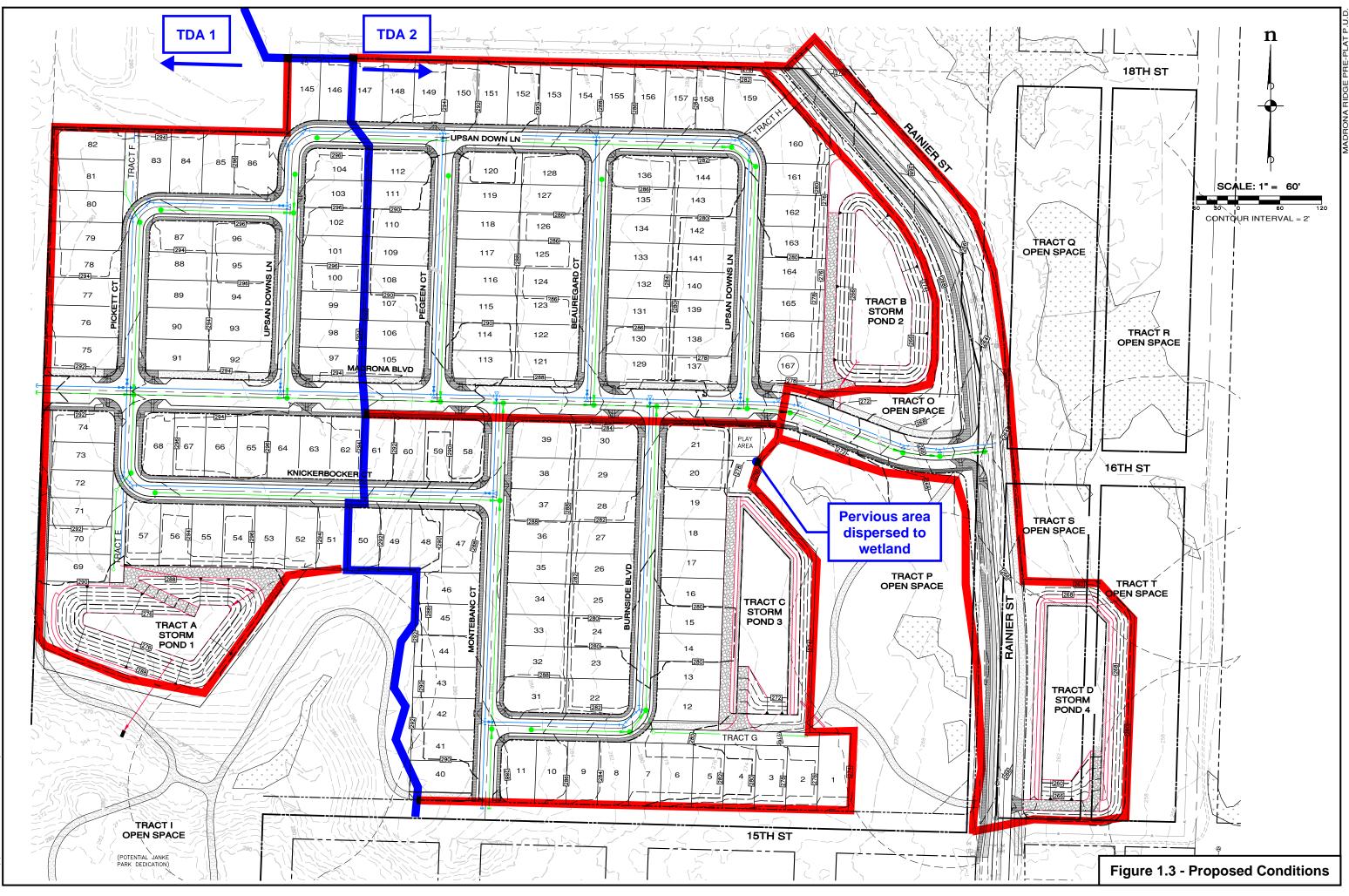
Figure I-2.4.1 Flow Chart for Determining Requirements for New Development



2014 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington Volume I - Chapter 2 - Page 37 Figure 1.1

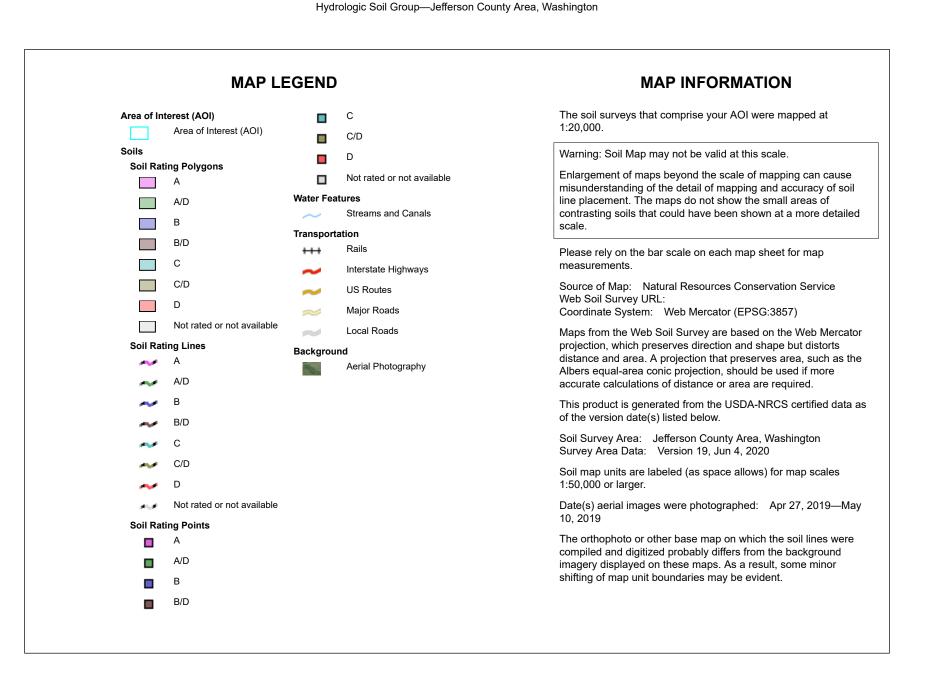








Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey National Cooperative Soil Survey



USDA

Hydrologic Soil Group

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
CmC	Clallam gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 15 percent slopes	D	83.0	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest			83.0	100.0%

Description

Hydrologic soil groups are based on estimates of runoff potential. Soils are assigned to one of four groups according to the rate of water infiltration when the soils are not protected by vegetation, are thoroughly wet, and receive precipitation from long-duration storms.

The soils in the United States are assigned to four groups (A, B, C, and D) and three dual classes (A/D, B/D, and C/D). The groups are defined as follows:

Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.

Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

Group C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

Group D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

If a soil is assigned to a dual hydrologic group (A/D, B/D, or C/D), the first letter is for drained areas and the second is for undrained areas. Only the soils that in their natural condition are in group D are assigned to dual classes.

Rating Options

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified Tie-break Rule: Higher

Section Tab #2

2. EXISTING CONDITIONS

The existing project currently has a local flat area near an existing dwelling at the high point of the site with vehicle access. From there, the site generally slopes east & west into 2 separate Threshold Discharge Areas (TDA). The remainder of the parcels are undeveloped and are largely undisturbed. There are Category III wetlands located within the parcel boundaries and are documented in greater detail in the Wetland Report, included in Appendix D of this report. Refer to Figure 1.2 for existing conditions.

According to the information available in the public GIS portal, the site is not within a flood hazard area, there are no steep slopes onsite, there are no landslide hazards within the project site, and the risk of liquefaction appears to be very low. Due to the existing dwelling onsite, there is a septic tank which will be removed prior to construction.

According to NRCS's Web Soil Survey, the onsite soils are Clallum Gravely Sandy loam ranging from 0 to 15 percent slopes with a hydrologic soil group rating of D. Refer to Figure 1.4 for the Web Soil Survey.

Section Tab #3

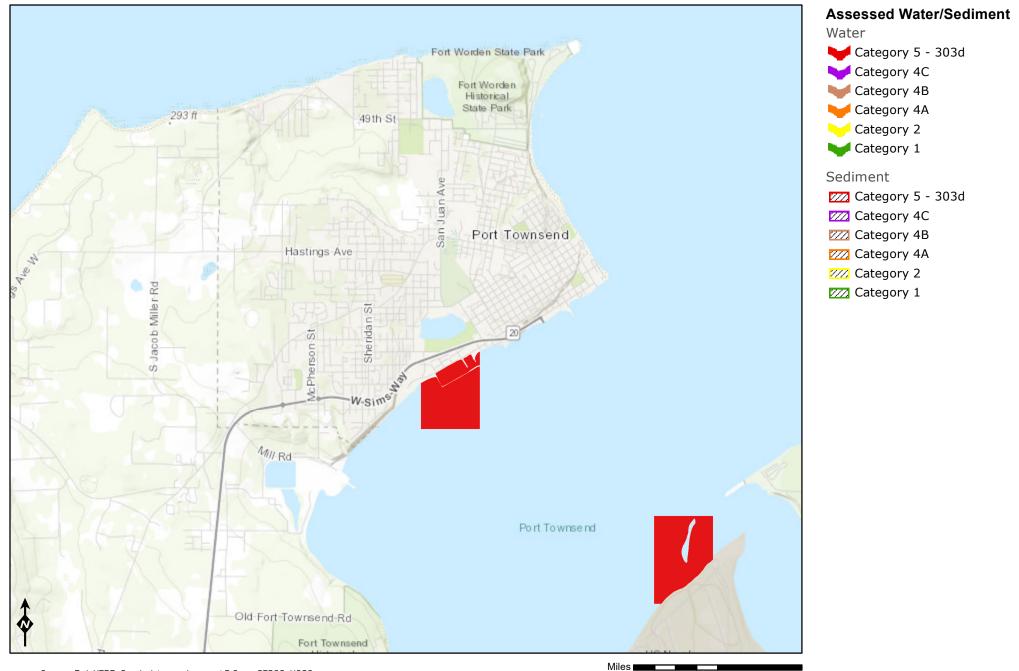
3. OFFSITE ANALYSIS

The existing project site drains to 2 separate discharge areas (west & southeast) and does not appear to have any upstream tributary areas that drain to the site.

The westerly portion of the project site that drains to the west TDA (as shown in Figure 3.1) hydrates Wetland C3 and continues downstream to a lowland area. The easterly portion of the project site that drains to the southeast TDA (also shown in Figure 3.1) hydrates the various wetlands along that easterly parcel boundary and continues downstream with wetland overflow.

The downstream stormwater system in both TDAs is comprised of natural features and appears to be adequate to convey the existing stormwater flows. There were no notable or applicable drainage complaints located for the project site. The only downstream 303(d) listed water is the Port Townsend Bay (approx. 1 mile downstream) with various contaminants, refer to Figure 3.3 for all 303(d) listings.

Water Quality Atlas



0

0.5

1

2

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

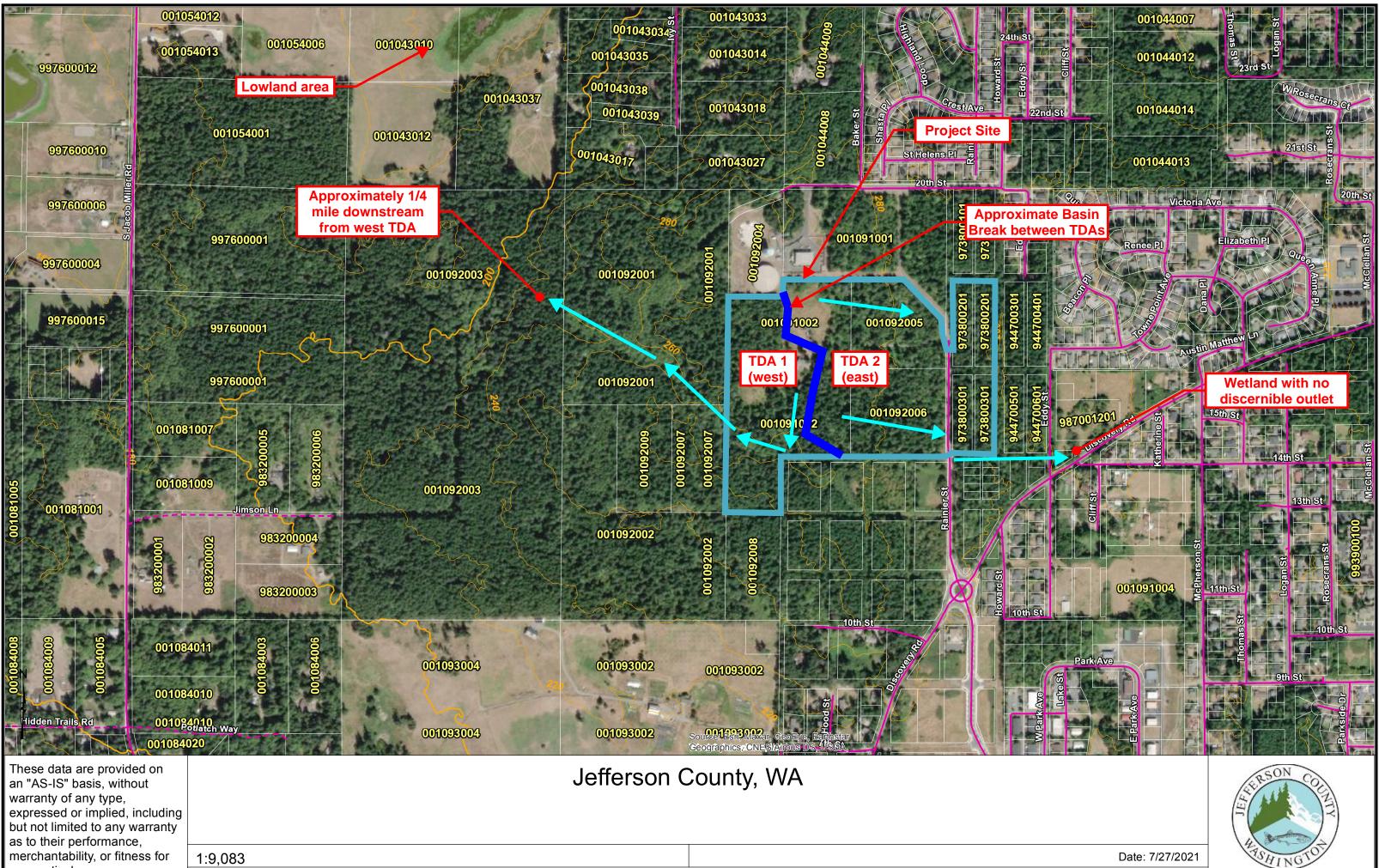


Category 5, 303(d) Listings

Listing ID Parameter 63391 Benzo(a)anthracene 63392 Benzo(a)pyrene 63393 Benzo(b)fluoranthene 63394 Benzo(k)fluoranthene 63395 Chrysene 63396 Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene 63404 Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene 63410 Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

Details

https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/approvedwqa/approvedpages/viewapprovedlisting.aspx?LISTING_ID=63391 https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/approvedwqa/approvedpages/viewapprovedlisting.aspx?LISTING_ID=63393 https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/approvedwqa/approvedpages/viewapprovedlisting.aspx?LISTING_ID=63394 https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/approvedwqa/approvedpages/viewapprovedlisting.aspx?LISTING_ID=63395 https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/approvedwqa/approvedpages/viewapprovedlisting.aspx?LISTING_ID=63395 https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/approvedwqa/approvedpages/viewapprovedlisting.aspx?LISTING_ID=63396 https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/approvedwqa/approvedpages/viewapprovedlisting.aspx?LISTING_ID=63404 https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/approvedwqa/approvedpages/viewapprovedlisting.aspx?LISTING_ID=63404



merchantability, or fitness for any particular purpose.

1:9,083

This map is not a substitute for accurate field surveys or for locating actual property lines and any adjacent features.

Section Tab #4

4. PERMANENT STORMWATER CONTROL PLAN

This project has 2 TDAs that do not converge downstream. Multiple detention ponds with dead storage are proposed to meet flow control and water quality requirements for each TDA and each basin tributary to any given pond independently of the other ponds implemented as part of this project.

The 2012 Western Washington Hydrology Model (WWHM) was used to size the detention facilities in accordance with the requirements of the SWMMWW.

Since the project is located within a Basic Water Quality Treatment area, the project is only subject to Basic Water Quality Treatment requirements as defined in the SWMMWW.

Predeveloped Site Hydrology

The total parcel area is 39.8 acres; however, the project disturbance limit area is 27.75 acres in total. The project site contains wetlands and stormwater excess stormwater downstream in 2 separate TDAs. To determine the developed condition compliance for site improvements with respect to flow control mitigation, the predeveloped land use condition is considered to be flat till forest (the steeper portions of the site will not be disturbed and are conservatively not included in the model).

Refer to Table 4.1 below for the predeveloped hydrology model Land Use basin input.

		Predevel	oped Distu (Acres		mits	
Land Cover Types	TDA 1 & 2	TDA 1 (west)	TDA 2 (east)			
	Total	Pond 1	Pond 2	Pond 3	Pond 4	Bypass
Forest (Flat)	27.75	7.92	8.53	7.06	3.81	0.43

Table 4.1: Hydrology Model - Predeveloped Land Cover Types

Developed Site Hydrology

Due to the ever-evolving nature of site plan development, exact numbers for each pond basin area & land use type cannot be fully defined until the final submittal; therefore, a simplified approximation of land use area distribution has been used for preliminary sizing and will be updated with the final report to reflect the final site design. The following tables show the site-wide land use area percent (defined as percent area of a given land use type within the disturbance limits of the project) and the estimated total tributary basin area for each pond. With those factors and the assumption that land use distribution across the site is approximately homogeneous (which is generally true with an optimized site plan), each pond tributary basin is assumed to have a similar land use proportion to the total area within the disturbance limits.

Example Computation:

If the total area within the disturbance limits is 27.75 acres and the total proposed impervious area is 16.80 acres, then the overall impervious percentage is 61%. If Basin 1 for Pond 1 is 7.92 acres, then $7.92 \times 61\% = 4.79$ acres of impervious are estimated to drain to Pond 1 and the remainder is pervious landscaped area.

Refer to the following tables for a site-wide summarization of the above example computation and the corresponding hydrology model inputs.

In the developed condition, the pervious and impervious surfaces will all be collected or graded to flow into the appropriate detention pond to maintain predeveloped discharge rates and volumes as required. The discharge peaks and flow exceedances from each detention pond will comply the threshold set by the corresponding predeveloped area. There are areas within the clearing limits that cannot be collected and routed to (bypass) a detention facility; however, these bypass areas are small (0.7 acres or less). Due to the limited size of the bypass areas, the 100-year peak unmitigated runoff flow rate is less that a 0.15 cubic-feet-per-second increase over the existing 100-year peak flow rate; therefore, no further flow control mitigation is required. These bypass areas utilize various dispersion methods to dissipate concentrated runoff prior to rehydrating the adjacent wetlands. BMPs include splash blocks (Basic Dispersion) for the roofs, a dispersion trench for the runoff from the paved areas, and sheet flow dispersion for the pervious areas.

Land Cover Types	Total (Acres)	Impervious (Acres)	Percent Impervious
Lots	15.48	8.88	32.0%
Roads	7.54	5.90	21.2%
Open Space & Pond Tracts	4.73	2.01	7.3%
Total	27.75	16.80	60.5%

Pond & TDA	Total (Acres)	Impervious* (Acres)	Pervious** (Acres)
Pond 1, TDA 1	7.92	4.79	3.13
Pond 2, TDA 2	8.53	5.16	3.37
Pond 3, TDA 2	7.06	4.30	2.76
Pond 4, TDA 2	3.81	2.31	1.50
Bypass, TDA 2	0.43	0.00	0.43
Total	27.75	16.80	10.95

Table 4.3: Developed Land Use within TDAs (WWHM Input)

* Impervious coverage is 61% (60.5% rounded up), pervious coverage (Lawn) is the remainder of the total areas that is not impervious.

** BMP T5.13: Post-Construction Soil Quality and Depth allows "Lawn" to be modeled as "Pasture".

Flow Control System

This project proposes to create more than 10,000 square feet of total effective impervious surface within each TDA; therefore, flow control must be provided to reduce the impacts of stormwater runoff from hard surfaces and land cover conversions. Detention ponds for each of the 4 basins onsite are sized to mitigate all proposed improvements that can be collected and conveyed to each facility. A summary description of the overall flow control system is provided below, refer to Appendix C for the full hydrology model output.

<u> TDA 1 - Pond 1</u>

The area draining to this pond is composed of lots, right-of-way, and open space. Some area along the westerly basin boundary bypasses collection and disperses into the adjacent vegetation offsite. The pond volume and flow control structure (fully detailed in Appendix C of this report) is sized such that the mitigated outflow rates are within acceptable thresholds for the mitigated area.

TDA 2 - Pond 2

The area draining to this pond is composed of lots, right-of-way, and open space. Some area along the northerly basin boundary bypasses collection and disperses onto the adjacent property. The pond volume and flow control structure (fully detailed in Appendix C of this report) is sized such that the mitigated outflow rates are within acceptable thresholds for the mitigated area.

TDA 2 - Pond 3

The area draining to this pond is composed of lots, right-of-way, and open space. Some pervious area along the easterly basin boundary between the pond tract and the adjacent wetland bypasses collection and disperses east into the wetland tract. The areas of bypassed runoff converge within 1/4 mile of the pond discharge, the pond volume and control structure design mitigates the effects of the bypassed peak flows, the 100-year peak flow from the bypass area is less than 0.4 cfs, the bypass runoff will be dispersed through dispersion BMPs (sheetflow dispersion) to eliminate adverse downstream impacts, and all areas of bypass are considered to be non-pollution generating; therefore, this area of bypass flows is in compliance with current flow control and treatment standards.

This pond volume and flow control structure (fully detailed in Appendix C of this report) is sized such that the mitigated outflow rates are within acceptable thresholds for the mitigated area (including the bypassed runoff).

<u> TDA 2 - Pond 4</u>

The area draining to this pond is composed of lots, right-of-way, and open space. The pond volume and flow control structure (fully detailed in Appendix C of this report) is sized such that the mitigated outflow rates are within acceptable thresholds for the mitigated area.

In summary, Pond 1 within TDA 1 is only responsible for its own tributary area; however, Ponds 2 -4 act both independently and in concert to mitigate the effects of development on stormwater peak runoff rates for their respective and collective mitigation areas. Ponds 2 - 4 pass the thresholds established for each pond in isolation

and the overall combined flows from ponds 2 - 4 are also in compliance with the overall area for those ponds with the mitigated bypass area.

Tables 4.4 and 4.5 below show the proposed detention volume meets the modeled detention volume (with the given factor of safety) and that the peak flows of the modeled volume meet the Conservation flow control requirements from WWHM. Refer to Appendix C for the hydrology model output.

Pond #	Modeled (Ac-Ft)	Provided (Ac-Ft)	% Over Modeled
1	4.00	5.74	44%
2	4.18	4.25	1.7%
3	2.07	2.07	0%
4	2.48	3.06	23%

Table 4.4: Modeled vs. Provided

Table 4.5: Hydrology Model Peak Flows (Bypass Only, POC 5 in WWHM output)

Return Period	Predeveloped (CFS)	Developed (CFS)
100-year	0.0227	0.0226

Water Quality System

This project proposes to create more than 5,000 square feet of Pollution Generating Hard Surface (PGHS); therefore, stormwater treatment is required.

Both TDA 1 and TDA 2 have the same Basic Water Quality Treatment requirement. Each proposed detention pond (Pond 1 through Pond 4) will provide an adequate dead-storage volume (as determined by WWHM) below its live-storage elevation to treat stormwater in a Wetpond and will be configured with cells in accordance with the design specifications for BMP T10.10: Wetponds - Basic & Large of the SWMMWW. Those specifications include 3:1 length to width ratio, 2 cells separated by a berm 1' below the dead-storage elevation, cell 1 with 25% to 35% of the total water quality volume (excluding access ramp), pond inlet minimum 2-feet off the bottom of cell 1, and a maximum wetpond depth of 8-feet. Specifications for each water quality pond are shown on the pond detail sheets of the submitted plan set.

The bypass areas within the project site are not considered to be pollution generating and do not require treatment.

Conventional Conveyance System Analysis and Design

Conveyance analysis and design will be fully documented in the final version of this report. The proposed stormwater conveyance system will convey the 25-year peak flow event and contain the 100-year backwater event. The flows used in the design will be derived from a separate WWHM site model where each catchment area has a designated land use basin element and corresponding POC number. For example, the land use basin element tributary to CB#12 would be connected to POC 12.

Refer to this section of the final report for more information and detailed calculations.

Flow Control BMPs

The project will evaluate List #2 of the SWMMWW and implement the resultant BMPs.

BMPs for all new pervious (lawn & landscaped) areas within the disturbance limits of the project:

• BMP T5.13: Post-Construction Soil Quality and Depth

BMPs for the proposed roofs of the project:

- 1. Full Dispersion is not feasible due to the limited availability of vegetated areas to which the proposed roofs would be dispersed. Downspout Full Infiltration Systems are not feasible due to the limited latent infiltration capacity of the insitu till soils onsite.
- 2. Bioretention is not feasible due to the limited infiltration capacity onsite any potential bioretention unit design proposed would require an underdrain to prevent mosquito breeding, which would circumvent the desired and intended flow attenuation effects of this BMP. Furthermore, bioretention is not feasible with the given space limitations on the lots and in the ROW within the proposed site configuration.

- 3. BMP T5.10B: Downspout Dispersion Systems (splash blocks specifically) will be applied to Lot 1 (adjacent to the wetland tract by Pond 3) because space is available to do so and there are no adjacent slopes greater than 20%. For simplicity, the modeling credit for this one roof (50% impervious / 50% landscape) has been conservatively neglected.
- 4. BMP T5.10C: Perforated Stub-out Connections will be applied to all proposed roofs in this project (aside from Lot 1 as noted above) because those areas must be collected in pipes to drain to the designated discharge locations throughout the site.

BMPs for the remaining proposed hard surfaces of the project:

- 1. Full Dispersion is not feasible due to the limited vegetated flow path area onsite that is topographically available for runoff dispersion. Additionally, the project will not retain sufficient vegetation (65%) to qualify for this BMP.
- 2. Permeable Pavement is not proposed for this project due to the limited infiltration capacity across the site. Given that infiltration restriction, this BMP would require an underdrain to function properly and would no longer satisfy Minimum Requirement #5.
- 3. Bioretention is not feasible due to the limited infiltration capacity onsite since any potential bioretention unit design proposed would require an underdrain to prevent mosquito breeding, which would circumvent the desired and intended flow attenuation effects of this BMP. Furthermore, bioretention is not feasible with the given space limitations on the lots and in the ROW within the proposed site configuration.
- 4. Sheet Flow Dispersion and Concentrated Flow Dispersion are not feasible for this project due to the space limitations of the proposed site configuration.

Section Tab #5

5. DISCUSSION OF MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

All minimum requirements apply to the new and replaced hard surfaces and converted vegetation areas in accordance with Figure I-2.4.1 from the SWMMWW. Below, each minimum requirement is listed and how the project satisfies them.

Minimum Requirement #1 - Preparation of Stormwater Site Plans

A Stormwater Site Plan Report outline and checklist (Section 1) and stormwater site plans are being provided with this submittal.

<u>Minimum Requirement #2 - Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan</u> (SWPPP)

The SWPPP will be included in Appendix B of the final version of this report.

Minimum Requirement #3 - Source Control of Pollution

The applicable construction source control BMPs for this project include silt fence, stabilized construction access, and catch basin inserts to mitigate the effects of construction activities on downstream water quality. All applicable BMPs will be shown on the grading sheets of the construction plans.

Minimum Requirement #4 - Preservation of Natural Drainage Systems and Outfalls

The project site will maintain the natural drainage patterns of the existing site by discharging proportionately to each of the 2 TDAs at the natural discharge locations of the site.

Minimum Requirement #5 - On-site Stormwater Management

Since this project triggers Minimum Requirements #1 through #9, List #2 will be applied to the project to satisfy this Minimum Requirement. BMPs have been fully evaluated for each surface in accordance with the SWMMWW and the results are documented under Flow Control BMPs of Section 4 in this report. The following is a summary listing of the BMPs applied throughout the project:

- 5. BMP T5.13 applied to new pervious surfaces
- 6. Basic Dispersion BMPs will be applied to eliminate concentrated runoff from bypassed areas and mitigated pond discharges.

Lawn and landscaped areas:

1. BMP T5.13: Post-Construction Soil Quality and Depth:

This BMP's design criteria are feasible for this project, where the slope is not greater than 33%, and shall be followed in accordance with the SWMMWW. Areas meeting the design guidelines have been entered into the approved runoff models as "Pasture" rather than "Lawn".

Minimum Requirement #6 - Runoff Treatment

Basic water quality treatment is provided in the dead-storage of the detention ponds, Refer to Section 4: Water Quality System of this report for more information.

Minimum Requirement #7 - Flow Control

The composite stormwater flow control system (Pond 1 for TDA 1 and Ponds 2-4 for TDA 2) are designed to meet flow control mitigation requirements for their respective tributary areas; therefore, the project is in compliance with the applicable flow control mitigation standards.

Refer to Section 4: Flow Control System for more information.

Minimum Requirement #8 - Wetlands Protection

The project proposes to develop the site outside of the all adjacent wetland buffers and discharge only flow mitigated and treated water to the wetlands, which is sufficient for wetlands protection.

Minimum Requirement #9 - Operations and Maintenance

The Operations and Maintenance Manual will be included in Appendix A of the final version of this report.

Minimum Requirement #10 - Offsite Analysis

Refer to Section 3: Offsite Analysis of this report for more information.

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The operation and maintenance manual will be provided in the final version of this report.

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APPENDIX B - CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)

The SWPPP will be provided in this appendix of the final version of this report.

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APPENDIX C - HYDRAULIC / HYDROLOGIC ANALYSIS AND MODELING RESULTS

The project was modeled using WWHM 2012, an approved hydrology model.

Listing of primary POCs for each TDA in this analysis and their associations:

- POC 1 is the threshold analysis point for Pond 1 & TDA 1 --> Passes
- POC 10 is the threshold analysis point for TDA 2 --> Passes

Supporting POCs (needed for water quality mitigation sizing):

- POC 2 is the threshold analysis point for Pond 2 (Oversized for flow control to compensate for Pond 3)
- POC 3 is the threshold analysis point for Pond 3 (Undersized for flow control due to space constraints)
- POC 4 is the threshold analysis point for Pond 4 (Oversized for flow control to compensate for Pond 3)
- POC 5 is the threshold analysis point for TDA 2 Bypass (to show flow thresholds)

Unused POCs

- POC 6
- POC 7
- POC 8
- POC 9

<section-header>

General Model Information

Project Name:	Madrona Ridge
Site Name:	Madrona Ridge
Site Address:	
City:	
Report Date:	8/9/2021
Gage:	Port Angeles
Data Start:	1948/10/01
Data End:	2009/09/30
Timestep:	15 Minute
Precip Scale:	0.000 (adjusted)
Version Date:	2019/09/13
Version:	4.2.17

POC Thresholds

Low Flow Threshold for POC1:	50 Percent of the 2 Year
High Flow Threshold for POC1:	50 Year
Low Flow Threshold for POC2:	50 Percent of the 2 Year
High Flow Threshold for POC2:	50 Year
Low Flow Threshold for POC3:	50 Percent of the 2 Year
High Flow Threshold for POC3:	50 Year
Low Flow Threshold for POC4:	50 Percent of the 2 Year
High Flow Threshold for POC4:	50 Year
Low Flow Threshold for POC5:	50 Percent of the 2 Year
High Flow Threshold for POC5:	50 Year
Low Flow Threshold for POC10:	50 Percent of the 2 Year
High Flow Threshold for POC10:	50 Year

Landuse Basin Data Predeveloped Land Use

PreDev - Basin 1 Bypass:	No
GroundWater:	No
Pervious Land Use C, Forest, Flat	acre 7.92
Pervious Total	7.92
Impervious Land Use	acre
Impervious Total	0
Basin Total	7.92
Element Flows To: Surface	Interflow

Groundwater

PreDev - Basin 2 Bypass:	No
GroundWater:	No
Pervious Land Use C, Forest, Flat	acre 8.53
Pervious Total	8.53
Impervious Land Use	acre
Impervious Total	0
Basin Total	8.53

Element Flows To:		
Surface	Interflow	Groundwater
TDA 2 POC Node	TDA 2 POC Node	

PreDev - Basin 3 Bypass:	No
GroundWater:	No
Pervious Land Use C, Forest, Flat	acre 6.46
Pervious Total	6.46
Impervious Land Use	acre
Impervious Total	0
Basin Total	6.46

Element Flows To:		
Surface	Interflow	Groundwater
TDA 2 POC Node	TDA 2 POC Node	

PreDev - Basin 4 Bypass:	No
GroundWater:	No
Pervious Land Use C, Forest, Flat	acre 3.81
Pervious Total	3.81
Impervious Land Use	acre
Impervious Total	0
Basin Total	3.81

Element Flows To:		
Surface	Interflow	Groundwater
TDA 2 POC Node	TDA 2 POC Node	

PreDev - Basin 3 - Lots Bypass:	1-5 No
GroundWater:	No
Pervious Land Use C, Forest, Flat	acre 0.6
Pervious Total	0.6
Impervious Land Use	acre
Impervious Total	0
Basin Total	0.6

Element Flows To: Surface Interflow Groundwater TDA 2 POC Node TDA 2 POC Node

PreDev - Basin 3 - Per Bypass:	v Bypass No
GroundWater:	No
Pervious Land Use C, Forest, Flat	acre 0.43
Pervious Total	0.43
Impervious Land Use	acre
Impervious Total	0
Basin Total	0.43
Element Flows To:	

Surface Interflow Groundwater TDA 2 POC Node TDA 2 POC Node

Mitigated Land Use

Dev - Basin 1 Bypass:	No
GroundWater:	No
Pervious Land Use C, Pasture, Flat	acre 3.13
Pervious Total	3.13
Impervious Land Use ROADS FLAT	acre 4.79
Impervious Total	4.79
Basin Total	7.92

Element Flows To: Surface Interflow Groundwater Pond 1 - 3.8:1 RSS, 3Pland 1 - 3.8:1 RSS, 3:1SS

Dev - Basin 2 Bypass:	No
GroundWater:	No
Pervious Land Use C, Pasture, Flat	acre 3.37
Pervious Total	3.37
Impervious Land Use ROADS FLAT	acre 5.16
Impervious Total	5.16
Basin Total	8.53

Element Flows To: Surface Interflow Groundwater Pond 2 - 2.2:2 TSS, 3**Pos**d 2 - 2.2:2 TSS, 3:1SS

Dev - Basin 3 Bypass:	No
GroundWater:	No
Pervious Land Use C, Pasture, Flat	acre 2.55
Pervious Total	2.55
Impervious Land Use ROADS FLAT	acre 3.91
Impervious Total	3.91
Basin Total	6.46

Element Flows To: Surface Interflow Groundwater Pond 3 - 1.75:1 RSS, Ptd St 3 - 1.75:1 RSS, 0:1SS

No
No
acre 1.5
1.5
acre 2.31
2.31
3.81

Element Flows To: Surface Interflow Groundwater Pond 4 (modeled as a Randt,4torbed.epded.tasslawithatihtat) be updated with final)

Dev - Basin 3 - Lots 1-5 Bypass:	No
GroundWater:	No
Pervious Land Use C, Pasture, Flat	acre 0.21
Pervious Total	0.21
Impervious Land Use ROADS FLAT	acre 0.39
Impervious Total	0.39
Basin Total	0.6

Element Flows To: Surface Interflow Groundwater Pond 3 - 1.75:1 RSS, Ptd & 3 - 1.75:1 RSS, 0:1SS

Dev - Basin 3 - Perv By Bypass:	/ <mark>pass</mark> No
GroundWater:	No
Pervious Land Use C, Pasture, Flat	acre 0.43
Pervious Total	0.43
Impervious Land Use	acre
Impervious Total	0
Basin Total	0.43
Floment Flows To:	

Element Flows To:InterflowGroundwaterSurfaceInterflowGroundwaterTDA 2 POC NodeTDA 2 POC NodeGroundwater

Routing Elements Predeveloped Routing

TDA 2 POC Node

Bottom Length:	10.00 ft.
Bottom Width:	10.00 ft.
Manning's n:	0.0001
Channel bottom slope 1:	0.1 To 1
Channel Left side slope 0:	0 To 1
Channel right side slope 2:	0 To 1
Discharge Structure	
Riser Height:	0 ft.
Riser Diameter:	0 in.
Element Flows To:	
Outlet 1 Outlet	et 2

Channel Hydraulic Table

Stage(feet)	Area(ac.)	Volume(ac-ft.)	Discharge(cfs) Infilt(cfs)
0.0000	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000
0.0250	0.002	0.000	100.3	0.000
0.0500	0.002	0.000	317.6	0.000
0.0750	0.002	0.000	622.2	0.000
0.1000	0.002	0.000	1001.	0.000
0.1250	0.002	0.000	1448.	0.000
0.1500	0.002	0.000	1956.	0.000
0.1750	0.002	0.000	2521.	0.000
0.2000	0.002	0.000	3139.	0.000
0.2250	0.002	0.000	3808.	0.000
0.2500	0.002	0.000	4525.	0.000
0.2750	0.002	0.000	5287.	0.000
0.3000	0.002	0.000	6093.	0.000
0.3250	0.002	0.000	6941.	0.000
0.3500	0.002	0.000	7829.	0.000
0.3750	0.002	0.000	8755.	0.000
0.4000	0.002	0.000	9720.	0.000
0.4250	0.002	0.001	10720	0.000
0.4500	0.002	0.001	11755	0.000
0.4750	0.002	0.001	12825	0.000
0.5000	0.002	0.001	13927	0.000
0.5250	0.002	0.001	15061	0.000
0.5500	0.002	0.001	16227	0.000
0.5750	0.002	0.001	17422	0.000
0.6000	0.002	0.001	18647	0.000
0.6250	0.002	0.001	19901	0.000
0.6500	0.002	0.001	21183	0.000
0.6750	0.002	0.001	22492	0.000
0.7000	0.002	0.001	23827	0.000
0.7250	0.002	0.001	25189	0.000
0.7500	0.002	0.001	26576	0.000
0.7750	0.002	0.001	27987	0.000
0.8000	0.002	0.001	29423	0.000
0.8250	0.002	0.001	30883	0.000
0.8500	0.002	0.002	32366	0.000
0.8750	0.002	0.002	33872	0.000

Mitigated Routing

Pond 4 (modeled as a vault, to be updated with final)

Width:	90 ft.
Length:	150 ft.
Depth:	9 ft.
Discharge Structure	
Riser Height:	8 ft.
Riser Diameter:	18 in.
Notch Type:	Rectangular
Notch Width:	0.021 ft.
Notch Height:	1.200 ft.
Orifice 1 Diameter:	0.38 in. Elevation:0 ft.
Orifice 2 Diameter:	0.631 in. Elevation:6.3 ft.
Orifice 3 Diameter:	0.817 in. Elevation:6.4 ft.
Element Flows To:	
Outlet 1	Outlet 2
TDA 2 POC Node	

Vault Hydraulic Table

Stage(feet) 0.0000	Area(ac.) 0.309	Volume(ac-ft.) 0.000	Discharge(cfs)) Infilt(cfs) 0.000
0.1000	0.309	0.031	0.000	0.000
0.2000	0.309	0.062	0.001	0.000
0.3000	0.309	0.093	0.002	0.000
0.4000	0.309	0.124	0.002	0.000
0.5000	0.309	0.155	0.002	0.000
0.6000	0.309	0.186	0.003	0.000
0.7000	0.309	0.216	0.003	0.000
0.8000	0.309	0.247	0.003	0.000
0.9000	0.309	0.278	0.003	0.000
1.0000	0.309	0.309	0.003	0.000
1.1000	0.309	0.340	0.004	0.000
1.2000	0.309	0.371	0.004	0.000
1.3000	0.309	0.402	0.004	0.000
1.4000	0.309	0.433	0.004	0.000
1.5000	0.309	0.464	0.004	0.000
1.6000	0.309	0.495	0.005	0.000
1.7000	0.309	0.526	0.005	0.000
1.8000	0.309	0.557	0.005	0.000
1.9000	0.309	0.588	0.005	0.000
2.0000	0.309	0.619	0.005	0.000
2.1000	0.309	0.650	0.005	0.000
2.2000	0.309	0.681	0.005	0.000
2.3000	0.309	0.712	0.005	0.000
2.4000	0.309	0.743	0.006	0.000
2.5000	0.309	0.774	0.006	0.000
2.6000	0.309	0.805	0.006	0.000
2.7000	0.309	0.836	0.006	0.000
2.8000	0.309	0.867	0.006	0.000
2.9000	0.309	0.898	0.006	0.000
3.0000	0.309	0.929	0.006	0.000
3.1000	0.309	0.960	0.006	0.000
3.2000	0.309	0.991	0.007	0.000
3.3000	0.309	1.022	0.007	0.000
3.4000	0.309	1.053	0.007	0.000

3.5000 3.6000 3.7000 3.8000 4.0000 4.1000 4.2000 4.3000 4.4000 4.5000 4.6000 4.6000 4.7000 4.8000 4.7000 5.0000 5.1000 5.2000 5.3000 5.4000 5.2000 5.4000 5.5000 5.4000 5.5000 5.8000 5.9000 6.0000 6.2000 6.3000 6.4000 6.2000 6.3000 6.4000 6.5000 6.6000 6.4000 6.5000 6.6000 7.2000 7.1000 7.2000 7.3000 7.4000 7.5000 7.5000 7.6000 7.9000 8.0000 8.0000 8.0000 8.1000 8.2000 8.0000 8.0000 8.1000	0.309 0.309	1.084 1.115 1.146 1.177 1.208 1.239 1.270 1.301 1.332 1.363 1.394 1.425 1.456 1.487 1.518 1.549 1.549 1.549 1.549 1.580 1.611 1.642 1.673 1.704 1.735 1.766 1.797 1.828 1.859 1.890 1.921 1.952 1.983 2.014 2.045 2.076 2.107 2.138 2.014 2.045 2.076 2.107 2.138 2.014 2.200 2.231 2.262 2.293 2.324 2.355 2.386 2.417 2.448 2.479 2.510 2.510 2.541 2.572 2.603 2.634 2.655 2.696	0.007 0.007 0.007 0.007 0.007 0.007 0.007 0.007 0.008 0.008 0.008 0.008 0.008 0.008 0.008 0.008 0.008 0.008 0.008 0.009 0	0.000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.000000
8.4000	0.309	2.603	3.757	0.000
8.5000	0.309	2.634	4.765	0.000
8.6000	0.309	2.665	5.528	0.000

TDA 2 POC Node

Bottom Length: Bottom Width: Manning's n: Channel bottom slope Channel Left side slop Channel right side slop Discharge Structure Riser Height:	e 0: 0 To 1
Riser Height:	0 ft.
Riser Diameter: Element Flows To:	0 in.
Outlet 1	Outlet 2

Channel Hydraulic Table

Stage(feet)	Area(ac.)	Volume(ac-ft.)	Discharge(cfs)	Infilt(ofc)
0.0000	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000
0.0250	0.002	0.000	100.3	0.000
0.0500	0.002	0.000	317.6	0.000
0.0750	0.002	0.000	622.2	0.000
0.1000	0.002	0.000	1001.	0.000
0.1250	0.002	0.000	1448.	0.000
0.1500	0.002	0.000	1956.	0.000
0.1750	0.002	0.000	2521.	0.000
0.2000	0.002	0.000	3139.	0.000
0.2250	0.002	0.000	3808.	0.000
0.2500	0.002	0.000	4525.	0.000
0.2750	0.002	0.000	5287.	0.000
0.3000	0.002	0.000	6093.	0.000
0.3250	0.002	0.000	6941.	0.000
0.3500	0.002	0.000	7829.	0.000
0.3750	0.002	0.000	8755.	0.000
0.4000	0.002	0.000	9720.	0.000
0.4250	0.002	0.001	10720	0.000
0.4500	0.002	0.001	11755	0.000
0.4750	0.002	0.001	12825	0.000
0.5000	0.002	0.001	13927	0.000
0.5250	0.002	0.001	15061	0.000
0.5500	0.002	0.001	16227	0.000
0.5750	0.002	0.001	17422	0.000
0.6000	0.002	0.001	18647	0.000
0.6250	0.002	0.001	19901	0.000
0.6500	0.002	0.001	21183	0.000
0.6750	0.002	0.001	22492	0.000
0.7000	0.002	0.001	23827	0.000
0.7250 0.7500	0.002 0.002	0.001 0.001	25189 26576	0.000 0.000
0.7500	0.002	0.001	27987	0.000
0.8000	0.002	0.001	29423	0.000
0.8250	0.002	0.001	30883	0.000
0.8500	0.002	0.002	32366	0.000
0.8750	0.002	0.002	33872	0.000
0.9000	0.002	0.002	35399	0.000
0.9250	0.002	0.002	36949	0.000
0.9500	0.002	0.002	38520	0.000
0.9750	0.002	0.002	40112	0.000
0.3750	0.002	0.002		0.000

Pond 1 - 3.8:1 RSS, 3:1SS

Bottom Length: Bottom Width: Depth: Volume at riser head: Side slope 1: Side slope 2: Side slope 3:	210.00 ft. 50.00 ft. 13.5 ft. 4.0037 acre-feet. 3 To 1 3 To 1 3.8 To 1
Side slope 4:	3 To 1
Discharge Structure Riser Height: Riser Diameter: Orifice 1 Diameter: Orifice 2 Diameter: Orifice 3 Diameter: Element Flows To:	9 ft. 12 in. 0.571 in. Elevation:0 ft. 1 in. Elevation:7.05 ft. 1.5 in. Elevation:7.35 ft.
Outlet 1	Outlet 2

Pond Hydraulic Table

Stage(feet)	Area(ac.)	Volume(ac-ft.)	Discharge(cfs)) Infilt(cfs)
0.0000	0.241	0.000	0.000	0.000
0.1500	0.247	0.036	0.003	0.000
0.3000	0.253	0.074	0.004	0.000
0.4500	0.259	0.112	0.005	0.000
0.6000	0.265	0.151	0.006	0.000
0.7500	0.271	0.192	0.007	0.000
0.9000	0.277	0.233	0.008	0.000
1.0500	0.283	0.275	0.009	0.000
1.2000	0.290	0.318	0.009	0.000
1.3500	0.296	0.362	0.010	0.000
1.5000	0.302	0.407	0.010	0.000
1.6500	0.309	0.453	0.011	0.000
1.8000	0.315	0.500	0.011	0.000
1.9500	0.322	0.547	0.012	0.000
2.1000	0.328	0.596	0.012	0.000
2.2500	0.335	0.646	0.013	0.000
2.4000	0.341	0.697	0.013	0.000
2.5500	0.348	0.748	0.014	0.000
2.7000	0.355	0.801	0.014	0.000
2.8500	0.361	0.855	0.014	0.000
3.0000	0.368	0.910	0.015	0.000
3.1500	0.375	0.965	0.015	0.000
3.3000	0.382	1.022	0.016	0.000
3.4500	0.389	1.080	0.016	0.000
3.6000	0.396	1.139	0.016	0.000
3.7500	0.403	1.199	0.017	0.000
3.9000	0.410	1.260	0.017	0.000
4.0500	0.417	1.322	0.017	0.000
4.2000	0.424	1.385	0.018	0.000
4.3500	0.431	1.449	0.018	0.000
4.5000	0.438	1.514	0.018	0.000
4.6500	0.445	1.581	0.019	0.000
4.8000	0.453	1.648	0.019	0.000
4.9500	0.460	1.717	0.019	0.000
5.1000	0.467	1.786	0.020	0.000

Pond 2 - 2.2:2 TSS, 3:1SS

Bottom Length:	195.00 ft.
Bottom Width:	79.00 ft.
Depth:	9 ft.
Volume at riser head:	4.1820 acre-feet.
Side slope 1:	3 To 1
Side slope 2:	3 To 1
Side slope 3:	3 To 1
Side slope 4:	2.2 To 1
Discharge Structure	
Riser Height:	8 ft.
Riser Diameter:	12 in.
Orifice 1 Diameter:	0.594 in. Elevation:0 ft.
Orifice 2 Diameter:	1.0625 inElevation:6.8 ft.
Orifice 3 Diameter:	1.25 in. Elevation:7 ft.
Element Flows To:	
Outlet 1	Outlet 2
TDA 2 POC Node	

Pond Hydraulic Table

Stage(feet)	Area(ac.)	Volume(ac-ft.)	Discharge(cfs)	Infilt(cfs)
0.0000	0.353	0.000	0.000	0.000
0.1000	0.357	0.035	0.003	0.000
0.2000	0.360	0.071	0.004	0.000
0.3000	0.364	0.107	0.005	0.000
0.4000	0.368	0.144	0.006	0.000
0.5000	0.372	0.181	0.006	0.000
0.6000	0.375	0.218	0.007	0.000
0.7000	0.379	0.256	0.008	0.000
0.8000	0.383	0.294	0.008	0.000
0.9000	0.386	0.333	0.009	0.000
1.0000	0.390	0.372	0.009	0.000
1.1000	0.394	0.411	0.010	0.000
1.2000	0.398	0.450	0.010	0.000
1.3000	0.402	0.490	0.010	0.000
1.4000	0.405	0.531	0.011	0.000
1.5000	0.409	0.572	0.011	0.000
1.6000	0.413	0.613	0.012	0.000
1.7000	0.417	0.654	0.012	0.000
1.8000	0.421	0.696	0.012	0.000
1.9000	0.425	0.739	0.013	0.000
2.0000	0.429	0.781	0.013	0.000
2.1000	0.433	0.824	0.013	0.000
2.2000	0.437	0.868	0.014	0.000
2.3000	0.440	0.912	0.014	0.000
2.4000	0.444	0.956	0.014	0.000
2.5000	0.448	1.001	0.015	0.000
2.6000	0.452	1.046	0.015	0.000
2.7000	0.456	1.091	0.015	0.000
2.8000	0.460	1.137	0.016	0.000
2.9000	0.464	1.184	0.016	0.000
3.0000	0.469	1.230	0.016	0.000
3.1000	0.473	1.277	0.016	0.000
3.2000	0.477	1.325	0.017	0.000
3.3000	0.481	1.373	0.017	0.000
3.4000	0.485	1.421	0.017	0.000

Pond 3 - 1.75:1 RSS, 0:1SS

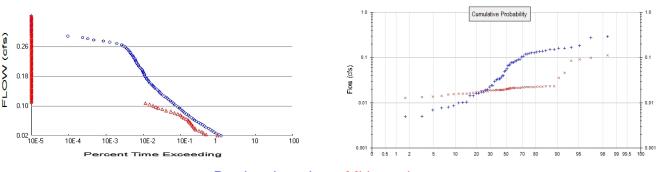
Bottom Length:	220.00 ft.
Bottom Width:	62.00 ft.
Depth:	9 ft.
Volume at riser head:	2.0745 acre-feet.
Side slope 1:	0 To 1
Side slope 2:	0 To 1
Side slope 3:	1.75 To 1
Side slope 4:	0 To 1
Discharge Structure	
Riser Height:	6 ft.
Riser Diameter:	12 in.
Notch Type:	Rectangular
Notch Width:	0.083 ft.
Notch Height:	0.500 ft.
Orifice 1 Diameter:	0.67 in. Elevation:0 ft.
Orifice 2 Diameter:	1 in. Elevation:4.3 ft.
Orifice 3 Diameter:	2.25 in. Elevation:4.6 ft.
Element Flows To:	
Outlet 1	Outlet 2
TDA 2 POC Node	

Pond Hydraulic Table

Stage(feet) 0.0000 0.1000 0.2000	Area(ac.) 0.313 0.314 0.314	Volume(ac-ft.) 0.000 0.031 0.062	Discharge(cfs) 0.000 0.003 0.005) Infilt(cfs) 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.3000	0.314	0.094	0.005	0.000
0.4000	0.316	0.126	0.007	0.000
0.5000	0.317	0.157	0.008	0.000
0.6000	0.318	0.189	0.009	0.000
0.7000	0.319	0.221	0.010	0.000
0.8000	0.320	0.253	0.010	0.000
0.9000	0.321	0.285	0.011	0.000
1.0000	0.322	0.317	0.012	0.000
1.1000	0.322	0.349	0.012	0.000
1.2000	0.323	0.382	0.013	0.000
1.3000 1.4000	0.324 0.325	0.414 0.447	0.013 0.014	0.000 0.000
1.5000	0.326	0.479	0.014	0.000
1.6000	0.327	0.512	0.015	0.000
1.7000	0.328	0.545	0.015	0.000
1.8000	0.329	0.578	0.016	0.000
1.9000	0.329	0.610	0.016	0.000
2.0000	0.330	0.643	0.017	0.000
2.1000	0.331	0.677	0.017	0.000
2.2000	0.332	0.710	0.018	0.000
2.3000	0.333	0.743	0.018	0.000
2.4000	0.334	0.777	0.018	0.000
2.5000	0.335	0.810	0.019	0.000
2.6000 2.7000	0.336 0.337	0.844 0.877	0.019 0.020	0.000 0.000
2.8000	0.337	0.911	0.020	0.000
2.9000	0.338	0.945	0.020	0.000
3.0000	0.339	0.979	0.020	0.000
3.1000	0.340	1.013	0.021	0.000

9.0000	0.392	3.176	5.927	0.000
9.1000	0.393	3.215	6.021	0.000

Analysis Results POC 1



+ Predeveloped x Mitigated

Predeveloped Landuse Totals for POC #1 Total Pervious Area: 7.92 Total Impervious Area: 0

Mitigated Landuse Totals for POC #1 Total Pervious Area: 3.13 Total Impervious Area: 4.79

Flow Frequency Method: Log Pearson Type III 17B

Flow Frequency Return Periods for Predeveloped. POC #1Return PeriodFlow(cfs)2 year0.047535 year0.11664510 year0.17707325 year0.2661950 year0.339566100 year0.417278

Flow Frequency Return Periods for Mitigated. POC #1

Return Period	Flow(cfs)
2 year	0.020359
5 year	0.030693
10 year	0.039433
25 year	0.052997
50 year	0.065188
100 year	0.079398

Annual Peaks

Annual Peaks for Predeveloped and Mitigated. POC #1

rear	Predeveloped	wiitigate
1949	0.016	0.019
1950	0.078	0.022
1951	0.057	0.023
1952	0.010	0.014
1953	0.017	0.021
1954	0.161	0.091
1955	0.150	0.017
1956	0.053	0.021
1957	0.092	0.019
1958	0.014	0.016

$1959 \\ 1960 \\ 1961 \\ 1962 \\ 1963 \\ 1964 \\ 1965 \\ 1966 \\ 1967 \\ 1968 \\ 1969 \\ 1970 \\ 1971 \\ 1972 \\ 1973 \\ 1974 \\ 1975 \\ 1976 \\ 1977 \\ 1978 \\ 1979 \\ 1980 \\ 1981 \\ 1982 \\ 1983 \\ 1984 \\ 1985 \\ 1986 \\ 1987 \\ 1988 \\ 1989 \\ 1990 \\ 1991 \\ 1992 \\ 1993 \\ 1994 \\ 1995 \\ 1996 \\ 1997 \\ 1998 \\ 1999 \\ 2000 \\ 2001 \\ 2002 \\ 2003 \\ 2004 \\ 2005 \\ 2006 \\ 2007 \\ 2008 \\ 1000 \\ $	0.090 0.135 0.167 0.010 0.033 0.039 0.019 0.017 0.160 0.029 0.010 0.008 0.126 0.184 0.024 0.020 0.032 0.040 0.005 0.002 0.014 0.0079 0.008 0.0079 0.008 0.0079 0.008 0.0079 0.0049 0.143 0.024	0.022 0.019 0.023 0.014 0.018 0.022 0.020 0.019 0.022 0.017 0.019 0.023 0.020 0.021 0.020 0.021 0.020 0.021 0.020 0.021 0.020 0.021 0.020 0.016 0.016 0.036 0.023 0.046 0.022 0.018 0.022 0.019 0.019 0.023 0.046 0.022 0.016 0.036 0.023 0.046 0.022 0.018 0.022 0.019 0.019 0.019 0.019 0.019 0.019 0.021 0.019 0.021 0.019 0.021 0.019 0.021 0.019 0.021 0.013 0.023 0
2009	0.034	0.019

Ranked Annual Peaks

Ranked Annual Peaks for Predeveloped and Mitigated. POC #1 Rank Predeveloped Mitigated 1 0 2002 0 1127

1	0.2902	0.1127
2	0.2767	0.0980
3	0.1844	0.0909

Duration Flows The Facility PASSED

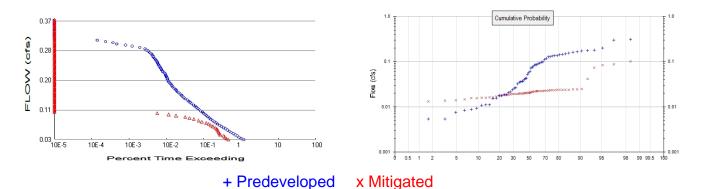
Flow(cfs)	Predev	Mit	Percentage	Pass/Fail
0.0238	25731	20587	80	Pass
0.0270	22437	10239	45	Pass
0.0301	18859	8772	46	Pass
0.0333	16698	7963	47	Pass
0.0365	14921	6663	44	Pass
0.0397	13332	5366	40	Pass
0.0429	11854	5110	43	Pass
0.0461	10279	4725	45	Pass
0.0493	9176	4494	48	Pass
0.0525	8194	4248	51	Pass
0.0557	7300	4036	55	Pass
0.0589	6506	3816	58	Pass
0.0620	5634	3544	62	Pass
0.0652	5033	3332	66	Pass
0.0684	4560	3001	65	Pass
0.0716	4141	2565	61	Pass
0.0748	3771	2286	60	Pass
0.0780	3426	2084	60	Pass
0.0812	3005	1771	58	Pass
0.0844	2755	1467	53	Pass
0.0876	2520	1172	46	Pass
0.0908	2344	868	37	Pass
0.0939	2162	688	31	Pass
0.0971	1967	529	26	Pass
0.1003	1792	460	25	Pass
0.1035	1618	394	24	Pass
0.1067	1486	317	21	Pass
0.1099	1372	244	17	Pass
0.1131	1237	0	0	Pass
0.1163	1135	0	0	Pass
0.1195	1029	0	0	Pass
0.1227	935	0	0	Pass
0.1258	865	0	0	Pass
0.1290	761	0	0	Pass
0.1322	686	0	0	Pass
0.1354	640	0	0	Pass
0.1386	588	0		Pass
0.1418	555	0	0 0	Pass
0.1450	519	0	0	Pass
0.1482	475	0	0	Pass
0.1514	432	0	0	Pass
0.1546	403	0	0	Pass
0.1577	378	0	0	Pass
0.1609	349	0	0	Pass
0.1641	321	0	0	Pass
0.1673	303	0	0	Pass
0.1705	292	0	0	Pass
0.1737	272	0	0	Pass
0.1769	257	0	0	Pass
0.1801	242	0	0	Pass
0.1833	232	0	0	Pass
0.1865	223	0	0	Pass
0.1896	219	0	Ō	Pass

$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass

Water Quality

Water QualityWater Quality BMP Flow and Volume for POC #1On-line facility volume:0.4739 acre-feetOn-line facility target flow:0.6286 cfs.Adjusted for 15 min:0.6286 cfs.Off-line facility target flow:0.3395 cfs.Adjusted for 15 min:0.3395 cfs.

LID Report



Predeveloped Landuse Totals for POC #2 Total Pervious Area: 8.53 Total Impervious Area: 0

Mitigated Landuse Totals for POC #2 Total Pervious Area: 3.37 Total Impervious Area: 5.16

Flow Frequency Method: Log Pearson Type III 17B

Flow Frequency Return Periods for Predeveloped. POC #2 Return Period Flow(cfs)

Return Feriou	FIOW(CIS)
2 year	0.051191
5 year	0.125629
10 year	0.190712
25 year	0.286692
50 year	0.365719
100 year	0.449417

Flow Frequency Return Periods for Mitigated. POC #2

Return Period	Flow(cfs)
2 year	0.020695
5 year	0.030195
10 year	0.038026
25 year	0.049916
50 year	0.060393
100 year	0.072411

Annual Peaks

Annual Peaks for Predeveloped and Mitigated. POC #2 Year Predeveloped Mitigated

rear	Fredeveloped	wiitigat
1949	0.018	0.019
1950	0.084	0.023
1951	0.061	0.024
1952	0.011	0.014
1953	0.018	0.022
1954	0.174	0.084
1955	0.161	0.018
1956	0.057	0.022
1957	0.099	0.019
1958	0.015	0.016
1959	0.097	0.023

1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1987 1988 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008	0.146 0.180 0.011 0.036 0.042 0.021 0.019 0.173 0.032 0.011 0.009 0.136 0.199 0.026 0.021 0.035 0.043 0.005 0.005 0.005 0.005 0.005 0.005 0.005 0.005 0.005 0.005 0.002 0.137 0.128 0.298 0.111 0.128 0.298 0.111 0.024 0.128 0.298 0.111 0.040 0.037 0.071 0.142 0.163 0.009 0.002 0.015 0.078 0.0085 0.008 0.313 0.089 0.017 0.117 0.085 0.033 0.009 0.017 0.117 0.085 0.0313 0.089 0.0154 0.026	0.020 0.024 0.015 0.018 0.023 0.021 0.020 0.023 0.017 0.020 0.024 0.020 0.021 0.021 0.021 0.023 0.016 0.025 0.024 0.016 0.016 0.025 0.024 0.025 0.024 0.020 0.022 0.022 0.022 0.020 0.022 0.022 0.020 0.022 0.022 0.022 0.020 0.022 0.022 0.022 0.020 0.022 0.022 0.020 0.022 0.021 0.025 0.024 0.025 0.024 0.022 0.020 0.020 0.022 0.020 0.022 0.020 0.022 0.020 0.022 0.014 0.022 0.016 0.022 0.013 0.023 0.020 0.021 0.022 0.016 0.022 0.017 0.022 0.016 0.022 0.017 0.022 0.016 0.022 0.017 0.022 0.020 0.022 0.017 0.022 0.020 0.022 0.016 0.022 0.017 0.022 0.016 0.022 0.017 0.022 0.020 0.022 0.016 0.022 0.016 0.022 0.016 0.022 0.017 0.024 0.024 0.024 0.024 0.024 0.024 0.020
2009	0.036	0.019

Ranked Annual PeaksRanked Annual Peaks for Predeveloped and Mitigated.PankPredeveloped Mitigated

Rank	Predeveloped	Mitigate
1	0.3125	0.1017
2	0.2980	0.0862
3	0.1986	0.0835
4	0.1796	0.0732

Duration Flows The Facility PASSED

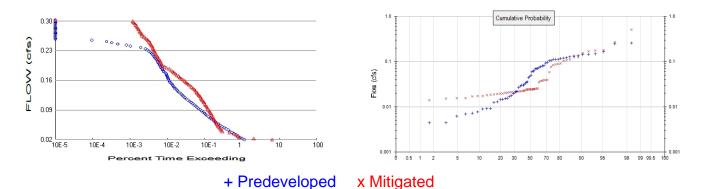
Flow(cfs) 0.0256 0.0290 0.0325 0.0359 0.0393 0.0428 0.0462	Predev 25474 21539 19070 17023 14786 13334 11554	Mit 9734 8656 7984 7319 5925 5664 5435	Percentage 38 40 41 42 40 42 47 50	Pass/Fail Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass
0.0496 0.0531 0.0565 0.0600 0.0634 0.0668 0.0703 0.0737 0.0771 0.0806	10455 9107 8194 7368 6382 5775 5033 4586 4077 3743	5249 5005 4755 4389 3762 3337 2928 2479 1906 1562	50 54 58 59 58 57 58 54 46 41	Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass
0.0840 0.0874 0.0909 0.0943 0.0977 0.1012 0.1046 0.1080 0.1115 0.1149	3317 3024 2787 2505 2340 2123 1981 1772 1617 1492	1159 891 684 388 247 122 0 0 0 0 0	34 29 24 15 10 5 0 0 0 0	Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass
0.1149 0.1184 0.1218 0.1252 0.1287 0.1321 0.1355 0.1390 0.1424 0.1458	1357 1257 1131 1038 919 860 787 689 646	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass
0.1493 0.1527 0.1561 0.1596 0.1630 0.1665 0.1699 0.1733 0.1768 0.1802	583 552 509 476 427 401 378 341 322 303	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass
0.1836 0.1871 0.1905 0.1939 0.1974 0.2008 0.2042	292 270 254 243 233 224 219	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass

$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$			Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass
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Water Quality

Water QualityWater Quality BMP Flow and Volume for POC #2On-line facility volume:0.5108 acre-feetOn-line facility target flow:0.6771 cfs.Adjusted for 15 min:0.6771 cfs.Off-line facility target flow:0.3658 cfs.Adjusted for 15 min:0.3658 cfs.

LID Report



Predeveloped Landuse Totals for POC #3 Total Pervious Area: 7.06 Total Impervious Area: 0

Mitigated Landuse Totals for POC #3 Total Pervious Area: 2.76 Total Impervious Area: 4.3

Flow Frequency Method: Log Pearson Type III 17B

Flow Frequency Return Periods for Predeveloped. POC #3 Return Period Flow(cfs)

Neturn r enou	110W(013)
2 year	0.042369
5 year	0.103979
10 year	0.157846
25 year	0.237285
50 year	0.302694
100 year	0.371968

Flow Frequency Return Periods for Mitigated. POC #3 Return Period Flow(cfs)

Neturi i criou	110W(013)
2 year	0.032713
5 year	0.071429
10 year	0.114065
25 year	0.196974
50 year	0.287867
100 year	0.412367

Annual Peaks

Annual Peaks for Predeveloped and Mitigated. POC #3 Year Predeveloped Mitigated

rear	Fredeveloped	wiitigat
1949	0.015	0.024
1950	0.069	0.089
1951	0.051	0.087
1952	0.009	0.016
1953	0.015	0.024
1954	0.144	0.267
1955	0.133	0.020
1956	0.047	0.025
1957	0.082	0.024
1958	0.013	0.019
1959	0.080	0.113

Ranked Annual Peaks

Ranked Annual Peaks for Predeveloped and Mitigated. POC #3 **Predeveloped Mitigated**

1	0.2587	0.5116
2	0.2467	0.2670
3	0.1644	0.1794
4	0.1486	0.1747

$\begin{array}{c} 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 14 \\ 15 \\ 16 \\ 17 \\ 18 \\ 19 \\ 20 \\ 21 \\ 22 \\ 32 \\ 42 \\ 52 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 14 \\ 15 \\ 16 \\ 17 \\ 18 \\ 19 \\ 20 \\ 12 \\ 23 \\ 24 \\ 25 \\ 26 \\ 27 \\ 28 \\ 9 \\ 30 \\ 31 \\ 32 \\ 33 \\ 35 \\ 36 \\ 37 \\ 38 \\ 9 \\ 41 \\ 42 \\ 43 \\ 44 \\ 45 \\ 46 \\ 47 \\ 48 \\ 9 \\ 50 \\ 51 \\ 52 \\ 53 \\ 55 \\ 57 \\ 57 \\ 57 \\ 57 \\ 57 \\ 57$	0.1438 0.1429 0.1349 0.1334 0.1273 0.127 0.1205 0.1176 0.1133 0.1126 0.112 0.1058 0.1056 0.0965 0.0965 0.0921 0.0803 0.0763 0.0704 0.0701 0.0695 0.0645 0.0645 0.0603 0.0590 0.0595 0.0468 0.0351 0.0351 0.0351 0.0351 0.0351 0.0353 0.0351 0.0351 0.0353 0.0218 0.0218 0.0214 0.0214 0.0214 0.0214 0.0214 0.0218 0.0218 0.0218 0.0218 0.0218 0.0218 0.0214 0.0153 0.0145 0.0145 0.0128 0.0126 0.0092 0.0091 0.0092 0.0091 0.0077 0.0072	0.1667 0.1558 0.1249 0.1247 0.1086 0.1042 0.0910 0.0889 0.0872 0.0872 0.0831 0.0771 0.0575 0.0398 0.0387 0.0382 0.0371 0.0251 0.0251 0.0251 0.0244 0.0243 0.0242 0.0241 0.0240 0.0242 0.0241 0.0240 0.0242 0.0241 0.0240 0.0242 0.0241 0.0240 0.0242 0.0241 0.0240 0.0242 0.0241 0.0240 0.0210 0.0210 0.0207 0.0204 0.0203 0.0197 0.0197 0.0173 0.0172 0.0172 0.0172
53	0.0091	0.0179
54	0.0089	0.0173
55	0.0077	0.0172

Duration Flows

Flow(cfs) 0.0212 0.0240 0.0269 0.0297 0.0326 0.0354 0.0354 0.0382 0.0411 0.0439 0.0468 0.0496 0.0525 0.0553 0.0582 0.0610 0.0638 0.0667 0.0695 0.0724 0.0752 0.0781 0.0809 0.0837 0.0866 0.0894 0.0923 0.0951 0.0980 0.1008 0.1008 0.1008 0.1008 0.1027 0.1236 0.1264 0.1292 0.1321 0.1378 0.1463 0.1463 0.1463 0.1463 0.1463 0.1548 0.1548 0.1634 0.1634 0.1634	Predev 24811 21517 18741 16482 14626 12953 11475 10241 9086 8042 7114 6310 5627 5001 4494 4062 3679 3317 2988 2725 2490 2304 2116 1958 1770 1601 1456 1340 1234 1125 1021 919 846 761 683 632 583 545 508 472 427 400 371 338 321 303 289 270 251 242 232	Mit 136739 44018 17973 16230 14887 12885 10023 6363 5980 5649 5334 5033 4785 4513 4325 4143 3974 3822 3679 3523 3371 3230 3099 2997 2838 2691 2579 2473 2361 2579 2473 2361 2579 2473 2361 2579 2473 2361 2579 2473 2361 2579 2473 2361 2544 2160 2042 1952 1843 1750 1674 1597 1504 1428 1346 1273 1201 1119 1036 956 870 790 714 668 622 559 499	Percentage 551 204 95 98 101 99 87 62 65 70 74 79 85 90 96 101 108 115 123 129 135 140 146 153 160 168 177 184 191 199 211 222 230 242 256 264 273 275 281 285 298 300 301 306 297 287 273 264 266 257 240 223	Pass/Fail Fail Fail Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pas
0.1634	232	559	240	Fail

$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	$\begin{array}{c} 380\\ 347\\ 318\\ 296\\ 268\\ 238\\ 203\\ 179\\ 158\\ 151\\ 147\\ 140\\ 136\\ 128\\ 124\\ 118\\ 114\\ 109\\ 104\\ 100\\ 96\\ 93\\ 89\\ 87\\ 83\\ 79\\ 77\\ 73\\ 69\\ 64\\ 60\\ 55\\ 51\\ 45\\ 44\\ 42\\ 40\\ 38\\ 36\\ 35\\ 33\\ 32\\ 30\\ 28\\ 26\\ 25\end{array}$	185 175 172 175 167 153 138 126 117 116 119 120 121 123 125 130 131 141 150 161 212 377 464 770 1042 1380 3200 n/a n/a n/a n/a n/a n/a n/a n/a n/a n/a	Fail Fail Fail Fail Fail Fail Fail Fail
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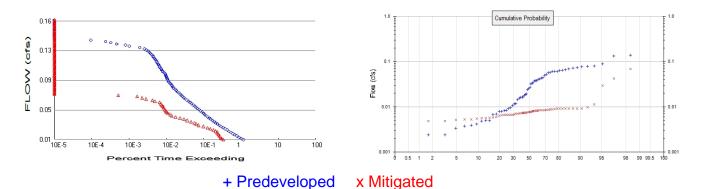
The development has an increase in flow durations from 1/2 Predeveloped 2 year flow to the 2 year flow or more than a 10% increase from the 2 year to the 50 year flow.

The development has an increase in flow durations for more than 50% of the flows for the range of the duration analysis.

Water Quality

Water QualityWater Quality BMP Flow and Volume for POC #3On-line facility volume:0.4256 acre-feetOn-line facility target flow:0.5644 cfs.Adjusted for 15 min:0.5644 cfs.Off-line facility target flow:0.3048 cfs.Adjusted for 15 min:0.3048 cfs.

LID Report



Predeveloped Landuse Totals for POC #4 Total Pervious Area: 3.81 Total Impervious Area: 0

Mitigated Landuse Totals for POC #4 Total Pervious Area: 1.5 Total Impervious Area: 2.31

Flow Frequency Method: Log Pearson Type III 17B

Flow Frequency Return Periods for Predeveloped. POC #4 Return Period Flow(cfs)

Return Fenou	FIUW(CIS)
2 year	0.022865
5 year	0.056113
10 year	0.085183
25 year	0.128054
50 year	0.163352
100 year	0.200736

Flow Frequency Return Periods for Mitigated. POC #4Return PeriodFlow(cfs)2 year0.0074985 year0.01128210 year0.014477

25 year	0.01943
50 year	0.023875
100 year	0.029053

Annual Peaks

Annual Peaks for Predeveloped and Mitigated. POC #4 Year Predeveloped Mitigated

rear	Fredeveloped	wiitigate
1949	0.008	0.006
1950	0.037	0.009
1951	0.027	0.009
1952	0.005	0.005
1953	0.008	0.008
1954	0.078	0.042
1955	0.072	0.007
1956	0.025	0.008
1957	0.044	0.007
1958	0.007	0.006
1959	0.043	0.008

1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1980 1981 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009	0.065 0.080 0.005 0.016 0.019 0.009 0.008 0.077 0.014 0.005 0.004 0.061 0.089 0.012 0.009 0.016 0.019 0.003 0.002 0.002 0.041 0.033 0.061 0.057 0.113 0.057 0.1133 0.050 0.011 0.057 0.133 0.050 0.018 0.057 0.011 0.057 0.011 0.057 0.035 0.038 0.004 0.004 0.007 0.035 0.038 0.004 0.004 0.004 0.003 0.035 0.038 0.004 0.004 0.003 0.035 0.038 0.004 0.004 0.003 0.024 0.069 0.012 0.016	0.008 0.009 0.005 0.007 0.009 0.008 0.007 0.008 0.007 0.006 0.008 0.009 0.007 0.008 0.009 0.007 0.009 0.005 0.009 0.005 0.009 0.005 0.009 0.007 0.008 0.007 0.007 0.008 0.007 0.007 0.007 0.007 0.007 0.008 0.007 0
2009	0.016	0.007

Ranked Annual Peaks

Ranked Annual Peaks for Predeveloped and Mitigated. POC #4 Rank Predeveloped Mitigated

1	0.1396	0.0686
2	0.1331	0.0420
3	0.0887	0.0295
4	0.0802	0.0112

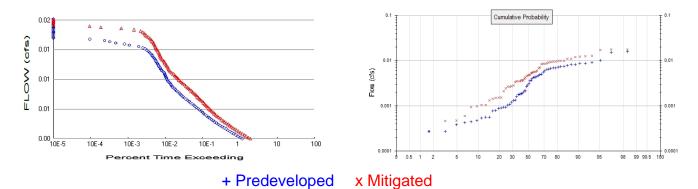
Duration Flows The Facility PASSED

Flow(cfs)	Predev	Mit	Percentage	Pass/Fail
0.0114	24811	7199	29	Pass
0.0130	21517	6415	29	Pass
0.0145	18741	6006	32	Pass
0.0160	16489	5704	34	Pass
0.0176	14621	5414	37	Pass
0.0191 0.0206 0.0222 0.0237 0.0252 0.0268 0.0283	12959 11477 10239 9090 8042 7114 6310	5180 4958 4453 3874 3249 2693 2083	39 43 43 42 40 37 33	Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass
0.0298	5627	1575	27	Pass
0.0314	5001	1347	26	Pass
0.0329	4498	1214	26	Pass
0.0345	4062	983	24	Pass
0.0360	3679	776	21	Pass
0.0375	3317	632	19	Pass
0.0391	2988	496	16	Pass
0.0406	2725	374	13	Pass
0.0421	2490	299	12	Pass
0.0437	2304	270	11	Pass
0.0452	2116	235	11	Pass
0.0467	1958	217	11	Pass
0.0483	1768	207	11	Pass
0.0498	1601	197	12	Pass
0.0513	1454	187	12	Pass
0.0529	1340	179	13	Pass
0.0544	1234	170	13	Pass
0.0559	1123	161	14	Pass
0.0575	1018	151	14	Pass
0.0590	918	139	15	Pass
0.0605	845	105	12	Pass
0.0621	761	90	11	Pass
0.0636	682	61	8	Pass
0.0651	632	48	7	Pass
0.0667	582	35	6	Pass
0.0682	544	11	2	Pass
0.0697	506	0	0	Pass
0.0713	470	0	0	Pass
0.0728	427	0	0	Pass
0.0743 0.0759 0.0774 0.0790 0.0805 0.0820 0.0836 0.0851 0.0866 0.0882	400 371 336 319 303 289 270 251 242 232	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass
0.0897 0.0912	223 217	0 0 0	0 0	Pass Pass

Water Quality

Water QualityWater Quality BMP Flow and Volume for POC #4On-line facility volume:0.2293 acre-feetOn-line facility target flow:0.3031 cfs.Adjusted for 15 min:0.3031 cfs.Off-line facility target flow:0.1637 cfs.Adjusted for 15 min:0.1637 cfs.

LID Report



Predeveloped Landuse Totals for POC #5 Total Pervious Area: 0.43 Total Impervious Area: 0

Mitigated Landuse Totals for POC #5 Total Pervious Area: 0.43 Total Impervious Area: 0

Flow Frequency Method: Log Pearson Type III 17B

Flow Frequency Return Periods for Predeveloped. POC #5 Return Period Flow(cfs)

Return Fenou	FIUW(CIS)
2 year	0.002581
5 year	0.006333
10 year	0.009614
25 year	0.014452
50 year	0.018436
100 year	0.022655

Flow Frequency Return Periods for Mitigated. POC #5

Return Period	FIOW(CIS)
2 year	0.004479
5 year	0.009539
10 year	0.013052
25 year	0.017242
50 year	0.020066
100 year	0.022602

Annual Peaks

Annual Peaks for Predeveloped and Mitigated. POC #5 Year Predeveloped Mitigated

rear	Fredeveloped	wiitigate
1949	0.001	0.004
1950	0.004	0.005
1951	0.003	0.004
1952	0.001	0.001
1953	0.001	0.001
1954	0.009	0.013
1955	0.008	0.011
1956	0.003	0.005
1957	0.005	0.007
1958	0.001	0.001
1959	0.005	0.006

Ranked Annual Peaks

Ranked Annual Peaks for Predeveloped and Mitigated. POC #5 Rank Predeveloped Mitigated

I COULTY	110401010004	mingaro
1	0.0158	0.0176
2	0.0150	0.0174
3	0.0100	0.0173
4	0.0091	0.0127

Duration Flows

Flow(cfs) Predev Mit Percentage Pa	ass/Fail
	assiran ail
	ail
	ail
	ail
0.0020 14619 24597 168 F a	ail
	ail ail
	ail
	ail ail
	ail
	ail
	ail
0.0058 1455 2950 202 F a	ail
	ail
	ail
	ail
	ail ail
	ail
	ail ail
	ail
	ail
	ail
0.0091 303 695 229 Fa	ail
	ail
	ail
	ail
	ail ail
0.0101 223 436 195 Fa	
	ail

0.0106 0.0108 0.0110 0.0112 0.0112 0.0113 0.0115 0.0117 0.0120 0.0122 0.0124 0.0125 0.0127 0.0129 0.0131 0.0132 0.0134 0.0136 0.0138 0.0139 0.0145 0.0145 0.0145 0.0145 0.0150 0.0151 0.0153 0.0155 0.0157 0.0153 0.0155 0.0157 0.0162 0.0162 0.0164 0.0165 0.0167 0.0165 0.0171 0.0172 0.0174 0.0177 0.0179 0.0171 0.0172 0.0171	$\begin{array}{c} 205 \\ 198 \\ 184 \\ 169 \\ 155 \\ 146 \\ 141 \\ 135 \\ 130 \\ 123 \\ 118 \\ 101 \\ 97 \\ 92 \\ 87 \\ 80 \\ 76 \\ 68 \\ 62 \\ 54 \\ 41 \\ 237 \\ 10 \\ 7 \\ 5 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0$	$\begin{array}{c} 345\\ 313\\ 287\\ 274\\ 265\\ 254\\ 243\\ 233\\ 220\\ 190\\ 174\\ 167\\ 159\\ 155\\ 151\\ 147\\ 144\\ 138\\ 129\\ 125\\ 118\\ 114\\ 106\\ 103\\ 98\\ 90\\ 86\\ 81\\ 73\\ 66\\ 158\\ 53\\ 46\\ 31\\ 14\\ 4\\ 2\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\$	$\begin{array}{c} 168\\ 158\\ 155\\ 162\\ 165\\ 165\\ 165\\ 165\\ 161\\ 164\\ 161\\ 153\\ 154\\ 157\\ 159\\ 164\\ 180\\ 181\\ 189\\ 201\\ 218\\ 278\\ 482\\ 623\\ 1030\\ 1400\\ 1800\\ 1400\\ 1800\\ 1400\\ 1800\\ n/a\\ n/a\\ n/a\\ n/a\\ n/a\\ n/a\\ n/a\\ n/a$	Fail Fail Fail Fail Fail Fail Fail Fail
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The development has an increase in flow durations from 1/2 Predeveloped 2 year flow to the 2 year flow or more than a 10% increase from the 2 year to the 50 year flow.

The development has an increase in flow durations for more than 50% of the flows for the range of the duration analysis.

Water Quality

Water Quality Water Quality BMP Flow and Volume for POC #5 On-line facility volume: 0 acre-feet On-line facility target flow: 0 cfs. Adjusted for 15 min: 0 cfs. Off-line facility target flow: 0 cfs. Adjusted for 15 min: 0 cfs.

LID Report

POC #6 was not reported because POC must exist in both scenarios and both scenarios must have been run.

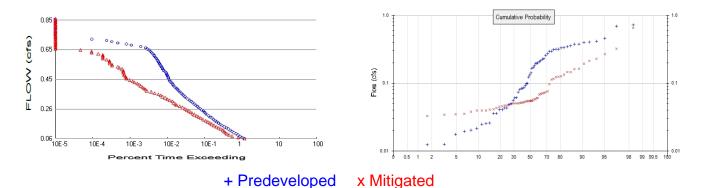
POC #7 was not reported because POC must exist in both scenarios and both scenarios must have been run.

POC #8 was not reported because POC must exist in both scenarios and both scenarios must have been run.

POC 9

POC #9 was not reported because POC must exist in both scenarios and both scenarios must have been run.

POC 10



Predeveloped Landuse Totals for POC #10 Total Pervious Area: 19.83 Total Impervious Area: 0

Mitigated Landuse Totals for POC #10 Total Pervious Area: 8.06 Total Impervious Area: 11.77

Flow Frequency Method: Log Pearson Type III 17B

Flow Frequency Return Periods for Predeveloped. POC #10 **Return Period** Flow(cfs)

NELUI II FEIIUU	FIUW(CIS)
2 year	0.119004
5 year	0.292055
10 year	0.443356
25 year	0.666486
50 year	0.850207
100 year	1.044786

Flow Frequency Return Periods for Mitigated. POC #10Return PeriodFlow(cfs)2 year0.065075 year0.11636410 year0.16486425 year0.24758450 year0.32838100 year0.429102

Annual Peaks

Annual Peaks for Predeveloped and Mitigated. POC #10 Year Predeveloped Mitigated

rear	Fredeveloped	wiitigate
1949	0.041	0.051
1950	0.195	0.124
1951	0.142	0.123
1952	0.025	0.034
1953	0.043	0.055
1954	0.404	0.322
1955	0.375	0.053
1956	0.131	0.058
1957	0.229	0.051
1958	0.036	0.041
1959	0.225	0.146

Ranked Annual Peaks

Ranked Annual Peaks for Predeveloped and Mitigated. POC #10 Rank Predeveloped Mitigated

Rank	Predeveloped	Mitigate
1	0.7266	0.6517
2	0.6928	0.3225
3	0.4617	0.2664
4	0.4175	0.2298

5 6 7 8 9 10 11 23 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 23 4 5 6 7 8 9 01 12 34 5 6 7 8 9 01 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22	0.4039 0.4015 0.3790 0.3747 0.3575 0.3446 0.3383 0.3133 0.3162 0.2972 0.2965 0.2709 0.2588 0.2292 0.2254 0.2142 0.2068 0.1978 0.1969 0.1951 0.1656 0.1420 0.1656 0.1420 0.1315 0.1695 0.1656 0.1420 0.0986 0.0931 0.0858 0.0842 0.0836 0.0931 0.0858 0.0842 0.0836 0.0931 0.0853 0.0493 0.0479 0.0432 0.0430 0.0479 0.0432 0.0430 0.0479 0.0432 0.0430 0.0479 0.04355 0.0257 0.0256 0.0249 0.0216 0.0202 0.0194	0.2123 0.1935 0.1626 0.1607 0.1465 0.1459 0.1341 0.1260 0.1245 0.1231 0.1164 0.1133 0.0966 0.0757 0.0742 0.0742 0.0718 0.0703 0.0695 0.0674 0.0608 0.0601 0.0582 0.0546 0.0552 0.0546 0.0546 0.0545 0.0546 0.0502 0.0501 0.0467 0.0447 0.0447 0.0494 0.0394 0.0394 0.0380 0.0352
54	0.0249	0.0394
55	0.0216	0.0394
56	0.0202	0.0380

Duration Flows The Facility PASSED

Flow(cfs) 0.0595 0.0675 0.0755 0.0835 0.0914 0.0994 0.1074 0.1234 0.1234 0.1314 0.1394 0.1474 0.1553 0.1633 0.1713 0.1793 0.1873 0.1953 0.2033 0.2113 0.2192 0.2272 0.2352 0.2432 0.2432 0.2512 0.2592 0.2432 0.2512 0.2592 0.2672 0.2592 0.2672 0.2751 0.2831 0.2911 0.2991 0.3071 0.3231 0.3311 0.3390 0.3470 0.3550 0.3630 0.3710 0.3790	Predev 25068 21688 18891 16598 14715 13047 11544 10301 9133 8094 7146 6340 5647 5014 4513 4077 3692 3332 2999 2727 2496 2308 2120 1964 1775 1604 1457 1342 1237 1125 1019 919 845 761 683 632 582 544 506 476 432	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Mit} \\ 24897 \\ 16970 \\ 11563 \\ 9535 \\ 8425 \\ 7664 \\ 7127 \\ 6519 \\ 5790 \\ 4988 \\ 4385 \\ 3797 \\ 3298 \\ 2907 \\ 2603 \\ 2286 \\ 1930 \\ 1679 \\ 1467 \\ 1305 \\ 1138 \\ 996 \\ 896 \\ 803 \\ 712 \\ 641 \\ 552 \\ 457 \\ 376 \\ 345 \\ 318 \\ 289 \\ 245 \\ 213 \\ 188 \\ 158 \\ 141 \\ 122 \\ 97 \\ 79 \\ 60 \end{array}$	Percentage 99 78 61 57 57 58 61 63 63 61 61 59 58 57 57 56 52 50 48 47 45 43 42 40 40 39 37 34 30 30 31 31 28 27 27 25 24 22 19 16 13	Pass/Fail Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pas
0.3151	845	245	28	Pass
0.3231	761	213	27	Pass
0.3311	683	188	27	Pass
0.3390	632	158	25	Pass
0.3470	582	141	24	Pass
0.3550	544	122	22	Pass
0.3630	506	97	19	Pass

$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$15 \\ 15 \\ 14 \\ 14 \\ 13 \\ 11 \\ 10 \\ 7 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0$	77778876454454334432210000000000000000000000000000000	Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass
--	--	---	--

Water Quality

Water Quality Water Quality BMP Flow and Volume for POC #10 On-line facility volume: 0 acre-feet On-line facility target flow: 0 cfs. Adjusted for 15 min: 0 cfs. Off-line facility target flow: 0 cfs. Adjusted for 15 min: 0 cfs.

LID Report

Model Default Modifications

Total of 0 changes have been made.

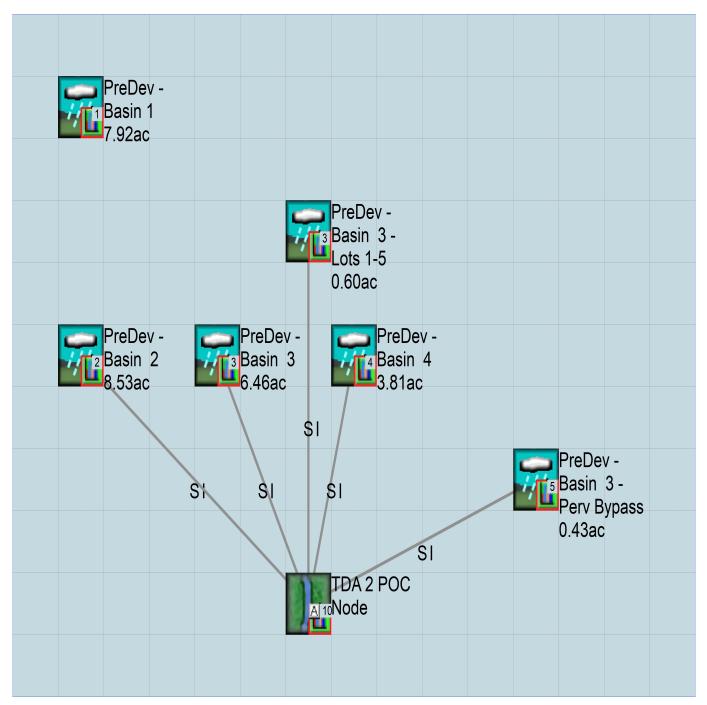
PERLND Changes

No PERLND changes have been made.

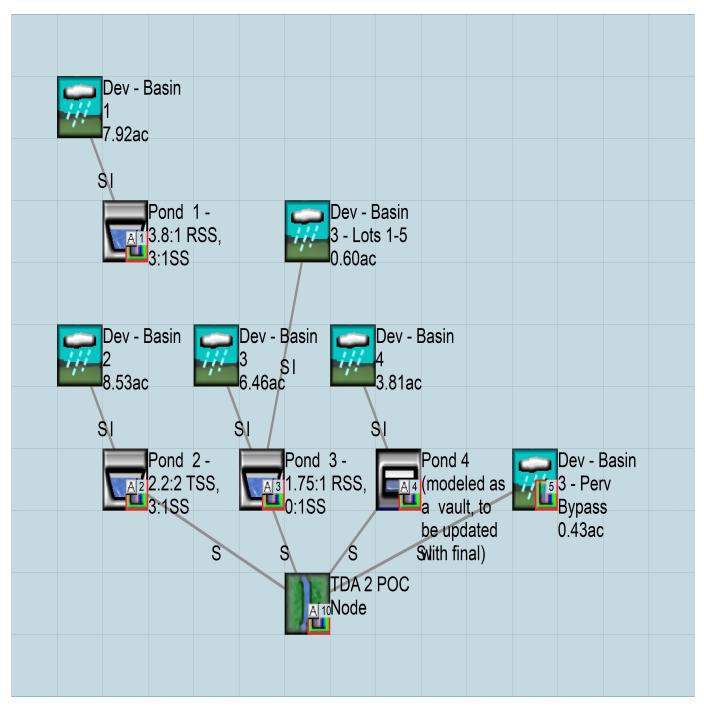
IMPLND Changes

No IMPLND changes have been made.

Appendix Predeveloped Schematic



Mitigated Schematic



Predeveloped UCI File

RUN

GLOBAL WWHM4 model simulation END START 1948 10 01 END 3 0 2009 09 30 RUN INTERP OUTPUT LEVEL RESUME 0 RUN 1 UNIT SYSTEM 1 END GLOBAL FILES <File> <Un#> <-----File Name----->*** * * * <-ID-> WDM 26 Madrona Ridge.wdm MESSU 25 PreMadrona Ridge.MES 27 PreMadrona Ridge.L61 28 PreMadrona Ridge.L62 POCMadrona Ridgel.dat 30 POCMadrona Ridge2.dat 31 32 POCMadrona Ridge3.dat 33 POCMadrona Ridge4.dat 34 POCMadrona Ridge5.dat 39 POCMadrona Ridge10.dat END FILES OPN SEOUENCE INDELT 00:15 INGRP 10 PERLND 1 RCHRES 501 COPY COPY 502 COPY 503 COPY 504 COPY 505 510 COPY 1 2 DISPLY DISPLY 3 DISPLY 4 DISPLY 5 DISPLY DISPLY 10 END INGRP END OPN SEQUENCE DISPLY DISPLY-INF01 # - #<-----Title---->***TRAN PIVL DIG1 FIL1 PYR DIG2 FIL2 YRND PreDev - Basin 1 2 30 9 1 MAX 1 PreDev - Basin 2 2 MAX 1 2 31 9 PreDev - Basin 3 2 32 9 3 MAX 1 2 9 4 PreDev - Basin 4 MAX 1 33 2 5 PreDev - Basin 3 - Perv 1 34 9 MAX 10 TDA 2 POC Node 2 39 9 MAX 1 END DISPLY-INFO1 END DISPLY COPY TIMESERIES NMN *** # - # NPT 1 1 1 501 1 1 1 502 1 503 1 1 504 1 1 505 1 1 510 1 1 END TIMESERIES END COPY GENER OPCODE # # OPCD ***

END OPCODE PARM K *** # END PARM END GENER PERLND GEN-INFO <PLS ><----Name---->NBLKS Unit-systems Printer *** # - # User t-series Engl Metr *** in out *** 1 1 1 1 27 0 10 C, Forest, Flat END GEN-INFO *** Section PWATER*** ACTIVITY

 # # ATMP
 SNOW
 PWAT
 SED
 PST
 PWG
 PQAL
 MSTL
 PEST
 NITR
 PHOS
 TRAC

 10
 0
 0
 1
 0
 0
 0
 0
 0
 0
 0

 END ACTIVITY PRINT-INFO END PRINT-INFO PWAT-PARM1 <PLS > PWATER variable monthly parameter value flags ***

 # # CSNO RTOP UZFG VCS VUZ VNN VIFW VIRC VLE INFC HWT ***

 .0
 0
 0
 0
 0
 0
 0

 10 END PWAT-PARM1 PWAT-PARM2

 WAT-PARM2

 <PLS >
 PWATER input info: Part 2

 # - # ***FOREST
 LZSN
 INFILT
 LSUR
 SLSUR
 KVARY
 AGWRC

 10
 0
 4.5
 0.08
 400
 0.05
 0.996

 END PWAT-PARM2 PWAT-PARM3 <PLS > PWATER input info: Part 3 # - # ***PETMAX PETMIN INFEXP .0 0 0 2 INFILD DEEPFR BASETP AGWETP 10 2 0 0 0 END PWAT-PARM3 PWAT-PARM4
 <PLS >
 PWATER input info: Part 4

 # - #
 CEPSC
 UZSN
 NSUR
 INTFW
 IRC
 LZETP ***

 10
 0.2
 0.5
 0.35
 6
 0.5
 0.7
 END PWAT-PARM4 PWAT-STATE1 <PLS > *** Initial conditions at start of simulation ran from 1990 to end of 1992 (pat 1-11-95) RUN 21 ***
 # - # *** CEPS
 SURS
 UZS
 IFWS
 LZS
 AGWS

 10
 0
 0
 0
 0
 2.5
 1
 GWVS 0 END PWAT-STATE1 END PERLND TMPLND GEN-INFO <PLS ><----Name----> Unit-systems Printer *** User t-series Engl Metr *** # - # * * * in out END GEN-INFO *** Section IWATER*** ACTIVITY # - # ATMP SNOW IWAT SLD IWG IQAL *** END ACTIVITY

PRINT-INFO <ILS > ******* Print-flags ******* PIVL PYR # - # ATMP SNOW IWAT SLD IWG IQAL ******** END PRINT-INFO IWAT-PARM1 <PLS > IWATER variable monthly parameter value flags *** # - # CSNO RTOP VRS VNN RTLI *** END IWAT-PARM1 IWAT-PARM2 <PLS > IWATER input info: Part 2 **
- # *** LSUR SLSUR NSUR RETSC * * * <PLS > END IWAT-PARM2 IWAT-PARM3 <PLS > IWATER input info: Part 3 *** # - # ***PETMAX PETMIN END IWAT-PARM3 IWAT-STATE1 <PLS > *** Initial conditions at start of simulation # - # *** RETS SURS END IWAT-STATE1 END IMPLND SCHEMATIC <--Area--> <-factor-> <-Target-> MBLK *** <-Source-> <Name> # <Name> # Tbl# *** PreDev - Basin 2*** 8.53 RCHRES 1 2 8.53 RCHRES 1 3 PERLND 10 PERLND 10 PreDev - Basin 3*** RCHRES 1 RCHRES 1 6.46RCHRES6.46RCHRES PERLND 10 2 PERLND 10 3 PreDev - Basin 3 - Lots 1-5*** PERLND 10 0.6 RCHRES 1 2 0.6 RCHRES 1 3 PERLND 10 PreDev - Basin 4*** perlnd 10 3.81 RCHRES 1 3.81 RCHRES 1 2 perlnd 10 3 PreDev - Basin 3 - Perv Bypass*** 0.43 RCHRES 1 0.43 RCHRES 1 PERLND 10 2 PERLND 10 3 PreDev - Basin 1*** COPY 501 12 COPY 501 13 /.92 7.92 PERLND 10 PERLND 10 PreDev - Basin 2*** PERLND 10 8.53 8.53 COPY 502 12 COPY 502 13 COPY perlnd 10 PreDev - Basin 3*** 6.46 COPY 6.46 COPY 503 12 503 13 perlnd 10 PERLND 10 PreDev - Basin 4*** COPY COPY 12 13 PERLND 10 3.81 504 PERLND 10 504 3.81 COPY PreDev - Basin 3 - Lots 1-5*** PERLND 10 503 12 503 13 0.6 COPY PERLND 10 0.6 COPY PreDev - Basin 3 - Perv Bypass*** 505 0.43 COPY 0.43 COPY PERLND 10 12 13 PERLND 10 0.43 505 COPY *****Routing***** 1 RCHRES 1 COPY 510 16 END SCHEMATIC

<-Volume-> <-Grp> <-Member-><--Mult-->Tran <-Target vols> <-Grp> <-Member-> *** <-Volume-3</td><-Grp3</td><-Member-3<--Mult--311an</td><-Target Vols3</td><-Grp3</td><-Member-3</td><Name>#<Name>#<Name>#COPY501OUTPUTMEAN148.4DISPLY1INPUTTIMSER 1COPY502OUTPUTMEAN1148.4DISPLY2INPUTTIMSER 1COPY503OUTPUTMEAN1148.4DISPLY3INPUTTIMSER 1COPY504OUTPUTMEAN1148.4DISPLY4INPUTTIMSER 1COPY505OUTPUTMEAN1148.4DISPLY5INPUTTIMSER 1COPY510OUTPUTMEAN1148.4DISPLY10INPUTTIMSER 1 <Name> # # *** <-Volume-> <-Grp> <-Member-><--Mult-->Tran <-Target vols> <-Grp> <-Member-> *** <Name> # <Name> # #<-factor->strg <Name> # # <Name> # # *** END NETWORK RCHRES GEN-INFO RCHRES Name Nexits Unit Systems Printer * * * # - #<----> User T-series Engl Metr LKFG * * * * * * in out 1 TDA 2 POC Node 1 1 1 1 28 0 1 END GEN-INFO *** Section RCHRES*** ACTIVITY # - # HYFG ADFG CNFG HTFG SDFG GQFG OXFG NUFG PKFG PHFG *** 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 END ACTIVITY PRINT-INFO # - # HYDR ADCA CONS HEAT SED GQL OXRX NUTR PLNK PHCB PIVL PYR ******** 1 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 9 1 END PRINT-INFO HYDR-PARM1 END HYDR-PARM1 HYDR-PARM2 * * * # – # FTABNO LEN DELTH STCOR KS DB50 <----><----><----><----> * * * 1 1 0.01 0.0 0.0 0.5 0.0 END HYDR-PARM2 HYDR-INIT RCHRES Initial conditions for each HYDR section * * * # - # *** VOL Initial value of COLIND Initial value of OUTDGT *** ac-ft for each possible exit for each possible exit 1 0 4.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 END HYDR-INIT END RCHRES SPEC-ACTIONS END SPEC-ACTIONS FTABLES FTABLE 1 91 4 Depth Area Volume Outflowl Velocity Travel Time*** (ft) (acres) (acre-ft) (cfs) (ft/sec) (Minutes)*** 0.000000 0.002296 0.000000 0.000000 0.025000 0.002297 0.000057 100.3789 0.050000 0.002298 0.000115 317.6304 0.075000 0.002299 0.000172 622.2683 0.100000 0.002300 0.000230 1001.812

0.125000 0.150000 0.200000 0.2250000 0.250000 0.250000 0.350000 0.350000 0.400000 0.425000 0.450000 0.450000 0.550000 0.550000 0.550000 0.550000 0.600000 0.625000 0.650000 0.675000 0.750000 0.750000 0.750000 0.750000 0.750000 0.925000 0.925000 0.975000 0.925000 0.975000 0.975000 0.975000 1.000000 1.025000 1.050000 1.050000 1.250000	0.002301 0.002304 0.002305 0.002306 0.002307 0.002307 0.002310 0.002312 0.002313 0.002314 0.002315 0.002316 0.002317 0.002316 0.002317 0.002312 0.002320 0.002321 0.002321 0.002322 0.002323 0.002324 0.002324 0.002326 0.002327 0.002328 0.002327 0.002328 0.002331 0.002332 0.002331 0.002332 0.002334 0.002335 0.002334 0.002342 0.002342 0.002342 0.002342 0.002342 0.002342 0.002342 0.002342 0.002342 0.002342 0.002342 0.002342 0.002342 0.002355 0.002351 0.002355 0.002357 0.002352 0.00	0.000287 0.000345 0.000402 0.000400 0.000518 0.000633 0.000691 0.000749 0.000806 0.000920 0.000920 0.000920 0.00138 0.001096 0.001212 0.001270 0.001270 0.001328 0.00138 0.001444 0.001502 0.001560 0.001560 0.001560 0.001618 0.001735 0.001735 0.001735 0.001793 0.001851 0.001968 0.002026 0.002085 0.002143 0.002260 0.002319 0.002319 0.002319 0.002436 0.002436 0.002436 0.002494 0.002553 0.002729 0.003141 0.003023 0.00377 0.003436 0.00377 0.003436 0.00377 0.003554 0.003791 0.003910 0	1448.395 1956.351 2521.290 3139.646 3808.433 4525.085 5287.363 6093.280 6941.055 7829.076 8755.872 9720.093 10720.49 11755.91 12825.26 13927.54 15061.80 16227.14 17422.73 18647.75 19901.45 21183.10 22492.03 23827.57 25189.10 26576.01 27987.74 29423.72 30883.43 32366.36 33872.02 35399.93 36949.64 38520.71 40112.71 41725.23 43357.88 45010.26 46682.01 48372.76 5082.16 51809.88 5355.58 55318.94 57099.66 58897.42 6082.16 51809.88 55518.94 57099.66 58897.42 60711.94 62542.92 64390.09 66253.18 68131.92 70026.06 71935.34 73859.52 75798.36 77751.62 79719.09 81700.54 83695.74 85704.50 87726.60 89761.84 91810.03 93870.96 95944.46
1.650000	0.002371	0.003850	89761.84
1.675000	0.002373	0.003910	91810.03
1.700000	0.002374	0.003969	93870.96

1.8750000.0023820.004385108639.21.9000000.0023830.004445110795.71.9250000.0023840.004504112963.41.9500000.0023850.004564115142.11.9750000.0023860.004624117331.72.0000000.0023890.004743121742.92.0250000.0023900.004803123964.32.0750000.0023920.004922128437.82.1250000.0023930.004982130689.72.1500000.0023940.005042132951.42.1750000.0023970.005102135223.02.2000000.0023980.005222139794.82.250000.0023990.005282142094.9END FTABLE1END FTABLE1	
WDM2 PRECENGL0.8IWDM1 EVAPENGL0.76P	
END EXT SOURCES	
COPY 502 OUTPUT MEAN 1 48.4 W COPY 503 OUTPUT MEAN 1 1 48.4 W COPY 504 OUTPUT MEAN 1 1 48.4 W RCHRES 1 HYDR RO 1 1 1 W RCHRES 1 HYDR RO 1 1 1 W COPY 510 OUTPUT MEAN 1 1 48.4 W	
MASS-LINK <volume> <-Grp> <-Member-><mult> < <name> <name> # #<-factor-> < MASS-LINK 2 PERLND PWATER SURO 0.083333 R END MASS-LINK 2</name></name></mult></volume>	
MASS-LINK 3 PERLND PWATER IFWO 0.083333 R END MASS-LINK 3	RCHRES INFLOW IVOL
MASS-LINK 12 PERLND PWATER SURO 0.083333 C END MASS-LINK 12	COPY INPUT MEAN
MASS-LINK 13 PERLND PWATER IFWO 0.083333 C END MASS-LINK 13	COPY INPUT MEAN
MASS-LINK 16 RCHRES ROFLOW C END MASS-LINK 16	COPY INPUT MEAN
END MASS-LINK	
END RUN	

Mitigated UCI File

RUN

GLOBAL WWHM4 model simulation START 1948 10 01 END 2009 09 30 RUN INTERP OUTPUT LEVEL 3 0 RESUME 0 RUN 1 UNIT SYSTEM 1 END GLOBAL	
<pre>FILES <file> <un#> <file name="">*** <id-></id-></file></un#></file></pre>	
OPN SEQUENCE INGRP INDELT 00:15 PERLND 13 IMPLND 1 RCHRES 1 RCHRES 2 RCHRES 3 RCHRES 4 RCHRES 5 RCHRES 6 RCHRES 7 RCHRES 8 COPY 505 COPY 4 COPY 504 COPY 504 COPY 502 COPY 502 COPY 502 COPY 503 COPY 510 DISPLY 1 DISPLY 1 DISPLY 1 DISPLY 1	
END INGRP END OPN SEQUENCE DISPLY DISPLY-INFO1 # - # <title>***TRAN PIVL DIG1 FIL1 PYR DIG2 FIL2 YRND
5 Dev - Basin 3 - Perv Byp MAX 1 2 34 9
4 Pond 4 (modeled as a vau MAX 1 2 33 9
1 Pond 1 - 3.8:1 RSS, 3:1S MAX 1 2 30 9
2 Pond 2 - 2.2:2 TSS, 3:1S MAX 1 2 31 9
3 Pond 3 - 1.75:1 RSS, 0:1 MAX 1 2 32 9
10 TDA 2 POC Node MAX 1 2 39 9
END DISPLY-INFO1
END DISPLY
COPY
TIMESERIES</td><td></td></tr></tbody></table></title>	

- # NPT NMN *** 1 1 1 505 1 1 4 1 1 1 1 504 1 501 1 1 2 1 502 1 1 3 1 1 503 1 1 10 1 1 1 510 1 END TIMESERIES END COPY GENER OPCODE # # OPCD *** END OPCODE PARM K *** # # END PARM END GENER PERLND GEN-INFO <PLS ><-----Name---->NBLKS Unit-systems Printer *** User t-series Engl Metr *** # - # in out *** 13 C, Pasture, Flat 1 1 1 1 27 0 END GEN-INFO *** Section PWATER*** ACTIVITY

 # # ATMP SNOW PWAT
 SED
 PST
 PWG PQAL
 MSTL
 PEST
 NITR
 PHOS
 TRAC

 13
 0
 0
 1
 0
 0
 0
 0
 0
 0

 END ACTIVITY PRINT-INFO # - # ATMP SNOW PWAT SED PST PWG PQAL MSTL PEST NITR PHOS TRAC ********* 13 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 9 END PRINT-INFO PWAT-PARM1 <PLS > PWATER variable monthly parameter value flags ***

 # # CSNO RTOP UZFG
 VCS
 VUZ
 VNN VIFW VIRC
 VLE
 INFC
 HWT

 13
 0
 0
 0
 0
 0
 0
 0
 0

 13 END PWAT-PARM1 PWAT-PARM2 PWAT-PARM2
<PLS > PWATER input info: Part 2 * * * # - # ***FOREST LZSN INFILT .3 0 4.5 0.06 LSUR SLSUR KVARY AGWRC 400 0.05 0.5 0.996 13 END PWAT-PARM2 PWAT-PARM3 <PLS > PWATER input info: Part 3 * * * # - # ***PETMAX PETMIN INFEXP INFILD DEEPFR BASETP AGWETP 0 0 2 2 0 13 0 0 END PWAT-PARM3 PWAT-PARM4 <PLS > PWATER input info: Part 4 * * *
 # - #
 CEPSC
 UZSN
 NSUR
 INTFW

 13
 0.15
 0.4
 0.3
 6
 IRC LZETP *** 0.4 0.5 END PWAT-PARM4 PWAT-STATE1 <PLS > *** Initial conditions at start of simulation ran from 1990 to end of 1992 (pat 1-11-95) RUN 21 *** # - # *** CEPS SURS UZS IFWS LZS AGWS GWVS

8/9/2021 4:10:27 PM

0 0 2.5 1 0 0 13 0 END PWAT-STATE1 END PERLND IMPLND GEN-INFO <PLS ><-----Name----> Unit-systems Printer *** # - # User t-series Engl Metr *** in out *** 1 1 1 27 0 1 1 ROADS/FLAT END GEN-INFO *** Section IWATER*** ACTIVITY # - # ATMP SNOW IWAT SLD IWG IQAL *** 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 END ACTIVITY PRINT-INFO <ILS > ******* Print-flags ******* PIVL PYR # - # ATMP SNOW IWAT SLD IWG IQAL ******** 1 0 0 4 0 0 1 9 END PRINT-INFO IWAT-PARM1 <PLS > IWATER variable monthly parameter value flags *** # - # CSNO RTOP VRS VNN RTLI *** 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 END IWAT-PARM1 IWAT-PARM2
 <PLS >
 IWATER input info: Part 2

 # - # ***
 LSUR
 SLSUR
 NSUR
 RETSC

 1
 400
 0.01
 0.1
 0.1
 <PLS > 1 END IWAT-PARM2 IWAT-PARM3 <PLS > IWATER input info: Part 3 * * * # - # ***PETMAX PETMIN 0 1 0 END IWAT-PARM3 IWAT-STATE1 <PLS > *** Initial conditions at start of simulation # - # *** RETS SURS 1 0 0 1 0 END IWAT-STATE1 END IMPLND SCHEMATIC <--Area--> <-Target-> MBLK * * * <-Source-> <Name> # <Name> # Tbl# * * * <-factor-> Dev - Basin 1*** PERLND 13 PERLND 13 3.13 RCHRES 5 2 RCHRES 5 3.13 3 IMPLND 1 RCHRES 5 4.79 5 2.37 RCHRES 3.37 RCHRES 5.16 Dev - Basin 2*** 6 6 2 PERLND 13 PERLND 13 3 6 5 IMPLND 1 6 Dev - Basin 3*** PERLND 13 2.55 RCHRES 7 2 PERLND 13 IMPLND 1 2.55 RCHRES 7 3 3.91 RCHRES 7 5 Dev - Basin 4*** perlnd 13 1.5 RCHRES 4 2 PERLND 13 1.5 RCHRES 4 3

IMPLND 1 Dev – Basin		0 01			_	
	3 - Lots 1-5***	2.31	RCHRES	4	5	
PERLND 13		0.21	RCHRES	7	2	
PERLND 13		0.21	RCHRES	7	3	
IMPLND 1 Dev - Basin	3 - Perv Bypass***	0.39	RCHRES	7	5	
PERLND 13		0.43	RCHRES	8	2	
PERLND 13		0.43	RCHRES	8	3	
Dev - Basin PERLND 13	3 - Perv Bypass***	0.43	COPY	505	12	
PERLND 13		0.43	COPY	505	13	
	and and an an					
*****Routing PERLND 13	*****	3.13	COPY	1	12	
IMPLND 1		4.79	COPY	1	15	
PERLND 13		3.13	COPY	1	13	
PERLND 13 IMPLND 1		3.37 5.16	COPY COPY	2 2	12 15	
PERLND 13		3.37	COPY	2	13	
PERLND 13		2.55	COPY	3	12	
IMPLND 1		3.91	COPY	3	15	
PERLND 13 PERLND 13		2.55 1.5	COPY COPY	3 4	13 12	
IMPLND 1		2.31	COPY	4	15	
PERLND 13		1.5	COPY	4	13	
RCHRES 4 RCHRES 4		1	COPY RCHRES	10 8	16 6	
PERLND 13		0.21	COPY	3	12	
IMPLND 1		0.39	COPY	3	15	
PERLND 13 RCHRES 6		0.21 1	COPY COPY	3 10	13 16	
RCHRES 6		Ţ	RCHRES	8	6	
RCHRES 7		1	COPY	10	16	
RCHRES 7		0 4 2	RCHRES	8	6	
PERLND 13 PERLND 13		0.43 0.43	COPY COPY	10 10	12 13	
RCHRES 4		1	COPY	504	16	
RCHRES 8		1	COPY	510	16	
RCHRES 5 RCHRES 6			COPY	501		
		1			16 16	
RCHRES 7		1 1	COPY COPY	502	16	
RCHRES 7 END SCHEMATIC	2	1	COPY			
END SCHEMATIC	2	1	COPY	502	16	
END SCHEMATIC		1 1	COPY COPY	502 503	16 16	* * *
END SCHEMATIC NETWORK <-Volume-> <- <name> #</name>	-Grp> <-Member->< <name> # #<-f</name>	1 1 -Mult>Tran Factor->strg	COPY COPY <-Targe <name></name>	502 503 et vols> # #	16 16 <-Grp> <-Member-> <name> # #</name>	* * *
END SCHEMATIC NETWORK <-Volume-> <- <name> # COPY 505 OU</name>	Grp> <-Member->< <name> # #<-f JTPUT MEAN 1 1</name>	1 1 -Mult>Tran Eactor->strg 48.4	COPY COPY <-Targe <name> DISPLY</name>	502 503 et vols> # # 5	16 16 <-Grp> <-Member-> <name> # # INPUT TIMSER 1</name>	
END SCHEMATIC NETWORK <-Volume-> <- <name> # COPY 505 OU</name>	Grp> <-Member->< <name> # #<-f JTPUT MEAN 1 1</name>	1 1 -Mult>Tran Eactor->strg 48.4 48.4	COPY COPY <-Targe <name> DISPLY DISPLY</name>	502 503 et vols> # # 5 4	16 16 <-Grp> <-Member-> <name> # # INPUT TIMSER 1 INPUT TIMSER 1</name>	
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END SCHEMATIC NETWORK <-Volume-> <- <name> # COPY 505 OL COPY 504 OL COPY 501 OL COPY 502 OL COPY 503 OL COPY 510 OL</name>	Grp> <-Member->< <name> # #<-f JTPUT MEAN 1 1 JTPUT MEAN 1 1</name>	1 1 Mult>Tran Eactor->strg 48.4 48.4 48.4 48.4 48.4 48.4 48.4	COPY COPY <-Targe <name> DISPLY DISPLY DISPLY DISPLY DISPLY</name>	502 503 et vols> # # 5 4 1 2 3 10	16 16 <-Grp> <-Member-> <name> # # INPUT TIMSER 1 INPUT TIMSER 1 INPUT TIMSER 1 INPUT TIMSER 1 INPUT TIMSER 1 INPUT TIMSER 1</name>	***
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END SCHEMATIC NETWORK <-Volume-> <- <name> # COPY 505 OL COPY 504 OL COPY 501 OL COPY 502 OL COPY 503 OL COPY 510 OL</name>	-Grp> <-Member->< <name> # #<-f JTPUT MEAN 1 1 JTPUT MEAN 1 1</name>	1 1 -Mult>Tran Eactor->strg 48.4 48.4 48.4 48.4 48.4 48.4 48.4 -Mult>Tran	<pre>COPY COPY <-Targe <name> DISPLY DISPLY DISPLY DISPLY DISPLY CISPLY</name></pre>	502 503 et vols> # # 5 4 1 2 3 10 et vols>	16 16 <-Grp> <-Member-> <name> # # INPUT TIMSER 1 INPUT TIMSER 1 INPUT TIMSER 1 INPUT TIMSER 1 INPUT TIMSER 1 INPUT TIMSER 1</name>	***
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END SCHEMATIC NETWORK <-Volume-> <- <name> # COPY 505 OU COPY 504 OU COPY 501 OU COPY 502 OU COPY 503 OU COPY 510 OU <-Volume-> <- <name> # END NETWORK RCHRES GEN-INFO RCHRES # - #< 1 Vau 2 Vau</name></name>	Grp> <-Member->< <name> # #<-f JTPUT MEAN 1 1 JTPUT MEAN 1 1 Grp> <-Member->< <name> # #<-f Name Ne >< alt 1 alt 2</name></name>	1 1 1 Mult>Tran actor->strg 48.4 48.4 48.4 48.4 48.4 48.4 48.4 48.	COPY COPY <-Targe <name> DISPLY DISPLY DISPLY DISPLY OISPLY <-Targe <name> Systems -series in out</name></name>	502 503 # # 5 4 1 2 3 10 et vols> # # Engl Me t 1 28 1 28	<pre>16 16 16 *-Grp> <-Member-></pre>	* * * * * * * * * * *
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7 8 END GEN *** Sec	Pond TDA 2 I-INFO tion R	POC 1	Node	-023	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	28 28	0 0	1 1			
	> **** # HYFG 1 1 1 1 1 1 1										* * * * * *	***		
PRINT-I <pls # - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 8 END PRI</pls 	> **** # HYDR 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	ADCA 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0			int-f SED 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0		***** 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0				PYR PYR 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	****	***
HYDR-PA RCHRE # -	S Fla # VC	gs fo: A1 A2 FG FG * *	A3 C	1 HYDR DFVFG possib * *	for			DGTFG	ole e	each exit * *		UNCT ossibi	le ex	*** ach it
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 END HYD		1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccc} 4 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 \end{array}$	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2
HYDR-PA # -	ARM2 # F'	TABNO		LEN	Ľ	ELTH	S	TCOR		KS		DB50		* * *
< 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 END HYD		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8		0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.04 0.04 0.04		0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0		0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0		0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5		> 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0		* * *
	S Ini			ions f nitia or each						Initia or ead	al va ch pos	lue d sible	of OUT exit	*** DGT
< 1 2 3 4 5 6 7				4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0	>< 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	><	<>< 0.0 0.0		*** <	<><	<pre><>< 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0</pre>	><	><- 0.0 0.0 0.0	

8 END HYDR- END RCHRES	0 INIT	4.0	0.0 0	.0 0.	0 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SPEC-ACTION END SPEC-AC										
FTABLES FTABLE 92 4	1									
Depth (ft)	Area (acres)	Volume (acre-ft)	Outflo (cfs)		ocity /sec)	Travel Tim (Minutes				
0.000000 0.100000	0.533747 0.533747	0.000000	0.0000	98						
0.200000 0.300000 0.400000	0.533747 0.533747 0.533747	$0.106749 \\ 0.160124 \\ 0.213499$	0.0039 0.0048 0.0055	46						
0.500000	0.533747	0.266873	0.0062	56						
0.700000 0.800000	0.533747 0.533747	0.373623 0.426997	0.0074	14						
0.900000 1.000000 1.100000	0.533747 0.533747 0.533747	0.480372 0.533747 0.587121	0.0083 0.0088 0.0092	48						
1.200000 1.300000	0.533747 0.533747	0.640496	0.0096	92						
1.400000 1.500000	0.533747	0.747245	0.0104	36						
1.600000 1.700000 1.800000	0.533747 0.533747 0.533747	0.853994 0.907369 0.960744	0.0111 0.0115 0.0118	36						
1.900000 2.000000	0.533747	1.014118	0.0121	96						
2.100000 2.200000	0.533747 0.533747	1.120868 1.174242	0.0128	23						
2.300000 2.400000 2.500000	0.533747 0.533747 0.533747	1.227617 1.280992 1.334366	0.0134 0.0137 0.0139	07						
2.600000 2.700000	0.533747 0.533747	1.387741 1.441116	0.0142 0.0145	67 38						
2.800000 2.900000 3.000000	0.533747 0.533747	1.494490 1.547865 1.601240	0.0148	67						
3.100000 3.200000	0.533747 0.533747 0.533747	1.601240 1.654614 1.707989	0.0153 0.0155 0.0158	78						
3.300000 3.400000	0.533747 0.533747	1.761364 1.814738	0.0160 0.0163	73 14						
3.500000 3.600000 3.700000	0.533747 0.533747 0.533747	1.868113 1.921488 1.974862	0.0165 0.0167 0.0170	87						
3.800000 3.900000	0.533747 0.533747 0.533747	2.028237	0.0172	47						
4.000000 4.100000	0.533747 0.533747	2.134986 2.188361	0.0176 0.0179	95 15						
4.200000 4.300000 4.400000	0.533747 0.533747 0.533747	2.241736 2.295110 2.348485	0.0181 0.0183 0.0185	47						
4.500000 4.600000	0.533747 0.533747	2.401860 2.455234	0.0187	69						
4.700000 4.800000 4.900000	0.533747 0.533747 0.533747	2.508609 2.561983 2.615358	0.0191 0.0193 0.0195	84						
5.000000	0.533747 0.533747	2.668733	0.0197	84						
5.200000 5.300000	0.533747 0.533747	2.775482 2.828857	0.0201	69						
5.400000 5.500000 5.600000	0.533747 0.533747 0.533747	2.882231 2.935606 2.988981	0.0205 0.0207 0.0209	50						
5.700000 5.800000	0.533747 0.533747	3.042355 3.095730	0.0211 0.0213	24						

5.900000 6.00000 6.100000 6.200000 6.200000 6.300000 6.400000 6.500000 6.600000 6.700000 7.000000 7.000000 7.000000 7.200000 7.400000 7.200000 7.400000 7.500000 7.600000 8.000000 8.2000000 8.2000000 8.2000000 8.2000000 8.2000000 8.2000000 8.200000 8.200000 8.200000 8.200000 8.200000 8.200000 8.200000 8.200000 8.200000 8.200000 8.200000 8.200000 8.200000 8.200000 8.200000 8.20000000000	0.533747 0.5337	3.149105 3.202479 3.255854 3.309229 3.362603 3.415978 3.469353 3.522727 3.576102 3.629477 3.682851 3.736226 3.789601 3.842975 3.896350 3.949725 4.003099 4.056474 4.109848 4.163223 4.216598 4.269972 4.323347 4.323347 4.376722 4.430096 4.483471 4.536846 4.590220 4.643595 4.696970 4.857094	0.021491 0.021672 0.021852 0.022031 0.022208 0.022383 0.030833 0.048318 0.056871 0.074777 0.089308 0.105711 0.123409 0.142042 0.161349 0.142042 0.161349 0.181121 0.201185 0.221389 0.241599 0.265614 0.290499 0.795615 1.700754 2.800328 3.933972 4.943501 5.708206 6.202040 6.650481 7.751645		
92 4 Depth (ft) 0.00000 0.100000 0.200000 0.300000	Area (acres) 0.600723 0.600723 0.600723 0.600723	Volume (acre-ft) 0.000000 0.060072 0.120145 0.180217	Outflowl (cfs) 0.000000 0.003183 0.004501 0.005513	Velocity (ft/sec)	Travel Time*** (Minutes)***
0.400000 0.500000 0.600000 0.700000 0.900000 1.000000 1.200000 1.200000 1.300000 1.300000 1.400000 1.500000 1.600000 1.700000 1.800000	$\begin{array}{c} 0.600723\\$	0.240289 0.300362 0.360434 0.420506 0.480579 0.540651 0.600723 0.660795 0.720868 0.780940 0.841012 0.901085 0.961157 1.021229 1.081302	0.003313 0.006365 0.007117 0.007796 0.008421 0.009002 0.009548 0.010055 0.010556 0.010256 0.011475 0.011909 0.012326 0.012731 0.013123 0.013503		

3.200000 3.300000 3.400000 3.500000 3.700000 3.700000 4.000000 4.000000 4.200000 4.200000 4.200000 4.200000 4.200000 4.200000 4.200000 5.000000 5.000000 5.200000 5.200000 5.200000 5.200000 5.200000 5.200000 5.200000 5.200000 5.200000 5.200000 5.200000 5.200000 5.200000 5.200000 6.200000 6.200000 6.200000 6.200000 6.200000 6.200000 6.200000 7.200000 7.200000 7.200000 7.200000 7.200000 7.200000 7.200000 7.200000 7.200000 7.200000 8.000000 8.2000000 8.2000000 8.2000000 8.200000000 8.2000000 8.2000000	0.600723 0.6007	1.922314 1.982386 2.042459 2.102531 2.222676 2.282748 2.342800 2.462965 2.523037 2.583110 2.643182 2.703254 2.763326 2.823399 2.883471 2.943543 3.003616 3.063688 3.123760 3.183833 3.243905 3.303977 3.364050 3.424122 3.484194 3.544267 3.664411 3.7244836 3.904700 3.964773 4.644568 3.904700 3.964773 4.0248456 3.904700 3.964773 4.024845 4.325207 4.385279 4.45351 4.565496 4.625568 4.685640 4.745713 4.8057855 4.865857 4.9259300 4.925930 4.946585 5.466581	0.018004 0.018283 0.018558 0.018029 0.019060 0.019360 0.019360 0.02029 0.020129 0.020379 0.02050 0.021112 0.021350 0.021586 0.021819 0.022505 0.022729 0.022505 0.022729 0.022505 0.022729 0.022505 0.022729 0.023170 0.023170 0.023170 0.023817 0.024029 0.024453 0.024653 0.025262 0.025461 0.025262 0.025262 0.025461 0.055145 0.064908 0.072674 0.084610 0.099882 0.116961 0.135285 0.174365 0.174365 0.174365 0.174365 0.174365 0.174365 0.174365 0.2505145 0.064908 0.072674 0.084610 0.099882 0.116961 0.135285 0.154505 0.174365 0.174365 0.250586 0.281048 0.2505145 0.26586 0.281048 0.25062 0.2505145 0.064908 0.072674 0.064908 0.072674 0.064908 0.072674 0.064908 0.072674 0.064908 0.072674 0.064908 0.072674 0.064908 0.072674 0.064908 0.072674 0.064908 0.072674 0.064908 0.072674 0.064908 0.072674 0.064908 0.072674 0.064908 0.072674 0.064908 0.072674 0.064908 0.072674 0.064908 0.072674 0.064908 0.72674 0.064908 0.72674 0.064908 0.72674 0.064908 0.72674 0.064908 0.72674 0.064908 0.72674 0.064908 0.72674 0.064908 0.72674 0.064908 0.72674 0.064908 0.72674 0.064908 0.72674 0.064908 0.72674 0.064908 0.72674 0.064908 0.72674 0.064908 0.72674 0.064908 0.72674 0.064908 0.72674 0.064908 0.72674 0.064908 0.02506 0.0000000000000000000000000000000000		
92 4 Depth (ft) 0.000000 0.100000 0.200000 0.300000 0.400000	Area (acres) 0.514807 0.514807 0.514807 0.514807 0.514807	Volume (acre-ft) 0.000000 0.051481 0.102961 0.154442 0.205923	Outflow1 (cfs) 0.000000 0.002586 0.003658 0.004480 0.005173	Velocity (ft/sec)	Travel Time*** (Minutes)***

0.500000 0.600000 0.700000 0.800000 1.000000 1.000000 1.200000 1.500000 1.500000 1.500000 1.700000 2.000000 2.000000 2.000000 2.000000 2.000000 2.000000 2.000000 2.000000 2.000000 2.000000 2.000000 3.000000 5.0000000 5.0000000 5.0000000 5.0000000 5.0000000 5.000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.514807 0.5148	0.257404 0.308844 0.360365 0.411846 0.463326 0.514807 0.566288 0.617769 0.69249 0.720730 0.772211 0.823691 0.875172 0.926653 0.978134 1.029614 1.029614 1.32576 1.184056 1.32576 1.184056 1.32577 1.287018 1.338499 1.389979 1.441460 1.492941 1.594421 1.595902 1.647383 1.6988644 1.750344 1.853306 1.904787 1.956267 2.007748 2.059229 2.110709 2.1265152 2.316632 2.368113 2.419594 2.471074 2.522555 2.574036 2.625517 2.676977 2.728478 2.779959 2.882920 2.934401 2.985882 3.037362 3.088843 3.140324 3.94727 3.449208 3.500689 3.552169	0.005783 0.006335 0.007316 0.007759 0.008179 0.008578 0.009326 0.009326 0.009326 0.009326 0.009326 0.010017 0.010346 0.010017 0.010346 0.010973 0.01274 0.01274 0.012671 0.012932 0.012404 0.012671 0.012932 0.013188 0.013440 0.013686 0.013928 0.014167 0.014631 0.014631 0.014631 0.015519 0.015519 0.015519 0.015519 0.015519 0.015519 0.015519 0.015519 0.015733 0.015519 0.015519 0.015733 0.015519 0.015519 0.015732 0.016561 0.016561 0.016762 0.016358 0.016561 0.017732 0.017350 0.017732 0.017542 0.017350 0.017542 0.017542 0.017542 0.016358 0.016561 0.016762 0.016960 0.01757 0.017350 0.017542 0.017520 0.019527 0.01906 0.019082 0.020035 0.020201 0.020035
6.600000	0.514807	3.397727	0.044619
6.700000	0.514807	3.449208	0.052511
6.800000	0.514807	3.500689	0.058786

7.500000 7.600000 7.700000 7.900000 8.000000 8.100000 8.200000 8.300000 8.300000 8.400000 8.500000 8.600000 8.600000 8.700000 8.700000 8.900000 9.000000 9.100000 END FTABLE 92 4	0.514807 0.514807	3.861054 3.912534 3.964015 4.015496 4.066977 4.118457 4.169938 4.221419 4.272899 4.324380 4.375861 4.427342 4.478822 4.530303 4.581784 4.633264 4.684745	0.165384 0.183553 0.201846 0.220143 0.241869 0.264376 0.769266 1.674185 2.773543 3.906978 4.916304 5.680810 6.174449 6.622700 7.009425 7.375276 7.723314		
Depth (ft) 0.000000 0.100000 0.200000 0.300000 0.400000 0.500000 0.600000 0.700000 0.800000 1.000000 1.000000 1.000000 1.200000 1.200000 1.400000 1.200000 1.400000 1.500000 1.600000 2.000000 2.000000 2.000000 2.000000 2.000000 2.000000 2.000000 2.000000 2.000000 2.000000 2.000000 3.0000000 3.000000 3.0000000 3.000000 3.000000 3.000000 3.000000 3.000000 3.000000 3.0000000 3.000000 3.00000000	Area (acres) 0.309917	Volume (acre-ft) 0.000000 0.030992 0.061983 0.092975 0.123967 0.154959 0.185950 0.216942 0.247934 0.278926 0.309917 0.340909 0.371901 0.402893 0.433884 0.464876 0.495868 0.526860 0.557851 0.588843 0.619835 0.650826 0.681818 0.712810 0.74793 0.805785 0.867769 0.898760 0.929752 0.960744 0.991736 1.022727 1.053719 1.084711 1.115702 1.146694 1.270661 1.301653 1.32645 1.394628 1.425620 1.456612	Outflow1 (cfs) 0.000000 0.001239 0.001752 0.002146 0.002478 0.002771 0.003035 0.003278 0.003505 0.003717 0.003919 0.004110 0.004293 0.004468 0.004636 0.004799 0.004468 0.004636 0.004799 0.00557 0.005542 0.005542 0.005542 0.005542 0.005542 0.005542 0.005542 0.005542 0.005542 0.005542 0.005542 0.005542 0.005543 0.006071 0.006783 0.00673 0.006733 0.006733 0.0067331 0.007435 0.007537 0.007639 0.007739 0.007837 0.007837 0.007837 0.007837 0.007934 0.008126 0.008404 0.008495	Velocity (ft/sec)	Travel Time*** (Minutes)***

4.800000 4.900000 5.000000 5.100000 5.200000 5.200000 5.400000 5.500000 5.600000 5.700000 6.000000 6.000000 6.200000 6.200000 6.200000 6.200000 6.200000 6.200000 6.200000 6.200000 6.200000 6.200000 6.200000 6.200000 7.000000 7.000000 7.200000 7.200000 7.200000 7.200000 7.200000 7.200000 7.200000 7.200000 7.200000 7.200000 7.200000 7.200000 7.200000 7.200000 8.000000 8.2000000 8.2000000 8.200000 8.2000000 8.2000000 8.20000000000	0.309917 0.3091	1.487603 1.518595 1.549587 1.580579 1.611570 1.642562 1.673554 1.735537 1.766529 1.797521 1.828512 1.859504 1.921488 1.952479 1.983471 2.014463 2.045455 2.076446 2.107438 2.138430 2.169421 2.200413 2.231405 2.262397 2.293388 2.324380 2.355372 2.386364 2.417355 2.448347 2.479339 2.510331 2.541322 2.572314 2.603306 2.634298 2.665289 2.665289 2.696281 2.727273 2.758264 2.820248	0.008585 0.008674 0.008762 0.008936 0.009021 0.009106 0.009106 0.009109 0.009273 0.009355 0.009437 0.009518 0.009518 0.009598 0.009598 0.009598 0.009577 0.009835 0.009578 0.009578 0.009518 0.009598 0.009598 0.009598 0.009598 0.009598 0.009598 0.009598 0.009598 0.009598 0.020550 0.024086 0.026898 0.026898 0.029314 0.033620 0.039394 0.045974 0.053110 0.060648 0.068474 0.053110 0.060648 0.068474 0.076502 0.084656 0.092874 0.101100 0.110885 0.121028 0.624389 1.527825 2.625744 3.757777 4.765736 5.528910 6.021246 6.468223 6.853701 7.218330 7.565169		
91 4 Depth (ft) 0.000000 0.025000 0.050000 0.125000 0.125000 0.125000 0.125000 0.225000 0.225000 0.225000 0.225000 0.225000 0.325000 0.325000 0.325000 0.375000 0.375000 0.400000 0.425000 0.450000 0.475000 0.500000	Area (acres) 0.002296 0.002297 0.002298 0.002299 0.002300 0.002301 0.002301 0.002303 0.002304 0.002305 0.002306 0.002307 0.002308 0.002309 0.002311 0.002312 0.002313 0.002314 0.002315 0.002317 0.002319	Volume (acre-ft) 0.00000 0.00057 0.000115 0.000172 0.000230 0.000287 0.000345 0.000402 0.000402 0.000460 0.000518 0.000575 0.000633 0.000691 0.000749 0.000806 0.000864 0.000922 0.000980 0.001038 0.001096 0.001154	Outflow1 (cfs) 0.000000 100.3789 317.6304 622.2683 1001.812 1448.395 1956.351 2521.290 3139.646 3808.433 4525.085 5287.363 6093.280 6941.055 7829.076 8755.872 9720.093 10720.49 11755.91 12825.26 13927.54	Velocity (ft/sec)	Travel Time*** (Minutes)***

0.525000 0.575000 0.60000 0.625000 0.650000 0.75000 0.75000 0.75000 0.75000 0.75000 0.75000 0.825000 0.825000 0.925000 0.925000 0.975000 1.000000 1.025000 1.050000 1.075000 1.125000 1.250000 1.225000 1.250000 1.250000 1.250000 1.250000 1.325000 1.325000 1.325000 1.325000 1.325000 1.5500000 1.5500000 1.550000 1.550000 1.550000 1.550000 1.5	0.002320 0.002322 0.002323 0.002324 0.002327 0.002328 0.002329 0.002330 0.002331 0.002331 0.002332 0.002334 0.002335 0.002336 0.002337 0.002338 0.002340 0.002342 0.002342 0.002343 0.002342 0.002343 0.002344 0.002345 0.002345 0.002346 0.002347 0.002348 0.002351 0.002351 0.002353 0.002355 0.002355 0.002355 0.002355 0.002355 0.002355 0.002355 0.002355 0.002355 0.002355 0.002355 0.002355 0.002355 0.002361 0.002362 0.002361 0.002362 0.002365 0.002365 0.002365 0.002365 0.002361 0.002365 0.002365 0.002365 0.002371 0.002371 0.002371 0.002371 0.002373 0.002374 0.002375 0.002374 0.002375 0.002374 0.002375 0.002374 0.002375 0.002374 0.002374 0.002375 0.002374 0.002375 0.002374 0.002374 0.002375 0.002374 0.002372 0.002374 0.002374 0.002372 0.002374 0.002372 0.002374 0.002374 0.002374 0.002372 0.002374 0.002374 0.002372 0.002374 0.002372 0.002374 0.002374 0.002374 0.002374 0.002372 0.002374 0.002384 0.0023	0.001212 0.001270 0.001328 0.001328 0.001328 0.001326 0.001560 0.001560 0.001618 0.001735 0.001793 0.001910 0.001968 0.002026 0.002026 0.002085 0.002143 0.002026 0.002319 0.002319 0.002436 0.002436 0.002436 0.002436 0.002436 0.002494 0.002553 0.002612 0.002670 0.002729 0.003712 0.003023 0.003023 0.003410 0.003259 0.003410 0.003554 0.003425 0.003771 0.003554 0.003720 0.003720 0.003720 0.003791 0.003554 0.003791 0.003613 0.003791 0.003969 0.004028 0.00428 0.00428 0.00428 0.00428 0.00428 0.00428 0.00428 0.00428 0.00428 0.00428 0.00428 0.00428 0.00428 0.00428 0.00428 0.004454 0.004564 0.004564 0.004564 0.004564 0.004564 0.004564 0.004564 0.004564 0.004564 0.004922 0.004982	15061.80 16227.14 17422.73 18647.75 19901.45 21183.10 22492.03 23827.57 25189.10 26576.01 27987.74 29423.72 30883.43 32366.36 3872.02 35399.93 36949.64 38520.71 40112.71 41725.23 43357.88 45010.26 46682.01 48372.76 50082.16 51809.88 53555.58 55318.94 57099.66 58897.42 60711.94 62542.92 64390.09 66253.18 68131.92 70026.06 71935.34 73859.52 75798.36 77751.62 79719.09 81700.54 83695.74 85704.50 87726.60 89761.84 91810.03 93870.96 95944.46 98030.34 100128.4 100128.4 102238.5 106494.1 108639.2 110795.7 112963.4 10795.7 112963.4 10795.7 112964.3 126196.0 128437.8 130689.7
2.025000	0.002389	0.004743	121742.9
2.050000	0.002390	0.004803	123964.3
2.075000	0.002391	0.004862	126196.0
2.100000	0.002392	0.004922	128437.8

END FTABL FTABLE 90 4	E 8 5				
Depth (ft) 0.00000 0.150000 0.450000 0.450000 0.900000 1.050000 1.200000 1.200000 1.500000 1.500000 2.250000 2.400000 2.550000 2.400000 2.550000 3.000000 3.150000 3.450000 3.450000 3.450000 3.450000 4.050000 4.050000 4.050000 4.050000 4.050000 5.250000 5.400000 5.550000 5.400000 5.550000 5.400000 5.550000 5.400000 6.000000 6.150000 5.550000 5.400000 5.550000 5.400000 5.550000 5.400000 6.000000 6.150000 5.550000 5.400000 6.150000 5.550000 5.400000 5.500000 5.500000 5.500000 5.500000 5.500000000	Area (acres) 0.241047 0.247018 0.253032 0.259088 0.265186 0.271326 0.277508 0.283732 0.289999 0.296308 0.302658 0.309051 0.315487 0.321964 0.328483 0.335045 0.341648 0.348294 0.354982 0.361713 0.368485 0.375299 0.382156 0.395996 0.402979 0.410004 0.417071 0.424181 0.431332 0.438526 0.445762 0.453040 0.460360 0.467723 0.475127 0.482574 0.453040 0.460360 0.467723 0.475127 0.482574 0.453040 0.460360 0.467723 0.475127 0.482574 0.559359 0.567270 0.528139 0.555881 0.5551491 0.559359 0.567270 0.575222 0.567270 0.575222 0.567270 0.567270 0.567270 0.567270 0.57522	Volume (acre-ft) 0.00000 0.036605 0.074109 0.112518 0.151838 0.192076 0.233239 0.275332 0.318362 0.362335 0.407257 0.453136 0.499976 0.547785 0.596568 0.646333 0.697085 0.748831 0.801576 0.855328 0.910093 0.965877 1.022686 1.080527 1.139406 1.199329 1.260302 1.322333 1.385427 1.449590 1.514830 1.581151 1.648562 1.717067 1.786673 1.857387 1.929214 2.002162 2.076236 2.1514430 1.514430 1.58151 1.648562 1.717067 1.786673 1.857387 1.929214 2.002162 2.076236 2.151443 2.227790 2.305281 2.383925 2.463726 2.544692 2.626829 2.710143 2.794640 2.880327 2.967210 3.055295 3.144589 3.326828 3.419786 3.513978 3.609410 3.706089 3.903211 4.003638 4.105396	Outflow1 (cfs) 0.000000 0.003427 0.004846 0.005935 0.006853 0.007662 0.008394 0.009066 0.009692 0.010280 0.010836 0.011365 0.011365 0.012355 0.012822 0.013272 0.013707 0.014129 0.014538 0.014937 0.015325 0.015325 0.015703 0.016073 0.016434 0.016787 0.017134 0.017473 0.016434 0.016787 0.017473 0.016434 0.016787 0.017473 0.016434 0.016787 0.017473 0.018453 0.018453 0.019079 0.019384 0.019685 0.019981 0.020273 0.020260 0.020844 0.021124 0.021942 0.022470 0.022470 0.022470 0.022470 0.022471 0.022471 0.022473 0.022470 0.022470 0.022471 0.022470 0.022470 0.022471 0.022471 0.022470 0.02470 0.02470 0.02470	Velocity (ft/sec)	Travel Time*** (Minutes)***

$\begin{array}{c} 9.900000 \\ 10.05000 \\ 10.20000 \\ 0 \\ 10.35000 \\ 0 \\ 10.50000 \\ 0 \\ 10.65000 \\ 0 \\ 10.65000 \\ 0 \\ 10.95000 \\ 0 \\ 11.10000 \\ 0 \\ 11.25000 \\ 0 \\ 11.40000 \\ 0 \\ 11.55000 \\ 0 \\ 11.55000 \\ 0 \\ 12.00000 \\ 0 \\ 12.15000 \\ 0 \\ 12.45000 \\ 0 \\ 12.60000 \\ 0 \\ 12.75000 \\ 0 \\ 12.90000 \\ 0 \\ 13.05000 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ $).716863).725574).734327).743123).751960).760840).769762).778726).787732).796781).815004).824179).833396).842655).851956).851956).842655).851956).851956).880113).889582].899094 .908648).918245).927883).937564 5 6	4.525156 4.633338 4.742831 4.853640 4.965771 5.079231 5.194026 5.310163 5.427647 5.546486 5.666685 5.788250 5.911189 6.035507 6.161211 6.288307 6.416801 6.546700 6.678009 6.810736 6.944887 7.080468 7.217485 7.355945 7.495853	2.894467 3.159154 3.402790 3.629745 3.843055 4.044934 4.237052 4.20709 4.596937 4.766575 5.088734 5.242322 5.391498 5.536622 5.678008 5.815934 5.950641 6.082345 6.211240 6.337499 6.461277 6.582715 6.701942 6.819075		
Depth (ft) 0.000000 0 0.100000 0 0.200000 0 0.300000 0 0.400000 0 0.500000 0 0.600000 0 0.700000 0 0.800000 0 1.000000 0 1.000000 0 1.200000 0 1.200000 0 1.300000 0 1.400000 0 1.500000 0 1.600000 0 2.000000 0 2.100000 0 2.100000 0 2.100000 0 2.200000 0 2.300000 0 2.400000 0 2.500000 0 2.500000 0 2.500000 0 2.500000 0 3.00000 0 3.00000 0 3.100000 0 3.200000 0 0 3.200000 0 0 3.200000 0 0 3.200000 0 0 3.200000 0 0 3.200000 0 0 3.200000 0 0 3.200000 0 0 3.200000 0 0 3.20000 0 0 0 3.20000 0 0 0 3.20000 0 0 0 3.20000 0 0 0 3.20000 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Area (acres) .353650 .357286 .360937 .364602 .368281 .371974 .375682 .379404 .383141 .386891 .390657 .394436 .398230 .402038 .402038 .402038 .405860 .409697 .413548 .417413 .421293 .425187 .429096 .433018 .425187 .429096 .433018 .436955 .440907 .444872 .452846 .456855 .460878 .469915 .468967 .473033 .477113 .481208 .469577 .489440 .493577 .493577 .497729 .501896 .506076	Volume (acre-ft) 0.00000 0.035547 0.071458 0.107735 0.144379 0.181392 0.218775 0.256529 0.294656 0.333158 0.372035 0.411290 0.450923 0.490936 0.531331 0.572109 0.613271 0.654820 0.696755 0.739079 0.613271 0.654820 0.696755 0.739079 0.781793 0.824899 0.868397 0.912290 0.956579 1.001266 1.046351 1.091836 1.137722 1.184012 1.230706 1.2277806 1.325313 1.373229 1.421556 1.470293 1.519444 1.569010 1.618991 1.669389	Outflow1 (cfs) 0.000000 0.003028 0.004282 0.005244 0.006056 0.006770 0.007417 0.008011 0.008564 0.009083 0.009575 0.010042 0.010042 0.010917 0.01329 0.010917 0.012111 0.012484 0.012846 0.013541 0.013541 0.013541 0.013541 0.013541 0.013541 0.013541 0.014202 0.014521 0.014521 0.014521 0.014521 0.014521 0.014521 0.015139 0.015733 0.016022 0.016305 0.016305 0.016584 0.017128 0.017913 0.017913 0.018167 0.018418 0.018655 0.018909	Velocity (ft/sec)	Travel Time*** (Minutes)***

4.000000 4.100000 4.200000 4.200000 4.400000 4.500000 4.600000 5.000000 5.000000 5.000000 5.200000 5.200000 5.200000 5.200000 5.200000 5.200000 5.200000 5.200000 5.200000 5.200000 5.200000 5.200000 5.200000 5.200000 5.200000 6.200000 6.200000 6.200000 6.200000 6.200000 6.200000 6.200000 6.200000 6.200000 6.200000 6.200000 6.200000 6.200000 6.200000 6.200000 7.20000000000		1.720207 1.771444 1.823104 1.875186 1.927693 1.980625 2.033985 2.087714 2.196644 2.251728 2.363200 2.419592 2.476423 2.533693 2.591406 2.649562 2.708162 2.767208 2.826701 2.886644 2.947036 3.007881 3.069178 3.130931 3.193139 3.255804 3.318929 3.382514 3.446560 3.511070 3.576044 3.641485 3.773769 3.840616 3.975727 4.043994 4.112737 4.181957 4.251656 4.321836 4.392497 4.63642 4.5352711 4.607387 4.679989 4.753081 4.826664	0.019150 0.019388 0.019623 0.019855 0.020084 0.020311 0.020536 0.02077 0.021195 0.021495 0.021834 0.022043 0.022455 0.022455 0.022455 0.022455 0.023453 0.023648 0.023648 0.023648 0.023648 0.023648 0.023648 0.023648 0.023648 0.024033 0.02423 0.024411 0.024598 0.024784 0.024968 0.024784 0.024968 0.024784 0.024968 0.034839 0.034839 0.034839 0.034839 0.034839 0.055701 0.064030 0.070756 0.076593 0.081835 0.081835 0.081835 0.081835 0.081835 0.081635 0.081835 0.081635 0.099267 0.103042 0.440171 1.017790 1.623122 2.076705 2.323124 2.562507 2.760923 2.945730 3.119406 3.283758		
FTABLE 91 4 Depth	7 Area	Volume		Velocity	Travel Time***
(ft) 0.000000 0.100000 0.200000 0.400000 0.500000 0.600000 0.700000 0.800000 0.900000 1.000000 1.100000 1.200000 1.300000	(acres) 0.313131 0.314015 0.314899 0.315783 0.316667 0.317551 0.318434 0.319318 0.320202 0.321086 0.321970 0.322854 0.323737 0.324621	(acre-ft) 0.000000 0.031357 0.062803 0.094337 0.125960 0.157670 0.189470 0.221357 0.2253333 0.285398 0.317551 0.349792 0.382121 0.414539	(cfs) 0.000000 0.003852 0.005448 0.006672 0.007704 0.008614 0.009436 0.010192 0.010896 0.011557 0.012182 0.012776 0.013344 0.013889	(ft/sec)	(Minutes)***

1.400000 1.500000 1.600000 1.700000 2.000000 2.000000 2.100000 2.300000 2.300000 2.400000 2.500000 2.500000 2.600000 3.000000 3.000000 3.000000 3.000000 3.000000 3.000000 3.000000 3.000000 3.000000 3.000000 3.000000 3.000000 3.000000 3.000000 4.000000 4.000000 4.000000 4.000000 4.000000 4.000000 5.00	0.325505 0.326389 0.327273 0.328157 0.329040 0.329924 0.330808 0.331692 0.332576 0.333460 0.334343 0.335227 0.336111 0.336995 0.37879 0.338763 0.39646 0.340530 0.341414 0.342298 0.344066 0.344949 0.344949 0.345833 0.344066 0.344949 0.345833 0.346717 0.347601 0.347601 0.348485 0.352020 0.352020 0.352904 0.352020 0.352904 0.355556 0.356439 0.355556 0.356439 0.357323 0.356278 0.356720 0.359975 0.360859 0.367422 0.366162 0.367929 0.3661742 0.3663510 0.364394 0.365278 0.3661625 0.367929 0.3661742 0.367929 0.3688137 0.372348 0.372348 0.372348 0.372348 0.372348 0.372348 0.372348 0.372348 0.374165 0.372348 0.374165 0.372348 0.3723	0.447045 0.479640 0.512323 0.545095 0.577955 0.610903 0.6439390 0.710278 0.743580 0.776970 0.810448 0.844015 0.877670 0.911414 0.945246 0.979167 1.013176 1.047273 1.081458 1.15732 1.150095 1.184545 1.253712 1.288428 1.3232325 1.393106 1.428176 1.463333 1.498580 1.533914 1.569337 1.604848 1.640448 1.676136 1.711913 1.747778 1.604848 1.640448 1.676136 1.711913 1.747778 1.855903 1.892121 1.928428	0.014414 0.014919 0.015409 0.015833 0.016791 0.017228 0.017228 0.017653 0.018068 0.018474 0.018872 0.019261 0.019642 0.020017 0.020384 0.020745 0.021099 0.021448 0.021791 0.022462 0.023113 0.023432 0.023432 0.023432 0.024666 0.024965 0.024965 0.024965 0.024965 0.024965 0.024965 0.024965 0.024965 0.024965 0.024965 0.024965 0.024965 0.024965 0.024965 0.024965 0.024965 0.025261 0.034134 0.037977 0.040990 0.087016 0.107316 0.107316 0.107316 0.107316 0.123232 0.136830 0.148924 0.159937 0.170122 0.179646 0.188626 0.205734 0.255859 0.315930 0.656429 1.237346 1.845905 2.302651 2.552167 2.794587 2.995983 3.183714 3.360263 3.838824 3.984943 4.261507 4.644374 4.764915 4.764915 4.764915 4.764915 4.764925 1.764915 1.764915 1.764915 1.764915 1.764915 1.764915 1.764917 1.764915 1.794587 2.995983 3.183714 3.360263 3.838824 3.984943 4.261507 4.644374 4.764915 1.764915 1.764915 1.764915 1.764917 1.764915 1.764917 1.764917 1.764915 1.764917 1.76

8.400000	0.387374	2.942121	5.325601
8.500000	0.388258	2.980903	5.430594
8.600000	0.389141	3.019773	5.533541
8.700000	0.390025	3.058731	5.634556
8.800000	0.390909	3.097778	5.733746
8.900000	0.391793	3.136913	5.831206
9.000000	0.392677	3.176136	5.927025
END FTABL	F: 7		

END FTABLE 7 END FTABLES

EXT SOURCES

<member></member>	r> SsysSgap <mult< th=""><th><-Target</th><th>vols></th><th><-Grp></th><th><-Member-></th><th>* * *</th></mult<>		<-Target	vols>	<-Grp>	<-Member->	* * *
<name> #</name>	tem stro	g<-factor->strg	<name></name>	# #		<name> # #</name>	* * *
PREC	ENGL	0.8	PERLND	1 999	EXTNL	PREC	
PREC	ENGL	0.8	IMPLND	1 999	EXTNL	PREC	
EVAP	ENGL	0.76	PERLND	1 999	EXTNL	PETINP	
EVAP	ENGL	0.76	IMPLND	1 999	EXTNL	PETINP	
		<name> # tem stre PREC ENGL PREC ENGL EVAP ENGL</name>	<name> # tem strg<-factor->strg PREC ENGL 0.8 PREC ENGL 0.8 EVAP ENGL 0.76</name>	<pre><name> # tem strg<-factor->strg <name> PREC ENGL 0.8 PERLND PREC ENGL 0.8 IMPLND EVAP ENGL 0.76 PERLND</name></name></pre>	<pre><name> # tem strg<-factor->strg <name> # # PREC ENGL 0.8 PERLND 1 999 PREC ENGL 0.8 IMPLND 1 999 EVAP ENGL 0.76 PERLND 1 999</name></name></pre>	<name> # tem strg<-factor->strg <name> # #PREC ENGL 0.8PERLND 1 999 EXTNLPREC ENGL 0.8IMPLND 1 999 EXTNLEVAP ENGL 0.76PERLND 1 999 EXTNL</name></name>	PRECENGL0.8PERLND1999EXTNLPRECPRECENGL0.8IMPLND1999EXTNLPRECEVAPENGL0.76PERLND1999EXTNLPETINP

END EXT SOURCES

EXT TARGETS

EXT TARGETS	_		_	_		_		
<-Volume-> <-Grp>	<-Membe	er->	<mult>Tran</mult>	<-Vol	.ume->	<member></member>	Tsys Tgap	Amd ***
<name> #</name>	<name></name>	# #	<-factor->strg	<name< td=""><td>e> #</td><td><name></name></td><td>tem strg</td><td>strg***</td></name<>	e> #	<name></name>	tem strg	strg***
RCHRES 4 HYDR	RO	1 1		WDM	1006	FLOW	ENGL	REPL
RCHRES 4 HYDR	STAGE	1 1	1	WDM	1007	STAG	ENGL	REPL
COPY 4 OUTPUT	MEAN	1 1	48.4	WDM	704	FLOW	ENGL	REPL
COPY 504 OUTPUT	MEAN	1 1	48.4	WDM	804	FLOW	ENGL	REPL
RCHRES 8 HYDR	RO	1 1	1	WDM	1010	FLOW	ENGL	REPL
RCHRES 8 HYDR	STAGE	1 1	1	WDM	1011	STAG	ENGL	REPL
COPY 10 OUTPUT	MEAN	1 1	48.4	WDM	710	FLOW	ENGL	REPL
COPY 510 OUTPUT	MEAN	1 1		WDM		FLOW	ENGL	REPL
RCHRES 5 HYDR	RO	1 1	1	WDM		FLOW	ENGL	REPL
RCHRES 5 HYDR	STAGE	1 1		WDM		STAG	ENGL	REPL
COPY 1 OUTPUT		1 1		WDM		FLOW	ENGL	REPL
COPY 501 OUTPUT		1 1		WDM		FLOW	ENGL	REPL
RCHRES 6 HYDR	RO	1 1		WDM		FLOW	ENGL	REPL
RCHRES 6 HYDR	STAGE	1 1	_	WDM		STAG	ENGL	REPL
COPY 2 OUTPUT		1 1		WDM		FLOW	ENGL	REPL
COPY 502 OUTPUT		1 1		WDM		FLOW	ENGL	REPL
RCHRES 7 HYDR	RO	1 1		WDM		FLOW	ENGL	REPL
RCHRES 7 HYDR	STAGE	1 1		WDM		STAG	ENGL	REPL
COPY 3 OUTPUT		1 1		WDM		FLOW	ENGL	REPL
COPY 503 OUTPUT		1 1		WDM		FLOW	ENGL	REPL
COPY 503 OUTPUT COPY 5 OUTPUT		1 1		WDM WDM		FLOW		
		1 1					ENGL	REPL
COPY 505 OUTPUT	MEAN	ΤΤ	48.4	WDM	805	FLOW	ENGL	REPL
END EXT TARGETS								
MAGG TIME								
MASS-LINK	. Manula		. M.] .					
			<mult></mult>	<targ< td=""><td></td><td><-Gr</td><td>> <-Membe</td><td></td></targ<>		<-Gr	> <-Membe	
<name></name>		# #	<-factor->	<name< td=""><td>2></td><td></td><td><name></name></td><td># #^^^</td></name<>	2>		<name></name>	# #^^^
MASS-LINK	2							
			0 000000	DAUDI				
PERLND PWATER	SURO		0.083333	RCHRE	IS	INFL	LOVI WC	
PERLND PWATER END MASS-LINK			0.083333	RCHRE	IS	INFL(JOVI WC	
END MASS-LINK	SURO 2		0.083333	RCHRE	IS	INFLO	TOAI MC	
END MASS-LINK MASS-LINK	SURO 2 3							
END MASS-LINK MASS-LINK PERLND PWATER	SURO 2 3 IFWO		0.083333 0.083333	RCHRE			TOAT MC	
END MASS-LINK MASS-LINK	SURO 2 3							
END MASS-LINK MASS-LINK PERLND PWATER END MASS-LINK	SURO 2 3 IFWO 3							
END MASS-LINK MASS-LINK PERLND PWATER END MASS-LINK MASS-LINK	SURO 2 3 IFWO 3 5		0.083333	RCHRE	IS	INFL	DM IVOL	
END MASS-LINK MASS-LINK PERLND PWATER END MASS-LINK MASS-LINK IMPLND IWATER	SURO 2 3 IFWO 3 5 SURO				IS	INFL		
END MASS-LINK MASS-LINK PERLND PWATER END MASS-LINK MASS-LINK	SURO 2 3 IFWO 3 5		0.083333	RCHRE	IS	INFL	DM IVOL	
END MASS-LINK MASS-LINK PERLND PWATER END MASS-LINK MASS-LINK IMPLND IWATER	SURO 2 3 IFWO 3 5 SURO		0.083333	RCHRE	IS	INFL	DM IVOL	
END MASS-LINK MASS-LINK PERLND PWATER END MASS-LINK MASS-LINK IMPLND IWATER	SURO 2 3 IFWO 3 5 SURO		0.083333	RCHRE	IS	INFL	DM IVOL	
END MASS-LINK MASS-LINK PERLND PWATER END MASS-LINK MASS-LINK IMPLND IWATER END MASS-LINK	SURO 2 3 IFWO 3 5 SURO 5		0.083333	RCHRE	S S	INFL	DM IAOT	
END MASS-LINK MASS-LINK PERLND PWATER END MASS-LINK MASS-LINK IMPLND IWATER END MASS-LINK MASS-LINK	SURO 2 3 IFWO 3 5 SURO 5		0.083333	RCHRE	IS IS	INFL(DM IAOT	
END MASS-LINK MASS-LINK PERLND PWATER END MASS-LINK MASS-LINK IMPLND IWATER END MASS-LINK MASS-LINK RCHRES ROFLOW	SURO 2 3 IFWO 3 5 SURO 5 6		0.083333	RCHRE	IS IS	INFL(DM IAOT	
END MASS-LINK MASS-LINK PERLND PWATER END MASS-LINK MASS-LINK IMPLND IWATER END MASS-LINK MASS-LINK RCHRES ROFLOW	SURO 2 3 IFWO 3 5 SURO 5 6		0.083333	RCHRE	IS IS	INFL(DM IAOT	
END MASS-LINK MASS-LINK PERLND PWATER END MASS-LINK MASS-LINK IMPLND IWATER END MASS-LINK MASS-LINK RCHRES ROFLOW END MASS-LINK	SURO 2 3 IFWO 3 5 SURO 5 6 6 6 12		0.083333	RCHRE	IS IS	INFL(NM IAOF	
END MASS-LINK MASS-LINK PERLND PWATER END MASS-LINK MASS-LINK IMPLND IWATER END MASS-LINK MASS-LINK RCHRES ROFLOW END MASS-LINK MASS-LINK	SURO 2 3 IFWO 3 5 SURO 5 6 6 6 12		0.083333	RCHRE RCHRE RCHRE	IS IS	INFL(INFL(INFL(NM IAOF	

MASS-LINK PERLND PWATER END MASS-LINK	13 IFWO 13	0.083333	СОРҮ	INPUT	MEAN
MASS-LINK IMPLND IWATER END MASS-LINK	15 SURO 15	0.083333	COPY	INPUT	MEAN
MASS-LINK RCHRES ROFLOW END MASS-LINK	16 16		СОРУ	INPUT	MEAN

END MASS-LINK

END RUN

Predeveloped HSPF Message File

Mitigated HSPF Message File

ERROR/WARNING ID: 238 1 The continuity error reported below is greater than 1 part in 1000 and is therefore considered high. Did you specify any "special actions"? If so, they could account for it. Relevant data are: DATE/TIME: 1955/ 9/30 24: 0 RCHRES : 7 RELERR STORS STOR MATIN MATDIF -1.955E-03 0.00000 3.5753E-10 0.00000 -2.339E-07 Where: RELERR is the relative error (ERROR/REFVAL). ERROR is (STOR-STORS) - MATDIF. REFVAL is the reference value (STORS+MATIN). is the storage of material in the processing unit (land-segment or STOR reach/reservior) at the end of the present interval. STORS is the storage of material in the pu at the start of the present printout reporting period. MATIN is the total inflow of material to the pu during the present printout reporting period. MATDIF is the net inflow (inflow-outflow) of material to the pu during the present printout reporting period. ERROR/WARNING ID: 238 1 The continuity error reported below is greater than 1 part in 1000 and is therefore considered high. Did you specify any "special actions"? If so, they could account for it. Relevant data are: DATE/TIME: 1959/ 8/31 24: 0 RCHRES : 7 RELERR STORS STOR MATTN MATDIF -2.399E-03 0.00000 3.0194E-10 0.00000 -2.131E-07 Where: RELERR is the relative error (ERROR/REFVAL). ERROR is (STOR-STORS) - MATDIF. REFVAL is the reference value (STORS+MATIN). is the storage of material in the processing unit (land-segment or STOR reach/reservior) at the end of the present interval. STORS is the storage of material in the pu at the start of the present printout reporting period. MATIN is the total inflow of material to the pu during the present printout reporting period. MATDIF is the net inflow (inflow-outflow) of material to the pu during the present printout reporting period. ERROR/WARNING ID: 238 1 The continuity error reported below is greater than 1 part in 1000 and is therefore considered high.

Did you specify any "special actions"? If so, they could account for it.

Relevant data are:

DATE/TIME: 1974/ 9/30 24: 0 RCHRES : 7 RELERR STORS STOR MATIN MATDIF -3.726E-03 0.00000 2.7959E-10 0.00000 -1.428E-07 Where: RELERR is the relative error (ERROR/REFVAL). ERROR is (STOR-STORS) - MATDIF. REFVAL is the reference value (STORS+MATIN). is the storage of material in the processing unit (land-segment or STOR reach/reservior) at the end of the present interval. STORS is the storage of material in the pu at the start of the present printout reporting period. MATIN is the total inflow of material to the pu during the present printout reporting period. MATDIF is the net inflow (inflow-outflow) of material to the pu during the present printout reporting period. ERROR/WARNING ID: 238 1 The continuity error reported below is greater than 1 part in 1000 and is therefore considered high. Did you specify any "special actions"? If so, they could account for it. Relevant data are: DATE/TIME: 1975/ 7/31 24: 0 RCHRES : 5 RELERR STORS STOR MATIN MATDIF -8.062E-02 0.00000 0.0000E+00 0.00000 -9.551E-09 Where: RELERR is the relative error (ERROR/REFVAL). ERROR is (STOR-STORS) - MATDIF. REFVAL is the reference value (STORS+MATIN). is the storage of material in the processing unit (land-segment or STOR reach/reservior) at the end of the present interval. STORS is the storage of material in the pu at the start of the present printout reporting period. MATIN is the total inflow of material to the pu during the present printout reporting period. MATDIF is the net inflow (inflow-outflow) of material to the pu during the present printout reporting period. ERROR/WARNING ID: 238 1 The continuity error reported below is greater than 1 part in 1000 and is therefore considered high. Did you specify any "special actions"? If so, they could account for it. Relevant data are: DATE/TIME: 1975/ 6/30 24: 0 RCHRES : 7 RELERR STORS STOR MATIN MATDIF -1.592E-01 0.00000 0.0000E+00 0.00000 -3.087E-09 Where: RELERR is the relative error (ERROR/REFVAL). ERROR is (STOR-STORS) - MATDIF.

REFVAL is the reference value (STORS+MATIN). is the storage of material in the processing unit (land-segment or STOR reach/reservior) at the end of the present interval. STORS is the storage of material in the pu at the start of the present printout reporting period. MATIN is the total inflow of material to the pu during the present printout reporting period. MATDIF is the net inflow (inflow-outflow) of material to the pu during the present printout reporting period. ERROR/WARNING ID: 238 1 The continuity error reported below is greater than 1 part in 1000 and is therefore considered high. Did you specify any "special actions"? If so, they could account for it. Relevant data are: DATE/TIME: 1979/ 7/31 24: 0 RCHRES : 5 RELERR STORS STOR MATIN MATDIF 0.00000 3.9253E-10 0.00000 -4.453E-08 -1.484E-02Where: RELERR is the relative error (ERROR/REFVAL). ERROR is (STOR-STORS) - MATDIF. REFVAL is the reference value (STORS+MATIN). is the storage of material in the processing unit (land-segment or STOR reach/reservior) at the end of the present interval. STORS is the storage of material in the pu at the start of the present printout reporting period. MATIN is the total inflow of material to the pu during the present printout reporting period. MATDIF is the net inflow (inflow-outflow) of material to the pu during the present printout reporting period. ERROR/WARNING ID: 238 1 The continuity error reported below is greater than 1 part in 1000 and is therefore considered high. Did you specify any "special actions"? If so, they could account for it. Relevant data are: DATE/TIME: 1979/ 7/31 24: 0 RCHRES : 7 RELERR STORS MATIN STOR MATDIF 0.00000 0.0000E+00 0.00000 -2.297E-10 -6.013E-01 Where: RELERR is the relative error (ERROR/REFVAL). ERROR is (STOR-STORS) - MATDIF. REFVAL is the reference value (STORS+MATIN). STOR is the storage of material in the processing unit (land-segment or reach/reservior) at the end of the present interval. STORS is the storage of material in the pu at the start of the present printout reporting period. MATIN is the total inflow of material to the pu during the present printout reporting period. MATDIF is the net inflow (inflow-outflow) of material to the pu during the present printout reporting period.

The count for the WARNING printed above has reached its maximum.

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APPENDIX D - OTHER SPECIAL REPORTS

The following reports were prepared for this report and are included in this appendix.

- Geotechnical Report by Aspect Consulting, LLC., dated August 11, 2021
- Critical Area Determination by Loggy Sol and Wetland Consulting dated May, 2021

GEOTECHNICAL REPORT Madrona Ridge Residential Development Rainier Street Port Townsend, Washington Prepared for: Montebanc Management, LLC

Project No. 210338 • August 11, 2021 FINAL

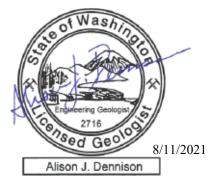




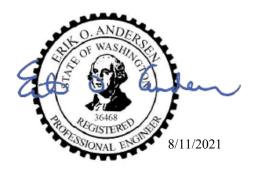
GEOTECHNICAL REPORT Madrona Ridge Residential Development Rainier Street Port Townsend, Washington Prepared for: Montebanc Management, LLC

Project No. 210338 • August 11, 2021 FINAL

Aspect Consulting, LLC



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1 Introduction

This report summarizes Aspect Consulting, LLC's (Aspect) observations, conclusions, and recommendations made during a geotechnical evaluation for the Madrona Ridge residential development (Project) located at 1601 Rainier Street in Port Townsend< Washington (Site; Figure 1) on five adjoining Jefferson County (County) parcel numbers 001091002, 001092005, 001092006, 973200201, and 973200301.

We performed our services in accordance with our contract dated June 11, 2021.

1.1 Scope of Services

Our scope of services included a Site reconnaissance, subsurface explorations, and geotechnical engineering analyses. This report describes Site conditions, summarizes the results of the completed analyses, and provides geotechnical engineering conclusions and design recommendations, including:

- Site and Project descriptions.
- Distribution and characteristics of subsurface soils and groundwater.
- Seismic design considerations in accordance with the current version of the International Building Code (IBC), as adopted by Port Townsend.
- Suitable foundation types, allowable soil bearing pressure(s), anticipated settlements, and geotechnical design parameters.
- Lateral earth pressures for design of residential basement and exterior site retaining walls.
- General Site earthwork considerations, including:
 - Evaluation of the Site soils for use as fill.
 - Temporary and permanent slope inclinations.
 - Structural fill materials and preparation.
 - Wet weather/wet conditions considerations.
- General Site earthwork considerations, including excavation, backfill, and subgrade preparation.
- Structural fill requirements and evaluation of the suitability of on-Site soil for reuse as fill.
- General stormwater drainage recommendations.
- A qualitative evaluation of stormwater infiltration feasibility.

The Site Exploration Plan (Figure 2) showing the locations of the exploratory test pits, the exploration logs (Appendix A), and the lab testing results (Appendix B) are included as appendices to this report.

1.2 Project Understanding

The Site is located west of Rainier Street and south of 20th Street in Port Townsend, Washington (Figure 2). The Project includes development of the 30-acre Site with about 180 single-family residential lots and associated infrastructure (Figure 2). To prepare the area for development, cuts and fills up to 10 feet thick are planned along with the installation of utilities and roadways. Four proposed stormwater facilities have been identified at the southwest corner, northeast corner, and southeast corner of the Site. We assume the new residential structures will typically be wood-framed above cast-in-place concrete foundations with crawl spaces and/or with concrete slabs-on-grade.

2 Surface Conditions

Aspect assessed the surface conditions of the Site through a literature review and field observations. We conducted our Site reconnaissance on July 8, 2021. The following sections discuss the results of our assessment.

2.1 Site and Topography

The approximately 30-acre Site occupies a rectangular footprint of approximately 640 feet (east-west) by 1,060 feet north-south (Figure 2). It is bounded by a City of Port Townsend water storage facility to the north and undeveloped properties to the west, east, and south. Rainier Street extends in a north-south direction through the eastern portion of the Site.

The western parcel, 001091002, is developed with a single-family residence and some outbuildings. The gravel access driveway to this residence crosses through the east-adjacent parcel, 001092005.

The Site gently slopes down to the west with less than 50 feet of elevation loss. A ravine is located towards the southwest corner of the Site and is out of the area of planned development.

2.2 Vegetation

The area around the existing residence and outbuildings has been cleared and is vegetated with grass. Other areas of the Site are vegetated with young to mature evergreens and deciduous trees with an established understory of ferns, woody shrubs, herbaceous ground cover, and areas of blackberries. In general, the mature evergreen trees were relatively straight, indicating relatively stable ground conditions.

2.3 Drainage and Surface Water

No surface water or saturated soils were observed on the Site in the areas traversed. Surface drainage conditions at the Site will vary with fluctuations in precipitation, Site usage (such as irrigation), and off-Site land use.

3 Subsurface Conditions

Subsurface conditions at the Site are inferred from our review of applicable geologic literature and maps, our experience with the local geology, and our subsurface explorations advanced on July 8, 2021. The following sections discuss the results of our assessment.

3.1 Geologic Setting

The Site is located within the Puget Lowland, a broad area of tectonic subsidence flanked by two mountain ranges: the Cascades to the east and the Olympics to the west. The sediments within the Puget Lowland are the result of repeated cycles of glacial and nonglacial deposition and erosion. The most recent cycle, the Vashon Stade (stage) of the Fraser Glaciation (about 13,000 to 16,000 years ago), is responsible for most of the present day geologic and topographic conditions.

During the Vashon Stade, the 3,000-foot-thick Cordilleran ice sheet advanced into the Puget Lowland from the north. As the ice sheet advanced southward, sediments transported by rivers flowing from the ice front were deposited in advance of the ice in rivers (glaciofluvial deposits or glacial outwash) and lakes (advance glaciolacustrine deposits). When the advancing ice overran these preglacial and proglacial sediments, it deposited a veneer of glacial till and then consolidated the entire package with its enormous weight, creating dense and hard soil deposits. In addition to consolidating the soils it overran, the Cordilleran ice sheet sculpted and smoothed the surface, directly by the ice and by high-pressure water flowing under the ice. Then, as the Cordilleran ice sheet retreated from the Puget Lowland, it left a layer of recessional deposits over the glacially consolidated deposits. This sequence of glacial deposition and erosion has been repeated as many as 7 times in the past 2 million years.

The geologic map indicates that the Site is underlain by Vashon-age ablation till (Qgt_a) with Vashon-age lodgment till (Qgt) mapped nearby (Schasse and Slaughter, 2011). Ablation till is found overlying lodgment till up to 5 feet thick and forms as the ice is melting. The lodgment till is deposited under the moving ice and has been consolidated by the weight of the ice sheet. Both deposits are described as an unsorted mix of silt, sand, and gravel. However, the lodgment till is considerably denser.

3.2 Subsurface Investigation

Aspect conducted a subsurface investigation on July 8, 2021, to collect subsurface soil and groundwater information. Fifteen test pits, ATP-01 through ATP-15, were excavated to depths of 6 to 12 feet below the existing ground surface (bgs). A summary of our field explorations, including geologic soil units and groundwater observations, are presented in the following sections. Detailed descriptions of the subsurface conditions encountered in our explorations, as well as the depths where characteristics of the soils changed, are on the test pit logs presented in Appendix A. Locations of the explorations are shown on Figure 2.

3.3 Stratigraphy

Our explorations encountered a relatively thin layer of topsoil and/or fill overlying native soil consisting of lodgment till (Qgt). The soil conditions we observed in the subsurface explorations are described in stratigraphic order from top to bottom below.

3.3.1 Topsoil

Topsoil refers to a unit that contains a high percentage of organics. Topsoil varying from 6 to 12 inches thick was encountered at the ground surface in our explorations ATP-01, ATP-02, ATP-04 through ATP-11, ATP-13, and ATP-15. The topsoil is dark in color and contains numerous organics.

3.3.2 Fill

Fill refers to human-placed material. Fill was encountered in ATP-03, ATP-12, and ATP-14, varying from about 10 to 18 inches thick. The fill was identified by color, presence of refuse, and lower density. It is typically very loose to medium dense,¹ dry to moist, brown to brown to dark brown, silty sand (SM)² with various amounts of gravel, iron-oxide staining, and refuse.

Our interpretations of the extents and depths of fill at the Site are based on limited, isolated, and discontinuous subsurface data across the Site. Variation in the subsurface conditions should be expected and verification of our interpretations and recommendations can only be completed at the time of construction.

3.3.3 Lodgment Till

Lodgment till was encountered underlying the topsoil or fill in all test pits, and extending to the maximum depths explored, 6 to 12 feet bgs. The lodgment till consists of medium dense to very dense, slightly moist, brown to gray, silty sand (SM) with variable amounts of gravel, cobbles, and boulders. The upper 2 to 4 feet of this unit is weathered with iron-oxide staining and is slightly less dense.

As observed in some of the test pits, lodgment till contains occasional large cobbles and boulders, which can impede earthwork activities, and should be expected during Site earthwork. Lodgment till exhibits high shear strength and low compressibility characteristics, making it suitable for support of new structure foundations. The very dense nature and high silt/clay content (fines) of this unit yields very low permeability causing an impediment to groundwater movement. It has moderate to high moisture sensitivity due to its significant fines content.

¹ Relative density was qualitatively assessed with a 0.5-inch-diameter, pointed steel T-probe at various depth intervals and difficulty by the excavator to advance the test pit.

² Soils were classified per the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS) in general accordance with ASTM International (ASTM) D2488, *Standard Practice for Description and Identification of Soils* (ASTM, 2018).

3.4 Groundwater

We did not observe any groundwater seepage or signs of saturated soils (such as hydrophilic vegetation) at the Site. A perched groundwater condition may develop on the top of the lodgment till in localized closed depressions during extended periods of wet weather.

3.5 Laboratory Testing Results

Seven samples collected from the test pits were submitted for laboratory testing to characterize engineering and index properties of the Site soils. Moisture content was measured for all seven samples and the particle-size distribution was determined for six of those samples. The table below contains a summary of the results and soil type based on the USCS. The laboratory testing report is presented in Appendix B. The moisture content results are also presented on the test pit logs presented in Appendix A.

Exploration Number	Sample Depth (feet bgs)	Percent Gravel	Percent Sand	Percent Fines	Moisture Content (percent)	USCS
ATP-01	6	0	68.5	31.5	5.8	SM
ATP-01	9.5	0	67.8	32.2	5.3	SM
ATP-02	2	0	79.8	20.2	6.2	SM
ATP-05 + ATP-06	4	8.3	57.9	33.8	10.5	SM
ATP-09	6	11.5	53.0	35.5	5.5	SM
ATP-10	2	6.5	59.1	34.4	8.9	SM

Table 1. Summary of Particle-Size Distribution Results

4 Geologic Hazards

The following sections describe the geologic hazards at and near the Site and associated design considerations, including seismic considerations, erosion hazards, and slope stability.

4.1 Seismic Design Considerations

The Site is located within the Puget Lowland physiographic province, an area of active seismicity that is subject to earthquakes on shallow crustal faults and deeper subduction zone earthquakes. The Site area lies just south of the Southern Whidbey Island fault zone, which consists of shallow crustal tectonic structures that are considered active (evidence for movement within the Holocene [since about 15,000 years ago]) and is believed to be capable of producing earthquakes of magnitude 7.0 or greater. The recurrence interval of earthquakes on this fault zone is believed to be on the order of 1,000 years or more. The most recent large earthquake on the Southern Whidbey Island fault occurred about 3,200 to 2,800 years ago. There are also several other shallow crustal faults in the region capable of producing earthquakes and strong ground shaking (Pratt et al., 2015).

The Site area also lies within the zone of strong ground shaking from earthquakes associated with the Cascadia Subduction Zone (CSZ). Subduction zone earthquakes occur due to rupture between the subducting oceanic plate and the overlying continental plate. The CSZ can produce earthquakes up to magnitude 9.3 and the recurrence interval is thought to be on the order of about 500 years. A recent study estimates the most recent subduction zone earthquake occurred around 1700 (Atwater et al., 2015).

Deep intraslab earthquakes, which occur from tensional rupture of the sinking oceanic plate, are also associated with the CSZ. An example of this type of seismicity is the 2001 Nisqually earthquake. Deep intraslab earthquakes typically are magnitude 7.5 or less and occur approximately every 10 to 30 years.

The following sections present descriptions of seismic design considerations for the Project.

4.2 Ground Response

Seismic design of the residences will be in accordance with the 2018 International Building Code (IBC) that references the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) Standard ASCE/SEI 7-16, *Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures* (ASCE, 2018) for seismic design. In accordance with these codes, the seismic design will consider a "Maximum Considered Earthquake" (MCE) ground motion with a 2 percent probability of exceedance in 50 years, or a return period of 2,475 years (ICC, 2018).

The effects of Site-specific subsurface conditions on the MCE ground motion at the ground surface are determined based on the "Site Class." The Site Class can be correlated to the average standard penetration resistance (N-value), average shear wave velocity, or average undrained strength (for fine-grained soils) in the upper 100 feet of the soil profile. Based on the difficulty digging our test pits and the known geologic conditions,

we conclude the Site soil profile can be classified as Site Class C (very dense soil and stiff rock).

The design spectral response acceleration parameters adjusted for Site Class C in accordance with the 2018 IBC and ASCE/SEI 7-16 are presented in Table 2.

Design Parameter	Recommended Value
Site Class	C – Very dense soil and soft rock
Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA)	0.543g ⁽¹⁾
Short Period Spectral Acceleration (S _s)	1.306g
1-Second Period Spectral Acceleration (S1)	0.529g
Site Coefficient (F _v)	1.300
Design Short Period Spectral Acceleration (SDS)	0.871g
Design 1-Second Period Spectral Acceleration (S _{D1})	0.459g

Table 2. Seismic Design Parameters

Notes:

 g = gravitational force Based on the latitude and longitude of the Site: 48.112717°N, 122.809659°W, World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS84). The risk category used was II, residential use. Based on the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) hazard tool (ASCE, 2018).

4.3 Surficial Ground Rupture

A trace of an east-west trending thrust fault zone (Southern Whidbey Island fault zone) projects through Port Townsend, with the nearest known active fault trace (an unnamed fault, class B) located approximately 1.9 miles southeast of the Site (Johnson et al., 2000). Due to the suspected long recurrence interval and the distance between the Site and the mapped fault trace, the potential for surficial ground rupture at the Site is considered low.

4.4 Liquefaction

Liquefaction occurs when loose, saturated, and relatively cohesionless soil deposits temporarily lose strength from seismic shaking. The primary factors controlling the onset of liquefaction include intensity and duration of strong ground motion, characteristics of subsurface soil, *in situ* stress conditions, and the depth to groundwater.

The Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR) maps the Site as having very low liquefaction susceptibility (Palmer et al., 2004). Given the relative density, grain-size distribution, and geologic origin of the soils at the Site, liquefaction is not a hazard for this Site and Project.

4.5 Erosion Hazard

Erosion risk increases on sloped areas, whether natural or excavated during construction. Based on our observation of the Site and subsurface conditions, it is our opinion that the erosion hazard at the Site is relatively low and can be addressed through standard temporary erosion and sedimentation control (TESC) best management practices (BMPs) during construction. TESC measures should be used in accordance with the local BMPs. Specific TESC measures may include appropriately placed silt fencing, straw wattles, rock check dams, and plastic covering of exposed slope cuts and soil stockpiles. Outside of the proposed construction areas, the existing vegetation should be retained.

Permanent erosion control within the areas of construction should be achieved through pavement surfacing or the reestablishment of vegetation.

Areas on/near the Site slopes exposed to construction activities should be aggressively revegetated. Depending on the weather patterns, slope inclination, and degree of disturbance, the placement of an erosion-control blanket to provide temporary ground cover while vegetation takes root, or the use of live-staking, may be required to ensure successful establishment of new vegetation.

5 Conclusions and Recommendations

The native Vashon lodgment till underlying the Site will provide good bearing support for planned structures, retaining walls, and pavements. Structures may be supported using conventional spread footings, and site development may be completed via standard equipment and methods.

The lodgment till is infeasible for large-scale stormwater infiltration due its high relative density and high fines content. Stormwater generated from new impervious surfaces will need to be collected and conveyed off the Site.

The following sections present details of our geotechnical engineering recommendations for the Project.

5.1 Foundation Considerations

Spread footings and/or slab-on-grade are planned to be used for planned residence support. Bearing surfaces for the footings should be prepared as described in the Site Preparation Section 6.2.

5.1.1 Shallow Foundations

Shallow conventional isolated or continuous spread footings may be used to support the planned residence, provided they are founded on native, undisturbed lodgment till. Based on the anticipated foundation-bearing soils and our understanding of the planned construction, we recommend a maximum allowable bearing pressure of 3,000 pounds per square foot (psf) for spread and strip footings bearing on competent lodgment till. The recommended maximum allowable bearing pressure may be increased by one-third (i.e., to 4,000 psf) for short-term transient conditions, such as wind and seismic loading.

All exterior footings should be founded at least 18 inches below the lowest adjacent finished grade for frost protection; interior footings may be founded a minimum of 12 inches below grade.

Assuming construction is accomplished as recommended above, we estimate total settlement of spread foundations of less than 1 inch and differential settlement between two adjacent load-bearing components supported on competent soils of less than 0.5 inches. We anticipate that the majority of the estimated settlement will occur during construction, effective immediately after loads are applied.

Wind, earthquakes, and unbalanced earth loads will subject the planned residence to lateral forces. Lateral forces on a structure will be resisted by a combination of sliding resistance of its base or footing on the underlying soil and passive earth pressure against the buried portions of the structures.

An allowable coefficient of friction of 0.4 may be assumed along the interface between the base of the footing and subgrade soils. An allowable passive earth pressure of 300 pounds per cubic foot (pcf) may be assumed for soils adjacent to footings or other below-grade elements. The upper 1 foot of passive resistance should be neglected in design.

The above-recommended allowable coefficient of friction and passive pressure values include factors of safety of 1.5.

5.2 Slab-On-Grade Support

Slab-on-grade subgrade preparation should be completed in the same manner as shallow foundations described above in Section 5.1 (for foundations) except for interior slabs-on-grade beneath enclosed heated/air-conditioned interior spaces (such as those covered with flooring and carpet).

For interior slabs-on-grade, we recommend the uppermost 6 inches of the subgrade consist of compacted capillary break material (in lieu of 6 inches of Crushed Surfacing Base Course [CSBC]) to provide uniform support and moisture control. The capillary break material should consist of free-draining, clean, fine gravel and coarse sand with a maximum particle size of about 1 inch and less than 3 percent material passing the U.S. No. 200 sieve by weight (fines). Angular material manufactured by crushing is preferred over rounded material, such as bank run sand and gravel, to provide a subgrade surface that is not easily disturbed by workers laying steel rebar and concrete formwork. The capillary break material should be compacted to relatively firm and unyielding condition and evaluated by Aspect prior to placement of steel rebar and formwork.

For building areas where vapor intrusion mitigation would be detrimental to the interior finished space (such as air-conditioned office areas that may be covered with flooring), consideration should be given to placement of a vapor barrier over the capillary break. Detailed design and performance issues with respect to vapor intrusion and moisture control as it relates to the interior environment of the structure are beyond the expertise of Aspect. A building envelope specialist or contractor should be consulted to address these issues, as needed.

5.3 Retaining Walls

Based on our project understanding, retaining walls up to 8 feet in height may be used to accommodate exterior grade changes, and will be used in residences with daylight basements.

Yielding walls, such as cantilever retaining walls, should be designed using a lateral earth pressure based on an equivalent fluid having a unit weight of 35 pcf. Nonyielding or restrained walls should be designed for an equivalent fluid weight of 55 pcf. These values assume level backslope conditions, and adequate drainage. If inclined backslopes exist, we recommend adding 1 pound per cubic foot for each degree of inclination. For example, if the backslope is inclined at 2H:1V (Horizontal:Vertical; or 26 degrees) and the subject wall is a nonyielding basement wall, then the design earth pressure that should be utilized is 81 (55 plus 26) pcf.

Adequate drainage should consist of a subsurface drain combined with a free-draining wall backfill material that meets the gradation requirements described in Section 9-03.12(2) of the Standard Specifications for Gravel Backfill for Walls (WSDOT, 2021). Refer to the following section, Drainage Considerations, for detailed subsurface drain recommendations.

Earthquake shaking will subject walls to a temporary additional earth pressure. We estimated the lateral seismic soil pressure increment using the Mononobe-Okabe method, with consideration of the possible backfill soil properties and MCE. For retaining walls that support inhabited structures, such as daylight basement walls, we recommend an average seismic soil pressure increment of 8H (where H is the height of the wall) represented by a uniform rectangular pressure along the height of the wall. For exterior site walls that are less than 10 feet tall, the incremental seismic earth pressure need not be considered.

Lateral forces that may be induced on the wall due to other surcharge loads should be considered by the Structural Engineer.

Wind, earthquakes, and unbalanced earth loads will subject the proposed structures to lateral forces. Lateral forces will be resisted by passive and frictional resistance of belowgrade portions of foundation elements. Please refer to Section 5.1.1 of this report for allowable design parameters for friction and passive earth pressure.

5.4 Temporary and Permanent Slopes

Maintenance of safe working conditions, including temporary excavation stability, is the responsibility of the Contractor. All temporary cuts in excess of four feet in height that are not protected by trench boxes, or otherwise shored, should be sloped in accordance with Part N of Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 296-155 (WAC, 2009), as shown in Table 3 below.

Soil Unit	OSHA Soil Classification	Maximum Temporary Slope	Maximum Height (ft)
Vashon Lodgment Till	А	0.75H:1V	20

Table 3. Temporary Excavation Cut Slope

The estimated maximum cut slope inclinations are provided for planning purposes only and are applicable to excavations without groundwater seepage, or runoff, and assume dewatered conditions. Flatter slopes will likely be necessary in areas where groundwater seepage exists, or where construction equipment surcharges are placed in close proximity to the crest of the excavation.

With time and the presence of seepage and/or precipitation, the stability of temporary unsupported cut slopes can be significantly reduced. Therefore, all temporary slopes should be protected from erosion by installing a surface water diversion ditch or berm at the top of the slope. In addition, the Contractor should monitor the stability of the temporary cut slopes, and adjust the construction schedule and slope inclination accordingly. Vibrations created by traffic and construction equipment may cause caving and raveling of the temporary slopes. In such an event, lateral support for the temporary slopes should be provided by the Contractor to prevent loss of ground support.

Ideally, permanent slopes for the Project should be no steeper than 2H:1V. Please contact us if permanent cut or fill slopes steeper than 2H:1V are proposed in certain locations.

Lateral forces that may be induced on the wall due to other surcharge loads should be considered by the Structural Engineer.

5.5 Drainage Considerations

The outside edge of all perimeter footings and embedded walls should be provided with a drainage system consisting of a 4-inch-diameter, perforated, rigid pipe embedded in freedraining gravel meeting the requirements of Section 9-03.12(4) of the Standard Specifications for Gravel Backfill for Drains (WSDOT, 2021). The footing and wall drains should be a minimum of 1 foot thick, and a layer of low permeability soils should be used over the upper foot of the drain section to reduce potential for surface water to enter the drain curtain. Prefabricated drain mats combined with relatively free-draining backfill may be used as an alternative to washed-rock footings and wall drains.

Final grades around the planned residences should be sloped such that surface water drains away from the structures. Downspouts and roof drains should not be connected to the foundation drains to reduce the potential for flooding foundation drains and clogging. The footing drains should include cleanouts to allow for periodic maintenance and inspection.

5.5.1 Stormwater Infiltration

The Project's current layout includes four stormwater ponds. Test pits advanced in and nearby to the areas of the planned ponds encountered very dense, lodgment till within 6 feet of the ground surface. Seasonal high groundwater was not encountered; however, a perched groundwater condition could develop at the contact with the lodgment till.

Stormwater infiltration facilities are designed to collect stormwater runoff and convey it into underlying soils where it can infiltrate and disperse. This requires moderate to higher permeability soils, absence of shallow groundwater, absence of shallow perching stratum, and an absence of nearby facilities that may be sensitive to increases in groundwater level, or discharge of groundwater to surface sources.

Lodgment till is glacially consolidated and has a high fines content (20 to 36 percent silt and clay). Infiltrated stormwater would generally perch, or mound, on this low permeability soil and migrate laterally and downgradient. The presence of relatively impermeable lodgment till combined with potential for shallow perched groundwater during the wet, winter months indicates that large-scale stormwater infiltration is infeasible at the Site. It should be assumed that infiltration rates would be less than 0.3 inches per hour for the lodgment till.

6 Earthwork and Construction Recommendations

Based on the explorations performed and our understanding of the Project, it is our opinion that the Contractor should be able to complete planned excavations and earthwork with standard construction equipment. However, the presence of potential obstructions, such as small boulders or other large debris, in any of the materials encountered should be anticipated.

The soils encountered contain a significant percentage of fines (particles passing the U.S. Standard No. 200 sieve), making them moisture sensitive and subject to disturbance when wet. We recommend planning the earthwork portions of the Project during the drier summer months. From a geotechnical standpoint, the lodgment till may be suitable for reuse as structural fill on the Project provided the materials are screened to ensure they are relatively free of organics and other deleterious debris and can be moisture conditioned for compaction.

6.1 Wet Weather Earthwork

The soils encountered during explorations at the Site contain a high percentage of fines (silty and clay, soil particles passing the No. 200 sieve) and are typically moisture sensitive and will be difficult to handle, prepare, or compact with construction equipment during periods of wet weather. Earthwork is typically most economical when performed under dry weather conditions. If earthwork is to be performed or fill is to be placed in wet weather or under wet conditions when soil moisture content is difficult to control, we provide the following recommendations:

- Earthwork should be performed in small areas to minimize exposure to wet weather. Excavation or the removal of unsuitable soils should be followed promptly by the placement and compaction of clean structural fill. The size and type of construction equipment used may have to be limited to prevent soil disturbance.
- If bearing surfaces are open during the winter season or periods of wet weather, it may be helpful to provide a layer of crushed rock or gravel to help preserve the subgrade. If gravel is used to protect the bearing surfaces, it should meet the gradation requirements for Class A Gravel Backfill for Foundations, as described in Section 9-03.12(1)A of the Standard Specifications (WSDOT, 2021).
- The ground surface within the construction area should be sealed by a smooth drum vibratory roller (or equivalent) and under no circumstances should be left uncompacted and exposed to moisture. Soils which become too wet for compaction should be removed and replaced with clean granular materials.
- Local BMPs for erosion protection should be strictly followed.

6.2 Site Preparation

Site preparation within the proposed construction footprint should include removal of topsoil and fill containing roots, organics, debris, and any other deleterious materials. The

suitable bearing soils should consist of undisturbed, medium dense or better lodgment till. The Contractor must use care during Site preparation and excavation operations so that any bearing surfaces are not disturbed. If disturbance does occur, the disturbed material should be removed to expose undisturbed material or be compacted in place to acceptable criteria as determined by Aspect. Overexcavated soils in footing subgrade areas should be replaced with compacted CSBC specified in Section 9-03.9(3) of the Standard Specifications (WSDOT, 2021) and placed as structural fill.

All bearing surfaces should be trimmed neat, and the bottom of the excavation should be carefully prepared. All loose or softened soil should be removed or compacted in place prior to placing reinforcing steel bars, concrete, structural fill, or capillary break materials. We recommend that all bearing surfaces be observed by Aspect prior to placing steel and concrete to verify the recommendations in this report have been followed.

If bearing surfaces are open during the winter season or periods of wet weather, it may be helpful to provide a layer of crushed rock or gravel to help preserve the subgrade. If gravel is used to protect the bearing surfaces, it should meet the gradation requirements for Class A Gravel Backfill for Foundations, as described in Section 9-03.12(1)A of the Standard Specifications (WSDOT, 2021).

6.3 Structural Fill

Structural fill is anticipated to be required for the minor grade adjustments, foundation support, pavement support, and for utility trench backfill. the lodgment till may be suitable for reuse as structural fill on the Project provided the materials are screened to ensure they are relatively free of organics and other deleterious debris and can be moisture conditioned for compaction. For these applications, we provide the following recommendations:

- Excavation and placement of fill should be observed by Aspect to verify that all unsuitable materials are removed, and suitable compaction is achieved.
- Imported structural fill should consist of relatively freely draining, uniformly graded sand and gravel. We recommend Gravel Borrow, as specified in Section 9-03.14(1) of the Standard Specifications (WSDOT, 2021), be specified for imported structural fill.
- CSBC as specified in Section 9-03.9(3) of the Standard Specifications (WSDOT, 2021) should be underneath new pavement.
- Structural fill should be at or within 3 percent of optimum moisture content at the time of placement and should be compacted to at least 95 percent of the maximum dry density (MDD; ASTM D1557; ASTM, 2018).
- Overcompaction of the backfill behind retaining walls should be avoided. In this regard, we recommend compacting the backfill to about 90 percent of the MDD (as determined by test method ASTM D1557). Heavy compactors and large pieces of construction equipment should not operate within 5 feet of any embedded wall to avoid the buildup of excessive lateral pressures. Compaction

close to the walls should be accomplished using hand-operated vibratory plate compactors.

- The moisture content of the structural fill should be controlled to within 3 percent of the optimum moisture. Optimum moisture is the moisture content corresponding to the MDD (as determined by test method ASTM D 1557).
- Nonstructural fill areas (e.g., general grading, landscape, or common areas not beneath or around structures, utilities, slabs-on-grade, or below paved areas) that can accommodate some settlement may be placed and compacted to a relatively firm and unyielding condition.

6.3.1 Compaction Considerations

The procedure to achieve the specified minimum relative compaction depends on the size and type of compacting equipment, the number of passes, thickness of the layer being compacted, and certain soil properties. Structural fill should be placed and compacted in lifts with a loose thickness no greater than 12 inches when using relatively large compaction equipment, such as a vibrating plate attached to an excavator (hoe pack) or a large drum roller. If small, hand-operated compaction equipment is used to compact structural fill, lifts should not exceed 6 inches in loose thickness. A sufficient number of in-place density tests should be performed as the fill is placed to verify the required relative compaction is being achieved. The frequency of the in-place density testing can be determined by Aspect at the time of final design, when more details of the Project grading and backfilling plans are available.

Generally, loosely compacted soils are a result of poor construction technique or improper moisture content. Soils with a high percentage of silt or clay are particularly susceptible to becoming too wet, and coarse-grained materials easily become too dry, for proper compaction. Silty or clayey soils with a moisture content too high for adequate compaction should be dried, as necessary, or moisture conditioned by mixing with drier materials or other methods.

6.4 Utility Construction Considerations

6.4.1 Pipe Support and Bedding

The fill encountered in our completed subsurface explorations is generally expected to provide suitable foundation support for the utilities, provided it is free of organics/deleterious debris and is not disturbed during construction, and appropriate provisions for bedding and backfilling are included. Disturbance of trench bottoms can be minimized by excavating with a smooth-bladed bucket wherever possible and limiting foot traffic on the trench bottoms. If very soft, organic-rich, or otherwise unsuitable soils are encountered at the invert level of utilities, we recommend that they be removed and replaced with bedding materials or a geosynthetic fabric may be used to maintain separation between the bedding and poor subgrade soil. The fill could contain oversized particles that if encountered, should be removed from the utility subgrade and replaced with bedding materials.

We recommend that pipe bedding meet the requirements of Section 7-08.3(1)C of the Standard Specifications (WSDOT, 2021). Specific recommendations relative to the bedding of the proposed underground pipelines include:

- Bedding for the proposed pipes should meet the gradation requirements for Gravel Backfill for Pipe Zone Bedding, Section 9-03.12(3) of the Standard Specifications (WSDOT, 2021).
- Prior to installation of the pipe, the bedding material should be shaped to fit the lower portion of the pipe exterior with reasonable closeness to provide continuous support along the pipe.
- Backfill around the pipe should be placed in layers and tamped around the pipe to obtain complete contact. Pipe zone bedding material should extend at least 6 inches above the crown of the pipe, for the full width of the trench. In areas where a trench box is used, the bedding material should be placed before the trench box is advanced.
- Where a trench box is used and restraint of the installed pipe appears to be in question, we recommend that pipe restraint in the form of a cable and winch system be used inside the pipe so that the joints of previously laid pipe are not pulled apart as the trench box is advanced.

6.4.2 Trench Backfill and Compaction Criteria

For general structural fill and compaction considerations, refer to Section 6.3 of this report. The following criteria for trench backfill and compaction is provided.

Trench backfill should follow the requirements of Section 7-08.3(3) of the Standard Specifications (WSDOT, 2021). During placement of the initial lifts, the trench backfill material should not be bulldozed into the trench or dropped directly on the pipe. Furthermore, heavy vibratory equipment should not be permitted to operate over the pipe until at least 2 feet of backfill has been placed. The trench backfill should be placed in 8-to 12-inch, loose lifts and compacted using mechanical equipment. Trench backfill more than 3 feet below the finish grades should be compacted to at least 90 percent of the MDD (ASTM D1557). Within the proposed building pads or extents of the access roadways, the upper 3 feet of the backfill should be compacted to at least 95 percent of the MDD to provide an adequate subgrade for the future buildings and pavement sections.

7 Recommendations for Continuing Geotechnical Services

Throughout this report, we have provided recommendations where we consider it would be appropriate for Aspect to provide additional geotechnical input to the design and construction process. Additional recommendations are summarized in this section.

7.1 Additional Design and Consultation Services

Before construction begins, we recommend that Aspect:

- Continue to meet with the design team, as needed, to address geotechnical questions that may arise throughout the remainder of the design process.
- Review the geotechnical elements of the Project plans and specifications to see that the geotechnical engineering recommendations are properly interpreted.

7.2 Additional Construction Services

We are available to provide geotechnical engineering and monitoring services during construction. The integrity of the geotechnical elements depends on proper Site preparation and construction procedures. In addition, engineering decisions may have to be made in the field if variations in subsurface conditions become apparent.

During the construction phase of the Project, Aspect should perform the following tasks:

- Review applicable submittals
- Observe and evaluate subgrade and structural fill placement for all footings, slabs-on-grade, and retaining walls
- Evaluate pavement subgrade prior to placement of base coarse
- Attend meetings, as needed
- Address other geotechnical engineering considerations that may arise during construction

The purpose of our observations is to verify compliance with design concepts and recommendations, and to allow design changes or evaluation of appropriate construction methods should subsurface conditions differ from those anticipated prior to the start of construction.

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- Washington State Legislature, 2009, Washington Administrative Code (WAC), April 1, 2009.

Limitations

Work for this project was performed for Montebanc Management, LLC (Client), and this report was prepared consistent with recognized standards of professionals in the same locality and involving similar conditions, at the time the work was performed. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made by Aspect Consulting, LLC (Aspect).

Recommendations presented herein are based on our interpretation of site conditions, geotechnical engineering calculations, and judgment in accordance with our mutually agreed-upon scope of work. Our recommendations are unique and specific to the project, site, and Client. Application of this report for any purpose other than the project should be done only after consultation with Aspect.

Variations may exist between the soil and groundwater conditions reported and those actually underlying the site. The nature and extent of such soil variations may change over time and may not be evident before construction begins. If any soil conditions are encountered at the site that are different from those described in this report, Aspect should be notified immediately to review the applicability of our recommendations.

Risks are inherent with any site involving slopes and no recommendations, geologic analysis, or engineering design can assure slope stability. Our observations, findings, and opinions are a means to identify and reduce the inherent risks to the Client.

It is the Client's responsibility to see that all parties to this project, including the designer, contractor, subcontractors, and agents, are made aware of this report in its entirety. At the time of this report, design plans and construction methods have not been finalized, and the recommendations presented herein are based on preliminary project information. If project developments result in changes from the preliminary project information, Aspect should be contacted to determine if our recommendations contained in this report should be revised and/or expanded upon.

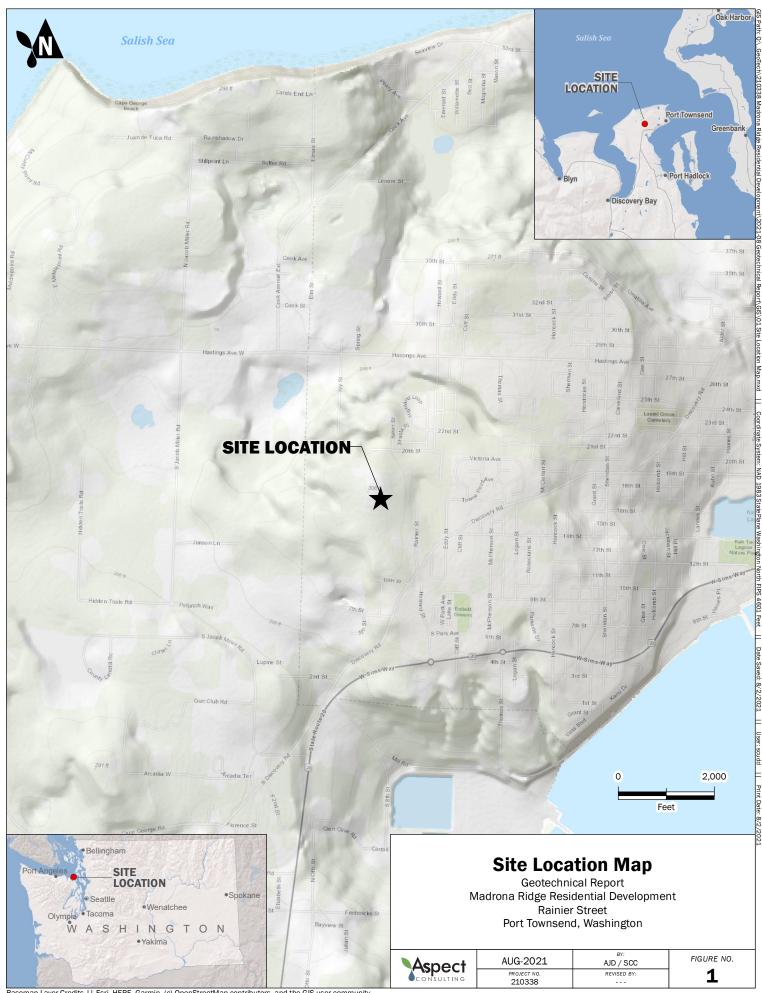
The scope of work does not include services related to construction safety precautions. Site safety is typically the responsibility of the contractor, and our recommendations are not intended to direct the contractor's site safety methods, techniques, sequences, or procedures. The scope of our work also does not include the assessment of environmental characteristics, particularly those involving potentially hazardous substances in soil or groundwater.

All reports prepared by Aspect for the Client apply only to the services described in the Agreement(s) with the Client. Any use or reuse by any party other than the Client is at the sole risk of that party, and without liability to Aspect. Aspect's original files/reports shall govern in the event of any dispute regarding the content of electronic documents furnished to others.

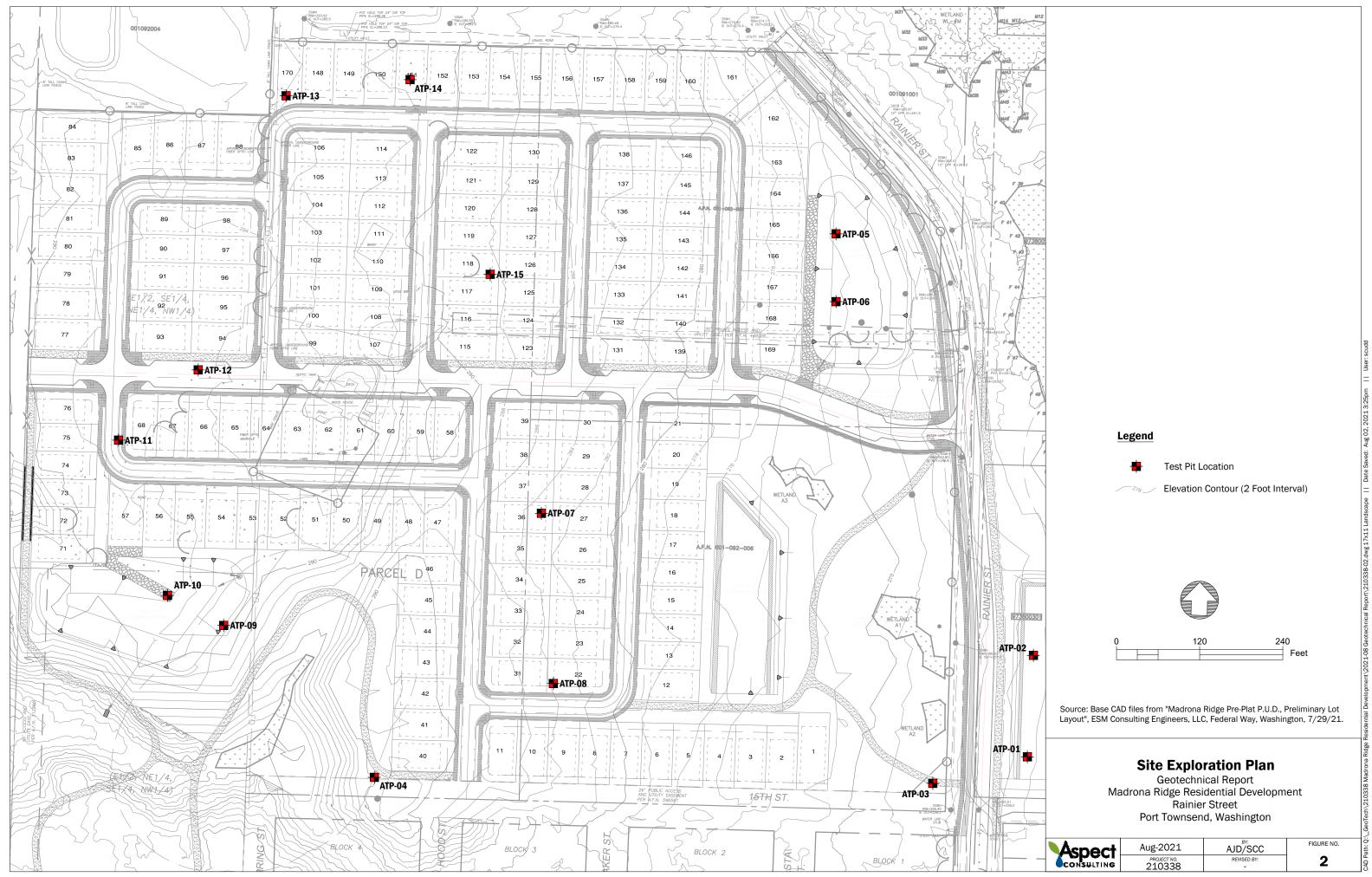
Please refer to Appendix C titled "Report Limitations and Guidelines for Use" for additional information governing the use of this report.

We appreciate the opportunity to perform these services. If you have any questions, please call Alison Dennison, project manager, at 206-780-7717.

FIGURES



Basemap Layer Credits || Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community 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 the GIS User Community



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APPENDIX A

Test Pit Logs

A.Field Exploration Program

A.1. Test Pits

Aspect observed the excavation of 15 test pits (ATP-01 through ATP-15) on July 8, 2021, across the Site. Test pits were advanced using a mini-tracked excavator, John Deere 50G, operated by Seton Construction, Inc., under direction of Aspect. The locations of the test pits are shown on Figure 2. Copies of the test pit logs are included in this appendix.

Samples were obtained from select soil units to aid in the determination of engineering properties of the subsurface materials. The relative density/consistency of the materials was evaluated qualitatively by observation of digging difficulty and in the shallow depths using a 0.5-inch-diameter, pointed steel T-probe at various depth intervals. The test pits were backfilled with the excavated materials and compacted with the excavator bucket.

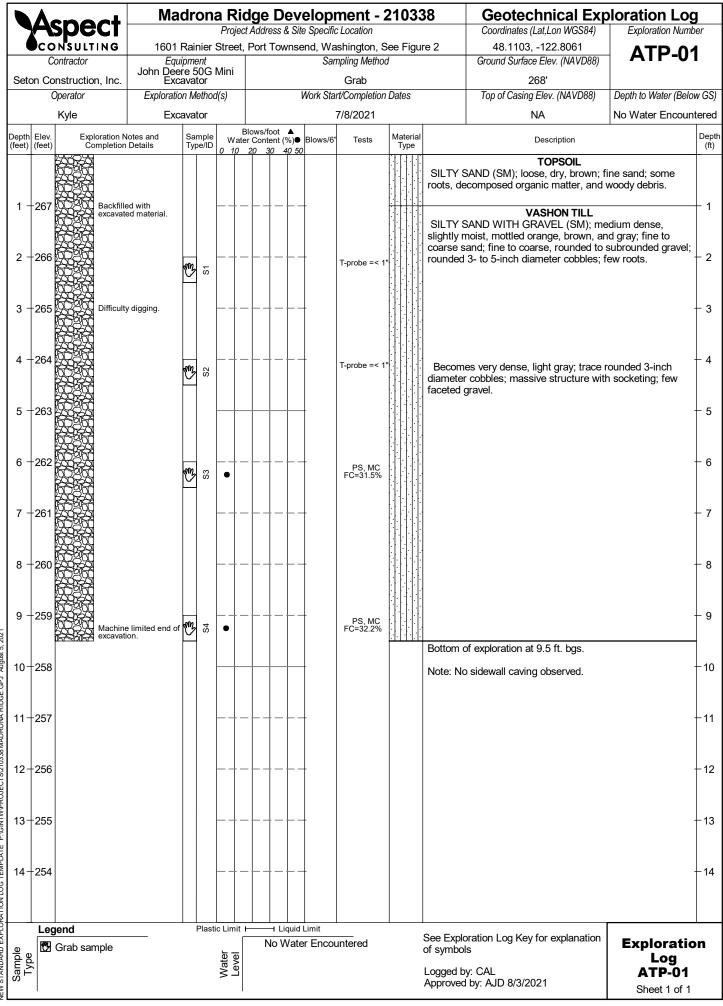
Detailed descriptions of the subsurface conditions encountered in our explorations, as well as the depths where characteristics of the soils changed, are indicated on the test pit logs. The depths indicated on the log where conditions changed may represent gradational variations between soil types. Soils were classified in general accordance with the ASTM D2488, *Standard Practice for Description and Identification of Soils (Visual and Manual Procedure)*. A key to the symbols and terms used on the logs is provided on the first page of Appendix A.

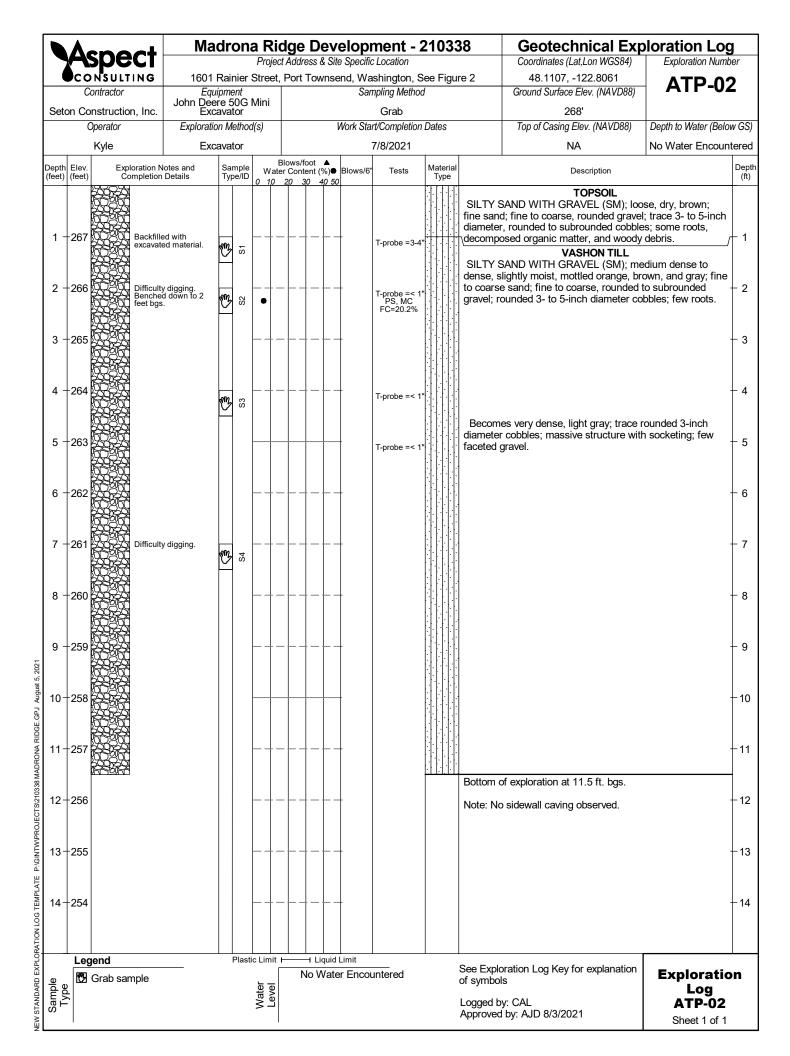
Coarse-Grained Soils - More than 50%1 Retained on No. 200 Sieve	Gravels - More than 50% ¹ of Coarse Fraction Retained on No. 4 Sieve	S% F 0000000 0000000000000000000000000000	a	Well-graded GRAVEL Well-graded GRAVEL WITH SAND Poorly-graded GRAVEL Poorly-graded GRAVEL WITH SAND	MC=Natural Moisture Content PSGEOTECHNICAL LAB TESTSPS=Particle Size Distribution FC=Fines Content (% < 0.075 mm)GH=Hydrometer Test AL=Atterberg Limits CAL=Atterberg Limits C=Consolidation TestStr=Strength Test OC=Organic Content (% Loss by Ignition) CompComp=Proctor Test K=Hydraulic Conductivity Test SGSG=Specific Gravity Test
		% Fines	GM	SILTY GRAVEL SILTY GRAVEL WITH SAND	Organic Chemicals CHEMICAL LAB TESTS BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes
		≥15%	GC	CLAYEY GRAVEL CLAYEY GRAVEL WITH SAND	TPH-Dx=Diesel and Oil-Range Petroleum HydrocarbonsTPH-G=Gasoline-Range Petroleum HydrocarbonsVOCs=Volatile Organic CompoundsSVOCs=Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
	of Coarse Fraction 4 Sieve	Fines	sw	Well-graded SAND Well-graded SAND WITH GRAVEL	PAHs = Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon Compounds PCBs = Polychlorinated Biphenyls <u>Metals</u> RCRA8 = As, Ba, Cd, Cr, Pb, Hg, Se, Ag, (d = dissolved, t = total)
	of Coarse 4 Sieve	≤5%	SP	Poorly-graded SAND Poorly-graded SAND WITH GRAVEL	MTCA5 = As, Cd, Cr, Hg, Pb (d = dissolved, t = total) PP-13 = Ag, As, Be, Cd, Cr, Cu, Hg, Ni, Pb, Sb, Se, Tl, Zn (d=dissolved, t=total)
	Sands - 50% ¹ or More Passes No.	Fines	SM	SILTY SAND SILTY SAND WITH GRAVEL	PID=Photoionization DetectorFIELD TESTSSheen=Oil Sheen TestSPT2SPT2=Standard Penetration TestNSPT=Non-Standard Penetration TestDCPT=Dynamic Cone Penetration Test
		≥15%	SC	CLAYEY SAND CLAYEY SAND WITH GRAVEL	Descriptive Term BouldersSize Range and Sieve Number Larger than 12 inchesCOMPONENT DEFINITIONSCobbles=3 inches to 12 inchesDEFINITIONS
No. 200 Sieve	S 50%		ML	SILT SANDY or GRAVELLY SILT SILT WITH SAND SILT WITH GRAVEL	Coarse Gravel = 3 inches to 3/4 inches Fine Gravel = 3/4 inches to No. 4 (4.75 mm) Coarse Sand = No. 4 (4.75 mm) to No. 10 (2.00 mm) Medium Sand = No. 10 (2.00 mm) to No. 40 (0.425 mm) Fine Sand = No. 40 (0.425 mm) to No. 200 (0.075 mm)
	Silts and Clays		CL	LEAN CLAY SANDY or GRAVELLY LEAN CLAY LEAN CLAY WITH SAND LEAN CLAY WITH GRAVEL	Silt and Clay=Smaller than No. 200 (0.075 mm) $\frac{\% \ by \ Weight}{<1}$ $\frac{Modifier}{Subtrace}$ $\frac{\% \ by \ Weight}{15 \ to \ 25}$ $\frac{Modifier}{Little}$ ESTIMATED ¹ PERCENTAGE
ore Passes No.	Sili I ionid Lir		OL	ORGANIC SILT SANDY or GRAVELLY ORGANIC SILT ORGANIC SILT WITH SAND	1 to <5 = Trace 30 to 45 = Some 5 to 10 = Few >50 = Mostly
- 50%1 or M	S		Мн	ORGANIC SILT WITH GRAVEL ELASTIC SILT SANDY OF GRAVELLY ELASTIC SILT ELASTIC SILT WITH SAND ELASTIC SILT WITH GRAVEL	Dry=Absence of moisture, dusty, dry to the touchMOISTURESlightly Moist=Perceptible moistureCONTENTMoist=Damp but no visible waterCONTENTVery Moist=Water visible but not free drainingVetWet=Visible free water, usually from below water table
Fine-Grained Soils	Silts and Clays		сн	FAT CLAY SANDY or GRAVELLY FAT CLAY FAT CLAY WITH SAND FAT CLAY WITH GRAVEL	Non-Cohesive or Coarse-Grained SoilsRELATIVE DENSITYDensity³SPT² Blows/Foot Very LoosePenetration with 1/2" Diameter Rod ≥ 2 '
	Sil		ОН	ORGANIC CLAY SANDY or GRAVELLY ORGANIC CLAY ORGANIC CLAY WITH SAND ORGANIC CLAY WITH GRAVEL	Loose = 5 to 10 1' to 2' Medium Dense = 11 to 30 3" to 1' Dense = 31 to 50 1" to 3" Very Dense = > 50 < 1"
Highly Organic Soils		Organic Soils		PEAT and other mostly organic soils	Cohesive or Fine-Grained SoilsCONSISTENCYConsistency3SPT2 Blows/FootManual TestVery Soft $= 0$ to 1Penetrated >1" easily by thumb. Extrudes between thumb & fingers.Soft $= 2$ to 4Penetrated 1/4" to 1" easily by thumb. Easily molded.Medium Stiff $= 5$ to 8Penetrated >1/4" with effort by thumb. Molded with strong pressure.
"WITH SILT" or "WITH CLAY" means 5 to 15% silt and clay, denoted by a "-" in the group name; e.g., SP-SM • "SILT" or "CLAYEY" means >15% silt and clay • "WITH SAND" or "WITH					Stiff= 9 to 15Indented $\sim 1/4"$ with effort by thumb.Very Stiff= 16 to 30Indented easily by thumbnail.Hard= > 30Indented with difficulty by thumbnail.
contains la Soils were	ayers of the	e two soil typ and identifie	es; e.g., Sf d in the fi	M/ML.	GEOLOGIC CONTACTS Observed and Distinct Observed and Gradual Inferred
ASTM D2488. Where indicated in the log, soils were classified using ASTM D2487 or other laboratory tests as appropriate. Refer to the report accompanying these exploration logs for details.					

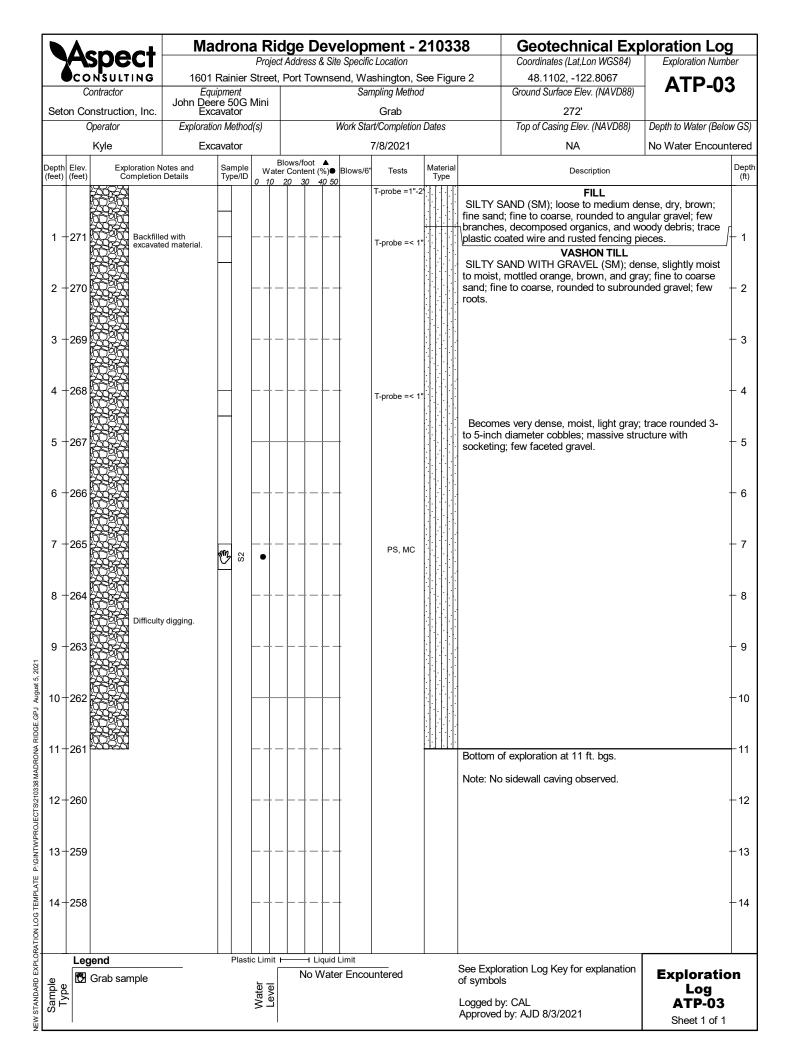
Aspect

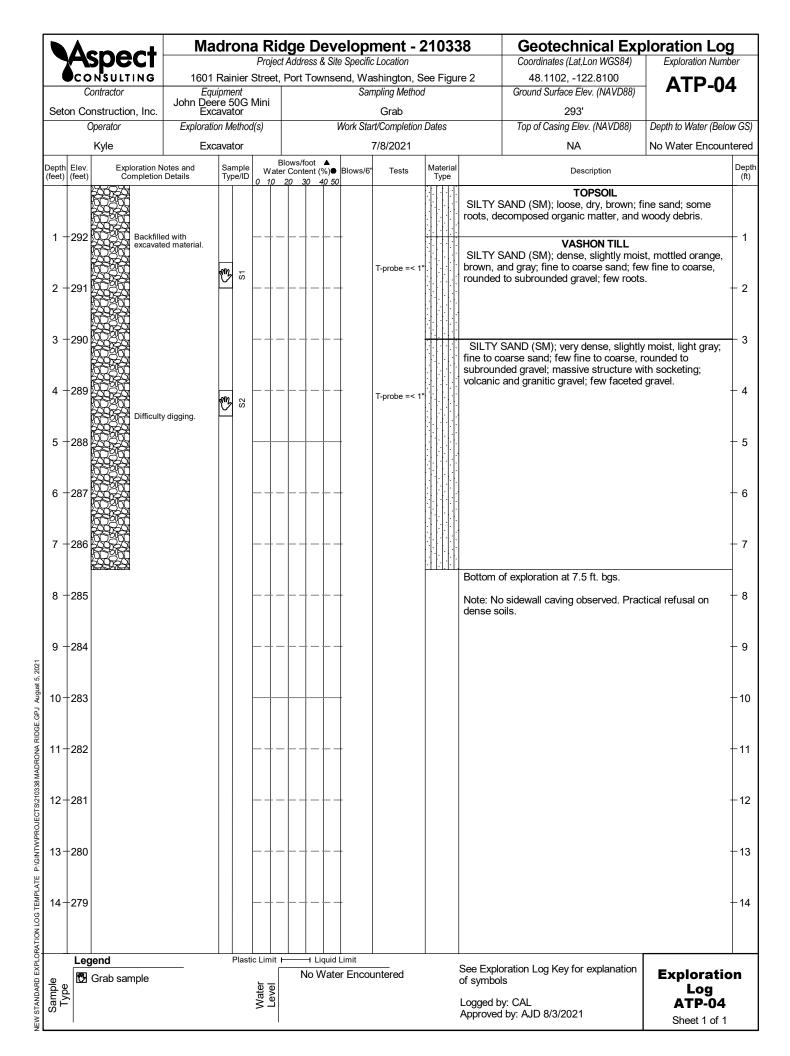
Estimated or measured percentage by dry weight
 (SPT) Standard Penetration Test (ASTM D1586)
 Determined by SPT, DCPT (ASTM STP399) or other field methods. See report text for details.

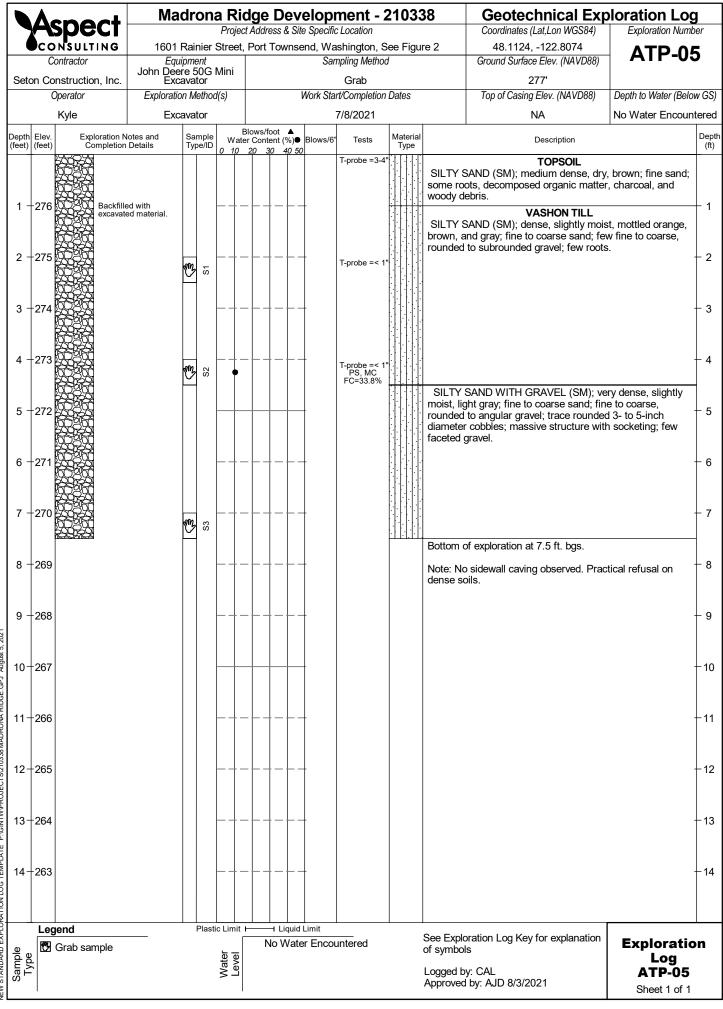
Exploration Log Key

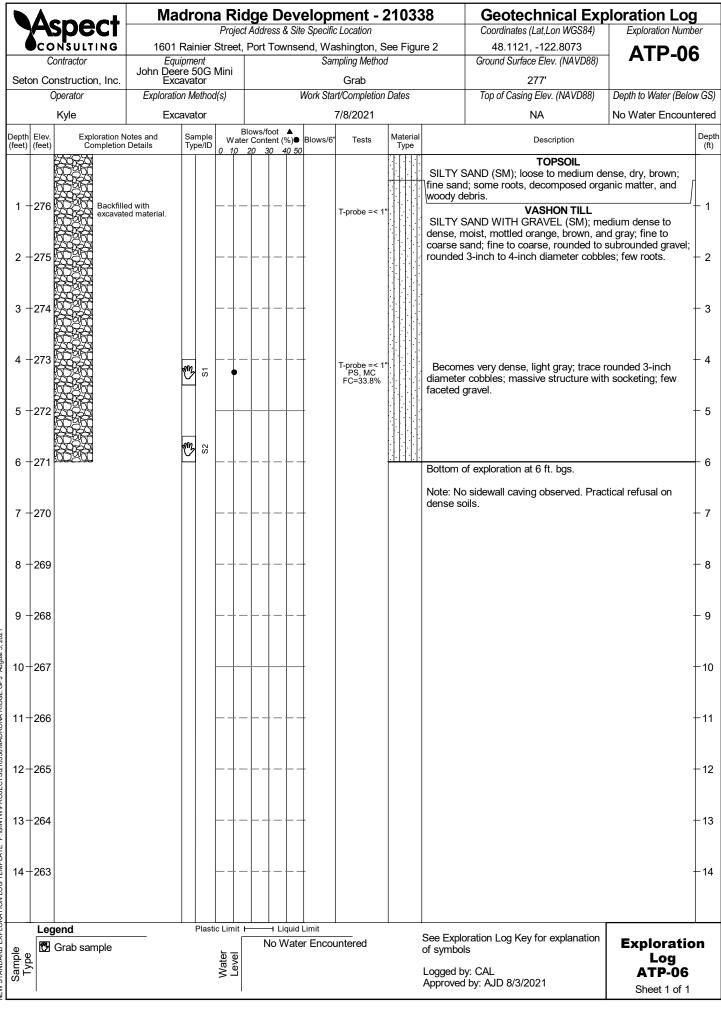


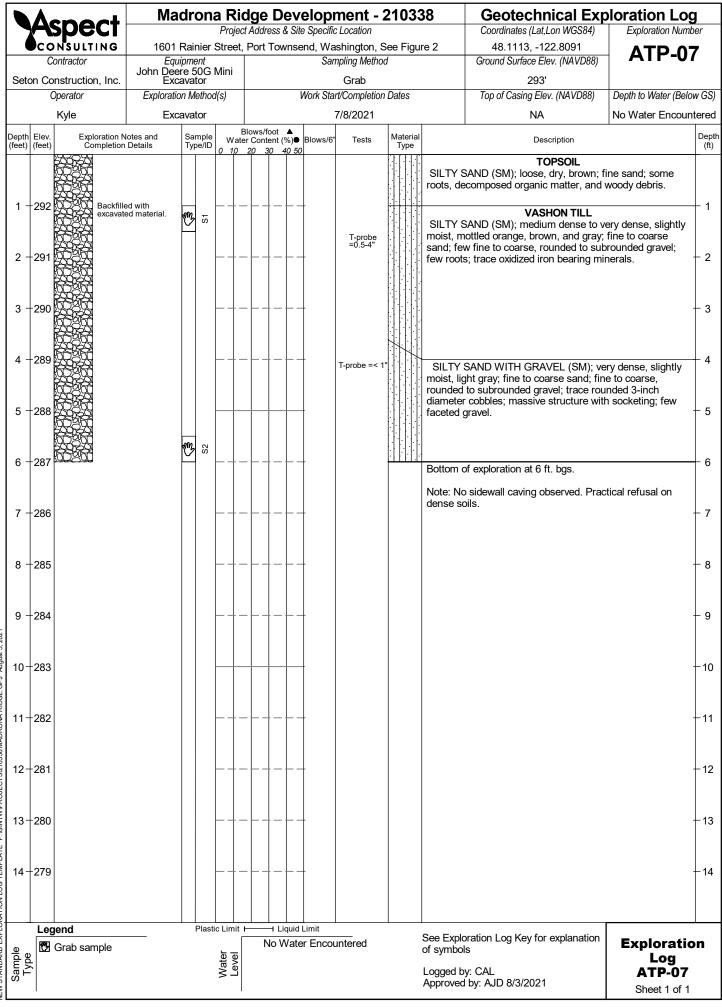


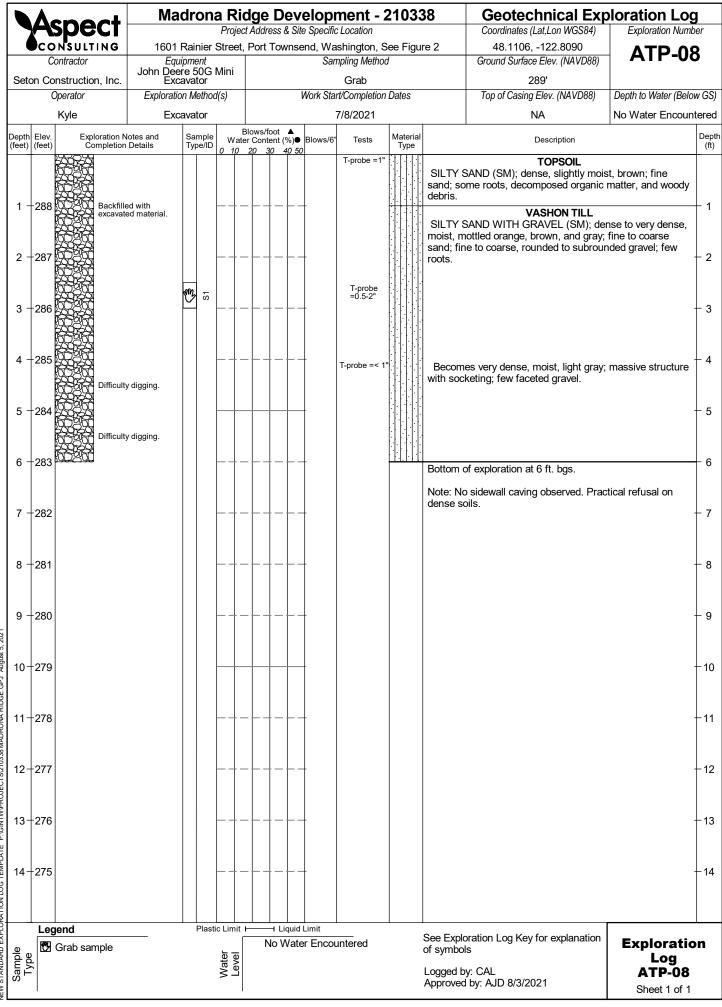


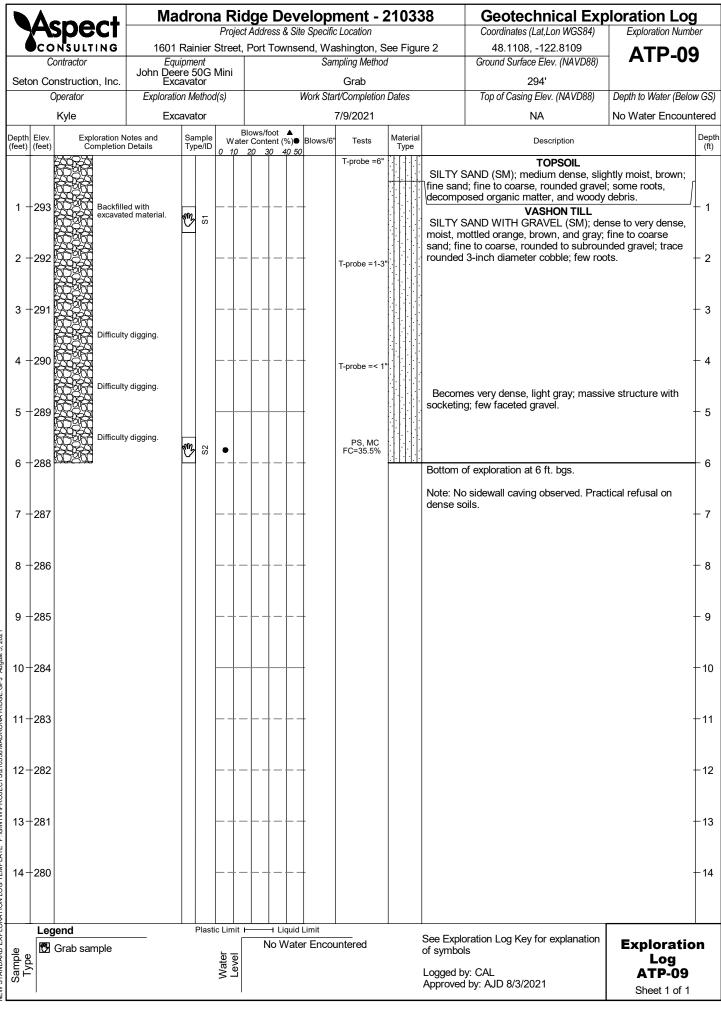


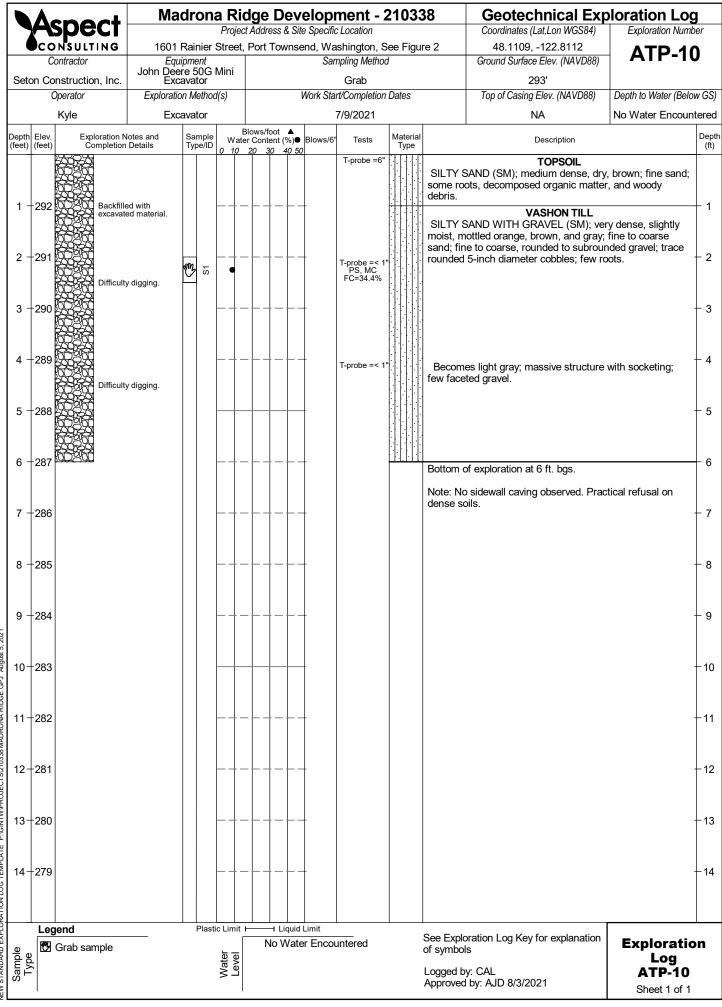


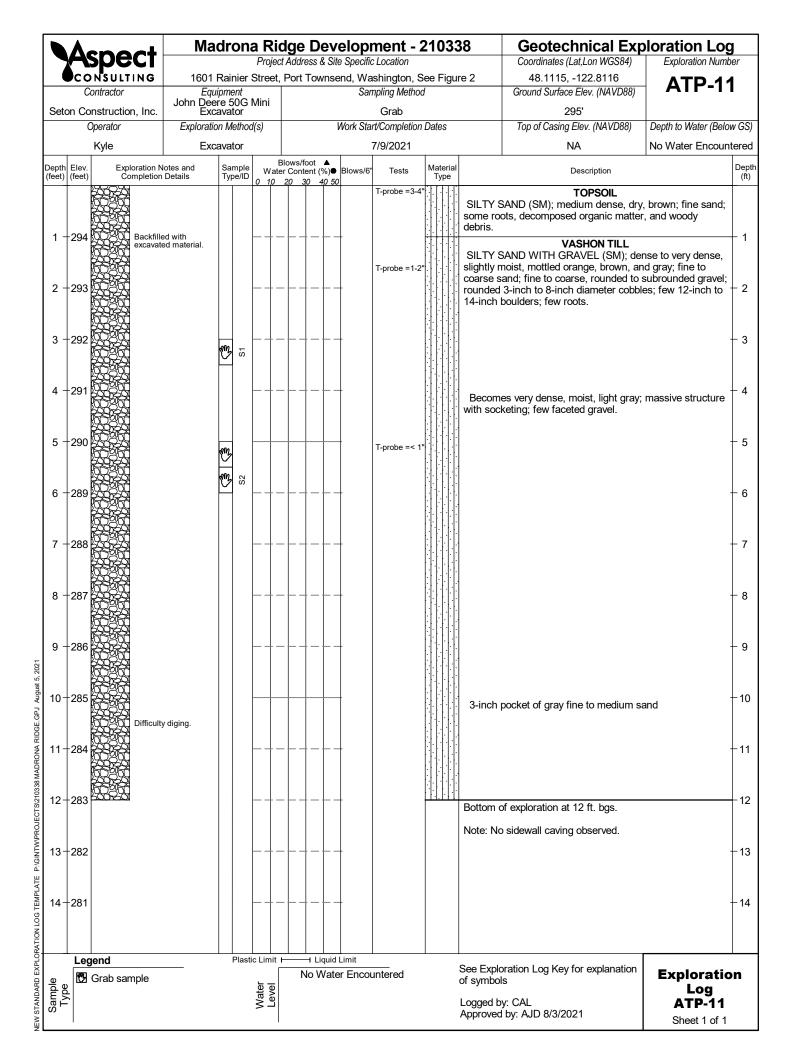


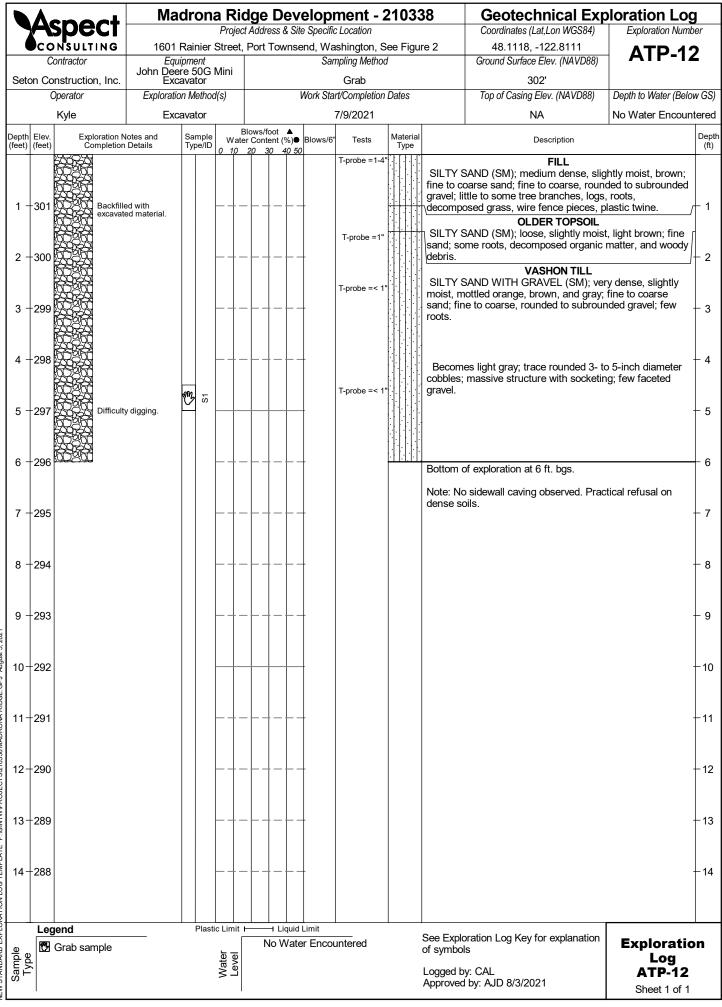


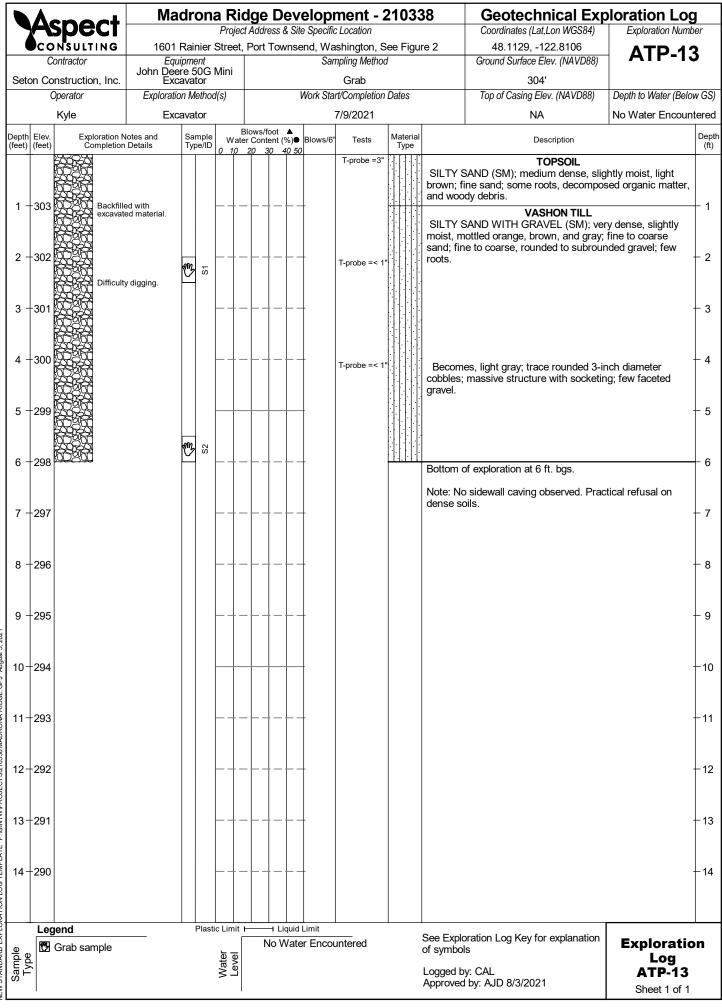


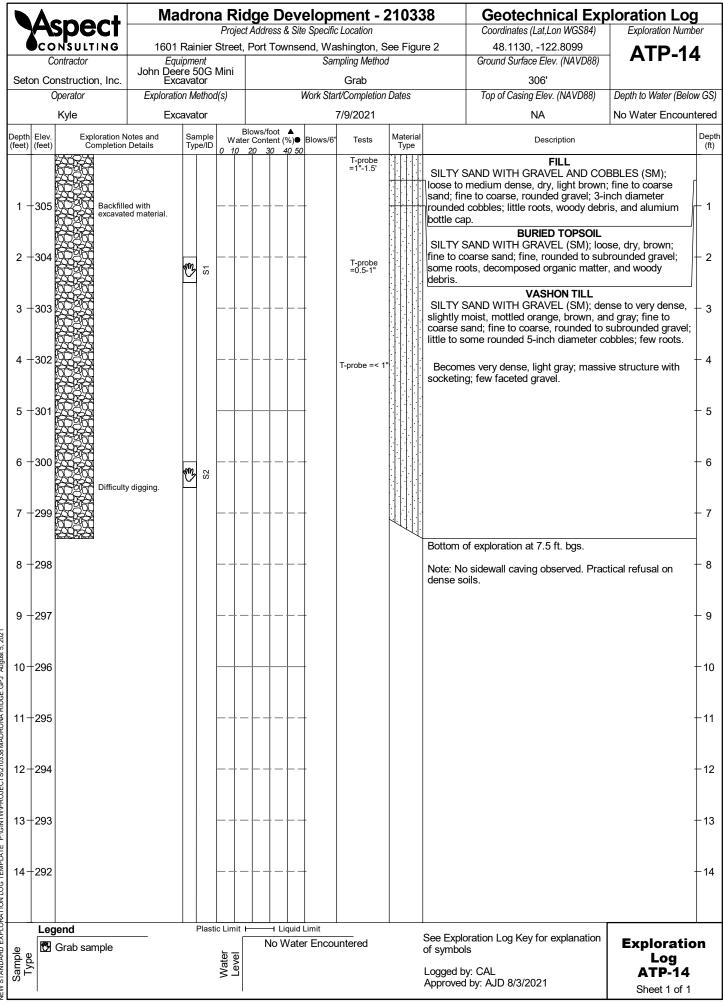


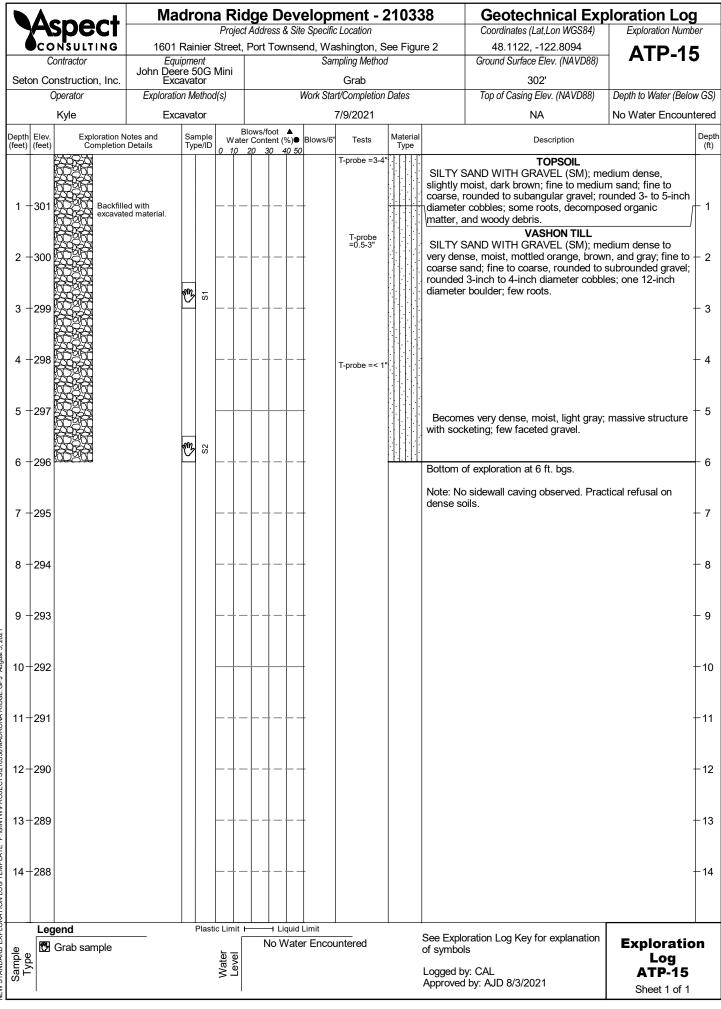












APPENDIX B

Laboratory Testing Results

B.Geotechnical Laboratory Testing

Geotechnical laboratory tests were conducted on selected soil samples collected during the field exploration program. The tests performed, and the procedures followed are outlined below. The laboratory tests were conducted by Phoenix Soil Research in general accordance with appropriate ASTM International (ASTM) test methods.

B.1. Particle-Size Analyses, PS

A particle-size analysis was performed on six selected soil samples in general accordance with ASTM D6913. This test method allows for the laboratory determination of the percent of the size fractions (by weight) of coarse-grained soil and the percent of fines in a soil sample. The result of the test is presented in this appendix as curves depicting the percent finer by weight versus grain size.

B.2. Moisture Content Determination, MC

All six of the selected soil samples previously mentioned plus one additional sample were submitted for analysis of water content by the ASTM D2216 test method. This test method allows for the laboratory determination of the moisture (water) content of a soil sample by measuring and recording the mass of a sample before and then after drying. Test results are illustrated graphically on the boring logs in Appendix A and tabulated in this appendix.



Moisture Content - ASTM C566, ASTM D2216

Project: Q.C Madrona Ridge	Client: Aspect Consulting
Project #: 21B077-17	
Date Received: July 15, 2021	Sampled by: Client
Date Tested: July 16, 2021	Tested by: C. Kriss

Sample #	Location	Tare	Wet + Tare	Dry + Tare	Wgt. Of Moisture	Wgt. Of Soil	% Moisture
B21-1074	ATP-01, S-3 @ 6.0 ft	414.2	1372.6	1319.8	52.8	905.6	5.8%
B21-1075	ATP-01, S-4 @ 9.5 ft	394.8	1078.1	1043.8	34.3	649.0	5.3%
B21-1076	ATP-02, S-2 @ 2.0 ft	379.6	1140.5	1095.8	44.7	716.2	6.2%
B21-1077	ATP-03, S-2 @ 7.0 ft	394.2	1203.0	1154.2	48.8	760.0	6.4%
B21-1078	ATP-05 + 06, S-2/S-1 @ 4.0 ft	379.8	907.5	857.2	50.3	477.4	10.5%
B21-1079	ATP-09, S-2 @ 6.0 ft	420.8	846.8	824.5	22.3	403.7	5.5%
B21-1080	ATP-10, S-1 @ 2.0 ft	419.3	643.3	624.9	18.4	205.6	8.9%
		_					

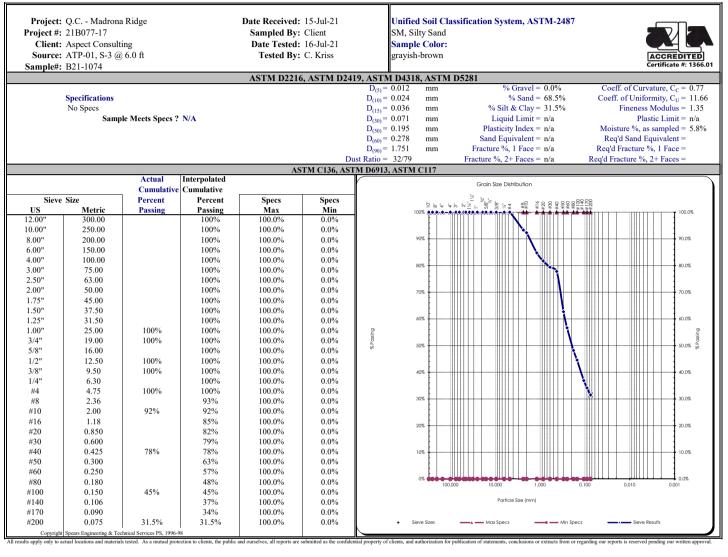
All results apply only to actual locations and materials tested. As a mutual protection to clients, the public and ourselves, all reports are submitted as the confidential property of clients, and authorization for publication of statements, conclusions or extracts from or regarding our reports is reserved pending our written approval.

Reviewed by:

Meghan Blodgett-Carrillo

Environmental • Geotechnical Engineering • Special Inspection • Non-Destructive Testing • Materials Testing Burlington | Olympia | Bellingham | Silverdale | Tukwila 360.755.1990 www.mtc-inc.net



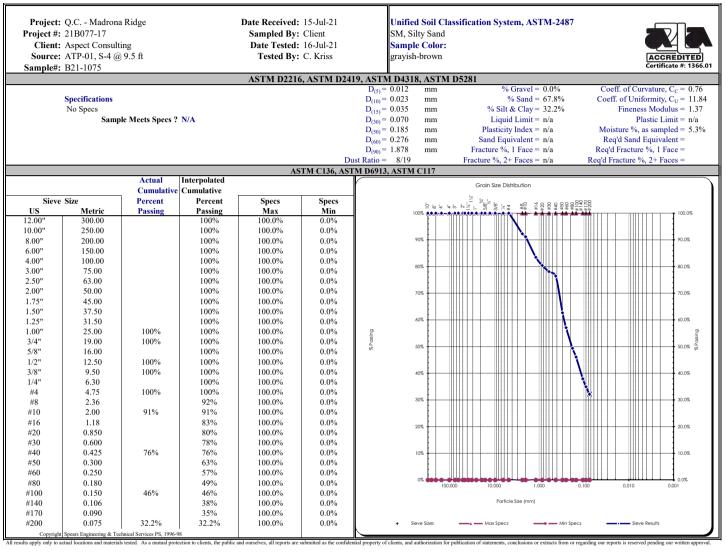


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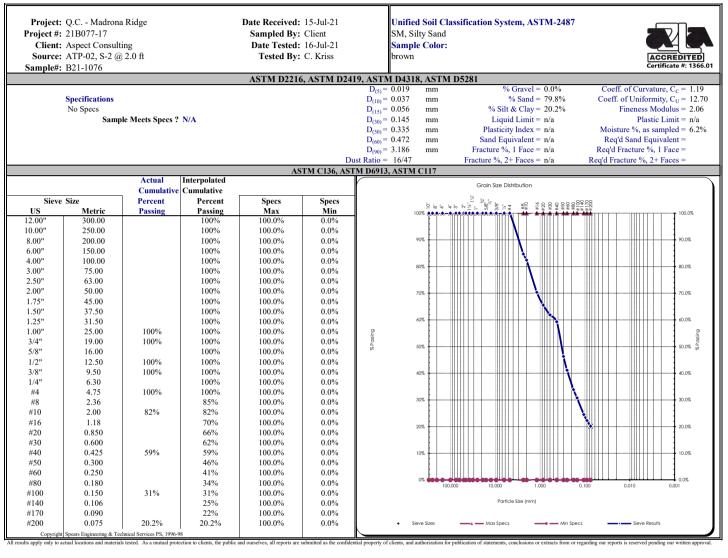


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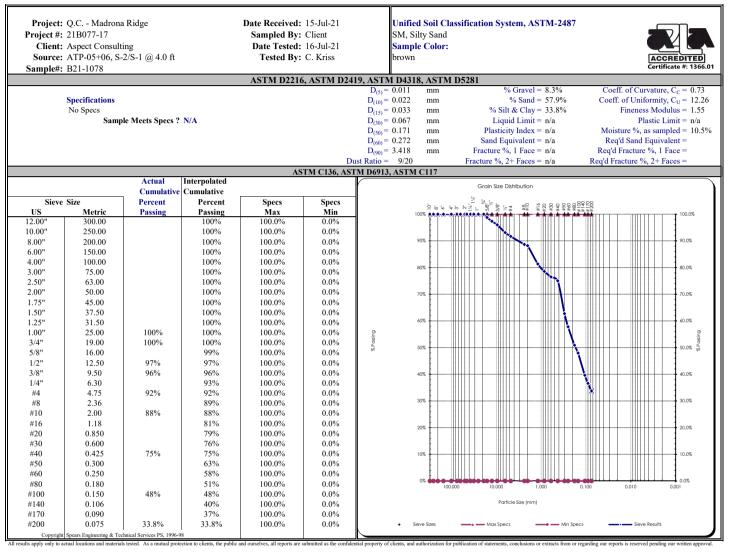


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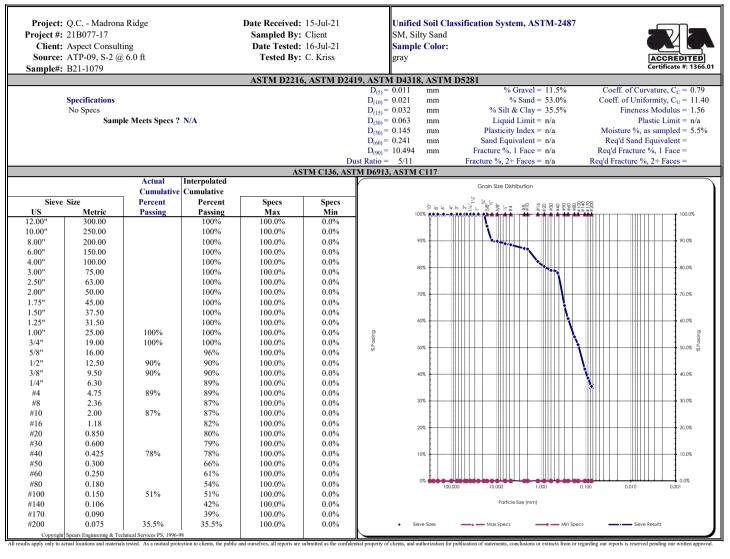


Comments:

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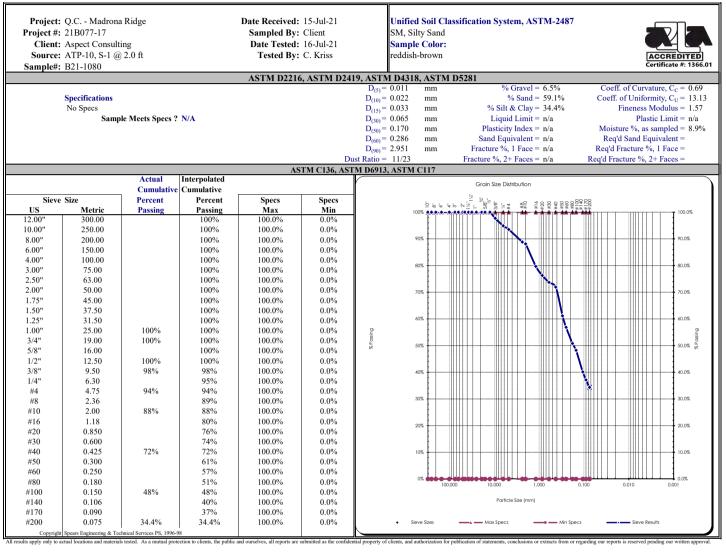


Comments:

Negh Bladget and to

Reviewed by:





Comments:

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Reviewed by:

APPENDIX C

Report Limitations and Guidelines for Use

REPORT LIMITATIONS AND GUIDELINES FOR USE

Geoscience is Not Exact

The geoscience practices (geotechnical engineering, geology, and environmental science) are far less exact than other engineering and natural science disciplines. It is important to recognize this limitation in evaluating the content of the report. If you are unclear how these "Report Limitations and Guidelines for Use" apply to your project or property, you should contact Aspect Consulting, LLC (Aspect).

This Report and Project-Specific Factors

Aspect's services are designed to meet the specific needs of our clients. Aspect has performed the services in general accordance with our agreement (the Agreement) with the Client (defined under the Limitations section of this project's work product). This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of the Client. This report should not be applied for any purpose or project except the purpose described in the Agreement.

Aspect considered many unique, project-specific factors when establishing the Scope of Work for this project and report. You should not rely on this report if it was:

- Not prepared for you;
- Not prepared for the specific purpose identified in the Agreement;
- Not prepared for the specific subject property assessed; or
- Completed before important changes occurred concerning the subject property, project, or governmental regulatory actions.

If changes are made to the project or subject property after the date of this report, Aspect should be retained to assess the impact of the changes with respect to the conclusions contained in the report.

Reliance Conditions for Third Parties

This report was prepared for the exclusive use of the Client. No other party may rely on the product of our services unless we agree in advance to such reliance in writing. This is to provide our firm with reasonable protection against liability claims by third parties with whom there would otherwise be no contractual limitations. Within the limitations of scope, schedule, and budget, our services have been executed in accordance with our Agreement with the Client and recognized geoscience practices in the same locality and involving similar conditions at the time this report was prepared.

Property Conditions Change Over Time

This report is based on conditions that existed at the time the study was performed. The findings and conclusions of this report may be affected by the passage of time, by events such as a change in property use or occupancy, or by natural events, such as floods,

earthquakes, slope instability, or groundwater fluctuations. If any of the described events may have occurred following the issuance of the report, you should contact Aspect so that we may evaluate whether changed conditions affect the continued reliability or applicability of our conclusions and recommendations.

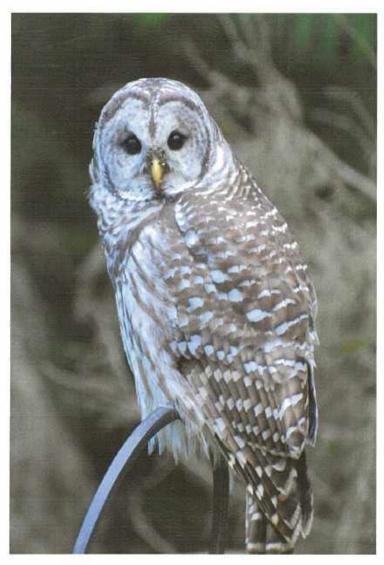
Geotechnical, Geologic, and Environmental Reports Are Not Interchangeable

The equipment, techniques, and personnel used to perform a geotechnical or geologic study differ significantly from those used to perform an environmental study and vice versa. For that reason, a geotechnical engineering or geologic report does not usually address any environmental findings, conclusions, or recommendations (e.g., about the likelihood of encountering underground storage tanks or regulated contaminants). Similarly, environmental reports are not used to address geotechnical or geologic concerns regarding the subject property.

We appreciate the opportunity to perform these services. If you have any questions, please contact the Aspect Project Manager for this project.

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CRITICAL AREA DETERMINATION:

PREPARED FOR: Montebanc Management 6230 Hollywood Blvd. Sarasota, FL 34231-3006

LALA PARCELS: 001091002, 0010912005 & 001092006

MARKEY PARCELS: 973800201 & 973800301

SITE LOCATION: Rainier Street North of Discover Road

FOR SUBMITTAL TO: Port Townsend Department of Community Development

Documenting Critical Areas Subject to PTMC title 19 – Environmental Protection Section 19.05.110 Critical Area 5 – Wetlands

PREPARED BY: W David Loggy Loggy Sol and Wetland Consulting P.O. Box 2347 Port Angeles, WA 98362

MADRONA RIDGE PUD

Cover photograph - Barred Owl

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MADRONA RIDGE PUD

LSWC MAY 2021

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WETLAND CRITICAL AREA DETERMINATIONS FOR LALA AND MARKLEY PARCELS

CONSULTING COMPANY:	Loggy Soil and Wetland Consulting P.O. Box 2347 Port Angeles, WA 98362
LANDOWNERS	Jeremy Lala 1601Rainier Street Port Townsend, WA 986365-9304
	Sharon Markley 6 Greensville Lane Longview, WA 98632-5392
MAP LOCATION	Appendix I
<u>APPLICANT</u> :	Montebanc Management 6230 Hollywood Blvd. Sarasota, FL 34231-3006
PROJECT_	Critical Area determination of present or absent of wetlands for a new single-family residence land Plat.
TAX PARCEL NUMBER(S):	Lala Parcels - 001091002, 001092005 and 001092006 Markley Parcels - 973800201 & 973800301
SITE LOCATION	All Parcels are found in Section 09, Township 30 North, Range 01 West, W.M., Jefferson County, Washington
	Starting at the Discovery Lane and Rainier Drive traffic circle take Rainier Street north. The parcels lie on the side of Rainier Street starting 764 feet for the traffic circle (Exhibit 1).
SIZE OF PARCEL	Lala Parcels – 001091002 – 20.73 acres 001092005 – 6.27 acres 001092006 – 7.40 acres
	Markley Parcels – 973800201 -5.62 acres 973800301 – 5.24 acres
INVESTIGATION PERIOD :	April thru May 2021

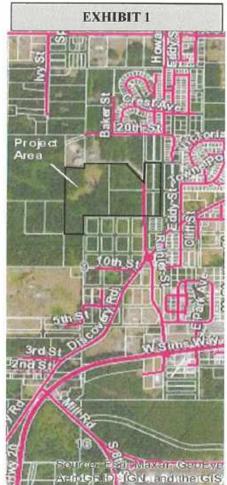
PRE-EXISTING INVENTORIES:

The United States Fish and Wildlife (USFW) Nation Wide Inventory (NWI) does not identify any wetlands on the parcel. The Washing State Department of Ecology does not identify any Natural Heritage Featured or High Conservation Value Wetlands.

At least three (3) private wetland firms have identified wetlands on one or more of the parcels. Two individual wetlands have been identified and delineated on Parcel 001091002 (Alkai Consultants, LLC., August 2008). Two wetlands on Parcel 001092006 (Loggy Soil and Wetland Consulting, April 2021). One wetland occurring on both parcels 973800201 and 973800301 (Alkai Consultants, LLC., August 2008, Loggy Soil and Wetland Consulting, and Westech Company, March 2008

METHOD AND APPROACH

Usually, a two-Level Assessment is used to identify, wetlands. The first level of assessment includes review of existing information conducted to develop background knowledge of physical features, and to identify the potential for wetland occurrence on the parcel. The resource documents available for preliminary review of the site conditions can included data for government agencies. Data from other agencies included USDA Soil Conservation Service (SCS), "Soil Survey of Jefferson County Area Washington", 2015, Jefferson County and Google aerial photography and any adjacent wetland reports on file with city or county governments.



The second level of assessment includes on-site investigation. On-site investigation includes establishing site plots on the wetlands. The plots describe the presence of wetland vegetation, soil and hydrology data describing it as a wetland. Field data and other pertinent area data is used to classify the wetland(s) as to category of importance with approved Washington State Rating System¹. The next part includes marking the boundary of the wetland area so that it can be surveyed to plot its location correctly on a map.

WETLAND AND NON-WETLAND HABITATS

NON-WETLAND SITE

Vegetation - One upland area was sampled. Sample Plot 1 describes the undisturbed forested sites on the parcel. The data sheet and be viewed in Appendix II. The forested site consists of an over story of red alder (Alnus rubra), big-leaf maple (Acer macrophyllum) Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii) and Western hemlock (Tsuga heterophylla). Shrubby understory at the sample point is dominated by salal (1Gaultheria shallon. Herbaceous understory vegetation includes mostly Agrostis species.

¹ Department of Ecology State of Washington. Washington State Wetland Rating System, For Western Washington, 2014 Update: October 2014 – Effective January 22015 Publication no. 14-06-029.

Soils - The soils are moderately deep well drained soil with slow runoff and rapid infiltration. and consist of a 4-inch thick very dark grayish brown sandy loam surface on top of greater than 8 inches dark yellowish brown loamy sand.

Hydrology – At time of soils sampling the was greater than 12 inches so the site did not meet wetland hydrology.

The three wetlands (A1-A3) delineated by Loggy Soils and Wetland Consulting occurred on Parcel 001092006. On-site investigation determined and verified all three wetlands are shallow depressional wetlands. The wetlands contain all three indicators of wetland vegetation, soils, and hydrology to meet the requirement to be wetlands.² The hydric soil was classified using Filed Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States, Version 8.1, 2017.

One sample site was taken to describe the vegetation, soil, and hydrologic features of Wetlands A1 and A3 while two plots were described in Wetland A2. One plot was done to describe the vegetation, soils, and hydrologic features on the non-wetland area on the project site. The wetlands and plot sites are presented in Appendix 1. The plot data is presented in Appendix II. The wetlands' classification rating data is presented in Appendix III.

WETLANDS

Wetlands A1-A3

Wetlands A1 -A3 are in shallow depressions. Wetland A1 and A2 are along the west boundary of the present location of Rainier Street. Wetland A3 is located on a gently slope to the north west of Wetlands A1 and A2 (Map Exhibit, Appendix I). Plot data can be viewed in Appendix II. Ratings for the wetlands are presented in Table I.

Vegetation – Wetland A2 and A3 supports herbaceous plant cover of creeping buttercup and grass plant. The two edges of wetlands are well defined by thick under growth of salal (Gaultheria shallon) and common snow (Symphoricarpos albus) and sword fern (Polystichum munitum). Wetland A2 has intrusions of Nootka Rose (Rosa nutkana). Upland trees around the wetlands include red alder (Alnus Rubra), Western hemlock (Tsuga heterophylla), Douglas fir (psesudotsuga menziesii). Bigleaf maple (Acer macrophyllum) and Pacific Madrone (Arbutus Madrone). C

Soils - The soils at sample Plots 1, 2 and 3 have dark colors greater than 10 inches with common redoximorphic soil features starting at depths greater than 14 inches. The soils are loamy sand or sand loams throughout the soil's depth. The soils overlay glacial till. The soil on Plot 4, wetland 3, is shallow over glacial till with redoximorphic features starting before 10 inches in depth and are less than 16 inches to glacial till. The soil texture on plot 4 are same as the other 3 plots but are gravellier.

Hydrology – Parts of the wetland becomes seasonally inundated in the winter and spring but dry out during the summer. Portions of the wetland areas not seasonally inundated are seasonally saturated. All three wetland had saturated or inundated.

² Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Western Mountains, Valleys and Coast Region (Version 2.0), May 2010.

Wetland C3

In June 2007, C3 Habitat Corporation delineated and classified wetlands on the project area³. Three wetlands were identified with 2 of the wetlands not being large enough to be regulated. The largest wetland was identified and surveyed. The wetland is in the southwest corner of the of project area and is shown on the conceptional site plan (Exhibit II). The wetland in the report is titled Wetland C3. The review of the site indicates the wetland is still present and the wetland criteria are still present.

Vegetation – Dominate vegetation a dense tree cover consisting of Scoular's willow (Salix scouleriana) and dominant shrub cover of Douglas spiraea (Spiraea douglasii). The dominant herbaceous understory consists of soft rush (Juncus effusus). Plot data can be viewed in footnoted report. The vegetative cover meets the criteria for wetland vegetation.

Soils – The soil consisted of 4 inches of 4 inches of very dark grayish brown sandy loam over 8 inches of depleted (grayish brown) dense sandy clay loam. The soils meet the hydric (wetland) soil A11-Depleted Below Dark Surface criteria.

Hydrology – The present of wetland hydrology was made Drainage patterns, positive FAC-neutral ratio, and seasonal hydrology.

Wetland D – Wetland D cover two (2) parcels consisting of four (4) lots that are between the east side rightof-way (ROW) of Rainier Street and utilities ROW that also serves as a walking trail. The wetland continues onto parcel to the north. The wetland is probably the most delineated and wetland in all of Port Townsend. A least four wetland delineating companies have classified and delineated this wetland.

The wetland has been rated as both a Category II or III depending on the wetland specialist and company. Three of the ratings were done Washington State's 2014 Rating System. The most resent rating done by Westech Company rated the wetland as a Category III Wetland using the Washington State revised 2014 rating system. I rated the wetland myself using the revised 2014 rating system and concur with Westech that the wetland is a Category III wetland.

WETLAND RATING

Wetlands A1- A3 were rated using the updated 2014 Washington Wetland Rating System. Wetland C3 was rated using the existing field data and supplemented with the up dated rating system. An addendum wetland rating was done using the updated 2014 Washington State Wetland Rating System to ensure the wetland C3 is still a Category. The addendum was done due to inconsistencies found in the 2004 rating of the wetland. Only those figures needed to update new information are presented in the addendum. The classification rating sheets for Wetlands A1-A3 and well as the addendum for Wetland C3 can be reviewed in Appendix III.

³ C3 Habitat Corporation, NE 3530 Old Belfair Hwy #56, Belfair, Washington 98528

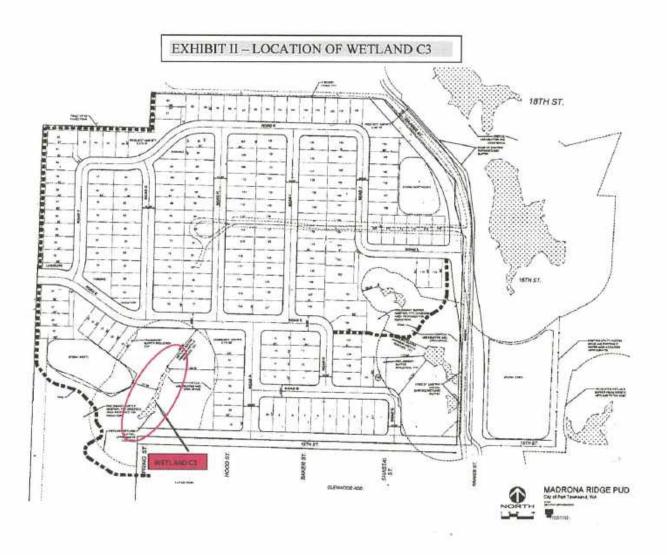


Table 1

9	cres	V/N)	WETLAN	D RATI		CTION	core	2	¢10	/idth
Wetland Name	Total Wetland Acres	Wetland Extends Off the Project Site? (Y/N)	FUNCTION	WATER QUALITY	HYDROLOGIC	HABITAT	Total Functions Score	MGM Class, etc.	Wetland Category	Wetland Buffer Width
A1-A2		No	Site Potential	н	м	м				
			Landscape Potential	м	м	н				
			Value	L		м				
	0			6	5	7	18	1*	ш	150'
A2	D	No	Site Potential	м	М	м				
			Landscape Potential	L	L	н				
			Value	L	L	М				
				4	4	7	15	1*	IV	50'
C3		No	Site Potential	м	М	М				
			Landscape Potential	М	L	н				
			Value	L	L	M				
				5	4	7	16	1*	ш	150'
D	2.5	Yes	Site Potential	м	м					
			Landscape Potential	М	м					
			Value	L	М					
				5	6 /etland Cla	7	18	1*	Ш	150'

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WETLAND BUFFERS

Protection buffers will be established for each wetland as per directed in PTMC 19.05.110 (G) (2) (a). Buffer width for each of the wetlands are listed in Table 1.

Wetiand D's buffer extends over the utility's corridor and trail, and onto other developable lots and Rainier Street. Under PTMC 19.05.110 (G) (7) buffers may be waived by the director for some circumstances. The buffer extending over the utility's corridor and trail, and onto other developable lots meet circumstances allowing a waiver.

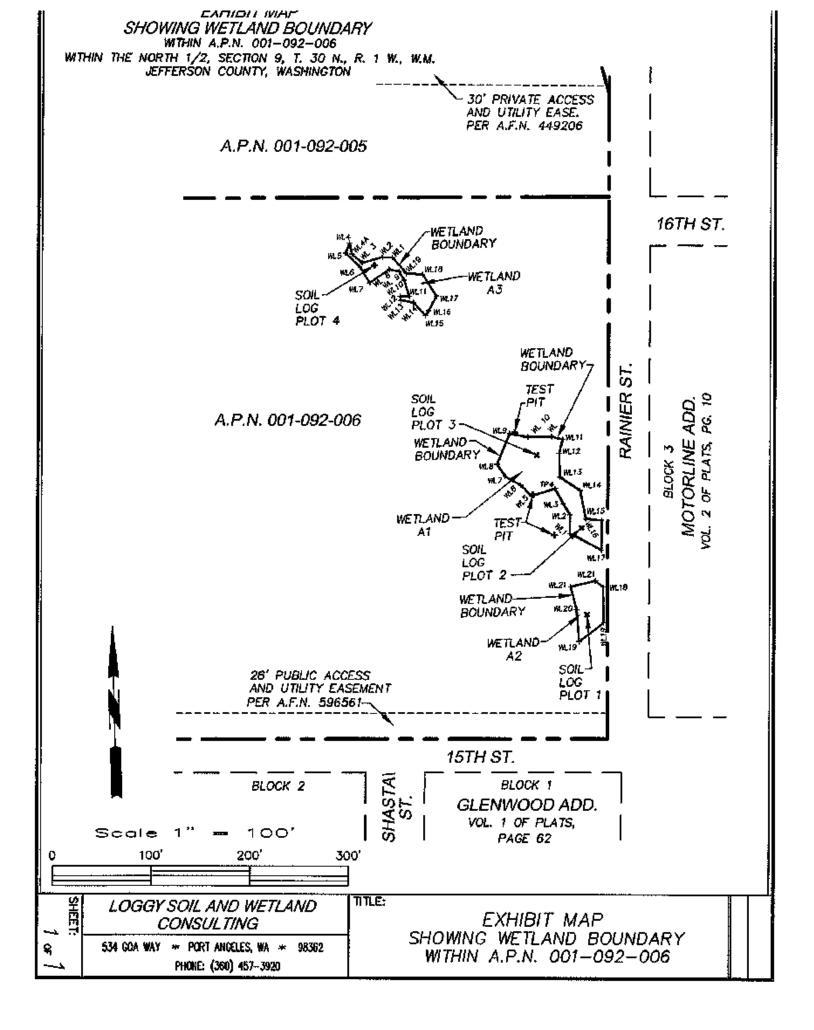
The wetland buffer on the lots meets the requirement in 19.05.110 (G) (7) (b). That is the parcel lies landward of an existing legally established roadway (Rainier Street) and the utility corridor and trail. Although the train is not paved it is a heavily use trail by people of Port Townsend. With the development of Madrona Ridge Development, the existing trails and undeveloped trail along the utility corridor effectively eliminates the function and value derived from the required buffer width.

APPENDIX I

MAP OF LOACTION OF WETLANDS A1-A3

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APPENDIX II

FIELD DATA FORMS

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WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Western Mountains, Valleys and Coast Regions 48.319

Project/Site: 001092006 Madrona Ridge Plot 5	Non-Wetland			County: Port To	ownsends		Date March		
Applicant/Owner: Jeremy Elgin Lala			State:				Point: Plot	5 No	n-Wetland
Investigator(s): W. David Loggy, Loggy Soil & Landform (hillslope) Terrace	wetland Consu	ting			ip 30N, Range e, convex, none)				10/ \ LO
Subregion (LRR): A	Lat	t: 48.110		Tener (concav	Long: -122.81		Datum		%) 10
Soil Map Unit Name: Clallam gravelly sandy lo	am (see any c	orrection	n in Soi		NW	I classificat	ion: None	, 	
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site t									
Are vegetation . Soil , or Hydrology	significantly dis	sturbed?			ed, explain any			X	No 🗌
Are vegetation [], Son [], or hydrology [].	naturany proofe	ацаль:		T (II neeu	ed, explain any i	answers in r	(emarks)		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map sh		g point i				res, etc			
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes 📋 Hydric Soil Present? Yes 🗍	No 🖾 No 🕅			he Sampled År thin a Wetland		Yes 🗌		Na I	3
Hydric Soil Present? Yes 🗍 Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes 🗖	No 🖾 No 🖾		191		ξ.	ысыЦ		No	4
Remarks:									
Soil has been disturbed in past that appears to									
VEGETATION - Use scientific names of plan	ts Absolute	Dom	inant	Indicator	Dominance	Test sugal		- 1	
Trees Stratum (Plot size:30' radius)	% Cover	Spec		Status	Number of I			at	
1. Pseudotsuga menziesii	40	Yes		FACU	Are OBL, FA			**	(A) 4
2.Alnus rubra	30	Yes		FAC	Total; Numb	·		h	
3.Arbutus menziesii	10	Yes		FACU	Species Acro				(B) 6
4.					Percent of D				(2) 0
5.	-			1	That Are OB				(A/B) 66
	 80%=	· Total (Cover		Prevalence]	inder wor	kshoot.		
		1.0444 1			Total % Cov		ultiply by:		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 10' Redius)								•	
1Gaultheria shallon	40	Yes		FACU	OBL species	Ę		Хl	-
2. Rosa nutkana	10	Yes		FAC	FACW speci	es		X 2	=
3.Salix scouleriana	10	No		FAC	FAC species			X 3	
4.					FACU specie	es		X 4	-
5.				1	UPL Species	; · · · · · · · · · · · ·		X 5	=
6.					Column totai	s	(A)		(B)
7.					Prevalence in	ndex = B/A	. <u>=</u>		
	60% =	- Total (Cover		Hydrophytic	Vegetation	Indicators	1	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1.64' Radius)					🔲 🗌 I. Rapid T				ìon
1. Agrostis species	10	Yes		FAC		T	200/		
2.					🛛 2.Dominan 	ice Test is >	50%		
3,		:			📋 3. Prevaler	ice Index is	≤3.0 ¹		
4.					- 4. Morphol	logical Ada	ptations ¹ (Pr	rovid	e
5.						ng data in R	emarks or o	эл a s	séparate
6.		·····	<u></u>		sheet)				
7.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				🔲 5. Wetland	Non-Vascu	lar Plants ¹		
	100% =	- Total (Cover						
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 10' Radius)					Problemati (Explain)	c Hydrophy	tic Vegetali	ion'	1
1.	· · · · · ·				¹ Indicators of I	hydric soil a	ind wetland	hydi	rology must
2.					be present,	-		-	
	=	Total C	Cover -		Hydrophytic				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum		101011	Jorui		Vegetation				
					Present?	Yes 🖂	N	io 🗌	
Remarks:									:

Profile Descr	iption: (Describe	t o the d	epth needed (to doci	ument i	he indicate	ors or coaf	irm the abse	ence of i	indies	ntors)
Depth	Matrix		Redox Fea	tures				<u> </u>			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (mo	ist)	%	Туре	Loc ²	Textures	Rep	narks	3
0-4	10YR 3/2	100						LS			
4-12	10YR 4/5	100				}	l	LS			
	_										
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							<u> </u>				
									-		
		<u> </u>									
¹ Type: C=Co	mcentrations, D=D	i. epletíon.	RM=Reduces	l Matri	ix. CXS	! "Covered o	i or Coated S	and Grains.	² Local	tion:	PI=Pore lining, RC=Root Channel, M=Matrix
	Indicators: (Ap)										Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils ³ :
Histosol				-		tedox (SS)	,				2 cm Muck (A10)
🔲 Histic Ep	ipedon (A2)				tripped	l Matrix (S	56)				Red Parent Material (TF2)
Black Hi	stic (A3) n Sulfide (A4)					Mucky Mi Gleyed M:) (except M	ILRA I	1)	Other (Explain in Remarks ³
	low Dark Surface	(A11)				d Matrix (³ Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and
	Surface (A12)					Dark Surfa				ļ	wetland hydrology must be present, unless
	ucky Mineral (SI eyed Matrix (S4))				d Dark Su Depression					disturbed or problematic,
Restrictive	Layer (if present):			WHEN L				··		
Type: Depth (in	ahaa).								H	lydri	ic Soil Present? Yes 🗋 No 🖾
		e grave	ly loamy sar	nd. Á	re dee	oer than (Ciallam a	ad have br	ighter	valu	e aud chroma colors.
		- A	.,,				******				
HYDROL	OGY				•						
	drology Indicate										
Primary Indi	cators (minimum	ofone	required; che	eck all	l that a	oply)					Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)
Surface V	Water (A1)				Water-S	Stained Le	aves (B9)	(except			Water Stained Leaves (B9) (MRLA 1, 2,
🛛 🖾 High Wa	ter Table (A2)				MLX	RA 1, 2, 4/					4A and 4B)
Saturatio						ast (B11) : Invertebr	ntes (D17				 Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
Sediment	Deposits (B2)					en Sulfide					Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery
🔲 Drift Dep	osits (B3)				Oxidize	d Rhizosp	pheres alor	ng Living R	loots (C	23)	(C9)
∐ Algal Ma ∏ Iron Dep	t or Crust (B4)					e of Redu Iron Redu		C4) lled Soils (4	06)		Geomorphic Position (D2)
	oil Cracks (B6)							DI') (LRR			Shallow Aquitard (D3)
🛄 Inundatio	n Visible on Aeri					Explain in			,		Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A)
☐ Sparsely	Vegetated concav	re Surla	ce (B8)								Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)
Field Observ	ations										
Surface Wate		Ye	s 🛄 🛛 N	• 🛛	De	pth (inche	s):				
Water Table											
				∘⊠		pth (inche					
	oillary fringe)					epth (inche				-	rology Present? Yes 📑 No 🛛
Describe Rec	corded Data (strea	ım gaug	e, monitorin	g we]	l, aeria	l photos, p	previous in	spections),	if avai	lable	*
Remarks: Th	ere were areas of	shallow	/ inundation	withir	n the w	etland are	a on April	8.			

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Western Mountains, Valleys and Coast Regions 48.119

Project/Site: 001092006 Madrona Ridge Plot, W	/etland A1			County: Port T		g Date MAR		
Applicant/Owner: Jeremy Elgin Lala			State:			g Point: Plot	<u>1</u> We	atland Al
Investigator(s): W. David Loggy, Loggy Soil &	Wetland Consu	lting			ip 30N, Range:1W			
Landform (hillslope) - depression Subregion (LRR): A		t: 4 8° 0 6	Local	relief (concav	e, convex, none): Conca		lope (%)4
Soil Map Unit Name: Clallam gravelly sandy los					Long: -122° 48'24" W NWI classifi		1:	
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site t								
Are vegetation . Soil , or Hydrology					ormal Circumstances" pre			No 🗖 🖳
Are vegetation . Soil . or Hydrology					ed, explain any answers i			
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map sh		g point						
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes 🕅	No 🔲			he Sampled Ar			_	_
Hydric Soil Present? Yes 🛛 Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes 🕅	No 🗌 No 🗌		Wit	thin a Wetland	? Yes	<u> </u>	No []
Remarks: Soil has been disturbed in past that appears to	be by a burn.							
VEGETATION - Use scientific names of plan	ts							
Trees Stratum (Plot size:30' radius)	Absolute % Cover	Dom Spec		Indicator Status	Dominance Test wo Number of Dominan		at	
1. Ainus rubra	40	Yes		FAC	Are OBL, FACW, or			(A) 5
2. Salix scouleriana	15	Yes		FAC	Total; Number of do	minant		
3.	· · ·			1112	Species Across All S			(B) 6
4.					Percent of Dominant			
5.					That Are OBL, FCW			(A/B) 84
	550/-	· Total (
	3370=		Jover		Prevalence Index w Total % Cover of:	orksheet: Multiply by		-
<u>Sapling/Shrub Stratum</u> (Plot size: 10' Radius)					Total /a cover or.	MUID DI OY	•	
1. Rosa nutkana	40	Yes		FAC	OBL species		X 1	=
2. Rubus procerus	20	Yes		FACU	FACW species	│	X 2	<u> </u>
3. Rubus spectabilis	20	No		FAC	FAC species	<u>├</u> ───┤	X 3	
4. Symphoricarpos albus	10	No		FACU	FACU species		X 4	=
5.					UPL Species		X 5	=
6.					Column totals	(A)		(B)
7.		· · ·			Prevalence index = E	/A =		
	90% =	- Total (lover		Hydrophytic Vegetati	on Indicators	s:	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·								
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1.64' Radius)				N 1 GW/	1. Rapid Test for H	aropnytic ve	egetati	on
1.Juncus effusus	10	Yes		FACW	🛛 🖾 2.Dominance Test i	s >50%		
2.Ranunclus repens	10	Yes		FACW				
3.					3. Prevalence Index	is <u><</u> 3.0"		
4.					4. Morphological A	daptations ¹ (P	rovid	e
5.	·····				supporting data in			
6.					sheet)			
7.					5. Wetland Non-Va	scular Plants		
/.	1000/							
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 10'	100% =	-Total (Jover		Problematic Hydrop (Explain)	hytic Vegetal	ion ¹	
Radius) 1.					⁴ Indicators of hydric so	il and wetland	i hvdr	ology must
2.					be present.			
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum		Total C	Jover		Hydrophytic Vegetation			
					Present? Yes	3. r	40 🗆	
Remarks:								

SOIL

Sampling Point: Plot 1, Wetland A1

								e of indic	a fors)
Depth	Matrix		Redox Fea						
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (mo	ist) %	Type	Loc ²	Textures	Remark	s
0-8	10YR 3/2	100				ļ	LS		
8-16	10YR 4/1	100	10YR 4/5) C	M	LS		
16-20	10YR 4/2		10YR 4/5	5 20) C	М	LS		
				1					· ··· ···
		1							
	· •	1							
					· · ·		<u> </u>		
						·		· · ·	
¹ Type: C=C	∣ oncentrations D=D	entetion	RM=Reduces	i Matriv <i>i</i>	XS=Couvered	<u>i.</u> or Costed S	Sand Graine 21	ocation.	Pl=Pore lining, RC=Root Channel, M=Matrix
	Indicators: (Ap							Socation.	
Histosol		рисярие	to all LKK	·	iy Redox (SS				Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils ^{3,}
	pipedon (A2)				ped Matrix (Red Parent Material (TF2)
🔲 Black Hi	istic (A3)			🗌 Loa	ny Mucky M	lineral (FI) (except ML	RA 1)	Other (Explain in Remarks ³
	n Sulfide (A4) Below Dark Sur	S			ny Gleyed M				³ Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and
	ark Surface (A12)				leted Matrix ox Dark Surfi				wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
🔲 Sandy M	lucky Mineral (SI	I)		🗍 Depi	leted Dark St	arface (F7))		disturbed or problematic.
	eyed Matrix (S4)				ox Depressio	ns (F8)			
Kestrictive : Type:	Layer (if present	t):						Hyde	ic Soil Present? Yes 🛛 No 🗌
Depth (in	iches):							Ityu	ac Son Fresent: Fres 🖾 146 🗖
Remarks: Se	oils are more gra	velly lo	amy sand ti	an grav	elly sandy lo	ams.			·····
HYDROL	OGY								
Wetland Hy	drology Indicat								
Primary Ind	cators (minimum	ofone	required; ch	eck all th	at appi <u>y).</u>				Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)
Surface 3	Water (AI)				ter-Stained L		1 day and		Water Stained Lance (D0) (MDL + 1.4
	ter Table (A2)				1LRA 1, 2, 4				Water Stained Leaves (B9) (MRLA 1, 2, 4A and 4B)
Saturatio	n (A3)		i	t 🗋 Sali	Crust (B11)				Drainage Patterns (B10)
Water M					atic Inverteb				Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
Drift Dep	t Deposits (B2) posits (B3)			Hyo Oxi	lrogen Sulfid dized Rhizos	e Odor (C oberes alc	t) ng Living Roa	ats (C3)	Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
	at or Crust (B4)				sence of Redu	pricico tro total local	of Person From		
						1660 (1016)	(C4)		Second Position (D2)
lron Dep	osits (BS)			🔲 Rec	ent Iron Red	uction in t	illed Soils (C6		Geomorphic Position (D2)
Iron Dep	osits (B5) Soil Cracks (B6)	ial Imaa	ery (B7)	🔲 Rec	ent Iron Rede ited or Stress	uction in t ed Plants	illed Soils (C6 (D1') (LRR A		Shallow Aquitard (D3) FAC=Neutral Test (D5)
Iron Dep	osits (BS)			🔲 Rec	ent Iron Red	uction in t ed Plants	illed Soils (C6 (D1') (LRR A		 Shallow Aquitard (D3) FAC=Neutral Test (D5) Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A)
Iron Dep	osits (B5) Soil Cracks (B6) on Visible on Aer			🔲 Rec	ent Iron Rede ited or Stress	uction in t ed Plants	illed Soils (C6 (D1') (LRR A		Shallow Aquitard (D3) FAC=Neutral Test (D5)
Iron Dep	osits (B5) Soil Cracks (B6) on Visible on Aer			🔲 Rec	ent Iron Rede ited or Stress	uction in t ed Plants	illed Soils (C6 (D1') (LRR A		 Shallow Aquitard (D3) FAC=Neutral Test (D5) Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A)
Iron Dep	osits (B5) Soil Cracks (B6) on Visible on Aer Vegetated concar			🔲 Rec	ent Iron Rede ited or Stress	uction in t ed Plants	illed Soils (C6 (D1') (LRR A		 Shallow Aquitard (D3) FAC=Neutral Test (D5) Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A)
Iron Dep Surface S Inundation Sparsely	osits (B5) Soil Cracks (B6) on Visible on Aer Vegetated concav vations	ve Surfa	ce (B8)	🔲 Rec	ent Iron Rede ited or Stress	uction in t ed Plants 1 remarks)	illed Soils (C6 (D1') (LRR A		 Shallow Aquitard (D3) FAC=Neutral Test (D5) Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A)
Iron Dep Surface S Inundation Sparsely Field Observer	osits (B5) Soil Cracks (B6) on Visible on Aer Vegetated concav vations er Present?	ve Surfa Ye	s 🖾 🛛 N	Rec Stu Oth	ent Iron Red nted or Stress er (Explain in	uction in t ed Plants n remarks) es):	illed Soils (C6 (D1') (LRR A		 Shallow Aquitard (D3) FAC=Neutral Test (D5) Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A)
Iron Dep Surface S Inundation Field Observ Surface Water Table Saturation Pri	osits (B5) Soil Cracks (B6) on Visible on Aer Vegetated concav vations er Present? Present?	ve Surfa Ye Ye	ce (B8) s 🖾 N s 🖾 N		ent Iron Redented or Stress er (Explain in Depth (inch	uction in t ed Plants 1 remarks) es): es): 0" sur	face.	ý 	 Shallow Aquitard (D3) FAC=Neutral Test (D5) Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A)
Iron Dep Surface S Inundation Field Observ Surface Water Table Saturation Pr (includes cap	osits (B5) Soil Cracks (B6) on Visible on Aer Vegetated concav rations er Present? Present?	ve Surfa Ye Ye: Yc:	ce (Bi8) s ⊠ N s ⊠ N ; ⊠ N		ent Iron Red nted or Stress er (Explain in Depth (inch Depth (inch	uction in t ed Plants n remarks) es): es): 0" sun es): 0" sun	fled Soils (C6 (D1') (LRR A face.	() land Hyd	□ Shallow Aquitard (D3) □ FAC=Neutral Test (D5) □ Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A) □ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)
Iron Dep Surface S Inundation Field Observ Surface Water Table Saturation Pr (includes cap	osits (B5) Soil Cracks (B6) on Visible on Aer Vegetated concer rations er Present? Present? present? pillary fringe)	ve Surfa Ye Ye: Yc:	ce (Bi8) s ⊠ N s ⊠ N ; ⊠ N		ent Iron Red nted or Stress er (Explain in Depth (inch Depth (inch	uction in t ed Plants n remarks) es): es): 0" sun es): 0" sun	fled Soils (C6 (D1') (LRR A face.	() land Hyd	☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3) ☐ FAC=Neutral Test (D5) ☐ Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A) ☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7) rology Present? Yes ⊠ No ☐
Iron Dep Surface S Inundation Field Observ Surface Water Table Saturation Pr (includes cap Describe Red	osits (B5) Soil Cracks (B6) on Visible on Aer Vegetated concer rations er Present? Present? present? pillary fringe)	ve Surfa Ye Ye: Yc:	ce (Bi8) s ⊠ N s ⊠ N ; ⊠ N		ent Iron Red nted or Stress er (Explain in Depth (inch Depth (inch	uction in t ed Plants n remarks) es): es): 0" sun es): 0" sun	fled Soils (C6 (D1') (LRR A face.	() land Hyd	☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3) ☐ FAC=Neutral Test (D5) ☐ Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A) ☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7) rology Present? Yes ⊠ No ☐
Iron Dep Surface S Inundation Field Observ Surface Water Table Saturation Pr (includes cap	osits (B5) Soil Cracks (B6) on Visible on Aer Vegetated concer rations er Present? Present? present? pillary fringe)	ve Surfa Ye Ye: Yc:	ce (Bi8) s ⊠ N s ⊠ N ; ⊠ N		ent Iron Red nted or Stress er (Explain in Depth (inch Depth (inch	uction in t ed Plants n remarks) es): es): 0" sun es): 0" sun	fled Soils (C6 (D1') (LRR A face.	() land Hyd	☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3) ☐ FAC=Neutral Test (D5) ☐ Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A) ☐ Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7) rology Present? Yes ⊠ No ☐

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Western Mountains, Valleys and Coast Regions 48.119

Project/Site: 001092006 Madrona Ridge Plot 4	Wetland A3	ŀ	City/C	County: Port T	ownsends	Sampling	Date April	7	
Applicant/Owner: Jeremy Elgin Lala			State:				Point: Plot	4 W	etland A3
Investigator(s): W. David Loggy, Loggy Soil &	Wetland Consul	lting			ip 30N. Range: i			-	
Landform (hillslope) Terrace Subregion (LRR): A		t: 48.119		relief (concav	e, convex, none) Long: -122.80		S. Datum		(%) 4
Soil Map Unit Name: Clallam gravelly sandy lo				Section)		l classificat			
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site t	ypical for this ti	ime of ye	ar? Y	cs 🛛 No 🗆					
Are vegetation 🔲, Soil 🛄, or Hydrology 🛄 :	significantly dis	sturbed?		Are "No	ormal Circumsta	nces" prese	nt? Yes	\boxtimes	No 🛄
Are vegetation . Soil . or Hydrology .	naturally proble	matic?		(If need	ed, explain any a	answers in l	Remarks)		
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map sh	owing somelin	o naint l	acatio	ne transaele i	montant featu	ires of a			
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes 🔀	No 🗌	a point i		he Sampled A					·· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Hydric Soil Present? Yes 📈	No 🛄			thin a Wetland		Yes 🛛		No	
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes 🖂	No 🗌 🔛				······································				
Remarks: Soil has been disturbed in past that appears to									
VEGETATION Use scientific names of plan	"			I • • ·	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		_	
Types Stratum (Blat size 20) and inc)	Absolute	Domi		Indicator	Dominance				
Trees Stratum (Plot size:30' radius)	<u>% Cover</u> 30	Spec Yes	ies:	<u>Status</u> FAC	Number of I Are OBL, FA			at	(4) 2
					-			_	(A) 3
2.Pseudotsuga menziesii	20	Yes		FACU	Total; Numb				
3.					Species Acro Percent of D				<u>(B) 5</u>
		 		<u></u>	That Are OB				(A/B) 60
5.	l <u>.</u>								(5,6)00
	20%=	• Total C	Cover		Prevalence 1				
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 10' Radius)					Total % Cov	<u>er of</u> : <u>M</u>	<u>fultiply by</u>	<u>:</u>	
1. Symphoricarpos albus	10	Yes		FACU	OBL species	1	Ţ	X 1	E
2.			· · · · · ·		FACW speci	es	•	<u>X 2</u>	n
3.		· ·			FAC species			X 3	
4.					FACU specie	es		X 4	
5.					UPL Species			X 5	T
6.	·			ļ	Column total		(A)		(B)
7.		<u></u>		l	Prevalence in				(5)
14	1	l. 							
	10%=	=Total C I	over		Hydrophytic	vegetation	Indicators	:	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1.64' Radius)					📋 I. Rapid T	est for Hyd	rophytic Ve	getat	ion
1.Poaceae mostly Agrostis species	80	Yes		FAC	53.0.0	.	• • • • •		
2. Ranunculus repens	20	Yes		FACW	🛛 🖾 2.Dominan	ice Test is 2	>50%		
3.	20			11,0 1	3. Prevaler	nce Index is	≤3.0 ¹		
4.									
	ļ				4. Morphol		ptations' (P Comarks or (
5.	<u></u>			l	sheet)	ng wata iti t	Volliality OL		зерагане
6.	F				í í				
7.					5. Wetland	Non-Vasci	ular Plants ¹		
	100% =	-Total C	lover		Problemati	e Hydrophy	vtic Vegetat	ionl	Í
<u>Woody Vine Stratum (</u> Plot size: 10' Radius)					(Explain)	o ny oropiny	, no i egetat		
1.					¹ Indicators of 1	hydric soil :	and wetland	i hyd	rology must
2.					be present.				
****	==== =	- Total C	over !		Hydrophytic				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum					Vegetation				
					Present?	Yes 🔀	<u>م</u>	10 🗌	
Remarks:									

US Army Corps of Engineers

SOIL

Profile Descr	iption: (Describe	t o the a	epen needed		umenti	the indicate	ors or conti	rm (ke absend	ce of indic	ators)
Depth	Matrix		Redox Fe	atures						
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (me	oist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²	Textures	Remark	<u> </u>
0-4	10YR 3/3	100						LS		
4-1 1	10YR 3/3	80	7.5YR 4	/4	20	C	M	LS .		
11-12	10YR 2/1	100					 	LS	Charee	oal Layer
12-16	10YR 5/2	100						LFS		
										······································
		:		· -···						· · · · ·
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·									
'Type: C+Co	procentrations, D=D	epletion.	RM=Reduce	d Matr	ix, CXS	i=Covered of	or Coated Sa	und Grains. ² I	Location:	PI=Pore lining, RC=Root Channel, M-Matrix
	Indicators: (Ap									Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils ^{3;}
Histosol						Redox (SS	<u> </u>			2 cm Muck (A10)
	pipedon (A2)					d Matrix (S				Red Parent Material (TF2)
🔲 Black Hi 🗍 Hydmgel	stic (A3) n Sulfide (A4)					Mucky M: Gleyed M:		(except ML	RA 1)	Other (Explain in Remarks ³
Depleted Be	low Dark Surface	(A11)		🗍 I	Deplete	d Matrix (F3)			³ Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and
	Surface (A12)					Dark Surfa				wetland hydrology must be present, unless
	ucky Mineral (SI eyed Matrix (S4))				d Dark Su Depressior				disturbed or problematic.
Restrictive]	Layer (if present):							·T	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Type:	al and a								Hydr	ic Soll Present? Yes 🛛 No 🛄
Depth (in Remarks: So	oils are more loan	ny sano	l in texture	hee	leener	than the f	Clallam S	ries		
							CATHOLIC			
HYDROL	OGY									
Wetland Hy	drology Indicate									
Wetland Hy			required; ch	eck at	il that a	pply)				Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)
Wetland Hy Primary Indi	drology Indicate cators (minimum		required; ch				aves (B9)	(except		
Wetland Hy Primary Indi	/drology Indicate cators (minimum ⊮ater (A1) ter Table (A2)		required; ch		Water-: MLI	Stained Le RA 1, 2, 4				Water Stained Leaves (B9) (MRLA 1, 2, 4A and 4B)
Wetland Hy Primary Indi	/drology Indicate cators (minimum ⊮ater (A1) ter Table (A2) n (A3)		reguired; ch		Water-: MLI Salt Cr	Stained Le RA 1, 2, 4, ust (B11)	A, and 4B)		Water Stained Leaves (B9) (MRLA 1, 2, 4A and 4B) Drainage Patterns (B10)
Wetland Hy Primary Indi ☐ Surface V ⊠ High Wa ⊠ Saturation ☐ Water Ma	/drology Indicato cators (minimum Mater (A1) ter Table (A2) n (A3) arks (B1)		required; ch		Water- MLI Saft Cr Aquatio	Stained Le RA 1, 2, 4 ust (B11) o Invertebr	A, and 4B rates (B13))		Water Stained Leaves (B9) (MRLA 1, 2, 4A and 4B) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
Wetland Hy Primary Indi	Actionary Indicator Cators (minimum Water (A1) ter Table (A2) a (A3) arks (B1) t Deposits (B2) posits (B3)		reguired; ch		Water- MLI Saft Cr Aquatic Hydrog Oxidize	Stained Le RA 1, 2, 4, ust (B11) c Invertebu gen Sulfide ed Rhizosp	A, and 4B rates (B13) e Odor (C1 oheres alor)) ng Living Roo	ots (C3)	Water Stained Leaves (B9) (MRLA 1, 2, 4A and 4B) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
Wetland Hy Primary Indi Surface V High Wa Saturation Water Ma Sediment Drift Dep Algal Ma	Actionary Indicator Actions (minimum Mater (A1) ter Table (A2) a (A3) arks (B1) t Deposits (B2) posits (B3) at or Crust (B4)		required; ch		Water-: MLI Salt Cr Aquatic Hydrog Oxidizo Presence	Stained Le RA 1, 2, 4 ust (B11) c Invertebu en Sulfide ed Rhizosp ce of Redu	A, and 4B rates (B13) c Odor (C1 oheres alor ced Iron (f)) ng Living Roo 24)		Water Stained Leaves (B9) (MRLA 1, 2, 4A and 4B) ☐ Drainage Patterns (B10) ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2) ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) ⊠ Geomorphic Position (D2)
Wetland Hy Primary Indi Surface V High Wa Saturation Water Ma Sediment Drift Dep Algal Ma Iron Dep	Actionary Indicator Actions (minimum Mater (A1) ter Table (A2) a (A3) arks (B1) t Deposits (B2) posits (B3) at or Crust (B4) osits (B5)		required; ch		Water-: MLI Saft Cr Aquatic Hydrog Oxidiza Presend Recent	Stained Le RA 1, 2, 4 ust (B11) c Invertebringen Sulfide ed Rhizospice of Redu Iron Redu	A, and 4B rates (B13) c Odor (C1 oheres alor ced Iron (action in til) g Living Roo 24) led Soils (C6	5)	Water Stained Leaves (B9) (MRLA 1, 2, 4A and 4B) ☐ Drainage Patterns (B10) ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2) ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) ⊠ Geomorphic Position (D2) ☐ Shailow Aquitard (D3)
Wetland Hy Primary Indi Surface V High Wa Saturation Water Ma Sediment Drift Dep Algal Ma Iron Dep Surface S Inundatio	Actionary Indicator Actions (minimum Water (A1) ter Table (A2) a (A3) arks (B1) t Deposits (B2) posits (B3) at or Crust (B4) cosits (B5) Soil Cracks (B6) on Visible on Acti	of one a) Imag	jery (B7)		Water-1 MLI Salt Cr Aquatid Hydrog Oxidiza Oxidiza Presend Recent Stunted	Stained Le RA 1, 2, 4 ust (B11) c Invertebringen Sulfide ed Rhizospice of Redu Iron Redu	A, and 4B rates (B13) codor (C1 oheres alor ced Iron (action in til ed Plants ()) ng Living Roo 24)	5)	Water Stained Leaves (B9) (MRLA 1, 2, 4A and 4B) □ Drainage Patterns (B10) □ Dry-Season Water Table (C2) □ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) ⊠ Geomorphic Position (D2) □ Shailow Aquitard (D3) □ FAC=Neutral Test (D5) □ Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A)
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APPENDIX III

WETLAND RATING DATA SHEETS WETLAND FIGURES FOR RATING SHEETS

WETLAND A1-A3 WETLAND C3

MADRONA RIDGE PUD

LSWC MAY 2021

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APPENDIX III

WETLAND RATING DATA SHEETS WETLAND FIGURES FOR RATING SHEETS

WETLAND A1-A3 WETLAND C3 WETLAND D

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

 Name of wetland (or ID #):
 A1 & A2 001092006
 Date of site visit: 7 april 2021

 W. David loggy
 Wetland Consulting
 Trained by Ecology? Yes X No Date of training 11/8-9/20, 2017

 HGM Class used for rating
 DEPRESSION
 Wetland has multiple HGM classes? Y X No

NOTE: Form is not complete without the figures requested (figures can be combined). Source of base aerial photo/map Jefferson County & Google Photos, USFW, DRN & WF&W maps

OVERALL WETLAND CATEGORY _____ (based on functions ____ or special characteristics____)

1. Category of wetland based on FUNCTIONS

-1156-1		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	- Control 1	npro ter Q	ving uality	Н	ydrol	ogic		Habita	it	
					Circle	the of	propr	iate ra	tings	1
Site Potential	\square	M	L	н	M) L	Н	M	L	1
Landscape Potential	Н	Ø	L	Н	M	L	H	М	L	
Value	Н	Μ	0	Н	М	0	Н	\mathbb{M}	L	TOTAL
Score Based on Ratings		6			5			7		18

Score for each function based on three ratings (order of ratings is not important) 9 = H, H, H8 = H,H,M 7 = H, H, L7 = H, M, M6 = H,M,L 6 = M,M,M 5 = H, L, L5 = M,M,L 4 = M, L, L3 = L, L, L

2. Category based on SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS of wetland

CHARACTERISTIC	CATI	GORY
Estuarine	I	п
Wetland of High Conservation Value		I
Bog		I
Mature Forest		I
Old Growth Forest		I
Coastal Lagoon	I	п
Interdunal	I II	III IV
None of the above		N/A

Wetland Rating System for Western WA: 2014 Update

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	SEE NOTE
Hydroperiods	D 1.4, H 1.2	SEE NOTE
Location of outlet (can be added to map of hydroperiods)	D 1.1, D 4.1	A
Boundary of area within 150 ft of the wetland (can be added to another figure)	D 2.2, D 5.2	В
Map of the contributing basin	D 4.3, D 5.3	С
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	D
Screen capture of map of 303(d) listed waters in basin (from Ecology website)	D 3.1, D 3.2	E
Screen capture of list of TMDLs for WRIA in which unit is found (from web)	D 3.3	N/A

Riverine Wetlands

NOTE: HERBACEOUS AND SHRUB WETLAND AREA COULD NOT BE SHOWN BECAUSE OF DENSE TREES COVER OVER THE WETLAND.

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

Map of:	To answer questions:	Figure #
Cowardin plant classes	L 1.1, L 4.1, H 1.1, H 1.4	
Plant cover of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants	L 1.2	
Boundary of area within 150 ft of the wetland (can be added to another figure)	L 2.2	
1 km Polygon: Area that extends 1 km from entire wetland edge - including 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 unit is found (from web)	L 3.3	

Slope Wetlands

Map of:	To answer questions:	Figure #
Cowardin plant classes	H 1.1, H 1.4	
Hydroperiods	H 1.2	
Plant cover of dense trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants	S 1.3	
Plant cover of dense, rigid trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants (can be added to figure above)	54.1	
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	

Wetland Rating System for Western WA: 2014 Update

Wetland name or number __A1 001092006

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) 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?

- _x_The wetland is on a slope (slope can be very gradual),
- x 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.

YES The wetland class is Riverine

NO - go to 6NOTE: The Riverine unit can contain depressions that are filled with water when the river is not flooding

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

NO go to 7

YES - The wetland class is Depressional

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

NO-go to 8

YES - The wetland class is Depressional

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

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

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

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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. <u>Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland</u> : 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.	
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.	3
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. <u>Characteristics and distribution of persistent plants</u> (Emergent, Scrub-shrub, and/or Forested Cowardin classes): Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area points = 3 Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > ¹ / ₁₀ of area points = 1 Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants < ¹ / ₁₀ of area points = 0	5
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 = 0	4
Total for D 1 Add the points in the boxes above	11

Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12-16 = H X 6-11 = M 0-5 = L Record the rating on the first page

D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function of the	he site?	2018
D 2.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges?	Yes = 1 No = 0	0
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	0
D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in quest Source	lons D 2.1-D 2.3? Yes = 1 No = 0	0
Total for D 2 Add the points	s in the boxes above	1

Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 or 4 = H X 1 or 2 = M 0 = L Record the rating on the first page

he 303(d) list? Yes = 1 No = 0	0
or maintaining water quality (answer YES Yes = 2 No = 0	0
Add the points in the boxes above	0
	or maintaining water quality (answer YES Yes = 2 No = 0

 Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding and 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 ditce Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a permanently flowing ditce Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet that is permanently flow D 4.2. Depth of storage during wet periods: Estimate the height of ponding above the bottom of the with no outlet, measure from the surface of permanent water or if dry, the deepest part. 	points = 4 owing outletpoints = 2 ch points = 1	4
D 4.1. <u>Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland</u> : 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 dite Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a permanently flowing dite Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet that is permanently flow D 4.2. <u>Depth of storage during wet periods</u> : <i>Estimate the height of ponding above the bottom of the</i>	owing outletpoints = 2 ch points = 1	4
 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 dite Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a permanently flowing dite Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet that is permanently flow D 4.2. Depth of storage during wet periods: Estimate the height of ponding above the bottom of the 	owing outletpoints = 2 ch points = 1	4
Marks of ponding are 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outlet Marks of ponding between 2 ft to < 3 ft from surface or bottom of outlet Marks are at least 0.5 ft to < 2 ft from surface or bottom of outlet The wetland is a "headwater" wetland Wetland is flat but has small depressions on the surface that trap water Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft (6 in)	e outlet. For wetlands points = 7 points = 5 points = 3 points = 3 points = 1 points = 0	3
D 4.3. <u>Contribution of the wetland to storage in the watershed</u> : Estimate the ratio of the area of up: 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 The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit Entire wetland is in the Flats class	stream basin points = 5 points = 3 points = 0 points = 5	3
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 Re	ecord the rating on the	first page
D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic functions of the site?	and the second second	10 C
D 5.1. Does the wetland receive stormwater discharges?	Yes = 1 No = 0	0
D 5.2. Is >10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate excess runoff?	Yes = 1 No = 0	1
D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with intensive human land >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)?	d uses (residential at Yes = 1 No = 0	0
Total for D 5 Add the points in	the boxes above	1
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is:3 = HX 1 or 2 = M0 = L Re	ecord 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 match the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the highest score if more than one of The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into areas who 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. 	condition is met.	
The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained by human or natural con water stored by the wetland cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why	Contract of the	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 f	flood control plan? Yes = 2 No = 0	0
Total for D 6 Add the points in	the boxes above	0

Rating of Value If score is: ____2-4 = H ____1 = M ___X 0 = L

Record the rating on the first page

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H 1.0. Does the site have the p	otential to provide habitat?		- 1
Cowardin plant classes in t of ¼ ac or more than 10% o Aquatic bed X Emergent	he wetland. Up to 10 patches may be c f the unit if it is smaller than 2.5 ac. Ad here shrubs have > 30% cover) t trees have > 30% cover)	d strata within the Forested class. Check the combined for each class to meet the threshold d the number of structures checked. 4 structures or more: points = 4 3 structures: points = 2 2 structures: points = 1 1 structure: points = 0	2
The Forested class ha		shrubs, herbaceous, moss/ground-cover)	
H 1.2. Hydroperiods Check the types of water re- more than 10% of the weth Permanently flooded X Seasonally flooded or X Occasionally flooded or X Saturated only Permanently flowing s	egimes (hydroperiods) present within t and or ¼ ac to count (<i>see text for descr</i> or inundated or inundated tream or river in, or adjacent to, the w eam in, or adjacent to, the wetland	4 or more types present: points = 3 3 types present: points = 2 2 types present: points = 1 1 type present: points = 0	ر ۲
Different patches of the sa the species. Do not induc If you counted: > 19 specie 5 - 19 specie	le Eurasian milfoil, reed canarygrass, p s sies	e size threshold and you do not have to name ourple loosestrife, Canadian thistle points = 2 points = 1	1
the classes and unvegetate	pelow whether interspersion among Co	points = 0 wardin plants classes (described in H 1.1), or dflats) is high, moderate, low, or none. <i>If you</i> <i>he rating is always high</i> . Moderate = 2 points	2
All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3 points	TY) (The		

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-

.5. Special habitat features:	
Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number of points.	
Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long).	
Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland	
Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging plants extends at least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least 33 ft (10 m)	
Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning (> 30 degree	
slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (cut shrubs or trees that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed)	
X At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas that are	
permanently or seasonally inundated (structures for egg-laying by amphibians)	
X Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see H 1.1 for list of strata)	2
al for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above	9

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). % undisturbed habitat 38 + [(% moderate and low intensity land uses)/2] 4 = 42 % Calculate: If total accessible habitat is: >1/3 (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 33 20-33% of 1 km Polygon points = 210-19% 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. % undisturbed habitat 44 + [(% moderate and low intensity land uses)/2] 4 = 48 % Calculate: 2 Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3Undisturbed habitat 10-50% and in 1-3 patches points = 2 Undisturbed habitat 10-50% and > 3 patches points = 1

Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon</th>points = 0H 2.3. Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon: If
> 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land usepoints = (-2)≤ 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensitypoints = (-2)Total for H 2Add the points in the boxes above5

Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: X_4-6 = H ____1-3 = M ____<1 = L

Record the rating on the first page

H 3.1. Does the site provide habitat for species valued in laws, regulations, or policies? C that applies to the wetland being rated.	hoose only the highest score	
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)	
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 compared of the second secon	prehensive 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	1
Site does not meet any of the criteria above	points = 0	
Rating of Value If score is: 2 = H X1 = M 0 = L	Record the rating on t	he first p

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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).
- III Herbaceous Balds: Variable size patches of grass and forbs on shallow soils over bedrock.
- Old-growth/Mature forests: <u>Old-growth west of Cascade crest</u> Stands of at least 2 tree species, forming a 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. <u>Mature forests</u> Stands with average diameters exceeding 21 in (53 cm) dbh; crown cover may be less, than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quantity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth; 80-200 years old west of the Cascade crest.
- Oregon White Oak: Woodland stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component is important (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 158 see web link above).
- Riparian: The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other.
- Westside Prairies: Herbaceous, non-forested plant communities that can either take the form of a dry prairie or a wet prairie (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 161 see web link above).
- Instream: The combination of physical, biological, and chemical processes and conditions that interact to provide functional life history requirements for instream fish and wildlife resources.
- Inversion: 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.
- /X/ 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.

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CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

1

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

1

Wetland name or number A3 001092006

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID #): A3 W. David loggy Rated by Loggy Soll & Wetland Consulting Trained by Ecology? Yes X No Date of training11/8-9/20, 2017

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

NOTE: Form is not complete without the figures requested (figures can be combined). Source of base aerial photo/map Jefferson County & Google Photos, USFW, DRN & WF&W maps

OVERALL WETLAND CATEGORY _/v (based on functions _x or special characteristics___)

1. Category of wetland based on FUNCTIONS

	Category I – Total score = 23 - 27
	Category II - Total score = 20 - 22
	Category III - Total score = 16 - 19
×	

Category IV – Total score = 9 - 15

FUNCTION	1 T. I.	mpro ater Q	ving	Н	ydrol	ogic		Habita	at	
					Circle	the ap	propr	iate ra	tings	1
Site Potential	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	
Landscape Potential	Н	M	0	н	M	0	(\mathbf{H})	М	L	
Value	Н	Μ	0	н	M		н	M	L	TOTAL
Score Based on Ratings		4			4			7		15

Score for each function based on three ratings (order of ratings is not important) 9 = H, H, H8 = H,H,M 7 = H, H, L7 = H,M,M 6 = H, M, L6 = M, M, M5 = H, L, L5 = M,M,L 4 = M, L, L3 = L, L, L

2. Category based on SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS of wetland

CHARACTERISTIC	CATE	GORY
Estuarine	I	П
Wetland of High Conservation Value		I
Bog		I
Mature Forest	I	
Old Growth Forest		1
Coastal Lagoon	I	П
Interdunal	II I	III IV
None of the above		N/A

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	SEE NOTE
Hydroperiods	D 1.4, H 1.2	SEE NOTE
Location of outlet (can be added to map of hydroperiods)	D 1.1, D 4.1	A
Boundary of area within 150 ft of the wetland (can be added to another figure)	D 2.2, D 5.2	В
Map of the contributing basin	D 4.3, D 5.3	С
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	D
Screen capture of map of 303(d) listed waters in basin (from Ecology website)	D 3.1, D 3.2	E
Screen capture of list of TMDLs for WRIA in which unit is found (from web)	D 3.3	N/A

Riverine Wetlands

NOTE: HERBACEOUS AND SHRUB WETLAND AREA COULD NOT BE SHOWN BECAUSE OF DENSE TREES COVER OVER THE WETLAND.

Map of:	To answer questions:	Figure #
Cowardin plant classes	H 1.1, H 1.4	Contrained and an and
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	
Map of the contributing basin	R 2.2, R 2.3, R 5.2	
1 km Polygon: Area that extends 1 km from entire wetland edge - including polygons for accessible habitat and undisturbed habitat	H 2.1, H 2.2, H 2.3	
Screen capture of map of 303(d) listed waters in basin (from Ecology website)	R 3.1	
Screen capture of list of TMDLs for WRIA in which unit is found (from web)	R 3.2, R 3.3	

Lake Fringe Wetlands

Map of:	To answer questions:	Figure #
Cowardin plant classes	L1.1, L4.1, H1.1, H1.4	
Plant cover of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants	L 1.2	
Boundary of area within 150 ft of the wetland (can be added to another figure)	L 2.2	
1 km Polygon: Area that extends 1 km from entire wetland edge - including 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 unit is found (from web)	L 3.3	

Slope Wetlands

Map of:	To answer questions:	Figure #
Cowardin plant classes	H 1.1, H 1.4	
Hydroperiods	H 1.2	
Plant cover of dense trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants	S 1.3	
Plant cover of dense, rigid trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants (can be added to figure above)	S 4.1	
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	
WELLING CONTRACTOR AND A STREET	3.	

Watland Dating Suctam for Wattarn WA. 2014 Undata

A7 001092006 Wetland name or number A2 001092006

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.

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.

YES The wetland class is Flats NO - go to 3 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?

- _x_The wetland is on a slope (slope can be very gradual),
- x 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 A3 001092006

YES - The wetland class is Riverine

NO - go to 6 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

VES - The wetland class is Depressional

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

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

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

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Wetland name or number A3 001092006

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. <u>Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland</u> : 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 points = 1 Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a permanently flowing ditch. points = 1	3
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. <u>Characteristics and distribution of persistent plants</u> (Emergent, Scrub-shrub, and/or Forested Cowardin classes): Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > ½ of area Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > ¹ / ₁₀ of area Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants < ¹ / ₁₀ of area D 1.3. <u>Characteristics and distribution of persistent</u> plants Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants < ¹ / ₁₀ of area Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants < ¹ / ₁₀ of area D 1.3. <u>Characteristics and distribution of persistent</u> plants D 1.3. <u>Characteristics and distribution</u> plants D 2. <u>Characteristics </u>	5
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 Area seasonally ponded is < ½ total area of wetland points = 0	2
Total for D 1 Add the points in the boxes above	10

Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12-16 = H X 6-11 = M _____O-5 = L Record the rating on the first page

D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function of th	ie site?	
D 2.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges?	Yes = 1 No = 0	0
D 2.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate pollutants?	Yes = 1 No = 0	0
D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland? approved but not actavated	Yes = 1 No = 0	0
D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in questle Source	ons D 2.1-D 2.3? Yes = 1 No = 0	0
Total for D 2 Add the points	in the boxes above	0

Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 or 4 = H 1 or 2 = M X 0 = L Record the roting on the first page

D 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable t		-
D 3.1. Does the wetland discharge directly (i.e., within 1 mi) to a stream, river, 303(d) list?	Yes = 1 No = 0	0
D 3.2. Is the wetland in a basin or sub-basin where an aquatic resource is on th	e 303(d) list? Yes = 1 No = 0	0
D 3.3. Has the site been identified in a watershed or local plan as important fo if there is a TMDL for the basin in which the unit is found)?	r maintaining water quality (<i>answer YES</i> Yes = 2 No = 0	0
Total for D 3	Add the points in the boxes above	0
Deting of Malue If second in 2.4 - M 1 - M X 0 - I	Record the seties on the first appen	

Rating of Value If score is: 2-4 = H 1 = M X = 0 = L Record the rating on the first page

Wetland name or number A3 001092006 6

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce floodin	g and stream degradati	ion
D 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?	6 and stream degradati	
D 4.1. <u>Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland</u> : 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 permanen Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a permanently flowin Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet that is permanently	g ditch points = 1	4
D 4.2. Depth of storage during wet periods: Estimate the height of ponding above the bottom of 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 Marks of ponding between 2 ft to < 3 ft from surface or bottom of outlet Marks are at least 0.5 ft to < 2 ft from surface or bottom of outlet The wetland is a "headwater" wetland Wetland is flat but has small depressions on the surface that trap water 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 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 The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit	of upstream basin points = 5 points = 3 points = 0	, 3
Entire wetland is in the Flats class	points = 5	
Total for D 4 Add the poin	its 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 po
D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic functions of the si	te?	8.1.2
D 5.1. Does the wetland receive stormwater discharges?	Yes = 1 No = 0	0
D 5.2. Is >10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate excess runof	f? Yes = 1 No = 0	0
D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with intensive human >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)?	n land uses (residential at Yes = 1 No = 0	0
Total for D 5 Add the poin	its in the boxes above	0
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H1 or 2 = M _X 0 = L	Record the rating on the	first po
 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 in the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the highest score if more than a the wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into area damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds): Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-gradient of unit. 	one condition is met.	
Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient. Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin.	points = 1 points = 1	
The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained by human or natura water stored by the wetland cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why	points = 0	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 regi	onal flood control plan? Yes = 2 No = 0	o
		0

Rating of Value If score is: ____2-4 = H ____1 = M ___X 0 = L

Record the rating on the first page

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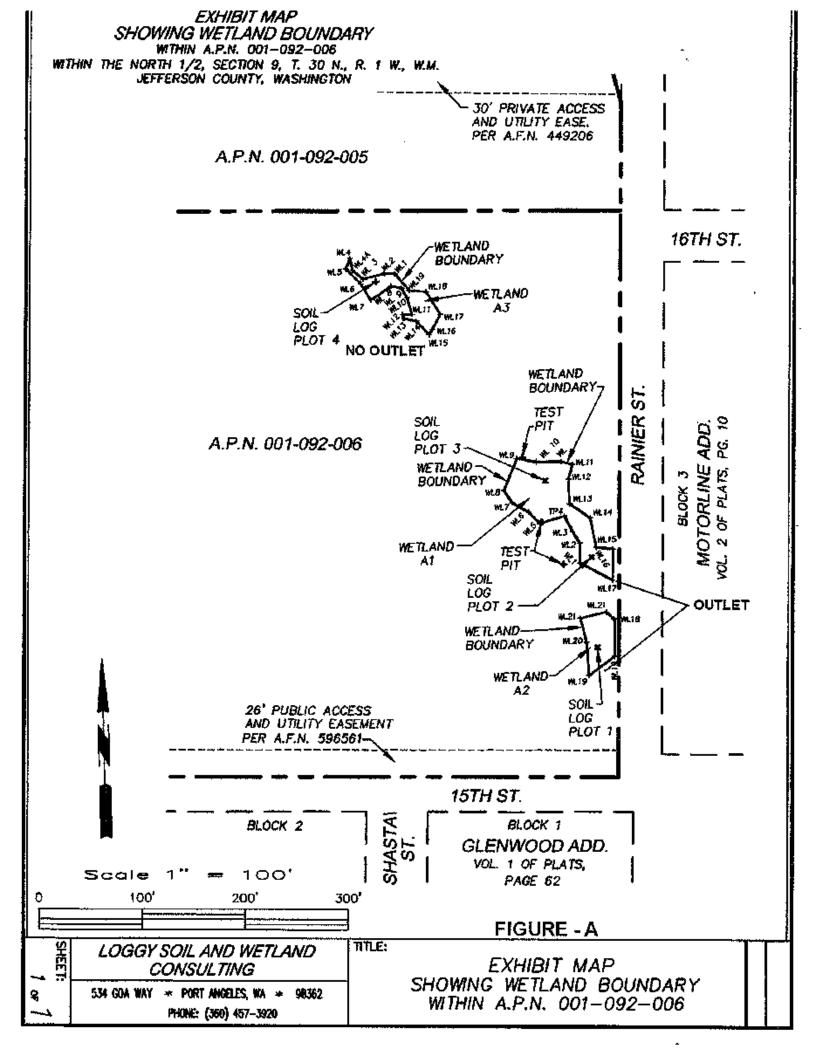
Matland Dating System for Wastern WA: 2014 Undata

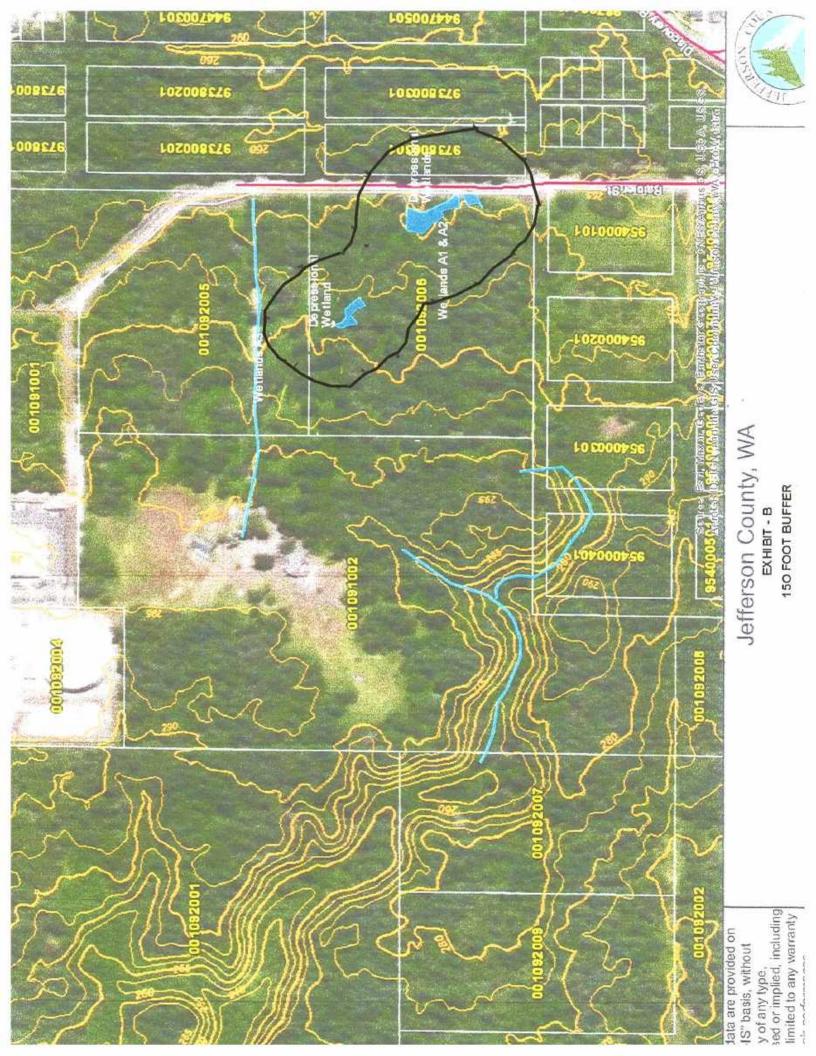
Wetland name or number _____ A3 001092006

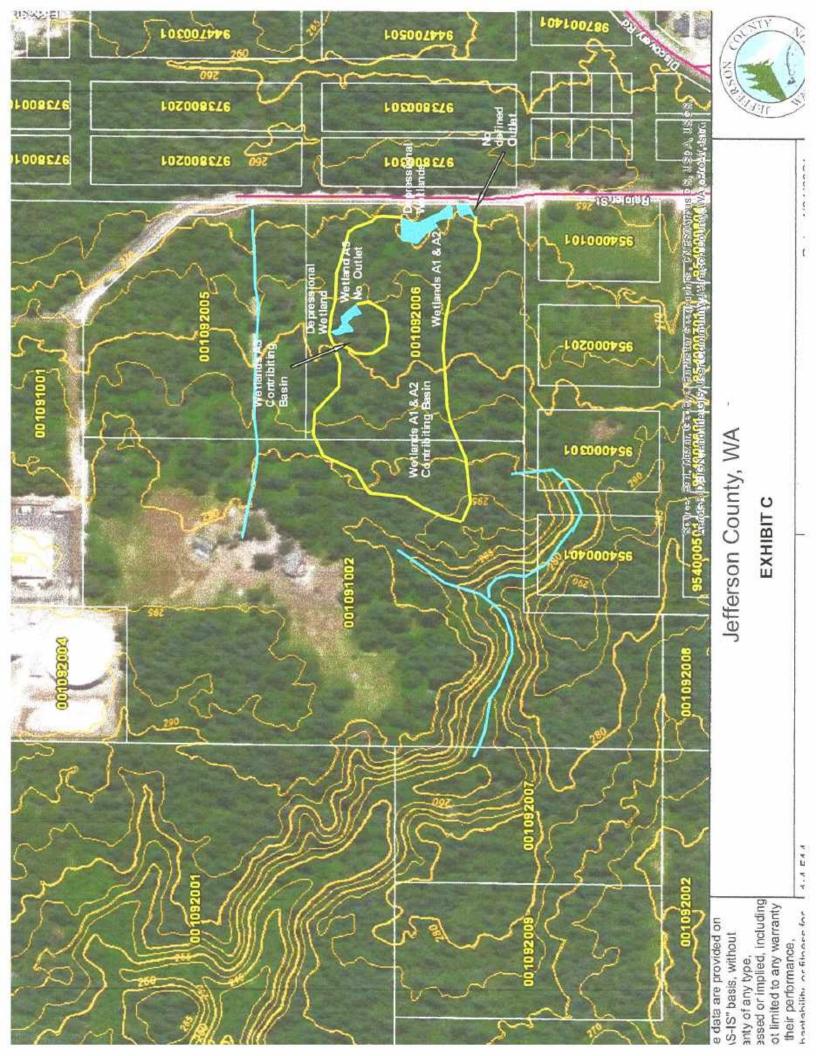
A 1.0. Does the site have th	e potential to provide habitat?		
H 1.1. Structure of plant comm	unity: Indicators are Cowardin classes of	and strata within the Forested class. Check the	
		combined for each class to meet the threshold	
of % ac or more than 10% of the unit if it is smaller than 2.5 a		Add the number of structures checked.	
Aquatic bed		4 structures or more: points = 4	4
X_Emergent		3 structures: points = 2	
X Scrub-shrub (areas where shrubs have > 30% cover)		2 structures: points = 1	
X Forested (areas where trees have > 30% cover)		1 structure: points = 0	
지수는 것을 하는 것을 하는 것을 다른 것을 하는 것을 수 있다.	prested class, check if:		
		oy, shrubs, herbaceous, moss/ground-cover)	
CITED OF A DESCRIPTION OF	1% within the Forested polygon		
H 1.2. Hydroperiods	n de la contra de la	al state of the second se	
		the wetland. The water regime has to cover	
more than 10% of the wetland or ¼ ac to count (see text for a Permanently flooded or inundated		4 or more types present: points = 3	
X Seasonally flooded or inundated		3 types present: points = 3	
X Occasionally flooded or inundated		2 types present: points = 1	1
X_Saturated only		1 type present: points = 0	2
	ng stream or river in, or adjacent to, the		
	stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland		
Lake Fringe wetland		2 points	
Freshwater tidal wetland		2 points	
H 1.3. Richness of plant specie		n no mana ana an	
	ant species in the wetland that cover at		
		the size threshold and you do not have to name	
the species. Do not include Eurasian milfoil, reed canarygra If you counted: > 19 species		A C 43	
17 you counted: > 19 species 5 - 19 species		points = 2 points = 1	1
< 5 spe	Section accord	points = 0	10
H 1.4. Interspersion of habitat		points = 0	
and the second		Cowardin plants classes (described in H 1.1), or	
		nudflats) is high, moderate, low, or none. <i>If you</i>	
	이 것 같은 것 같	승규는 그 가슴 것 가지 않는 것 같은 것이 같이 같이 것 같은 것은 것이 가지 않는 것이 아니는 것이 아니는 것이 집에 가지 않는 것이 같이 하는 것이 같이 하는 것이 같이 같이 있다.	
the classes and unveget	classes or three classes and open water		
the classes and unveget	classes or three classes and open water		
the classes and unveget	classes or three classes and open water		
the classes and unveget	classes or three classes and open water		
the classes and unveget	classes or three classes and open water		2
the classes and unveget have four or more plant	\bigcirc		2
the classes and unveget	classes or three classes and open water	Moderate = 2 points	2
the classes and unveget have four or more plant	\bigcirc	Moderate = 2 points	2
the classes and unveget have four or more plant	\bigcirc	Moderate = 2 points	2
the classes and unveget have four or more plant	\bigcirc	Moderate = 2 points	2
the classes and unveget have four or more plant None = 0 points	\bigcirc	Moderate = 2 points	2
the classes and unveget have four or more plant	\bigcirc	Moderate = 2 points	2

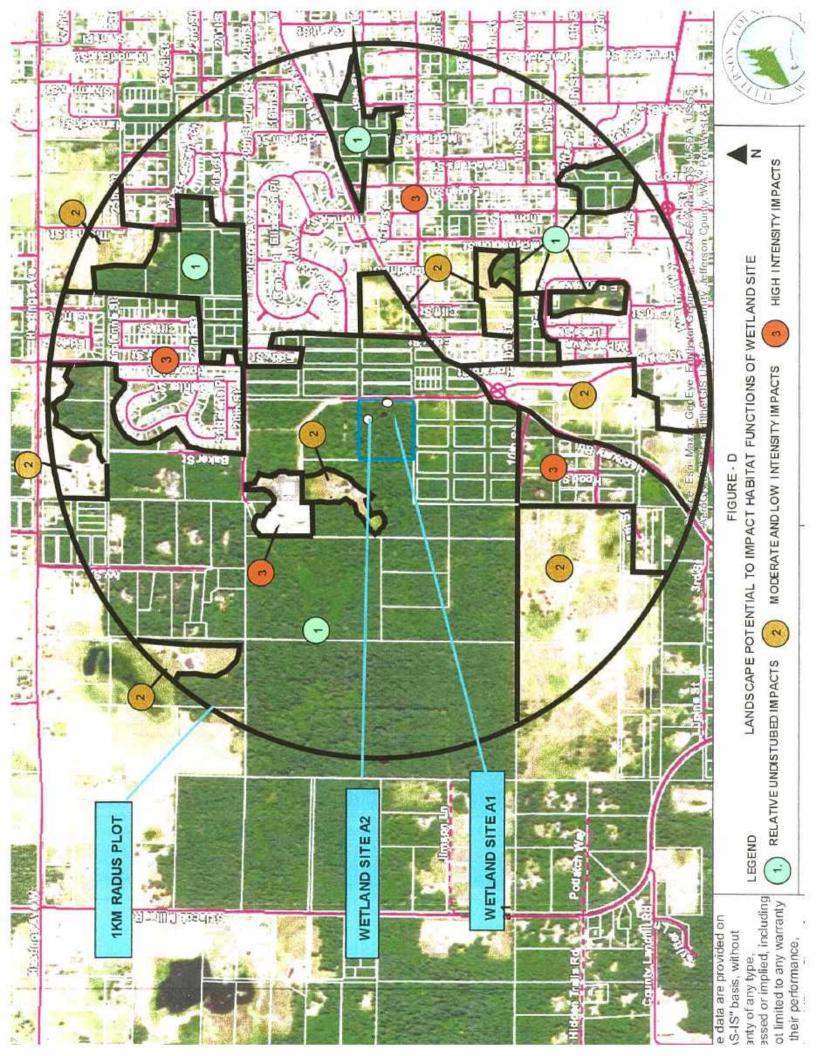
Wetland Rating System for Western WA: 2014 Update Rating Form – Effective January 1, 2015

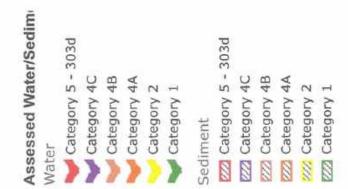
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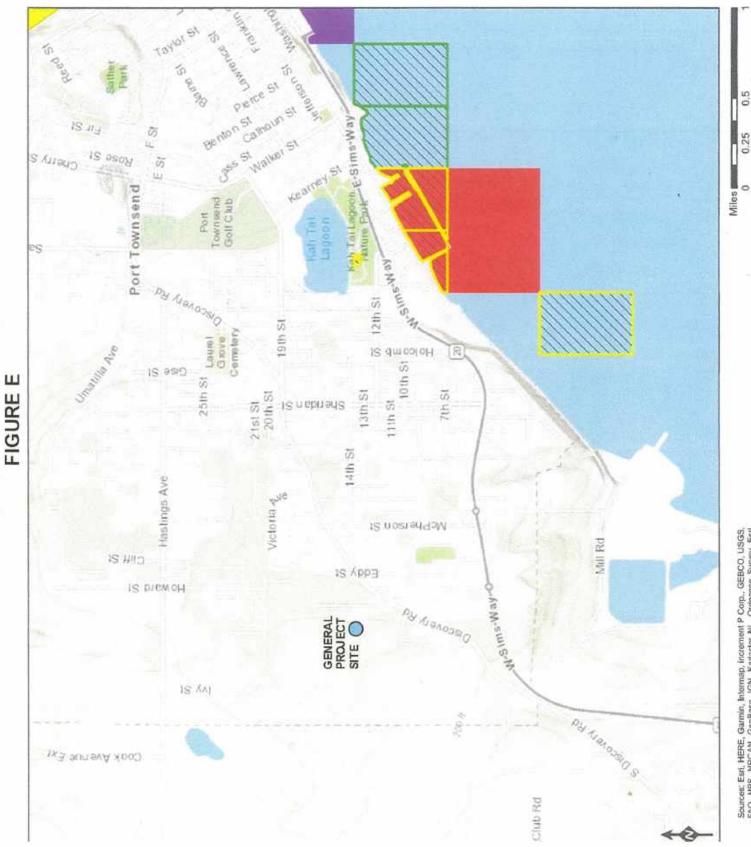








Category 5 - 303d Map



Sources: Eeri, HERE, Gamilir, Intermap, Increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, MPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survev, Esri

DEPARTMI

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RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

 Name of wetland (or ID #):
 C3 001092006
 Date of site visit:
 24 May 2021

 Rated by Loggy Soil & Wetland Consulting
 Trained by Ecology?
 Yes X No Date of training 11/8-9/20, 2017

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

OVERALL WETLAND CATEGORY _____ (based on functions ___ or special characteristics___)

1. Category of wetland based on FUNCTIONS

Category I – Total score = 23 - 27

Category II – Total score = 20 - 22

Category III – Total score = 16 - 19

Category IV - Total score = 9 - 15

FUNCTION	1	mprov ater Q	ving uality	Н	ydrold	ogic		Habita	it	
					Circle	the ap	propr	iate ra	tings	
Site Potential	Н	M	L	н	M	L	н	Ø	L	1
Landscape Potential	Н	\bigotimes	L	Н	M	\bigcirc	(\mathbb{H})	M	L	1
Value	Н	Μ		н	M	\bigcirc	Н	\odot	L	TOTAL
Score Based on Ratings		5			4			7		16

Score for each function based on three ratings (order of ratings is not important)
9 = H,H,H
8 = H,H,M
7 = H,H,L
7 = H,M,M
6 = H,M,L
6 = M,M,M
5 = H,L,L
5 = M,M,L
4 = M, L, L
3 = L, L, L

2. Category based on SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS of wetland

CHARACTERISTIC	CATE	GORY
Estuarine	I	II
Wetland of High Conservation Value		1
Bog		I
Mature Forest	I	
Old Growth Forest	I	
Coastal Lagoon	Ι	II
Interdunal	ΙΠ	III IV
None of the above		N/A

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	A
Hydroperiods	D 1.4, H 1.2	A
Location of outlet (can be added to map of hydroperiods)	D 1.1, D 4.1	A
Boundary of area within 150 ft of the wetland (can be added to another figure)	D 2.2, D 5.2	A
Map of the contributing basin	D 4.3, D 5.3	A
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	D
Screen capture of map of 303(d) listed waters in basin (from Ecology website)	D 3.1, D 3.2	E
Screen capture of list of TMDLs for WRIA in which unit is found (from web)	D 3.3	N/A

Riverine Wetlands

NOTE: HERBACEOUS AND SHRUB WETLAND AREA COULD NOT BE SHOWN BECAUSE OF DENSE TREES COVER OVER THE WETLAND. Rating was done check two other rating of wetland

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

Lake Fringe Wetlands

Map of:	To answer questions:	Figure #
Cowardin plant classes	L 1.1, L 4.1, H 1.1, H 1.4	
Plant cover of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants	L 1.2	
Boundary of area within 150 ft of the wetland (can be added to another figure)	L 2.2	
1 km Polygon: Area that extends 1 km from entire wetland edge - including 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 unit is found (from web)	L 3.3	

Slope Wetlands

Map of:	To answer questions:	Figure #
Cowardin plant classes	H 1.1, H 1.4	
Hydroperiods	H 1.2	
Plant cover of dense trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants	S 1.3	
Plant cover of dense, rigid trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants (can be added to figure above)	S 4.1	
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	
	2.	

Watland Dating Contam for Wastors WA. 701 & Hudata

Wetland name or number _ Re 001032006

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) 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 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?
 - _x_The wetland is on a slope (slope can be very gradual),
 - <u>x</u> 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.

YES - The wetland class is Riverine -NOTE: The Riverine unit can contain depressions that are filled with water when the river is not

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

NO - go to 6

flooding

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

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

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

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

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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. <u>Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland</u> : 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 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	4
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 points = 5 Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > ½ of area points = 3 Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > ¹ / ₁₀ of area points = 1 Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants < ¹ / ₁₀ of area points = 0	5
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	0
Total for D 1 Add the points in the boxes above	9

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 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function o	f the site?	
D 2.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges?	Yes = 1 No = 0	0
D 2.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate pollutants?	Yes = 1 No = 0	0
D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland?	Yes = 1 No = 0	0
D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in que SourceGrazing	estions D 2.1-D 2.3? Yes = 1 No = 0	1
Total for D 2 Add the poi	nts in the boxes above	1

Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 or 4 = H ___X1 or 2 = M ___0 = L Record the rating on the first page

Total for D 3 Add the p	oints in the boxes above	0
D 3.3. Has the site been identified in a watershed or local plan as important for maintaining if there is a TMDL for the basin in which the unit is found)?	water quality (answer YES Yes = 2 No = 0	0
D 3.2. Is the wetland in a basin or sub-basin where an aquatic resource is on the 303(d) list		0
D 3.1. Does the wetland discharge directly (i.e., within 1 mi) to a stream, river, lake, or mar 303(d) list?	ne water that is on the Yes = 1 No = 0	0
D 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable to society?		

Wetland name or number C3 001092006 6

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce floodi	The second	on
0 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?	ng und stream degradati	UII
0 4.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:	aniste a	
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 permane Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a permanently flowi Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet that is permanent	ng ditch points = 1	2
0 4.2. Depth of storage during wet periods: Estimate the height of ponding above the bottom with no outlet, measure from the surface of permanent water or if dry, the deepest par Marks of ponding are 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outlet Marks of ponding between 2 ft to < 3 ft from surface or bottom of outlet Marks are at least 0.5 ft to < 2 ft from surface or bottom of outlet	t. points = 7 points = 5 points = 3	з
The wetland is a "headwater" wetland Wetland is flat but has small depressions on the surface that trap water Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft (6 in)	points = 3 points = 1 points = 0	
0.4.3. <u>Contribution of the wetland to storage in the watershed</u> : Estimate the ratio of the area 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	n of upstream basin points = 5	
The area of the basin is less than 10 times the area of the unit The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit Entire wetland is in the Flats class	points = 3 points = 3 points = 0 points = 5	3
Fotal for D 4 Add the poi	ints in the boxes above	8
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12-16 = H X 6-11 = M 0-5 = L	Record the rating on the	first pa
D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic functions of the	site?	
D 5.1. Does the wetland receive stormwater discharges?	Yes = 1 No = 0	0
0 5.2. Is >10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate excess rund	off? Yes = 1 No = 0	0
D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with intensive hum >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)?	an land uses (residential at Yes = 1 No = 0	0
Total for D 5 Add the poi	ints in the boxes above	0
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H 1 or 2 = M X 0 = L	Record the rating on the	first pa
0 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society?	A STATE STATE	ave.
 D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description that best the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. <u>Choose the highest score if more than</u> The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into are damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds): Elooding 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. 	one condition is met.	
The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained by human or natu water stored by the wetland cannot reach areas that flood. <i>Explain why</i>	ral conditions that the points = 0	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 reg	gional flood control plan? Yes = 2 No = 0	0
Total for D 6 Add the po	ints in the boxes above	0

Rating of Value If score is: ____2-4 = H ____1 = M ___X 0 = L

Record the rating on the first page

*

Wetland Rating System for Western WA-2014 Undate

Wetland name or number _____ c3 001092006

	ators that site functions to pr	ovide important habitat	
1.0. Does the site have the po			
Cowardin plant classes in the of % ac or more than 10% of Aquatic bed X Emergent X Scrub-shrub (areas where X Forested (areas where the If the unit has a Forested X The Forested class has 3	wetland. Up to 10 patches may be the unit if it is smaller than 2.5 ac. A re shrubs have > 30% cover) rees have > 30% cover) ed class, check if: 1 out of 5 strata (canopy, sub-canop	nd strata within the Forested class. Check the combined for each class to meet the threshold add the number of structures checked. 4 structures or more: points = 4 3 structures: points = 2 2 structures: points = 1 1 structure: points = 0 y, shrubs, herbaceous, moss/ground-cover)	4
	thin the Forested polygon		
more than 10% of the wetlan Permanently flooded or Seasonally flooded or in Saturated only Saturated only Permanently flowing sta	nd or ¼ ac to count (see text for dese inundated inundated eam or river in, or adjacent to, the im in, or adjacent to, the wetland	4 or more types present: points = 3 3 types present: points = 2 2 types present: points = 1 1 type present: points = 0	1
Different patches of the sam	Eurasian milfoil, reed canarygrass,	east 10 ft ² . the size threshold and you do not have to name purple loosestrife, Canadian thistle points = 2 points = 1 points = 0	1
1.4. Interspersion of habitats			
the classes and unvegetated		Cowardin plants classes (described in H 1.1), or nudflats) is high, moderate, low, or none. If you the rating is always high. Moderate = 2 points	2

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1.5. Special habitat features: Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number of points.	
Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long).	
X_Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland	
Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging plants extends at least 3.3 ft (1 m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least 33 ft (10 m)	
Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning (> 30 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (cut shrubs or trees that have not yet weathered where wood is exposed)	
At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas that are permanently or seasonally inundated (structures for egg-laying by amphibians)	
X Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see H 1.1 for list of strata)	2
tal for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above	0

Rating of Site Potential If score is: 15-18 = H X 7-14 = M 0-6 = L H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat functions of the site?

H 2.1. Accessib	ble habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit).		
Calculat	te: % undisturbed habitat 38 + [(% moderate and low intensit	ty land uses)/2]_4 =42 %	
If total a	accessible habitat is:		5
> 1/3 (33	3.3%) of 1 km Polygon	points = 3	3
20-33%	of 1 km Polygon	points = 2	
10-19%	of 1 km Polygon	points = 1	
< 10% o	f 1 km Palygon	points = 0	
H 2.2. Undistu	rbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.		
Calculat	te: % undisturbed habitat 75 + [{% moderate and low intensit	ty land uses)/2]_7_=82%	
Undistu	rbed habitat > 50% of Polygon	points = 3	2
Undistu	rbed habitat 10-50% and in 1-3 patches	points = 2	
Undistu	rbed habitat 10-50% and > 3 patches	points = 1	
Undistu	rbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon	points = 0	
H 2.3. Land us	e intensity in 1 km Polygon: If		
> 50% o	f 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use	points = (-2)	0
≤ 50% o	f 1 km Polygon is high intensity	points = 0	
Total for H 2	Ac	d the points in the boxes above	5
and the set of the set			

Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: X_4-6 = H ___1-3 = M ___<1 = L Record the rating on the first page

H 3.1. Does the site provide habitat for species valued in laws, regulations, or policies? that applies to the wetland being rated.	Choose only the highest score	
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 anim	al on the state or federal lists)	
It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species		
It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the Departmen		
It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or regional cor	nprehensive plan, in a	
Shoreline Master Plan, or in a watershed plan		12
Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) within 100 m	points = 1	1
Site does not meet any of the criteria above	points = 0	
Rating of Value If score is: 2 = H X1 = M 0 = L	Record the rating on t	he first p

Rating of Value If score is:_

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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).
- Il Herbaceous Balds: Variable size patches of grass and forbs on shallow soils over bedrock.
- Old-growth/Mature forests: <u>Old-growth west of Cascade crest</u> Stands of at least 2 tree species, forming a 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. <u>Mature forests</u> Stands with average diameters exceeding 21 in (53 cm) dbh; crown cover may be less, than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quantity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth; 80-200 years old west of the Cascade crest.
- Oregon White Oak: Woodland stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component is important (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 158 see web link above).
- III 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.
- III 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.

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland Type	Category
Check off any criteria that apply to the wetland. Circle the category when the appropriate criteria are met.	
SC 1.0. Estuarine wetlands	
Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?	
U Vegetated, and	1.311
With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt Yes -Go to SC 1.1 No= Not an estuarine wetland	
SC 1.1. Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151? Yes = Category I No - Go to SC 1.2	Cat. I
SC 1.2. Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions? Im The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing, and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are Spartina, see page 25) Im At least % of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-grazed or un-	Cat. I
mowed grassland. The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with open water, or	Cat. II
contiguous freshwater wetlands. Yes = Category I No = Category II	141
SC 2.0. Wetlands of High Conservation Value (WHCV) SC 2.1. Has the WA Department of Natural Resources updated their website to include the list of Wetlands of High Conservation Value? Yes – Go to SC 2.2 SC 2.2. Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value? Yes = Category I SC 2.3. Is the wetland in a Section/Township/Range that contains a Natural Heritage wetland? http://www1.dnr.wa.gov/nhp/refdesk/datasearch/wnhpwetlands.pdf Yes – Contact WNHP/WDNR and go to SC 2.4	Cat. I
SC 2.4. Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation Value and listed it on their website? Yes = Category I No = Not a WHCV	
SC 3.0. Bogs Does the wetland (or any part of the unit) meet both the criteria for soils and vegetation in bogs? Use the key below. If you answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions. SC 3.1. Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soil horizons, either peats or mucks, that compose 16 in or	
more of the first 32 in of the soil profile? Yes – Go to SC 3.3 No – Go to SC 3.2 SC 3.2. Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soils, either peats or mucks, that are less than 16 in deep over bedrock, or an impermeable hardpan such as clay or volcanic ash, or that are floating on top of a lake or pond? Yes – Go to SC 3.3 No = Is not a bog	
SC 3.3. Does an area with peats or mucks have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground level, AND at least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4? Yes = Is a Category I bog No - Go to SC 3.4 NOTE: If you are uncertain about the extent of mosses in the understory, you may substitute that criterion by measuring the pH of the water that seeps into a hole dug at least 16 in deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the plant species in Table 4 are present, the wetland is a bog.	Cat. I
SC 3.4. Is an area with peats or mucks forested (> 30% cover) with Sitka spruce, subalpine fir, western red cedar, western hemlock, lodgepole pine, quaking aspen, Engelmann spruce, or western white pine, AND any of the species (or combination of species) listed in Table 4 provide more than 30% of the cover under the canopy? Yes = Is a Category I bog No = Is not a bog	

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SC 4.0. Forested Wetlands	
 Does the wetland have at least <u>1 contiguous acre</u> of forest that meets one of these criteria for the WA Department of Fish and Wildlife's forests as priority habitats? If you answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions. Old-growth forests (west of Cascade crest): Stands of at least two tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) that are at least 200 years of age OR have a diameter at breast height (dbh) of 32 in (81 cm) or more. Mature forests (west of the Cascade Crest): Stands where the largest trees are 80- 200 years old OR the species that make up the canopy have an average diameter (dbh) exceeding 21 in (53 cm). 	
Yes = Category 1 No = Not a forested wetland for this section	Cat. I
SC 5.0. Wetlands in Coastal Lagoons Does the wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon?	Cat. I Cat. II
SC 6.0. Interdunal Wetlands Is the wetland west of the 1889 line (also called the Western Boundary of Upland Ownership or WBUO)? If you answer yes you will still need to rate the wetland based on its habitat functions. In practical terms that means the following geographic areas:	
 Long Beach Peninsula: Lands west of SR 103 Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105 Ocean Shores-Copalis: Lands west of SR 115 and SR 109 Yes – Go to SC 6.1 No = not an interdunal wetland for rating 	Cat I
SC 6.1. Is the wetland 1 ac or larger and scores an 8 or 9 for the habitat functions on the form (rates H,H,H or H,H,M for the three aspects of function)? Yes = Category I No – Go to SC 6.2 SC 6.2. Is the wetland 1 ac or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger?	Cat. II
SC 6.2. Is the webland 1 ac of larger, of is it in a mosaic of weblands that is 1 ac of larger? Yes = Category II No - Go to SC 6.3 SC 6.3. Is the unit between 0.1 and 1 ac, or is it in a mosaic of weblands that is between 0.1 and 1 ac? Yes = Category III No = Category IV	Cat. III
	Cat. IV
Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics If you answered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form	

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1	
m)	

Rating of Site Potential If score is: ___15-18 = H __X_7-14 = M ___0-6 = L

Record the rating on the first page

H 2.1. Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit). Calculate: % undisturbed habitat_38 + [(% moderate and low intensity land uses)/2]_4 =42 % If total accessible habitat is: > 1/3 (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3 20-33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2 10-19% of 1 km Polygon points = 1 < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0	3
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland. <i>Calculate:</i> % undisturbed habitat <u>75</u> + [(% moderate and low intensity land uses)/2] <u>7</u> = <u>82</u> % Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon Undisturbed habitat 10-50% and in 1-3 patches Undisturbed habitat 10-50% and > 3 patches Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon Points = 0	2
H 2.3. Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon: If > 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use points = (- 2) ≤ 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity points = 0	o
Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above	5

Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: X_4-6 = H ____1-3 = M ____<1 = L

Record the rating on the first page

	noose only the highest score	13.1. Does the site provide habitat for species valued in laws, regulations, or policies? C that applies to the wetland being rated.
	points = 2	Site meets ANY of the following criteria:
		It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page)
	on the state or federal lists)	It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant or anima
		It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species
	of Natural Resources	It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the Department
	orehensive plan, in a	It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or regional com
		Shoreline Master Plan, or in a watershed plan
1	points = 1	Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) within 100 m
	points = 0	Site does not meet any of the criteria above

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WDFW Priority Habitats

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

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

Aspen Stands: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 1 ac (0.4 ha).

- Biodiversity Areas and Corridors: Areas of habitat that are relatively important to various species of native fish and wildlife (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report).
- III Herbaceous Balds: Variable size patches of grass and forbs on shallow soils over bedrock.
- Old-growth/Mature forests: <u>Old-growth west of Cascade crest</u> Stands of at least 2 tree species, forming a 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. <u>Mature forests</u> Stands with average diameters exceeding 21 in (53 cm) dbh; crown cover may be less, than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quantity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth; 80-200 years old west of the Cascade crest.
- Coregon 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.
- Inversion 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.

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CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

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SC 4.0. Forested Wetlands	
 Does the wetland have at least <u>1 contiguous acre</u> of forest that meets one of these criteria for the WA Department of Fish and Wildlife's forests as priority habitats? If you answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions. Old-growth forests (west of Cascade crest): Stands of at least two tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) that are at least 200 years of age OR have a diameter at breast height (dbh) of 32 in (81 cm) or more. Mature forests (west of the Cascade Crest): Stands where the largest trees are 80- 200 years old OR the species that make up the canopy have an average diameter (dbh) exceeding 21 in (53 cm). 	
Yes = Category 1 No = Not a forested wetland for this section	Cat. I
SC 5.0. Wetlands in Coastal Lagoons Does the wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon? ☐ The wetland lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially separated from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently, rocks ⑦ The lagoon in which the wetland is located contains ponded water that is saline or brackish (> 0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (<i>needs to be measured near the bottom</i>) Yes – Go to SC 5.1 No = Not a wetland in a coastal lagoon SC 5.1. Does the wetland meet all of the following three conditions? ⑦ The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing), and has less than 20% cover of aggressive, opportunistic plant species (see list of species on p. 100). ⑦ At least % of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-grazed or un- mowed grassland. ⑦ The wetland is larger than ¹ / ₁₀ ac (4350 ft ²) Yes = Category 1 No = Category II	Cat. I Cat. II
SC 6.0. Interdunal Wetlands Is the wetland west of the 1889 line (also called the Western Boundary of Upland Ownership or WBUO)? If you answer yes you will still need to rate the wetland based on its habitat functions. In practical terms that means the following geographic areas:	
 Long Beach Peninsula: Lands west of SR 103 Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105 Ocean Shores-Copalis: Lands west of SR 115 and SR 109 Yes – Go to SC 6.1 No = not an interdunal wetland for rating 	Cat I
SC 6.1. Is the wetland 1 ac or larger and scores an 8 or 9 for the habitat functions on the form (rates H,H,H or H,H,M for the three aspects of function)? Yes = Category I No – Go to SC 6.2	Cat. II
SC 6.2. Is the wetland 1 ac or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger? Yes = Category II No - Go to SC 6.3 SC 6.3. Is the unit between 0.1 and 1 ac, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is between 0.1 and 1 ac? Yes = Category III No = Category IV	Cat. III
	Cat. IV
Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics If you answered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form	

4

Wetland name or number A1 & A2 001092006

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

 Name of wetland (or ID #):
 A1 & A2 001092006
 Date of site visit: 7 april 2021

 W. David loggy
 Wetland Consulting
 Trained by Ecology? Yes X No Date of training 11/8-9/20, 2017

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

NOTE: Form is not complete without the figures requested (figures can be combined). Source of base aerial photo/map Jefferson County & Google Photos, USFW, DRN & WF&W maps

OVERALL WETLAND CATEGORY _____ (based on functions ____ or special characteristics____)

1. Category of wetland based on FUNCTIONS

Category I – Total score = 23 - 27

Category II – Total score = 20 - 22 Category III – Total score = 16 - 19

Category IV - Total score = 9 - 15

FUNCTION	Improving Water Quality		H	Hydrologic		No.	Habita																			
					Circle	the ap	propr	iate ra	tings	1																
Site Potential	H	Μ	L	Н	M) L	Н	\odot	L																	
Landscape Potential	н 🕅		L	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	н	H	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	н	Н	Н	Н	Н	M	L	H	М	L	
Value	Н	Μ		н	Μ	\bigcirc	Н	M	L	TOTAL																
Score Based on Ratings		6			5			7		18																

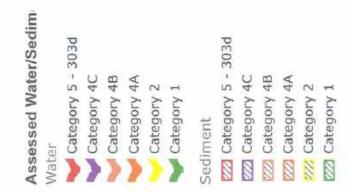
Score for each function based on three ratings (order of ratings is not important) 9 = H, H, H8 = H, H, M7 = H, H, L7 = H, M, M6 = H.M.L6 = M, M, M5 = H, L, L5 = M, M, L4 = M.L.L3 = L, L, L

2. Category based on SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS of wetland

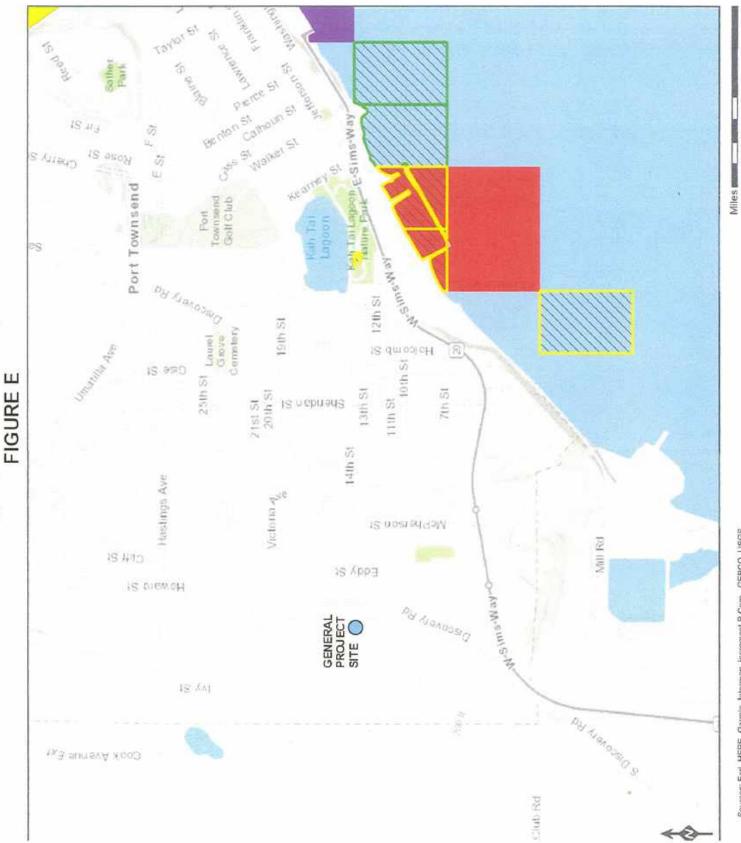
CHARACTERISTIC	CAT	EGORY	
Estuarine	I	П	
Wetland of High Conservation Value		I	
Bog		I	
Mature Forest	I		
Old Growth Forest		I	
Coastal Lagoon	I	Π	
interdunal	I II	III IV	
None of the above		N/A	







Category 5 - 303d Map



Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, EAC MPC MID AND CONDAMN 12N Variation NIL Profession Surveys Faul

THE DEPARTMI

0.5

0.25

0

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID #): Wetland D Date of site visit: 24 May 2021 W. David loggy Rated by Loggy Soil & Wetland Consulting Trained by Ecology? Yes X No Date of training 11/8-9/20, 2017

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

NOTE: Form is not complete without the figures requested (figures can be combined). Source of base aerial photo/map Jefferson County & Google Photos, USFW, DRN & WF&W maps

OVERALL WETLAND CATEGORY _____ (based on functions ____ or special characteristics____)

1. Category of wetland based on FUNCTIONS

Category I – Total score = 23 - 27

- Category II Total score = 20 22
- <u>x</u> Category III Total score = 16 19
 - Category IV Total score = 9 15

FUNCTION	1 10000	mpro ater C	ving Juality	Н	ydrol	ogic	1	Habita	at	
					Circle	the ap	propr	iate ra	tings	
Site Potential	H	M	L	Н	M) L	Н	M	L	
Landscape Potential	Н	M	L	н	M	L	H	M	L	
Value	Н	M	0	Н	Μ		Н	M	L	TOTAL
Score Based on Ratings		5			5			7		17

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,L5 = M, M, L4 = M.L.L3 = L, L, L

2. Category based on SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS of wetland

CHARACTERISTIC	CATI	GORY	
Estuarine	1	П	
Wetland of High Conservation Value		I	
Bog	I		
Mature Forest	I		
Old Growth Forest	I		
Coastal Lagoon	I	Ш	
Interdunal	I II	III IV	
None of the above		N/A	

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	SEE NOTE
Hydroperiods	D 1.4, H 1.2	SEE NOTE
Location of outlet (can be added to map of hydroperiods)	D 1.1, D 4.1	
Boundary of area within 150 ft of the wetland (can be added to another figure)	D 2.2, D 5.2	
Map of the contributing basin	D 4.3, D 5.3	
1 km Polygon: Area that extends 1 km from entire wetland edge - including 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)	D 3.1, D 3.2	
Screen capture of list of TMDLs for WRIA in which unit is found (from web)	D 3.3	N/A

Riverine Wetlands

NOTE: HERBACEOUS AND SHRUB WETLAND AREA COULD NOT BE SHOWN BECAUSE OF DENSE TREES COVER OVER THE WETLAND. 1. Rating was done check two other rating of wetland

Map of:	To answer questions:	Figure #
Cowardin plant classes	H 1.1, H 1.4	
Hydroperiods	H 1.2	
Ponded depressions	R 1.1	
Boundary of area within 150 ft of the wetland (can be added to another figure)	R 2.4	
Plant cover of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants	R 1.2, R 4.2	
Width of unit vs. width of stream (can be added to another figure)	R4.1	
Map of the contributing basin	R 2.2, R 2.3, R 5.2	
1 km Polygon: Area that extends 1 km from entire wetland edge - including polygons for accessible habitat and undisturbed habitat	H 2.1, H 2.2, H 2.3	
Screen capture of map of 303(d) listed waters in basin (from Ecology website)	R 3.1	
Screen capture of list of TMDLs for WRIA in which unit is found (from web)	R 3.2, R 3.3	

Lake Fringe Wetlands

Map of:	To answer questions:	Figure #
Cowardin plant classes	L 1.1, L 4.1, H 1.1, H 1.4	
Plant cover of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants	L 1.2	
Boundary of area within 150 ft of the wetland (can be added to another figure)	L 2.2	
1 km Polygon: Area that extends 1 km from entire wetland edge - including 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 unit is found (from web)	L 3.3	

Slope Wetlands

Map of:	To answer questions:	Figure #
Cowardin plant classes	H 1.1, H 1.4	
Hydroperiods	H 1.2	
Plant cover of dense trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants	S 1.3	
Plant cover of dense, rigid trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants (can be added to figure above)	S 4.1	
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	
111 11 1 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11		

Wetland name or number ____wetwod u

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) 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.

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 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?
 - x The wetland is on a slope (slope can be very gradual),
 - <u>x</u> 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.

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

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

NO go to 7

YES - The wetland class is Depressional

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

NO - go to 8

YES - The wetland class is Depressional

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

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

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

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DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS		
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to improve wa	ater quality	
D 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?	AND LOCATE	
D 1.1. <u>Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland</u> : Wetland is a depression or flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key) with no surface water leaving it (Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly constricted permanently flowin Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet that is permanently flowing	points = 3	2
Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a permanently flowing ditch. D 1.2. The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer) is true clay or true organic (use NRCS definitions).Yet	points = 1 s = 4 No = 0	4
D 1.3. <u>Characteristics and distribution of persistent plants</u> (Emergent, Scrub-shrub, and/or Forested Cow Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > ½ of area Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > ¹ / ₁₀ of area Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants < ¹ / ₁₀ of area	the second s	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 < ¼ total area of wetland	points = 4 points = 2 points = 0	0
Total for D 1 Add the points in the l	ooxes above	9

Rating of Site Potential If score is: $12-16 = H \times 6-11 = M = 0-5 = L$ Record the rating on the first page

D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function of the	ne site?	
D 2.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges?	Yes = 1 No = 0	0
D 2.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate pollutants?	Yes = 1 No = 0	0
D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland?	Yes = 1 No = 0	0
D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in questi Source	ons D 2.1-D 2.3? Yes = 1 No = 0	0
Total for D 2 Add the points	in the boxes above	0

Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 or 4 = H 1 or 2 = M X 0 = L Record the rating on the first page

D 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable		No forme des la contra de la	101
D 3.1. Does the wetland discharge directly (i.e., within 1 mi) to a stream, river 303(d) list?	, lake, or marine wa	Yes = 1 No = 0	0
D 3.2. Is the wetland in a basin or sub-basin where an aquatic resource is on t	he 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 if there is a TMDL for the basin in which the unit is found)?	or maintaining wate	r quality (answer YES 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 = MX_0 = L	Record the ratir	ng on the first page	

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DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding	10 IN 10 IN 10	on
0 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?	0	
0 4.1. <u>Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland</u> : 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 permane Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a permanently flowing Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet that is permanently	ng ditch points = 1	2
D 4.2. Depth of storage during wet periods: Estimate the height of ponding above the bottom 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 Marks of ponding between 2 ft to < 3 ft from surface or bottom of outlet Marks are at least 0.5 ft to < 2 ft from surface or bottom of outlet The wetland is a "headwater" wetland Wetland is flat but has small depressions on the surface that trap water Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft (6 in)		0
D 4.3. Contribution of the wetland to storage in the watershed: Estimate the ratio of the area 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 The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit Entire wetland is in the Flats class	of upstream basin points = 5 points = 3 points = 0 points = 5	, 3
Total for D 4 Add the poi	nts in the boxes above	8
Rating of Site Potential If score is: <u>12-16 = H</u> <u>X</u> 6-11 = M <u>0-5 = L</u> D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic functions of the s	Record the rating on the f	first po
D 5.1. Does the wetland receive stormwater discharges?	Yes = 1 No = 0	0
D 5.2. Is >10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate excess runo	off? Yes = 1 No = 0	1
D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with intensive huma >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)?	an land uses (residential at Yes = 1 No = 0	0
Total for D 5 Add the poi	nts in the boxes above	1
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H X 1 or 2 = M 0 = L	Record the rating on the f	first po
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 is the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. <u>Choose the highest score if more than</u> The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into are 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. 	one condition is met. as where flooding has points = 2 points = 1 points = 1	
The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained by human or natur water stored by the wetland cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why	ral conditions that the points = 0	0
There are no problems with flooding downstream of the wetland.	points = 0	
	ional flood control plan?	0
D 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood conveyance in a reg	Yes = 2 No = 0	

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DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flood	the second s	on
0 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?	ing and stream degradati	
D 4.1. <u>Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland</u> : 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 permane Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a permanently flow Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet that is permanent	ing ditch points = 1	2
D 4.2. Depth of storage during wet periods: Estimate the height of ponding above the bottom with no outlet, measure from the surface of permanent water or if dry, the deepest par Marks of ponding are 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outlet Marks of ponding between 2 ft to < 3 ft from surface or bottom of outlet. Marks are at least 0.5 ft to < 2 ft from surface or bottom of outlet The wetland is a "headwater" wetland Wetland is flat but has small depressions on the surface that trap water Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft (6 in)		O
D 4.3. Contribution of the wetland to storage in the watershed: Estimate the ratio of the area 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 The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit Entire wetland is in the Flats class	points = 5 points = 3 points = 0 points = 5	3
Total for D 4 Add the po	ints in the boxes above	8
D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic functions of the D 5.1. Does the wetland receive stormwater discharges?	Yes = 1 No = 0	0
D 5.2. Is >10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate excess run D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with intensive hum >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)?		1
	ints in the boxes above	1
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H X 1 or 2 = M 0 = L	Record the rating on the j	first po
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 the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the highest score if more than The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into are 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. The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained by human or natural water stored by the wetland cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why	n one condition is met. eas where flooding has points = 2 points = 1 points = 1	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 rej	gional flood control plan? Yes = 2 No = 0	0

Watland Dating System for Wattarn WA: 2014 Undate

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	ndicators that site functions to pr	ovide important nabitat	Sector 1
H 1.0. Does the site have th	e potential to provide habitat?		
Cowardin plant classes i of % ac or more than 10 Aquatic bed X Emergent X Scrub-shrub (areas X Forested (areas wh If the unit has a Fo X The Forested class	n the wetland. Up to 10 patches may be % of the unit if it is smaller than 2.5 ac. / where shrubs have > 30% cover) ere trees have > 30% cover) rested class, check if:	and strata within the Forested class. Check the combined for each class to meet the threshold Add the number of structures checked. 4 structures or more: points = 4 3 structures: points = 2 2 structures: points = 1 1 structure: points = 0 by, shrubs, herbaceous, moss/ground-cover)	4
H 1.2. Hydroperiods			
more than 10% of the w Permanently flooded _XSeasonally flooded _X_Occasionally floode _X_Saturated only Permanently flowin	etland or ¼ ac to count (see text for des ed or inundated or inundated d or inundated g stream or river in, or adjacent to, the stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland d	4 or more types present: points = 3 3 types present: points = 2 2 types present: points = 1 1 type present: points = 0	1
H 1.3. Richness of plant specie	5		
Count the number of pla Different patches of the	int species in the wetland that cover at same species can be combined to meet lude Eurasian milfoil, reed canarygrass cies pecies	the size threshold and you do not have to name	1
H 1.4. Interspersion of habitat			
the classes and unveget		Cowardin plants classes (described in H 1.1), or hudflats) is high, moderate, low, or none. <i>if you</i> , <i>the rating is always high</i> .	2
All three diagrams in this row are HIGH = 3points	· W (R		

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

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H 1.5. Special habitat features:	
Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number of points.	
Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (>4 in diameter and 6 ft long).	
Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland	
Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging plants extends at least 3.3 ft (1 m)	
over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least 33 ft (10 m)	
Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning (> 30 degree	
slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (cut shrubs or trees that have not yet weathered	
where wood is exposed)	
X At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas that are	
permanently or seasonally inundated (structures for egg-laying by amphibians)	
X Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see H 1.1 for list of strata)	4
Total for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above	12
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 15-18 = H X 7-14 = MO-6 = L Record the rating or	the first pag
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 38 + [(% moderate and low intensity land uses)/2] 4 = 42 %	
If total accessible habitat is:	
이 있다. 전자 전자 및 전자 전자 전자 전자 및 전자	0.00
$> \frac{1}{3}$ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3	3
	3
> 1/3 (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3	3
> ¹ / ₃ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3 20-33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2	3
> 1/3 (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3 20-33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2 10-19% of 1 km Polygon points = 1 < 10% of 1 km Polygon	3
> 1/3 (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3 20-33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2 10-19% of 1 km Polygon points = 1 < 10% of 1 km Polygon	3
<pre>> ¹/₃ (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3 20-33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2 10-19% of 1 km Polygon points = 1 <10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0 12.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.</pre>	3
$ > \frac{1}{3} (33.3\%) \text{ of 1 km Polygon} \\ 20-33\% \text{ of 1 km Polygon} \\ 10-19\% \text{ of 1 km Polygon} \\ < 10\% \text{ of 1 km Polygon} \\ 12.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.} \\ Calculate: % undisturbed habitat 75 + [(% moderate and low intensity land uses)/2] 7 = 82 %$	
$ > \frac{1}{3} (33.3\%) \text{ of 1 km Polygon} \\ points = 3 \\ points = 2 \\ points = 1 \\ points = 0 \\ \hline 10\% \text{ of 1 km Polygon} \\ \hline 12.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland. \\ Calculate: \% undisturbed habitat \frac{75}{15} + [(\% \text{ moderate and low intensity land uses})/2] \frac{7}{15} = \frac{82}{15} \% \\ Undisturbed habitat > 50\% \text{ of Polygon} \\ \hline 12.3 (\% \text{ moderate and low intensity land uses})/2] \frac{7}{15} = \frac{15}{15} \% \\ \hline 10\% \text{ moderate and low intensity land uses}$	
$ > \frac{1}{3} (33.3\%) \text{ of } 1 \text{ km Polygon} $ points = 3 20-33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2 10-19% of 1 km Polygon points = 1 < 10% of 1 km Polygon around the wetland. 22.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland. Calculate: % undisturbed habitat 75 + [(% moderate and low intensity land uses)/2] 7 = 82 % Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3 Undisturbed habitat 10-50% and in 1-3 patches points = 2	
$> \frac{1}{3} (33.3\%) \text{ of } 1 \text{ km Polygon} \qquad \text{points = 3} \\ 20-33\% \text{ of } 1 \text{ km Polygon} \qquad \text{points = 2} \\ 10-19\% \text{ of } 1 \text{ km Polygon} \qquad \text{points = 1} \\ < 10\% \text{ of } 1 \text{ km Polygon} \qquad \text{points = 0} \\ 12.2. \text{ Undisturbed habitat in } 1 \text{ km Polygon around the wetland.} \\ \hline Calculate: \qquad \% \text{ undisturbed habitat} \frac{75}{7} + [(\% \text{ moderate and low intensity land uses})/2] = \underbrace{82}_{7}\% \\ \text{Undisturbed habitat } 50\% \text{ of Polygon} \qquad \text{points = 3} \\ \text{Undisturbed habitat } 10-50\% \text{ and in } 1-3 \text{ patches} \qquad \text{points = 2} \\ \text{Undisturbed habitat } 10-50\% \text{ and } > 3 \text{ patches} \qquad \text{points = 1} \\ \text{Undisturbed habitat } 10\% \text{ of } 1 \text{ km Polygon} \qquad \text{points = 0} \\ \hline \end{aligned}$	3
$> \frac{1}{3} (33.3\%) \text{ of 1 km Polygon} \qquad points = 3$ 20-33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2 10-19% of 1 km Polygon points = 1 <10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0 H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland. Calculate: % undisturbed habitat $\frac{75}{5}$ + [(% moderate and low intensity land uses)/2] $\frac{7}{2} = \frac{82}{2}\%$ Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3 Undisturbed habitat 10-50% and in 1-3 patches points = 2 Undisturbed habitat 10-50% and > 3 patches points = 1	
> 1/3 (33.3%) of 1 km Polygon points = 3 20-33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2 10-19% of 1 km Polygon points = 1 < 10% of 1 km Polygon	3

13.1. Does the site provide habitat for species valued in laws, regulations, or policies that applies to the wetland being rated.	? Choose only the highest score	
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 anim	mal on the state or federal lists)	
It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species		
It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the Departme	nt of Natural Resources	
It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or regional control	omprehensive plan, in a	
Shoreline Master Plan, or in a watershed plan	- Antiber 2014	
Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) within 100 m	points = 1	1
Site does not meet any of the criteria above	points = 0	
ating of Value If score is: 2 = H X1 = M 0 = L	Record the rating on t	he first

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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).
- III Herbaceous Balds: Variable size patches of grass and forbs on shallow soils over bedrock.
- Cold-growth/Mature forests: <u>Old-growth west of Cascade crest</u> Stands of at least 2 tree species, forming a multilayered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) > 32 in (81 cm) dbh or > 200 years of age. <u>Mature forests</u> – Stands with average diameters exceeding 21 in (53 cm) dbh; crown cover may be less, than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quantity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth; 80-200 years old west of the Cascade crest.
- Oregon White Oak: Woodland stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component is important (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 158 – see web link above).
- Riparian: The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other.
- Westside Prairies: Herbaceous, non-forested plant communities that can either take the form of a dry prairie or a wet prairie (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 161 – see web link above).
- Instream: The combination of physical, biological, and chemical processes and conditions that interact to provide functional life history requirements for instream fish and wildlife resources.
- III 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.

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CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland Type	Category
Check off any criteria that apply to the wetland. Circle the category when the appropriate criteria are met.	
SC 1.0. Estuarine wetlands	
Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?	
The dominant water regime is tidal,	
Vegetated, and	
With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt Yes -Go to SC 1.1 No= Not an estuarine wetland	
SC 1.1. Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary Reserve, Natural Area Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151? Yes = Category I No - Go to SC 1.2	Cat. I
SC 1.2. Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions?	Cat. I
mowed grassland.	Cat. II
contiguous freshwater wetlands. Yes = Category I No = Category II	
SC 2.0. Wetlands of High Conservation Value (WHCV) SC 2.1. Has the WA Department of Natural Resources updated their website to include the list of Wetlands of High Conservation Value? Yes – Go to SC 2.2 SC 2.2. Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value? Yes = Category 1 SC 2.3. 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 2.4 No = Not a WHCV SC 2.4. Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation Value and listed it on	
their website? Yes = Category I No = Not a WHCV	
SC 3.0. Bogs	
Does the wetland (or any part of the unit) meet both the criteria for soils and vegetation in bogs? Use the key below. If you answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.	
SC 3.1. Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soil horizons, either peats or mucks, that compose 16 in or more of the first 32 in of the soil profile? Yes – Go to SC 3.3 No – Go to SC 3.2	
SC 3.2. Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soils, either peats or mucks, that are less than 16 in deep over bedrock, or an impermeable hardpan such as clay or volcanic ash, or that are floating on top of a lake or pond? Yes – Go to SC 3.3 No = is not a bog	
SC 3.3. Does an area with peats or mucks have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground level, AND at least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4? Yes = Is a Category I bog No - Go to SC 3.4 NOTE: If you are uncertain about the extent of mosses in the understory, you may substitute that criterion by measuring the pH of the water that seeps into a hole dug at least 16 in deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the plant species in Table 4 are present, the wetland is a bog.	Cat. I
SC 3.4. Is an area with peats or mucks forested (> 30% cover) with Sitka spruce, subalpine fir, western red cedar, western hemlock, lodgepole pine, quaking aspen, Engelmann spruce, or western white pine, AND any of the species (or combination of species) listed in Table 4 provide more than 30% of the cover under the canopy? Yes = Is a Category I bog No = Is not a bog	

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SC 4.0. Forested Wetlands	
Does the wetland have at least <u>1 contiguous acre</u> of forest that meets one of these criteria for the WA Department of Fish and Wildlife's forests as priority habitats? If you answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions. Old-growth forests (west of Cascade crest): Stands of at least two tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) that are at least 200 years of age OR have a diameter at breast height (dbh) of 32 in (81 cm) or more. Mature forests (west of the Cascade Crest): Stands where the largest trees are 80- 200 years old OR the	
species that make up the canopy have an average diameter (dbh) exceeding 21 in (53 cm).	
Yes = Category I No = Not a forested wetland for this section	Cat. I
SC 5.0. Wetlands in Coastal Lagoons Does the wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon? ☐ The wetland lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially separated from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently, rocks ☐ The lagoon in which the wetland is located contains ponded water that is saline or brackish (> 0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (<i>needs to be measured near the bottom</i>) Yes – Go to SC 5.1 No = Not a wetland in a coastal lagoon SC 5.1. Does the wetland meet all of the following three conditions? ☐ The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing), and has less than 20% cover of aggressive, opportunistic plant species (see list of species on p. 100). ☐ At least ¼ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-grazed or un- mowed grassland. ☐ The wetland is larger than ¹ / ₁₀ ac (4350 ft ²) Yes = Category 1 No = Category II	
SC 6.0. Interdunal Wetlands Is the wetland west of the 1889 line (also called the Western Boundary of Upland Ownership or WBUO)? If you answer yes you will still need to rate the wetland based on its habitat functions. In practical terms that means the following geographic areas: Image: Complex	Cat I
SC 6.1. Is the wetland 1 ac or larger and scores an 8 or 9 for the habitat functions on the form (rates H,H,H or H,H,M for the three aspects of function)? Yes = Category 1 No – Go to SC 6.2	Cat. II
SC 6.2. Is the wetland 1 ac or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger? Yes = Category II No - Go to SC 6.3 SC 6.3. Is the unit between 0.1 and 1 ac, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is between 0.1 and 1 ac?	Cat. III
Yes = Category III No = Category IV	Cat. IV
Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics If you answered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form	

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APPENDIX E - DECLARATION OF COVENANT FOR PRIVATELY MAINTAINED FACILITIES

A Declaration of Covenant for privately maintained facilities will be provided following completion and acceptance of construction only.