

Wetland name or number D

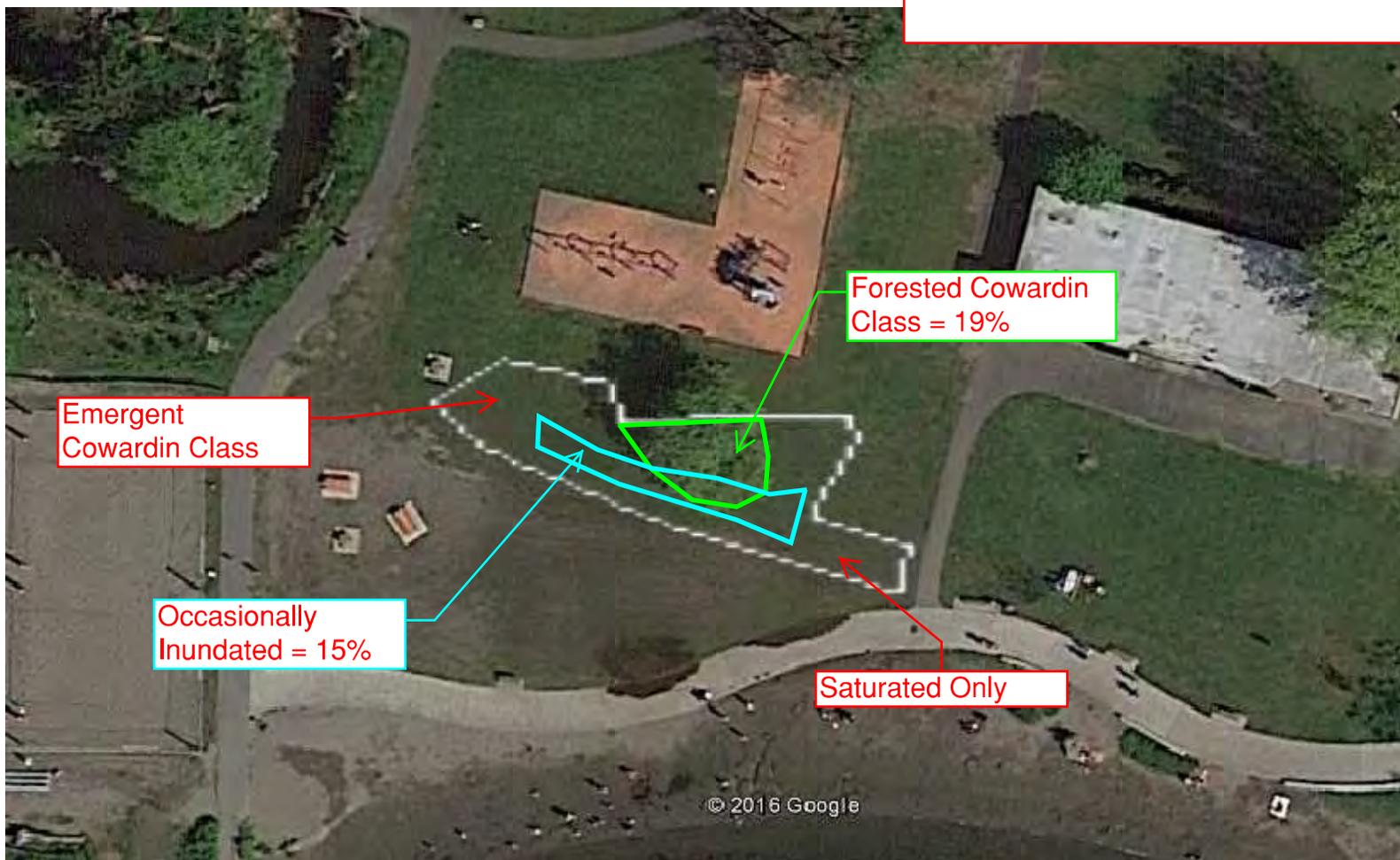
CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Wetland Type	Category
<i>Check off any criteria that apply to the wetland. Circle the category when the appropriate criteria are met.</i>	
<p>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</p>	N/A
<p>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</p>	Cat. I
<p>SC 1.2. Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions? — The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing, and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are <i>Spartina</i>, see page 25) — At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-grazed or un-mowed grassland. — The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands. Yes = Category I No = Category II</p>	Cat. I Cat. II
<p>SC 2.0. Wetlands of High Conservation Value (WHCV) SC 2.1. Has the WA Department of Natural Resources updated their website to include the list of Wetlands of High Conservation Value? Yes – Go to SC 2.2 No – Go to SC 2.3 SC 2.2. Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value? Yes = Category I No = Not a WHCV SC 2.3. Is the wetland in a Section/Township/Range that contains a Natural Heritage wetland? http://www1.dnr.wa.gov/nhp/refdesk/datasearch/wnhpwetlands.pdf Yes – Contact WNHP/WDNR and go to SC 2.4 No = Not a WHCV 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</p>	Cat. I
<p>SC 3.0. Bogs Does the wetland (or any part of the unit) meet both the criteria for soils and vegetation in bogs? <i>Use the key below. If you answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.</i> 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</p>	Cat. I

Wetland name or number D

<p>SC 4.0. Forested Wetlands</p> <p>Does the wetland have at least <u>1 contiguous acre</u> of forest that meets one of these criteria for the WA Department of Fish and Wildlife's forests as priority habitats? <i>If you answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 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). <p style="text-align: right;">Yes = Category I No = Not a forested wetland for this section</p>	<p>Cat. I</p>
<p>SC 5.0. Wetlands in Coastal Lagoons</p> <p>Does the wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 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>) <p style="text-align: right;">Yes – Go to SC 5.1 No = Not a wetland in a coastal lagoon</p> <p>SC 5.1. Does the wetland meet all of the following three conditions?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 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 unmowed grassland. — The wetland is larger than 1/10 ac (4350 ft²) <p style="text-align: right;">Yes = Category I No = Category II</p>	<p>Cat. I</p> <hr/> <p>Cat. II</p>
<p>SC 6.0. Interdunal Wetlands</p> <p>Is the wetland west of the 1889 line (also called the Western Boundary of Upland Ownership or WBUO)? <i>If you answer yes you will still need to rate the wetland based on its habitat functions.</i></p> <p>In practical terms that means the following geographic areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 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 <p style="text-align: right;">Yes – Go to SC 6.1 No = not an interdunal wetland for rating</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Cat I</p> <hr/> <p>Cat. II</p> <hr/> <p>Cat. III</p> <hr/> <p>Cat. IV</p>
<p>Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics If you answered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form</p>	<p>N/A</p>

Notes:
- No outlet present



Wetland D - Rating Figure 1. Cowardin Classes and Hydroperiod

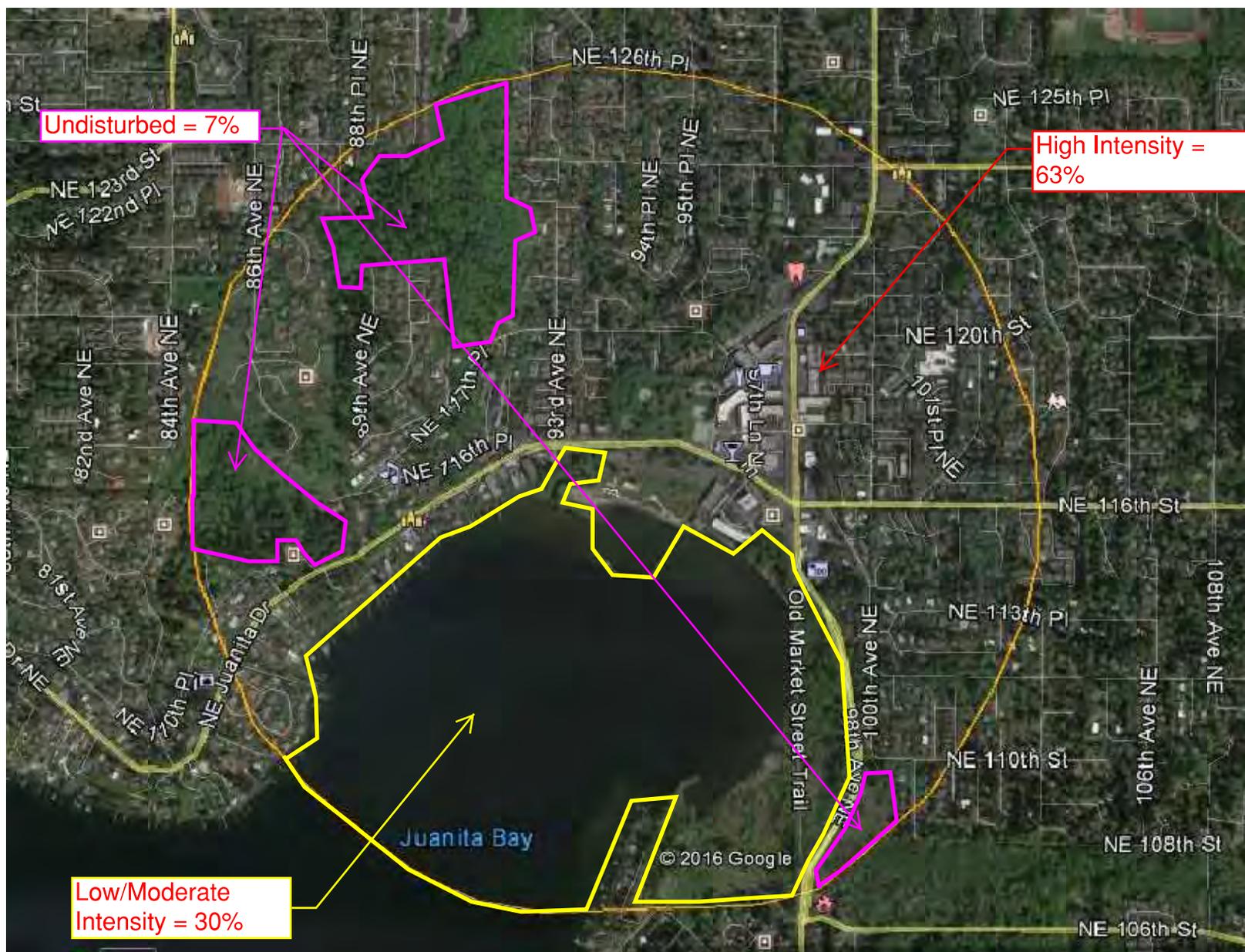
Notes:
- No pollutant generating surfaces present within 150 foot buffer
- Areas that generate excess runoff include lawn (per manual), building, and paved sidewalks



Wetland D - Rating Figure 2. 150 Foot Buffer



Wetland D - Rating Figure 3. Contributing Basin



Wetland D - Rating Figure 4. 1 Kilometer Buffer

Water Quality Improvement Projects (TMDLs)

[Water Quality Improvement](#) > [Water Quality Improvement Projects by WRIA](#) > [WRIA 8: Cedar-Sammamish](#)

WRIA 8: Cedar-Sammamish

The following table lists overview information for water quality improvement projects (including total maximum daily loads, or TMDLs) for this water resource inventory area ([WRIA](#)). Please use links (where available) for more information on a project.



Counties

- [King](#)
- [Snohomish](#)

Waterbody Name	Pollutants	Status**	TMDL Lead
Ballinger Lake	Total Phosphorus	Approved by EPA	Tricia Shoblom 425-649-7288
Bear-Evans Creek Basin	Fecal Coliform	Approved by EPA	Joan Nolan 425-649-4425
	Dissolved Oxygen Temperature	Approved by EPA	
Cottage Lake	Total Phosphorus	Approved by EPA Has an implementation plan	Tricia Shoblom 425-649-7288
Issaquah Creek Basin	Fecal Coliform	Approved by EPA	Joan Nolan 425-649-4425
Little Bear Creek Tributaries: Trout Stream Great Dane Creek Cutthroat Creek	Fecal Coliform	Approved by EPA	Ralph Svrcek 425-649-7036
North Creek	Fecal Coliform	Approved by EPA Has an implementation plan	Ralph Svrcek 425-649-7036
Pipers Creek	Fecal Coliform	Approved by EPA	Joan Nolan 425-649-4425
Sammamish River	Dissolved Oxygen Temperature	Field work starts summer 2015	Ralph Svrcek 425-649-7036
Swamp Creek	Fecal Coliform	Approved by EPA Has an implementation plan	Ralph Svrcek 425-649-7036

** **Status** will be listed as one of the following: *Approved by EPA, Under Development or Implementation*

For more information about WRIA 8:

- [Waterbodies in WRIA 8](#) - using the Water Quality Assessment Query Tool
- [Watershed Information for WRIA 8](#)

* The Department of Ecology and other state resource agencies frequently use a system of 62 "Water Inventory Areas" or "WRIAs" to refer to the state's major watershed basins.

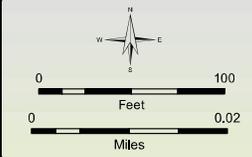
APPENDIX F

GREEN KIRKLAND PARTNERSHIP RESTORATION MANAGEMENT UNIT MAPS

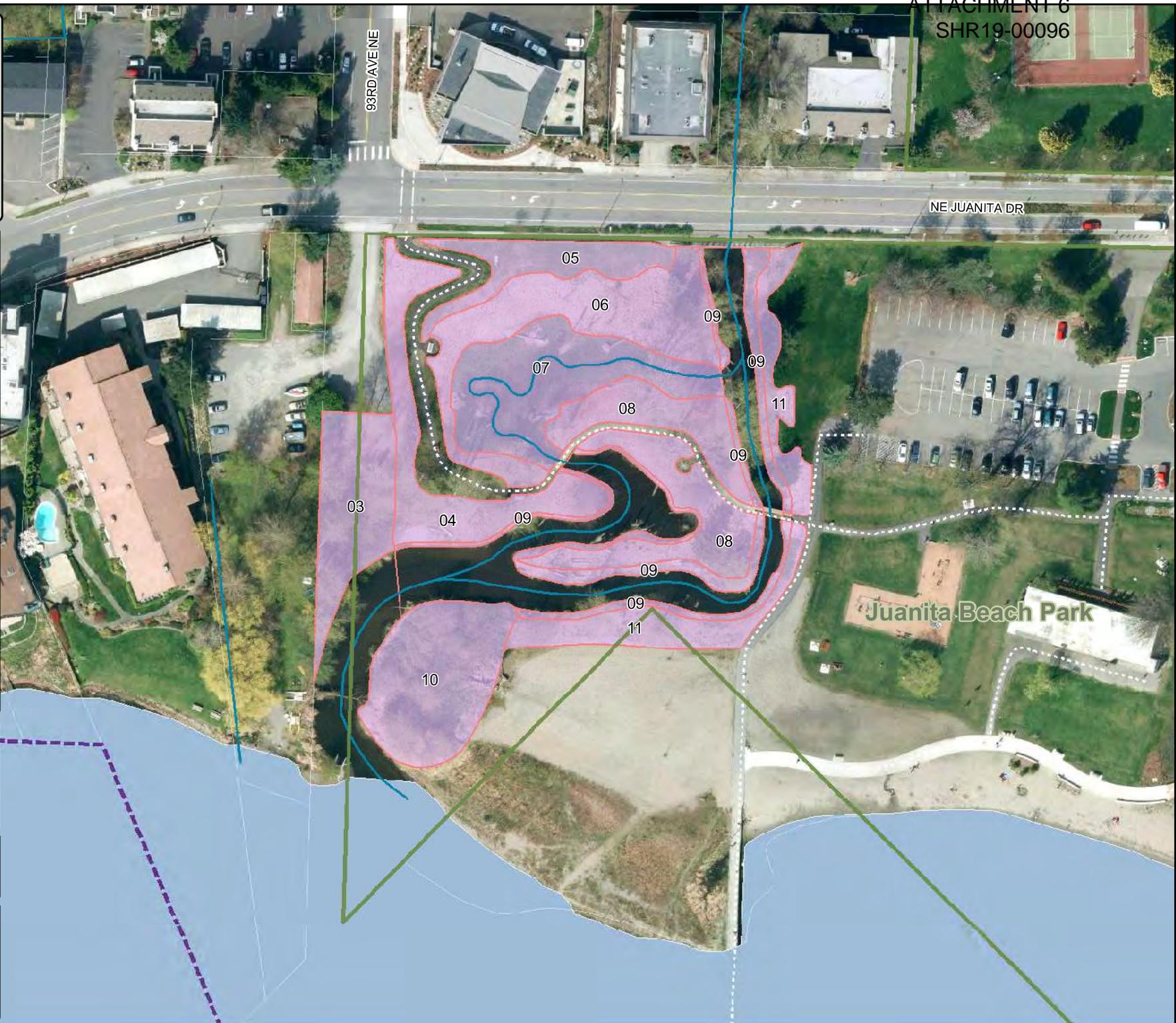
Juanita Beach Park South Restoration Map

December 2015

- Restoration Management Units
- Active Restoration 3.3 acres
- Future Restoration 0 acres
- Monitoring Points
- Park Boundary
- Trails
- Cross Kirkland Corridor
- Streams
- Lakes
- Parcels
- City Limits

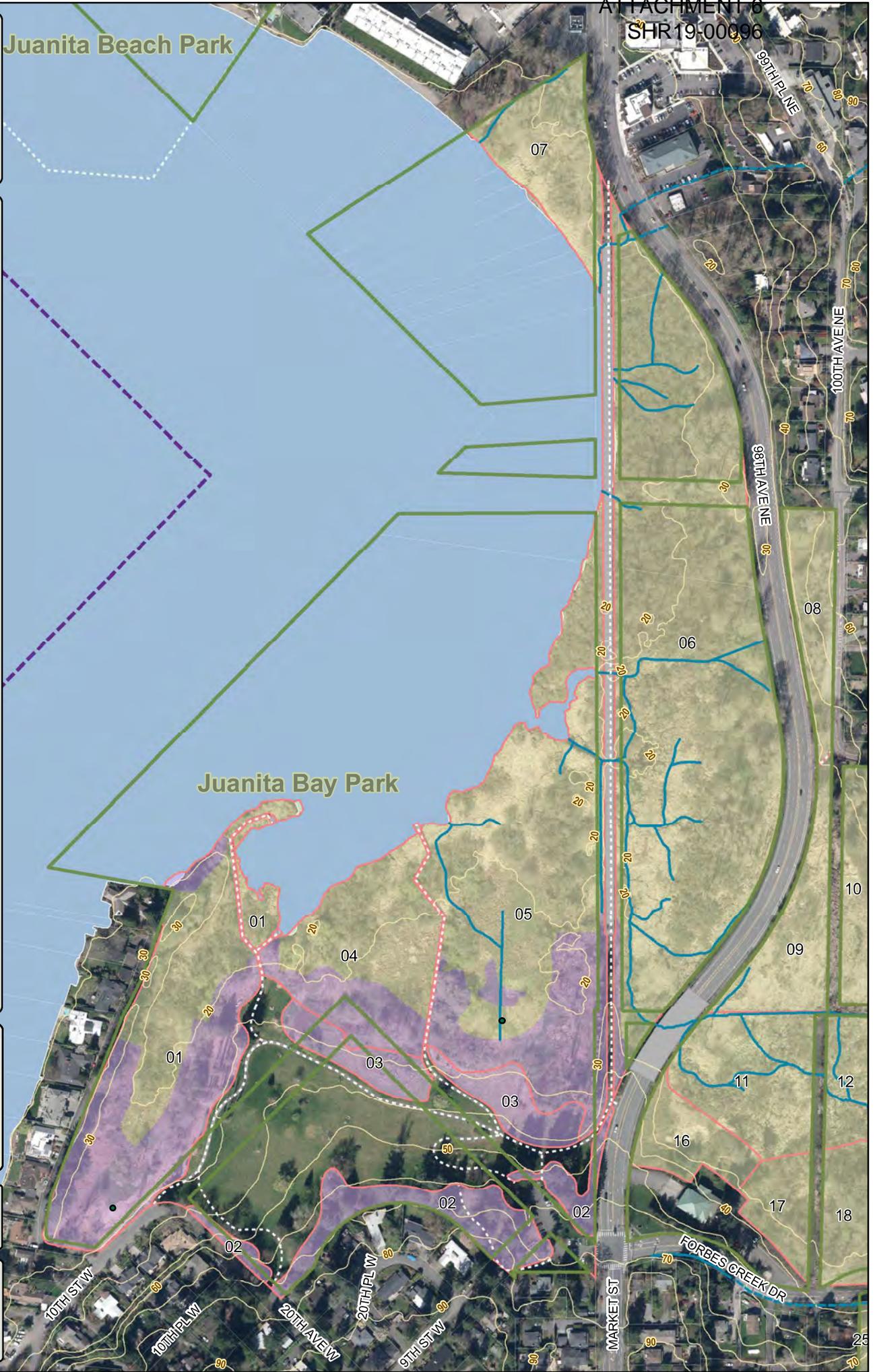
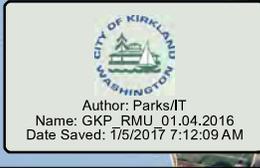
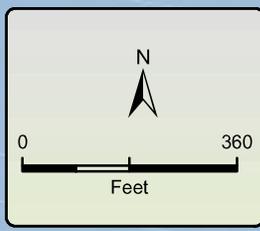
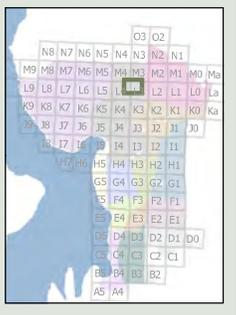


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Juanita Bay Park West Restoration Map-DRAFT
December 2016

- Restoration Management Units
- Active Restoration 11.96 acres
- Future Restoration 85.82 acres
- Monitoring Point
- Park Boundary
- Trails
- Streams
 - Open
 - Pipe
 - ~ Lakes
 - Ten Foot Contours
 - Parcels
 - City Limits



APPENDIX G

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT
YOUR WETLAND DELINEATION/MITIGATION AND/OR STREAM
CLASSIFICATION REPORT**



Date: 4 February 2019
To: Mr. Erik Barr
Patano Studio Architecture

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR WETLAND DELINEATION/MITIGATION AND/OR STREAM CLASSIFICATION REPORT

A WETLAND/STREAM REPORT IS BASED ON PROJECT-SPECIFIC FACTORS.

Wetland delineation/mitigation and stream classification reports are based on a unique set of project-specific factors. These typically include the general nature of the project and property involved, its size, and its configuration; historical use and practice; the location of the project on the site and its orientation; and the level of additional risk the client assumed by virtue of limitations imposed upon the exploratory program. The jurisdiction of any particular wetland/stream is determined by the regulatory authority(s) issuing the permit(s). As a result, one or more agencies will have jurisdiction over a particular wetland or stream with sometimes confusing regulations. It is necessary to involve a consultant who understands which agency(s) has jurisdiction over a particular wetland/stream and what the agency(s) permitting requirements are for that wetland/stream. To help reduce or avoid potential costly problems, have the consultant determine how any factors or regulations (which can change subsequent to the report) may affect the recommendations.

Unless your consultant indicates otherwise, your report should not be used:

- If the size or configuration of the proposed project is altered.
- If the location or orientation of the proposed project is modified.
- If there is a change of ownership.
- For application to an adjacent site.
- For construction at an adjacent site or on site.
- Following floods, earthquakes, or other acts of nature.

Wetland/stream consultants cannot accept responsibility for problems that may develop if they are not consulted after factors considered in their reports have changed. Therefore, it is incumbent upon you to notify your consultant of any factors that may have changed prior to submission of our final report.

Wetland boundaries identified and stream classifications made by Shannon & Wilson, Inc. are considered preliminary until validated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) and/or the local jurisdictional agency. Validation by the regulating agency(s) provides a certification, usually written, that the wetland boundaries verified are the boundaries that will be regulated by the agency(s) until a specified date, or until the regulations are modified, and that the stream has been properly classified. Only the regulating agency(s) can provide this certification.

MOST WETLAND/STREAM "FINDINGS" ARE PROFESSIONAL ESTIMATES.

Site exploration identifies wetland/stream conditions at only those points where samples are taken and when they are taken, but the physical means of obtaining data preclude the determination of precise conditions. Consequently, the information obtained is intended to be sufficiently accurate for design, but is subject to interpretation. Additionally, data derived through sampling and subsequent laboratory testing are extrapolated by the consultant who then renders an opinion about overall conditions, the likely reaction to proposed construction activity, and/or appropriate design. Even under optimal circumstances, actual conditions may differ from those thought to exist because no consultant, no matter how qualified, and no exploration program, no matter how comprehensive, can reveal what is hidden by earth, rock, and time. Nothing can be done to prevent the unanticipated, but steps can be taken to help reduce their impacts. For this reason, most experienced owners retain their consultants through the construction or wetland mitigation/stream classification stage to identify variances, to conduct additional evaluations that may be needed, and to recommend solutions to problems encountered on site.

WETLAND/STREAM CONDITIONS CAN CHANGE.

Since natural systems are dynamic systems affected by both natural processes and human activities, changes in wetland boundaries and stream conditions may be expected. Therefore, delineated wetland boundaries and stream classifications cannot remain valid for an indefinite period of time. The Corps typically recognizes the validity of wetland delineations for a period of five years after completion. Some city and county agencies recognize the validity of wetland delineations for a period of two years. If a period of years have passed since the wetland/stream report was completed, the owner is advised to have the consultant reexamine the wetland/stream to determine if the classification is still accurate.

Construction operations at or adjacent to the site and natural events such as floods, earthquakes, or water fluctuations may also affect conditions and, thus, the continuing adequacy of the wetland/stream report. The consultant should be kept apprised of any such events and should be consulted to determine if additional evaluation is necessary.

THE WETLAND/STREAM REPORT IS SUBJECT TO MISINTERPRETATION.

Costly problems can occur when plans are developed based on misinterpretation of a wetland/stream report. To help avoid these problems, the consultant should be retained to work with other appropriate professionals to explain relevant wetland, stream, geological, and other findings, and to review the adequacy of plans and specifications relative to these issues.

DATA FORMS SHOULD NOT BE SEPARATED FROM THE REPORT.

Final data forms are developed by the consultant based on interpretation of field sheets (assembled by site personnel) and laboratory evaluation of field samples. Only final data forms customarily are included in a report. These data forms should not, under any circumstances, be drawn for inclusion in other drawings because drafters may commit errors or omissions in the transfer process. Although photographic reproduction eliminates this problem, it does nothing to reduce the possibility of misinterpreting the forms. When this occurs, delays, disputes, and unanticipated costs are frequently the result.

To reduce the likelihood of data from misinterpretation, contractors, engineers, and planners should be given ready access to the complete report. Those who do not provide such access may proceed under the mistaken impression that simply disclaiming responsibility for the accuracy of information always insulates them from attendant liability. Providing the best available information to contractors, engineers, and planners helps prevent costly problems and the adversarial attitudes that aggravate them to a disproportionate scale.

READ RESPONSIBILITY CLAUSES CLOSELY.

Because a wetland delineation/stream classification is based extensively on judgment and opinion, it is far less exact than other design disciplines. This situation has resulted in wholly unwarranted claims being lodged against consultants. To help prevent this problem, consultants have developed a number of clauses for use in written transmittals. These are not exculpatory clauses designed to foist the consultant's liabilities onto someone else; rather, they are definitive clauses that identify where the consultant's responsibilities begin and end. Their use helps all parties involved recognize their individual responsibilities and take appropriate action. Some of these definitive clauses are likely to appear in your report, and you are encouraged to read them closely. Your consultant will be pleased to give full and frank answers to your questions.

THERE MAY BE OTHER STEPS YOU CAN TAKE TO REDUCE RISK.

Your consultant will be pleased to discuss other techniques or designs that can be employed to mitigate the risk of delays and to provide a variety of alternatives that may be beneficial to your project.

Contact your consultant for further information.