Joint Permit Application

This is a joint application, and must be sent to all agencies (Corps, DSL, and DEQ). Alternative forms of permit applications may be acceptable; contact the Corps and DSL for more information.

Date Stamp	



U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Portland District



Oregon
Department of
State Lands



Oregon
Department of
Environmental
Quality

Action ID Number			Num	ber		Quality	
(1) TYPE OF PERMIT(S) IF KNOWN (check all that apply)							
Corps: Individual Nationwide No.: Regional General Permit					eneral Permit	Other (specify):	
DSL: ⊠ Individual □] GP Trans [GP Min V	Vet [] GP Mai	nt Dredge 🗌 GP Oce	an Energy 🗌 No Permit 🗌 Waiver	
(2) APPLICANT AND LANDOWNER CONTACT INFORMATION							
	Applicant			Property	Owner (if different)	Authorized Agent (if applicable) Consultant Contractor	
Name (Required)	Kiril Ivano	V		Same a	s Applicant	Julie Wirth-McGee	
Business Name	East Park	, LLC				AKS Engineering & Forestry	
Mailing Address 1	9550 SE (Clackamas	Rd			3700 River Road N	
Mailing Address 2						Suite 1	
City, State, Zip	Clackama	s, OR 970 <i>°</i>	15			Keizer, OR 97303	
Business Phone						503-400-6028 Ext 417	
Cell Phone						971-707-3783	
Fax							
Email	karl@iecc	n.us				wirthmcgeej@aks-eng.com	
(3) PROJECT IN	FORMATION	NC					
A. Provide the proje	ect location.						
Project Name East Park Estates I	Phase 3				Latitude & Longitude 44.931614, -122.96		
Project Address / Lo	cation	City (neare	st)		I	County	
4811 State Street		Salem				Marion	
Township		Range	S	ection	Quarter / Quarter	Tax Lot	
078		2W		29	В	Portion of 201	
07S		2W		29	С	300 and 400	
07S	Cito	2W		29 C		Portion of 199 and 200	
Brief Directions to the Site: Head east on State Street. Slight right to stay on Center St NE and cross over I-5. In roughly 1.20 miles, the project site will be on the left.							
B. What types of waterbodies or wetlands are present in your project area? (Check all that apply.)							
☐ River / Stream		✓ Non-Tio	dal W			☐ Lake / Reservoir / Pond	
☐ Estuary or Tidal	Wetland	□ Other				☐ Pacific Ocean	
Waterbody or Wetla	and Name*	River Mile			HUC Name	6th Field HUC (12 digits)	
Wetland B N/A		N/A		Upper Little Pudding River		170900090108	

^{*} In decimal format (e.g., 44.9399, -123.0283)

^{**} If there is no official name for the wetland or waterbody, create a unique name (such as "Wetland 1" or "Tributary A").

B. Describe work within waters and wetlands.

Permanent impacts to Wetlands B, H and I are necessary during construction of three interior roadway crossings over Wetland B (Lost Lake Street, Greencrest Street, Redmond Street), during construction of the required extension of Greencrest Street to State Street, and during construction of two other interior streets. All Permit Maps and Figures, including site plans and cross-sections, are provided in Attachment 1.

Lost Lake Street Crossing – Replacement of the existing farm access to lengthen the crossing to facilitate construction of the Lost Lake Street extension from the existing road stub southward to State Street will require permanent impacts to Wetland B during Phase 3 of the project. Approximately 560 square feet (0.01 acres) of the wetland will be permanently impacted when 20 cubic yards of native material is excavated to the desired depth. The area will then be backfilled with bedding material (aggregate) and the new 36-inch culvert set in position and structural fill placed around the culvert for stability. The roadway subgrade and wearing surface will be constructed, and new aggregate roadway embankments will be installed. An estimated 120 cubic yards of aggregate, structural fill, and concrete/asphalt will be placed within Wetland B to facilitate construction of the new Lost Lake Street crossing.

Greencrest Street Crossing – Construction of a new culvert crossing to facilitate the required southeast extension of Greencrest Street from the existing road stub southward to State Street will require permanent impacts to Wetland B during Phase 4 of the project. Approximately 3,360 square feet (0.08 acres) of the wetland will be permanently impacted when 125 cubic yards of native material is excavated to the desired depth. The area will then be backfilled with bedding material and the new 36-inch culvert set in position and structural fill placed around the culvert for stability. The roadway subgrade and wearing surface will be constructed, and new aggregate roadway embankments will be installed. An estimated 500 cubic yards of aggregate, structural fill, and concrete/asphalt will be placed within Wetland B to facilitate construction of the new Greencrest Street crossing.

Redmond Street Crossing – Construction of a new culvert crossing to facilitate the southeast extension of Redmond Street from the existing road stub will require permanent impacts to Wetland B during Phase 6 of the project. Approximately 1,074 square feet (0.02 acres) of the wetland will be permanently impacted when 40 cubic yards of native material is excavated to the desired depth. The area will then be backfilled with bedding material and the new culvert set in position and structural fill placed around the culvert for stability. The roadway subgrade and wearing surface will be constructed, and new aggregate roadway embankments will be installed. A new storm line will be installed within the new roadway subgrade, above the new 36-inch culvert. An estimated 250 cubic yards of aggregate, structural fill, and concrete/asphalt will be placed within Wetland B to facilitate construction of the new Redmond Street crossing.

Roadway Construction – Construction of the required collector street (Greencrest Street) and two interior local streets (Fargin Street and Chive Avenue) will require permanent impacts to two isolated wetlands located in the southern part of the project.

- Wetland H Impacts 2,989 square feet (0.07 acres), 180 cubic yards removal, 70 cubic yards fill
- Wetland I Impacts 5,705 square feet (0.13 acres), 410 cubic yards removal, 255 cubic yards fill Impacts will be initiated when native material is excavated from within the wetland area to facilitate construction of the roadway fill prism. The finished roadway grades for all three streets will be below the existing wetland grade to facilitate proper storm drainage. Once the area has been prepared, geotextile fabric, aggregate subgrade, asphalt and concrete will be placed within the wetland area to construct the roadway surface, embankments, and sidewalks.

Indirect Hydrology Impacts – In addition to the permanent, direct impacts proposed during construction, the required southward extension of Greencrest Street to State Street will also result in indirect impacts to Wetland H. Though no physical removal or fill activities are proposed in this location, construction of the roadway is likely to sever hydrology sources, indirectly impacting the remaining 5,260 square feet (0.12 acres) of Wetland H. The new asphalt roadway will be lower in elevation than the existing wetland grade

and founded on an aggregate subgrade that could affect groundwater levels within the area. Further, the new roadway will be equipped with curbs and gutters that will limit infiltration and the amount of rainfall that reaches the remaining wetland area. As a result, it is believed that the required extension of Greencrest Street to State Street will indirectly impact the remainder of isolated Wetland H.

C. Construction Methods. Describe how the removal and/or fill activities will be accomplished to minimize impacts to waters and wetlands.

Construction equipment for the project will be specific to the selected contractor but will likely include dump trucks, backhoes/excavators, graders, paving machines, roller compactors, water trucks, and cement trucks. All construction staging and stockpiling will only occur in uplands and construction access will be provided from existing roadways and gravel construction entrances. Construction entrances and staging areas are shown on attached Figures 7A and 7B.

Pre-Construction Minimization

Some of the elements to be implemented prior to construction to minimize resource impacts are as follows:

- Inform contractor of all permit conditions.
- Erosion and sediment control best management practices (BMPs) will be used to prevent any
 sediment or sediment-laden water from leaving the site. The contractor will install the BMPs prior to
 initiating ground disturbance. Anticipated BMPs include sediment fencing, wattles, inlet protection,
 gravel construction entrances, and a designated concrete washout area.
- Clearly demarcate all no-work zones with orange construction fencing or similar material.
- Confirm that emergency erosion control and spill response materials are on-site prior to construction.

Minimization Measures During Construction

All equipment will be operated from existing impervious areas or uplands, and the contractor will be required to monitor and maintain all erosion controls measures throughout the project to ensure that they are working properly. Similarly, the contractor will clean and inspect all machinery when working near the on-site resources to confirm that it is free of weeds, leaks, and grease.

Post-Construction Stormwater

The project's stormwater quality treatment systems were designed to meet the City of Salem's and Marion County's treatment and/or detention requirements. All contributing impervious area associated with the project will be treated on site. Stormwater runoff will be controlled to the pre-developed flow rates for half the 2-year 24-hour storm event and 10, 25, and 50-year storm events. The stormwater system for this project will include a collection and conveyance system that will use a large combination facility at the north end of the project for treatment. To provide water quality treatment for runoff from the proposed impervious surfaces, stormwater will flow into the vegetated facility, exfiltrate through the growing medium and into a rock storage section. Pollutants of concern post-construction include suspended solids, nutrients, heavy metals, and hydrocarbons. These contaminants will be treated by fully retaining the water quality design storm runoff within the facility. Contaminants will settle and/or will be captured by the vegetation and growing medium as stormwater infiltrates.

(4) PROJECT DESCRIPTION (continued)

 D. Describe source of fill material and disposal locations if kno

Construction materials will be imported as necessary, though sources are currently unidentified. Native material removed from the site will be disposed of at an off-site upland location.

E. Construction timeline.	
What is the estimated project start date?	September 2021
What is the estimated project completion date?	December 2022
Is any of the work underway or already complete? If yes, please describe.	☐ Yes ✓ No

F. Removal Volumes and Dimensions								
Wetland /		Rem	oval Dime	nsions		Time		
Waterbody Name *	Length (ft.)	Width (ft.)	Depth (ft.)	Area (sf.)	Volume (c.y.)	Removal is to remain**	Material***	
Wetland B	Varies	Varies	Varies	4,994	185	Permanent	Native soil	
Wetland H	Varies	Varies	Varies	8,249	180	Permanent	Native soil	
Wetland I	Varies	Varies	Varies	5,705	410	Permanent	Native soil	

G. Total Removal Volumes and Dimensions

Total Removal to Wetlands and Other Waters	Length (ft.)	Area (sf./ac.)	Volume (c.y.)
Total Removal to Wetlands	Varies	18,948/0.43	775
Total Removal Below Ordinary High Water			
Total Removal Below <u>Highest Measured Tide</u>			
Total Removal Below <u>High Tide Line</u>			
Total Removal Below Mean High Water Tidal Elevation		-	

H. Fill Volumes and Dimensions

Wetland /		Fi	II Dimensi	ons		Time Fill is		
Waterbody Name*				Area (sf.)	Volume (c.y.)		Material***	
Wetland B	Varies	Varies	Varies	4,994	870	Permanent	Aggregate/Engineered Fill/Concrete/Asphalt	
Wetland H	Varies	Varies	Varies	8,249	70	Permanent	Aggregate/Engineered Fill/Concrete/Asphalt	
Wetland I	Varies	Varies	Varies	5,705	255	Permanent	Aggregate/Engineered Fill/Concrete/Asphalt	

I. Total Fill Volumes and Dimensions

Total Fill to Wetlands and Other Waters	Length (ft.)	Area (sf./ac.)	Volume (c.y.)
Total Fill to Wetlands	Varies	18,948/0.43	1,195
Total Fill Below Ordinary High Water			
Total Fill Below <u>Highest Measured Tide</u>			
Total Fill Below High Tide Line			
Total Fill Below Mean High Water Tidal Elevation			

^{*}If there is no official name for the wetland or waterbody, create a unique name (such as "Wetland 1" or "Tributary A").

*** Example: soil, gravel, wood, concrete, pilings, rock etc.

(5) PROJECT PURPOSE AND NEED

Provide a statement of the purpose and need for the overall project.

Salem is Oregon's capital city and the regional economic center of the Mid-Willamette Valley. The city is growing and with that growth comes a need for more housing. By 2035 nearly 60,000 more people are expected to live in the Salem area according to the Salem Housing Needs Analysis (HNA) 2015 to 2035. This projected population growth and Salem's demographics trends are expected to result in the need for additional housing and more diverse housing types. The site is zoned for residential development and is in close proximity to major transportation corridors and desired schools, making it an ideal location to provide needed housing.

The purpose of this project is to create affordable residential housing to meet the growing demand within the City of Salem. The project will also provide needed sidewalks along State Street to provide a safe travel corridor for students and residents. The wetland impacts proposed are required to ensure safe transportation corridors throughout the development for vehicles, pedestrians, and bicyclists.

^{**}Indicate whether the proposed area of removal or fill is permanent or, if you are proposing temporary impacts, specify the days, months or years the fill or removal is to remain.

(6) DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCES IN PROJECT AREA

A. Describe the existing physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of each wetland or waterbody. Reference the wetland and waters delineation report if one is available. Include the list of items provided in the instructions.

The northern half of the project site was assessed for the presence of wetlands and waters by AKS Engineering & Forestry, LLC (AKS) on September 17, 2019. During the site visit, two wetlands (referred to as Wetlands B and C) were delineated within the project limits. The Wetland Delineation Report was prepared and submitted to DSL under WD#2019-0557, receiving concurrence on January 2, 2020 (Attachment 2). The southern half was assessed by AKS staff on March 26 and April 10, 2020, and March 28, 2021. During the site visit, two wetlands (referred to as Wetlands H and I) were delineated within the project limits. The delineation report was submitted to DSL for review under WD#2020-0298, receiving concurrence on April 7, 2021 (Attachment 3). No Aquatic Resources of Special Concern exist within the project site or within the immediate vicinity.

Wetland B is a ditched PEM swale that flows northerly through the eastern portion of the project site. Wetland B belongs to the Slope HGM classification, with hydrology inputs sourced primarily from groundwater, and secondarily by direct precipitation and runoff from adjacent uplands. Dominant vegetation consists primarily of reed canarygrass (*Phalaris arundinacea*). When surface water is present, it exits the site to the north through culverts under Auburn Road NE into a tributary to Fruitland Creek. Wetland B is 40,328 square feet in size.

Wetland C is a Palustrine forested (PFO)/PEM wetland belonging to the Slope HGM classification located in the northeastern portion of the site. A narrow channel (approximately 1-foot-wide by ½-foot-tall banks) originates in the wetland that conveys flow easterly under NE Cordon Road. The dominant vegetation in the PEM portion of the wetland consists primarily of reed canarygrass. The dominant vegetation in the PFO portion of the wetland consist of black cottonwood (*Populus balsamifera*, FAC) and Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*, FACW), with lesser amounts of clustered rose (*Rosa pisocarpa*, FAC), and Douglas' meadowsweet (*Spiraea douglasii*, FACW). Wetland C is 6,863 square feet in size. No impacts to Wetland C will occur as a component of this project.

Wetlands H and I are isolated PEM wetlands belonging to the Slope HGM classification located in the southern portion of the site. Hydrology supporting this wetland is a seasonally high groundwater table along with direct precipitation on a subtle southwestern slope. Vegetation primarily consists of spikesedge (*Eleocharis obtusa*; OBL) and spreading bent (*Agrostis stolonifera*; FAC). Wetland H is 8,249 square feet in size; Wetland I is 5,705 square feet in size.

Existing Wetland Function and Value Assessment: A wetland function and value assessment was conducted using the Oregon Rapid Wetland Assessment (ORWAP v3.1) for Wetland. The ORWAP Summary Table illustrating the results of the grouped function and value scores is provided below. Copies of the required maps and Excel data sheets are provided in Attachment 4.

Wetland B ORWAP Summary Table								
GROUPS	Selected Function	Function Rating	Rating Break Proximity	Values Rating	Rating Break Proximity			
Hydrologic Function	Water Storage & Delay (WS)	Moderate		Lower				
Water Quality Support	Sediment Retention & Stabilization (NR)	Moderate		Higher				
Fish Habitat	Anadromous Fish Habitat (FA)	Lower		Lower				
Aquatic Habitat	Amphibian & Reptile Habitat (AM)	Higher		Moderate	LM			
Ecosystem Support	Organic Nutrient Export (OE)	Higher	МН					

Based on the best professional judgment (BPJ) of the investigators, a rating break proximity of "LM" should be indicated for the Hydrologic Function group because Wetland B is a Slope wetland that receives discharging groundwater as its main source of hydrology, with only minimal contributions from direct precipitation and

overland flows. As a result, the small wetland area is likely to have limited subsurface space for storing additional precipitation.

A wetland function and value assessment was conducted using best professional judgment (BPJ) for Wetlands H and I. Per Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 141-085-0685(4)(f), when BPJ is used, group-level functions and values to be assessed must include, but are not limited to, those outlined in the Oregon Wetland Assessment Protocol (ORWAP). Conclusions must include a rating (i.e. low, moderate, or higher) for each of the group-level functions and values, and a written discussion of the basis of that rating. The table below provides the required information for the BPJ assessment of both wetlands. As indicated in the assessment table, Wetlands H and I are small, isolated wetlands that do not provide locally significant functions and values.

BPJ Functional Assessment - Wetlands H and I						
Group-Level Functions	Function Group Rating	Value Group Rating	Rationale			
Hydrologic Function	Low-Moderate		Wetlands H and I have a flat gradient but are isolated and very small in size. Further, even though they are inundated only seasonally, they lack complex microtopography. In addition, the wetlands have a very small contributing area that is vegetated and lacks impervious areas, thereby minimizing the value they provide related to water storage.			
Water Quality Support	Low	Low	Wetlands H and I would not be effective at maintaining or reducing summertime water temperatures, as the wetlands are dry during the summertime and the groundwater table is well below the ground surface. Further, the wetlands lack vegetative complexity and microtopography. Finally, the wetlands have a very small contributing area that lacks pollutant-generating surfaces, thereby limiting the values they provide related to water quality.			
Fish Habitat	Low	Low	Wetlands H and I do not provide fish habitat functions and values due to the lack of a surface water connection to other wetlands or waters, including fish bearing streams.			
Aquatic Habitat	Low	Low	Wetlands H and I are seasonally saturated with surface water present only after heavy rain events, and for less than seven consecutive days during the growing season. When water is present, depths are minimal, and the ponded areas are likely scattered and very small in size. These areas would not support an abundance and diversity of native amphibians. Waterbirds would not likely use these areas for feeding or nesting. Likewise, the value rating for this group should also be low, as the wetlands do not provide any unique habitat or support any rare, threatened, or endangered aquatic species.			
Ecosystem Support	Low	Low	Wetlands H and I are small, isolated wetlands that have very little fluctuation in seasonal water levels. Further, the wetlands are characterized by a mostly uniform vegetation height comprised mostly of non-native grasses and forbs, with only minimal woody vegetation present. Likewise, the value rating for this group should also be low, as the wetlands do not provide any unique habitat or support any rare, threatened, or endangered plant species.			

Cultural Resources: there are no existing homes or aboveground structures within the project area. Further, no below-ground cultural resources are expected to be present during soil disturbing activities. The site was originally used as a rural residence and for agriculture production until the early 1940s. The southern portion of the site was then utilized as an agriculture canning operation until 1955 when the facility was dedicated to the production of mushrooms. The mushroom farm was closed in the late 1990s and the facility was decommissioned from 2002 to 2006. Throughout this time the northern half of the project site was regularly cultivated to produce ornamental trees and shrubs. Therefore, significant cultural resources are not expected to be present in the project site. If cultural remains are encountered during the project, all construction activities will cease, and the Oregon Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) will be notified to evaluate the discovery and recommend subsequent courses of action.

Changes in Hydrologic Characteristics: The project is not expected to result in upstream or downstream flooding or erosion. The proposed culverts will result in similar hydrologic flow characteristics within Wetland B and the isolated wetlands are not located in a mapped floodplain.

Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species: The study area formerly consisted of the Pictsweet mushroom farm. The mushroom farm was decommissioned between 2004 and 2006. Remnant gravel parking, roads, and building pads are present throughout the site; however, no structures are present. According to US Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (iPac) website, there are five plant species, two avian species, and one insect that have the potential to be present within the project area. Based on existing site conditions and species-specific habitat requirements, no suitable habitats for the listed insect or the two listed bird species are present on site. Similarly, most of the listed plant species require specific habitat requirements that are not present within the project area. The only exception is Nelson's checker-mallow (Sidalcea nelsoniana), which is typically found in open prairie remnants along the margins of streams, sloughs, ditches, roadsides, fence rows, drainage swales, and in fallow fields. No individuals were observed within the project area during the site visits that have been conducted. This project will not result in adverse impacts to any rare, threatened, or endangered species.

Wildlife Species Use: The project site is in an urban area, and could provide habitat for common resident and migratory songbirds and common, small mammals such as raccoons, skunks, opossums, etc. No large mammals would use the site, because it is surrounded by development and there are no suitable wildlife corridors.

B. Describe the existing navigation, fishing and recreational use of the waterbody or wetland.

The three PEM wetlands within the project area are located on private property, and there are no existing navigational, fishing, or recreational uses of the wetlands.

(7) PROJECT SPECIFIC CRITERIA AND ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS

Describe project-specific criteria necessary to achieve the project purpose. Describe alternative sites and project designs that were considered to avoid or minimize impacts to the waterbody or wetland.*

Project-Specific Criteria: The goal of this project is to provide affordable housing in the City of Salem to meet the City's housing demand. Property selection criteria included:

- A site at least 20 acres in size located within Salem city limits or in the City's Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) that is available for purchase
- A site currently wholly or partially zoned for residential uses
- A site with relatively flat terrain (slopes less than 10 percent)
- Ability to avoid or minimize impacts to jurisdictional waters, including wetlands and floodplain
- Ability to connect to existing utility and transportation infrastructure
- Ability to provide for safe multi-modal transportation corridors throughout the development
- The ability to meet the current City of Salem Transportation System Plan and land use regulations
- Proximity to existing schools and/or shopping centers and well-travelled transportation corridors

Off-site Alternatives: The applicant requires a site meeting the above listed project criteria. Three other properties currently for sale in the greater Salem area were reviewed against the above criteria.

• Site 1 – this 34.13-acres site consists of one tax lot located within the current Urban Growth Boundary (UGB). The site is identified as Tax Lot 100 of Marion County Assessor's Map 083W17B. The lot is designated within the residential agriculture zone, which allows for single-family residential development. Most of the mapped soils are well drained; however, a small pond is mapped in the National Wetland Inventory (NWI) maps in the south-central portion of the property. In addition, Croisan Creek and a small wetland area are mapped along the eastern property line. Based on the

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^{*} Not required by the Corps for a complete application but is necessary for individual permits before a permit decision can be rendered.

review of aerial imagery, several wetlands are present along Croisan Creek. In addition, the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA's) 100-year floodplain and floodway are mapped along the entire eastern property line adjacent to Croisan Creek. Though the current listing indicates that access to electricity is available on-site, the property is not currently serviced by other urban facilities such as sanitary sewer, water, and drainage infrastructure. Further, the site is characterized by steeper slopes on the western half as well as steep roadway embankments along Ballantyne Road S and Kuebler Boulevard. So, although this site is in proximity to several desired features, it was not pursued for this project.

- Site 2 this 24.99-acre site consists of one tax lot located within the Salem city limits. The lot is identified as Tax Lot 902 of Marion County Assessor's Map 083W06. The lot is designated within the residential agriculture zone, which allows for single-family residential development. Most of the mapped soils are well drained, and the NWI does not identify any wetland or waters features on the property. Though the current listing indicates that access to electricity is available on-site, the property is not currently serviced by other urban facilities such as sanitary sewer, water, and drainage infrastructure. Further, the site is characterized by steep slopes throughout the property, making site development more difficult, and the property is in a more rural neighborhood requiring additional travel time to schools, shopping centers, and transportation corridors. As a result, this lot was not pursued further for this project.
- Site 3 this 21.36-acre site consists of two tax lots that are located are located inside the UGB in south Salem. The lots are identified as Tax Lots 400 and 500 of Marion County Assessor Map 083W26A. The lots are designated within the urban transition zone, which is intended to retain and protect properties for future urban use. Per the current listing, once the property is annexed into the City, the property would be zoned single family residential (RS). Most of the mapped soils are well drained and no wetlands are mapped on-site; however, a pond is visible within the north portion of the property in the vicinity of a mapped perennial creek. A new subdivision is currently under construction to the west, thereby providing access to utility infrastructure; however, the property is currently forested and is characterized by steeper slopes that would make site development more difficult. Because this property does not meet all the project-specific criteria, it was not pursued further for this project.

No-Build Alternative – If the applicant opted to forgo construction of Phases 3-6, fulfilling the public's current need for affordable housing would not be met. In addition, Greencrest Street is the approved north-south oriented collector for the development and is required to provide direct connection to State Street across from the Oakmont Court intersection. Streets classified as collectors distribute traffic between neighborhoods, activity centers, and the arterial street system, while also providing property access. All the proposed street crossings are necessary to ensure a safe transportation corridor throughout the development for vehicular traffic, pedestrians, and bicyclists. Because Wetland B bisects the property and separates homes currently under construction from those proposed under this project, there is no alternative location to provide the required roadway extensions. As a result, the no-build alternative to avoid impacting the on-site wetlands was not considered.

On-Site Alternatives

The applicant selected the current site for this project due to its proximity to I-5 and other high-use transportation corridors as well as shopping centers, schools, and public parks. The project site is relatively flat and has access to tie into existing public utilities. The project site is zoned for single-family residential development, and the average lot size is planned to meet City density requirements and to be compatible with the surrounding neighborhoods. All on-site alternatives evaluated had the following parameters to implement, as required by the city of Salem:

- The City of Salem is requiring that Greencrest Street be constructed to Collector B standards, as
 there currently is no north-south collector street between Center Street NE and State Street east of
 Lancaster Drive NE. This requires a full buildout of the 60-foot right-of-way including separated
 sidewalks and a bike lane.
- The City of Salem is requiring that the Greencrest Street/State Street intersection be aligned with the Oakmont Court intersection to the south. As a result, avoiding impacts to Wetland H is not possible.

• All internal streets are required to have property line sidewalks with a minimum 4-foot landscape strip adjacent to the curbs to accommodate street trees.

Bridge Crossing Avoidance Alternative – A possible option was to span Wetland B with bridge crossings; however, even the most basic structures designed for legal loads would be cost-prohibitive. Further, no listed species or native migratory fish are known to utilize Wetland B, so the construction of bridge crossings is unjustifiable based on costs alone. As a result, the construction of new bridges over Wetland B for the Lost Lake Street, Greencrest Street, and Redmond Street crossings was not considered a practicable alternative.

On-Site Alternatives to Avoid Impacts to Wetland I – Additional alternatives were considered to avoid impacts to Wetland I. Avoiding this wetland would require realignment/reconfiguration of Chive Avenue and Fargin Street. The following three alternative alignments were evaluated:

- Stub both streets prior to the wetland (Figure 9) this alternative would essentially stub Chive Avenue and Fargin Street prior to Wetland I to avoid impacts entirely. The city would require that each street be equipped with an emergency vehicle turnaround (i.e., cul-de-sac or hammerhead), which would require that the streets end early enough to allow for construction of the turnarounds. This alternative would result in the loss of at least 6 needed homes and could affect density requirements within the designated residential zone for this area of the development. Further, this alternative does not allow for a transportation corridor with adequate connectively to allow vehicles, pedestrians, and bicyclists to safely move throughout the development.
- Shift Fargin Street to the east and stub Chive Avenue this alternative would require that Fargin Street be shifted more than 70 feet to the east to avoid impacts to Wetland I. This alternative is not possible, because the new Oregano Avenue/Fargin Street intersection would not meet the City's minimum intersection spacing requirement from Greencrest Street. Further, this alternative would result in double frontage lots (lots with frontage along Fargin and Greencrest), which may not be allowed by the City of Salem and is not desirable for homeowners. Finally, Chive Avenue would need to have an emergency vehicle turnaround, further impacting the number of lots like the above alternative. It is estimated that this alternative would result in the loss of at least 12 needed homes and would affect density requirements within the designated residential zone for this area of the development.
- Shift Fargin Street to the West this alternative would require that Fargin Street be shifted more than 130 feet to the west to avoid impacts to Wetland I. Though this alternative may meet the City's current design standards, it would result in the largest loss in lots and would not meet the City's current density standards for the designated zoning within this area of the development. It is estimated that this alternative would result in the loss of at least 16 much needed homes and would not allow the project to meet its primary purpose of providing affordable housing in the City of Salem to meet the City's current and future housing demand.

The above alternative alignments for Fargin Street and Chive Avenue do not all meet Salem design standards, and they limit the project's ability to provide the Salem area with much needed affordable housing to meet the documented current and future housing demand. The removal of affordable single-family lots to avoid a low functioning wetland requires consideration of the long-term viability of Wetland I post-construction if any of these avoidance alternatives were implemented. Since the wetland is isolated and only 5,705 square feet in size, once the remainder of the affordable single-family homes and roadways are constructed around the wetland, the following are likely to occur:

- The isolated wetland will become even more isolated as homes and streets are constructed around
 it, thereby decreasing its functional capacity, and severing any sort of connection it once had to
 adjacent upland habitat.
- The wetland's hydrology sources could be compromised by construction of adjacent roadways that will collect and convey stormwater runoff to the proposed treatment facilities.
- There are likely to be accelerated inputs of contaminants as a result of pesticide and fertilizer application on adjacent lawns and landscaped areas, thereby introducing new stressors not currently affecting wetland functionality.

Wetland I is not mapped on the Salem/Keizer Local Wetland Inventory, and it has not been identified as providing any locally significant functions or values. Further, it is not an aquatic resource of special concern,

and would not be difficult to replace. The current demand for affordable single-family homes in Salem, as well as the construction of homes to meet future population demands, is a public need that has to be addressed. The impacts of filling Wetland I, an isolated wetland, will be mitigated in-kind through the purchase of legacy credits from a mitigation bank that covers the project area. The functions lost on-site through the filling of the Wetland I will be more than compensated by the on-site stormwater facilities and supporting the long-term protection of the higher functioning wetlands at the bank.

Headwall Minimization Alternative – During the design phase, the possibility of using headwalls to minimize embankment fill was explored; however, this alternative was determined not to be practicable. Due to existing conditions at the proposed crossing locations, headwalls would need to be roughly 8-10 feet tall and 15 feet long (more than 30 feet long at the Greencrest Street crossing) to retain the fill material necessary to construct the culvert crossings. Construction of three retaining walls of this size would add considerable costs to the project, potentially increasing new housing costs, and making it more difficult for the project to provide the much-needed affordable housing in the Salem area.

Narrow Crossing Minimization Alternative – Though the ability to narrow the Greencrest Street cross-section over Wetland B is not possible since it is the designated collector street for the development, the possibility of making the Lost Lake Street and Redmond Street cross-sections narrower was considered. Both streets are local streets equipped with pedestrian sidewalks on both sides of the street. The only way to make the cross-section narrower would be to request a variance from the City to exclude sidewalks along the sections of street that crosses Wetland B. This would require that pedestrians and bicyclists be mixed in with vehicular traffic to cross Wetland B when using these roads. Because this alternative does not allow for the project to provide for a safe transportation corridor throughout the development for vehicular traffic, pedestrians, and bicyclists, it was not considered a viable option.

Preferred Alternative – The proposed site plan was selected because it meets all City code requirements, and it is the most practicable alternative that has the least reasonably expected adverse impacts on jurisdictional wetlands. The preferred layout minimizes impacts to Wetland B, a slightly higher functional wetland, to the most practicable extent by steepening roadway embankments at the culvert ends and aligning the Lost Lake Street crossing with the existing farm access crossing. Impacting the two small, isolated wetlands to provide much needed housing consistent with the City's planning efforts will better serve the rapidly growing Salem population. The purchase of wetland mitigation bank credits to preserve higher functioning wetlands in the local watershed presents the most practical and logistical alternative for the site plan.

(8) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION						
Are there <u>state</u> or <u>federally</u> listed species on the project site?	Yes	▼ No	Unknown			
Is the project site within designated or proposed critical habitat?	Yes	☑ No	Unknown			
Is the project site within a national Wild and Scenic River?	Yes	☑ No	Unknown			
Is the project site within a State Scenic Waterway?	Yes	▼ No	Unknown			
Is the project site within the 100-year floodplain ?	Yes Yes	✓ No	Unknown			
If yes to any above, explain in Block 6 and describe measures to minim	nize adverse ef	fects to those reso	urces in Block 7.			
Is the project site within the <u>Territorial Sea Plan (TSP) Area?</u>	Yes	▼ No	Unknown			
If yes, attach TSP review as a separate document for DSL.						
Is the project site within a designated Marine Reserve?	Yes	☑ No	Unknown			
If yes, certain additional DSL restrictions will apply.						
Will the overall project involve ground disturbance of one acre or more?	✓ Yes	☐ No	Unknown			
If yes, you may need a 1200-C permit from the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ).						

on-site or off-site spills?	al a carrier of contaminants fr	om Yes	☐ No	Unknown	
Has the fill or dredged mate	erial been physically and/or	☐ Yes	☑ No	☐ Unknown	
chemically tested? If yes, explain in Block 6 and pr	ovide references to any physical	— /chemical testing re	port(s).	_	
Has a cultural resource (arc		□ Yes	☑ No	Unknown	
or the State Historic Preser If yes, provide a copy of the sur	n, or correspondence from trib	respondence with t		☐ Unknown	
	Cleanup Site? No⊠ Yes□ F				
DEQ contact					
If yes, the applicant must subm	v impervious surfaces or the little a post-construction stormwate al, see https://www.oregon.gov/decate;	r management plan	as part of this applicatio		
Identify any other federal ag	ency that is funding, authoriz	ing or implementi	ng the project.		
Agency Name	Contact Name	Phone Number	Most Recent Da	ate of Contact	
List other certificates or app work described in this applie	provals/denials required or rec cation.	ceived from other	federal, state or local	agencies for	
Agency	Certificate / approval / c	lenial description	Date	Applied	
Other DSL and/or Corps Ad	ctions Associated with this Sit	e (Check all that a	apply.)		
	er lands owned by or leased fould include the federal navigorps projects.				
☐ State owned waterway	D	SL Waterway Lea	ase #:		
☐ Other Corps or DSL Permits		orps #	DSL#		
☐ Violation for Unauthorize	d Activity C	orps #	DSL#		
✓ Wetland and Waters Delineation Co		orps #		DSL # WD#2019-0557 and WD#2020-0298	
Submit the entire delineation report to the Corps; submit only the concurrence letter (if complete) and approved maps to DSL. If not previously submitted to DSL, send under a separate cover letter					
(9) IMPACTS, RESTORA	ATION/REHABILITATION,	AND COMPEN	SATORY MITIGAT	ION	
	vironmental impacts that are li	kely to result fron	n the proposed projec	t. Include	
wetlands within the Slopes/crossings (Wetland B impact	tal of 13,688 square feet (0.3 Flats HGM classification syst cts), the construction of two ir encrest Street to State Stree	em. The impacts iterior streets (We	are associated with the	ree new culvert the required	
	ossing – 560 square feet (0.0 rossing – 3,360 square feet (,	•	•	

- Redmond Street Crossing 1,074 square feet (0.02 acres), 40 cubic yards removal, 250 cubic yards fill
 Wetland H Impacts 2,989 square feet (0.07 acres), 180 cubic yards removal, 70 cubic yards fill
- Wetland I Impacts 5,705 square feet (0.13 acres), 410 cubic yards removal, 255 cubic yards fill

In addition, construction of the required southward extension of Greencrest Street, the only collector street for the development, to State Street will require permanent indirect impacts to Wetland H.

• Indirect Hydrology Impacts (Wetland H) – 5,260 square feet (0.12 acres)

No temporary impacts to jurisdictional waters, including wetlands, are proposed as a component of this project.

B. For temporary removal or fill or disturbance of vegetation in waterbodies, wetlands or riparian (i.e., streamside) areas, discuss how the site will be restored after construction to include the timeline for restoration.

No temporary wetland impacts are proposed as a component of this project. Additionally, no impacts to vegetated waterbodies or their adjacent riparian areas will be required. As a result, no restoration activities are proposed.

Compensatory Mitigation				
C. Proposed mitigation a	pproach. Check all that apply	y:		
Permittee- responsible Onsite Mitigation	Permittee- responsible Offsite mitigation	Mitigation Bank or ☑ In-Lieu Fee Program	Payment to Provide (not ☐ approved for use with Corps permits)	

D. Provide a brief description of proposed mitigation approach and the rationale for choosing that approach. If you believe mitigation should not be required, explain why.

The project will result in a total of 0.43 acres of permanent impacts to the three PEM wetlands within the Slopes/Flats HGM subclass. Using the Draft Compensatory Mitigation Eligibility and Accounting Determination Form (see Attachment 5), the applicant is proposing to purchase 0.43 acres of Legacy Credits from either the Garrett Creek or Marion bank to mitigate for the unavoidable wetland impacts.

DSL's Principal Objectives: The project's ability to meet the principal objectives listed under OAR-141-085-0680 are described below.

Replace Lost Functions and Values: Wetland mitigation will be in-kind with respect to the Cowardin and HGM classification. The impacted wetlands are categorized as PEM wetlands belonging to the Slope/Flats HGM subclassification. The Garrett Creek wetland mitigation bank provides credits for PEM Slope/Flat wetlands; therefore, wetland impacts will be mitigated in-kind. Wetlands within the mitigation bank provide function and value to the same or better level than the wetlands to be impacted. The functions and values impacted at the project site will be more than replaced through the purchase of mitigation bank credits. In addition, only a portion of Wetland B will be impacted during construction, so the functions and values that this wetland provides will still be intact after construction is complete. The location and nature of the partial impacts will not degrade the overall wetland quality and functional capacity of Wetland B.

As for Wetlands H and I, it is believed that these wetlands are low functioning; however, they do provide some hydrologic functions. Lost functions related to water storage and delay will be replaced on-site through the construction of the combination stormwater facilities at the north end of the project. All contributing impervious area associated with the project will be treated on-site. The bottom of the stormwater facility will consist of a layer of growing medium and native plant materials. Stormwater will be filtered and infiltrated to the maximum extent practical, recharging groundwater and mimicking predevelopment hydrologic conditions. In addition, the proposed wetland bank provides flood control through an interconnected system of wetland and riparian areas that are much more structurally complex and diverse when compared to the two isolated PEM wetlands that will be impacted.

<u>Local Replacement for Locally Important Functions and Values</u>: The on-site PEM wetlands do not provide any locally important functions and values and are not considered to be locally significant by the City of Salem. Because the project will only impact a portion of Wetland B, the remaining wetland area will continue to provide functions and values. Wetland mitigation will be conducted in proximity to the impacted wetlands. The impacted wetlands are within the service area for the proposed bank. The mitigation bank site provides local replacement

Pre-printed mailing labels ✓ of adjacent property		Project Site Adjacent Property Owners		Mitigation Site Adjacent Property Owners		
(10) ADJACENT PROPERTY OWNERS FOR PROJECT AND MITIGATION SITE						_
Township	Range		Section		Quarter/Quarter	
County		City		Latitude & Longitude (in DD.DDDD format)		
Mitigation Site Name/Legal Description		Mitigation Site Address		Tax Lot #		
Mitigation Location Information (Fill out only if permittee-responsible mitigation is proposed)						
☐ No. A mitigation plan will need to be submitted (for DSL, this plan is required for a complete application).						
☐ Yes. Submit the plan with this application and complete the remainder of this section.						
If you are proposing permittee-responsible mitigation, have you prepared a compensatory mitigation plan?						
Type and amount of credits to be purchased: 0.43 PEM/Slopes/Flats						
Name of mitigation bank of			Garrett Creek			
Mitigation Bank / In-Lieu Fo	oo Informa	tion:				
Minimized Temporal Loss will occur prior to project o					purchase of mitigation bank credits wetland functions.	
provides connectivity to other habitats.						
values. The large size of the mitigation bank contributes to meaningful mitigation in the landscape context and						
was sited in an ecological	ly suitable	location to meet the	he needs and p	riorities o	of locally important functions and	
Mitigation Project is Sited in an Ecologically Suitable Location: The mitigation bank is an approved facility that						
ensure the mitigation will be self-sustaining and have minimal maintenance needs.						
	<u>Mitigation Project is Self-Sustaining and Minimized Maintenance Needs:</u> The mitigation bank site is located within the appropriate landscape with respect to the topography and natural hydrology sources. These settings					
Mitigation Project in Salf Sustaining and Minimized Maintenance Noods: The mitigation bank site is leasted						
for important functions and values that have been lost in the region. The purchase of the mitigation bank credits will replace the wetland functions and values lost at the project site.						
						_

Attachment 6

(11) CITY/COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT LAND USE AFFIDAVIT (TO BE COMPLETED BY LOCAL PLANNING OFFICIAL) I have reviewed the project described in this application and have determined that: This project is not regulated by the comprehensive plan and land use regulations This project is consistent with the comprehensive plan and land use regulations This project is consistent with the comprehensive plan and land use regulations with the following: Conditional Use Approval Development Permit Other Permit (explain in comment section below) ☐ This project is not currently consistent with the comprehensive plan and land use regulations. To be consistent requires: □Plan Amendment ☐Zone Change Other Approval or Review (explain in comment section below) An application or variance request has \(\) has not \(\) been filed for the approvals required above. Local planning official name (print) Title City / County Signature Date Comments: (12) COASTAL ZONE CERTIFICATION If the proposed activity described in your permit application is within the Oregon Coastal Zone, the following certification is required before your application can be processed. The signed statement will be forwarded to the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) for its concurrence or objection. For additional information on the Oregon Coastal Zone Management Program and consistency reviews of federally permitted projects, contact DLCD at 635 Capitol Street NE, Suite 150, Salem, Oregon 97301 or call 503-373-0050 or click here. CERTIFICATION STATEMENT I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the proposed activity described in this application complies with the approved Oregon Coastal Zone Management Program and will be completed in a manner consistent with the program. Print /Type Applicant Name Title Not Applicable Applicant Signature Date

(13) SIGNATURES				
in the application, and, to the best of certify that I possess the authority to Corps or DSL staff to enter into the compliance with an authorization, if below to act in my behalf as my age support of this permit application. It agencies does not release me from I understand that payment of the reconstruction.	of my knowledge and been undertake the propose above-described proper granted. I hereby authon the processing of understand that the granthe requirement of obtaguired state processing	ein. I certify that I am familiar with the information contained elief, this information is true, complete and accurate. I further ed activities. By signing this application I consent to allow rty to inspect the project location and to determine orize the person identified in the authorized agent block this application and to furnish supplemental information in nting of other permits by local, county, state or federal aining the permits requested before commencing the project. fee does not guarantee permit issuance.		
Fee Amount Enclosed	\$1,011			
Applicant Signature (required)	must match the na	me in Block 2		
Print Name		Title		
Kiril Ivanov		Managing Member		
Signature		Date		
Authorized Agent Signature				
Print Name		Title		
Julie Wirth-McGee, PWS		Sr. Environmental Specialist		
Signature		Date		
Landowner Signature(s)*	/if different from on	ml:		
Landowner of the Project Site Print Name	(if different from ap	Title		
Fillit Name		Title		
Signature		Date		
Landowner of the Mitigation S	ite (if different from	applicant)		
Print Name		Title		
Signature		Date		
Department of State Lands, Pr	operty Manager (to	be completed by DSL)		
If the project is located on state-own Land Management Division of DSL. lands only grants the applicant cons	ned submerged and sub A signature by DSL for sent to apply for a remo	omersible lands, DSL staff will obtain a signature from the activities proposed on state-owned submerged/submersible val-fill permit. A signature for activities on state-owned y, express or implied and a separate proprietary		

Title

Date

Print Name

Signature

^{*} Not required by the Corps. 16

(14) ATTACHMENTS
□ Drawings
□ Location map with roads identified
☑ U.S.G.S topographic map
⊠ Tax lot map
⊠ Site plan(s)
⊠ Plan view and cross section drawing(s)
⊠ Recent aerial photo
⊠ Project photos
⊠ Erosion and Pollution Control Plan(s), if applicable
☑ DSL / Corps Wetland Concurrence letter and map, if approved and applicable – (Attachments 2-3)
☑ Pre-printed labels for adjacent property owners (Required if more than 30) – (Attachment 6)
☐ Restoration plan or rehabilitation plan for temporary impacts
☐ Mitigation plan
Wetland functional assessments, if applicable − (Attachment 4)
⊠ Cover Page
⊠ Score Sheets
☑ ORWAP OR, F, T, & S forms
□ ORWAP Reports □ ORWAP Reports
⊠ Assessment Maps
☑ ORWAP Reports: Soils, Topo, Assessment area, Contributing area
☐ Stream Functional Assessments, if applicable
☐ Cover Page
☐ Score Sheets
☐ SFAM PA, PAA, & EAA forms
☐ SFAM Report
☐ Assessment Maps
☐ Aerial Photo Site Map and Topo Site Map (Both maps should document the PA, PAA, & EAA)
☐ Matching Quickguide sheet(s)
☐ Alternatives analysis
☐ Biological assessment (if requested by the Corps project manager during pre-application coordination)
☐ Stormwater management plan (may be required by the Corps or DEQ)☐ Other
☐ Please describe:

(14) ATTACHMENTS

List of Attachments

Attachment 1: Permit Maps and Figures

Attachment 2: DSL Concurrence Letter WD2019-0557 Attachment 3: DSL Concurrence Letter WD2020-0298

Attachment 4: ORWAP Maps and Data Sheets

Attachment 5: Compensatory Mitigation Eligibility & Accounting Determination Form

Attachment 6: Adjoining Property Owner Address Labels

Attachment 7: Incumbency Certificate

For U.S. Army Corps of Engineers send application to:

USACE Portland District ATTN: CENWP-ODG-P

PO Box 2946

Portland, OR 97208-2946 Phone: 503-808-4373

portlandpermits@usace.army.mil

Counties:

Baker, Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Gilliam, Grant, Hood River, Jefferson, Lincoln, Linn, Malheur, Marion, Morrow, Multnomah, Polk, Sherman, Tillamook, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco, Washington, Wheeler, Yamhill

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers ATTN: CENWP-ODG-E 211 E. 7th AVE, Suite 105 Eugene, OR 97401-2722 Phone: 541-465-6868

portlandpermits@usace.army.mil

Counties:

Coos, Crook, Curry, Deschutes, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Harney, Klamath, Lake, Lane

For Department of State Lands send application to:

West of the Cascades:

Department of State Lands 775 Summer Street NE, Suite 100

Salem, OR 97301-1279 Phone: 503-986-5200

East of the Cascades:

Department of State Lands 1645 NE Forbes Road, Suite 112

Bend, Oregon 97701 Phone: 541-388-6112

For Department of Environmental Quality e-mail application to:

ATTN: DEQ 401 Certification Program

Water Quality

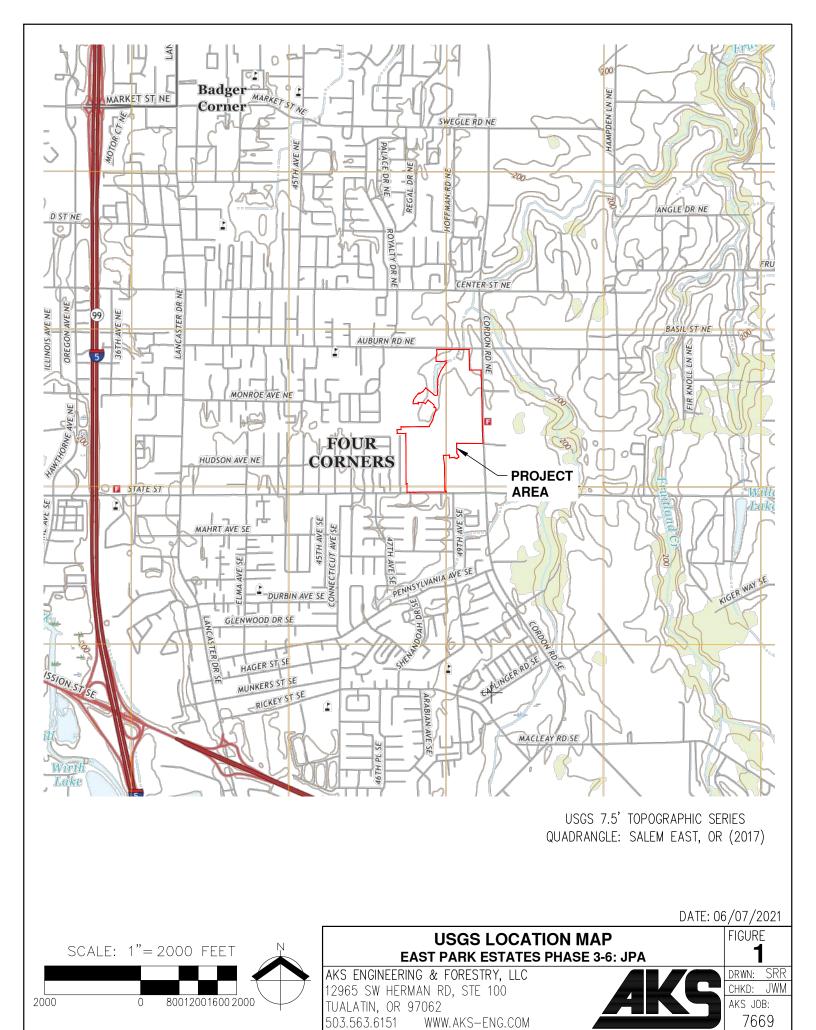
700 NE Multnomah St, Suite 600

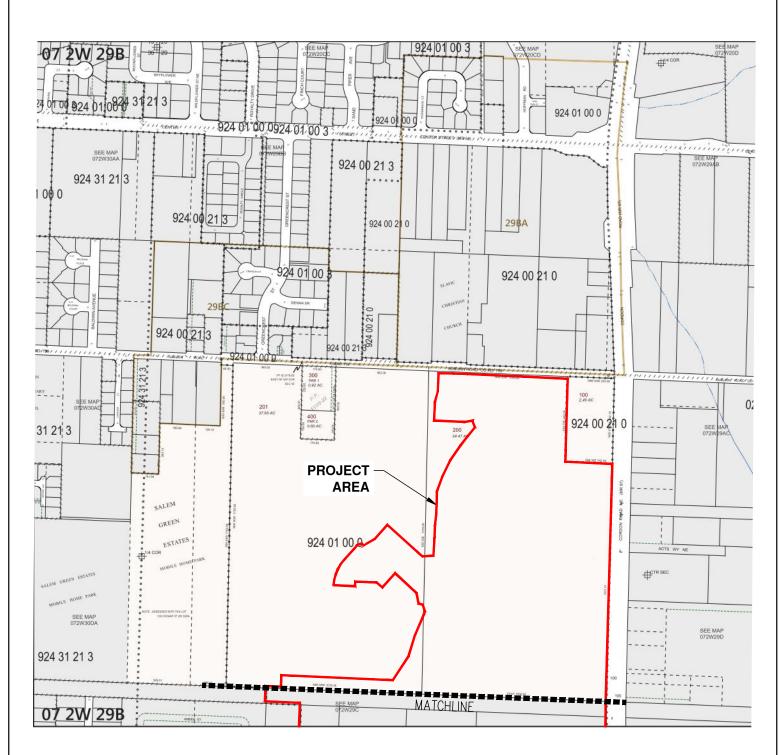
Portland, OR 97232

401applications@deq.state.or.us



Attachment 1: Permit Maps & Figures





MARION COUNTY TAX LOTS 200 & 201 TAX MAP 7S 2W 29B

DATE: 06/07/2021

SCALE: 1"= 500 FEET

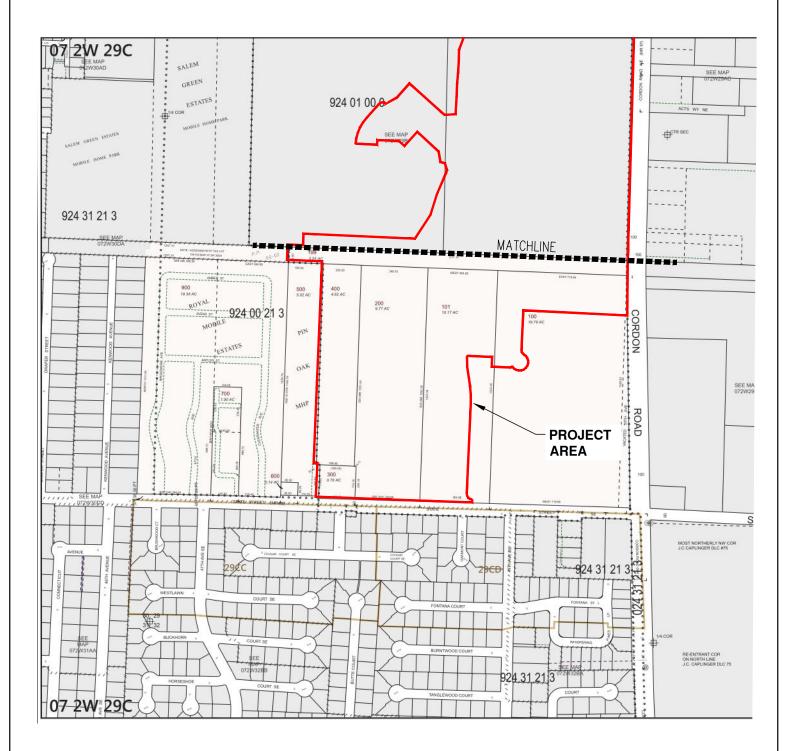
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TAX MAP 7S 2W 29B EAST PARK ESTATES PHASE 3-6: JPA

AKS ENGINEERING & FORESTRY, LLC 12965 SW HERMAN RD, STE 100 TUALATIN, OR 97062 503.563.6151 WWW.AKS-ENG.COM <u>AKS</u>

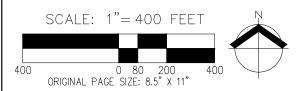
FIGURE **2A**DRWN: SRR

CHKD: JWM AKS JOB: 7669



MARION COUNTY
TAX LOTS 100, 101, 199, 200, 300, 400
TAX MAP 7S 2W 29C

DATE: 06/07/2021



TAX MAP 7S 2W 29C EAST PARK ESTATES PHASE 3-6: JPA

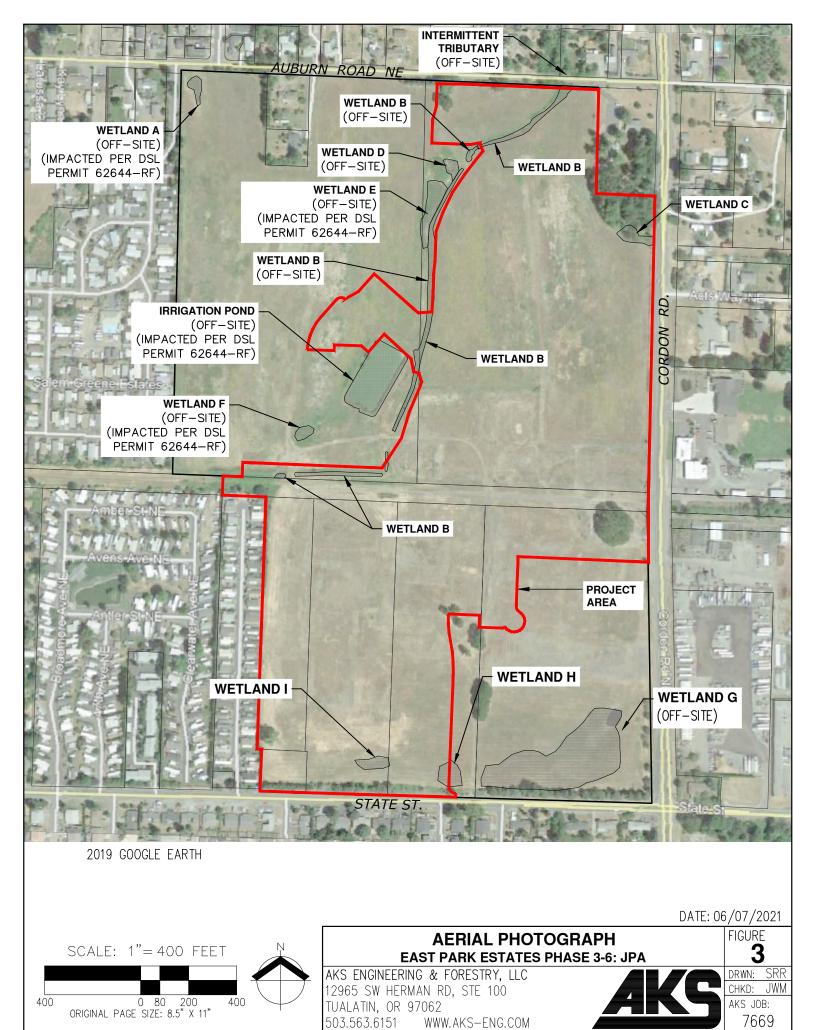
AKS ENGINEERING & FORESTRY, LLC 12965 SW HERMAN RD, STE 100 TUALATIN, OR 97062 503.563.6151 WWW.AKS-ENG.COM <u>AKS</u>

FIGURE **2B**DRWN: SRR

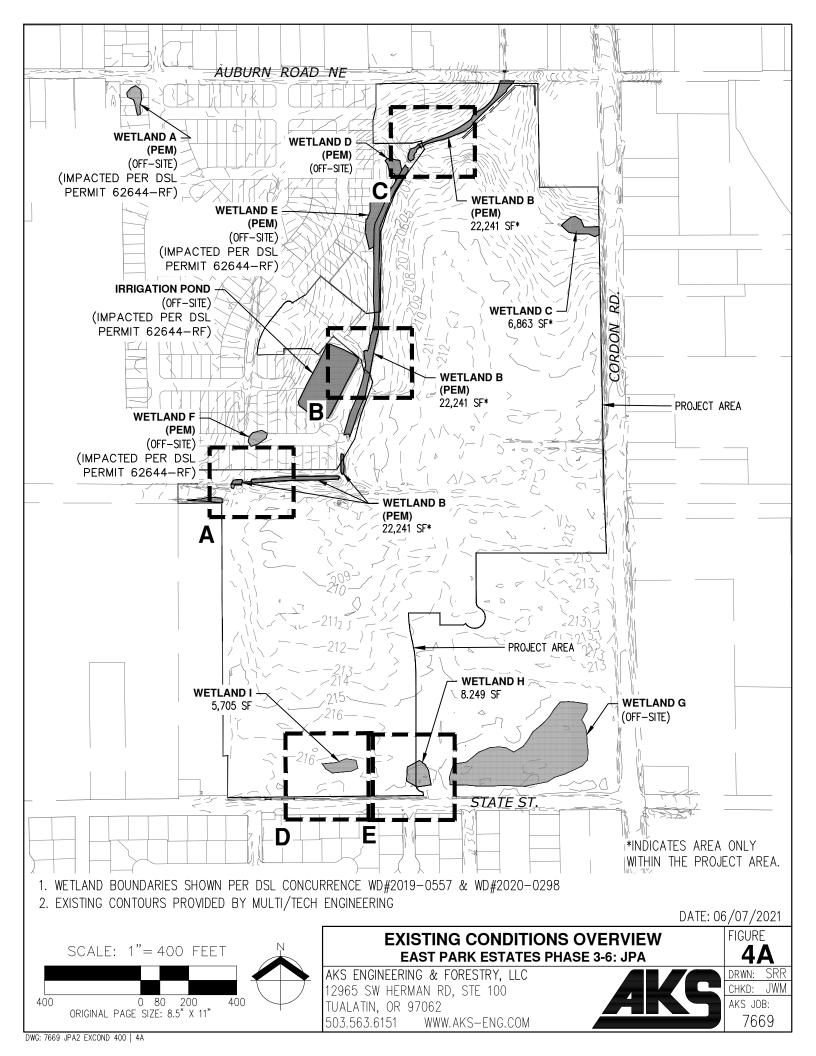
CHKD: JWM

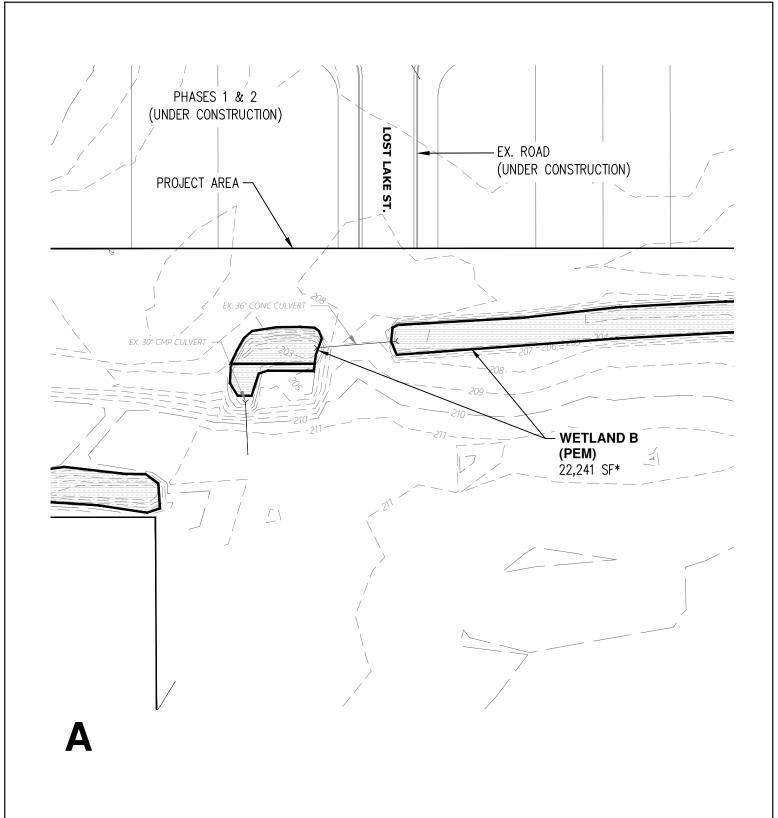
AKS JOB:

7669



DWG: 7669 JPA2 FIGS 1-4 | 3





*INDICATES AREA ONLY WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA.

- 1. WETLAND BOUNDARIES SHOWN PER DSL CONCURRENCE WD#2019-0557 & WD#2020-0298
- 2. EXISTING CONTOURS PROVIDED BY MULTI/TECH ENGINEERING

DATE: 06/07/2021

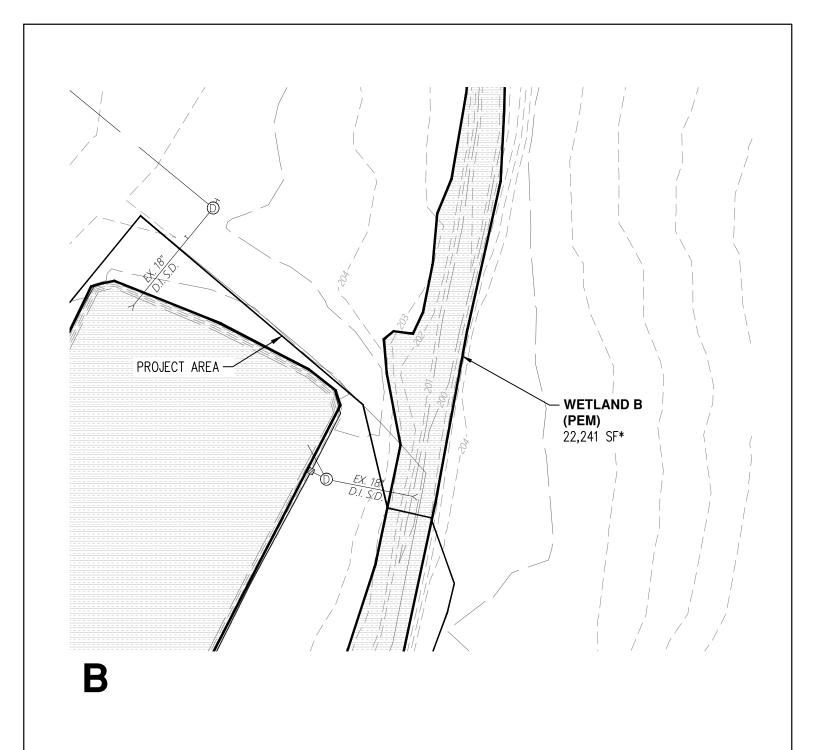


EXISTING CONDITIONS - ENLARGEMENTEAST PARK ESTATES PHASE 3-6: JPA

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FIGURE
4B
DRWN: SRR

CHKD: JWM AKS JOB: 7669



*INDICATES AREA ONLY WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA.

- 1. WETLAND BOUNDARIES SHOWN PER DSL CONCURRENCE WD#2019-0557 & WD#2020-0298
- 2. EXISTING CONTOURS PROVIDED BY MULTI/TECH ENGINEERING

DATE: 06/07/2021



EXISTING CONDITIONS - ENLARGEMENT EAST PARK ESTATES PHASE 3-6: JPA

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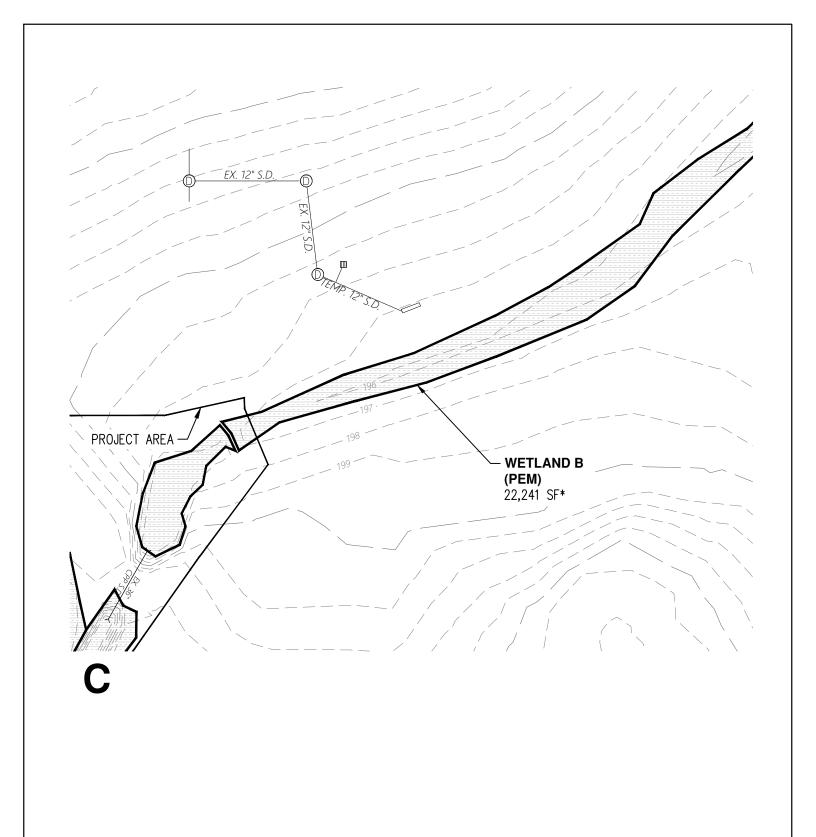
503.563.6151

AKS

DRWN: SRR CHKD: JWM

FIGURE

AKS JOB: 7669



*INDICATES AREA ONLY WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA.

- 1. WETLAND BOUNDARIES SHOWN PER DSL CONCURRENCE WD#2019-0557 & WD#2020-0298
- 2. EXISTING CONTOURS PROVIDED BY MULTI/TECH ENGINEERING

DATE: 06/07/2021



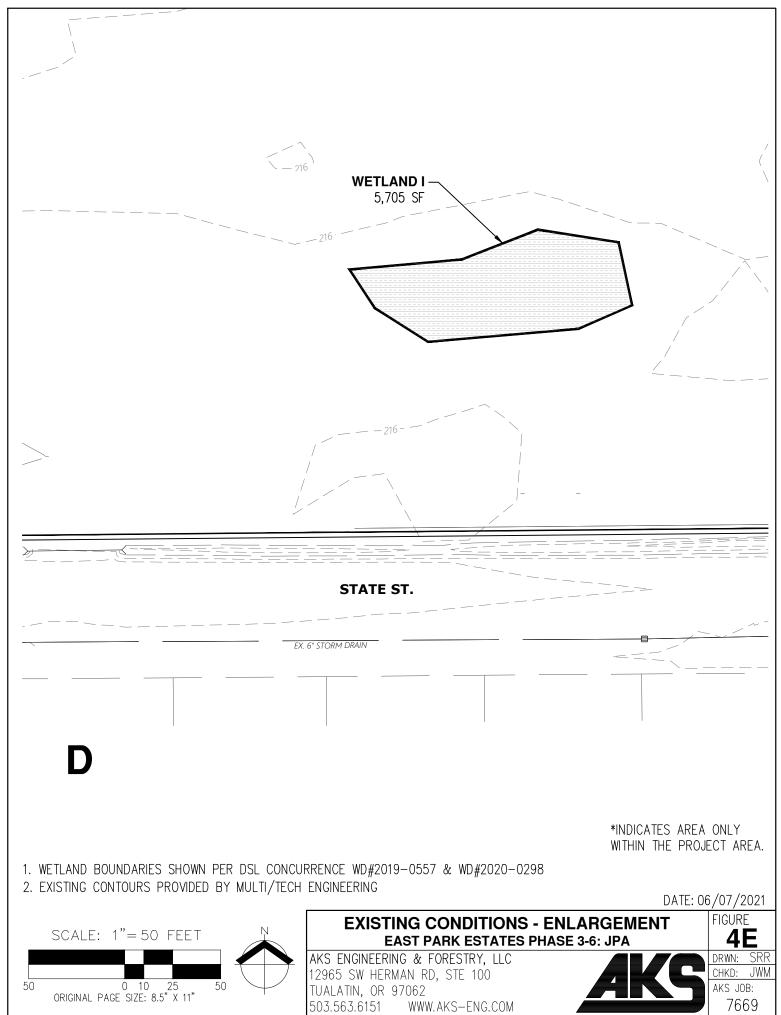
EXISTING CONDITIONS - ENLARGEMENT EAST PARK ESTATES PHASE 3-6: JPA

AKS ENGINEERING & FORESTRY, LLC 12965 SW HERMAN RD, STE 100 TUALATIN, OR 97062 503.563.6151 WWW.AKS-ENG.COM <u>AKS</u>

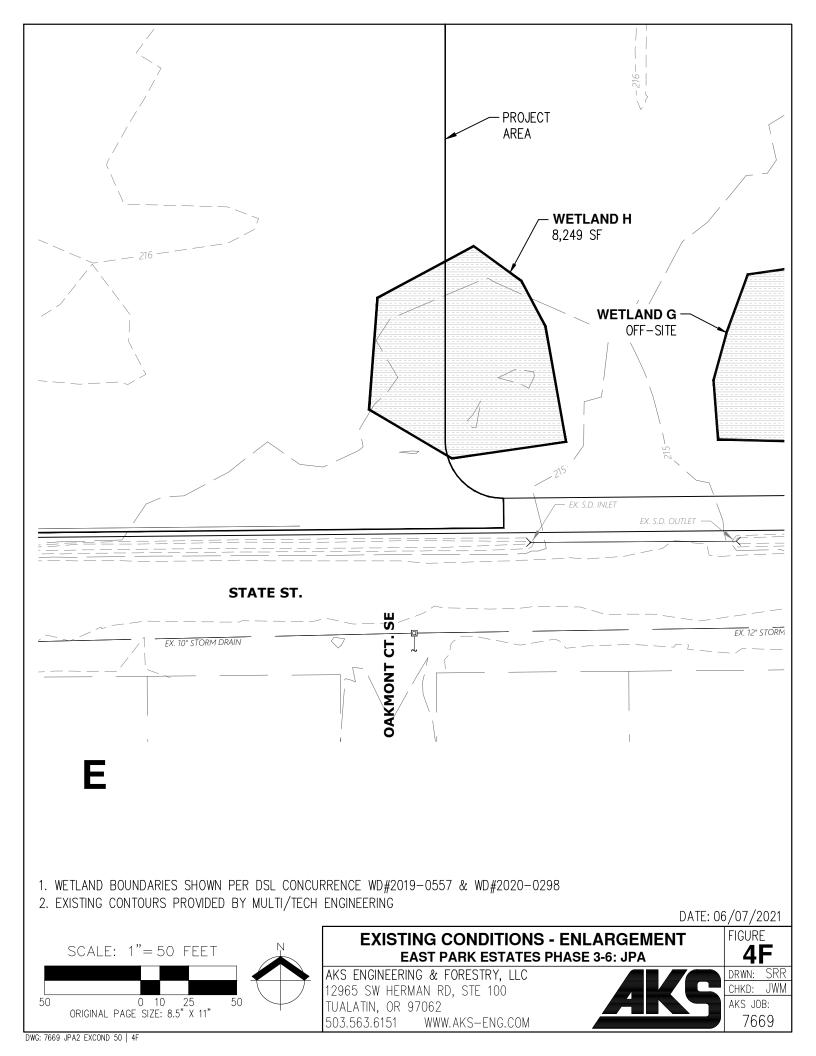
FIGURE 4D

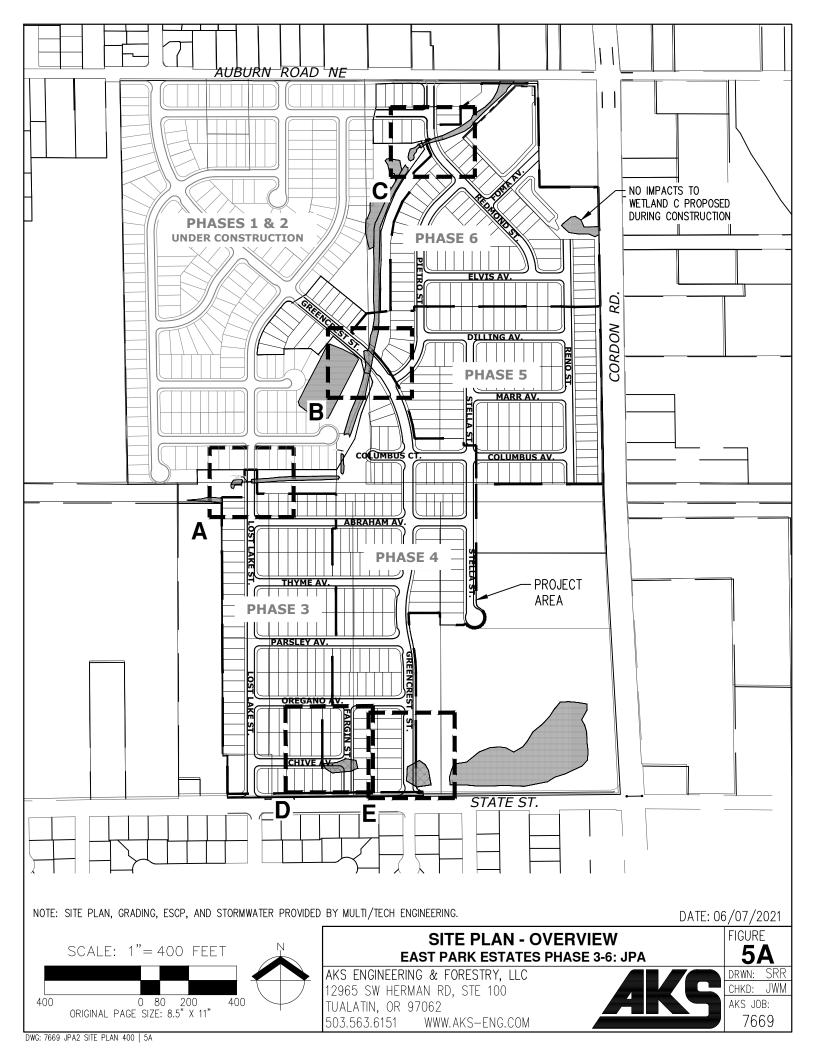
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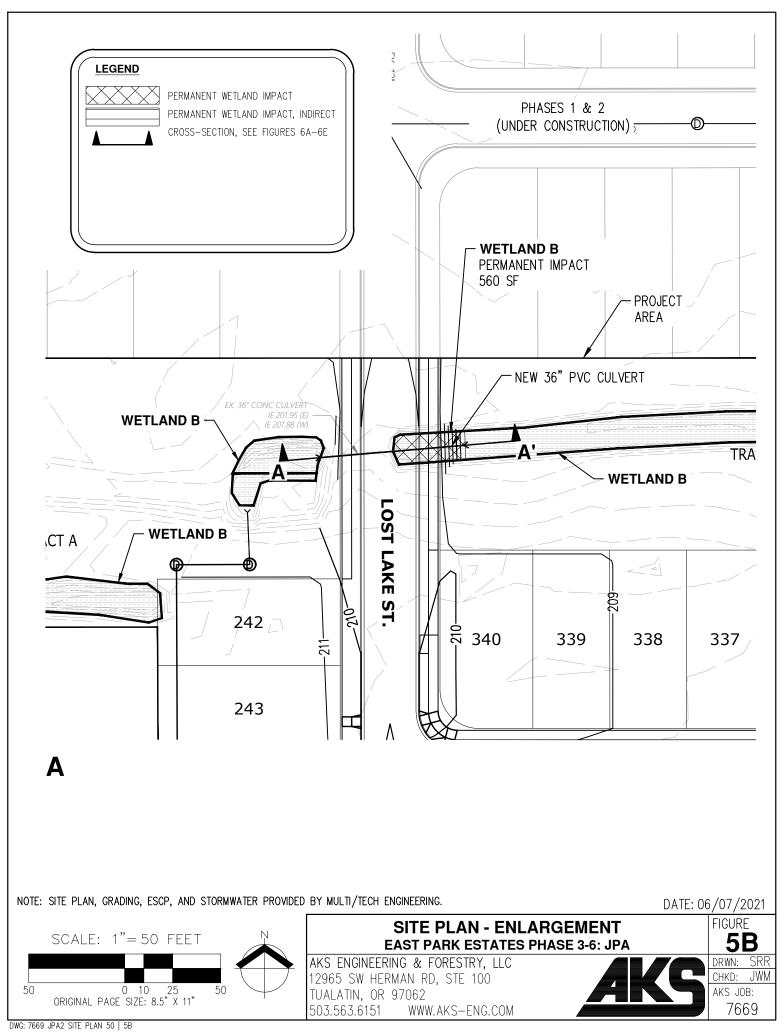
7669

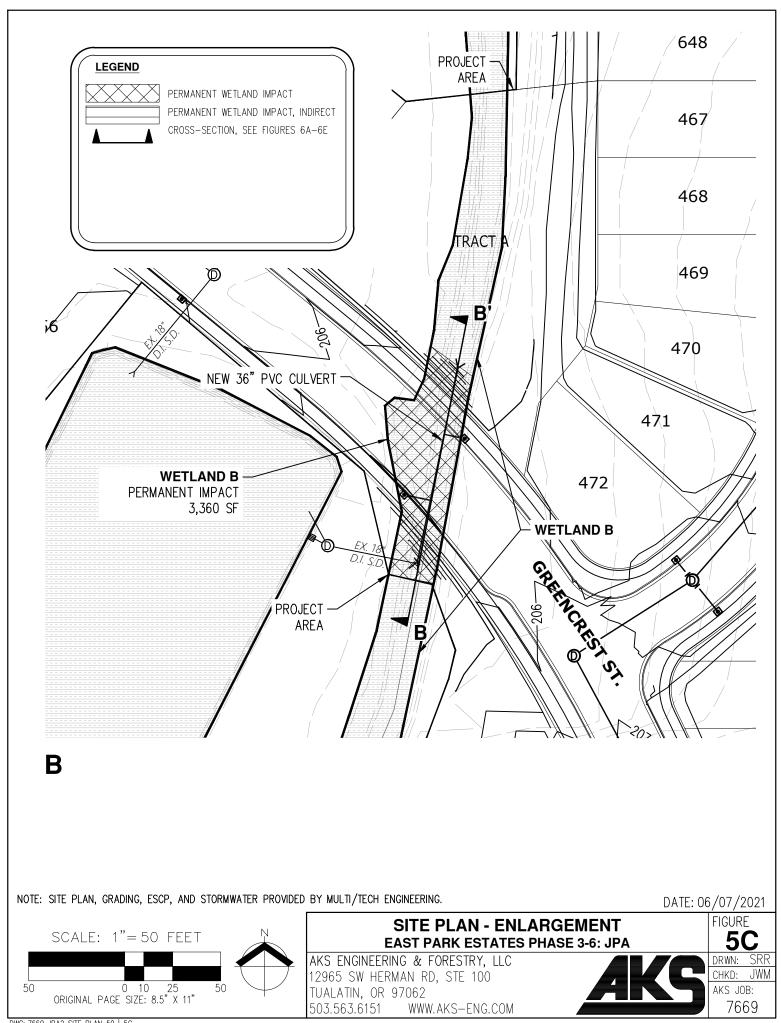


DWG: 7669 JPA2 EXCOND 50 | 4E

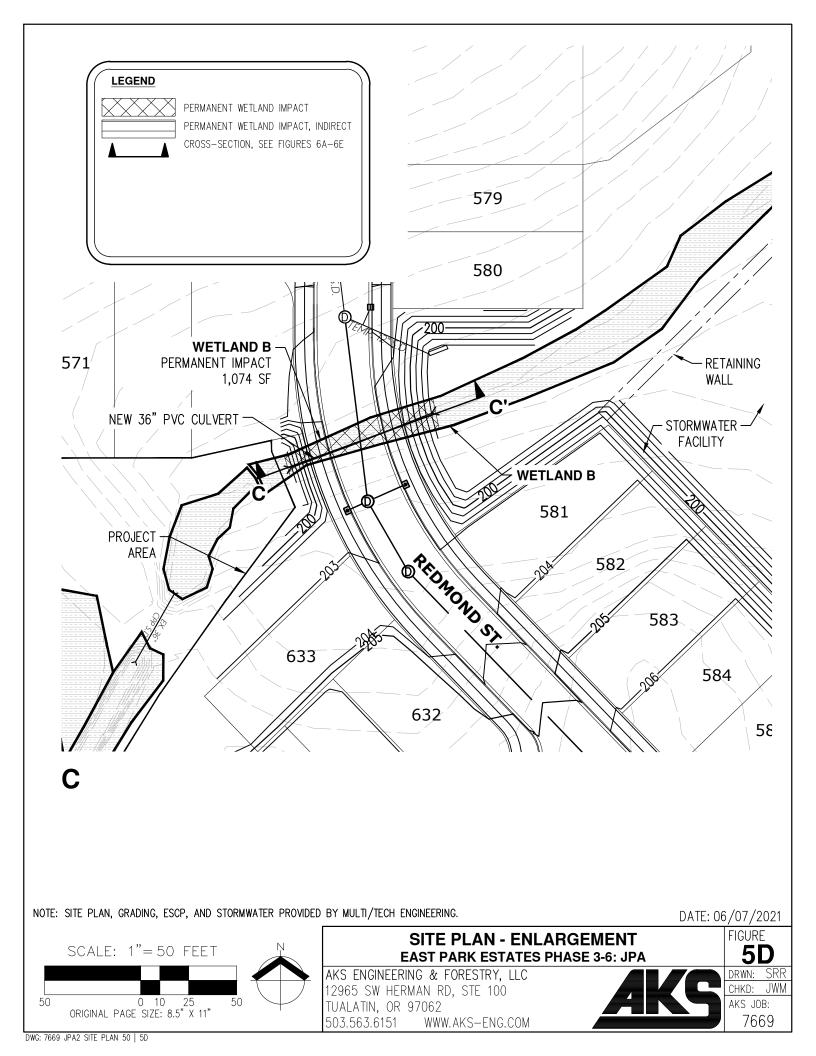


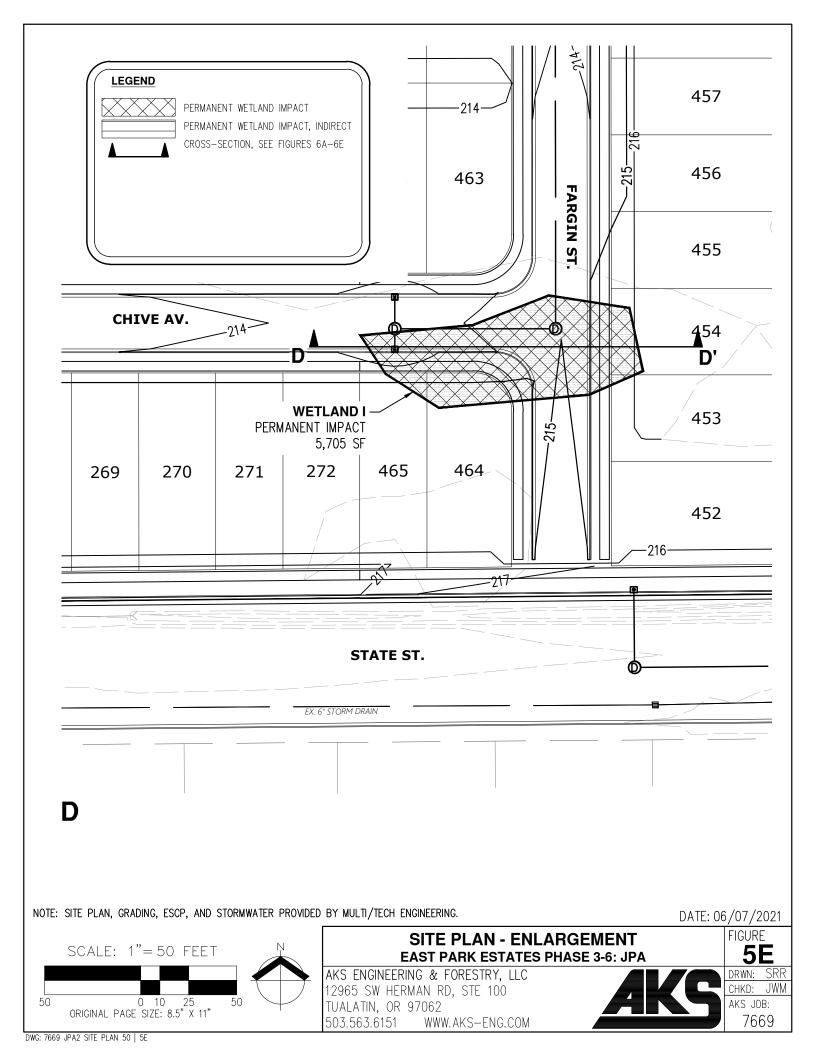


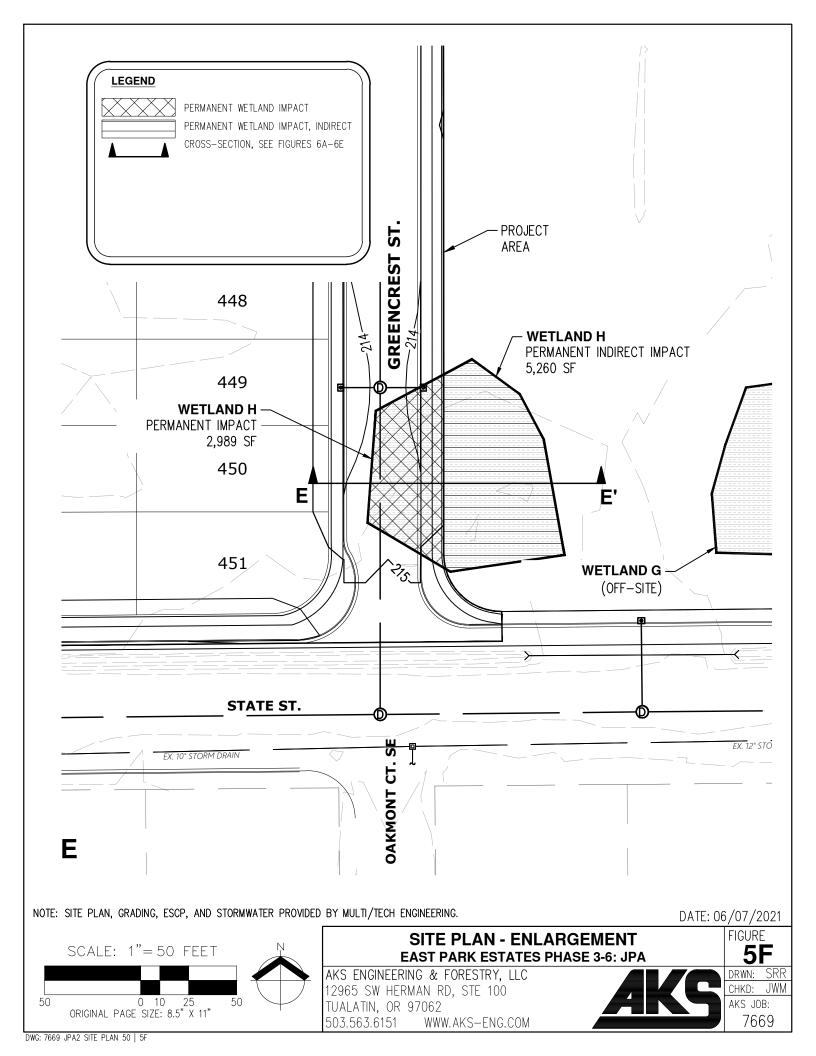


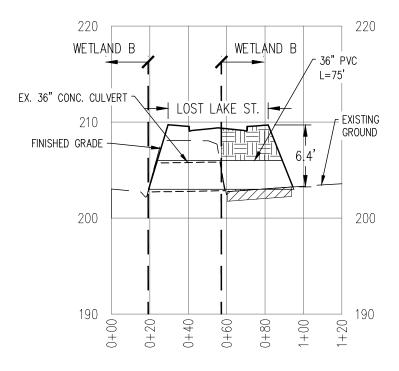


DWG: 7669 JPA2 SITE PLAN 50 | 5C









CROSS-SECTION A-A'

HOR: 1"= 50'

VFRT: 1"= 10'

PERMANENT WETLAND FILL

PERMANENT WETLAND REMOVAL & FILL

		Permanent DSL Impacts			
<u>Wetland</u>	Construction Activity	SF/Acres	Removal (CY)	<u>Fill (CY)</u>	
Wetland B	Lost Lake St. Crossing	560/0.01	20	120	
Wetland B	Greencrest St. Crossing	3,360/0.08	125	500	
Wetland B	Redmond St. Crossing	1,074/0.02	40	250	
Wetland C	N/A	0.0/0.0	0	0	
Wetland H	Indirect	5,260/0.12	0	0	
Wetland H	Roadway Construction	2,989/0.07	180	70	
Wetland I	Roadway Construction	5,705/0.13	410	255	
Total		18,948/0.43	775	1,195	

DATE: 06/07/2021

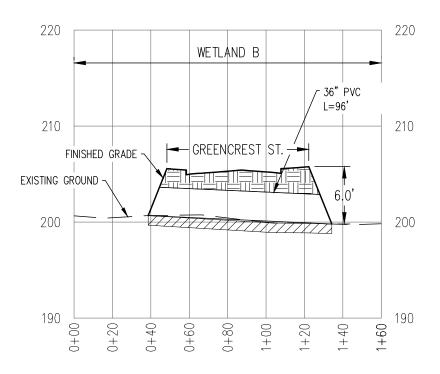
FIGURE

CROSS-SECTION A
EAST PARK ESTATES PHASE 3-6: JPA

AKS ENGINEERING & FORESTRY, LLC 12965 SW HERMAN RD, STE 100 TUALATIN, OR 97062 503.563.6151 WWW.AKS-ENG.COM AKS

DRWN: SRR CHKD: JWM AKS JOB:

7669



CROSS-SECTION B-B'

HOR: 1"= 50'

VFRT: 1"= 10'

PERMANENT WETLAND FILL

PERMANENT WETLAND REMOVAL & FILL

		Permanent DSL Impacts			
<u>Wetland</u>	Construction Activity	<u>SF/Acres</u>	Removal (CY)	<u>Fill (CY)</u>	
Wetland B	Lost Lake St. Crossing	560/0.01	20	120	
Wetland B	Greencrest St. Crossing	3,360/0.08	125	500	
Wetland B	Redmond St. Crossing	1,074/0.02	40	250	
Wetland C	N/A	0.0/0.0	0	0	
Wetland H	Indirect	5,260/0.12	0	0	
Wetland H	Roadway Construction	2,989/0.07	180	70	
Wetland I	Roadway Construction	5,705/0.13	410	255	
Total:		18,948/0.43	775	1,195	

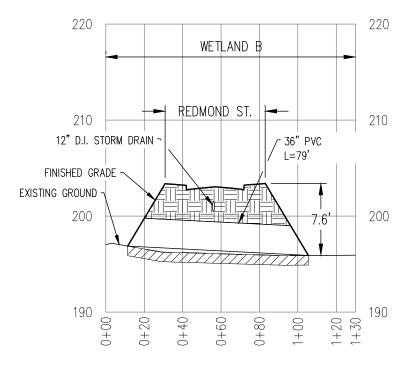
DATE: 06/07/2021

FIGURE

CROSS-SECTION B EAST PARK ESTATES PHASE 3-6: JPA

AKS ENGINEERING & FORESTRY, LLC 12965 SW HERMAN RD, STE 100 TUALATIN, OR 97062 503.563.6151 WWW.AKS-ENG.COM AKS

DRWN: SRR CHKD: JWM AKS JOB:



CROSS-SECTION C-C'

HOR: 1"= 50'

VFRT: 1"= 10'

PERMANENT WETLAND FILL

PERMANENT WETLAND REMOVAL & FILL

		Permanent DSL Impacts			
<u>Wetland</u>	Construction Activity	<u>SF/Acres</u>	Removal (CY)	<u>Fill (CY)</u>	
Wetland B	Lost Lake St. Crossing	560/0.01	20	120	
Wetland B	Greencrest St. Crossing	3,360/0.08	125	500	
Wetland B	Redmond St. Crossing	1,074/0.02	40	250	
Wetland C	N/A	0.0/0.0	0	0	
Wetland H	Indirect	5,260/0.12	0	0	
Wetland H	Roadway Construction	2,989/0.07	180	70	
Wetland I	Roadway Construction	5,705/0.13	410	255	
Total:		18,948/0.43	775	1,195	

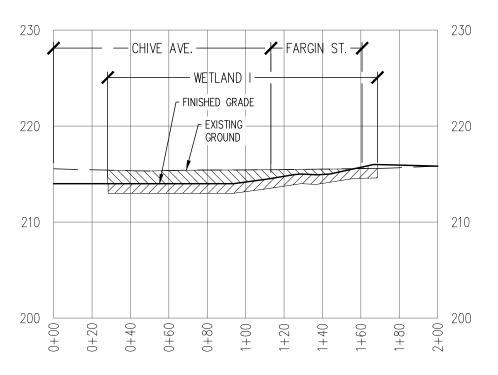
DATE: 06/07/2021

CROSS-SECTION C EAST PARK ESTATES PHASE 3-6: JPA

AKS ENGINEERING & FORESTRY, LLC 12965 SW HERMAN RD, STE 100 TUALATIN, OR 97062 503.563.6151 WWW.AKS-ENG.COM

6C DRWN: SRR CHKD: JWM AKS JOB:

FIGURE



CROSS-SECTION D-D'

HOR: 1"= 50'

VFRT: 1"= 10'

PERMANENT WETLAND FILL

PERMANENT WETLAND REMOVAL & FILL

PERMANENT WETLAND REMOVAL

		Permanent DSL Impacts			
<u>Wetland</u>	Construction Activity	SF/Acres	Removal (CY)	Fill (CY)	
Wetland B	Lost Lake St. Crossing	560/0.01	20	120	
Wetland B	Greencrest St. Crossing	3,360/0.08	125	500	
Wetland B	Redmond St. Crossing	1,074/0.02	40	250	
Wetland C	N/A	0.0/0.0	0	0	
Wetland H	Indirect	5,260/0.12	0	0	
Wetland H	Roadway Construction	2,989/0.07	180	70	
Wetland I	Roadway Construction	5,705/0.13	410	255	
Tot	al:	18,948/0.43	775	1,195	

DATE: 06/07/2021

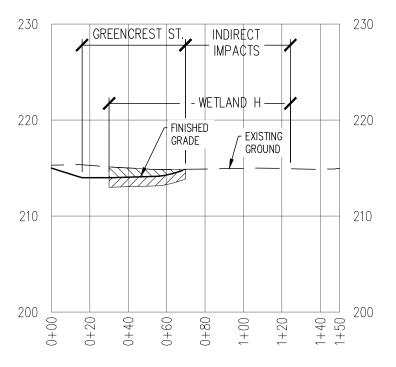
FIGURE

CROSS-SECTION D EAST PARK ESTATES PHASE 3-6: JPA

AKS ENGINEERING & FORESTRY, LLC 12965 SW HERMAN RD, STE 100 TUALATIN, OR 97062 503.563.6151 WWW.AKS-ENG.COM

6D DRWN: SRR CHKD: JWM

AKS JOB: 7669



<u>CROSS-SECTION E-E'</u>

HOR: 1"= 50'

VFRT: 1"= 10'

PERMANENT WETLAND REMOVAL

PERMANENT WETLAND REMOVAL & FILL

		Permanent DSL Impacts			
<u>Wetland</u>	Construction Activity	<u>SF/Acres</u>	Removal (CY)	<u>Fill (CY)</u>	
Wetland B	Lost Lake St. Crossing	560/0.01	20	120	
Wetland B	Greencrest St. Crossing	3,360/0.08	125	500	
Wetland B	Redmond St. Crossing	1,074/0.02	40	250	
Wetland C	N/A	0.0/0.0	0	0	
Wetland H	Indirect	5,260/0.12	0	0	
Wetland H	Roadway Construction	2,989/0.07	180	70	
Wetland I	Roadway Construction	5,705/0.13	410	255	
Total:		18,948/0.43	775	1,195	

DATE: 06/07/2021

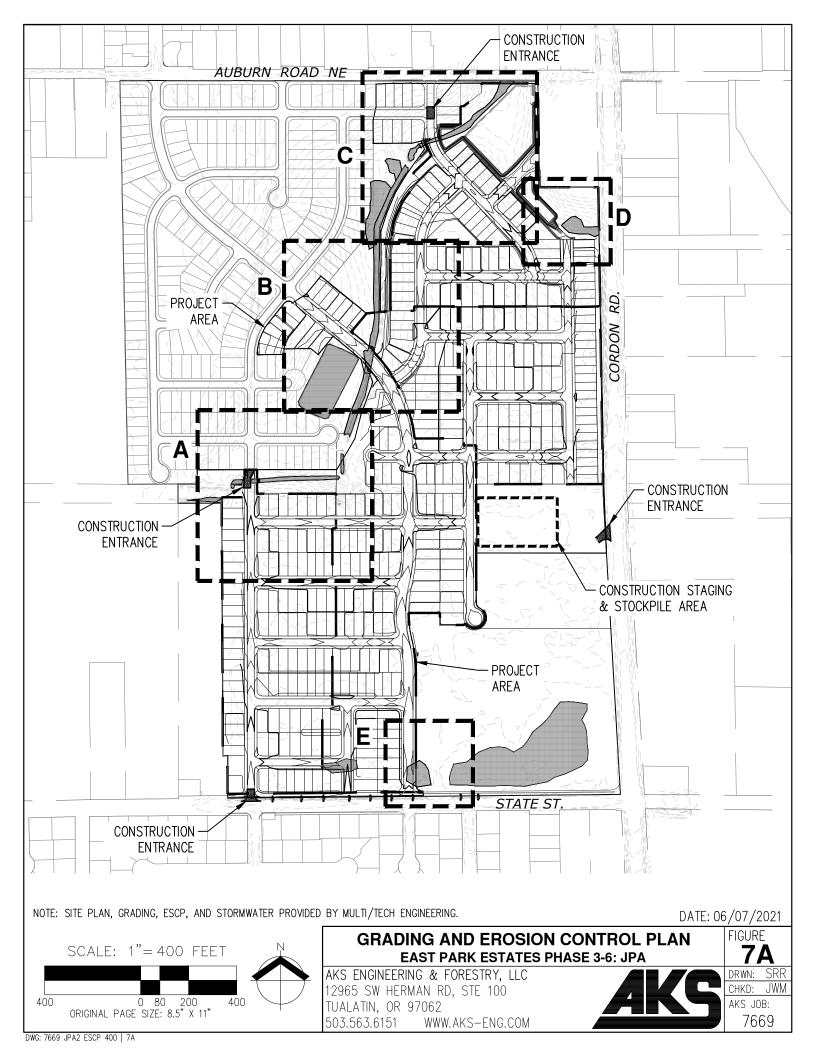
CROSS-SECTION E EAST PARK ESTATES PHASE 3-6: JPA

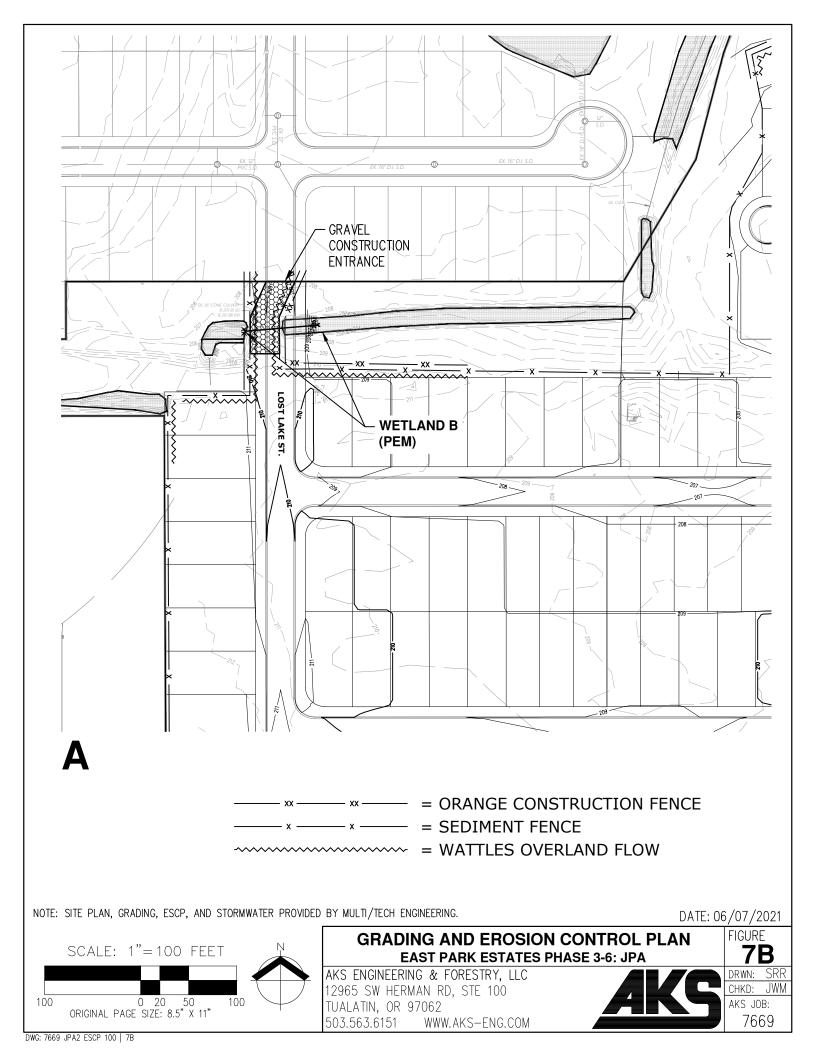
AKS ENGINEERING & FORESTRY, LLC 12965 SW HERMAN RD, STE 100 TUALATIN, OR 97062 503.563.6151 WWW.AKS-ENG.COM

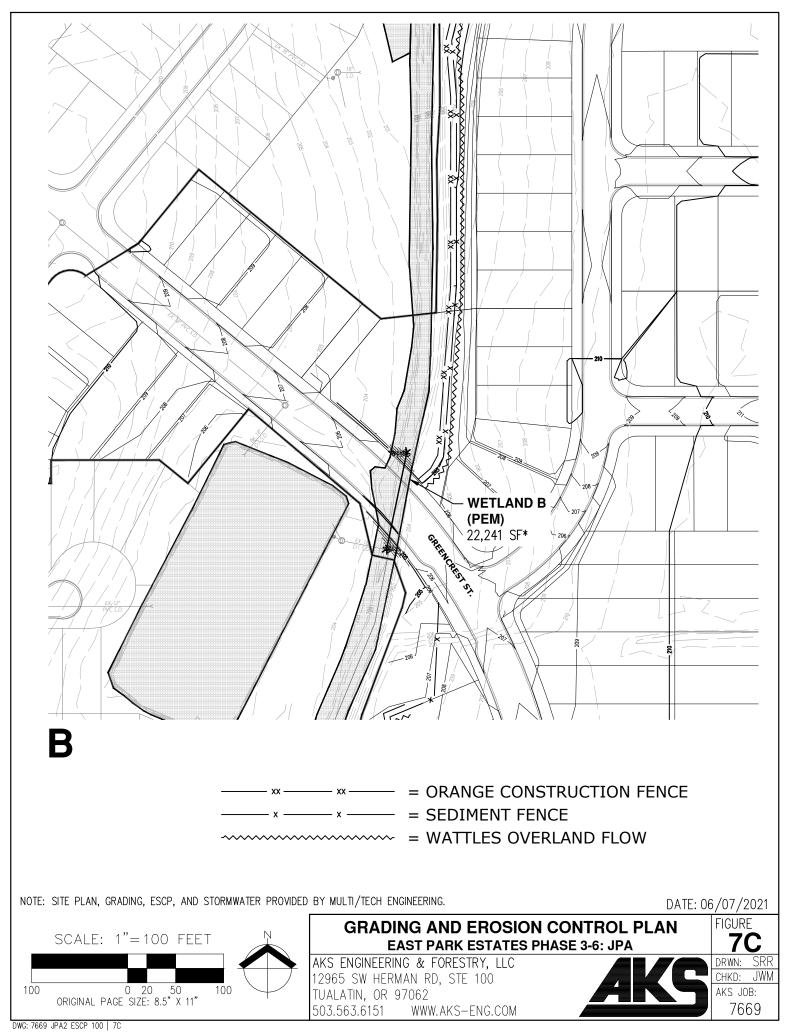


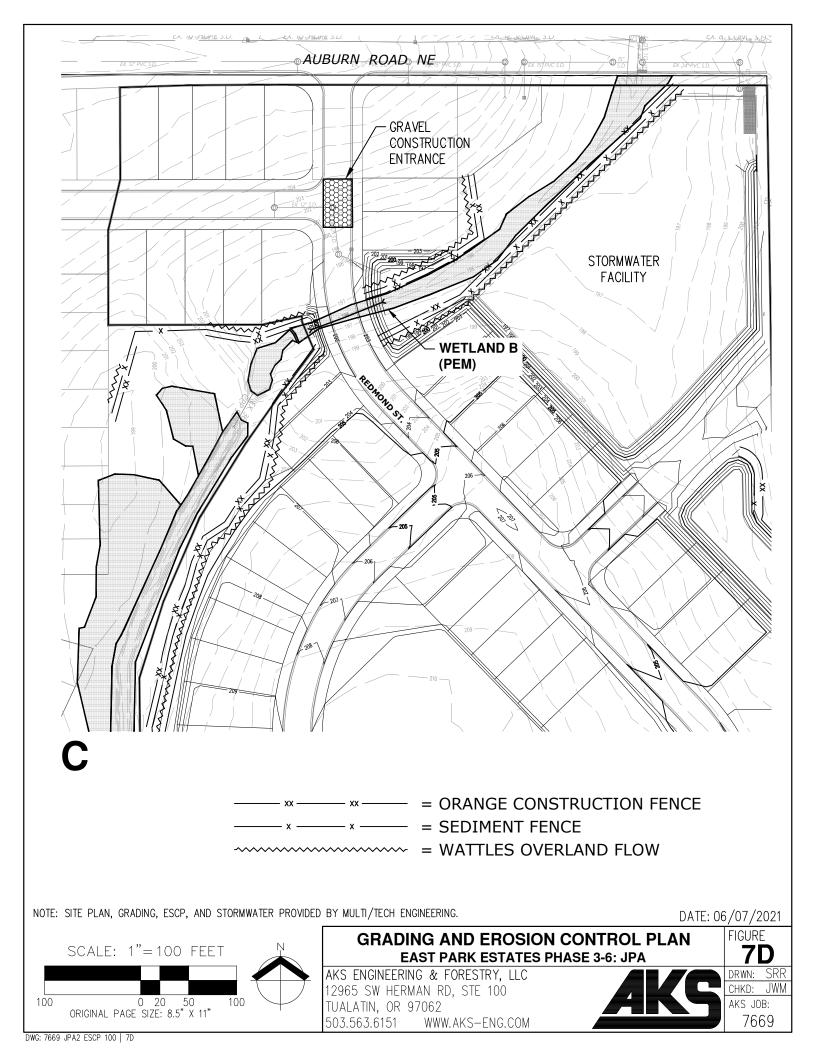
6E DRWN: SRR CHKD: JWM AKS JOB:

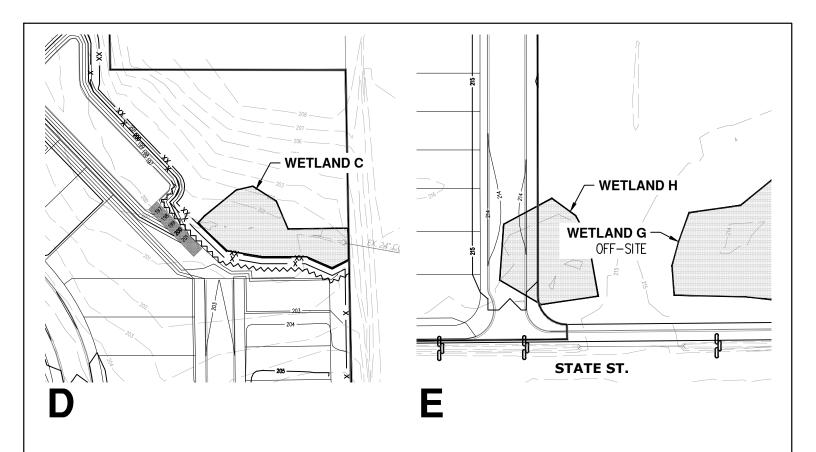
FIGURE







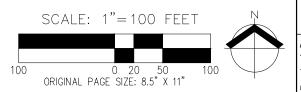




----- = WATTLES OVERLAND FLOW

NOTE: SITE PLAN, GRADING, ESCP, AND STORMWATER PROVIDED BY MULTI/TECH ENGINEERING.

DATE: 06/07/2021



GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN EAST PARK ESTATES PHASE 3-6: JPA

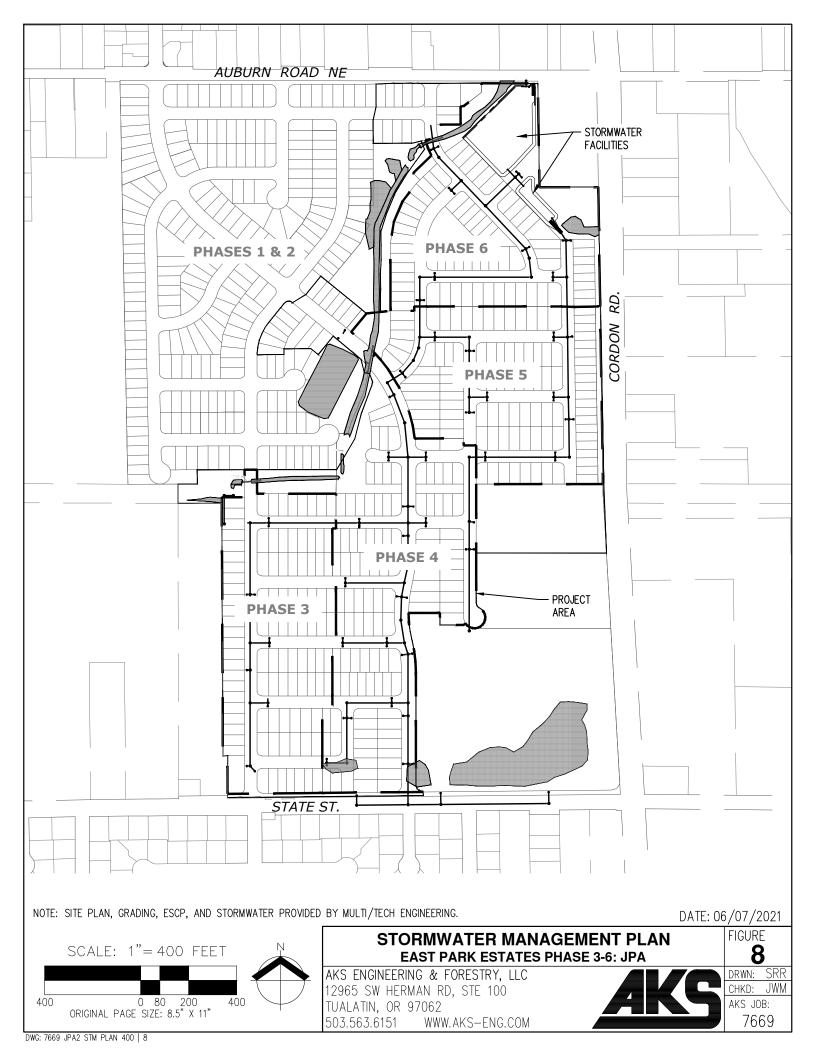
AKS ENGINEERING & FORESTRY, LLC 12965 SW HERMAN RD, STE 100 TUALATIN, OR 97062 503.563.6151 WWW.AKS-ENG.COM

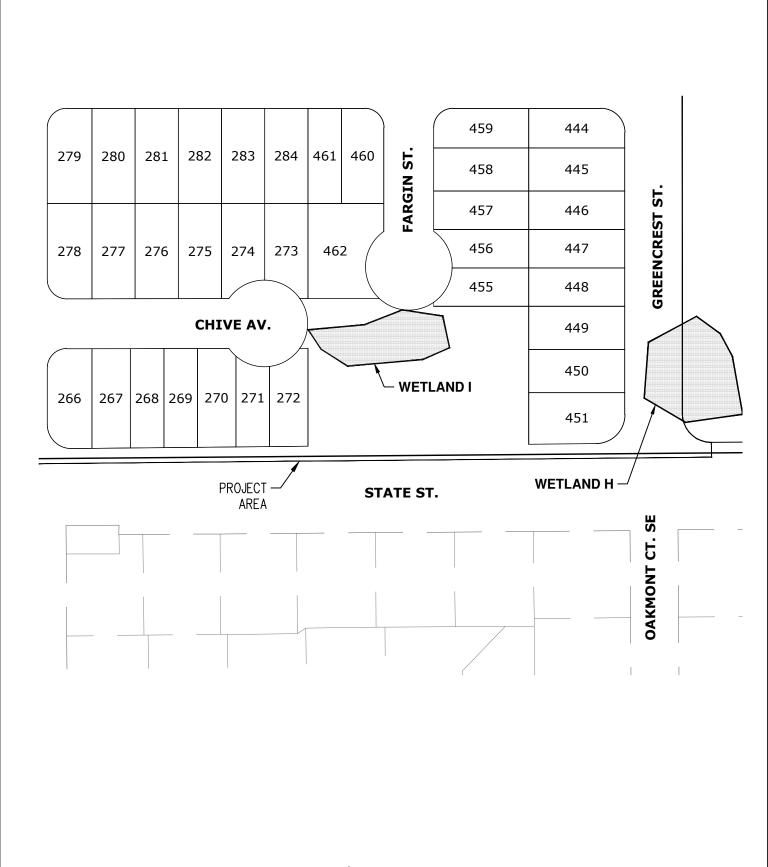
<u>AKS</u>

DRWN: SRR CHKD: JWM

FIGURE

AKS JOB: 7669





NOTE: SITE PLAN, GRADING, ESCP, AND STORMWATER PROVIDED BY MULTI/TECH ENGINEERING.

DATE: 06/07/2021



ALTERNATIVE SITE PLAN EAST PARK ESTATES PHASE 3-6: JPA

AKS ENGINEERING & FORESTRY, LLC 12965 SW HERMAN RD, STE 100 TUALATIN, OR 97062 503.563.6151 WWW.AKS-ENG.COM

<u>AKS</u>

DRWN: SRR
CHKD: JWM
AKS JOB:

FIGURE



Attachment 2: DSL Concurrence Letter WD-2019-0557



January 2, 2020

Department of State Lands

775 Summer Street NE, Suite 100 Salem, OR 97301-1279 (503) 986-5200 FAX (503) 378-4844 www.oregon.gov/dsl

State Land Board

I&E Construction Attn: Karl Ivanov 9550 SE Clackamas Road Clackamas, OR 97015

Kate Brown Governor

Bev Clarno Secretary of State

Re: WD # 2019-0557 Approved

Wetland Delineation Report for East Park Estates PUD-North Half Marion County; T7S R2W S29B, TLs 200, 201, 300, and 400

Salem Local Wetlands Inventory, Wetland PU-T

Tobias Read State Treasurer

Dear Mr. Ivanov:

The Department of State Lands has reviewed the wetland delineation report prepared by AKS Engineering & Forestry, LLC for the site referenced above. Based upon the information presented in the report, a site visit on 12/18/2019, and additional information submitted upon request, we concur with the wetland boundaries as mapped in revised Figures 5, 5A and 5B of the report. Please replace all copies of the preliminary wetland maps with these final Department-approved maps.

Within the study area, 6 wetlands (Wetland A-F, totaling approximately 1.65 acres) and one water (Irrigation Pond) were identified. The wetlands and pond are subject to the permit requirements of the state Removal-Fill Law. Under current regulations, a state permit is required for cumulative fill or annual excavation of 50 cubic yards or more in wetlands or below the ordinary high-water line (OHWL) of the waterway (or the 2-year recurrence interval flood elevation if OHWL cannot be determined).

This concurrence is for purposes of the state Removal-Fill Law only. We recommend that you attach a copy of this concurrence letter to any subsequent state permit application to speed application review. Federal or local permit requirements may apply as well. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will determine jurisdiction under the Clean Water Act, which may require submittal of a complete Wetland Delineation Report.

Please be advised that state law establishes a preference for avoidance of wetland impacts. Because measures to avoid and minimize wetland impacts may include reconfiguring parcel layout and size or development design, we recommend that you work with Department staff on appropriate site design before completing the city or county land use approval process.

This concurrence is based on information provided to the agency. The jurisdictional determination is valid for five years from the date of this letter unless new information necessitates a revision. Circumstances under which the Department may change a determination are found in OAR 141-090-0045 (available on our web site or upon request). In addition, laws enacted by the legislature and/or rules adopted by the Department may result in a change in jurisdiction; individuals and applicants are subject to the regulations that are in effect at the time of the removal-fill activity or complete permit application. The applicant, landowner, or agent may submit a request for reconsideration of this determination in writing within six months of the date of this letter.

Thank you for having the site evaluated. If you have any questions, please contact the Jurisdiction Coordinator for Marion County, Daniel Evans, PWS, at (503) 986-5271.

Sincerely,



Peter Ryan, PWS Aquatic Resource Specialist

Enclosures

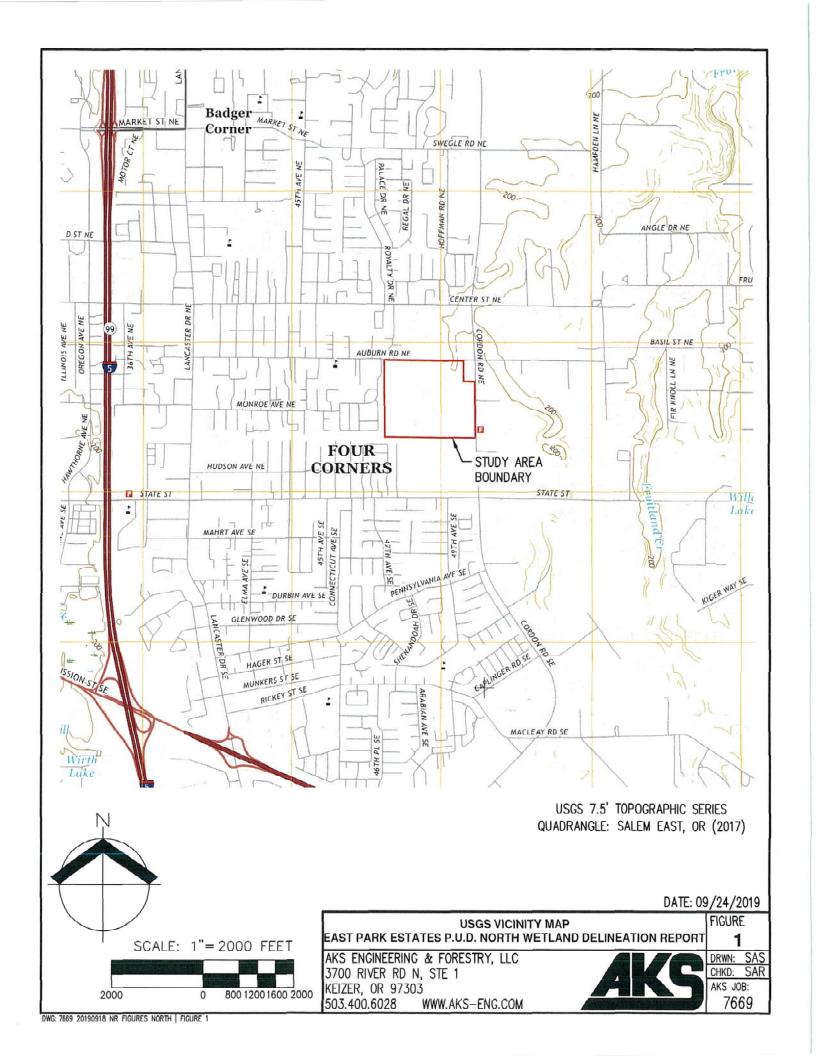
ec: Stacey Reed, PWS, AKS Engineering & Forestry, LLC
Salem Planning Department (Maps enclosed for updating LWI)
Kinsey Friesen, Corps of Engineers
Mike DeBlasi, DSL
Patricia Farrell, City of Salem Public Works
Zach Diehl, Kyle Anderson, City of Salem GIS

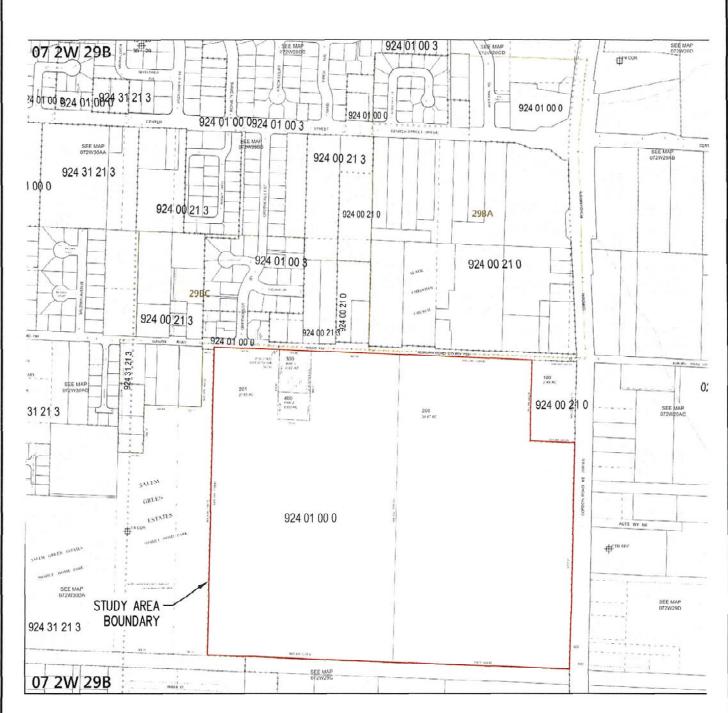
WETLAND DELINEATION / DETERMINATION REPORT COVER FORM

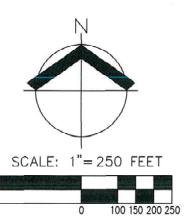
Fully completed and signed report cover forms and applicable fees are required before report review timelines are initiated by the Department of State Lands. Make checks payable to the Oregon Department of State Lands. To pay fees by credit card, go online at: https://apps.oregon.gov/DSL/EPS/program?key=4.

Attach this completed and signed form to the front of an unbound report or include a hard copy with a digital version (single PDF file of the report cover form and report, minimum 300 dpi resolution) and submit to: Oregon Department of State Lands, 775 Summer Street NE, Suite 100, Salem, OR 97301-1279. A single PDF of the completed cover from and report may be e-mailed to: Wetland_Delineation@dsl.state.or.us. For submittal of PDF files larger than 10 MB, e-mail DSL instructions on how to access the file from your ftp or other file sharing website.

me nom year up or other me channy weedite.				
Contact and Authorization Information				
■ Applicant □ Owner Name, Firm and Address:		Business phone #		
Karl Ivanov / I&E Construction		Mobile phone # (optional)	RECEIVED	
9550 SE Clackamas Road		E-mail: Karl@iecon.us		
Clackamas, OR 97015				
 ■ Authorized Legal Agent, Name and Address (if different 	h).	Business phone #		
Same as Applicant		Mobile phone # (optional		
Jame as Applicant		E-mail:	RECEIVED \$ 454,00	
			DEPARTMENT OF STATE LANDS	
			4 330 68	
I either own the property described below or I have legal authority				
property for the purpose of confirming the information in the repo		The state of the s	itact.	
		re:		
Date: 10 - 4 - 19 Special instructions regarding s	site access: _			
Project and Site Information				
Project Name: East Park Estates PUD - North Half	Latitude: 44.		ongitude: -122.962786	
D. C. C. L. L. C.			t & end points of linear project	
Proposed Use: Residential	Tax Map #7			
residerita		200, 201, 300 and 400		
	Tax Map #			
Project Street Address (or other descriptive location):	Tax Lot(s)			
SW Intersection of Auburn Road NE and Cordon Road NE	Township 75	S Range 2W	Section 29 QQ	
		te sheet for additional tax		
City: Salem County: Marion	Waterway: N	N/A Riv	ver Mile: N/A	
Wetland Delineation Information				
Wetland Consultant Name, Firm and Address:		Phone # (503) 563-6151		
Stacey Reed, PWS		Mobile phone # (if application in the control of th		
AKS Engineering & Forestry, LLC 12965 SW Herman Road, Ste 100	E-mail: staceyr@aks-eng.com			
Tualatin, OR 97062				
The information and conclusions on this form and in the attached	d report are true	and correct to the best of i	my knowledge	
Consultant Signature: Stace / Car		ate: 10/4/19	ny momeage.	
Primary Contact for report review and site access is			Authorized Agent	
	rea size: 73.99		nd Acreage: 1.65	
Check Applicable Boxes Below				
R-F permit application submitted	X Fee paym	nent submitted \$ 454		
☐ Mitigation bank site	= ' ')) for resubmittal of rejec	ted report	
☐ Industrial Land Certification Program Site		·		
	DSL #	or Reissuance. See eligil Expiration dat		
☐ Wetland restoration/enhancement project (not mitigation)			<u> </u>	
 ✓ Previous delineation/application on parcel 	☐ LWI show	s wetlands or waters on	parcel	
If known, previous DSL #2007-0702	_	nd ID code		
	Office Use On			
	10 / 9 /		VD# 2019-0557	
Date Delineation Received: 10/9/19 Scann	ed: L Ele	ectronic: DSL A	App.#	







MARION COUNTY TAX LOTS 200, 201, 300, & 400 TAX MAP 7S 2W 29B

DATE: 09/24/2019 **FIGURE**

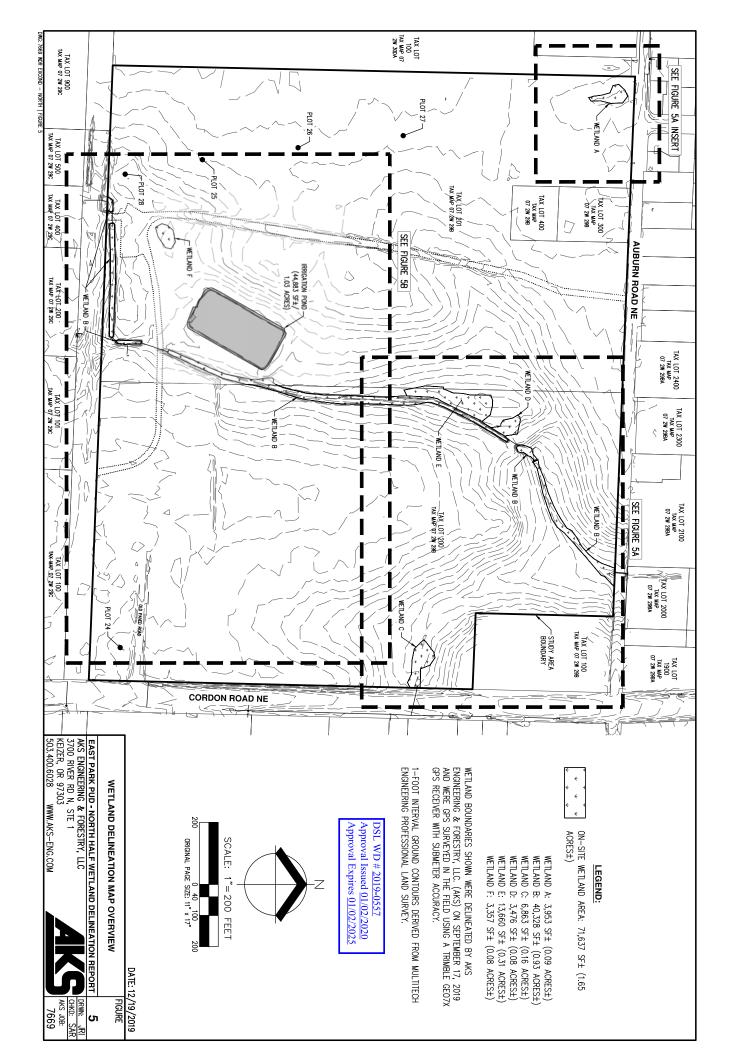
TAX MAP (MAP 7S 2W 29B) EAST PARK ESTATES P.U.D. NORTH WETLAND DELINEATION REPORT

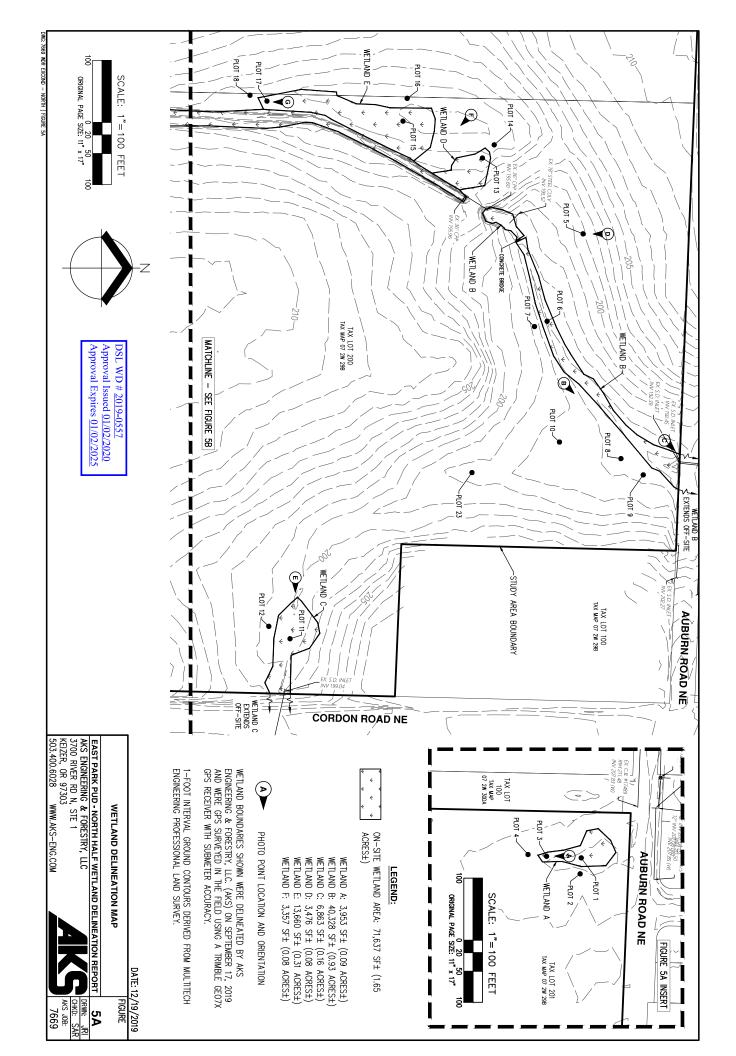
AKS ENGINEERING & FORESTRY, LLC 3700 RIVER RD N, STE 1 KEIZER, OR 97303

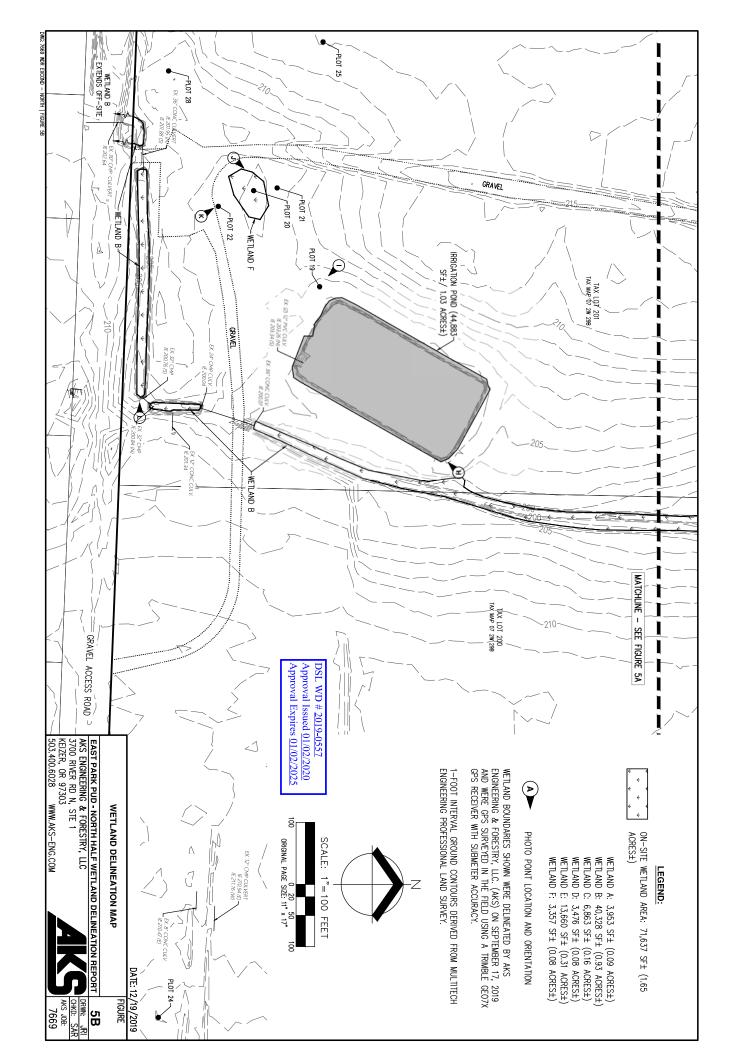
WWW.AKS-ENG.COM

503.400.6028

DRWN: SAS CHKD: SAR AKS JOB: 7669









Attachment 3: DSL Concurrence Letter WD-2020-0298



April 7, 2021

Department of State Lands

775 Summer Street NE, Suite 100 Salem, OR 97301-1279 (503) 986-5200 FAX (503) 378-4844 www.oregon.gov/dsl

State Land Board

East Park LLC Attn: Kiril Ivanov 9550 SE Clackamas Road Clackamas, OR 97015

Kate Brown Governor

Re: WD # 2020-0298 Approved with Revisions

Shemia Fagan Secretary of State

Wetland Delineation Report for East Park Estates PUD – South Half Marion County; T7S R2W S29 TLs 100, 101, 199, 200, 300, and 400

Tobias Read State Treasurer

Dear Mr. Ivanov:

The Department of State Lands has reviewed the wetland delineation report prepared by AKS Engineering & Forestry, LLC for the site referenced above. Based upon the information presented in the report, a site visit on March 18, 2021 and additional information submitted upon request, we concur with the wetland and waterway boundaries as mapped in revised Figure 5, 5a and 5b of the report. Please replace all copies of the preliminary wetland maps with these final Department-approved maps.

Within the study area, 4 wetlands (Wetland B, G, H, and I, totaling approximately 2.85 acres) and 2 ditches (Ditch 1 and 2) were identified. The wetlands are subject to the permit requirements of the state Removal-Fill Law. Under current regulations, a state permit is required for cumulative fill or annual excavation of 50 cubic yards or more in wetlands or below the ordinary high-water line (OHWL) of the waterway (or the 2-year recurrence interval flood elevation if OHWL cannot be determined). However, the 2 ditches are exempt per OAR 141-085-0515(10); therefore, are not subject to current state Removal-Fill permit requirements.

This concurrence is for purposes of the state Removal-Fill Law only. We recommend that you attach a copy of this concurrence letter to any subsequent state permit application to speed application review. Federal or local permit requirements may apply as well. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will determine jurisdiction under the Clean Water Act, which may require submittal of a complete Wetland Delineation Report.

Please be advised that state law establishes a preference for avoidance of wetland impacts. Because measures to avoid and minimize wetland impacts may include reconfiguring parcel layout and size or development design, we recommend that you work with Department staff on appropriate site design before completing the city or county land use approval process.

This concurrence is based on information provided to the agency. The jurisdictional determination is valid for five years from the date of this letter unless new information necessitates a revision. Circumstances under which the Department may change a determination are found in OAR 141-090-0045 (available on our web site or upon request). In addition, laws enacted by the legislature and/or rules adopted by the Department may result in a change in jurisdiction; individuals and applicants are subject to the regulations that are in effect at the time of the removal-fill activity or complete permit application. The applicant, landowner, or agent may submit a request for reconsideration of this determination in writing within six months of the date of this letter.

Thank you for having the site evaluated. If you have any questions, please contact the Jurisdiction Coordinator for Marion County, Daniel Evans, PWS, at (503) 986-5271.

Sincerely,

Peter Ryan, SPWS

Et Ryan

Aquatic Resource Specialist

Enclosures

ec: Stacey Reed, PWS, AKS

Salem Planning Department (Maps enclosed for updating LWI)

Kinsey Friesen, Corps of Engineers

Carrie Landrum, DSL

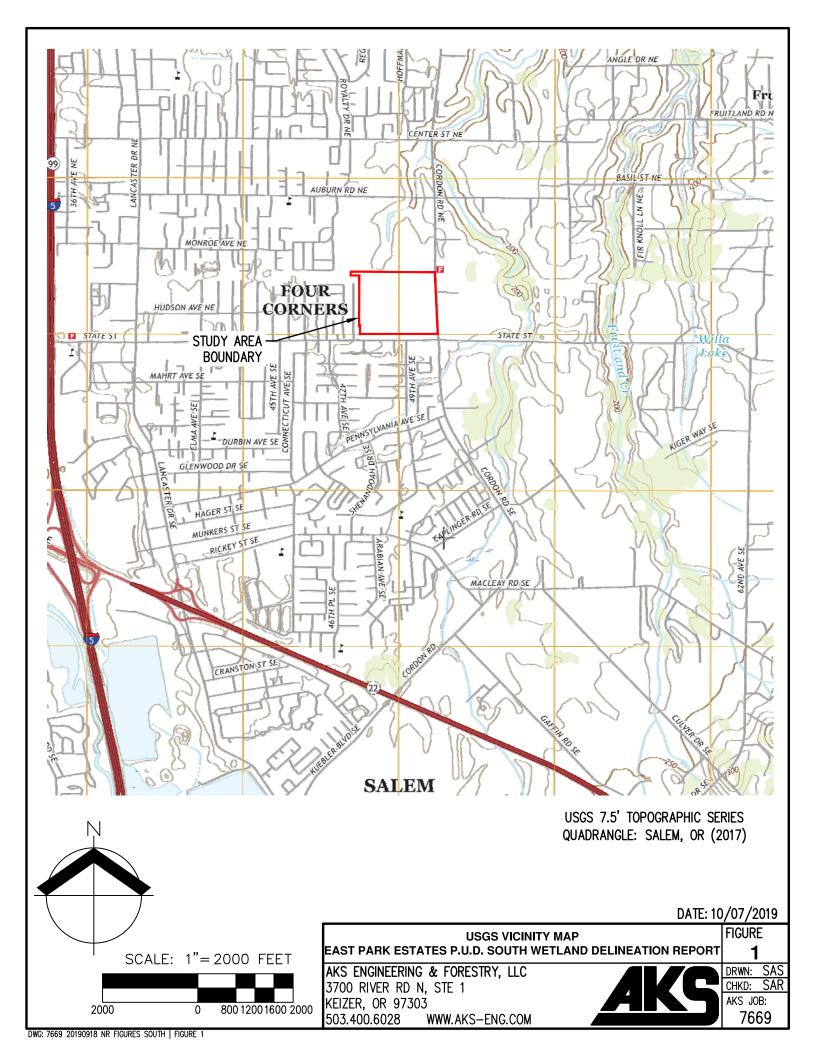
Patricia Farrell, City of Salem Public Works Zach Diehl, Kyle Anderson, City of Salem GIS

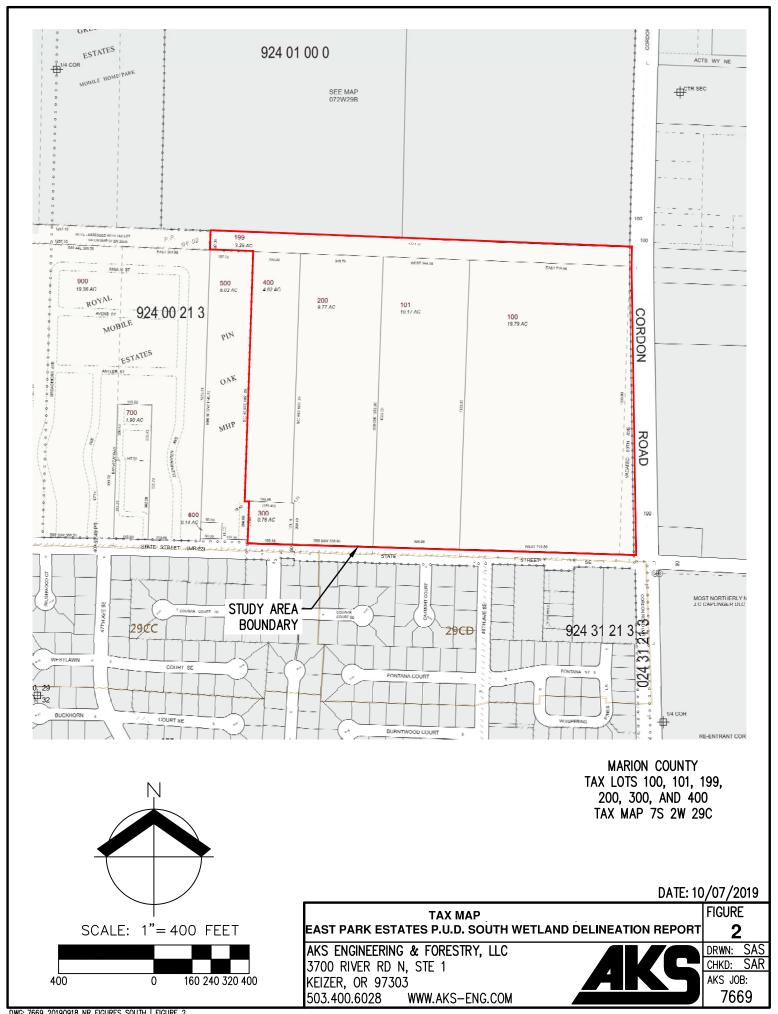
WETLAND DELINEATION / DETERMINATION REPORT COVER FORM

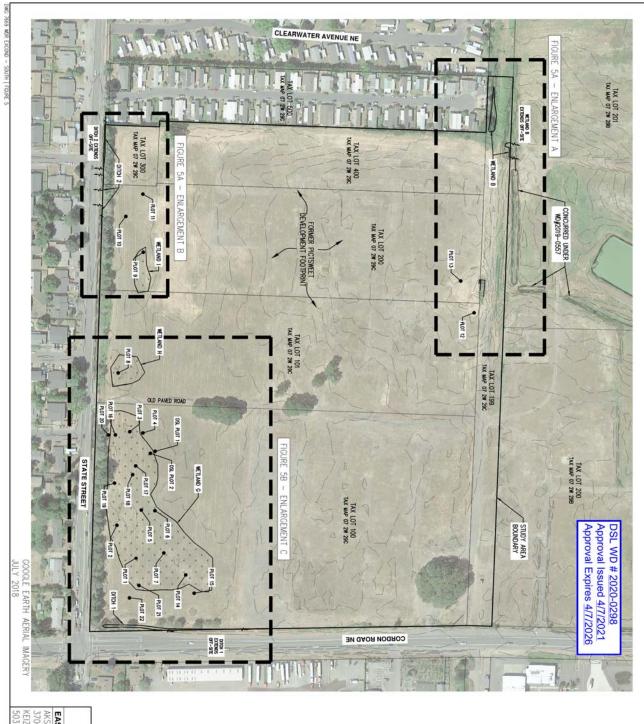
Fully completed and signed report cover forms and applicable fees are required before report review timelines are initiated by the Department of State Lands. Make checks payable to the Oregon Department of State Lands. To pay fees by credit card, go online at: https://apps.oregon.gov/DSL/EPS/program?key=4.

Attach this completed and signed form to the front of an unbound report or include a hard copy with a digital version (single PDF file of the report cover form and report, minimum 300 dpi resolution) and submit to: Oregon Department of State Lands, 775 Summer Street NE, Suite 100, Salem, OR 97301-1279. A single PDF of the completed cover from and report may be e-mailed to: Wetland_Delineation@dsl.state.or.us. For submittal of PDF files larger than 10 MB, e-mail DSL instructions on how to access the file from your ftp or other file sharing website.

One Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna An							
Contact and Authorization Information							
☒ Applicant ☒ Owner Name, Firm and Address:	Business phone #						
Kiril Ivanov / East Park LLC	Mobile phone # (optional)						
9550 SE Clackamas Road Clackamas, OR 97015	E-mail: karl@iecon.us						
Clackallias, On 97015							
Authorized Legal Agent, Name and Address (if different): Business phone #							
	Mobile phone # (optional)						
	E-mail:						
property for the purpose of confirming the information in the repo	y to allow access to the property. I authorize the Department to access the rt. after prior notification to the primary contact.						
Typed/Printed Name: Kiril Ivanov	Signature:						
Date: 05/11/2020 Special instructions regarding s							
Project and Site Information							
Project Name: East Park Estates PUD - South Half	Latitude: 44.929976 Longitude: -122.962051						
Trojou Turio. East fair Educo Foo South Turi	decimal degree - centroid of site or start & end points of linear project						
Proposed Use:	Tax Map #7 2W 29C						
Residential	Tax Lot(s) 100, 101, 199, 200, 300 and 400						
	Tax Map #						
Project Street Address (or other descriptive location):	Tax Lot(s)						
NW Intersection of State Street and Cordon Road NE	Township 7S Range 2W Section 29 QQ						
	Use separate sheet for additional tax and location information						
City: Salem County: Marion	Waterway: N/A River Mile: N/A						
Wetland Delineation Information							
	Phone # (503) 563-6151						
Wetland Consultant Name, Firm and Address:							
Stacey Reed, PWS	Mobile phone # (if applicable)						
Stacey Reed, PWS AKS Engineering & Forestry, LLC	Mobile phone # (if applicable) E-mail: staceyr@aks-eng.com						
Stacey Reed, PWS AKS Engineering & Forestry, LLC 12965 SW Herman Road, Ste 100							
Stacey Reed, PWS AKS Engineering & Forestry, LLC 12965 SW Herman Road, Ste 100 Tualatin, OR 97062	E-mail: staceyr@aks-eng.com						
Stacey Reed, PWS AKS Engineering & Forestry, LLC 12965 SW Herman Road, Ste 100 Tualatin, OR 97062 The information and conclusions op this form and in the attached	E-mail: staceyr@aks-eng.com report are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.						
Stacey Reed, PWS AKS Engineering & Forestry, LLC 12965 SW Herman Road, Ste 100 Tualatin, OR 97062 The information and conclusions on this form and in the attached Consultant Signature:	report are true and correct to the best of my knowledge. Date: 5/11/2020						
Stacey Reed, PWS AKS Engineering & Forestry, LLC 12965 SW Herman Road, Ste 100 Tualatin, OR 97062 The information and conclusions on this form and in the attached Consultant Signature: Primary Contact for report review and site access is	E-mail: staceyr@aks-eng.com report are true and correct to the best of my knowledge. Date: 5/11/2020 Consultant Applicant/Owner Authorized Agent						
Stacey Reed, PWS AKS Engineering & Forestry, LLC 12965 SW Herman Road, Ste 100 Tualatin, OR 97062 The information and conclusions on this form and in the attached Consultant Signature: Primary Contact for report review and site access is Wetland/Waters Present? Yes \[\] No Study Ar	E-mail: staceyr@aks-eng.com report are true and correct to the best of my knowledge. Date: 5/11/2020 Consultant Applicant/Owner Authorized Agent						
Stacey Reed, PWS AKS Engineering & Forestry, LLC 12965 SW Herman Road, Ste 100 Tualatin, OR 97062 The information and conclusions on this form and in the attached Consultant Signature: Primary Contact for report review and site access is Wetland/Waters Present? Yes No Study And Check Applicable Boxes Below	E-mail: staceyr@aks-eng.com report are true and correct to the best of my knowledge. Date: 5/11/2020 Consultant Applicant/Owner Authorized Agent						
Stacey Reed, PWS AKS Engineering & Forestry, LLC 12965 SW Herman Road, Ste 100 Tualatin, OR 97062 The information and conclusions on this form and in the attached Consultant Signature: Primary Contact for report review and site access is Wetland/Waters Present? Wetland/Waters Present? Yes No Study And Check Applicable Boxes Below R-F permit application submitted	E-mail: staceyr@aks-eng.com report are true and correct to the best of my knowledge. Date: 5/11/2020 Consultant Applicant/Owner Authorized Agent rea size: 47.80 AC Total Wetland Acreage: 2.85 Ac Fee payment submitted \$ 466						
Stacey Reed, PWS AKS Engineering & Forestry, LLC 12965 SW Herman Road, Ste 100 Tualatin, OR 97062 The information and conclusions on this form and in the attached Consultant Signature: Primary Contact for report review and site access is Wetland/Waters Present? Wetland/Waters Present? Check Applicable Boxes Below R-F permit application submitted Mitigation bank site	E-mail: staceyr@aks-eng.com report are true and correct to the best of my knowledge. Date: 5/11/2020 Consultant						
Stacey Reed, PWS AKS Engineering & Forestry, LLC 12965 SW Herman Road, Ste 100 Tualatin, OR 97062 The information and conclusions on this form and in the attached Consultant Signature: Primary Contact for report review and site access is Wetland/Waters Present? Wetland/Waters Present? Yes No Study Ar Check Applicable Boxes Below R-F permit application submitted Mitigation bank site Industrial Land Certification Program Site	E-mail: staceyr@aks-eng.com report are true and correct to the best of my knowledge. Date: 5/11/2020 Consultant Applicant/Owner Authorized Agent rea size: 47.80 AC Total Wetland Acreage: 2.85 Ac Fee payment submitted \$ 466						
Stacey Reed, PWS AKS Engineering & Forestry, LLC 12965 SW Herman Road, Ste 100 Tualatin, OR 97062 The information and conclusions on this form and in the attached Consultant Signature: Primary Contact for report review and site access is Wetland/Waters Present? Wetland/Waters Present? Check Applicable Boxes Below R-F permit application submitted Mitigation bank site	E-mail: staceyr@aks-eng.com report are true and correct to the best of my knowledge. Date: 5/11/2020 Consultant						
Stacey Reed, PWS AKS Engineering & Forestry, LLC 12965 SW Herman Road, Ste 100 Tualatin, OR 97062 The information and conclusions on this form and in the attached Consultant Signature: Primary Contact for report review and site access is Wetland/Waters Present? Wetland/Waters Present? R-F permit application submitted Mitigation bank site Industrial Land Certification Program Site Wetland restoration/enhancement project (not mitigation) Previous delineation/application on parcel	E-mail: staceyr@aks-eng.com report are true and correct to the best of my knowledge. Date: 5/11/2020 Consultant						
Stacey Reed, PWS AKS Engineering & Forestry, LLC 12965 SW Herman Road, Ste 100 Tualatin, OR 97062 The information and conclusions on this form and in the attached Consultant Signature: Primary Contact for report review and site access is Wetland/Waters Present? Wetland/Waters Present? Check Applicable Boxes Below R-F permit application submitted Mitigation bank site Industrial Land Certification Program Site Wetland restoration/enhancement project (not mitigation) Previous delineation/application on parcel If known, previous DSL # 2012-0029	E-mail: staceyr@aks-eng.com report are true and correct to the best of my knowledge. Date: 5/11/2020 Consultant						
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LEGEND:

ON-SITE PEM SLOPE/FLATS WETLAND AREA: 124,159 SF± (2.85 ACRES±)

WETLAND B: 2,061 SF± (0.05 ACRES±)
WETLAND G: 108,144 SF± (2.48 ACRES±)
WETLAND H: 8,249 SF± (0.19 ACRES±)
WETLAND I: 5,705 SF± (0.13 ACRES±)

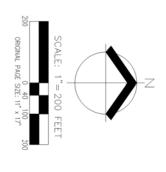
ON-SITE PORTION OF DITCHES: 2,488 SF± (0.06 ACRES±)

DITCH 1: 2,015 SF± (0.05 ACRES±)
DITCH 2: 473 SF± (0.01 ACRES±)

ENGINEERING & FORESTRY, LLC. (AKS) ON OCTOBER 3, 2019 AND APRIL 10, 2020 AND REVISED BY AKS AND DEPARTMENT OF STATE LANDS (DSL) ON MARCH 18, 2021. REVISED WETLAND BOUNDARIES WERE PROFESSIONALLY LAND SURVEYED BY AKS ON MARCH 24, 2021. WETLAND BOUNDARIES SHOWN WERE DELINEATED BY AKS

STUDY AREA BOUNDARIES WERE LAND SURVEYED BY AKS.

1-FOOT INTERVAL GROUND CONTOURS SURVEYED BY MULTI/TECH ENGINEERING, SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER 2018.



DATE: 03/30/2021

FIGURE IJ

WETLAND DELINEATION MAP OVERVIEW

AKS ENGINEERING & FORESTRY, LLC 3700 RIVER RD N, STE 1 KEIZER, OR 97303 503.400.6028 WWW.AKS-ENG.COM EAST PARK PUD - SOUTH HALF WETLAND DELINEATION REPORT



Approval Expires 4/7/2026 DSL WD # 2020-0298 Approval Issued 4/7/2021

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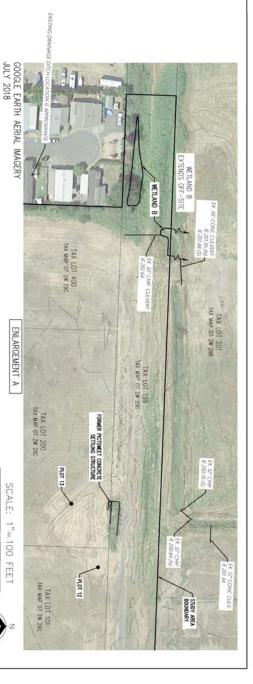
ORIGINAL PAGE SIZE: 11" x 17"

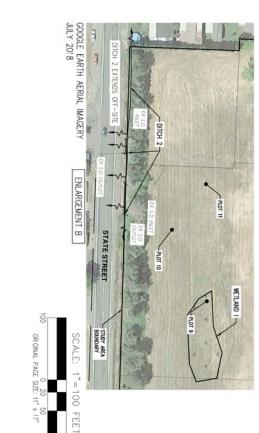
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1-FOOT INTERVAL GROUND CONTOURS SURVEYED BY MULTI/TECH ENGINEERING, SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER 2018.





DATE: 03/30/2021 | FIGURE



WETLAND DELINEATION MAP

EAST PARK PUD - SOUTH HALF WETLAND DELINEATION
AKS ENGNEERING & FORESTRY, LLC
3700 RIVER RD N, STE 1
KEIZER, OR 97303
503.400.6028 WWW.AKS-ENG.COM

DRWN: JRI CHKD: SAR

Approval Issued 4/7/2021 Approval Expires 4/7/2026 DSL WD # 2020-0298

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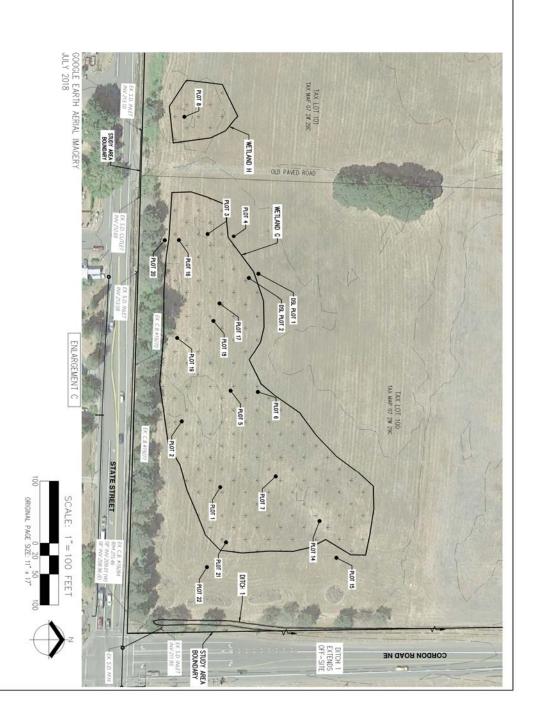
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WETLAND DELINEATION MAP

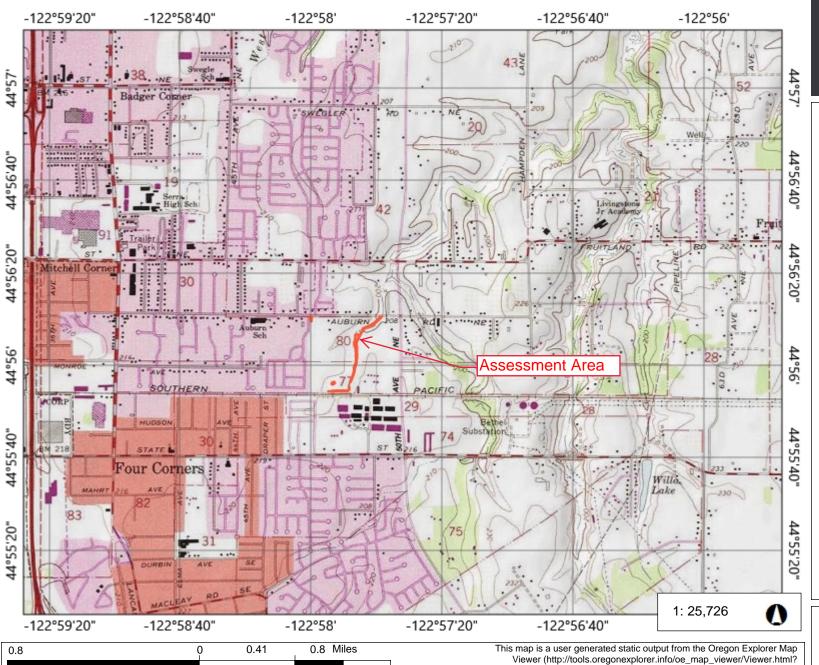
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AKS ENGINEERING & FORESTRY, LLC
3700 RIVER RD N, STE 1
KEIZER, OR 97303
503.400.6028 WWW.AKS-ENG.COM





Attachment 4: ORWAP Maps and Data Sheets

255 Cordon Road NE Salem- Vicinity Map



WGS_1984_Web_Mercator_Auxiliary_Sphere

© Oregon Explorer (http://oregonexplorer.info)



Legend

States & Provinces

- Other States and Provinces
- Oregon

Notes

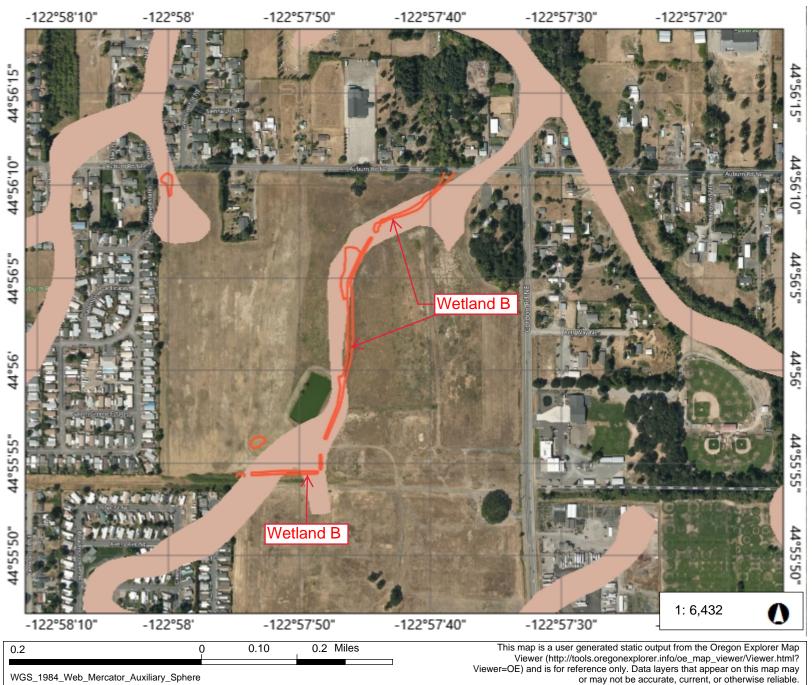
Viewer=OE) and is for reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may

or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable.

THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION

Add your notes here

255 Cordon Road NE Salem- Soil Map



WGS_1984_Web_Mercator_Auxiliary_Sphere © Oregon Explorer (http://oregonexplorer.info)

Legend

States & Provinces

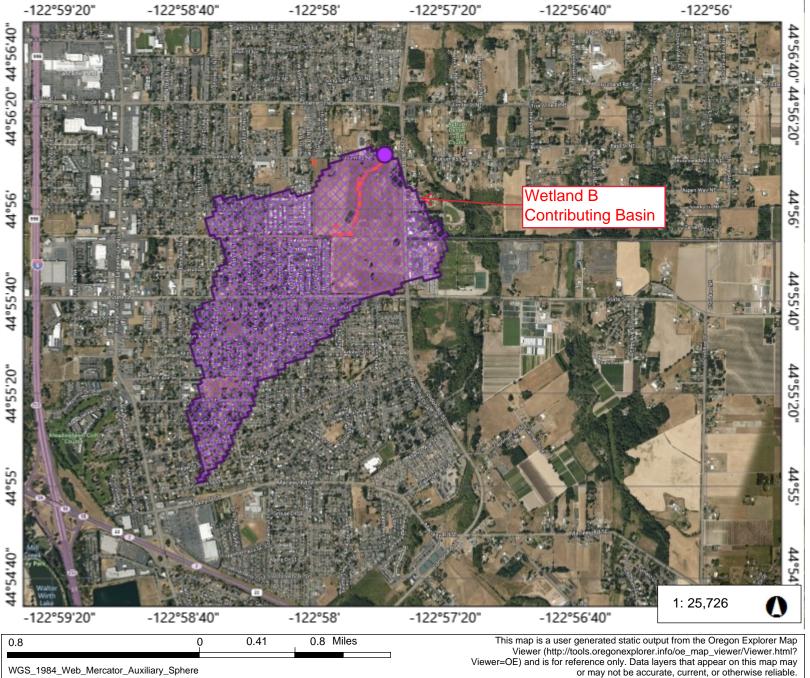
- ☐ Other States and Provinces
- Oregon
- NRCS Predominantly Hydric Soil Map Units
- NRCS Agate-Winlo Soils in Jackson County

Notes

THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION

Add your notes here

255 Cordon Road NE Salem- Contributing Basin



WGS_1984_Web_Mercator_Auxiliary_Sphere © Oregon Explorer (http://oregonexplorer.info)

Legend

States & Provinces

- Other States and Provinces
- Oregon

Notes

THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION

Add your notes here

ORWAP Version 3.1. Cover Page: Basic Desc	cription of Assessment
Site Name:	East Park Estates Phases 3-6 (Wetland B)
nvestigator Name:	Julie Wirth McGee
Date of Field Assessment:	11/26/2019
County:	Marion
Nearest Town:	Salem
Latitude (decimal degrees):	44.933768
Longitude (decimal degrees):	-122.9628
TRS, quarter/quarter section and tax lot(s):	T.7., R.2W., Sec. 29B. Tax Lot 200 and 201
Approximate size of the Assessment Area (AA, in acres):	40,328 SF
AA as percent of entire wetland (approx.). Attach sketch map if AA is smaller than the entire contiguous wetland.	100%
If delineated, DSL file number (WD #) if known:	WD#2019-0557
Cowardin Systems & Classes (indicate all present, based on field visit and/or aerial imagery): Systems: Palustrine =P, Riverine =R, Lacustrine =L, Estuarine =E Classes: Emergent =EM, Scrub-Shrub =SS, Forested =FO, Aquatic Bed (incl. SAV) =AB, Open Water =OW, Unconsolidated Bottom =UB, Unconsolidated Shore =US	PEM1C
Predominant HGM Class : Estuarine=E, Lacustrine=L, Riverine=R, S= Slope, F= Flats, D= Depressional	Slope
Soil Unit Mapped in Most of the AA:	Units Da and WuC: Dayton and Woodburn silt loam
If tidal, the tidal phase during most of visit:	NA
What percent (approximate) of the wetland were you able to visit?	100
What percent (approximate) of the AA were you able to visit?	100
Have you attended an ORWAP training session? If so, indicate approximate month & year.	Yes (March, 2010)
How many wetlands have you assessed previously using ORWAP (approximate)?	20+
Comments about the site or this ORWAP assessment (attach extra page if desired):	

Date:	11/26/2019	Name: Julie Wirth McGee	Site: East Park Estates Phases 3-6 (Wetland B)			
Form OF ORWAP V 3.1 below. Answering many of the following questions requires viewing aerial imagery and maps, covering an area up to within 2 miles of the AA. For each affirmative answer, change the 0 in the "Data" column to a "1". Answer all items except where directed to skip to others. Questions whose		benefits are: WS= Water Storage, WC= Water Cooling, SR= Sediment Retention, PR= Phosphorus Retention, NR= Nitrate calculates the numbers in the Scores worksheet, see Removal, CS= Carbon Sequestration, OE= Organic Nutrient Export, INV= Aquatic Invertebrate Habitat, FA= Anadromous the Technical Supplement and Appendix B of the Fish Habitat, FR= Resident Fish Habitat, FR=				
#	Indicators	Condition Choices	Data	Explanations, Definitions (Column E)	Cell Name	Comments
OF1	Distance to Extensive Perennial Cover (DistPerCov)	The distance from the <u>AA edge</u> to the edge of the closest patch or corridor of perennial cover (see definition in column E) larger than 100 acres is: <100 ft. 100 to <300 ft. 300 to <1000 ft. 1000 ft. to <0.5 mile.	1 0 0	Corridor - is simply an elongated patch of perennial cover that is not narrower than 150 ft at any point. Perennial cover - is vegetation that includes wooded areas, native prairies, sagebrush, vegetated wetlands, as well as relatively unmanaged commercial lands in which the ground is disturbed less than annually, such as hayfields, lightly grazed pastures, timber harvest areas, and rangeland. It does not include water, row crops (e.g., vegetable, orchards, Christmas tree farms), lawns,		
		0.5 mile to 2 miles. > 2 miles.	0	residential areas, golf courses, recreational fields, pavement, bare soil, rock, bare sand, or gravel or dirt roads. [AM, WBN, SBM, PD, POL, Sens]		
OF2	Distance to Tidal Waters (DistTidal)	The distance from the AA edge to the closest body of tidal water is: <1 mile. 1-5 miles. >5 miles.	0 0	Tidal water - If unclear whether a water body is tidal, check the ORWAP Map Viewer's Headtide layer (under Water Source & Quality), or check with local sources. Assume Columbia River is tidal east to Bonneville Dam and the Willamette River south to the Oregon City Falls. [WBF]		
OF3	Distance to Ponded Water (DistPond)	The distance from the AA edge to the closest (but separate) body of nontidal fresh water (wetland, pond, or lake) that is ponded all or most of the year is:		Use field observations, aerial imagery, and/or the <u>ORWAP Map Viewer's</u> Persistent Nontidal layer (under Wetlands).		
		<100 ft. 100 to <300 ft. 300 to <1000 ft. 1000 ft. to < 0.5 mile. 0.5 mile to 2 miles. >2 miles.	0 0 1 0 0	[AM,WBF,WBN,SBM,PD,Sens]		
OF4	Distance to Lake (DistLake)	The distance from the AA edge to the closest (but separate) body of nontidal fresh water that is ponded during most of the year and is larger than 20 acres (about 1000 ft on a side) is: <1 mile. 1-5 miles. >5 miles.	0 1 0	Use field observations, aerial imagery, and/or the <u>ORWAP Map Viewer's Persistent Nontidal layer</u> (under the Wetlands). [WBF,WBN]		
OF5	Distance to Herbaceous Open Land (DistOpenL)	The distance from the AA edge to the closest patch of herbaceous openland larger than 10 acres and in flat terrain is: <100 ft. 100 to <300 ft. 300 to <1000 ft. 1000 ft. to < 0.5 mile. 0.5 mile to 2 miles. >2 miles.	1 0 0 0 0	Herbaceous openland - includes both perennial and non-perennial cover. For example, it can include pasture, herbaceous wetland, meadow, prairie, ryegrass fields, row crops, herbaceous rangeland, golf courses, grassed airports, and hayfields. Do not include open water of lakes, ponds, or rivers; or unvegetated surfaces; or areas with woody vegetation. In dry parts of the state, croplands in flat areas are often irrigated and are distinctly greener in aerial images. Flat terrain - means slope of less than 5%. [WBF,WBN,POL]		

East Park Estates Phases 3-6 (Job #7669) Wetland B ORWAP Functional Assessment

Plany Read (Cardin)	OF6	Distance to Nearest	The distance from the AA center to the nearest road with an average daytime traffic rate of at least 1 vehicle/ minute is:		Estimate this traffic rate threshold using your judgment and considering the road width, local		
Part Control							
Comparison Content C				0	TAM ORM PRINGERS		
See of Largest Protection Comment Commen				0	[AM,SBM,PD,PUV,STR]		
The content of the			300 to < 0.5 mile.	1			
Contingent Number Country Number C			0.5 to <1 miles.	0			
Seption of Parents (Court Back) Seption (Court Back) Se			1 to 2 miles.	0			
Part of Perential Cover Feen (Sour Perent) Sour Perential Cover (- See OF 1. 10 to 1 acre. 10 to 1 acre. 10 to 1 acre. 10 to 10 acre. 10 to 100 acre. 10 to			>2 miles.	0			
Size-Previous Color Colo	OF7				Contiguous - i.e., not separated by roads or channels that create gaps wider than 150 ft		
Section 1997			rthe AA , occupies:		Perannial aguar Can OF1		
CFS Wedner 1 year Local		(SizePerenn)	<.01 acre.	0	Perentilial cover - See OF 1.		
Description			.01 to < 1 acre.	0	Disqualify any patch or corridor of perennial cover where it becomes separated from the AA by a		
Percential Cover Percential			1 to <10 acres.	0			
Percentage Per			10 to <100 acres.	1	150 ft.		
100 to 10,000 arises 0 0 0 100 to 10,000 arises 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0			100 to <1000 acres.	0	IAM SRM PD POL Sans STR1		
Select EACH of the vegetation has comprise more than 10% of the AA-AND less than Uniqueness (InitigPatch) (InitigP			1000 to 10,000 acres.	0			
Uniqueness (Uniqueness (Unique			>10,000 acres.	0			
Retraceous vegetation (perennial grasses, sedges, fortis; not under a woody canopy; not crops). Vegetation dass also comprises less than 10% of a 0.5 mile buffer (~50 acres).	OF8	Wetland Type Local	Select EACH of the vegetation types below that comprise more than 10% of the AAAND less than		This is a 2-part question: (1) if no vegetation class comprises more than 10% of the AA, answer		
Percentage (Percover) Percentage (ForesPerc)		Uniqueness (UniqPatch)	10% of a <u>0.5 mile</u> radius around the AA. (See Column E).				
Trees (woody plants taller than 20 ft): None of above. OP9 Perennial Cover Percentage (PerCover) Percentage			Herbaceous vegetation (perennial grasses, sedges, forbs; not under a woody canopy; not crops).	1	vegetation class also comprises less than 10% of a 0.5 mile buffer (~50 acres).		
Trees (woody plants taller than 20 ft), None of above.			Unshaded shrubland (woody plants shorter than 20 ft).	0	IINVv.AMv.WBFv.WBNv.SBMv.PDv.POLv.Sens1		
Perennial Cover - is vegetation that includes wooded areas, native prairies, sagebrush, vegetated well as relatively ummanaged commercial lands in which the ground is disturbed less than annually, such as hydfelics lightly grazed pasters, limber hanvest areas, and rangeland. 5 to \$20% of the land. 5 to \$20% of the circle. 5 to \$20% of			Trees (woody plants taller than 20 ft).	0	[
Percentage (PerCovPct)			None of above.	0			
Second S	OF9						
S to <20% of the land.		Percentage (PerCovPct)					
A Color				0			
20 to -60% of the land. 0 to -60%				1			
Solve Solv				0	or dirt roads.		
Forest Percentage (ForestPct) Forested patch - is a land cover patch that currently has >70% cover of woody plants taller than 20 ft. May be in a plantation. Forested patch - is a land cover patch that currently has >70% cover of woody plants taller than 20 ft. May be in a plantation. Forested patch - is a land cover patch that currently has >70% cover of woody plants taller than 20 ft. May be in a plantation. Forested patch - is a land cover patch that currently has >70% cover of woody plants taller than 20 ft. May be in a plantation. Forested patch - is a land cover patch that currently has >70% cover of woody plants taller than 20 ft. May be in a plantation. Forested patch - is a land cover patch that currently has >70% cover of woody plants taller than 20 ft. May be in a plantation. Forested patch - is a land cover patch that currently has >70% cover of woody plants taller than 20 ft. May be in a plantation. Forested patch - is a land cover patch that currently has >70% cover of woody plants taller than 20 ft. May be in a plantation. Forested patch - is a land cover patch that currently has >70% cover of woody plants taller than 20 ft. May be in a plantation. Forested patch - is a land cover patch that currently has >70% cover of woody plants taller than 20 ft. May be in a plantation. Forested patch - is a land cover patch that currently has >70% cover of woody plants taller than 20 ft. May be in a plantation. Forested patch - is a land cover patch that currently has >70% cover of woody plants taller than 20 ft. May be in a plantation. Forested patch - is a land cover patch that currently has 20 ft. May be in a plantation. Forested patch - is a land cover patch that currently has 20 ft. May be in a plantation. Forested				0	[FA,AM,SBM,POL,Sens,STR]		
ForestPct) In the AA) is: 20 ft. May be in a plantation. FA,SBM,STR				0		PerennAll	
Solid Soli	OF1						
False Fals		(ForestPct)		1	20 π. may be in a piantation.		
20 to <50%. 50 to 80%. 50 to 80%. 50 to 80%. 50%. 50%. 50%. 50%. 50%. 50%. 50%. 5				0	[FA,SBM,STR]		
So to 80%. So							
Selow Selo							
Herbaceous Open Land Percentage (OpenLpct) Within a 2-mile radius of the AA center, the amount ofherbaceous openland in flat terrain is:					-		
Percentage (OpenLpct)	OF4	1 Harbanaur Orer L.		U	Harbaconia ananiand anniantala bath agraeid and an anniantala de la decembra de l		
 5% of the land. 5 to <20%. 0 0 not include open water of lakes, ponds, or rivers; or unvegetated surfaces; or areas with woody 20 to <50%. 1 50 to 80%. 6 7 8 1 2 1 2 1 2 3 4 4 5 6 7 7 8 9 9 1 1 2 3 4 4 5 6 7 7 8 9 9 1 1 2 2 3 4 4 5 6 7 8 9 9 1 1 2 2 3 4 4 5 6 7 7 8 9 9 9 1 1 2 2 3 4 4 5 6 7 7 8 9 9 9 9 1 1 1 2 2 3 4 4 4 5 6 7 7 8 9 9 9 9 0 1 0 0	UF1						
5 to <20%. Do not include open water of lakes, ponds, or rivers; or unvegetated surfaces; or areas with woody vegetation. 50 to 80%. That terrain - means slope of less than 5%.		. s. soritago (oporicpot)	<5% of the land.	0			
50 to 80%. 0 Flat terrain - means slope of less than 5%.			5 to <20%.	0	Do not include open water of lakes, ponds, or rivers; or unvegetated surfaces; or areas with woody		
Flat terrain - means slope of less than 5%.			20 to <50%.	1			
			50 to 80%.	0	Flat terrain - means slone of less than 5%		
			>80%.	0			

OF12		Within a 2-mile radius of the AA center:		Corridor - is simply an elongated patch of perennial cover that is not narrower than 150 ft at any	
	Connectivity (ConnScapeW)	There are NO other wetlands.	0	- point.	
		There are other wetlands (or a wetland), but NONE are connected to the AA by acorridor of perennial vegetation. The corridor must be at least 150 ft wide along its entire length and not interrupted by roads with regular traffic.	0	Regular traffic - is at least 1 vehicle per hour during the daytime throughout most of the growing season. Assess this based on local knowledge, type of road, and proximity to developed areas.	
		There are other wetlands (or a wetland), and <u>ALL</u> are connected to the AA by the type of corridor described.	0	Perennial - see OF9 for definition.	
		There are other wetlands (or a wetland), and ONE or MORE (but not all) are connected to the AA by the type of corridor	1	[WBN,SBM,Sens,STR]	
		described.			
OF13		Within a <u>0.5 mile</u> radius of the AA center:		Regular traffic - is at least 1 vehicle per hour during the daytime throughout most of the growing	
	Connectivity (ConnLocalW)	There are NO other wetlands.	0	season. Assess this based on local knowledge, type of road, and proximity to developed areas.	
	(There are other wetlands (or a wetland), but NONE are connected to the AA by according of perennial vegetation. The corridor must be at least 150 ft wide along its entire length and not interrupted by roads withregular traffic.	0	Perennial - see OF9 for definition. IF possible, field verify	
		There are other wetlands (or a wetland), and ALL are connected to the AA by the type of corridor described.	0	[AM,WBN,SBM,PD,Sens,STR]	
		There are other wetlands (or a wetland), and ONE or MORE (but not all) are connected to the AA by the type of corridor described.	1		
OF14	Wetland Number & Diversity Uniqueness (HUCbest)	According to the ORWAP Report, this AA is located in one of the HUCs that are listed as having a large diversity, area, or number of wetlands relative to the area of the HUC. Select All of the following that are true:		In the <u>ORWAP Report</u> , under the Watershed Information section and the HUC Best table, look at the columns "Is HUC Best?" and "Greatest Criteria Met."	
	(HUCDest)	Yes, for the HUC8 watershed	1	[AM,WBF,WBN,SBM,Sens]	
		Yes, for the HUC10 watershed	1		
		Yes, for the HUC12 watershed	0		
		None of above.	0		
		Data are inadequate (NWI mapping not completed in HUC).	0		
OF15	Landscape Functional Deficit (GISscore)	In the ORWAP Report, find the AA's 12-digit HUC code. Then, find that HUC code in the FuncDeficit worksheet in the accompanying Supp_Info file. Select All functions below that have a notation for that HUC code.		In the <u>ORWAP Report</u> , under the Watershed Information section, find the HUC 12 code.These are HUCs in which a relatively small number, or proportional area, of the wetlands are likely to be	
		Water storage (WS)	0	performing the named function, thus adding value to those that are. In the Supp Info file, open the FuncDeficit worksheet and find the 12-digit HUC code.	
		Sediment retention (SR)	0	See Technical Supplement for explanation of how the FuncDeficit was calculated.	
		Nutrient transformation (NT)	0		
		Thermoregulation (WC)	0	[WSv,WCv,SRv,PRv,NRv,INVv,FAv,AMv,WBNv]	
		Aquatic invertebrate habitat (INV)	0		
		Amphibian habitat (AM)	0]	
		Fish habitat (FH)	0		
		Waterbird habitat (WB)	0		
		None of above.	1		
		No data.	0		
OF16	Conservation Designations of the AA	On the ORWAP Map Viewer, use the layers indicated below to answer. Select All of the following that are true:		In the ORWAP Map Viewer, use the applicable layers.	
	or Local Area	The AA is within or connected to a stream or other water body and this stream or water body has been designated as ESH within <u>0.5 miles</u> of the AA, according to the Essential Salmonid Habitat (ESH) layer.	0	Include areas not shown as ESH, if ODFW has confirmed they qualify as ESH. [WCv, FA, FAv]	
		The AA is within or contiguous to a designated Wetland Priority Area, according to the map layer of that name.	0	The Wetland Priority Area is officially designated as such by ODFW (Oregon Wildlife Conservation Strategy), The Wetlands Conservancy, and/or the Oregon Natural Heritage Program. [PU]	
		The AA is within an Important Bird Area (IBA), as officially designated, according to the map layer of that name.	0	[WBFv, WBNv]	
		None of above.	1		

OF17	Non-anadromous Fish Species of Conservation	According to the ORWAP Report, the score for occurrences of rare non-anadromous fish species in the vicinity of this AA is:		Use <u>ORWAP Report 's</u> Rare Species Scores max and sum scores. See <u>Supp_Info</u> file for a list of
	Concern (RareFR)			species. Species include Miller Lake lamprey, Goose Lake lamprey, Pit sculpin, Lahontan cutthroat trout,
	, ,	High (≥ 0.75 for maximum score, or ≥ 0.90 for this group's sum score), or there is a recent (within 5 years) onsite observation	0	Inland Columbia Basin redband trout, Steelhead (Snake River Basin ESU), Alvord chub, Goose
		of any of these species by a qualified observer under conditions similar to what now occur.	0	Lake tui chub, Borax Lake chub, Lahontan redside, Oregon chub, Goose Lake sucker, Tahoe
		Intermediate (i.e., not as described above or below).	Ů	sucker, Warner sucker, Shortnose sucker, Lost River sucker. Note that for some of these species,
		Low (≤ 0.33 for both the maximum score this group's sum score, but not 0 for both).	0	only specific geographic populations are designated. [FRv]
		Zero for both this group's maximum and its sum score, and no recent onsite observation of these species by a qualified	1	This question may need to revised after the field visit.
0540	A 1711 D (7)	observer under conditions similar to what now occur.		
OF18	Amphibian or Reptile of Conservation Concern	According to the ORWAP Report, the score for occurrences of rare amphibian or reptile species in the vicinity of this AA is:		Use <u>ORWAP Report '</u> s Rare Species Scores max and sum scores. See <u>Supp_Info</u> file for a list of species.
	(AmphRare)	High (≥ 0.60 for maximum score, or >0.90 for sum score), or there is a recent onsite observation of any of these species by a	0	Species include: Black salamander, California slender salamander, Cope's giant salamander,
	(variprii taro)	qualified observer under conditions similar to what now occur.	0	Rocky Mountain tailed frog, Woodhouse's toad, Foothill yellow-legged frog, Northern leopard frog,
		Intermediate (i.e., not as described above or below).	0	Oregon spotted frog, Columbia spotted frog.
		Low (≤ 0.21 for maximum score AND <0.15 for sum score, but not 0 for both).	0	
		Zero for both this group's maximum and its sum score, and no recent onsite observation of these species by a qualified	1	[AMV]
		observer under conditions similar to what now occur.		This question may need to revised after the field visit.
OF19	Feeding (Non-breeding)	According to the ORWAP Report, the score for occurrences of rarenon-breeding (feeding) waterbird species in the vicinity		Use ORWAP Report 's Rare Species Scores max and sum scores. See Supp Info file for a list of
		of this AA is:		species.
	Conservation Concern	High (≥ 0.33 for maximum score, or there is a recent onsite observation of any of these species by a qualified observer under	0	1
	(RareWBF)	conditions similar to what now occur.		Non-breeding - mainly refers to waterbird feeding during migration and winter. California brown
		Low (< 0.33 for maximum score and for sum score, but not 0 for both).	0	pelican, Aleutian cackling goose, Dusky Canada goose [WBFv]
		Zero for both this group's maximum and its sum score, and no recent onsite observation of these species by a qualified	1	This question may need to revised after the field visit.
		observer under conditions similar to what now occur.		
OF20	Nesting Waterbird	According to the ORWAP Report, the score for occurrences of rarenesting waterbird species in the vicinity of this AA is:		Use ORWAP Report 's Rare Species Scores max and sum scores. See Supp Info file for a list of
	Species of Conservation			species.
	Concern (RareWBN)	High (≥ 0.60 for maximum score, or ≥1.00 for this group's sum score), or there is a recent breeding-season observation of	0	Species include: Horned grebe, Red-necked grebe, Western grebe, Clark's grebe, American white pelican, Least bittern, Snowy egret, Trumpeter swan, White-faced ibis, Harlequin duck, Bufflehead
		any of these species onsite by a qualified observer under conditions similar to what now occur.	_	Yellow rail, Western snowy plover, Upland sandpiper, Franklin's gull, Marbled murrelet.
		Intermediate (i.e., not as described above or below).	0	[WBNv]
		Low (≤ 0.09 for maximum score and for sum score, but not 0 for both).	0	This question may need to revised after the field visit.
		Zero for both this group's maximum and its sum score, and no recent onsite observation of these species during breeding	1	
0504	Orankind Douber	season by a qualified observer under conditions similar to what now occur.		Lu CDWAD Double Day Coning Company and are some Confederation of the Con
UFZT	Songbird, Raptor, Mammal Species of	According to the ORWAP Report, the score for occurrences of rare songbird, raptor, or mammal species in the vicinity of this AA is:		Use <u>ORWAP Report 's</u> Rare Species Scores max and sum scores. See <u>Supp_Info</u> file for a list of species.
	0	High (≥ 0.60 for maximum score, or >1.13 for sum score), or there is a recent onsite observation of any of these species by a	0	Species include: Bald eagle, American peregrine falcon, Arctic peregrine falcon, Greater sage-
	(RareSBM)	qualified observer under conditions similar to what now occur.	U	grouse, Columbian sharp-tailed grouse, Yellow-billed cuckoo, Northern spotted owl, Short-eared
		Intermediate (i.e., not as described above or below).	0	owl, Black swift, Lewis's woodpecker, Purple martin, Northern waterthrush, Bobolink, Tricolored
		Low (≤ 0.09 for maximum score AND <0.13 for sum score, but not 0 for both).	0	blackbird, Fringed myotis, Spotted bat, Townsend's big-eared bat, Pallid bat, Northern sea lion,
		Zero for both this group's maximum and its sum score, and no recent onsite observation of these species by a qualified	1	Fisher, Sea otter, Canada lynx, Columbian white-tailed deer. [SBMv] This question may need to revised after the field visit.
		observer under conditions similar to what now occur.		This question may need to revised drief are field visit.
OF22	Invertebrate Species of	According to the ORWAP Report, the score for occurrences of rare <u>invertebrate</u> species in the vicinity of this AA is:		Use ORWAP Report 's Rare Species Scores max and sum scores. See Supp_Info file for a list of
	Conservation Concern	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		species.
		High (≥ 0.75 for maximum score, or for this group's sum score), or there is a recent onsite observation of any of these species by a qualified observer under conditions similar to what now occur.	0	See the Supp_Info file's RareAnimals worksheet for list of species addressed by this question.
		Low (< 0.75 for maximum score AND for this group's sum score, but not 0 for both).	0	TABLE 3
		Zero for both this group's maximum and its sum score, and no recent onsite observation of these species by a qualified	1	[INVv] This question may need to revised after the field visit.
		observer under conditions similar to what now occur.		This question may need to revised ditei the held visit.
		section and contained annual to matched cooks.		

OF23	Plant Species of	According to the ORWAP Report, the score for occurrences of rare <u>wetland-indicator plant</u> species in the vicinity of this AA		Use <u>ORWAP Report 's</u> Rare Species Scores max and sum scores. See <u>Supp_Info</u> file for a list of		
	Conservation Concern (RarePspp)	IS:	_	species.		
	(Kalerspp)	High (≥ 0.75 for maximum score, or > 4.00 for sum score), or there is a recent onsite observation of any of these species by a qualified observer under conditions similar to what now occur.	0	See the Supp Info's RareWetPlants worksheet for list of species addressed by this question.		
		Intermediate (i.e., not as described above or below).	0	[PDv,POLv]		
		Low (≤ 0.12 for maximum score AND < 0.20 for sum score, but not 0 for both).	0	This question may need to revised after the field visit.		
		Zero for both this group's maximum and its sum score, and no recent onsite observation of these species by a qualified observer under conditions similar to what now occur.	1	.,		
	River Proximity (RiverProx)	There is a nontidal river within 1 mile and it is adjacent to, OR downslope from, the AA (connected or not). Enter 1, if true. If not, SKIP to OF27.	0	River - as used here is a channel wider than 50 ft between its banks. In the ORWAP Map Viewer, use the Rivers and Streams layer and the Headtidelayer (under Water Source & Quality). [WSv]	NearRiver	
OF25	Floodable Property (FloodProp)	Select ONE of the below:		Row crops - do not include pasture or other perennial cover.		
	(1 loodi Top)	Floodplain boundaries within 1 mile downslope or downriver from the AA have not been mapped. Enter 1 and SKIP TO 0F27.	0	In the <u>ORWAP Map Viewer</u> , use the 100-year floodplain layer [not available for all parts of Oregon]. Also, the Seasonal Nontidal Wetland layer (under Wetlands) may indicate some		
		Floodplain boundaries within 1 mile downslope from the AA have been mapped BUT there is neither infrastructure norrow crops vulnerable to river flooding located within the floodplain and within that distance. Enter 1 and SKIP TO 0F27.	0	floodplain areas. [WSv]		
		Floodplain boundaries have been mapped AND infrastructure orrow crops are present within 1 mile downslope or downriver and those are not protected from 100-year floods, but actual damage has not been documented.	0	Supplement with field observations at multiple seasons if possible.		
		Damage to infrastructure or row crops from river flooding has been documented within that distance.	0			
	Type of Flood Damage	The greatest financial damage in the floodplain is (or would be) to:		Row crops - do not include pasture or other perennial cover.		
	(DamageType)	Buildings, roads, bridges.	1	On the <u>ORWAP Map Viewer</u> , use the 100-year floodplain layer. [WSv]		
		Row crops (during some years).	0	inon		
OF27	Hydrologic Landscape (Arid)	According to the ORWAP Report, the wetland is in a hydrologic landscape unit classified as:		In the <u>ORWAP Report</u> , under the Location Information table, find the Hydrologic Landscape Class.		
	(-/	Arid.	0	[AM,WBNv,SBMv,Sens]		
		Semi-arid.	0			
		Dry.	0			
		Moist.	0			
		Wet.	1			1
		Very Wet.	0			1
	Input Water - Recognized Quality Issues (WQin)	According to ORWAP Map Viewer's Water Quality Streams layer and Water Quality Lakes layers, <u>ALL of the following are true:</u> (a) within 1 mile upstream from the AA edge, a water body or stream reach is labeled as being 303d, Water Quality Limited (categories 3B-5); Potential Concer; or TMDL Approved AND(b) the problem concerns one or more of the parameters listed below. Select <u>All</u> that apply. Total suspended solids (TSS), sedimentation, or turbidity.	0	In the <u>ORWAP Map Viewer</u> , open the Water Quality Streams layer and the Water Quality Lakes layer (under Water Source & Quality). Use the Point Identy tool to determine the reason for the listings. You may also obtain this information online at <u>DEQ's</u> web at http://deq12.deq.state.or.us/lasar2/default.aspx .		
		Phosphorus, chlorophyll-a, or algae.	0	1		-
		Nitrates, ammonia, chlorophyll-a, or algae.	0	If the AA receives both inflow and outflow from river flooding, consider the polluted water to be both "upstream" and "downstream".		-
		Petrochemicals, heavy metals (iron, manganese, lead, zinc, etc.), other toxins.	0	pour upstream and downstream.		4
		Temperature or dissolved oxygen.	0	[SRv,PRv,NRv,INV,FA,FR,AM,WBF,WBN,STR]		-
		None of above, or no data. If true, enter 1 and SKIP to OF30.	1	This may need to be verified in the field.	NoDataWQup	-
OF29	Duration of Connection	The upstream problem area mentioned above (OF28) has a surface water connection to the AA:		In the <u>ORWAP Map Viewer</u> , use the Rivers & Streams layer and the Persistent, Seasonal, or	i voDatavvQup	
	Beween Problem Area &	For 9 or more continuous months annually.	0	Saturated nontidal layers (under Wetlands) to determine duration of surface water connection.		-
	the AA (ConnecUp)	Intermittently (at least once annually, but for less than 9 months continually).	0	[SRv,PRv,NRv,INV,FA,FR,AM,WBF,WBN,STR] This may need to be determined or verified in the field.		-
		Never (or less than annually).	1	This may need to be determined or verified in the field.		-
		never (or less triali ariitualiy).			J	

OF30	Downslope Water Quality Issues (ContamDown)	According to ORWAP Map Viewer's Water Quality Streams layer and Water Quality Lake map layer, ALL of the following are true: (a) within 1 mile downhill or downstream from the AA's edge, a water body is labeled as being 303d, Water Quality Limited (categories 3B-5); Potential Concern; or TMDL Approved AND (b) the problem concerns one or more of the parameters listed below. Select All that apply. Total suspended solids (TSS), sedimentation, or turbidity. Phosphorus, chlorophyll-a, or algae. Nitrates, ammonia, chlorophyll-a, or algae. Petrochemicals, heavy metals (iron, manganese, lead, zinc, etc.), other toxins. Temperature or dissolved oxygen. None of above, or no data. Enter 1 and SKIP to OF32.	0 0 0 0	In the <u>ORWAP Map Viewer</u> open the Water Quality Streams layer and the Water Quality Lakes layer (under Water Source & Quality). Use the Point Identy tool to determine the reason for the listings. [WCv,SRv,PRv,NRv,FA]	NoDataWQdo	
OF31	Duration of Connection	The connection between the downstream problem area mentioned above (OF30) and the AA:		In the ORWAP Map Viewer, use the Rivers & Streams layer and the Persistent, Seasonal, or		
	Beween AA & Water Quality Problem Area	Is a stream or water body that connects these areas for 9 or more continuous months annually.	0	Saturated nontidal layers (under Wetlands) to determine duration of surface water connection.		
	(ConnDown)	Is a stream or water body that connects these areas intermittently (at least once annually, but for less than 9 months	0	[WCv,SRv,PRv,NRv,FA]		
		continually). Is a probable groundwater connection, or connection via direct runoff only (no channel connection).	0	This may need to be determined or verified in the field.		
		Never exists (a topographic ridge probably prevents all the AA's runoff and groundwater from reaching the problem area).	0	-		
		The control of the co	Ü			
OF32	Drinking Water Source (DEQ) (DWsource)	According to ORWAP Map Viewer's Surface Water Drinking Source Water Areas layer and the Ground Water Drinking Source Water Areas layer, the AA is within:		In the ORWAP Map Viewer, the water source layers are under Water Source & Quality.		
		The source area for a surface-water drinking water (DW) source.	0	[NRv]		
		The source area for a groundwater drinking water source.	1			
		Neither of above.	0			
OF33	Groundwater Risk Designations (GWrisk)	Based on maps in the ORWAP Manual, Appendix A, the AA is: Select <u>All</u> that apply		See the ORWAP Manual, Appendix A, OF33 on pages 45 - 47		
		Within a designated Groundwater Management Area (ODEQ).	0	[NRv]		
		Within a designated Sole Source Aquifer area (EPA): the North Florence Dunal Aquifer.	0			
		Neither of above.	1			
OF34	Relative Elevation in Watershed (Elev)	In the ORWAP Map Viewer, based on the Hydrologic Boundaries 4th Level (HUC 8) layer (under Watersheds), determine if the AA is: (See Column E)		1) Consider which end of the HUC is the bottom. Where streams join, the "V" that they form on the map points towards the bottom of the HUC.		
		In the upper one-third of its watershed.	0	2) If the AA is closer to the HUC's outlet than to its upper end, and is closer to the river or large stream that exits at the bottom of the HUC than it is to the boundary (margin) of the HUC, then check "lower 1/3". If not near that river, check "middle 1/3".		
		In the middle one-third of its watershed.	0	3) If the AA is not in a 100-yr floodplain, is closer to the HUC upper end than to its outlet, and is closer to the boundary (margin) of the HUC than to the river or large stream that exits at the bottor	r	
		In the lower one-third of its watershed.	1	of the HUC, then check "upper 1/3" 4) For all other conditions, check "middle 1/3". [WCv,SRv,PRv,OE,FA,Sens]	LowerShed	
OF35	Runoff Contributing Area (RCA) - Wetland as % of		W	See the <u>ORWAP Manual</u> for specific protocol for delimiting the RCA. The RCA includes only the areas that potentially drain directly to the AA's wetland rather than to channels that flow or flood		
	(WetPctRCA)	<1% of its RCA.	0	into that wetland. Exact precision in drawing the boundary is not required.		
		1 to <10% of its RCA.	1	[WS,WCv,SR,PR,NR]		
		10 to 100% of its RCA.	0	·		
		Larger than the area of its RCA. Enter 1 and SKIP TO OF39.	0		NoRCA	
OF36	Unvegetated % in the RCA (ImpervRCA)	The proportion of the RCA comprised of buildings, roads, parking lots, exposed bedrock, and other surface that is usually unvegetated at the time of peak annual runoff is about:	W	See the ORWAP Manual for instructions.		
		<10%.	1	[WSv,WCv,SRv,PRv,INV,FA,Sens,STR]		
		10 to 25%.	0			
		>25%.	0			

OF37	(TransRCA)	A relatively large proportion of the precipitation that falls farther upslope in the RCA reaches this wetland quickly as indicated by the following: (a) RCA slopes are steep, <u>and/or</u> (b) upslope wetlands historically present have been filled or drained extensively, <u>and/or</u> (c) land cover is mostly non-forest, <u>and/or</u> (d) most RCA soils are shallow. This statement is:	W	Refer to aerial imagery and/or consult local sources. See the <u>ORWAP Manual</u> for instructions. [WSv,SRv,PRv,STR]		
		Mostly true.	1			
		Somewhat true.	0			
		Mostly untrue.	0			
	Upslope Soil Erodibility Risk (ErodeUp)	According to ORWAP Map Viewer's Oregon Soils layer, the erosion hazard rating of the soil within 200 ft away and upslope of the AA is:		See the ORWAP Manual for instructions on how to determine the erosion hazard rating.		
		Slight.	1	[SRv,PRv,STR]		
		Moderate.	0			
		Severe.	0			
		Very severe.	0			
		Could not determine.	0	1		
		Delimit (or visualize, for large river basins) the wetland's Streamflow Contributing Area (SCA) using a topographic base map. The area of the AA's wetland is:	W	See the <u>ORWP Manual</u> for specific protocol for delimiting the SCA. The SCA is all upland areas that drain into streams, rivers, and lakes that feed the AA's wetland either directly or during semi-annual floods.		
	70 G. (11G. G.GG) ()	<1% of its SCA, or wetland is in the floodplain of a major river.	1	In addition, for wetlands intercepted by a mapped stream, the SCA can be delineated automatically		
		1 to <10% of its SCA.	0	and its area reported at these <u>USGS web sites</u> :		
		10 to 100% of its SCA.	0	http://streamstats.usgs.gov/orstreamstats/index.asp http://water.usgs.gov/osw/streamstats/oregon.html . Enter the coordinates, zoom to scale of		
		Larger than the area of its SCA. Enter 1 and SKIP TO 0F41.	0	1:24,000 or finer, click on the stream, and click on Basin Delineation, then BasinChar.	NoSCA1	
		Wetland lacks tributaries and receives no overbank water. Enter 1 and SKIP to OF41.	0	[WS,WCv,SR,PR,NR]	NoSCA	
	Unvegetated % in the SCA (ImpervSCA)	The proportion of the SCA comprised of buildings, roads, parking lots, exposed bedrock, and other surface that is usually unvegetated at the time of peak annual runoff is about:	W	See the <u>ORWAP Manual f</u> or instructions.		
		<10%.	0	[WCv,SRv,PRv,FA,STR]		
		10 to 25%.	1			
		>25%.	0			
OF41	Upland Edge Shape Complexity (EdgeShape)	Most of the edge between the AA's wetland and upland is (select one):	W	See <u>ORWAP Manual's</u> illustrations in Figure 3-12 (pg 31)		
		Linear: a significant proportion of the wetland's upland edge is straight, as in wetlands bounded partly or wholly by dikes or roads, or the AA is entirely surrounded by water or other wetlands.	0	[NR, SBM, Sens]		
		Intermediate: Wetland's shape is (a) ovoid, or (b) mildly ragged edge, and/or (c) contains a lesser amount of artificially straight edge.	1			
		Convoluted: Wetland perimeter is many times longer than maximum width of the wetland, with many alcoves and indentations ("fingers").	0			
OF42	Zoning (Zoning)	According to ORWAP Map Viewer's Oregon Zoning layer, the dominant zoned land use designation for currently undeveloped parcels upslope from the AA and within 300 ft. of its upland edge is:		See the <u>ORWAP Manual</u> for instructions on how to determine the zoning designation. If information is not provided, check local zoning maps.		
		Development (Commercial, Industrial, Urban Residential, etc.), or no undeveloped parcels exist upslope from the AA.	1	[WSv,WCv,SRv,PRv,INVv,FAv,FRv,AMv,WBFv,WBNv,SBMv,PDv,POLv]		
		Agriculture or Rural Residential.	0			
		Forest or Open Space, or entirely public lands.	0]		
		Not zoned, or no information.	0]		

OF43	According to ORWAP Map Viewer's Growing Degree Days layer, the long term normal Growing Degree Days category at the approximate location of the AA is:		See the ORWAP Manual for instructions on how to determine the growing degree days category.	
	<256.	0	[WCv,NR,CS,OE,AM,WBN,SBM,Sens]	
	256 - 1020.	0		
	1021-1785.	0		
	1786 - 2550.	1		
	2551 - 3315.	0		
	3316 - 4079.	0		
	> 4079.	0		

Date: 1	1/26/2019	Name: Julie Wirth-McGee	Site: Ea	st Park Estates Phases 3-6 (Wetland B)		
For (nor	m F	For each affirmative answer, change the 0 in the "Data" column to a "1". Answer all items except where directed to skip to others. Questions whose cells in "Data" column have a "W" MUST be answered for the ENTIPE western and bardesian vertex.	AM= Amphibians, WBF= Feeding Waterbirds, WBN= Nesting Waterbirds, SBM= Songbirds, Mammals, & Raptors, POL=		For guidance and detailed descriptions of how Excel calculates the numbers in the Scores worksheet, see the Technical Supplement and Appendix B of the accompanying Manual. For a documented rationale for each indicator, open each of the worksheet tabs at the bottom (one for each function or value) and see column H.	
#	Indicators	Condition Choices	Data	Explanations, Definitions (Column E)	Cell Name	Comments
F1		This is a tidal wetland (either freshwater or saltwater). If yes, GO TO worksheet " T ". Do not enter any data here. If nontidal, continue with F2.		Tidal wetland - a wetland that receives tidal water at least once during a normal year, regardless of salinity, and dominated by emergent or woody vegetation. Tidal flooding occurs on a 6-hour cycle DURING THE TIME it is flooded by tide, which may be as infreuent as once per year. If NWI map shows the wetland with a code beginning with E (for estuarine), assume the wetland to be tidal. However, some wetlands lacking that code are also tidal.		
F2	Ponded Condition (Lentic)	At least once every 2 years, some part of the AA contains a cumulative total of >900 sq.ft. of surface water that is ponded. The water persists for >6 days and may be hidden beneath emergent vegetation or scattered in small pools. Enter 1, if true.		Ponded - Most surface water is not visibly flowing. Flow, if any, is not sufficient to suspend fine sediment. These include pools in floodplains and may be either large (e.g., an off-channel pond) or small (size of a puddle). [OE,AM,WBF,WBN,PD]	Lentic	
should	also include part of the	ne AA should include all persistent waters in ponds smaller than 20 acres that are adjacent to the AA. The AA water area of adjacent lakes or rivers larger than 20 acres specifically, the open water part adjacent to wetland to the average width of that vegetated zone.		Adjacent - is used synonymously with abutting, adjoining, bordering, contiguous and means no upland (manmade or natural) completely separates the described features along their directly shared edge. Features joined only by a channel are not necessarily considered to be adjacent a large portion of their edges must match. The features do not have to be hydrologically connected in order to be considered adjacent.		
F3		The water regime (hydroperiod) of the most permanent (usually deepest) part of the AA is: Select only ONE . [To meet any of the definitions other than <u>Ephemeral</u> , there must be >100 sq ft of surface water for the duration described, otherwise mark the type listed above it.]		In the <u>NRCS county soil survey</u> , the Water Features table provides information about periods of flooding, ponding, and highwater table depths. Descriptions of the soil units may include information on saturation persistence. Also consider the hydroperiod label on NWI wetland polygons.		
		Ephemeral . Surface water in the wettest part of the AA is present for fewer than 7 consecutive days during an average growing season. Includes some of the areas mapped as <u>Saturated</u> Nontidal in the ORWAP Map Viewer (which is not comprehensive). Enter 1 and SKIP to F25 .	0	[WS,FA,FR]	NeverWater	
		Temporary . Surface water present for 1-4 weeks consecutively during an average growing season, OR if persists for longer, it is almost entirely in scattered pools, each smaller than 1 sq.m. Dries up completely during part of most average years. Includes some of the areas mapped as Saturated Nontidal in the ORWAP Map Viewer (which is not comprehensive). Enter 1 and SKIP to F25.	1		TempWet	
		Seasonal. Surface water present for 5-17 weeks (1-4 months) consecutively during an average growing season, but dries up completely during part of most average years. Includes some of the areas mapped as Seasonal Nontidal in the ORWAP Map Viewer (which is not comprehensive). Enter 1 and SKIP to F5.	0		ShallowType	
		Semi-Persistent. Surface water present for more than 17 weeks (4 months) consecutively during an average growing season, but dries up completely during part of most average years. Includes some of the areas mapped as Seasonal Nontidal in the ORWAP Map Viewer (which is not comprehensive). Enter 1 and SKIP to F5.	0		DeepType	
		Permanent. Does not dry up completely during most average years. Includes some of the areas mapped as Persistent Nontidal in the ORWAP Map Viewer (which is not comprehensive). Enter 1 and continue.	0	Permanent - usually has significant groundwater input, higher conductivity, less annual water level fluctuation. No woody vegetation in most persistently flooded parts. Often with extensive open water and subsurface aquatic plants.	PermType	

F4	Flooded Persistently - % of AA (PermW)	Identify the parts of the AA that still contain surface water even during the driest times of a normal year . At that time, the percentage of the AA that still contains surface water is:		driest times of a normal year - i.e., when the AA's surface water is at its lowest annual level.		
		1 to <25% of the AA.	0	Sites fed by unregulated streams that descend on north-facing slopes, tend to remain wet longer		
		25 to <50% of the AA.		into the summer. Indicators of persistence may include fish, some dragonflies, beaver, and muskrat. [PR,NR,CS,INV,FR,AM,WBF,WBN]		
		50 to 95% of the AA.	0	[115,445,55,444,415,44514]		
		>95% of the AA.	0		AllPermWater	
F5	Depth Class	When water is present in the AA, the depth most of the time in most of inundated area is:		This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if		
	(Predominant)	[Note: NOT necessarily the maximum spatial or annual depth]		inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the AA is brief, the		
	(DepthDom)	>0 to <0.5 ft.	0	answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the AA. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas.		
		0.5 to < 1 ft deep.	0	water in chamiles and ditches as well as political areas.		
		1 to <3 ft deep.	0	In the ORWAP Manual, se the diagram in Appendix A (pg.48).		
		3 to 6 ft deep.	0	AMO CO DO CO OF INIVER FO WIDE WIDN DO Const		
		>6 ft deep.	0	[WC,SR,PR,CS,OE,INV,FA,FR,WBF,WBN,PD,Sens]		
F6	Depth Class Distribution (DepthEven)	Within the area described above, and during most of the time when surface water is present, the water area has: Select only one.		Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site.		
		One depth class covering >90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).	0	In the <u>ORWAP Manual</u> , see the diagram in Appendix A (pg.48).		
		One depth class covering 51-90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).	0	[INV,FR,WBF,WBN,PD]		
		Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy >50%.	0	ן איז		
F7	Emergent Plants Area (EmArea)	Consider just the area that has surface water for >1 week during the growing season. Herbaceous plants (not moss, not woody) whose foliage extends above a water surface in this area (i.e., emergents) cumulatively occupy an annual maximum of:	W	If multiple small patches are separated by less than 150 ft, they may be combined when evaluating this question.		
		<0.01 acre (< 400 sq.ft). Enter 1 and SKIP TO F10, unless only part of a wetland is being assessed.	0	[SR,PR,OE,INV,FR,WBF,WBN,SBM,PD]	NoEm	
		0.01 to< 0.10 acres (3,920 sq. ft).	0			
		0.10 to <0.50 acres (21,340 sq. ft).	0			
		0.50 to <5 acres.	0			
		5 to 50 acres.	0			
		>50 acres.	0			
F8	% Emergent Plants (EmPct)	Emergent plants occupy an annual maximum of:		[WC,SR,PR,NR,CS,OE,INV,FA,FR,AM,WBF,WBN,SBM]		
	(EIIIFCI)	<5% of the parts of the AA that are inundated for >7 days at some time of the year.	0			
		5 to <30% of the parts of the AA that are inundated for >7 days at some time of the year.	0			
		30 to <60% of the parts of the AA that are inundated for >7 days at some time of the year.	0			
		60 to 95% of the parts of the AA that are inundated for >7 days at some time of the year.	0			
		>95% of the parts of the AA that are inundated for >7 days at some time of the year.	0			
F9	Cattail or Tall Bulrush Cover (Cttail)	The percentage of the emergent vegetation cover in the AA that is cattail (<i>Typha</i> spp.) or tall bulrush is:		[WBN, SBM]		
	Cover (Citali)	<1% of the emergent vegetation, or cattail and bulrush are absent.	0			
		1 to <25% of the emergent vegetation.	0			
		25 to 75% of the emergent vegetation.	0			
		>75%, of the emergent vegetation.	0			

	Water Shading by AA's Woody Vegetation - Driest	During an average growing season, when water levels are lowest (but surface water still occupies >400 sq ft or >1% of the AA), the percentage of the remaining surface water within the AA that is shaded by trees and/or shrubs located within the AA is:		[WC,FA,WBN,SBM]		
	(WoodyDryShade)	<5% of the water, and fewer than 10 woody plants taller than 3 ft shade it, or all surface water is flowing.	0			
		<5% of the water, but more than 10 woody plants taller than 3 ft shade it.	0			
		5 to <25% of the water.	0			
		25 to <50% of the water.	0			
		50 to 95% of the water.	0			
		>95% of the water.	0			
	Open Water - Extent	During most of the growing season, the largest patch of open water that is in or adjacent to the AA is >1 acre and mostly deeper than 1 ft. Enter 1, if true.	0	vegetation (may contain floating-leaved or completely submersed plants). It may be partially shaded by a tree canopy.	OpenW	
	All Ponded Water as Percentage - Wettest	When water levels are <u>highest</u> , during a normal year, the surface water that is ponded continually for >6 days occupies:		Ponded - Most surface water is not visibly flowing. Flow, if any, is not sufficient to suspend fine sediment. These include pools in floodplains and may be either large (e.g., an off-channel pond) or small (size of a puddle). [WS,WC,CS,OE,INV,AM,WBF,WBN]		
	(PondWpctWet)	<1% or none of the AA. Surface water is completely or nearly absent then, or is entirely flowing. Enter 1 and SKIP TO F22.	0		NoPond	
		1-5% of the AA.	0			
		5 to <30% of the AA.	0			
		30 to <70% of the AA.	0			
		70 to 95% of the AA.	0			
		>95% of the AA.	0			
F13	Ponded Open Water Area - Wettest	When water levels are <u>highest</u> , during a normal year, the AA's ponded open water occupies a cumulative area of:	W	Ponded - Most surface water is not visibly flowing. Flow, if any, is not sufficient to suspend fine sediment. These include pools in floodplains and may be either large (e.g., an off-channel pond) or		
	(OWareaWet)	<0.10 acre (< 4356 sq. ft) of the AA and adjacent ponded waters. Enter 1 and SKIP TO F16.	0	small (size of a puddle).	NoPondOW	
		0.10 to <0.50 acres (21,340 sq. ft) of the AA and adjacent ponded waters.	0			
		0.50 to <1 acres of the AA and adjacent ponded waters.	0	Open water - is surface water of any depth that contains no emergent herbaceous or wood vegetation (may contain floating-leaved or completely submersed species). It may be partially		
		1 to <5 acres of the AA and adjacent ponded waters.	0	shaded by a tree canopy.		
		5 to <50 acres of the AA and adjacent ponded waters.	0			
		50 to <640 acres (1 sq. mi) of the AA and adjacent ponded waters.	0	[WS,WBF,WBN]		
		64 to <1000 acres of the AA and adjacent ponded waters.	0			
		1000 to 2500 acres of the AA and adjacent ponded waters.	0			
		>2500 acres (>4 sq.mi) of the AA and adjacent ponded waters.	0			

	Ponded Open Water Distribution - Wettest	When water levels are highest, during a normal year, the distribution (in aerial view) of ponded open water patches larger than 0.01 acre (400 sq. ft) within the AA is:		[NR,AM,WBF,WBN,PD]		
	(WaterMixWet)	(a) Vegetation and open water EACH comprise 30-70% of the AA (including its bordering waters if any) AND (b) There are many small patches of open water scattered widely within vegetation or many small vegetation clump "islands" scattered widely within open water. Typical (for example) of some extensive bulrush and cattail marshes.	0			
		(a) Vegetation and open water EACH comprise 30-70% of the AA (including its bordering waters if any) AND (b) There are only a few (or no) small patches of open water scattered widely within vegetation or a few small vegetation clump "islands" scattered widely within open water.	0			
		(a) Vegetation OR open water comprise >70% of the AA (and its bordering waters) AND (b) There are several small patches of open water scattered within vegetation or several small vegetation clump "islands" scattered within open water.	0			
		(a) Vegetation OR open water comprise >70% of the AA (and its bordering waters) AND (b) Open water is mostly in a single area (e.g., center of the wetland) and vegetation is in the rest (e.g., periphery), with almost no intermixing. (Typical of many ponds excavated for livestock watering, stormwater treatment, mineral extraction as well as many wetlands that are inundated only temporarily each year).	0			
F15		When water levels are				

F17	Ponded Open Water Area (Driest)	When water levels are <u>lowest</u> , during a normal year, the AA's ponded open water occupies a cumulative area, including adjacent ponded waters, of:	W	Ponded - Most surface water is not visibly flowing. Flow, if any, is not sufficient to suspend fine sediment. These include pools in floodplains and may be either large (e.g., an off-channel pond) or		
	(OWareaDry)	<0.10 acre (< 4356 sq. ft). Enter 1 and SKIP TO F24.	0		NoPondOW2	
		0.10 to <0.50 acres (21,340 sq. ft).	0			
		0.50 to <1 acres.	0	Open water - is surface water of any depth that contains no emergent herbaceous or wood vegetation (may contain floating-leaved or completely submersed species). It may be partially		
		1- 4 acres.	0	shaded by a tree canopy.		
		5 to <50 acres.	0	Nuovo pu 1		
		50 to <640 acres (1 sq. mi).	0	[WBN,PUv]		
		640 to <1000 acres.	0			
		1000 to 2500 acres.	0			
		>2500 acres (>4 sq.mi).	0			
F18	Distribution - (Driest)	When water levels are lowest, during a normal year, the distribution of ponded open water patches larger than 0.01 acre (400 sq. ft) within the AA is:		[NR,INV,AM,WBN,SBM]		
	(WaterMixDry)	(a) Vegetation <u>and open water EACH comprise 30-70%</u> of the AA (including its bordering waters if any) AND (b) There are <u>many small patches</u> of open water scattered widely within vegetation or many small vegetation clump "islands" scattered widely within open water. Typical (for example) of some extensive bulrush and cattail marshes.	0			
		(a) Vegetation and open water EACH comprise 30-70% of the AA (including its bordering waters if any) AND (b) There are only a few (or no) small patches of open water scattered widely within vegetation or a few small vegetation clump "islands" scattered widely within open water.	0			
		(a) Vegetation OR open water comprise >70% of the AA (and its bordering waters) AND (b) There are several small patches of open water scattered within vegetation or several small vegetation clump "islands" scattered within open water.	0			
		(a) Vegetation OR open water comprise >70% of the AA (and its bordering waters) AND (b) Open water is mostly in a single area (e.g., center of the wetland) and vegetation is in the rest (e.g., periphery), with almost no intermixing. Typical of many ponds excavated for livestock watering, stormwater treatment, mineral extraction as well as many wetlands that are inundated only temporarily each year.	0			
F19	Floating Algae & Duckweed (Algae)	At some time of the year, <u>most</u> of the AA's otherwise-unshaded water surface is covered by floating mats of algae, or small (<1 inch) floating plants such as duckweed, <i>Azolla</i> , <i>Wolffia</i> , or <i>Riccia</i> . Enter 1, if true.	0	This includes most nontidal wetlands labeled as Aquatic Bed (AB) on NWI maps. If wetland can be visited only during winter, it may not be possible to answer this question with much certainty unless local sources are contacted or indicators (e.g., dried remains of algae) are found. [FA,WBF,WBN,EC]		
F20	Floating-leaved & Submerged Aquatic	SAV (submerged & floating-leaved aquatic vegetation, excluding the species listed above) occupies an annual maximum of:		SAV - are herbaceous plants that characteristically grow at or below the water surface, i.e., whose leaves are primarily and characteristically under or on the water surface during most of the part of		
	Vegetation (SAV)	none, or <5% of the water area.	0	the growing season when surface water is present. Some species are rooted in the sediment	NoSAV	
		5 to <25% of the water area.	0	whereas others are not. If pond lily (<i>Nuphar</i>) is the predominant species, consider its maximum		
		25 to <50% of the water area.	0	extent only during the period when surface water is present beneath the leaves.		
		50 to 95% of the water area.	0	[OE,INV,FR,AM,WBF,WBN]		
		>95% of the water area.	0			
		many SAV plants present, but impossible to select from the above categories.	0			

F21 Width of Vegetated ¿ (Driest) (WidthDry)	When water levels are lowest, during a normal year, but surface water still occupies >400 sq feet or >1% of the AA (which ever is more), the width of the vegetated wetland that separates the largest patch of open water within or bordering the AA from the closest adjacent uplands, is predominantly: <5 ft , or no vegetation between upland and open water. 5 to <30 ft . 30 to <50 ft. 50 to <100 ft. 100 to 300 ft. > 300 ft . > 300 ft .	0 0 0 0	Wegetated wetland - in this case does not include underwater or floating-leaved plants, i.e., aquatic bed. In farmed wetlands that have different crops from year to year, consider vegetation condition as it probably existed during most of the past 5 years. Note: For most sites larger than 1 acre and with persistent water, measure the width using aerial imagery rather than estimating in the field. [WBN]
F22 Beaver (Beaver)	Use of the AA by beaver during the past 5 years is: Select most applicable ONE.		Valley width - is delimited by an abrupt increase in slope on both sides of the channel.
	Evident from direct observation or presence of gnawed limbs, dams, tracks, dens, or lodges.	0	[AM,SBM,PD,Sens]
	Very likely based on known occurrence in this part of the region and proximity to ALL of the following (a) a persistent freshwater wetland, pond, or lake, or a perennial low-gradient (<5%) channel, and (b) average valley width is > 150 ft and (c) > 20% cumulative cover of aspen, cottonwood, alder, and willow in vegetated areas within 150 ft of the AA's edge. Or there is evidence of beaver just outside the AA.	0	
	Somewhat likely based on known occurrence in this part of the region and proximity to ALL of the following (a) a persistent freshwater wetland, pond, or lake, or a perennial low or mid-gradient (<10%) channel, and (b) average valley width is >50 ft, and (c) >20% cumulative cover of hardwood trees and shrubs in vegetated areas within 150 ft of the AA's edge.	0	
	Unlikely because site characteristics above are deficient, and/or this is an area where beaver are routinely removed. But beaver occur within 2 miles.	0	
	None. Beaver are absent from this part of the region.	0	
F23 Isolated Island (Islan	During June, the wetland contains (or is part of) an island that is isolated from the shore by water depths >3 ft. The island may be solid, or it may be a floating vegetation mat suitable for nesting waterbirds. The island must be larger than 400 sq.ft and without inhabited buildings. Enter 1, if true.	0	[WBF,WBN]
F24 Ice-free (IceDura)	During most years, most of the AA's surface water (if any) does not freeze, or freezes for fewer than 4 continuous weeks. Enter 1, if true.	0	[PR,FR,WBF]
F25 Water Fluctuation R	nge The maximum vertical fluctuation in surface water within the AA, during a normal year is:		maximum vertical fluctuation - is the difference between the highest annual and lowest annual
- Maximum (Fluctu)	<0.5 ft or stable.	0	water level during an average year.
	0.5 to < 1 ft.	0	Use field indicators to assess this indicator.
	1 to <3 ft.	1	1
	3 to 6 ft.	0	[WS,SR,PR,NR,CS,OE,INV,AM,WBN,PD]
	>6 ft.	0	1
F26 % Only Saturated or Seasonally Flooded (SeasPct)	Identify the parts (if any) of the AA that never contain surface water (only saturated soil) or where the water (either ponded or flowing) usually remains on the land surface for less than the entire growing season. The percentage of the AA containing such areas is:		If you can identify plants, use their wetland indicator status to infer the possible extent of seasonal- only inundation within a wetland. Vegetation may be patterned in concentric or parallel zones, as one moves outward & away from the deepest part of the wetland or channel. Flood marks (algal
	<5% of the AA, or none (i.e., all water persists for >4 months).	0	mats, adventitious roots, debris lines, ice scour, etc.) may be evident when not fully inundated. In riverine systems, the extent of this zone can be estimated by multiplying by 2 the bankful height and
	5 to <25% of the AA.	0	visualizing where that would intercept the land along the river. Also, such areas often have a larger
	25 to <50% of the AA.	0	proportion of upland and annual (vs. perennial) plant species. Although useful only as a general guide, the NRCS county soil survey descriptions of the soil units and water feature table usually
	50 to 75% of the AA.	0	includes information on flooding frequency and saturation persistence.
	>75% of the AA.	1	[WS,SR,NR,CS,OE,INV,FA,WBF,WBN,SBM,PD,Sens]

F27	Salinity, Alkalinity,	The AA's surface water is mostly:		Saline or brackish conditions are commonly indicated by a prevalence of particular plant species.		
	Conductance (Salin)	Brackish or saline. Plants that indicate saline conditions dominate the vegetation. Salt crust may be obvious around the perimeter and on flats.	0	Consult the ORWAP_SuppInfo_file's P_Salt worksheetfor a list of these.		
		Slightly brackish. Plants that indicate saline conditions are common. Salt crust may or may not be present along perimeter.	0	Brackish or saline - conductance of >5000 μS/cm, or >3200 ppm TDS Slightly brackish - conductance of 500- 5000 μS/cm, or 320 - 3200 ppm TDS Fresh - conductance of < 500 μS/cm, or <320 ppm TDS		
		Fresh. [Note: Assume this to be the condition unless wetland is known to be a playa or there is other contradicting evidence].	1	[PR,CS,AM,SBM]	FreshW	
		Unknown.	0			1
F28	Fish & Waterborne Pests	Select <u>All</u> that apply:		[INV,FA,FR,AM,WBF]		
	(FishAcc)	A regularly-used boat dock is present within or contiguous to the AA.	0			1
		A regularly-used boat dock is not within the AA, but there is one within 300 ft. of the AA and there is a persistent surface connection between the dock and the AA.	0			
		Fish (native or stocked) are known to be present in the AA, or can access it during at least one day annually.	0			1
		None of the above, and could not estimate fish presence/absence.	1			
	Non-native Aquatic Animals (PestAnim)	The following are known or likely to have reproducing populations in this AA, its wetland, or in water bodies within 300 ft that connect to the AA at least seasonally. Select All that apply :		Assume non-native fish to be present if wetland is associated with a nearby reservoir, fish pond, or perennial stream flowing through an agricultural or residential area. Assume bullfrog, nutria, and/or		
		Non-native amphibians (e.g., bullfrog) or reptiles (e.g., red-ear slider).	0	carp to be present if (a) the AA contains persistent water or is flooded seasonally by an adjoining body of permanent water, and (b) not a forested wetland, and (c) in western Oregon, elevation is		1
		Сагр.	0	lower than about 3000 ft. In the ORWAP_Supplnfo file, see Inverts_Exo worksheet for more		1
		Non-native fish that prey on tadpoles or turtles (e.g., bass, walleye, crappie, brook trout).	0	complete list of non-native invertebratesf or Oregon, and WetVerts worksheet for more complete list		
		Non-native invertebrates (e.g., New Zealand mudsnail, mitten crab, rusty crayfish).	0	of fish that are not native to Oregon.		
		Nutria.	0	You may also consult: http://nas.er.usgs.gov/queries/default.aspx http://www.dfw.state.or.us/conservationstrategy/invasive_species.asp		
		None of above.	1	[FA,AM,EC]		
F30	Shorebird Feeding Habitats (Shorebd)	The extent of <u>mudflats</u> , very <u>shallow waters</u> , or <u>shortgrass meadows</u> , within the AA, that meet the definition of shorebird habitat for at least 3 months during the period of late summer through the following May is:		Shorebird habitat - areas must have (a) grasses shorter than 6", or a mudflat, during any part of this period, AND (b) soils that either are saturated or covered with <2 inches of water during any		
	, ,	None, or <100 sq. ft.	1	part of this period, AND (c) no detectable surrounding slope (e.g., not the bottom of an incised dry		1
		100 to <1000 sq. ft. within AA.	0	channel), AND (d) not shaded by shrubs or trees. See photograph in Appendix A of manual. This addresses needs of most migratory sandpipers, plovers, curlews, and godwits.		1
		1000 to 10,000 sq. ft. within AA.	0	[WBF]		1
		>10,000 sq. ft. within AA.	0			1
F31	Outflow Duration (OutDura)	The <u>most persistent</u> surface water connection (outlet channel, pipe, ditch, or overbank water exchange) between the AA and the closest stream or lake located downslope is: [Note: If the AA represents only part of a wetland, answer this according to whichever is the least permanent surface connection: the one between the AA and the rest of its wetland, OR the surface connection between the AA's wetland and a mapped stream or lake located within 300 ft downslope from this wetland].	W	The emphasis is on the connection to a mapped stream network. A larger difference in elevation between the wetland-upland boundary and the bottom of the wetland outlet (if any) indicates shorter outflow duration. Do not rely only on topographic maps or NWI maps to show this; inspect while in field if possible,		
		Persistent (>9 months/year).	0	and ask landowner. The durations given are only approximate and are for a "normal" year. The connection need not occur during the growing season. Assume that depressions with effective]
		Seasonal (14 days to 9 months/year, not necessarily consecutive).	1	nearby ditches or tile drains will connect for shorter periods.]
		Temporary (<14 days, not necessarily consecutive).	0	<u> </u>]
		None no surface water flows out of the wetland except possibly during extreme events (<once 1="" 10="" a="" an="" and="" ditch,="" enter="" f33.<="" flows="" into="" lacks="" lake="" only="" or="" or,="" outlet.="" per="" skip="" td="" that="" to="" water="" wetland,="" years).=""><td>0</td><td>[WS,WCv,SR,PR,NR,CS,OE,FA,FR,Sens]</td><td>NoOutlet</td><td></td></once>	0	[WS,WCv,SR,PR,NR,CS,OE,FA,FR,Sens]	NoOutlet	

F32	Outflow Confinement	During major runoff events, in the places described above where surface water exits the AA, it:	W	Major runoff events - would include biennial high water caused by storms and/or rapid snowmelt.		
	(Constric)	Is impeded as it mostly passes through a pipe, culvert, tidegate, narrowly breached dike, berm, beaver dam, or other partial obstruction (other than natural topography).	1	Impeded - means causing a delay or reduction in water velocity or volume.		
		Leaves mainly through natural surface exits, not largely through artificial or temporary features which impede or accelerate outflow.	0	[WS,SR,PR,NR,CS,OE,Sens,STR]		
		Is exported more quickly than usual as it mostly passes through ditches or pipes intended to accelerate drainage. They may be within the AA or connected to its outlet or within 30 ft of the AA's edge.	0			
F33	Tributary or Overbank Inflow (Inflow)	At least once annually, surface water from upstream or another water body moves into the AA. It may enter directly, or as unconfined overflow from a contiguous river or lake. If it enters only via a pipe, that pipe must be fed by a mapped stream or lake further upslope. Enter 1, if true. If false, SKIP to F36.	1	[SRv,PRv, PD]	Inflow	
F34	Input Channel Gradient (SlopeInChan)	The gradient of the tributary with the largest inflow, averaged over the 150 ft. before it enters the AA (but excluding any portion of the distance where water travels through a pipe) is:		[SRv, PRv]		
		<1%.	0			
		1 to <3%.	1			
		3 to 6%.	0			
		>6%.	0			
F35	Throughflow Complexity (ThruFlo)	[Skip this question if the AA lacks both an inlet and outlet.] During peak annual flow, water entering the AA in channels encounters which of the following conditions as it travels through the AA: Select the ONE encountered most.		This mainly refers to surface water that moves between the inlet and outlet. Some judgment is required in assessing straight vs. indirect flow path.		
		Does not bump into many plant stems as it travels through the AA. Nearly all the water continues to travel within unvegetated (often incised) channels and has minimal contact with wetland vegetation, or through a zone of open water such as an instream pond or lake.	0	See <u>ORWAP Manual</u> Appendix A diagram (pg 50). [WS,SR,PR,NR,OE,INV,FA,FR,WBF,WBN,PD]		
		Bumps into herbaceous vegetation but mostly remains in fairly straight channels.	0			
		Bumps into herbaceous vegetation and mostly spreads throughout, or follows a fairly indirect path (in widely meandering, multibranched, or braided channels).	1			
		Bumps into <u>tree trunks and/or shrub stems</u> but mostly remains in fairly <u>straight channels</u> .	0			
		Bumps into tree trunks and/or shrub stems and follows a fairly indirect path (meandering, multi-branched, or braided) from entrance to exit.	0			
F36	Internal Gradient	The gradient from the lowest to highest point of land within the AA (or from outlet to inlet) is:		Wetlands with no outlet, and wetlands where most surface water is impounded on site, should be		
	(Gradient)	<2% (internal flow is absent or barely detectable; basically flat).	1	considered flat (<2%). For other wetlands, estimate gradient as the elevation difference between the inlet and outlet (if		
		2 to <6%.	0	any) divided by the distance between them, or the difference between the highest and lowest points		
		6 to 10%.	0	in the wetland divided by the distance between them.	TooSteep1	
		>10%.	0	[WS,SR,PR,NR,CS,OE,AM,WBF,WBN]	TooSteep2	

F37	Groundwater Strength of	Select first one that applies:		[WS,WC,NR,CS,OE,INV,FA,FR,PD]		
	Evidence (Groundw)					
		In the AA or its wetland: (a) Springs are observed, OR	0			
		(b) Water is markedly cooler in summer and warmer in winter (e.g., later ice formation) than in other local wetlands, OR				
		(c) Measurements from shallow wells indicate groundwater is discharging to the wetland, OR				
		(d) Water visibly seeps into pits dug within the AA during the driest time of the year and located >30 ft from the closest surface				
		water.				
		The AA's wetland:	0			1
		(a) Is very close to the base of a natural slope steeper than 15% and longer than 300 ft or is located at a geologic fault, OR	U			
		(b) Has no persistently flowing tributary AND one or more is true:				
		(b1) Is on a natural slope of >5%, OR				
		(b2) Has rust deposits ("iron floc"), colored precipitates, or dispersible natural oil sheen, OR				
		(b3) Is in an Arid or Semi-arid hydrologic unit.		Arid or Semi-arid hydrologic unit - See the ORWAP Report's Hydrologic Landscape Class (under		
		The AA is not in an Arid or Comi arid hydrologic unit, but has passistant pended water, no tributes, and is not fed by		Location Information).		
		The AA is not in an Arid or Semi-arid hydrologic unit , but has persistent ponded water, no tributary, and is not fed by wastewater, concentrated stormwater, or irrigation water, or by an adjacent river or lake.	0			
		None of above is true, OR AA contains a hot spring. Some groundwater may nonetheless discharge to or flow through the	1			1
		wetland.				
F38	Unshaded Herbaceous	The annual maximum areal cover of herbaceous vegetation (excluding SAV, ferns, and mosses, but including forbs &		<u>Do not include</u> submersed and floating-leaved aquatics (SAV) in the category of "herbaceous		
	Vegetation (Extent)	graminoids) that is not beneath a woody canopy reaches:		vegetation", or when defining the "vegetated part" of the site.		
	(HerbExpos)	<5% of the vegetated part of the AA. Enter 1 and SKIP to F42.	0	For sites larger than 10 acres, this should be determined from aerial imagery rather than estimated	NoHerb	
		5 to <25% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	in the field.		
		25 to <50% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0			
		50-95% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	[WBF,WBN]		
		>95% of the vegetated part of the AA.	1			
F39	Forb Cover (Forb)	Within parts of the AA having herbaceous cover (excluding SAV), the areal cover of forbs reaches an annual maximum of:		Forbs - are flowering non-woody vascular plants (excludes grasses, sedges, ferns, mosses).		
				[DOL]		
		<5% of the herbaceous part of the AA.	0	[POL]		
		5 to <25% of the herbaceous part of the AA.	1			1
		25 to <50% of the herbaceous part of the AA.	0			1
		50 to 95% of the herbaceous part of the AA.	0			1
		>95% of the herbaceous part of the AA.	0			1
F40	Species Dominance -	Determine which two native herbaceous (forb, fern, and graminoid) species comprise the greatest portion of the herbaceous		[INV,WBF,WBN,SBM,PD,POL,Sens,EC]		
	Herbaceous (HerbDom)	cover that is unshaded by a woody canopy. Then select one:				
		Those species together comprise more than half of the areal cover of native herbaceous plants at any time during the year, i.e.,	1			1
		one dominant species or two co-dominants. Also mark this if <20% of the vegetated cover is native species.				
		Those species together comprise <u>less than half</u> of the areal cover of <u>native</u> herbaceous plants at any time during the year.	0			
						l l

F41	Invasive or Non-native -	Vegetative cover (annual maximum) is:		In the ORWAP_Supplnfo, see P_Invas worksheet for list of invasives and P_Exo for non-native		
	% of Vegetative Cover (Invas)	Overwhelmingly (>80% cover) non-native species AND >10% of the herbaceous cover is invasive species.	1	species list. Examples of woody invasives are Himalayan blackberry, English ivy, scotch broom, and gorse.	InvasDom	
	(IIIVaS)	(See ORWAP SuppInfo file for species designations).		For known distributions of invasive plants in your area see: http://inr.oregonstate.edu/orbic/invasive		
		Overwhelmingly (>80% cover) non-native species AND <10% of the herbaceous cover is invasive species:	0	species and http://www.weedmapper.org/maps.html but do not limit your answer based only on		
		OR 50-80% of cover is non-native species regardless of invasiveness. Mostly (50-80%) native species.		that information. Consider most crops to be non-native.		
		Overwhelmingly (>80%) native species.	0	[PD,POL,Sens,EC]		
F42	Mowing, Grazing, Fire	There is evidence that grazing by domestic or wild animals or mowing (multiple times per year), plowing, herbicides,	U	Repeatedly - means the condition occurred in at least half of the last 10 years.		
1 42	(VegCut)	harvesting, or fire has repeatedly reduced the AA's vegetation cover (plants that normally grows taller than 4") to less than 4 inches, or has created an obvious browse line, over the following extent:		[SR,AM,WBN,SBM,PD,EC]		
		0% (No evidence of such activities).	1	1	NoMowGraze	
		Trace to 5% of the normally vegetated AA (grazing, mowing, or fire have occurred but vegetation height effects are mostly	0	1		
		unnoticeable).	Ů			
		5 to <50% of the normally vegetated AA.	0			
		50 to 95% of the normally vegetated AA.	0			
		>95% of the normally vegetated AA.	0			
F43	Historically Lacking	According to the ORWAP Report, the <u>presettlement vegetation class</u> in the vicinity of the AA was prairie, sagebrush, or other	0	In the ORWAP Report's Location Information table. This question is used as a classification variable	HistOpenland	
	Trees (HistVeg)	open lands not dominated by trees. In addition, the AA is not within the biennial floodplain of a river where trees and shrubs typically dominate when conditions are unaltered. Enter 1, if true.		mainly to set appropriate expectations for the extent of forest cover. [INV,FA,FR,SBM,PD,EC,SENS]		
F44	Moss Wetland (Moss)	The AA's ground cover is primarily a deep layer of moss, and/or soils are mainly peat or organic muck. Also, the soil remains	0	Includes most bogs and fens. May be a floating island.		
		water-saturated to within 3 inches of the surface during most of a normal year. Surface water within the AA often is absent or confined to small scattered pools or ditches. Enter 1, if true .		[NR,CS,OE,WBF,WBN,Sens]		
		confined to small scattered pools of ditches. Enter 1, if tide.		[INR,CS,OE,WBF,WBN,Sens]		
F45	Woody Extent	Within the vegetated part of the AA, woody vegetation (trees, shrubs, robust vines) taller than 3 ft occupies:		Robust vines - include Himalayan blackberry and others that are generally erect and taller than 1		
	(WoodyPct)	<5% of the vegetated AA, and fewer than 10 trees are present. Enter 1 and SKIP to F51.	1	■tt.	NoWoody	
		<5% of the vegetated AA, but more than 10 trees are present.	0	Vegetated part - should not include floating-leaved or submersed aquatics.		
		5 to <25% of the vegetated AA.	0	1		
		25 to <50% of the vegetated AA.	0	For sites larger than 1 acre, this should be determined from aerial imagery rather than estimated only in the field.		
		50 to 95% of the vegetated AA.	0	[WS,NR,CS,SBM,PD,Sens]		
		>95% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0			
F46	Woody Diameter Classes (TreeDiams)	Select All the types that comprise >5% of the woody canopy cover in the AA or >5% of its wooded upland edge if any:		Wooded upland edge - includes woody plants located within one tree-height of the wetland-upland boundary.		
		Deciduous 1-4" diameter (DBH) and >3 ft tall.	0	DDIL is the diameter of the tree managinal at 4.5 ft - bth		
		Evergreen 1-4" diameter and >3 ft tall.	0	DBH is the diameter of the tree measured at 4.5 ft above the ground.		
		Deciduous 4-9" diameter.	0	[CS,SBM,POL,Sens]		
		Evergreen 4-9" diameter.	0			
		Deciduous 9-21" diameter.	0			
		Evergreen 9-21" diameter.	0			
		Deciduous >21" diameter.	0			
		Evergreen >21" diameter.	0			
F47	Snags (Snags)	The number of large snags (diameter >12 inches) in the AA plus 100 ft uphill of its edge is:		Snags - are standing trees at least 20 ft tall that are mainly without bark or foliage.		

		Several.	0	<u>1</u>		
F48 A	bovewater Wood	The number of horizontal wood pieces thicker than 4 inches that are <u>partly submerged</u> during most of the spring or early		Only the wood that is at or above the water surface is assessed because of the impracticality of		
(WoodOver)	summer, thus <u>potentially serving as basking sites</u> for turtles, birds, or frogs and cover for fish is:		assessing underwater wood accurately when using a rapid assessment method.		
		None.	0	[FA,FR,AM]		
		Few.	0	- [rA,rK,Alvij		
		Several (e.g., >3 per 300 ft of channel or shoreline).	0]		
		The number of downed wood pieces longer than 6 ft and with diameter >4 inches that are not submerged during most of the		Exclude temporary "burn piles."		
(WOODDOWII)	growing season, is:	_	[INV,AM,SBM,POL]		
		Few or none.	0	•		
550 5		Several.	0			
	ShrExpos)	Within the vegetated part of the AA, shrubs shorter than 20 ft that are not overtopped by trees occupy: Select first statement that is true.		Vegetated part - should not include floating-leaved or submersed aquatics.		
		<5% of the vegetated AA and <0.01 acre (400 sq ft).	0	[SBM,PD]		
		5 to <25% of the vegetated AA or the water edge (whichever is greater in early summer).	0]		
		25 to <50% of the vegetated AA or the water edge (whichever is greater in early summer).	0]		
		50 to 95% of the vegetated AA or the water edge (whichever is greater in early summer).	0]		
		>95% of the vegetated part of the AA or the water edge (whichever is greater in early summer).	0]		
F51 N		The percentage of the vegetated area in the AA <u>or</u> along its water edge (whichever has more) that contains nitrogen-fixing plants (e.g., alder, baltic rush, scotch broom, lupine, clover, alfalfa, other legumes) is:		For a more complete list, see <u>ORWAP_SuppInfo</u> , worksheet NFIX (includes native and non-native species). Do not include algae.		
		<1% or none.	1	(05,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,		
		1 to <25%.	0	[OE,INV,Sens]		
		25 to <50%.	0	1		
		50 to 75%.	0	1		
		>75%.	0	1		
Note for many situ	the next four questions ations, these questions a	s: If the AA lacks an upland edge, evaluate based on the AA's entire perimeter and outward into whatever areas are adjacent. In are best answered by measuring from aerial images.				
9	of Perimeter	The percentage of the AA's <u>edge (perimeter)</u> that is comprised of a band of upland perennial cover wider than 10 ft and taller than 6 inches, during most of the growing season is:		Perennial cover - vegetation that includes wooded areas, native prairies, sagebrush, as well as relatively unmanaged commercial lands in which the ground is disturbed less frequently than		
(1	PerimPctPer)	<5%.	0	annually such as perennial ryegrass fields, hayfields, lightly grazed pastures, timber harvest areas,		
		5 to <25%.	0	and rangeland.		
		25 to <50%.	0	It does not include water, row crops (vegetable, orchards, Christmas tree farms), residential areas,		
		50 to <75%.	0	golf courses, recreational fields, pavement, bare soil, rock, bare sand, or gravel or dirt roads.		
		75 to 95%.	1	[WCv,SRv,PRv,INV,FA,AM,WBF,WBN,SBM,PD,POL,Sens,STR]		
		>95%.	0]		
	'	Along the greatest extent of the AA's <u>upland edge</u> , the width of perennial cover taller than 6 inches that extends upslope from		Upland edge - is the land within 3 ft of the wetland's perimeter that is not wetland.		
	, ,	the AA until mostly shorter or non-perennial cover is reached is: Note: the width is not necessarily the maximum width. Base on vegetation that occurs most of the growing season.		[WCv,SRv,PRv,INV,FA,AM,WBN,SBM,PD,POL,Sens,STR]		
		< 5 ft, or none.	0	1	NoUpPerCov	
		5 to <30 ft.	0	1		
		30 to <50 ft.	0	1		
ī 1				4	 	
		50 to <100 ft.	0			

		> 300 ft.	1	1	AllUpPerren	1
F54		Within 100 f.t landward from the AA's edge (perimeter), the percentage of the upland perennial cover that is woody plants taller		Base this on the cumulative canopy width of the trees.		
	Perennial Cover	than 20 ft is:		INC. FA MIDE MIDN COM		
	(UpTreePctPer)	<5%, or there is no upland perennial cover along the upland edge.	0	[WSv,FA,WBF,WBN,SBM]		
		5 to <25% of perennial cover.	1			
		25 to <50% of perennial cover.	0			
		50 to <75% of perennial cover.	0			
		75 to 95% of perennial cover.	0			
		>95% of perennial cover.	0			
F55	Weeds - % of Upland	Along the AA's <u>edge (perimeter)</u> , the cover of <u>invasive woody or herbaceous plants</u> occupies:		See <u>ORWAP_SuppInfo file</u> , worksheet P_Invas.		
	Edge (UpWeed)	[If vegetation is so senesced that apparently-dominant edge species cannot be identified even to genus, answer "none"].		Some of the most common invaders along upland edges of Oregon wetlands are Himalayan		
				blackberry, knotweed, sweetbrier rose, Russian olive, English ivy, nightshade, pepperweed,		
		<5%, or none.	0	medusahead, white clover, ryegrass, quackgrass, false brome, bentgrass, dandelion, oxeye daisy,		
		5 to <25%.	0	pennyroyal, bull and creeping thistles, tansy ragwort, poison hemlock, and teasel. If a plant		
		25 to <50%.	0	cannot be identified to species (e.g., winter conditions) but its genus contains an invasive species,		
		50 to <75%.	0	assume the unidentified plant to also be invasive.		
		75 to 95%.	1	[PD,STR]		
		>95%.	0			
F56	Bare Ground & Accumulated Plant Litter	Consider the parts of the AA that go dry during a normal year. Viewed from <u>6 inches above the soil surface</u> , the condition in most of that area just before the year's longest inundation period begins is:		Bare ground - includes unvegetated soil, rock, sand, or mud between stems if any. Bare ground under a tree or shrub canopy should be counted.		
	(Gcover)	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	- 1	ander a free or strub carropy stroute be counted.		
	(*******)	Little or no (<5%) bare ground is visible between erect stems or under canopy and there is little or no dead detached plant tisuse (thatch) remaining on top of the ground surface and ground surface is extensively blanketed by moss, lichens,	ı	Wetlands that are dominated by annual plant species tend to have more extensive areas that are		
		graminoids with great stem densities, or plants with ground-hugging foliage.		bare during the early growing season.		
		Some (5-20%) bare ground or remaining thatch is visible. Herbaceous plants have moderate stem densities and do not closely	0	[WS,WC,SR,PR,NR,CS,OE,INV,AM,SBM,POL,Sens,EC]		
		hug the ground.		[W3,W6,3K,I K,IKK,63,6E,IIW,AW,3DW,I GE,3GII3,EG]		
		Much (20-50%) bare ground or thatch is visible. Low stem density and/or tall plants with little living ground cover during early	0			
		growing season. Mostly (>50%) bare ground or thatch.				
		Not applicable. All of the AA is inundated throughout most years.	0			
E 6.7	Ground Irregularity	In parts of the AA that lack persistent water, the number of small pits, raised mounds, hummocks, boulders, upturned trees,	0	Microtopography - refers mainly to vertical relief of <3 ft and is represented only by inorganic		
137		animal burrows, islands, natural levees, wide soil cracks, and microdepressions is:		features, except where plants have created depressions or mounds of soil.		
	. 5,	Few or none, or the entire AA is always water-covered. Minimal microtopography; <1% of the AA, e.g., many flat sites having	1			
		a single hydroperiod.		Consider the microtopography to be "few or none" if one could walk easily through most of the AA		
		Intermediate.	0	once any slash and logs are removed. Consider it to be <u>"several"</u> if one has to constantly look down and check balance.		
		Several (extensive micro-topography).	0	[WS,SR,PR,NR,INV,AM,SBM,PD,POL,EC]		
F58	Soil Composition (SoilTex)	Based on digging into the substrate and examining the <u>surface layer</u> of the soil (2 inch depth) that was mapped as being predominant, its composition (excluding duff and living roots) is mostly:		Do not base the texture on soil maps unless the AA is inaccessible. See ORWAP Manual's protocol (Step 7, pg 33) and chart (Appendix A, pg 52).		
		Loamy: includes silt, silt loam, loam, sandy loam.	1			
		Clayey: includes clay, clay loam, silty clay, silty clay loam, sandy clay, sandy clay loam.	0	Judge which soil type is predominant only in the part of the AA that is not inundated at the time of vour visit.		
		Organic: includes muck, mucky peat, peat, and mucky mineral soils (blackish or grayish). Exclude live roots unless they are		Duff - is loose organic surface material, e.g., dead plant leaves and stems).		
		moss.	-	Organic soils are much less common in floodplains.		
		Coarse: includes sand, loamy sand, gravel, cobble, stones, boulders, fluvents, fluvaquents, riverwash.	0	[WS,PR,NR,CS,OE,PD,Sens]		

F59	Cliffs or Banks (Cliff)	Within 300 ft of the AA, there are elevated terrestrial features such as cliffs, bluffs, talus slopes, or unarmored stream banks that extend at least 6 ft nearly vertically, are unvegetated, and potentially contain crevices or other substrate suitable for nesting or den areas. Enter 1, if true.	0	[SBM,POL]		
F60	Restored or Created Wetland (NewWet)	The AA is (or is within, or contains) a "new" wetland resulting from human actions (e.g., excavation, impoundment) or other factors affecting what was upland (non-hydric) soil. Or, some part of the AA was originally a wetland, was artificially drained for many years, and has since had its water regime partly or wholly restored or rehabilitated (e.g., by ditch plugs, berms, tile breakage, non-maintenance).		Include wetlands whose area was likely expanded by road berms which impeded runoff, but do not include wetlands created by beaver dams except for the part where flooding affected uplands (not just existing wetlands and streams). Determine this using historical aerial photography, old maps, soil maps, consultation with landowners, and/or permit files as available.		
		Yes, and constructed or restored mostly within last 3 years.	0	See ORWAP Map Viewer for hydric soil map. Also, locations of some restoration wetlands can be		
		Yes, and constructed or restored mostly 3-7 years ago.	0	found by going to the ORWAP Map Viewer" layers under Restoration.		
		Yes, and constructed or restored mostly > 7 years ago.	0	Another potential source is the Conservation Registry: http://or.conservationregistry.org/.		1
		Yes, but time of origin or restoration unknown.	0	[NR,CS,OE,PD,Sens]		1
		No.	0		NotNewWet	
		Unknown if wetland is constructed, restored, or natural.	1			1
F61	Ownership (Ownership)	Most of the AA is:		An initial indication of ownership can be found on the <u>ORWAP Map Viewer</u> under the Land		
		Publicly owned (municipal, county, state, federal).	0	Ownership layer. However, it is advisable to ask local sources or use local maps with higher precision.		1
		Owned by non-profit conservation organization or easement holder who allows public access to this AA.	0	[PUv]		1
		Other private ownership, including tribal. Enter 1 and SKIP to F63.	1		PrivateOwn	1
F62	Special Protected Area Designation (Desig)	The AA is part of an area designated as a BLM Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) or Outstanding Natural Area (ONA), Federal Research Natural Area (RNA) or Special Interest Area (SIA), or Natural Heritage Conservation Area (NHCA). Enter 1, if true.	0	[PUv]		
F63	Conservation Investment (ConsInvest)	The AA is not a mitigation wetland, but public funds or community volunteer efforts have been applied to preserve, create, restore, or enhance the condition or functions of the wetland. (e.g. CRP or WRP wetlands, community projects). Enter 1, if true. (If unknown, leave 0).	0	Locations of some restoration wetlands can be found on the <u>ORWAP Map Viewer</u> under the Restoration heading. Another potential source is the <u>Conservation Registry</u> : http://or.conservationregistry.org/ [PUv]		
F64	Compensation Wetland (MitWet)	The AA is all or part of a compensation site used explicitly to offset impacts elsewhere. Enter 1, if true. (If unknown, leave 0).	0	Answer to the best of your knowledge. Sources for information include the property owner, DSL, and/or the ACOE. [PUv]		
F65	Sustained Scientific Use (SciUse)	Plants, animals, or water in the AA have been monitored for >2 years, <u>unrelated to any regulatory requirements, and data are available to the public</u> . Or the AA is part of an area that has been designated by an agency or institution as a benchmark, reference, or status-trends monitoring area. Enter 1, if true. (If unknown, leave 0)	0	[PUv]		
F66	Visibility (Visibil)	The maximum percentage of the wetland that is visible from the best vantage point on public roads, public parking lots, public buildings, or public maintained trails that intersect, adjoin, or are within 300 ft of the AA (select one) is:		[WBFv,WBNv,SBMv,PUv,STR]		
		<25%.	0			1
		25 - 50%.	0			1
		>50%.	1			1
F67	Non-consumptive Uses -	Select <u>all</u> statements that are true of this AA as it currently exists:		The question assumes access is allowed.		
	Actual or Potential (RecPoten)	Walking is physically possible in >5% of the AA during most of year (e.g., free of deep water and dense shrub thickets).	0	[PUv]		
		All or part of the AA (or an area within sight of the AA and within 100 ft) would be physically accessible to people in wheelchairs (e.g., paved and flat).	0			
		Maintained roads, parking areas, or foot-trails are within 30 ft of the AA, or the AA can be accessed most of the year by boat.	0			
		Within or near the AA, there is an interpretive center, trails with interpretive signs or brochures, and/or regular guided interpretive tours.	0			

F68 Co	ore Area 1 (VisitNo)	The percentage of the AA almost never walked or driven by humans during an average growing season probably comprises: [Note: If more than half the wetland is visible from areas within 100 ft of the AA, include visits by people to those areas that are actually walked or driven (not simply viewed from].		Judge this based on proximity to population centers, roads, trails, accessibility of the AA to the public, wetland size, usual water depth, and physical evidence of human visitation. Exclude visits that are not likely to continue and/or that are not an annual occurrence (e.g., by construction,		
		<5% and no inhabited building is within 300 ft of the AA.	0	maintenance, or monitoring crews).		
		<5% and inhabited building is within 300 ft of the AA.	0	[AM,WBF,WBN,SBM,PD,PUv,STR]		
		5 to <50% and no inhabited building is within 300 ft of the AA.	0			
		5 to <50% and inhabited building is within 300 ft of the AA.	0			
		50 to 95% with or without inhabited building nearby.	1			
		>95% of the AA with or without inhabited building nearby.	0]		
F69 Co	ore Area 2 (VisitOften)	The part of the AA visited by humans <u>almost daily for several weeks</u> during an average growing season probably comprises: [The Note in the preceding question applies here as well].		See note above.		
		<5%.	1	[AM,WBF,WBN,SBM,PD,PUv,STR]		
		5 to <50%.	0]		
		50 to 95%.	0]		
		>95% of the AA.	0]		
(Pr		Recent evidence was found <u>within the AA</u> of the following potentially-sustainable consumptive uses. Select <u>All</u> that apply.		Evidence of these consumptive uses may consist of direct observation, or presence of physical evidence (e.g., recently cut stumps, fishing lures, shell cases), or might be obtained from		
(H	unt)	Low-impact commercial timber harvest (e.g., selective thinning).	0	communication with the land owner or manager.		
		Commercial or traditional-use harvesting of native plants, their fruits, or mushrooms.	0	[FRv,WBFv,PUv]		
		Waterfowl hunting.	0	-[i tw,wbi v,i ovj		
		Fishing.	0]		
		Trapping of furbearers.	0			
		None of the above.	1	1		
F71 Do	omestic Wells (Wells)	Wells or water bodies that currently provide drinking water are:		Assume there are (when unknown), if there is an inhabited structure within the specified distance and the neighborhood is known to not be connected to a municipal drinking water system (e.g., is		
		<300 ft and downslope from the AA or at same elevation.	0	outside an urban growth boundary or other densely settled area).		
		300 - 1500 ft and downslope or at same elevation.	0		_	
		>1500 ft downslope, or none downslope, or no information.	1	[NRv]	_	

F72	Wetland Type of	Does the AA contain, or is it part of, any of these wetland types? Select All that apply.	W	Consult the ORWAP Report under the Location Information table for "Rare Wetland Type (within 1		
	Conservation Concern (RareType)			mile)". But be aware that it may not apply to the exact AA you have delimited. [PDv]		
	(кагетуре)					
		Mature forested wetland (anywhere): a wetland in which mean diameter of trees (d.b.h., FACW and FAC species only) exceeds 18 inches, and/or the average age of trees exceeds 80 years, or there are >5 trees/acre with diameter >32 inches.	0	To qualify, the diameter of >18 inches must be the mean measured from at least 10 trees.		
		exceeds to filtries, <u>and/or</u> the average age of frees exceeds of years, <u>or</u> there are >5 frees/acre with dameter >52 filtries.		[PDv]		
		Bog or Fen : contains a sponge-like organic soil layer which covers most of the AA and often has extensive cover of sedges <u>and/or</u> broad-leaved evergreen shrubs (e.g., Ledum). Often lacks tributaries, being fed mainly by groundwater and/or direct precipitation.	0	[CS,Sens]		
		Playa, Salt Flat, or Alkaline Lake: a nontidal ponded water body usually having saline (salinity >1 ppt or conductivity >1000 μ S) or alkaline (conductivity >2000 μ S and pH >9) conditions and large seasonal water level fluctuations (if inputs-outputs unregulated). If a playa or salt flat, vegetation cover is sparse and plants typical of saline or alkaline conditions (e.g., Distichlis, Atriplex) are common.	0	See <u>ORWAP_SuppInfo</u> file, worksheet P_Salt for species typically occurring in tidal or saline conditions. [PR, CS, INV ,FA, FR, AM, WBF]	Playa	
		Hot spring (anywhere in Oregon): a wetland where discharging groundwater in summer is >10 degrees (F) warmer than the expected water temperature.	0	[FA]		
		Native wet prairie (west of the Cascade crest): a seasonally inundated wetland, usually without a naturally-occurring inlet or outlet, and dominated primarily by native graminoids often including species in column E.	0	Deschampsia caespitosa, Danthonia californica, Camassia quamash, Triteleia hyacinthina, Carex densa, C. aperta, and/or C. unilateralis [PDv,ECc]		
		Vernal pool (Willamette Valley): a seasonally inundated wetland, underlain by hardpan or claypan, with hummocky micro- relief, usually without a naturally-occurring inlet or outlet, and with native plant species distinctly different from those in slightly higher areas, and often including species in column E.	0	Downingia elegans, Isoetes nuttallii, Triteleia hyacinthina, Eleocharis spp., Eryngium petiolatum, Plagiobothrys figuratus, Plagiobothrys scouleri, Grindelia nana, Veronica peregrina, Lasthenia glaberrima, Cicendia quadrangularis, Kickxia elatine, Gnaphalium palustre, and/or Callitriche spp.[PDv]		
		Vernal pool (Medford area): a seasonally inundated acidic wetland, underlain by hardpan, with hummocky micro-relief, usually without a naturally-occurring inlet or outlet, and having concentric rings of similar native vegetation, often including species in column E.	0	Downingia vina, Isoetes nuttalli, Pilularia americana, Triteleia hyacinthina, Eleocharis spp., Eryngium petiolatum, Plagiobothrys brachteatus, Plagiobothrys scouleri, Grindelia nana, Veronica peregrina, Alopecurus saccatus, Lasthenia californica, Deschampsia danthonioides, and/or Callitriche spp. [PDv]		
		Vernal pool (Modoc basalt & Columbia Plateau): a seasonally inundated wetland, usually without a naturally-occurring inlet or outlet, located on shallow basalt bedrock and often having species in column E.	0	Blennosperma nanum, Camassia quamash, Epilobium densiflorum, Callitriche marginata, Cicendia quadrangularis, Eryngium vaseyi, Psilocarphus brevissimus, and/or Sedella pumila. [PDv]		
		Interdunal wetland (Coastal ecoregion): a seasonally inundated wetland, usually without a naturally-occurring inlet or outlet, located between sand dunes where wind has scoured the sand down to the water table (deflation plain, blowout pond), and often with significant cover of the native species in column E.	0	Carex obnupta, Argentina egedii, Juncus Iesueurii, J. nevadensis, J. falcatus, Sisyrinchium californicum, and/or Salix hookeriana [PDv]		
		Ultramafic soil wetland (mainly southwestern Oregon): a low-elevation wetland, usually with a sponge-like organic soil layer, occurring in an area with exposed serpentine or peridotite rock, and/or in soils with very low Ca:Mg ratios.	0			
		None of above.	1			

	Name: Julie Wirth-McGee		Date: 11/26/2019	
a Form S. ORWAP Version 3.1. NOTE: Do not enter numbers in grayer	ed-out cells.			D
Aberrant Timing of Water Inputs (AltTiming)				
In the "Data" column, place an X next to any item that is likely to have caused the timing of water input	ts (but not necessarily their volume) to shift by hours,	days, or weeks, becoming either more muted (smalle	er or less frequent peaks spread over longer times,	
more temporal homogeneity of flow or water levels) or more flashy (larger or more frequent spikes but				
Control structure that regulates inflow to the AA (including tide gates), or flow regulation in tributaries,	or water level in adjoining water body is regulated.			
Irrigation runoff or seepage. Snow storage areas that drain directly to the wetland.				
Increased pavement and other impervious surface in the CA.				
Straightening, ditching, dredging, and/or lining of tributary channels in the CA.				
If any items were checked above, then for each row of the table below, you may assign points (3, 2, or a	1). However, if you believe the checked items had no	measurable effect on the timing of water conditions in a	any part of the AA, then leave the "O's" for the scores	
in the following rows. To estimate effects, contrast the current condition with the condition, if the checked		ű	,	
	Severe (3 pts)	Medium (2 pts)	Mild (1 pt)	
Spatial extent within the AA of timing shift.	>95% of AA.	5-95% of AA.	<5% of AA.	
When most of the timing shift began.	<3 yrs ago.	3-9 yrs ago.	10-100 yrs ago.	
Score the following 2 rows only if the altered inputs began within past 10 years, and only for the part of	, ,	, ,	, ,	
the AA that experiences those.				
Input timing now vs. previously.	Shift of weeks.	Shift of days.	Shift of hours or minutes.	
Flashiness or muting.	Became very flashy or controlled.	Intermediate.	Became mildly flashy or controlled.	
		1	Sum=	
				0
			Final score=	0
Accelerated Inputs of Nutrients (NutrLoad)				
In the "Data" column, place an X next to any item occurring in either the AA or its RCA that is likely	to have accelerated the inputs of nutrients (nitrogen, p	phosphorus) to the AA.		
Stormwater or wastewater effluent (including failing septic systems), landfills.				
Fertilizers applied to lawns, ag lands, or other areas in the RCA.				
Livestock, dogs.				
Artificial drainage of upslope lands.				
Other waterborne human-related nutrient sources within the RCA.				
If any items were checked above, then for each row of the table below, you may assign points. However	er, if you believe the checked items did not cumulative	ly expose the AA to significantly more nutrients, then le	ave the "O's" for the scores in the following rows. To	
estimate effects, contrast the current condition with the condition if the checked items never occurred or v	were no longer present.	,,,,,	ave the 03 for the scores in the following fows. To	
estimate effects, contrast the current condition with the condition if the checked items never occurred or v	were no longer present. Severe (3 pts)	Medium (2 pts)	Mild (1 pt)	
	Severe (3 pts)	Medium (2 pts)	Mild (1 pt)	
estimate effects, contrast the current condition with the condition if the checked items never occurred or u Usual load of nutrients.	• ,	•	·	
	Severe (3 pts) Large (e.g., feedlots, extensive residential on septic)	Medium (2 pts) Moderate (e.g., grazing, light residential on septic,	Mild (1 pt) Limited (e.g., a few animals, lawns, sewered	
Usual load of nutrients. Frequency & duration of input.	Severe (3 pts) Large (e.g., feedlots, extensive residential on septic) or or 303d* for nutrients.	Medium (2 pts) Moderate (e.g., grazing, light residential on septic, light agriculture). Frequent but mostly seasonal.	Mild (1 pt) Limited (e.g., a few animals, lawns, sewered residential). Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly.	
Usual load of nutrients.	Severe (3 pts) Large (e.g., feedlots, extensive residential on septic) or or 303d* for nutrients. Frequent and year-round.	Medium (2 pts) Moderate (e.g., grazing, light residential on septic, light agriculture).	Mild (1 pt) Limited (e.g., a few animals, lawns, sewered residential). Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly. In other part of contributing area.	
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excessive Sediment Loading from Runoff Contribution	ng Area (SedRCA).			
n the "Data" column, place an X next to any item present in the RCA that is likely t	to have elevated the load of waterborne or windborne sediment reaching th	e AA from its RCA.		
Erosion from plowed fields, fill, timber harvest, dirt roads, vegetation clearing, fire	es.)
Erosion from construction, in-channel machinery in the RCA.				
Erosion from off-road vehicles in the RCA.				
Erosion from livestock or foot traffic in the RCA.				
Stormwater or wastewater effluent.)
Sediment from road sanding, gravel mining, other mining, oil/ gas extraction.				
Accelerated channel downcutting or headcutting of tributaries due to altered land	use.			
Other human-related disturbances within the RCA.				
^c any items were checked above, then for each row of the table below you may as ontrast it with the condition if checked items never occurred or were no longer pres		num effect of those items in increasing the amount or tr	ansport of sediment into the AA. To estimate that,	
	Severe (3 pts)	Medium (2 pts)	Mild (1 pt)	
rosion in RCA.	Extensive evidence, high intensity*.	Potentially (based on high-intensity* land use) or scattered evidence.	Potentially (based on low-intensity* land use) with little or no direct evidence.	
decentness of significant soil disturbance in the RCA.	Current & ongoing.	1-12 months ago.	>1 yr ago.	
Duration of sediment inputs to the AA.	Frequent and year-round.	Frequent but mostly seasonal.	Infrequent & mainly during high runoff or severe wind events.	
		E4 444 A	In other part of contributing area.	
hilgh-intensity= plowing, grading, excavation, erosion with or without veg removal;		50-300 ft. bance of soil or sediment.	in other part of continuum area. Sum= Final score=	
A proximity to actual or potential sources. High-intensity= plowing, grading, excavation, erosion with or without veg removal; Soil or Sediment Alteration Within the Assessment A in the "Data" column, place an X next to any item present in the AA that is likely to	low-intensity= veg removal only with little or no apparent erosion or disture rea (SoilDisturb).		Sum=	
High-intensity= plowing, grading, excavation, erosion with or without veg removal: Soil or Sediment Alteration Within the Assessment A in the "Data" column, place an X next to any item present in the AA that is likely to Compaction from livestock, machinery, off-road vehicles, or mountain bikes, espe	low-intensity= veg removal only with little or no apparent erosion or disturea (SoilDisturb). have compacted, eroded, or otherwise allered the AA's soil.		Sum=	0.
High-intensity= plowing, grading, excavation, erosion with or without veg removal: Soil or Sediment Alteration Within the Assessment A in the "Data" column, place an X next to any item present in the AA that is likely to Compaction from livestock, machinery, off-road vehicles, or mountain bikes, espeteveling or other grading not to the natural contour.	low-intensity= veg removal only with little or no apparent erosion or disturea (SoilDisturb). have compacted, eroded, or otherwise allered the AA's soil.		Sum=	0
High-intensity= plowing, grading, excavation, erosion with or without veg removal: Soil or Sediment Alteration Within the Assessment A in the "Data" column, place an X next to any item present in the AA that is likely to Compaction from livestock, machinery, off-road vehicles, or mountain bikes, espe	low-intensity= veg removal only with little or no apparent erosion or disturea (SoilDisturb). have compacted, eroded, or otherwise allered the AA's soil.		Sum=	0
High-intensity= plowing, grading, excavation, erosion with or without veg removal: Soil or Sediment Alteration Within the Assessment A in the "Data" column, place an X next to any item present in the AA that is likely to Compaction from livestock, machinery, off-road vehicles, or mountain bikes, espeteveling or other grading not to the natural contour.	low-intensity= veg removal only with little or no apparent erosion or disture. Irea (SoilDisturb). have compacted, eroded, or otherwise altered the AA's soil. ecially during wetter periods.	bance of soil or sediment.	Sum=	0
High-intensity= plowing, grading, excavation, erosion with or without veg removal: Soil or Sediment Alteration Within the Assessment A of the "Data" column, place an X next to any item present in the AA that is likely to Compaction from livestock, machinery, off-road vehicles, or mountain bikes, espeteveling or other grading not to the natural contour. Tillage, plowing (but excluding disking for enhancement of native plants). Fill, riprap, other armoring, excluding small amounts of upland soils containing or Excavation.	low-intensity= veg removal only with little or no apparent erosion or disture. Irea (SoilDisturb). have compacted, eroded, or otherwise altered the AA's soil. ecially during wetter periods.	bance of soil or sediment.	Sum=	0
High-intensity= plowing, grading, excavation, erosion with or without veg removal; Soil or Sediment Alteration Within the Assessment An the "Data" column, place an X next to any item present in the AA that is likely to Compaction from livestock, machinery, off-road vehicles, or mountain bikes, especially or other grading not to the natural contour. Tillage, plowing (but excluding disking for enhancement of native plants). Fill, riprap, other armoring, excluding small amounts of upland soils containing or	low-intensity= veg removal only with little or no apparent erosion or disture. Irea (SoilDisturb). have compacted, eroded, or otherwise altered the AA's soil. ecially during wetter periods.	bance of soil or sediment.	Sum=	0
High-intensity= plowing, grading, excavation, erosion with or without veg removal: Soil or Sediment Alteration Within the Assessment A in the "Data" column, place an X next to any item present in the AA that is likely to Compaction from livestock, machinery, off-road vehicles, or mountain bikes, espeteveling or other grading not to the natural contour. Tillage, plowing (but excluding disking for enhancement of native plants). Fill, riprap, other armoring, excluding small amounts of upland soils containing or Excavation. Dredging in or adjacent to the AA. Boat traffic in or adjacent to the AA and sufficient to cause shore erosion or stir b	low-intensity= veg removal only with little or no apparent erosion or distur rea (SoilDisturb). have compacted, eroded, or otherwise altered the AA's soil. ecially during wetter periods. ganic amendments (compost, etc.) or small amounts of topsoil stockpiled of the soil of topsoil stockpiled of the soil of topsoil stockpiled of the soil of topsoil stockpiled of topsoil stockpiled of the soil of topsoil stockpiled of topsoil stockpil	bance of soil or sediment.	Sum=	0
High-intensity= plowing, grading, excavation, erosion with or without veg removal: Soil or Sediment Alteration Within the Assessment A nthe "Data" column, place an X next to any item present in the AA that is likely to Compaction from livestock, machinery, off-road vehicles, or mountain bikes, espeteveling or other grading not to the natural contour. Tillage, plowing (but excluding disking for enhancement of native plants). Fill, riprap, other armoring, excluding small amounts of upland soils containing or Excavation. Dredging in or adjacent to the AA. Boat traffic in or adjacent to the AA and sufficient to cause shore erosion or stir b Artificial water level or flow manipulations sufficient to cause erosion or stir botton	low-intensity= veg removal only with little or no apparent erosion or disture a (SoilDisturb). Irea (SoilDisturb). In the compacted eroded, or otherwise altered the AA's soil. Itea (SoilDisturb). Itea (SoilDisturb).	bance of soil or sediment. r imported from another wetland.	Sum= Final score=	0
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High-intensity= plowing, grading, excavation, erosion with or without veg removal: Soil or Sediment Alteration Within the Assessment A In the "Dala" column, place an X next to any item present in the AA that is likely to Compaction from livestock, machinery, off-road vehicles, or mountain bikes, espeteveling or other grading not to the natural contour. Tillage, plowing (but excluding disking for enhancement of native plants). Fill, riprap, other armoring, excluding small amounts of upland soils containing or Excavation. Dredging in or adjacent to the AA. Boat traffic in or adjacent to the AA and sufficient to cause shore erosion or stir b Artificial water level or flow manipulations sufficient to cause erosion or stir bottor any items were checked above, then for each row of the table below you may as	low-intensity= veg removal only with little or no apparent erosion or disture a (SoilDisturb). Irea (SoilDisturb). In the compacted eroded, or otherwise altered the AA's soil. Itea (SoilDisturb). Itea (SoilDisturb).	bance of soil or sediment. r imported from another wetland.	Sum= Final score=	0.
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High-intensity= plowing, grading, excavation, erosion with or without veg removal: Soil or Sediment Alteration Within the Assessment Anthe "Data" column, place an X next to any item present in the AA that is likely to Compaction from livestock, machinery, off-road vehicles, or mountain bikes, espeteveling or other grading not to the natural contour. Tillage, plowing (but excluding disking for enhancement of native plants). Fill, riprap, other armoring, excluding small amounts of upland soils containing or Excavation. Dredging in or adjacent to the AA. Boat traffic in or adjacent to the AA and sufficient to cause shore erosion or stir b Artificial water level or flow manipulations sufficient to cause erosion or stir bottor (any items were checked above, then for each row of the table below you may as hecked items never occurred or were no longer present.	low-intensity= veg removal only with little or no apparent erosion or disture. Irea (SoilDisturb). In the last column that describe the combined maxin. Severe (3 pts)	pance of soil or sediment. In imported from another wetland. The imported from another wetland. The imported from another wetland. Medium (2 pts)	Sum= Final score= Final score= estimate that, contrast it with the soil condition if Mild (1 pt)	0.
High-intensity= plowing, grading, excavation, erosion with or without veg removal: Soil or Sediment Alteration Within the Assessment A In the "Data" column, place an X next to any item present in the AA that is likely to Compaction from livestock, machinery, off-road vehicles, or mountain bikes, espeteveling or other grading not to the natural contour. Tillage, plowing (but excluding disking for enhancement of native plants). Fill, riprap, other armoring, excluding small amounts of upland soils containing or Excavation. Dredging in or adjacent to the AA. Boat traffic in or adjacent to the AA and sufficient to cause shore erosion or stir b Artificial water level or flow manipulations sufficient to cause erosion or stir bottor any items were checked above, then for each row of the table below you may as hecked items never occurred or were no longer present.	low-intensity= veg removal only with little or no apparent erosion or distur rea (SoilDisturb). have compacted, eroded, or otherwise altered the AA's soil. ectally during wetter periods. ganic amendments (compost, etc.) or small amounts of topsoil stockpiled of the sediments. m sediments. sediments. sediments. sediments. Severe (3 pts) >95% of AA or >95% of its upland edge (if any).	bance of soil or sediment. r imported from another wetland. num effect of those items in altering the AA's soils. To a Medium (2 pts) 5-95% of AA or 5-95% of its upland edge (if any).	Sum= Final score= Final score= estimate that, contrast it with the soil condition if Mild (1 pt) <5% of AA and <5% of its upland edge (if any).	0.
High-intensity= plowing, grading, excavation, erosion with or without veg removal: Soil or Sediment Alteration Within the Assessment A In the "Data" column, place an X next to any item present in the AA that is likely to Compaction from livestock, machinery, off-road vehicles, or mountain bikes, espe Leveling or other grading not to the natural contour. Tillage, plowing (but excluding disking for enhancement of native plants). Fill, riprap, other armoring, excluding small amounts of upland soils containing or Excavation. Dredging in or adjacent to the AA. Boat traffic in or adjacent to the AA and sufficient to cause shore erosion or stir b Artificial water level or flow manipulations sufficient to cause erosion or stir bottor any items were checked above, then for each row of the table below you may as hecked items never occurred or were no longer present. Patial extent of altered soil.	low-intensity= veg removal only with little or no apparent erosion or distur rea (SoilDisturb). have compacted, eroded, or otherwise allered the AA's soil. ecially during wetter periods. ganic amendments (compost, etc.) or small amounts of topsoil stockpiled of the sediments. sediments. sediments. segiments. Severe (3 pts) >95% of AA or >95% of its upland edge (if any). Current & ongoing.	bance of soil or sediment. ar imported from another wetland. aum effect of those items in altering the AA's soils. To a Medium (2 pts) 5-95% of AA or 5-95% of its upland edge (if any). 1-12 months ago.	estimate that, contrast it with the soil condition if Mild (1 pt) <5% of AA and <5% of its upland edge (if any). >1 yr ago.	0.
High-intensity= plowing, grading, excavation, erosion with or without veg removal: Soil or Sediment Alteration Within the Assessment A In the "Data" column, place an X next to any item present in the AA that is likely to Compaction from livestock, machinery, off-road vehicles, or mountain bikes, espeteveling or other grading not to the natural contour. Tillage, plowing (but excluding disking for enhancement of native plants). Fill, riprap, other armoring, excluding small amounts of upland soils containing or Excavation. Dredging in or adjacent to the AA. Boat traffic in or adjacent to the AA and sufficient to cause shore erosion or stir b Artificial water level or flow manipulations sufficient to cause erosion or stir bottor any items were checked above, then for each row of the table below you may as hecked items never occurred or were no longer present. patial extent of altered soil. Recentness of significant soil alteration in AA. Puration.	low-intensity= veg removal only with little or no apparent erosion or distur rea (SoilDisturb). have compacted, eroded, or otherwise allered the AA's soil. ecially during wetter periods. ganic amendments (compost, etc.) or small amounts of topsoil stockpiled of the sediments. sediments. sediments. segin points (3, 2, or 1) in the last column that describe the combined maxim Severe (3 pts) >95% of AA or >95% of Its upland edge (if any). Current & ongoing. Long-lasting, minimal veg recovery.	in imported from another wetland. In imported from	estimate that, contrast it with the soil condition if Mild (1 pt) <5% of AA and <5% of its upland edge (if any). >1 yr ago. Short-term, revegetated, not intense.	0.

Site Name: East Park Estates Phases 3-6 (Wetland B)

Investigator Name: Julie Wirth McGee

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Scores will appear below after data are entered in worksheets OF, F, T, and S. See Manual for definitions and descriptions of how scores were computed and ratings assigned.

Normaliz	red Scores & Rati	ings for this Ass	sessment Area (A	1 <i>A):</i>		
Specific Functions or Values:	Function Score	Function Rating	Rating Break Proximity	Values Score	Values Rating	Rating Break Proximity
Water Storage & Delay (WS)	6.08	Moderate		0.00	Lower	
Sediment Retention & Stabilization (SR)	4.77	Moderate		6.83	Higher	
Phosphorus Retention (PR)	2.75	Lower	LM	5.02	Moderate	
Nitrate Removal & Retention (NR)	4.34	Moderate	LM	10.00	Higher	
Anadromous Fish Habitat (FA)	0.00	Lower		0.00	Lower	
Resident Fish Habitat (FR)	0.00	Lower		0.00	Lower	
Amphibian & Reptile Habitat (AM)	7.64	Higher		4.60	Moderate	LM
Waterbird Nesting Habitat (WBN)	9.03	Higher		5.33	Moderate	
Waterbird Feeding Habitat (WBF)	5.12	Moderate		7.50	Higher	
Aquatic Invertebrate Habitat (INV)	6.38	Moderate	MH	3.04	Lower	LM
Songbird, Raptor, Mammal Habitat (SBM)	3.51	Lower	LM	5.33	Moderate	
Water Cooling (WC)	2.00	Lower	LM	6.04	Higher	
Native Plant Diversity (PD)	0.00	Lower		0.00	Lower	
Pollinator Habitat (POL)	4.74	Moderate		4.74	Moderate	MH
Organic Nutrient Export (OE)	7.27	Higher	MH			
Carbon Sequestration (CS)	2.39	Lower				
Public Use & Recognition (PU)				3.36	Lower	LM

Other Attributes:	Score	Rating	Rating Break Proximity
Wetland Sensitivity (SEN)	0.19	Lower	
Wetland Ecological Condition (EC)	1.67	Lower	
Wetland Stressors (STR)	6.67	Moderate	MH

GROUPS	Selected Function	Function Rating	Rating Break Proximity	Values Rating	Rating Break Proximity
Hydrologic Function (WS)	Water Storage & Delay (WS)	Moderate		Lower	
Water Quality Support (SR, PR, or NR)	Sediment Retention & Stabilization (SR)	Moderate		Higher	
Fish Habitat (FA or FR)	Anadromous Fish Habitat (FA)	Lower		Lower	
Aquatic Habitat (AM, WBF, or WBN)	Amphibian & Reptile Habitat (AM)	Higher		Moderate	LM
Ecosystem Support (WC, INV, PD, POL, SBM, or OE)	Organic Nutrient Export (OE)	Higher	МН	0.00	0.00

Date of Field Assessment:



Attachment 5: Compensatory Mitigation Eligibility & Accounting Determination Form

Draft Compensatory Mitigation Eligibility and Accounting Determination Form STEP 1. ELIGIBILITY

INSTRUCTIONS: This eligibility worksheet is used to determine whether a proposed compensatory mitigation site is ecologically appropriate to offset proposed impacts. Final eligibility is determined by the agency. The expectation is that compensatory mitigation sites provide an ecological match (i.e. class, function, and value) to the impact site. In some circumstances, an exception to ecological match may be allowed if the permittee demonstrates that the proposed compensatory mitigation site addresses local or watershed needs or priorities. Enter data in red boxes only. Yellow boxes will populate automatically.

	Cuitania	DECDONICE	DECLUT	CONTRACTOR
	Criteria	RESPONSE	RESULT	COMMENTS Aquatic Resources of Special Concern must
	Does the mitigation site replace <u>all</u> of the following:	be replaced in-kind and may not otherwise meet all criteria.		
Expectation for	a) HGM class(es) and subclass(es)? • Select yes or no from drop-down list.	Yes	MET	
providing ecological match	b) Cowardin system(s) and class(es)? • Select yes or no from drop-down list.	Yes	MET	
for <u>wetlands</u> impacts	c) Group-level functions and values? • Compare ORWAP ratings between the impact site and the mitigation site (predicted scores) to determine this. Select yes or no from drop-down list.	Not applicable - see Comments	FALSE	This criterion does not apply when purchasing Legacy Credits, ILF credits not associated with a DSL-approved project, or PIL. Does not apply to non-tidal wetland impacts ≤0.2 acres purchasing credits.
	ORKSHEET			Aquatic Resources of Special Concern must be replaced in-kind and may not otherwise meet all criteria.
	Does the mitigation site replace <u>all</u> of the following: a) Flow permanance (intermittent or perennial)?			
	 Select yes or no from drop-down list. 			
Expectation for providing	b) Stream size class (small, medium, or large)?			Stream size class as set forth by Oregon Department of Forestry in OAR 629-635- 0200 Sections (13) and (14). Mitigation
ecological match for stream	 Select yes or no from drop-down list. 			Planning Map Viewer
impacts	c) Essential Indigenous Anadromous Salmonid Habitat (ESH) designation, if the impact is to an ESH stream?			
	 Select yes, no, or Impact site is not ESH from the drop-down list. 			
	 d) Group-level functions and values? Compare SFAM ratings between the impact site and the mitigation site (predicted scores) to determine this. Select yes or no from dropdown list. 			This criterion does not apply when purchasing Legacy Credits, ILF credits not associated with a DSL approved project, or PIL
· ·	ove are not met, determine whether the mitigation site might qualify for a lowing two questions. If all criteria above were met, skip the next two ques			Aquatic Resources of Special Concern are not eligible for an exception and must be replaced in-kind
	Does the mitigation site:			
Possible exception to ecological match	a) Address a watershed priority, as identified in a planning or assessment document, report, or other data?			
	 Must be fully described in the permit application. Select yes or no from the drop-down list. 			
	b) Provide a high level of the functions and values that are relevant to the targeted priority (either currently or post-construction)?			
	 Must be fully described in the permit application. Select yes or no from the drop-down list. 			

STEP 2. ACCOUNTING

INSTRUCTIONS: This accounting worksheet is used to estimate a permittee's wetland mitigation requirements, specific to a particular impact and proposed mitigation site. There are no minimum requirements defined for streams. Final requirements will be determined by the agency. Requirements are based on (1) the mitigation method, (2) the function/value replacement achieved, (3) function temporal loss factors, (4) level of function replacement, and (5) stewardship and site protection plans. Enter data in red boxes only. Yellow boxes will populate automatically. A separate column must be used for each mitigation method used (e.g. if a mitigation site includes both restoration and enhancement, the mitigation method for those distinct areas must be calculated in separate columns). A separate column may also be used to allow different function temporal loss factors to be applied to different acreages, even if the mitigation method being used on that acreage is the same.

Factor		Method 1		Method 2		Method 3		Notes	
Mitigation method	What method(s) of mitigation is proposed?		Credit purch		Wethou		If purchasing credits, ILF or PIL, select "credit purchase." Minimum requireme for preservation and non-wetland wate		
	MINIMUM MITIGATION REQUIREMENT (acres of mitigation required per acre of impact)	1.00		1.00				are case-by-case, as determined by the Department.	
Note: Adjustmen	ts do not apply to non-tidal wetland impacts ≤0.2 ac	es purchasing credits		s as mitigation; selec		t "Not applicable" fo		each factor.	
Specific function and value	How many specific functions and values from the impact site are replaced at the mitigation site? • Compare ORWAP ratings between the impact site and	Not applicable		Not applicable				Select "Not applicable" if the mitigation si is approved/seeking approval as an exception to in-kind replacement under a watershed priority approach, if purchasing	
replacement (increase factor)	the mitigation site (predicted scores) to determine this. Select an option from drop-down list.	+	0%	+	0%			legacy credits, or best professional judgement was used to assess functions and values.	
unction temporal	Which factor, if any, will cause the greatest temporal loss ਉਨ੍ਹੇਲ੍ਹਿਜ਼ੰਦੁਸ਼੍ਰ?	Emergent/sh impacted		Emergent/sh impacted				Soil adjustment factors are not applicable to credit purchases or removal of historic fill. Vegetation and soil adjustments may	
loss (increase factor)	 Select first applicable option from drop-down list. 	+	20%	+	20%			not apply when the mitigation method is preservation.	
High level of function	Does the CM site exceed at least 80% of the specific functions being lost at the impact site? • Compare ORWAP function ratings between the impact	Not applicable		Not applicable				"Exceed" means replaced beyond an overlapping rating break proximity. Sel "Not applicable" if the mitigation site is approved/seeking approval as an exception is kind replacement under a waters.	
replacement (decrease factor)	site and the mitigation site (predicted scores) to determine this. Select an option from drop-down list.	-	0%	-	0%			to in-kind replacement under a watershed priority approach, if purchasing legacy credits, or best professional judgement w used to assess functions and values.	
Mitigation site protection &	What level of site protection and stewardship is proposed for the mitigation site?	Enhanced stewa	ardship	Enhanced stewa	ardship			Mitigation banks and ILFs typically have enhanced stewardship. Minimum mitigation requirement is 1 acre credit to acre of impact.	
stewardship (decrease factor)	 Select an option from the drop-down list. 	-	20%	-	20%			acie di Ilipact.	
	Total adjustment (percent increase)	0%		0%					
	ADJUSTED MITIGATION REQUIREMENT (acres of mitigation required per acre of impact)	1.00		1.00					
		Method 1		Method 2		Method 3		Notes	
	Acreage of impact* (*enter the acreage associated with each method)	0.43						Insert the area of unavoidable permanent impact	
	MITIGATION ACREAGE REQUIRED (adjusted mitigation requirement * impacted acreage)	0.43							

TOTAL MITIGATION REQUIRED WITHOUT BUFFERS

0.43

This is the mitigation acreage required if a buffer is not required by DSL

This section is only used if DSL requires a buffer at the compensatory mitigation project							
Factor		Method 1		Method 2	Metho	d 3	Notes
	Buffer acreage						Use multiple methods only if more than one ratio will be applied to the buffer.
Credit for DSL Required Buffers							DSL will determine the credit ratio for required buffers. Enter the acres of buffer
	Buffer credit ratio						required per credit (e.g. for 10:1, enter 10).
	Buffer Credit						
	Total Buffer Credit		0				
	TOTAL MITIGATION REQUIRED WITH BUFFER CREDITS APPLIED			This is the mitiga	tion acreage req	uired i	buffers are required by DSL

WORKSHEET



Attachment 6: Adjoining Property Owner Address Labels



Attachment 7: Incumbency Certificate