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Habitat Assessment
Sims Way Stormwater Facility
Port of Port Townsend

Dear Jenny Murphy,

The Port of Port Townsend proposes to construct the Sims Way Stormwater Facility project located in Port Townsend, Jefferson County. The Critical Areas Report prepared for the project identified the potential presence of several Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas (FWHCA) within 300 feet of the Project, including freshwater emergent wetlands, marine waters of the State, marine nearshore, Pacific sand lance habitat, Dungeness crab habitat, and a feeder bluff. Pacific sand lance spawning habitat is also regulated as a Critical Saltwater Habitat within the Shoreline Jurisdiction (please refer to the Shoreline Use Evaluation). The presence of FWHCAs requires a Habitat Assessment (HA) per PTMC 19.05.080(K)(1). This HA has been prepared to evaluate the potential presence or absence of FHWCAs and assess the potential project impacts on state and local habitats and species. Impacts on USFWS and NMFS ESA-listed species and habitats are addressed in the Programmatic Biological Evaluation (BE) provided to initiate federal interagency consultation under the Endangered Species Act 7(a)(2) per PTMC 19.05.080(L)(1)(a).

Project Description

The Port of Port Townsend proposes maintenance activities to repair the damaged, substandard, and dysfunctional Sims Way stormwater drainage and outfall by reconstructing the facility. This will involve installing a new outfall at the current location, adding a new bioswale meeting Ecology standards for basic treatment, and constructing a maintenance-only access road. These improvements will restore drainage patterns and provide basic treatment for stormwater generated by Sims Way and over 100 acres of City development. Stormwater generated by the Boat Haven Boatyard will continue to be regulated under the Boatyard General Permit (BYGP), a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), and State Waste Discharge permit issued by Ecology (BYGP WAG031006); no industrial stormwater will be discharged by this project.

The main project elements include the replacement of the existing damaged, substandard 15-inch pipe outfall with a new 24-inch pipe outfall, repositioning existing riprap to provide energy dissipation for the new outfall, new manholes and 24-inch storm drains to connect the existing 18-inch culvert by Sims Way with the replaced outfall, a 230-foot wet biofiltration swale to provide basic treatment for Sims Way and City stormwater, and a 12-foot wide access road for stormwater facility maintenance. The access road widens to 15 feet at the stormwater swale, providing additional space for maintenance equipment to operate, and tapers to 10 feet adjacent to Wetland A, avoiding permanent impacts to the high-value coastal lagoon.

The Project will also restore the 10,155 SF (0.23 acres) of temporary impacts related to construction access and the 11,500 SF (0.26 acres) of permanent Wetland A buffer impacts resulting from the construction of the maintenance access road. Compensatory mitigation will be provided for the 4,552 SF (0.10 acres) of unavoidable permanent wetland impacts resulting from the reconstruction of the stormwater facilities. Wetland mitigation will consist of the construction of a 1-acre mitigation site comprised of a 0.22-acre wetland compensatory area and 80-foot vegetated perimeter buffer according to the Ecology, EPA, and USACE interagency guidance in *Wetland Mitigation in Washington State* to ensure no net loss of ecological functions and values result from the project.

Construction Methods, Equipment & Timeline

The construction methods will follow traditional industry standards, utilizing a combination of mechanized equipment—such as excavators, backhoes, dozers, loaders, bucket trucks, and graders—and skilled labor. This approach will be employed for various tasks, including excavation, grading, trenching, installation of stormwater systems, and any other necessary construction activities as directed by the project engineer. No blasting or pile driving will be required. The project area is approximately 14 acres. Construction is anticipated to begin in June 2025 and conclude in October 2025, lasting approximately 5 months.

Existing Conditions

The following sections detail the environmental baseline conditions in the vicinity of the project.

Land Use

The project area is within the Coastal Zone Management Area. Most of the project area is zoned as M-II(A), Boat Haven Marine Related Uses for larger scale and more intensive water-dependent or marine-related uses at the Boat Haven. A small portion of the Port-owned parcel to be developed, ID 948301003, is included in the adjacent R-II(SF) residential zoning district on the bluff; however, this area is located at the base of the bluff approximately 90 feet below the residential area and has been developed with roads and a maintenance shop to support the Boatyard since at least 2000. Adjacent to state highway SR-20/Sims Way, the Boat Haven has been developed in an urban context for decades. The proposed development is consistent with the established use of the site; no changes to land use are proposed.

Vegetation

Wetland A

The southwestern-western margins of Wetland A are dominated by a small (approximately 0.12 acre) aspen stand (*Populus tremuloides*) with a Sitka willow (*Salix sitchensis*) understory mixed with Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus bifrons*) and lady fern (*Athyrium filix-femina*). The transition clockwise into the west-northwestern margin of the wetland is dominated by a dense black cottonwood, beaked hazelnut (*Corylus cornuta*), and Scouler's willow (*Salix scouleriana*) overstory intermixed with shore pine (*Pinus contorta var. contorta*). The understory of the west-northwestern margin is dominated by osoberry (*Oemleria cerasiformis*) and Sitka willow. The northwestern margins are dominated by a row of shore pine intermixed with sparsely spaced Scouler's willow, and a diverse patchy understory dominated by Baltic rush (*Juncus balticus*), silverweed cinquefoil (*Potentilla anserina*), common velvetgrass (*Holcus lanatus*), and Feriss's horsetail (*Equisetum x ferrissii*). Continuing clockwise, the northern margin of the

wetland is bordered by dense thickets of Nootka rose (*Rosa nutkana*) and snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*), broken apart by a stand of gray birch (*Betula populifolia*). The northeastern margin of the wetland is more of a transitional zone composed of shore pine, Nootka rose, Baltic rush, velvet-grass, and Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*). The Larry Scott Memorial Trail slope is steep (>60°), bordering the wetland to the southeast and dominated by invasive species such as reed canarygrass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) at the base with orchardgrass (*Dactylis glomerata*), large bindweed (*Calystegia x lucana*), common vetch (*Vicia sativa*), creeping thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), and bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*) common along the slope. Moving towards the center of Wetland A from the margins, vegetation transitions to sedge-rush-dominated habitat. Ferriss's horsetail (*Equisetum x ferrissii*) is found dominating the inner margins where the soil is seasonally inundated and abruptly transitions to Baltic rush (*Juncus balticus*) with golden sedge (*Carex aurea*) scattered throughout. The most abundant plant observed in Wetland A was the hard-stem bulrush (*Schoenoplectus acutus*), which was observed growing in standing water approximately 2.75 feet deep.

Wetland C

Vegetation in Wetland C is dominated by invasive Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus Armeniacus*) and Reed canary grass (*Phalaris Arundinacea*) interspersed with few native species including Red osier dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*), narrowleaf cattail (*Typha Latifolia*), and salmonberry (*Rubus Spectabilis*).

Floodplain

The project areas are mapped within FEMA Zone AE, the 100-year floodplain, at a NAVD 88 elevation of 12.0 feet, equivalent to about 13.3 feet MLLW (FEMA, 2024). As a result, the Port retained the services Blue Coast Engineering (Blue Coast) to conduct a hydraulic evaluation. Blue Coast determined that the proposed project will not adversely affect base flood elevations (BFEs) as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The project complies with Port Townsend Municipal Code (PTMC) Section 16.08.200 Encroachments as well as Jefferson County Code (JCC) Chapter 15.15.080 Provisions for Flood Hazard Reduction (Blue Coast, 2025).

Port Townsend Bay

The proposed project will be constructed upland of Port Townsend Bay, a marine surface waterbody that is considered part of Admiralty Inlet. Port Townsend Bay, west of a line between Point Hudson and Kala Point, is designated as "excellent" for aquatic life use (WAC 173-201A-612). According to the Ecology Water Quality Atlas, inner Port Townsend Bay within Puget Sound is on the 303(d) list of Category 5 Polluted Waters for benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, chrysene, dibenzo(a, h)anthracene, indeno (1,2,3-c,d)pyrene, and polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) in tissue samples (Ecology, 2024) (Table 1).

Table 1. Summary of Receiving Waterbody 303(d) Listings.

Receiving Waterbody	Category	Medium	Parameter
Port Townsend Bay (Inner)	5 – Polluted	Tissue	Benzo(a)anthracene Benzo(a)pyrene Benzo(b)fluoranthene Benzo(k)fluoranthene

	Chrysene
	Dibenzo(a, h)anthracene
	Indeno (1,2,3-c,d)pyrene
	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

Avoidance, Minimization Measures, and Best Management Practices

During the design process, the Project applied mitigation sequencing as required by PTMC 19.05.060(A). As the proposed development repairs an existing facility, avoidance was not possible. As a result, the project was designed to limit disturbance to the minimum area necessary to accomplish the project objectives and unavoidable permanent impacts are restricted to the poorer-quality critical area (Wetland C) or the existing infrastructure footprint. All temporary impacts to critical areas and their buffers will be fully restored, and permanent impacts will be mitigated by establishing a compensatory wetland mitigation site in an ecologically higher-value location on Port property.

The Project will also implement best management practices (BMPs), including Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control (TESC), Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), and Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures (SPCC) plans to avoid and minimize the possibility of adverse effects. Soils and vegetation outside of the area of impact will be protected in place; no stockpiling of materials or equipment will be allowed in sensitive areas. No fertilizers, herbicides, or pesticides will be applied. Hydrologic function and drainage patterns will be restored, and stormwater facilities providing basic treatment will be installed. Hydraulic Assessments have been performed to ensure that no-rise in the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) will occur from the project activities.

Project Impacts

Airborne Noise

During construction, surrounding upland properties will be subject to temporarily elevated levels of airborne noise generated by typical mechanical equipment such as excavators, backhoes, dozers, loaders, bucket trucks, graders, and haul trucks. However, these increases will be temporary and will not be inconsistent with typical Port operations. Project-generated noise is anticipated to be restricted within the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. on weekdays, as feasible and practicable. However, a limited amount of night and weekend work may be necessary to avoid impacts on boatyard operations. The noise-generating activities of the expanded facility will be consistent with existing activities and, therefore, are not anticipated to increase local ambient noise levels long-term. As the noise-generating activities of the project are consistent with existing operations at the Port, and the listed species potentially present in the action area are already subject to elevated levels of airborne noise year-round, the effects of airborne noise generated by the project are considered negligible.

Nearshore Substrate

Replacement of the outfall will require temporary disturbance to 15 LF of the nearshore substrate. Post-construction, the removed materials will be replaced in the disturbed area to restore the nearshore substrate. To minimize impacts, work below the HTL will be conducted from July 15 to October 15, the

authorized work time for Tidal Reference Area 10 per WAC 220-660-330(3)§§(a)(e) and will only last up to 3 days.

Wetlands

Wetland A

Reconstruction of the stormwater facilities will result in 1,955 SF (0.04 acres) of temporary impacts due to construction access and 320 SF (0.01 acres) of permanent impacts. After installation is complete, the temporary impacts will be fully restored and revegetated with native species. Compensatory wetland mitigation will offset the permanent impacts.

Wetland C

The construction of the new stormwater facilities will eliminate Wetland C and its buffer. This wetland is small at 0.10 acres, subject to poor-quality stormwater inputs from Sims Way, and dominated by invasive Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus Armeniacus*) and Reed canary grass (*Phalaris Arundinacea*). During the design process, the Project applied mitigation sequencing per PTMC 19.05.060(A). As the proposed development repairs an existing facility, avoidance was not possible. As a result, the project was designed to limit disturbance to the minimum area necessary to accomplish the project objectives, and most of the unavoidable permanent impacts were restricted to the poorer-quality critical area (Wetland C). Eliminating the smaller, poor-quality wetland allows the project design to avoid adverse permanent impacts on the high-quality coastal lagoon, Wetland A. The permanent impacts to Wetland C will be offset through the construction of a compensatory wetland mitigation site according to the USACE, EPA, and Ecology interagency guidance in *Wetland Mitigation in Washington State* to ensure no net loss of ecological functions and values results from the project.

Wetland Buffers

The Wetland A buffer impacts include 8,200 SF (0.19 acres) of temporary impacts for construction access and 11,500 SF (0.26 acres) of permanent impacts for the maintenance access road. The filling of Wetland C to support the reconstruction of the stormwater facility will eliminate the Wetland C buffer (Figure 6). Post-construction, the temporary impacts on the Wetland A buffer will be restored by revegetating with in-kind native species. The permanent Wetland A buffer impacts will be addressed by protecting the currently mowed, unprotected northwest portion of the buffer and installing native trees and shrubs. The impacts on the Wetland C buffer will be offset by establishing a regulatory buffer around the new compensatory wetland mitigation site, as specified in the Site Mitigation Plan prepared per PTMC 19.05.060(D)(6) and SMP DR-6.3.4.

Species & Habitats

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Priority Habitats and Species was reviewed for the presence of species and habitats in the vicinity of the Project (Table 2, Figure 1, Appendix A).

Table 2. Potentially Present Species and Habitats

Species/Habitat	Sensitive Location	Buffer (feet)*
Pacific Sand Lance	No	75
Dungeness Crab	No	100

Freshwater and Emergent Wetlands	No	150
Marine Waters of the State	No	75
Marine Nearshore	No	75
Feeder Bluff	No	75

*As the site is an existing developed facility, wetland buffers are reduced at the limits of existing development.

Pacific Sand Lance

The Pacific sand lance, a small, schooling fish, is a key forage fish species in Puget Sound. They are important to commercial, recreational, and tribal fisheries. Spawning habitat includes the intertidal and shallow subtidal areas below MHHW in sand and gravel substrates on depositional shoreforms (EnviroVision et al., 2010). The Pacific sand lance has been documented spawning at Port Townsend Beach (WDFW, 2021).

Protecting spawning beaches and natural processes that form and maintain spawning habitats are priorities for the species. Management recommendations include reducing impaired water quality and maintaining the balance of food and predator abundance in the nearshore (EnviroVision et al., 2010). The WDFW Management Recommendations do not specify a buffer for the Pacific sand lance. The project proposes a 75-foot buffer landward of the HTL to protect the use of the area for the species. However, the substantial development of the historic railroad embankment, now the Larry Scott Trail, effectively eliminated any ecological functions and values that a habitat buffer in the trail location could provide. Therefore, the buffer is truncated at the Larry Scott Trail embankment.

Work activities to replace the outfall will occur within suitable habitat for the Pacific sand lance. To minimize the risk of impacts, work below the HTL will be conducted from July 15 to October 15, the authorized work time for Tidal Reference Area 10 per WAC 220-660-330(3)§§(a)(e). After the replacement outfall is extended through the trail embankment, the existing riprap will be repositioned around the base and side of the pipe to provide energy dissipation to the discharging stormwater flow. Then, the removed native beach materials will be replaced in the disturbed area to fully restore the habitat. Substrate disturbance is only anticipated to last up to 3 days. In addition, the proposed project will add treatment facilities upstream of the outfall to be renovated, improving the quality of the stormwater discharging from SR 20/Sims Way to the project area. Considering these factors and the avoidance and minimization measures, the proposed project will not adversely affect the Pacific sand lance FHWCA.

Dungeness Crab

Dungeness crab are found in all marine waters, bays, and estuaries of Washington, including Port Townsend Bay in Puget Sound. They are a crucial resource for recreational, commercial, and tribal fisheries. Additionally, Dungeness crab plays an essential role in the food web and serves as a vital food resource for many species. Many of their predators are also key species for commercial and recreational fishing, and some are listed as endangered or threatened by both the federal government and the state of Washington. The applicable limiting factors for the species include estuarine habitat degradation, shoreline development, toxic contaminants, and water quality (Fisher, 2008).

The WDFW Management Recommendations do not specify a buffer for Dungeness crab but prioritize intertidal and subtidal habitats for their protection. Management recommendations for the species include nearshore protection, mitigation of shoreline development, and reduction of pollutants and

impaired water quality (Fisher, 2008). The project proposes a 100-foot buffer landward of the HTL to protect the use of the area for the species. However, the substantial development of the historic railroad embankment, now the Larry Scott Trail, effectively eliminated any ecological functions and values that a habitat buffer in the trail location could provide. Therefore, the buffer is truncated at the Larry Scott Trail embankment. While the outfall replacement activities will occur in intertidal habitat, substrate impacts will be temporary, only lasting up to 3 days, and will be fully restored by replacing native beach materials in the disturbed area. The project will also install stormwater facilities to provide basic treatment meeting Ecology standards to maintain water quality. Based on these mitigating factors, no adverse impacts to Dungeness crab are anticipated.

Wetlands

The temporary impacts on wetlands and their buffers will be fully restored and revegetated with native species post-construction. A compensatory wetland mitigation site with a regulatory buffer will be established in a higher-value location on Port property to mitigate the permanent wetland impacts. A Mitigation Site Plan has been prepared, outlining the proposed mitigation measures that meet federal and state regulations, as well as PTMC 19.05.060(D)(6) and SMP DR-6.3.4, to ensure that no net loss of ecological functions or values results from the project.

Marine Waters of the State

Drainage patterns will be restored to discharge stormwater from Sims Way to Port Townsend Bay, marine waters of the State. To ensure no net loss of ecological functions and values, the project will install a 230-foot wet bioinfiltration swale, meeting Ecology standards, to provide basic treatment for the stormwater before discharge to marine waters.

Marine Nearshore

Replacement of the outfall will result in temporary disturbance to the nearshore substrate. Work below the high tide line will be conducted from July 15 to October 15, the authorized work time for Tidal Reference Area 10 per WAC 220-660-330(3)§§(a)(e), to reduce the risk of impacts to aquatic species at sensitive life stages. After the replacement outfall is extended through the trail embankment, the existing riprap will be repositioned around the base and side of the pipe to provide energy dissipation. Then, the removed native beach materials will be replaced in the disturbed area to restore the substrate. Substrate disturbance is only anticipated to last up to 3 days. No permanent adverse effects to marine nearshore are anticipated for the project.

Feeder Bluff

The feeder bluff identified during the Critical Areas Review is a historic feeder bluff located landward of a modified shoreline. Feeder bluffs are protected as FWHCAs because they are important contributors of sediment to beaches and nearshore habitats. However, the historic modification of the shoreline with the 1889 construction of the railroad embankment, now the Larry Scott Trail, eliminated wave action reaching the bluff, cutting off the landform from the net shore-drift system. As the feeder bluff no longer contributes sediment to the net shore-drift system, it no longer maintains nearby beaches and, thus, will not impact or be impacted by project activities.

Conclusion

The Port of Port Townsend, based on the best professional judgment of Widener & Associates, believes this Habitat Assessment adequately evaluates the potential presence or absence of FWHCAs and assesses the potential project impacts on the critical species and habitats present. The project biologist recommends that the Boat Haven Stormwater Improvement project will have no permanent adverse effects on FWHCAs. Should you have any questions regarding this report, please contact Ross Widener at (425) 503-3629 or ross@widener-enviro.com.

Sincerely,

Ross Widener
Widener & Associates

Figure 1. Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas (FWHCA)

Figure 2. Wetland and Buffer Impacts

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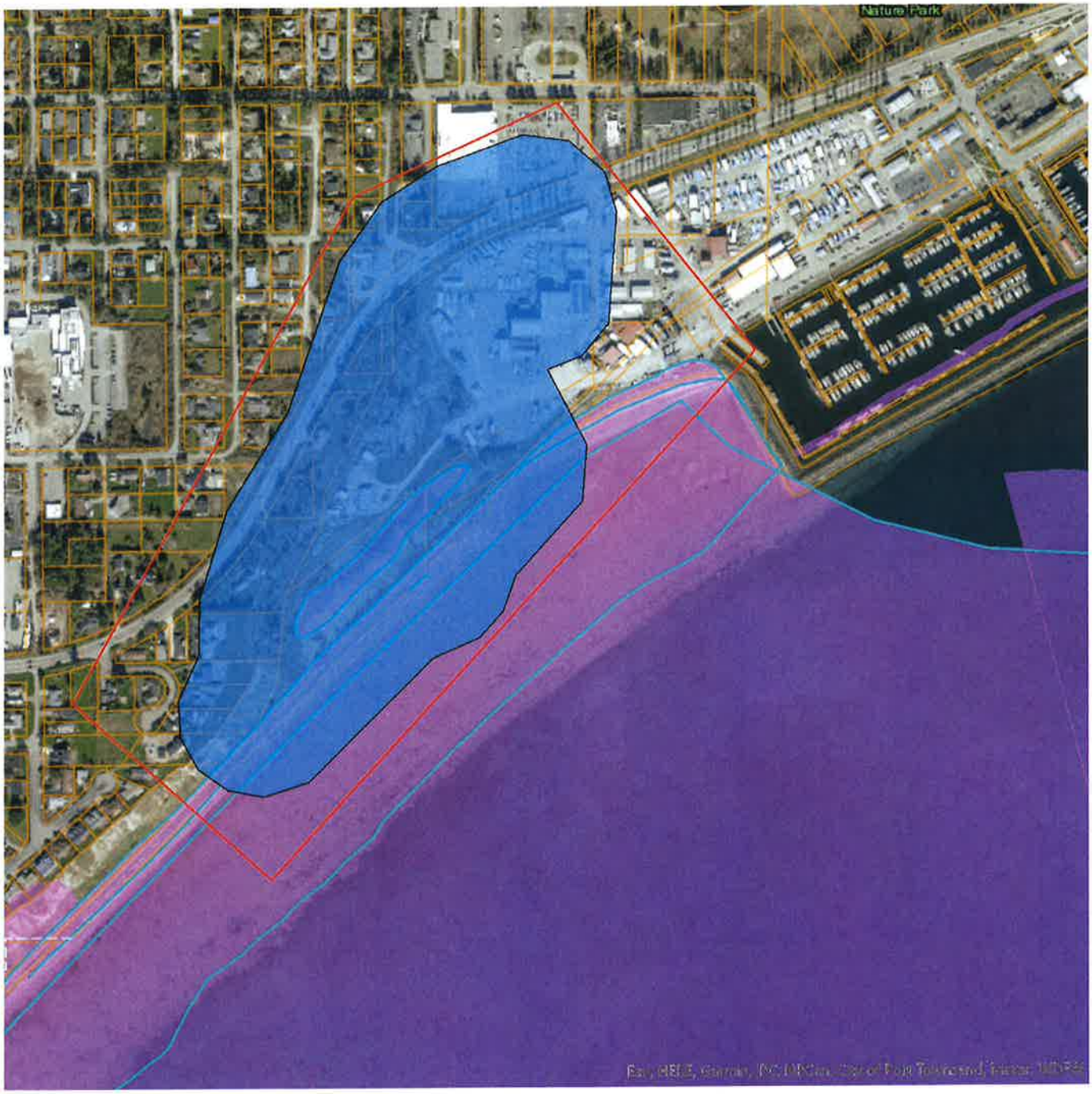
Appendix A – WDFW Priority Habitats & Species List

Priority Habitats and Species on the Web



Report Date: 02/13/2025

User Comments/Notes:

FWHCAs within 300 feet

PHS Species/Habitats Overview:

Occurence Name	Federal Status	State Status	Sensitive Location
Pacific Sand Lance	N/A	N/A	No
Dungeness crab	N/A	N/A	No
Estuarine and Marine Wetland	N/A	N/A	No
Freshwater Emergent Wetland	N/A	N/A	No

PHS Species/Habitats Details:

Pacific Sand Lance	
Scientific Name	*Ammodytes hexapterus*
Priority Area	Breeding Area
Site Name	Station Number: 1343
Accuracy	NA
Source Record	17263
Source Dataset	Forage_Fish_Survey
Source Date	Forage_Fish_Survey
Source Name	Not Given
Source Entity	NOSC
Federal Status	N/A
State Status	N/A
PHS Listing Status	PHS Listed Species or Habitat
Sensitive	N
SGCN	N
Display Resolution	AS MAPPED
Geometry Type	Lines

Pacific Sand Lance	
Scientific Name	*Ammodytes hexapterus*
Priority Area	Breeding Area
Site Name	Station Number: 6
Accuracy	NA
Source Record	32266
Source Dataset	Forage_Fish_Survey
Source Date	Forage_Fish_Survey
Source Name	Not Given
Source Entity	WDFW
Federal Status	N/A
State Status	N/A
PHS Listing Status	PHS Listed Species or Habitat
Sensitive	N
SGCN	N
Display Resolution	AS MAPPED
Geometry Type	Lines

Pacific Sand Lance	
Scientific Name	*Ammodytes hexapterus*
Priority Area	Breeding Area
Site Name	Station Number: 1
Accuracy	NA
Source Record	15371
Source Dataset	Forage_Fish_Survey
Source Date	Forage_Fish_Survey
Source Name	Not Given
Source Entity	WDFW
Federal Status	N/A
State Status	N/A
PHS Listing Status	PHS Listed Species or Habitat
Sensitive	N
SGCN	N
Display Resolution	AS MAPPED
Geometry Type	Lines

Pacific Sand Lance	
Scientific Name	*Ammodytes hexapterus*
Priority Area	Breeding Area
Site Name	Station Number: 16
Accuracy	NA
Source Record	6639
Source Dataset	Forage_Fish_Survey
Source Date	Forage_Fish_Survey
Source Name	Not Given
Source Entity	WDFW
Federal Status	N/A
State Status	N/A
PHS Listing Status	PHS Listed Species or Habitat
Sensitive	N
SGCN	N
Display Resolution	AS MAPPED
Geometry Type	Lines

Pacific Sand Lance	
Scientific Name	*Ammodytes hexapterus*
Priority Area	Breeding Area
Site Name	Station Number: 6
Accuracy	NA
Source Record	5987
Source Dataset	Forage_Fish_Survey
Source Date	Forage_Fish_Survey
Source Name	Not Given
Source Entity	WDFW
Federal Status	N/A
State Status	N/A
PHS Listing Status	PHS Listed Species or Habitat
Sensitive	N
SGCN	N
Display Resolution	AS MAPPED
Geometry Type	Lines

Pacific Sand Lance	
Scientific Name	*Ammodytes hexapterus*
Priority Area	Breeding Area
Site Name	Station Number: 7
Accuracy	NA
Source Record	5988
Source Dataset	Forage_Fish_Survey
Source Date	Forage_Fish_Survey
Source Name	Not Given
Source Entity	WDFW
Federal Status	N/A
State Status	N/A
PHS Listing Status	PHS Listed Species or Habitat
Sensitive	N
SGCN	N
Display Resolution	AS MAPPED
Geometry Type	Lines

Dungeness crab	
Scientific Name	*Cancer magister*
Priority Area	Presence
Site Name	Not Given
Accuracy	NA
Notes	Not Given
Source Dataset	Shellfish_Summary
Source Name	Not Given
Source Entity	WDFW
Federal Status	N/A
State Status	N/A
PHS Listing Status	PHS Listed Occurrence
Sensitive	N
SGCN	N
Display Resolution	AS MAPPED
Geometry Type	Polygons

Estuarine and Marine Wetland	
Priority Area	Aquatic Habitat
Site Name	N/A
Accuracy	NA
Notes	Wetland System: Estuarine and Marine Wetland - NWI Code: E2AB/USN
Source Dataset	NWIWetlands
Source Name	Not Given
Source Entity	US Fish and Wildlife Service
Federal Status	N/A
State Status	N/A
PHS Listing Status	PHS Listed Occurrence
Sensitive	N
SGCN	N
Display Resolution	AS MAPPED
ManagementRecommendations	http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/sea/wetlands/bas/index.html
Geometry Type	Polygons

Freshwater Emergent Wetland	
Priority Area	Aquatic Habitat
Site Name	N/A
Accuracy	NA
Notes	Wetland System: Freshwater Emergent Wetland - NWI Code: PEM1Fh
Source Dataset	NWIWetlands
Source Name	Not Given
Source Entity	US Fish and Wildlife Service
Federal Status	N/A
State Status	N/A
PHS Listing Status	PHS Listed Occurrence
Sensitive	N
SGCN	N
Display Resolution	AS MAPPED
ManagementRecommendations	http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/sea/wetlands/bas/index.html
Geometry Type	Polygons