

Instructions for Appendix A. Water Type Classification Worksheet

Appendix A. Water Type Classification Worksheet is a tool to document water type based on field verification per [WAC 222-16-030](#). The purpose of the worksheet is to help you determine stream types and describe how streams were typed within and adjacent to the proposal area.

- All waters within 200 feet of the proposed forest practices activity are required to be typed.
- This worksheet will not change the water type maps. Use the Water Type Modification Form (WTMF) to make permanent changes to water type maps.
- NOTE: It is important to determine the uppermost point of perennial flow (UMPPF) for Type Np Waters. It is strongly recommended that landowners locate this point during the driest period of the year, which is typically August through September.

Stream/Segment ID: Enter the unique identifier for the stream segment(s) listed on your FPA/N. If you have multiple stream segments meeting the same criteria for the same type, you can list more than one identifier in each column (for example: A, E, L). Do not use the letters S, F, or N.

Date Observed: List the date(s) the stream was verified in the field.

1. Did you determine fish use as described in the Forest Practices Board Manual Section 23? Or, does the stream have waiver characteristics? [See WAC 222-16-030(2)(d)(ii)]

No. Continue to 2.

- Check “no” if you did NOT conduct a Fish Habitat Assessment Method (FHAM) survey for the stream segment or DNR has NOT waived or modified physical characteristics (see WAC 222-16-030(2)(d)(ii) for definitions of waiver characteristics).
- Continue to Question 2.

Yes. Meets waiver criteria. Skip to Question 7.

Yes. Attach documentation or provide approved WTMF number: _____

- Check “yes” if fish use was determined by following the Fish Habitat Assessment Method (FHAM) described in Forest Practices Board Manual [Section 23](#) and attach survey documentation.

Fish found. Stop: Type F Water.

- If fish were found, do not continue worksheet. The stream/segment must be afforded protection for Type F Water.

No fish. Skip to 7.

- If fish were not found, skip to Question 7 to determine/describe whether the stream/segment is Type Np or Ns.

2. Were fish observed, or are fish known to use the stream any time of the year?

- Check “no” if fish were not observed and are not known to use the stream. Continue to Question 3.
- Check “yes” if fish were observed or are known to use the stream. Do not continue worksheet. The stream/segment must be afforded protection for Type F Water.

3. Is there an impoundment (ponded water) upstream of the assessed segment that is 0.5 acres or greater?

- Check “no” if there is not an impoundment upstream at least 0.5 acre in size. Continue to Question 4.
- Check “yes” if there is an impoundment upstream at least 0.5 acre in size. Do not continue worksheet. The stream/segment must be afforded protection for Type F Water.

4. Are there segments within or downstream of the Anadromous Fish Floor (AFF), as determined by Board Manual Section 23?

The Anadromous Fish Floor (AFF) is delineated on waters connected to saltwater by measurable physical stream characteristics of biological significance to anadromous fish within which anadromous fish habitat is presumed. Board Manual [Section 23](#) provides guidance on how to delineate the AFF.

- Check “no” if the stream/segment is determined not to be within the AFF using the guidance in Board Manual Section 23. Describe how the AFF was determined or provide adequate justification that the water is not within AFF (see more information in description bullet below) and continue to Question 5.

- **Describe** how the AFF was determined. AFF determination could include the following methods:
 - Review of SWIFD data (describe);
 - Observed field conditions that prohibit upstream movement of anadromous fish (describe);
 - Consultation with WDFW and/or local Tribes (describe).

Further detail should be included to describe the conclusion. For example:

4. Are there segments within or downstream of the Anadromous Fish Floor, as determined by Board Manual 23?		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No. Describe how AFF was determined and continue to 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Stop: Type F water. Consulted with DFW habitat bio who said this segment was outside of the AFF.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No. Describe how AFF was determined and continue to 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Stop: Type F water. Reviewed SWIFD data. Mapped anadromous fish distribution data correlated with 30' waterfall downstream of this stream segment.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No. Describe how AFF was determined and continue to 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Stop: Type F water. Consistent 50% gradient downstream between uppermost available fish distribution data and this stream segment system.
<i>Example</i>	<i>Example</i>	<i>Example</i>

Refer to Board Manual Section 23 part 1.1 for guidance on how to locate the AFF. If AFF was not delineated, provide justification as to why AFF delineation was not necessary.

- Check “yes” if the stream/segment is determined to be within the AFF using the guidance in Board Manual Section 23. Do not continue worksheet. The stream/segment must be afforded protection for Type F Water.

5. Are there segments within or upstream of the assessed portion of the stream where: the average bankfull width is two feet or greater (Western Washington) or three feet or greater (Eastern Washington)? AND, is the average stream gradient less than or equal to 16%?

Per WAC 222-16-0301, in the absence of determining fish use according to the Fish Habitat Assessment Method (FHAM), waters with these default physical characteristics are presumed to have fish use. Recording and providing observations, notes and possibly photos can help document decisions with regard to these segments of streams. See Figure 1 for an example of a stream gradient cross-section.

- Check “no” if the stream/segment does not meet the question’s description and continue to Question 6.
- Check “yes” if the stream/segment meets the question’s description. Do not continue worksheet. The stream/segment must be afforded protection for Type F Water.

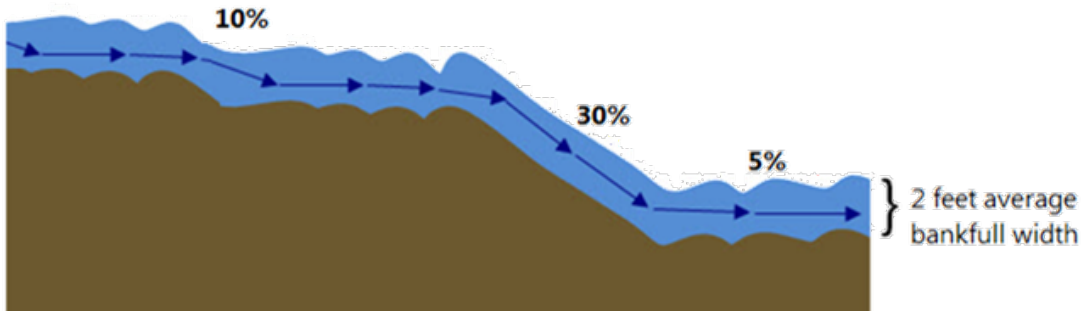


Figure 1.

6. Are there segments within or upstream of the assessed portion of the stream where: the average bankfull width is two feet or greater (Western Washington) or three feet or greater (Eastern Washington)? AND, is the average stream gradient between 16 and 20%? AND, is the contributing basin to the stream greater than 50 acres (Western Washington) or 175 acres (Eastern Washington)?

As with Question 5, per WAC 222-16-0301, in the absence of determining fish use according to the Fish Habitat Assessment Method (FHAM), waters with these default physical characteristics are presumed to have fish use. If the contributing basin size is greater than 50 acres in western Washington or 175 acres in eastern Washington, the stream/segment gradient can be up to 20% and still meet Type F Water characteristics.

- Check “no” if the stream/segment does not meet the question’s description and continue to Question 7.

- Check “yes” if the stream/segment meets the question’s description. Do not continue worksheet. The stream/segment must be afforded protection for Type F Water.

7. Does the stream segment contain water at all times during a normal rainfall year?

- Check “no” if the stream/segment is dry at some point during the year. Continue to Question 8.
- Check “yes” if the stream/segment contains water year-round. The stream/segment is a Type Np Water. Skip to Question 10 to describe how the uppermost point of perennial (year-round) flow was determined.

8. Is the stream segment downstream of a perennial source of flowing water?

- Check “no” if there is not a perennial source of flowing water upstream of the stream/segment. Continue to Question 9.
- Check “yes” if there is a perennial source of flowing water upstream of the stream/segment. Skip to Question 10 to describe how the uppermost point of perennial flow was determined.

9. Is the stream physically connected by an above-ground channel network to Type S, F, or Np Water?

- Check “no” if the stream is not connected as described. Do not continue worksheet. The stream/segment is a non-typed water.
- Check “yes” if the stream is connected as described. Do not continue worksheet. The stream/segment is a Type Ns water.

10. Describe how the uppermost point of perennial flow was determined. Include a description of its location and show the point on a map. Use a separate piece of paper if necessary.

- List the stream/segment identifier you wish to describe.
- Use the Description box to describe how you determined the uppermost point of perennial flow. For example:
 - *“The uppermost point of perennial flow was identified by perennially saturated soils and wetland vegetation communities,”* or
 - *“The uppermost point of perennial flow was a headwater spring identified as the Np/Ns type break - the most upstream point of the channel containing perennial flow.”*
- Refer to [WAC 222-16-010](#) for definitions of sensitive sites and [Board Manual Section 7 - Guidelines for Riparian Management Zones](#) for guidance on identifying sensitive sites.
- Provide any other pertinent information, attaching additional pages as necessary.