WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-05-22

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1026e_w

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 20 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.541277 Long: -90.894953 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✓ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✓ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✓	No _____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes ✓** **No _____**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✓	No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✓	No _____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The wetland is a shallow depression that is linear in shape and located within a hay field. The feature seems to collect water and drain the field.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ✓ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ✓ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	Depth (inches): _____
Water Table Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	Depth (inches): _____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes _____	No ✓	Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✓ No _____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

The hydrologic regime is saturated.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa1026e_w

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Agrostis gigantea*	30	Y	FACW
2. *Juncus effusus*	30	Y	OBL
3. *Glyceria grandis*	10	N	OBL
4. *Barbarea vulgaris*	5	N	FAC
5. *Salix petiolaris*	2	N	FACW
6. *Ranunculus cf recurvatus*	2	N	FACW
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	79 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	40	x 1 =	40
FACW species	34	x 2 =	68
FAC species	5	x 3 =	15
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	79 (A)		123 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.5569620253164558

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ✓ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
- ✓ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
- ✓ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The sample point is fairly representative of the wetland feature. There is a clear observable difference between the vegetation of the wetland and the upland vegetation.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1026e_w

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-10	7.5YR 4/2	90	7.5YR 4/6	10	C	M	SIC	
10-20	7.5YR 4/1	80	7.5YR 4/6	20	C	M	C	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ✓ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** _____

Remarks:

The soils are clayey with redox concentrations throughout the profile.

wasa1026e_w_E

wasa1026e_w_SW

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Wetland Rapid Assessment Methodology – version 2.0

WETLAND IDENTIFICATION	
Project name: Line 5 Relocation Project	Evaluator(s): SBR/DGL
File #: wasa1026	Date of visit(s): 2020-05-22
Location: PLSS: sec 20 T047N R004W Lat: 46.541295 Long: -90.895057 County: Ashland Town/City/Village: Gingles town	Ecological Landscape: Lake Superior Clay Plain Watershed: LS09, Lower Bad River
SITE DESCRIPTION	
Soils: Mapped Type(s): Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes Field Verified: The soils were not field verified.	WWI Class: N/A Wetland Type(s): PEM wet meadow Wetland Size: 0.3315 Wetland Area Impacted 0.3315 Vegetation: Plant Community Description(s): The wetland is a wet meadow dominated by disturbance tolerant graminoids.
Hydrology: The hydrologic regime is saturated, and the major hydrologic source is from surface water.	

SITE MAP

SECTION 1: Functional Value Assessment

HU	Y/N	Potential	**Human Use Values: recreation, culture, education, science, natural scenic beauty**
1	N	N	Used for recreation (hunting, birding, hiking, etc.). List:
2	N	N	Used for educational or scientific purposes
3	Y	Y	Visually or physically accessible to public
4	N	N	Aesthetically pleasing due to diversity of habitat types, lack of pollution or degradation
5	N	N	In or adjacent to RED FLAG areas List:
6	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for endangered, threatened or special concern species
7	N	N	In or adjacent to archaeological or cultural resource site
WH			**Wildlife Habitat**
1	N	N	Wetland and contiguous habitat >10 acres
2	N	N	3 or more strata present (>10% cover)
3	N	N	Within or adjacent to habitat corridor or established wildlife habitat area
4	N	N	100 m buffer – natural land cover ≥50%(south) 75% (north) intact
5	N	N	Occurs in a Joint Venture priority township
6	N	N	Interspersion of habitat structure (hemi-marsh,shrub/emergent, wetland/upland complex,etc.)
7	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for SGCN or birds listed in the WI All-Bird Cons. Plan, or other plans
8	N	N	Part of a large habitat block that supports area sensitive species
9	N	N	Ephemeral pond with water present ≥ 45 days
10	N	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
11	N	N	Seasonally exposed mudflats present
12	N	N	Provides habitat scarce in the area (urban, agricultural, etc.)
FA			**Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat**
1	N	N	Wetland is connected or contiguous with perennial stream or lake
2	N	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
3	N	N	Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) listed aquatic species within aquatic system
4	N	Y	Vegetation is inundated in spring
SP			**Shoreline Protection**
1	N	N	Along shoreline of a stream, lake, pond or open water area (≥1 acre) - if no, not applicable
2	N	N	Potential for erosion due to wind fetch, waves, heavy boat traffic, erosive soils, fluctuating water levels or high flows – if no, not applicable
3	N	N	Densely rooted emergent or woody vegetation
ST			**Storm and Floodwater Storage**
1	N	N	Basin wetland, constricted outlet, has through-flow or is adjacent to a stream
2	Y	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
3	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
4	N	N	Evidence of flashy hydrology
5	Y	Y	Point or non-point source inflow
6	N	N	Impervious surfaces cover >10% of land surface within the watershed
7	N	N	Within a watershed with ≤10% wetland
8	N	N	Potential to hold >10% of the runoff from contributing area from a 2-year 24-hour storm event
WQ			**Water Quality Protection**
1	N	N	Provides substantial storage of storm and floodwater based on previous section
2	N	N	Basin wetland or constricted outlet
3	Y	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
4	N	N	Vegetated wetland associated with a lake or stream
5	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
6	N	N	Signs of excess nutrients, such as algae blooms, heavy macrophyte growth
7	Y	Y	Stormwater or surface water from agricultural land is major hydrology source
8	N	N	Discharge to surface water
9	N	N	Natural land cover in 100m buffer area < 50%
GW			**Groundwater Processes**
1	N	N	Springs, seeps or indicators of groundwater present
2	N	N	Location near a groundwater divide or a headwater wetland
3	N	N	Wetland remains saturated for an extended time period with no additional water inputs
4	N	N	Wetland soils are organic
5	N	N	Wetland is within a wellhead protection area

Section 1 Comments (Refer to Section 1 numbers)

HU-3 the wetland is visible from the road. WH-10/FA-2/4 ponding and inundation is likely at some point and would provide habitat for aquatic organisms. Snails were observed during the survey. ST-3/WQ-5 the vegetation is dense and will grow taller later in the growing season. St-5/WQ-7 the wetland is fed primarily by surface water.

Wildlife Habitat and Species Observation (including amphibians and reptiles)
List: direct observation, tracks, scat, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, migratory, winter, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat/Comments
Y	Y	Avian

Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat and Species Observations
List: direct observation, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, spawning, nursery areas, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat
Y	Y	Snails/Aquatic invertebrates

SECTION 2: Floristic Integrity

Plant Community Integrity (circle)*

	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional
Invasive species cover	> 50% ☐	20-50% ☐	10-20% ☑	<10% ☐
Strata	Missing stratum(a) ☑ or bare due to invasive species	All strata present but reduced native species ☐	All strata present and good assemblage of native species ☐	All strata present, conservative species represented ☐
NHI plant community ranking	S4 ☑	S3 ☐	S2 ☐	S1-S2 (S2 high quality) ☐
Relative frequency of plant community in watershed	Abundant ☑	Common ☐	Uncommon ☐	Rare ☐
FQI (optional)	<13 ☐	13-23 ☐	23-32 ☐	>32 ☐
Mean C (optional)	<2.4 ☐	2.4-4.2 ☐	4.3-4.7 ☐	>4.7 ☐

***Note: separate plant communities are described independently**

Plant Species List (* dominant species) attach list of additional species

Scientific Name	Common Name	C of C	Plant communities	Comments (Estimate of % Cover, Abundance)
Agrostis gigantea*			Pem	Rare
Barbarea vulgaris			Pem	Barren
Cardamine pensylvanica			Pem	Barren
Carex sp			Pem	Rare
Equisetum arvense			Pem	Barren
Glyceria grandis			Pem	Rare
Juncus effusus*			Pem	Patchy
Phalaris arundinacea			Pem	Rare
Ranunculus cf recurvatus			Pem	Barren

SUMMARY OF FLORISTIC INTEGRITY (Include general comments on plant communities)

The floristic integrity is low due to the presence of invasive species, only a single strata being represented, and the commonality of the plant community.

SECTION 3: Condition Assessment of Wetland Assessment Area (AA) and Buffer (100 m)

Assessment Area (AA)	Buffer	Historic	Impact Level*	Relative Frequency**	Stressor
					Filling, berms (non-impounding)
					Drainage – tiles, ditches
					Hydrologic changes - high capacity wells, impounded water, increased runoff
					Point source or stormwater discharge
X	X		M	C	Polluted runoff
					Pond construction
					Agriculture – row crops
X	X		H	C	Agriculture – hay
					Agriculture – pasture
	X		L	C	Roads or railroad
	X		L	C	Utility corridor (above or subsurface)
					Dams, dikes or levees
					Soil subsidence, loss of soil structure
					Sediment input
X	X		M	C	Removal of herbaceous stratum – mowing, grading, earthworms, etc.
					Removal of tree or shrub strata – logging, unprescribed fire
					Human trails – unpaved
					Human trails – paved
					Removal of large woody debris
X	X		L	C	Cover of non-native and/or invasive species
	X		L	C	Residential land use
					Urban, commercial or industrial use
					Parking lot
					Golf course
					Gravel pit
					Recreational use (boating, ATVs, etc.)
					Excavation or soil grading
					Other (list below):

* L= Low, M = Medium, H = High
**Relative frequency of the impact in comparison to the general condition of wetlands and buffer areas in the region or watershed (C=Common, UC=Uncommon)

SUMMARY OF CONDITION ASSESSMENT (Include general description and comments)

The wetland is located in a large hay field. Adjacent features in the buffer area include an occasionally mowed utility corridor, a private residence, and a gravel road. Invasive species are present in the wetland at relatively low cover.

SUMMARY OF FUNCTIONAL VALUES

FUNCTION	SIGNIFICANCE				
	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional	NA
Floristic Integrity	✔				
Human Use Values	✔				
Wildlife Habitat	✔				
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	✔				
Shoreline Protection					✔
Flood and Stormwater Storage		✔			
Water Quality Protection		✔			
Groundwater Processes	✔				

FUNCTION	RATIONALE
Floristic Integrity	The floristic integrity is low due to overall low species diversity, missing strata, and the presence of invasive species.
Human Use Values	The area is used to grow hay.
Wildlife Habitat	The wetland is likely used by avian species for cover or nesting.
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	The wetland is possibly used by aquatic organisms during times of sustained inundation.
Shoreline Protection	N/A
Flood and Stormwater Storage	The relative size snd shape of the wetland helps collect water from the surrounding hay field.
Water Quality Protection	The wetland is likely able to filter polluted water runoff from the nearby gravel road and surrounding hay field.
Groundwater Processes	The feature does not appear to influence ground water processes.

Section 4: Project Impact Assessment

Brief Project Description

Enbridge Line 5 pipeline route analysis.

Expected Project Impacts

IMPACT: describe (+ or -)	Permanence/Reversibility	Significance (Low, Medium, High)
Direct Impacts	Temporary trenching, soil storage, and backfilling.	Low
Secondary Impacts (including impacts which are indirectly attributable to the project)	Vegetation removal for construction.	Low
Cumulative Impacts	Operational vegetation maintenance.	Low
Spatial/Habitat Integrity	Temporary construction impacts.	Low
Rare Plant/Animal Communities/ Natural Areas	N/A	N/A

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-05-22

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1027e_w

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 20 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.540332 Long: -90.895302 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✔	No _____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes ✔** **No _____**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✔	No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✔	No _____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The wetland is linear in shape and likely serves to help drain water off the hayfield in which the feature is located. The feature is dominated by disturbance tolerant graminoids.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ✔ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ✔ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ✔ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Water Table Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ✔	No _____	Depth (inches): 12

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes ✔** **No _____**

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

The hydrologic regime is saturated with observed saturation at 12 inches.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa1027e_w

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Scirpus cyperinus*	15	Y	OBL
2. *Agrostis gigantea*	10	Y	FACW
3. *Carex stipata*	10	Y	OBL
4. *Glyceria grandis*	10	Y	OBL
5. *Phalaris arundinacea*	10	N	FACW
6. *Cicuta maculata*	5	N	OBL
7. *Equisetum arvense*	5	N	FAC
8. *Juncus effusus*	5	N	OBL
9. *Solidago gigantea*	5	N	FACW
10. *Salix petiolaris*	5	N	FACW
11. *Impatiens capensis*	3	N	FACW
12.			
	83 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 4 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 4 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	45	x 1 =	45
FACW species	33	x 2 =	66
FAC species	5	x 3 =	15
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	83 (A)		126 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.52

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ✔ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
- ✔ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
- ✔ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ✔ **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The sample point is representative of the wetland feature. The vegetation is still emerging at the time of the survey and there is not 100% cover.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1027e_w

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-5	10YR 3/2	95	7.5R 4/6	5	C	M	SICL	
5-12	7.5YR 5/2	90	7.5R 4/4	10	C	M	C	
12-20	7.5R 3/4	100		0			C	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ✔ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ✔ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ✔ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ✔ **No** _____

Remarks:

The soils are clayey with redox features found within the first 12 inches.

wasa1027e_w_E

wasa1027e_w_W

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Wetland Rapid Assessment Methodology – version 2.0

WETLAND IDENTIFICATION	
Project name: Line 5 Relocation Project	Evaluator(s): SBR/DGL
File #: wasa1027	Date of visit(s): 2020-05-22
Location: PLSS: sec 20 T047N R004W Lat: 46.540332 Long: -90.895302 County: Ashland Town/City/Village: Gingles town	Ecological Landscape: Lake Superior Clay Plain Watershed: LS09, Lower Bad River
SITE DESCRIPTION	
Soils: Mapped Type(s): Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes Field Verified: The soils were not field verified.	WWI Class: N/A Wetland Type(s): PEM- wet meadow Wetland Size: 0.2191 / Wetland Area Impacted 0.2191 Vegetation: Plant Community Description(s): The wetland is a wet meadow dominated by disturbance tolerant graminoids.
Hydrology: The hydrologic regime is saturated with water saturation observed at 12 inches. The major source of hydrology is from surface water.	

SITE MAP

SECTION 1: Functional Value Assessment

HU	Y/N	Potential	**Human Use Values: recreation, culture, education, science, natural scenic beauty**
1	N	N	Used for recreation (hunting, birding, hiking, etc.). List:
2	N	N	Used for educational or scientific purposes
3	N	Y	Visually or physically accessible to public
4	N	N	Aesthetically pleasing due to diversity of habitat types, lack of pollution or degradation
5	N	N	In or adjacent to RED FLAG areas List:
6	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for endangered, threatened or special concern species
7	N	N	In or adjacent to archaeological or cultural resource site
WH			**Wildlife Habitat**
1	N	N	Wetland and contiguous habitat >10 acres
2	N	N	3 or more strata present (>10% cover)
3	N	N	Within or adjacent to habitat corridor or established wildlife habitat area
4	N	N	100 m buffer – natural land cover ≥50%(south) 75% (north) intact
5	N	N	Occurs in a Joint Venture priority township
6	N	N	Interspersion of habitat structure (hemi-marsh,shrub/emergent, wetland/upland complex,etc.)
7	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for SGCN or birds listed in the WI All-Bird Cons. Plan, or other plans
8	N	N	Part of a large habitat block that supports area sensitive species
9	N	N	Ephemeral pond with water present ≥ 45 days
10	N	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
11	N	N	Seasonally exposed mudflats present
12	N	N	Provides habitat scarce in the area (urban, agricultural, etc.)
FA			**Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat**
1	N	N	Wetland is connected or contiguous with perennial stream or lake
2	N	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
3	N	N	Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) listed aquatic species within aquatic system
4	N	Y	Vegetation is inundated in spring
SP			**Shoreline Protection**
1	N	N	Along shoreline of a stream, lake, pond or open water area (≥1 acre) - if no, not applicable
2	N	N	Potential for erosion due to wind fetch, waves, heavy boat traffic, erosive soils, fluctuating water levels or high flows – if no, not applicable
3	N	N	Densely rooted emergent or woody vegetation
ST			**Storm and Floodwater Storage**
1	N	N	Basin wetland, constricted outlet, has through-flow or is adjacent to a stream
2	Y	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
3	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
4	N	N	Evidence of flashy hydrology
5	Y	Y	Point or non-point source inflow
6	N	N	Impervious surfaces cover >10% of land surface within the watershed
7	N	N	Within a watershed with ≤10% wetland
8	N	N	Potential to hold >10% of the runoff from contributing area from a 2-year 24-hour storm event
WQ			**Water Quality Protection**
1	N	N	Provides substantial storage of storm and floodwater based on previous section
2	N	N	Basin wetland or constricted outlet
3	Y	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
4	N	N	Vegetated wetland associated with a lake or stream
5	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
6	N	N	Signs of excess nutrients, such as algae blooms, heavy macrophyte growth
7	Y	Y	Stormwater or surface water from agricultural land is major hydrology source
8	N	N	Discharge to surface water
9	N	N	Natural land cover in 100m buffer area < 50%
GW			**Groundwater Processes**
1	N	N	Springs, seeps or indicators of groundwater present
2	N	N	Location near a groundwater divide or a headwater wetland
3	N	N	Wetland remains saturated for an extended time period with no additional water inputs
4	N	N	Wetland soils are organic
5	N	N	Wetland is within a wellhead protection area

Section 1 Comments (Refer to Section 1 numbers)

HU-3 the wetland is visible from the road but will likely disappear from view as the growing season progresses and the surrounding vegetation grows taller. WH-10/FA-2/4 inundation is likely in spring or after large rain events. During these times, the wetland could likely hold water long enough to provide cover for some aquatic organisms. ST-3/WQ-5 the vegetation is dense at the time of the survey. St-5/WQ-7 the wetland is fed primarily by surface water and runoff from the hay field.

Wildlife Habitat and Species Observation (including amphibians and reptiles)
List: direct observation, tracks, scat, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, migratory, winter, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat/Comments
Y	Y	Avian
Y	Y	Butterflies

Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat and Species Observations
List: direct observation, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, spawning, nursery areas, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat
	Y	Aquatic invertebrates

SECTION 2: Floristic Integrity

Plant Community Integrity (circle)*

	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional
Invasive species cover	> 50% ☐	20-50% ☐	10-20% ☑	<10% ☐
Strata	Missing stratum(a) ☑ or bare due to invasive species	All strata present but reduced native species ☐	All strata present and good assemblage of native species ☐	All strata present, conservative species represented ☐
NHI plant community ranking	S4 ☑	S3 ☐	S2 ☐	S1-S2 (S2 high quality) ☐
Relative frequency of plant community in watershed	Abundant ☑	Common ☐	Uncommon ☐	Rare ☐
FQI (optional)	<13 ☐	13-23 ☐	23-32 ☐	>32 ☐
Mean C (optional)	<2.4 ☐	2.4-4.2 ☐	4.3-4.7 ☐	>4.7 ☐

***Note: separate plant communities are described independently**

Plant Species List (* dominant species) attach list of additional species

Scientific Name	Common Name	C of C	Plant communities	Comments (Estimate of % Cover, Abundance)
Agrostis gigantea			Pem	Rare
Carex stipata			Pem	Rare
Cicuta maculata			Pem	Barren
Equisetum arvense			Pem	Barren
Glyceria grandis			Pem	Rare
Impatiens capensis			Pem	Barren
Juncus effusus*			Pem	Patchy
Phalaris arundinacea*			Pem	Rare
Salix petiolaris			Pem	Rare
Scirpus cyperinus*			Pem	Rare
Solidago gigantea			Pem	Rare

SUMMARY OF FLORISTIC INTEGRITY (Include general comments on plant communities)

The floristic integrity is low due to presence of invasive species, only a herbaceous layer being represented, and the abundance of the plant community.

SECTION 3: Condition Assessment of Wetland Assessment Area (AA) and Buffer (100 m)

Assessment Area (AA)	Buffer	Historic	Impact Level*	Relative Frequency**	Stressor
					Filling, berms (non-impounding)
					Drainage – tiles, ditches
					Hydrologic changes - high capacity wells, impounded water, increased runoff
					Point source or stormwater discharge
X	X		M	C	Polluted runoff
					Pond construction
					Agriculture – row crops
X	X		H	C	Agriculture – hay
					Agriculture – pasture
	X		L	C	Roads or railroad
X	X		H	C	Utility corridor (above or subsurface)
					Dams, dikes or levees
					Soil subsidence, loss of soil structure
					Sediment input
	X		M	C	Removal of herbaceous stratum – mowing, grading, earthworms, etc.
					Removal of tree or shrub strata – logging, unprescribed fire
					Human trails – unpaved
					Human trails – paved
					Removal of large woody debris
X	X		M	C	Cover of non-native and/or invasive species
					Residential land use
					Urban, commercial or industrial use
					Parking lot
					Golf course
					Gravel pit
					Recreational use (boating, ATVs, etc.)
					Excavation or soil grading
					Other (list below):

* L= Low, M = Medium, H = High
**Relative frequency of the impact in comparison to the general condition of wetlands and buffer areas in the region or watershed (C=Common, UC=Uncommon)

SUMMARY OF CONDITION ASSESSMENT (Include general description and comments)

The wetland is located in a hayfield and within a likely mowed utility corridor. There is a gravel road and a personal residence within the buffer area. The wetland potentially receives runoff from these areas. Invasive species are present within the wetland feature.

SUMMARY OF FUNCTIONAL VALUES

FUNCTION	SIGNIFICANCE				
	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional	NA
Floristic Integrity	✔				
Human Use Values	✔				
Wildlife Habitat	✔				
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	✔				
Shoreline Protection					✔
Flood and Stormwater Storage	✔				
Water Quality Protection	✔				
Groundwater Processes	✔				

FUNCTION	RATIONALE
Floristic Integrity	The floristic integrity is low due to the presence of invasive species, missing strata, and commonality of the plant community.
Human Use Values	The area is used to grow hay.
Wildlife Habitat	Only a single strata present limits the wetlands use by wildlife species.
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	There is potential for the area to be used by aquatic organisms during times of sustained ponding.
Shoreline Protection	N/A
Flood and Stormwater Storage	The feature is shallow and narrow which limits the amount of water the feature can hold.
Water Quality Protection	The feature is narrow and linear which limits the amount of water it can filter overall .
Groundwater Processes	The feature does not appear to influence ground water processes.

Section 4: Project Impact Assessment

Brief Project Description

Enbridge Line 5 pipeline route analysis.

Expected Project Impacts

IMPACT: describe (+ or -)	Permanence/Reversibility	Significance (Low, Medium, High)
Direct Impacts	Temporary trenching, soil storage, and backfilling.	Low
Secondary Impacts (including impacts which are indirectly attributable to the project)	Vegetation removal for construction.	Low
Cumulative Impacts	Operational vegetation maintenance.	Low
Spatial/Habitat Integrity	Temporary construction impacts.	Low
Rare Plant/Animal Communities/ Natural Areas	N/A	N/A

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-05-22

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1027_u

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 20 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Rise Local relief (concave, convex, none): Convex Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.540152 Long: -90.895175 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes** _____ **No** ✔
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The upland is located on a rise between two wetland features (wasa1027e and wasa1028e) and this sample serves as their shared upland point. The area is located within a hay field and dominated by pasture grasses.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Water Table Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ **No** ✔

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

No indicators of wetland hydrology were observed.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa1027_u

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Dactylis glomerata*	50	Y	FACU
2. *Bromus inermis*	25	Y	UPL
3. *Poa pratensis*	10	N	FACU
4. *Trifolium pratense*	5	N	FACU
5. *Taraxacum officinale*	3	N	FACU
6. *Plantago major*	3	N	FACU
7. *Fragaria virginiana*	2	N	FACU
8. *Leucanthemum vulgare*	2	N	UPL
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	100 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	73	x 4 =	292
UPL species	27	x 5 =	135
Column Totals:	100 (A)		427 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 4.27

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The sample point is representative of the upland area and is dominated by pasture grasses including orchard grass and smooth brome.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1027_u

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-16	5YR 3/3	100		0			SIL	
16-20	5YR 5/2	95	5YR 4/6	5	C	M	SICL	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Remarks:

A reddish colored soil that does not meet any hydric soil indicators.

wasa1027_u_N

wasa1027_u_SE

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-05-22

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1028e_w

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 20 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.540009 Long: -90.895031 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✔	No _____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes ✔** **No _____**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✔	No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✔	No _____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The wetland is a small depression on the edge of a hay field. The feature is dominated by disturbance-tolerant graminoids like soft rush and woolgrass.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ✔ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ✔ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Water Table Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✔ No _____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

The hydrologic regime is temporarily flooded.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa1028e_w

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Juncus effusus*	20	Y	OBL
2. *Eleocharis acicularis*	10	Y	OBL
3. *Persicaria hydropiper*	10	Y	OBL
4. *Scirpus cyperinus*	5	N	OBL
5. *Phalaris arundinacea*	5	N	FACW
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	50 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 3 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	45	x 1 =	45
FACW species	5	x 2 =	10
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	50 (A)		55 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.1

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ✓ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
- ✓ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
- ✓ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The vegetation is still emerging at the time of survey and half of the wetland is covered with remnant biomass. The sample point is representative of the wetland feature.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1028e_w

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-5	7.5YR 4/2	90	7.5YR 3/4	10	C	M	SIC	
5-16	5YR 4/2	80	5YR 4/6	20	C	M	C	
16-20	5YR 3/1	95	5YR 3/4	5	C	M	C	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ✓ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** _____

Remarks:

A clayey soil with redox concentrations throughout the profile.

wasa1028e_w_E

wasa1028e_w_NE

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Wetland Rapid Assessment Methodology – version 2.0

WETLAND IDENTIFICATION	
Project name: Line 5 Relocation Project	Evaluator(s): SBR/DGL
File #: wasa1028	Date of visit(s): 2020-05-22
Location: PLSS: sec 20 T047N R004W Lat: 46.540358 Long: -90.895303 County: Ashland Town/City/Village: Gingles town	Ecological Landscape: Lake Superior Clay Plain Watershed: LS09, Lower Bad River
SITE DESCRIPTION	
Soils: Mapped Type(s): Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes Field Verified: The soils were not field verified.	WWI Class: N/A Wetland Type(s): PEM- wet meadow Wetland Size: 0.0658 / Wetland Area Impacted 0.0658 Vegetation: Plant Community Description(s): The wetland is a wet meadow dominated by disturbance tolerant graminoids including soft rush.
Hydrology: The hydrologic regime is temporarily flooded with inundation likely in the spring or with heavy rain events. The major source of hydrology is from surface water.	

SITE MAP

SECTION 1: Functional Value Assessment

HU	Y/N	Potential	**Human Use Values: recreation, culture, education, science, natural scenic beauty**
1	N	N	Used for recreation (hunting, birding, hiking, etc.). List:
2	N	N	Used for educational or scientific purposes
3	N	N	Visually or physically accessible to public
4	N	N	Aesthetically pleasing due to diversity of habitat types, lack of pollution or degradation
5	N	N	In or adjacent to RED FLAG areas List:
6	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for endangered, threatened or special concern species
7	N	N	In or adjacent to archaeological or cultural resource site
WH			**Wildlife Habitat**
1	N	N	Wetland and contiguous habitat >10 acres
2	N	N	3 or more strata present (>10% cover)
3	N	N	Within or adjacent to habitat corridor or established wildlife habitat area
4	N	Y	100 m buffer – natural land cover ≥50%(south) 75% (north) intact
5	N	N	Occurs in a Joint Venture priority township
6	N	N	Interspersion of habitat structure (hemi-marsh,shrub/emergent, wetland/upland complex,etc.)
7	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for SGCN or birds listed in the WI All-Bird Cons. Plan, or other plans
8	N	N	Part of a large habitat block that supports area sensitive species
9	N	N	Ephemeral pond with water present ≥ 45 days
10	N	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
11	N	N	Seasonally exposed mudflats present
12	N	N	Provides habitat scarce in the area (urban, agricultural, etc.)
FA			**Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat**
1	N	N	Wetland is connected or contiguous with perennial stream or lake
2	N	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
3	N	N	Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) listed aquatic species within aquatic system
4	N	Y	Vegetation is inundated in spring
SP			**Shoreline Protection**
1	N	N	Along shoreline of a stream, lake, pond or open water area (≥1 acre) - if no, not applicable
2	N	N	Potential for erosion due to wind fetch, waves, heavy boat traffic, erosive soils, fluctuating water levels or high flows – if no, not applicable
3	N	N	Densely rooted emergent or woody vegetation
ST			**Storm and Floodwater Storage**
1	N	N	Basin wetland, constricted outlet, has through-flow or is adjacent to a stream
2	Y	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
3	N	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
4	N	N	Evidence of flashy hydrology
5	Y	Y	Point or non-point source inflow
6	N	N	Impervious surfaces cover >10% of land surface within the watershed
7	N	N	Within a watershed with ≤10% wetland
8	N	N	Potential to hold >10% of the runoff from contributing area from a 2-year 24-hour storm event
WQ			**Water Quality Protection**
1	N	N	Provides substantial storage of storm and floodwater based on previous section
2	N	N	Basin wetland or constricted outlet
3	Y	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
4	N	N	Vegetated wetland associated with a lake or stream
5	N	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
6	N	N	Signs of excess nutrients, such as algae blooms, heavy macrophyte growth
7	Y	Y	Stormwater or surface water from agricultural land is major hydrology source
8	N	N	Discharge to surface water
9	N	N	Natural land cover in 100m buffer area < 50%
GW			**Groundwater Processes**
1	N	N	Springs, seeps or indicators of groundwater present
2	N	N	Location near a groundwater divide or a headwater wetland
3	N	N	Wetland remains saturated for an extended time period with no additional water inputs
4	N	N	Wetland soils are organic
5	N	N	Wetland is within a wellhead protection area

Section 1 Comments (Refer to Section 1 numbers)

WH-10/FA-2/4 After spring inundation or heavy rain events, it is likely the wetland will hold enough water to be able to provide habitat for some aquatic organisms. ST-3/WQ-5 the vegetation is not dense at the time of the survey, but it will likely be dense later on in the growing season. St-5/WQ-7 the wetland is fed primarily by surface water.

Wildlife Habitat and Species Observation (including amphibians and reptiles)
List: direct observation, tracks, scat, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, migratory, winter, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat/Comments
Y	Y	Avian

Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat and Species Observations
List: direct observation, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, spawning, nursery areas, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat
	Y	Aquatic invertebrates

SECTION 2: Floristic Integrity

Plant Community Integrity (circle)*

	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional
Invasive species cover	> 50% ☐	20-50% ☐	10-20% ☑	<10% ☐
Strata	Missing stratum(a) ☑ or bare due to invasive species	All strata present but reduced native species ☐	All strata present and good assemblage of native species ☐	All strata present, conservative species represented ☐
NHI plant community ranking	S4 ☑	S3 ☐	S2 ☐	S1-S2 (S2 high quality) ☐
Relative frequency of plant community in watershed	Abundant ☑	Common ☐	Uncommon ☐	Rare ☐
FQI (optional)	<13 ☐	13-23 ☐	23-32 ☐	>32 ☐
Mean C (optional)	<2.4 ☐	2.4-4.2 ☐	4.3-4.7 ☐	>4.7 ☐

***Note: separate plant communities are described independently**

Plant Species List (* dominant species) attach list of additional species

Scientific Name	Common Name	C of C	Plant communities	Comments (Estimate of % Cover, Abundance)
Agrostis gigantea*			Pem	Rare
Carex stipata			Pem	Rare
Eleocharis acicularis*			Pem	Rare
Juncus effusus*			Pem	Rare
Persicaria hydropiper			Pem	Rare
Phalaris arundinacea			Pem	Rare
Scirpus cyperinus			Pem	Rare

SUMMARY OF FLORISTIC INTEGRITY (Include general comments on plant communities)

The floristic integrity is low due to the presence of invasive species, limited strata representation, and the common abundance of the plant community type.

SECTION 3: Condition Assessment of Wetland Assessment Area (AA) and Buffer (100 m)

Assessment Area (AA)	Buffer	Historic	Impact Level*	Relative Frequency**	Stressor
					Filling, berms (non-impounding)
					Drainage – tiles, ditches
					Hydrologic changes - high capacity wells, impounded water, increased runoff
					Point source or stormwater discharge
X	X		M	C	Polluted runoff
					Pond construction
					Agriculture – row crops
X	X		H	C	Agriculture – hay
					Agriculture – pasture
	X		L	C	Roads or railroad
X	X		H	C	Utility corridor (above or subsurface)
					Dams, dikes or levees
					Soil subsidence, loss of soil structure
					Sediment input
	X		L	C	Removal of herbaceous stratum – mowing, grading, earthworms, etc.
					Removal of tree or shrub strata – logging, unprescribed fire
					Human trails – unpaved
					Human trails – paved
					Removal of large woody debris
X	X		L	C	Cover of non-native and/or invasive species
					Residential land use
					Urban, commercial or industrial use
					Parking lot
					Golf course
					Gravel pit
					Recreational use (boating, ATVs, etc.)
					Excavation or soil grading
					Other (list below):

* L= Low, M = Medium, H = High
**Relative frequency of the impact in comparison to the general condition of wetlands and buffer areas in the region or watershed (C=Common, UC=Uncommon)

SUMMARY OF CONDITION ASSESSMENT (Include general description and comments)

The wetland is a small depression in a hay field and next to a pine plantation. The buffer zone contains a likely mowed utility corridor and a gravel road. The feature likely receives hydrologic input from stormwater or field runoff.

SUMMARY OF FUNCTIONAL VALUES

FUNCTION	SIGNIFICANCE				
	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional	NA
Floristic Integrity	✔				
Human Use Values	✔				
Wildlife Habitat	✔				
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	✔				
Shoreline Protection					✔
Flood and Stormwater Storage	✔				
Water Quality Protection	✔				
Groundwater Processes	✔				

FUNCTION	RATIONALE
Floristic Integrity	The floristic integrity is low due to the presence of invasive species, low species diversity, presence of only one strata, and commonness of the plants within the community.
Human Use Values	The area is used to grow hay.
Wildlife Habitat	The feature is small in size and missing strata which limits the availabilty of wildlife habitat.
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	There is potential for the wetland to support aquatic organisms but only during times of sustained inundation.
Shoreline Protection	N/A
Flood and Stormwater Storage	The feature's small size limits is holding capacity.
Water Quality Protection	The feature's small size limits the amount of water it can filter.
Groundwater Processes	The wetland does not appear to influence ground water processes.

Section 4: Project Impact Assessment

Brief Project Description

Enbridge Line 5 pipeline route analysis.

Expected Project Impacts

IMPACT: describe (+ or -)	Permanence/Reversibility	Significance (Low, Medium, High)
Direct Impacts	Temporary trenching, soil storage, and backfilling.	Low
Secondary Impacts (including impacts which are indirectly attributable to the project)	Vegetation removal for construction.	Low
Cumulative Impacts	Operational vegetation maintenance.	Low
Spatial/Habitat Integrity	Temporary construction impacts.	Low
Rare Plant/Animal Communities/ Natural Areas	N/A	N/A

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-05-22

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1030e_w

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 20 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.539808 Long: -90.895841 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes ✔ No ____**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: ____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The wetland is a sedge meadow dominated by lake sedge and located within a utility corridor. Deep ruts, from a potential ATV trail, extend the wetland slightly beyond its shallow depression. The ruts likely drain water from the wetland and hold water, with slight overflow onto the nearby surrounding area, after heavy rain events. The ruts and surrounding area are not dominated by lake sedge like the sample point is, but also include reed canary grass and other sedges. There is evidence (mowed shrub stumps) that the wetland feature has been mowed at some point in time.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ✔ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ✔ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✔ No ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

The hydrologic regime is saturated.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa1030e_w

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Carex lacustris*	50	Y	OBL
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	50 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	50	x 1 =	50
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	50 (A)		50 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.0

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ✔ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
- ✔ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
- ✔ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ✔ **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The vegetation is still emerging at the time of the survey so half of the wetland sample point is covered by remnant biomass of likely lakebank sedge. The other half of the point is dominated by emerging lakebank sedge. Deep ruts that are also included in the wetland feature, but not within the sample point, have other sedges, like chestnut-colored sedge, and reed canary present.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1030e_w

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-8	5YR 4/2	98	5YR 4/4	2	C	M	SICL	
8-20	5YR 4/6	95	2.5YR 4/4	5	C	M	C	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ✓ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** _____

Remarks:

The soil is red colored with a clayey texture and some redox concentrations present throughout the profile.

wasa1030e_w_N

wasa1030e_w_W

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Wetland Rapid Assessment Methodology – version 2.0

WETLAND IDENTIFICATION	
Project name: Line 5 Relocation Project	Evaluator(s): SBR/DGL
File #: wasa1030	Date of visit(s): 2020-05-22
Location: PLSS: sec 20 T047N R004W Lat: 46.539967 Long: -90.895843 County: Ashland Town/City/Village: Gingles town	Ecological Landscape: Lake Superior Clay Plain Watershed: LS09, Lower Bad River
SITE DESCRIPTION	
Soils: Mapped Type(s): Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes Field Verified: The soils were not field verified.	WWI Class: N/A Wetland Type(s): PEM sedge meadow Wetland Size: 0.0459 / Wetland Area Impacted 0.0459 Vegetation: Plant Community Description(s): The wetland is a sedge meadow dominated by lake sedge.
Hydrology: The hydrologic regime is saturated. The major hydrology source is from surface water.	

SITE MAP

SECTION 1: Functional Value Assessment

HU	Y/N	Potential	**Human Use Values: recreation, culture, education, science, natural scenic beauty**
1	N	Y	Used for recreation (hunting, birding, hiking, etc.). List: atv trail
2	N	N	Used for educational or scientific purposes
3	N	N	Visually or physically accessible to public
4	N	N	Aesthetically pleasing due to diversity of habitat types, lack of pollution or degradation
5	N	N	In or adjacent to RED FLAG areas List:
6	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for endangered, threatened or special concern species
7	N	N	In or adjacent to archaeological or cultural resource site
WH			**Wildlife Habitat**
1	N	Y	Wetland and contiguous habitat >10 acres
2	N	N	3 or more strata present (>10% cover)
3	N	N	Within or adjacent to habitat corridor or established wildlife habitat area
4	N	N	100 m buffer – natural land cover ≥50%(south) 75% (north) intact
5	N	N	Occurs in a Joint Venture priority township
6	N	N	Interspersion of habitat structure (hemi-marsh,shrub/emergent, wetland/upland complex,etc.)
7	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for SGCN or birds listed in the WI All-Bird Cons. Plan, or other plans
8	N	N	Part of a large habitat block that supports area sensitive species
9	N	N	Ephemeral pond with water present ≥ 45 days
10	N	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
11	N	N	Seasonally exposed mudflats present
12	N	N	Provides habitat scarce in the area (urban, agricultural, etc.)
FA			**Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat**
1	N	N	Wetland is connected or contiguous with perennial stream or lake
2	N	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
3	N	N	Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) listed aquatic species within aquatic system
4	N	Y	Vegetation is inundated in spring
SP			**Shoreline Protection**
1	N	N	Along shoreline of a stream, lake, pond or open water area (≥1 acre) - if no, not applicable
2	N	N	Potential for erosion due to wind fetch, waves, heavy boat traffic, erosive soils, fluctuating water levels or high flows – if no, not applicable
3	N	N	Densely rooted emergent or woody vegetation
ST			**Storm and Floodwater Storage**
1	N	N	Basin wetland, constricted outlet, has through-flow or is adjacent to a stream
2	Y	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
3	N	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
4	N	N	Evidence of flashy hydrology
5	Y	Y	Point or non-point source inflow
6	N	N	Impervious surfaces cover >10% of land surface within the watershed
7	N	N	Within a watershed with ≤10% wetland
8	N	N	Potential to hold >10% of the runoff from contributing area from a 2-year 24-hour storm event
WQ			**Water Quality Protection**
1	N	N	Provides substantial storage of storm and floodwater based on previous section
2	N	N	Basin wetland or constricted outlet
3	Y	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
4	N	N	Vegetated wetland associated with a lake or stream
5	N	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
6	N	N	Signs of excess nutrients, such as algae blooms, heavy macrophyte growth
7	Y	Y	Stormwater or surface water from agricultural land is major hydrology source
8	N	N	Discharge to surface water
9	N	N	Natural land cover in 100m buffer area < 50%
GW			**Groundwater Processes**
1	N	N	Springs, seeps or indicators of groundwater present
2	N	N	Location near a groundwater divide or a headwater wetland
3	N	N	Wetland remains saturated for an extended time period with no additional water inputs
4	N	N	Wetland soils are organic
5	N	N	Wetland is within a wellhead protection area

Section 1 Comments (Refer to Section 1 numbers)

HU-1 there is an atv trail going through the wetland and the utility corridor. The tracks are evident. WH-10/FA-2/4 there is potential for aquatic invertebrate habitat if/when the wetland is inundated. ST-3/WQ-5 based on remnant biomass, the wetland will likely have dense, persistent vegetation later in the growing season. ST-5/WQ-7 a major source of hydrology is from surface water and runoff from the utility corridor and adjacent pine plantation.

Wildlife Habitat and Species Observation (including amphibians and reptiles)
List: direct observation, tracks, scat, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, migratory, winter, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat/Comments
Y	Y	Avian
Y	Y	White tailed deer

Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat and Species Observations
List: direct observation, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, spawning, nursery areas, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat
	Y	Aquatic invertebrates

SECTION 2: Floristic Integrity

Plant Community Integrity (circle)*

	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional
Invasive species cover	> 50% ☐	20-50% ☐	10-20% ☑	<10% ☐
Strata	Missing stratum(a) ☑ or bare due to invasive species	All strata present but reduced native species ☐	All strata present and good assemblage of native species ☐	All strata present, conservative species represented ☐
NHI plant community ranking	S4 ☐	S3 ☑	S2 ☐	S1-S2 (S2 high quality) ☐
Relative frequency of plant community in watershed	Abundant ☐	Common ☑	Uncommon ☐	Rare ☐
FQI (optional)	<13 ☐	13-23 ☐	23-32 ☐	>32 ☐
Mean C (optional)	<2.4 ☐	2.4-4.2 ☐	4.3-4.7 ☐	>4.7 ☐

***Note: separate plant communities are described independently**

Plant Species List (* dominant species) attach list of additional species

Scientific Name	Common Name	C of C	Plant communities	Comments (Estimate of % Cover, Abundance)
Agrostis gigantea			Pem	Rare
Carex castanea			Pem	Rare
Carex lacustris*			Pem	Patchy
Carex stipata			Pem	Rare
Phalaris arundinacea*			Pem	Rare
Poa pratensis			Pem	Rare
Salix petiolaris			Pem	Rare

SUMMARY OF FLORISTIC INTEGRITY (Include general comments on plant communities)

The floristic integrity is average due to the presence of a single strata and vegetation that is dominated by sedges, which is somewhat uncommon for the area.

SECTION 3: Condition Assessment of Wetland Assessment Area (AA) and Buffer (100 m)

Assessment Area (AA)	Buffer	Historic	Impact Level*	Relative Frequency**	Stressor
					Filling, berms (non-impounding)
					Drainage – tiles, ditches
					Hydrologic changes - high capacity wells, impounded water, increased runoff
					Point source or stormwater discharge
X	X		M	C	Polluted runoff
					Pond construction
					Agriculture – row crops
	X		L	C	Agriculture – hay
					Agriculture – pasture
					Roads or railroad
X	X		H	C	Utility corridor (above or subsurface)
					Dams, dikes or levees
					Soil subsidence, loss of soil structure
					Sediment input
X	X		H	C	Removal of herbaceous stratum – mowing, grading, earthworms, etc.
					Removal of tree or shrub strata – logging, unprescribed fire
					Human trails – unpaved
					Human trails – paved
					Removal of large woody debris
X	X		L	C	Cover of non-native and/or invasive species
					Residential land use
					Urban, commercial or industrial use
					Parking lot
					Golf course
					Gravel pit
X	X		M	C	Recreational use (boating, ATVs, etc.)
					Excavation or soil grading
					Other (list below):

* L= Low, M = Medium, H = High
**Relative frequency of the impact in comparison to the general condition of wetlands and buffer areas in the region or watershed (C=Common, UC=Uncommon)

SUMMARY OF CONDITION ASSESSMENT (Include general description and comments)

The wetland is located within a utility corridor that is clearly mowed (based on shrub stumpage) and adjacent to a pine plantation and a hay field. The wetland likely receives stormwater and polluted runoff from the field, plantation, and the corridor. An ATV trail goes through the wetland and the utility corridor. There are invasive species present in the feature.

SUMMARY OF FUNCTIONAL VALUES

FUNCTION	SIGNIFICANCE				
	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional	NA
Floristic Integrity		✔			
Human Use Values	✔				
Wildlife Habitat	✔				
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	✔				
Shoreline Protection					✔
Flood and Stormwater Storage	✔				
Water Quality Protection	✔				
Groundwater Processes	✔				

FUNCTION	RATIONALE
Floristic Integrity	The floristic integrity is medium because of the presence of a single strata, presence of invasive species, and the somewhat less common plant communtiy.
Human Use Values	The area is within a utiltiy corridor with an atv trail.
Wildlife Habitat	There is only a single strata present, the area is mowed which eliminates cover, and the wetland is small in size.
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	There is some potential for the wetland to be inundated and provide habitat for aquatic organisms.
Shoreline Protection	N/A
Flood and Stormwater Storage	The wetland is small and can only hold a small amount of water.
Water Quality Protection	The wetland is small in size and can only filter a small amount of water.
Groundwater Processes	The wetland is mainly fed by surface water.

Section 4: Project Impact Assessment

Brief Project Description

Enbridge Line 5 pipeline route analysis.

Expected Project Impacts

IMPACT: describe (+ or -)	Permanence/Reversibility	Significance (Low, Medium, High)
Direct Impacts	Temporary trenching, soil storage, and backfilling.	Low
Secondary Impacts (including impacts which are indirectly attributable to the project)	Vegetation removal for construction.	Low
Cumulative Impacts	Operational vegetation maintenance.	Low
Spatial/Habitat Integrity	Temporary construction impacts.	Low
Rare Plant/Animal Communities/ Natural Areas	N/A	N/A

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-05-22

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1030_u

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 20 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Talf Local relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.539660 Long: -90.895607 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes** _____ **No** ✔
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The upland point is located at the edge of a pine plantation and abuts a utility corridor. The feature has cover from the red pines and is dominated by Kentucky bluegrass in the herbaceous layer. The feature serves as a shared upland point for wasa1030e and wasa1031e.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Water Table Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ **No** ✔

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

No indicators of wetland hydrology were observed.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa1030_u

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Pinus resinosa*	20	Y	FACU
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	20 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1. *Rhamnus cathartica*	15	Y	FAC
2. *Prunus pensylvanica*	15	Y	FACU
3. *Rubus idaeus*	2	N	FAC
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	32 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Poa pratensis*	70	Y	FACU
2. *Elymus repens*	15	N	FACU
3. *Bromus cf ciliatus*	10	N	FACW
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	95 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 4 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 25 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species 0	x 1 = 0
FACW species 10	x 2 = 20
FAC species 17	x 3 = 51
FACU species 120	x 4 = 480
UPL species 0	x 5 = 0
Column Totals: 147 (A)	551 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.748299319727891

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ____ No ✔

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The upland is located on the edge of a red pine plantation and is dominated by Kentucky bluegrass in the herbaceous layer.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1030_u

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-15	5YR 2.5/2	100		0			SICL	
15-20	5YR 4/3	90	5YR 4/3	10	C	M	C	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Remarks:

The soil is clayey with some redox features present below 15 inches.

wasa1030_u_E

wasa1030_u_SW

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-05-22

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1031e_w

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 20 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.539545 Long: -90.895662 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes ✔ No ____**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: ____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The wetland is a sedge meadow dominated by mainly woolgrass and less so by reed canary grass. The wetland is located half on the edge of a red pine plantation and half within a utility corridor. There are ATV tracks going through the wetland.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ✔ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ✔ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✔ No ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

The hydrologic regime is saturated.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa1031e_w

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Scirpus cyperinus*	35	Y	OBL
2. *Phalaris arundinacea*	25	Y	FACW
3. *Carex sp*	10	N	
4. *Juncus effusus*	5	N	OBL
5. *Solidago gigantea*	3	N	FACW
6. *Lysimachia cf ciliata*	3	N	FACW
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	81 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	40	x 1 =	40
FACW species	31	x 2 =	62
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	71 (A)		102 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.4366197183098592

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ✓ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
- ✓ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
- ✓ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The sample point is fairly representative of the small wetland feature. The feature is dominated by sedges and reed canary grass.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1031e_w

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-10	5YR 4/2	98	5YR 4/4	2	C	M	SICL	
10-20	5YR 4/6	95	2.5Y 4/4	5	C	M	C	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ✓ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** _____

Remarks:

The soil is red and clayey with redox concentrations, and it meets the Depleted Matrix hydric soil indicator.

wasa1031e_w_E

wasa1031e_w_SW

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Wetland Rapid Assessment Methodology – version 2.0

WETLAND IDENTIFICATION	
Project name: Line 5 Relocation Project	Evaluator(s): SBR/DGL
File #: wasa1031	Date of visit(s): 2020-05-22
Location: PLSS: sec 20 T047N R004W Lat: 46.539747 Long: -90.895570 County: Ashland Town/City/Village: Gingles town	Ecological Landscape: Lake Superior Clay Plain Watershed: LS09, Lower Bad River

SITE DESCRIPTION		
Soils: Mapped Type(s): Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes Field Verified: The soils were not field verified.	WWI Class: N/A Wetland Type(s): PEM - sedge meadow	
	Wetland Size: 0.0521	Wetland Area Impacted 0.0521
Hydrology: The hydrologic regime is saturated with inundation likely in the spring or after heavy rain events. Surface water is the major source of hydrology for this wetland feature.	Vegetation: Plant Community Description(s): The wetland feature is a sedge meadow dominated by sedges including cottongrass bulrush and soft rush, as well as by reed canary grass.	

SITE MAP

SECTION 1: Functional Value Assessment

HU	Y/N	Potential	**Human Use Values: recreation, culture, education, science, natural scenic beauty**
1	Y	Y	Used for recreation (hunting, birding, hiking, etc.). List: atv trail
2	N	N	Used for educational or scientific purposes
3	N	N	Visually or physically accessible to public
4	N	N	Aesthetically pleasing due to diversity of habitat types, lack of pollution or degradation
5	N	N	In or adjacent to RED FLAG areas List:
6	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for endangered, threatened or special concern species
7	N	N	In or adjacent to archaeological or cultural resource site
WH			**Wildlife Habitat**
1	N	Y	Wetland and contiguous habitat >10 acres
2	N	N	3 or more strata present (>10% cover)
3	N	N	Within or adjacent to habitat corridor or established wildlife habitat area
4	N	N	100 m buffer – natural land cover ≥50%(south) 75% (north) intact
5	N	N	Occurs in a Joint Venture priority township
6	N	N	Interspersion of habitat structure (hemi-marsh,shrub/emergent, wetland/upland complex,etc.)
7	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for SGCN or birds listed in the WI All-Bird Cons. Plan, or other plans
8	N	N	Part of a large habitat block that supports area sensitive species
9	N	N	Ephemeral pond with water present ≥ 45 days
10	N	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
11	N	N	Seasonally exposed mudflats present
12	N	N	Provides habitat scarce in the area (urban, agricultural, etc.)
FA			**Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat**
1	N	N	Wetland is connected or contiguous with perennial stream or lake
2	N	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
3	N	N	Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) listed aquatic species within aquatic system
4	N	Y	Vegetation is inundated in spring
SP			**Shoreline Protection**
1	N	N	Along shoreline of a stream, lake, pond or open water area (≥1 acre) - if no, not applicable
2	N	N	Potential for erosion due to wind fetch, waves, heavy boat traffic, erosive soils, fluctuating water levels or high flows – if no, not applicable
3	N	N	Densely rooted emergent or woody vegetation
ST			**Storm and Floodwater Storage**
1	N	N	Basin wetland, constricted outlet, has through-flow or is adjacent to a stream
2	Y	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
3	N	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
4	N	N	Evidence of flashy hydrology
5	Y	Y	Point or non-point source inflow
6	N	N	Impervious surfaces cover >10% of land surface within the watershed
7	N	N	Within a watershed with ≤10% wetland
8	N	N	Potential to hold >10% of the runoff from contributing area from a 2-year 24-hour storm event
WQ			**Water Quality Protection**
1	N	N	Provides substantial storage of storm and floodwater based on previous section
2	N	N	Basin wetland or constricted outlet
3	Y	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
4	N	N	Vegetated wetland associated with a lake or stream
5	N	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
6	N	N	Signs of excess nutrients, such as algae blooms, heavy macrophyte growth
7	Y	Y	Stormwater or surface water from agricultural land is major hydrology source
8	N	N	Discharge to surface water
9	N	N	Natural land cover in 100m buffer area < 50%
GW			**Groundwater Processes**
1	N	N	Springs, seeps or indicators of groundwater present
2	N	N	Location near a groundwater divide or a headwater wetland
3	N	N	Wetland remains saturated for an extended time period with no additional water inputs
4	N	N	Wetland soils are organic
5	N	N	Wetland is within a wellhead protection area

Section 1 Comments (Refer to Section 1 numbers)

HU-1 there is an atv trail going through the wetland and the utility corridor. WH-10/FA-2/4 there is potential for aquatic invertebrate habitat after the wetland is inundated in spring or by rain events. ST-3/WQ-5 based on remnant biomass, the wetland will likely have dense, persistent vegetation later in the growing season. ST-5/WQ-7 a major source of hydrology is from surface water and runoff from the utility corridor and adjacent pine plantation.

Wildlife Habitat and Species Observation (including amphibians and reptiles)
List: direct observation, tracks, scat, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, migratory, winter, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat/Comments
Y	Y	Avian
Y	Y	White tailed deer scat

Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat and Species Observations
List: direct observation, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, spawning, nursery areas, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat
	Y	Aquatic invertebrates

SECTION 2: Floristic Integrity

Plant Community Integrity (circle)*

	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional
Invasive species cover	> 50% ☐	20-50% ☑	10-20% ☐	<10% ☐
Strata	Missing stratum(a) ☑ or bare due to invasive species	All strata present but reduced native species ☐	All strata present and good assemblage of native species ☐	All strata present, conservative species represented ☐
NHI plant community ranking	S4 ☐	S3 ☑	S2 ☐	S1-S2 (S2 high quality) ☐
Relative frequency of plant community in watershed	Abundant ☐	Common ☑	Uncommon ☐	Rare ☐
FQI (optional)	<13 ☐	13-23 ☐	23-32 ☐	>32 ☐
Mean C (optional)	<2.4 ☐	2.4-4.2 ☐	4.3-4.7 ☐	>4.7 ☐

***Note: separate plant communities are described independently**

Plant Species List (* dominant species) attach list of additional species

Scientific Name	Common Name	C of C	Plant communities	Comments (Estimate of % Cover, Abundance)
Alopecurus aequalis			Pem	Barren
Carex sp			Pem	Rare
Juncus effusus			Pem	Rare
Lysimachia cf ciliata			Pem	Barren
Phalaris arundinacea*			Pem	Patchy
Poa pratensis			Pem	Rare
Scirpus cyperinus*			Pem	Patchy
Solidago gigantea			Pem	Rare

SUMMARY OF FLORISTIC INTEGRITY (Include general comments on plant communities)

The florisric integrity is low to moderate due to amount of invasives species cover, the lack of multiple strata, and the less abundant plant community present in the feature.

SECTION 3: Condition Assessment of Wetland Assessment Area (AA) and Buffer (100 m)

Assessment Area (AA)	Buffer	Historic	Impact Level*	Relative Frequency**	Stressor
					Filling, berms (non-impounding)
					Drainage – tiles, ditches
					Hydrologic changes - high capacity wells, impounded water, increased runoff
					Point source or stormwater discharge
X	X		H	C	Polluted runoff
					Pond construction
					Agriculture – row crops
					Agriculture – hay
					Agriculture – pasture
					Roads or railroad
X	X		M	C	Utility corridor (above or subsurface)
					Dams, dikes or levees
					Soil subsidence, loss of soil structure
					Sediment input
X	X		M	C	Removal of herbaceous stratum – mowing, grading, earthworms, etc.
					Removal of tree or shrub strata – logging, unprescribed fire
					Human trails – unpaved
					Human trails – paved
					Removal of large woody debris
X	X		H	C	Cover of non-native and/or invasive species
					Residential land use
					Urban, commercial or industrial use
					Parking lot
					Golf course
					Gravel pit
X	X		M	UC	Recreational use (boating, ATVs, etc.)
					Excavation or soil grading
					Other (list below):

* L= Low, M = Medium, H = High
**Relative frequency of the impact in comparison to the general condition of wetlands and buffer areas in the region or watershed (C=Common, UC=Uncommon)

SUMMARY OF CONDITION ASSESSMENT (Include general description and comments)

The wetland is located half in the edge of a pine plantation and half in a mowed utiltiy corridor. An ATV trail goes through the utility corridor and the wetland feature. Storm water and, potentially polluted, runoff from the plantation are likely sources of hydrology for this feature. Invasive species occupy roughly 25% of the wetland.

SUMMARY OF FUNCTIONAL VALUES

FUNCTION	SIGNIFICANCE				
	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional	NA
Floristic Integrity		✔			
Human Use Values	✔				
Wildlife Habitat	✔				
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	✔				
Shoreline Protection					✔
Flood and Stormwater Storage	✔				
Water Quality Protection	✔				
Groundwater Processes	✔				

FUNCTION	RATIONALE
Floristic Integrity	The florisric integrity is medium due to presence of invasives, the lack of multiple strata, and the less common plant community present in the feature.
Human Use Values	An ATV trail cuts through the wetland.
Wildlife Habitat	The small size limits the opportunity for wildlife use.
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	There is potential for the wetland to provide habitat for aquatic organisms during times of sustained inundation.
Shoreline Protection	N/A
Flood and Stormwater Storage	The wetland is small and can only hold small amounts of water.
Water Quality Protection	The wetlands small size limits its filtering capabilities.
Groundwater Processes	The wetland's major source of hydrology is surface water.

Section 4: Project Impact Assessment

Brief Project Description

Enbridge Line 5 pipeline route analysis.

Expected Project Impacts

IMPACT: describe (+ or -)	Permanence/Reversibility	Significance (Low, Medium, High)
Direct Impacts	Temporary trenching, soil storage, and backfilling.	Low
Secondary Impacts (including impacts which are indirectly attributable to the project)	Vegetation removal for construction.	Low
Cumulative Impacts	Operational vegetation maintenance.	Low
Spatial/Habitat Integrity	Temporary construction impacts.	Low
Rare Plant/Animal Communities/ Natural Areas	N/A	N/A

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-05-30

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1038e_w

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 20 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.539079 Long: -90.895831 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✔	No _____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes ✔** **No _____**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✔	No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✔	No _____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The wetland is found within a mowed utility corridor. The wetland feature is a sedge meadow dominated by lake sedge. There's a small border of red raspberry on the edge of the wetland feature .

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ✔ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ✔ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Water Table Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✔ No _____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

The hydrologic regime is saturated.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa1038e_w

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Populus tremuloides*	5	Y	FAC
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	5 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1. *Rubus idaeus*	15	Y	FAC
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	15 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Carex lacustris*	70	Y	OBL
2. *Phalaris arundinacea*	10	N	FACW
3. *Poa palustris*	10	N	FACW
4. *Solidago gigantea*	2	N	FACW
5. *Athyrium angustum*	2	N	FAC
6. *Tanacetum vulgare*	2	N	FACU
7. *Equisetum arvense*	2	N	FAC
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	98 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 3 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	70	x 1 =	70
FACW species	22	x 2 =	44
FAC species	24	x 3 =	72
FACU species	2	x 4 =	8
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	118 (A)		194 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.6440677966101696

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
- ✔ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
- ✔ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ✔ **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The sample point is somewhat representative of the wetland feature. The red raspberry is more found on the edge of the wetland with lake sedge found throughout.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1038e_w

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-8	7.5YR 3/1	95	5YR 3/3	5	C	M	CL	
8-20	5YR 2.5/1	90	5YR 3/3	10	C	M	CL	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ✓ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** _____

Remarks:

A dark clay loam soil with redox concentrations present.

wasa1038e_w_NW

wasa1038e_w_SW

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Wetland Rapid Assessment Methodology – version 2.0

WETLAND IDENTIFICATION	
Project name: Line 5 Relocation Project	Evaluator(s): SBR/DGL
File #: wasa1038	Date of visit(s): 2020-05-30
Location: PLSS: sec 20 T047N R004W Lat: 46.539092 Long: -90.895803 County: Ashland Town/City/Village: Gingles town	Ecological Landscape: Lake Superior Clay Plain Watershed: LS09, Lower Bad River
SITE DESCRIPTION	
Soils: Mapped Type(s): Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes Field Verified: The soils was not field verified. Soils were a reduced reddish clay loam throughout the profile.	WWI Class: N/A Wetland Type(s): PEM - sedge meadow Wetland Size: 0.0431 / Wetland Area Impacted 0.0431 Vegetation: Plant Community Description(s): The wetland is a sedge meadow dominated by near-continuous cover of lake sedge.
Hydrology: The hydrologic regime is saturated. The major water input source for the feature is surface water, and the feature is located in a mowed utility corridor.	

SITE MAP

SECTION 1: Functional Value Assessment

HU	Y/N	Potential	**Human Use Values: recreation, culture, education, science, natural scenic beauty**
1	N	Y	Used for recreation (hunting, birding, hiking, etc.). List: ATV use
2	N	N	Used for educational or scientific purposes
3	N	N	Visually or physically accessible to public
4	N	N	Aesthetically pleasing due to diversity of habitat types, lack of pollution or degradation
5	N	N	In or adjacent to RED FLAG areas List:
6	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for endangered, threatened or special concern species
7	N	N	In or adjacent to archaeological or cultural resource site
WH			**Wildlife Habitat**
1	Y	Y	Wetland and contiguous habitat >10 acres
2	N	N	3 or more strata present (>10% cover)
3	N	N	Within or adjacent to habitat corridor or established wildlife habitat area
4	Y	Y	100 m buffer – natural land cover ≥50%(south) 75% (north) intact
5	N	N	Occurs in a Joint Venture priority township
6	N	N	Interspersion of habitat structure (hemi-marsh,shrub/emergent, wetland/upland complex,etc.)
7	Y	Y	Supports or provides habitat for SGCN or birds listed in the WI All-Bird Cons. Plan, or other plans
8	N	N	Part of a large habitat block that supports area sensitive species
9	N	N	Ephemeral pond with water present ≥ 45 days
10	N	N	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
11	N	N	Seasonally exposed mudflats present
12	N	N	Provides habitat scarce in the area (urban, agricultural, etc.)
FA			**Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat**
1	N	N	Wetland is connected or contiguous with perennial stream or lake
2	N	N	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
3	N	N	Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) listed aquatic species within aquatic system
4	N	Y	Vegetation is inundated in spring
SP			**Shoreline Protection**
1	N	N	Along shoreline of a stream, lake, pond or open water area (≥1 acre) - if no, not applicable
2	N	N	Potential for erosion due to wind fetch, waves, heavy boat traffic, erosive soils, fluctuating water levels or high flows – if no, not applicable
3	N	N	Densely rooted emergent or woody vegetation
ST			**Storm and Floodwater Storage**
1	N	Y	Basin wetland, constricted outlet, has through-flow or is adjacent to a stream
2	Y	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
3	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
4	N	N	Evidence of flashy hydrology
5	Y	Y	Point or non-point source inflow
6	N	N	Impervious surfaces cover >10% of land surface within the watershed
7	N	N	Within a watershed with ≤10% wetland
8	N	N	Potential to hold >10% of the runoff from contributing area from a 2-year 24-hour storm event
WQ			**Water Quality Protection**
1	N	Y	Provides substantial storage of storm and floodwater based on previous section
2	N	Y	Basin wetland or constricted outlet
3	Y	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
4	N	N	Vegetated wetland associated with a lake or stream
5	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
6	N	N	Signs of excess nutrients, such as algae blooms, heavy macrophyte growth
7	N	N	Stormwater or surface water from agricultural land is major hydrology source
8	N	N	Discharge to surface water
9	N	N	Natural land cover in 100m buffer area < 50%
GW			**Groundwater Processes**
1	N	N	Springs, seeps or indicators of groundwater present
2	N	N	Location near a groundwater divide or a headwater wetland
3	N	N	Wetland remains saturated for an extended time period with no additional water inputs
4	N	N	Wetland soils are organic
5	N	N	Wetland is within a wellhead protection area

Section 1 Comments (Refer to Section 1 numbers)

ST-2/WQ-3: The wetland is not channelized.
ST-3/WQ-5: The wetland has a dense herbaceous layer comprised mostly of lake sedge.
ST-5: Surface water the most likely source of hydrology for the wetland.

Wildlife Habitat and Species Observation (including amphibians and reptiles)
List: direct observation, tracks, scat, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, migratory, winter, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat/Comments
	Y	Small mammals
Y	Y	Avian

Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat and Species Observations
List: direct observation, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, spawning, nursery areas, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat

SECTION 2: Floristic Integrity

Plant Community Integrity (circle)*

	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional
Invasive species cover	> 50% ☐	20-50% ☑	10-20% ☐	<10% ☐
Strata	Missing stratum(a) or bare due to invasive species ☐	All strata present but reduced native species ☑	All strata present and good assemblage of native species ☐	All strata present, conservative species represented ☐
NHI plant community ranking	S4 ☐	S3 ☑	S2 ☐	S1-S2 (S2 high quality) ☐
Relative frequency of plant community in watershed	Abundant ☐	Common ☑	Uncommon ☐	Rare ☐
FQI (optional)	<13 ☐	13-23 ☐	23-32 ☐	>32 ☐
Mean C (optional)	<2.4 ☐	2.4-4.2 ☐	4.3-4.7 ☐	>4.7 ☐

***Note: separate plant communities are described independently**

Plant Species List (* dominant species) attach list of additional species

Scientific Name	Common Name	C of C	Plant communities	Comments (Estimate of % Cover, Abundance)
Carex lacustris*			PEM	Interrupted
Phalaris arundinacea			PEM	Rare
Rhamnus cathartica			PEM	Rare
Rubus idaeus			PEM	Rare
Poa pratensis			PEM	Rare
Populus tremuloides			PEM	Rare
Onoclea sensibilis			PEM	Barren
Tanacetum vulgare			PEM	Barren
Athyrium filix-femina			PEM	Barren
Equisetum arvense			PEM	Barren
Equisetum pratense			PEM	Barren
Solidago gigantea			PEM	Barren

SUMMARY OF FLORISTIC INTEGRITY (Include general comments on plant communities)

The floristic integrity is low due to limited strata and the near complete dominance of a single species in the herbaceous layer, as well as the presence of buckthorn and reed canary grass.

SECTION 3: Condition Assessment of Wetland Assessment Area (AA) and Buffer (100 m)

Assessment Area (AA)	Buffer	Historic	Impact Level*	Relative Frequency**	Stressor
					Filling, berms (non-impounding)
					Drainage – tiles, ditches
					Hydrologic changes - high capacity wells, impounded water, increased runoff
					Point source or stormwater discharge
					Polluted runoff
					Pond construction
					Agriculture – row crops
					Agriculture – hay
					Agriculture – pasture
					Roads or railroad
X	X		H	C	Utility corridor (above or subsurface)
					Dams, dikes or levees
					Soil subsidence, loss of soil structure
					Sediment input
X	X		H	C	Removal of herbaceous stratum – mowing, grading, earthworms, etc.
					Removal of tree or shrub strata – logging, unprescribed fire
					Human trails – unpaved
					Human trails – paved
					Removal of large woody debris
X	X		M	C	Cover of non-native and/or invasive species
					Residential land use
					Urban, commercial or industrial use
					Parking lot
					Golf course
					Gravel pit
X	X		M	UC	Recreational use (boating, ATVs, etc.)
					Excavation or soil grading
					Other (list below):

* L= Low, M = Medium, H = High
**Relative frequency of the impact in comparison to the general condition of wetlands and buffer areas in the region or watershed (C=Common, UC=Uncommon)

SUMMARY OF CONDITION ASSESSMENT (Include general description and comments)

The wetland is within a mowed utility corridor with adjacent ATV tracks.

SUMMARY OF FUNCTIONAL VALUES

FUNCTION	SIGNIFICANCE				
	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional	NA
Floristic Integrity	✔				
Human Use Values	✔				
Wildlife Habitat	✔				
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	✔				
Shoreline Protection					✔
Flood and Stormwater Storage		✔			
Water Quality Protection		✔			
Groundwater Processes	✔				

FUNCTION	RATIONALE
Floristic Integrity	The floristic integrity is low due to presence of invasive species, missing strata, and almost monotypic herbaceous layer.
Human Use Values	The wetland is within a utility corridor.
Wildlife Habitat	The wetland is small and missing strata that would attract more wildlife species.
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	There is no standing water present at the time of survey and the wetland is relatively shallow.
Shoreline Protection	N/A
Flood and Stormwater Storage	The wetland is small, but densely vegetated with lake sedge.
Water Quality Protection	The wetland has dense vegetation, but is small and somewhat limited in its filtering capacity.
Groundwater Processes	The wetland does not appear to influence groundwater processes.

Section 4: Project Impact Assessment

Brief Project Description

Enbridge Line 5 pipeline route analysis.

Expected Project Impacts

IMPACT: describe (+ or -)	Permanence/Reversibility	Significance (Low, Medium, High)
Direct Impacts	Temporary trenching, soil storage, and backfilling.	Low
Secondary Impacts (including impacts which are indirectly attributable to the project)	Vegetation removal for construction.	Low
Cumulative Impacts	Operational vegetation maintenance.	Low
Spatial/Habitat Integrity	Temporary construction impacts.	Low
Rare Plant/Animal Communities/ Natural Areas	N/A	N/A

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-05-30

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1038_u

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 20 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Talf Local relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.539040 Long: -90.895659 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes** _____ **No** ✔
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The upland point is located slightly upslope from the wetland and on the edge of a red pine plantation. The overstory is dominated by red pine and the edge has common buckthorn in the shrub layer.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Water Table Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ **No** ✔

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

No indicators of wetland hydrology were observed.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: wasa1038_u

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Pinus resinosa*	55	Y	FACU
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	55 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1. *Rhamnus cathartica*	20	Y	FAC
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	20 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Poa pratensis*	45	Y	FACU
2. *Carex gracillima*	20	Y	FACU
3. *Bromus inermis*	15	N	UPL
4. *Lotus corniculatus*	5	N	FACU
5. *Taraxacum officinale*	5	N	FACU
6. *Symphyotrichum sp.*	5	N	
7. *Achillea millefolium*	2	N	FACU
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	97 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 4 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 25 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	20	x 3 =	60
FACU species	132	x 4 =	528
UPL species	15	x 5 =	75
Column Totals:	167 (A)		663 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.97

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ____ No ✔

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The upland point is representative of the upland area. It is located on the edge of the pine plantation.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1038_u

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-18	2.5YR 4/4	100		0			CL	
18-20	2.5YR 4/4	90		0			CL	
18-20	10Y 6/1	10		0			CL	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Remarks:

A red clayey soil. Inches 18-20 have 10% gleyed material in the matrix.

wasa1038_u_N

wasa1038_u_NE

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-05-22

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1032e_w

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 20 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.536781 Long: -90.894803 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes ✔ No ____**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: ____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The wetland is roughly figure 8-shaped with water flowing from the upper smaller, shallow depression through a connecting, short, linear component and into a larger, deeper portion below. The larger portion has more standing water and is dominated by lake sedge with more cover of meadow willow (but not enough cover to be considered a shrub-carr). The smaller depression is dominated by woolgrass and reed canary grass. Both features are within an open area of a large pine plantation.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ✔ High Water Table (A2)
- ✔ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ✔ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ✔ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	Depth (inches): 1
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ✔	No ____	Depth (inches): 0

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✔ No ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

The hydrologic regime is saturated with some pockets of standing present in the feature but not at the sample point. Saturation was observed at 0 inches.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa1032e_w

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1. *Salix petiolaris*	5	Y	FACW
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	5 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Scirpus cyperinus*	45	Y	OBL
2. *Phalaris arundinacea*	40	Y	FACW
3. *Persicaria hydropiperoides*	5	N	OBL
4. *Solidago gigantea*	2	N	FACW
5. *Equisetum arvense*	2	N	FAC
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	94 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 3 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	50	x 1 =	50
FACW species	47	x 2 =	94
FAC species	2	x 3 =	6
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	99 (A)		150 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.5151515151515151

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ✓ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
- ✓ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
- ✓ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The sample point is dominated by woolgrass and reed canary grass. Other portions of the wetland feature have a higher abundance of lake sedge and meadow willow.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1032e_w

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-8	7.5YR 4/2	80	7.5YR 4/4	20	C	M	SICL	
8-16	7.5R 5/2	90	7.5YR 4/6	10	C	M	C	
16-20	7.5YR 2.5/1	100		0			M	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ✓ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** _____

Remarks:

A red, clayey soil with redox concentrations above a dark muck was observed. The presence of deep muck suggests previous soil disturbance.

wasa1032e_w_S

wasa1032e_w_W

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Wetland Rapid Assessment Methodology – version 2.0

WETLAND IDENTIFICATION	
Project name: Line 5 Relocation Project	Evaluator(s): SBR/DGL
File #: wasa1032	Date of visit(s): 2020-05-22
Location: PLSS: sec 20 T047N R004W Lat: 46.536830 Long: -90.894905 County: Ashland Town/City/Village: Gingles town	Ecological Landscape: Lake Superior Clay Plain Watershed: LS09, Lower Bad River
SITE DESCRIPTION	
Soils: Mapped Type(s): Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes Field Verified: The soils were not field verified.	WWI Class: N/A Wetland Type(s): PEM sedge meadow Wetland Size: 0.1486 / Wetland Area Impacted 0.1486 Vegetation: Plant Community Description(s): The wetland is a sedge meadow dominated by sedges, including cottongrass bulrush and lake sedge, and also by reed canary grass.
Hydrology: The hydrologic regime is saturated with standing water present in some parts of the wetland feature at the time of survey. The major source of hydrology is from surface water. Major hydrologic indicators include an observed saturation at 0 inches and a water table at 1 inch.	

SITE MAP

SECTION 1: Functional Value Assessment

HU	Y/N	Potential	**Human Use Values: recreation, culture, education, science, natural scenic beauty**
1	N	N	Used for recreation (hunting, birding, hiking, etc.). List:
2	N	N	Used for educational or scientific purposes
3	N	N	Visually or physically accessible to public
4	N	N	Aesthetically pleasing due to diversity of habitat types, lack of pollution or degradation
5	N	N	In or adjacent to RED FLAG areas List:
6	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for endangered, threatened or special concern species
7	N	N	In or adjacent to archaeological or cultural resource site
WH			**Wildlife Habitat**
1	N	Y	Wetland and contiguous habitat >10 acres
2	N	N	3 or more strata present (>10% cover)
3	N	N	Within or adjacent to habitat corridor or established wildlife habitat area
4	N	N	100 m buffer – natural land cover ≥50%(south) 75% (north) intact
5	N	N	Occurs in a Joint Venture priority township
6	N	N	Interspersion of habitat structure (hemi-marsh,shrub/emergent, wetland/upland complex,etc.)
7	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for SGCN or birds listed in the WI All-Bird Cons. Plan, or other plans
8	N	N	Part of a large habitat block that supports area sensitive species
9	N	N	Ephemeral pond with water present ≥ 45 days
10	N	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
11	N	N	Seasonally exposed mudflats present
12	N	N	Provides habitat scarce in the area (urban, agricultural, etc.)
FA			**Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat**
1	N	N	Wetland is connected or contiguous with perennial stream or lake
2	N	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
3	N	N	Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) listed aquatic species within aquatic system
4	N	Y	Vegetation is inundated in spring
SP			**Shoreline Protection**
1	N	N	Along shoreline of a stream, lake, pond or open water area (≥1 acre) - if no, not applicable
2	N	N	Potential for erosion due to wind fetch, waves, heavy boat traffic, erosive soils, fluctuating water levels or high flows – if no, not applicable
3	N	N	Densely rooted emergent or woody vegetation
ST			**Storm and Floodwater Storage**
1	N	N	Basin wetland, constricted outlet, has through-flow or is adjacent to a stream
2	N	N	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
3	N	N	Dense, persistent vegetation
4	N	N	Evidence of flashy hydrology
5	N	N	Point or non-point source inflow
6	N	N	Impervious surfaces cover >10% of land surface within the watershed
7	N	N	Within a watershed with ≤10% wetland
8	N	N	Potential to hold >10% of the runoff from contributing area from a 2-year 24-hour storm event
WQ			**Water Quality Protection**
1	N	N	Provides substantial storage of storm and floodwater based on previous section
2	N	N	Basin wetland or constricted outlet
3	Y	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
4	N	N	Vegetated wetland associated with a lake or stream
5	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
6	N	N	Signs of excess nutrients, such as algae blooms, heavy macrophyte growth
7	N	Y	Stormwater or surface water from agricultural land is major hydrology source
8	N	N	Discharge to surface water
9	N	N	Natural land cover in 100m buffer area < 50%
GW			**Groundwater Processes**
1	N	N	Springs, seeps or indicators of groundwater present
2	N	N	Location near a groundwater divide or a headwater wetland
3	N	N	Wetland remains saturated for an extended time period with no additional water inputs
4	N	N	Wetland soils are organic
5	N	N	Wetland is within a wellhead protection area

Section 1 Comments (Refer to Section 1 numbers)

WH-10/FA-2/4 there is standing water in parts of the wetland feature at the time of survey and though none were observed, there is potential for aquatic organisms to use the feature ST-3/WQ-5 based on remnant biomass, the wetland will likely have dense, persistent vegetation later in the growing season. ST-5/WQ-7 a major source of hydrology is from surface water and runoff from the surrounding pine plantation.

Wildlife Habitat and Species Observation (including amphibians and reptiles)
List: direct observation, tracks, scat, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, migratory, winter, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat/Comments
Y	Y	Avian
Y	Y	White tailed deer scat

Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat and Species Observations
List: direct observation, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, spawning, nursery areas, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat
	Y	Aquatic organisms

SECTION 2: Floristic Integrity

Plant Community Integrity (circle)*

	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional
Invasive species cover	> 50% ☐	20-50% ☐	10-20% ☑	<10% ☐
Strata	Missing stratum(a) ☑ or bare due to invasive species	All strata present but reduced native species ☐	All strata present and good assemblage of native species ☐	All strata present, conservative species represented ☐
NHI plant community ranking	S4 ☑	S3 ☐	S2 ☐	S1-S2 (S2 high quality) ☐
Relative frequency of plant community in watershed	Abundant ☐	Common ☑	Uncommon ☐	Rare ☐
FQI (optional)	<13 ☐	13-23 ☐	23-32 ☐	>32 ☐
Mean C (optional)	<2.4 ☐	2.4-4.2 ☐	4.3-4.7 ☐	>4.7 ☐

***Note: separate plant communities are described independently**

Plant Species List (* dominant species) attach list of additional species

Scientific Name	Common Name	C of C	Plant communities	Comments (Estimate of % Cover, Abundance)
Carex lacustris*			PEM	Interrupted
Equisetum arvense			PEM	Barren
Lonicera tatarica			PEM	Barren
Persicaria hydropiperoides			PEM	Rare
Phalaris arundinacea			PEM	Rare
Poa pratensis			PEM	Rare
Rhamnus cathartica			PEM	Rare
Salix petiolaris			PEM	Rare
Salix petiolaris			PEM	Rare
Scirpus cyperinus*			PEM	Rare
Solidago gigantea			PEM	Barren
Tanacetum vulgare			PEM	Barren
Valeriana edulis			PEM	Barren

SUMMARY OF FLORISTIC INTEGRITY (Include general comments on plant communities)

The sedge meadow community is less abundant than others in the area, but the lack of strata and the presence of invasives reduce the floristic integrity.

SECTION 3: Condition Assessment of Wetland Assessment Area (AA) and Buffer (100 m)

Assessment Area (AA)	Buffer	Historic	Impact Level*	Relative Frequency**	Stressor
					Filling, berms (non-impounding)
					Drainage – tiles, ditches
					Hydrologic changes - high capacity wells, impounded water, increased runoff
					Point source or stormwater discharge
					Polluted runoff
					Pond construction
					Agriculture – row crops
					Agriculture – hay
					Agriculture – pasture
					Roads or railroad
					Utility corridor (above or subsurface)
					Dams, dikes or levees
					Soil subsidence, loss of soil structure
					Sediment input
					Removal of herbaceous stratum – mowing, grading, earthworms, etc.
					Removal of tree or shrub strata – logging, unprescribed fire
					Human trails – unpaved
					Human trails – paved
					Removal of large woody debris
X	X		M	C	Cover of non-native and/or invasive species
					Residential land use
					Urban, commercial or industrial use
					Parking lot
					Golf course
					Gravel pit
					Recreational use (boating, ATVs, etc.)
					Excavation or soil grading
					Other (list below):

* L= Low, M = Medium, H = High
**Relative frequency of the impact in comparison to the general condition of wetlands and buffer areas in the region or watershed (C=Common, UC=Uncommon)

SUMMARY OF CONDITION ASSESSMENT (Include general description and comments)

The wetland is within an open area of the pine plantation. Its major source of hydrology is from stormwater. Invasive species are present below 20% cover for the wetland feature.

SUMMARY OF FUNCTIONAL VALUES

FUNCTION	SIGNIFICANCE				
	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional	NA
Floristic Integrity		✔			
Human Use Values	✔				
Wildlife Habitat		✔			
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat		✔			
Shoreline Protection					✔
Flood and Stormwater Storage			✔		
Water Quality Protection		✔			
Groundwater Processes	✔				

FUNCTION	RATIONALE
Floristic Integrity	Floristic integrity is moderate due to the relatively uncommon sedge meadow community, but the only one strata is presents and invasive species cover is fairly high.
Human Use Values	The wetland is on private property and within a pine plantation.
Wildlife Habitat	The wetland's size and interspersion of some shrub cover allows the space to be more attractive to varied wildlife species.
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	There is standing water present in parts of the wetland and has potential to support aquatic organisms, though none were observed at the time of survey.
Shoreline Protection	N/A
Flood and Stormwater Storage	The relative large size and depth of the wetland likely allows for it to hold large amounts of water.
Water Quality Protection	The size the wetland and its dense persistent vegetation likely helps the feature filter large amounts of water.
Groundwater Processes	The features main input is from surface water.

Section 4: Project Impact Assessment

Brief Project Description

Enbridge Line 5 pipeline route analysis.

Expected Project Impacts

IMPACT: describe (+ or -)	Permanence/Reversibility	Significance (Low, Medium, High)
Direct Impacts	Temporary trenching, soil storage, and backfilling.	Low
Secondary Impacts (including impacts which are indirectly attributable to the project)	Vegetation removal for construction.	Low
Cumulative Impacts	Operational vegetation maintenance.	Low
Spatial/Habitat Integrity	Temporary construction impacts.	Low
Rare Plant/Animal Communities/ Natural Areas	N/A	N/A

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-05-22

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1032_u

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 20 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Rise Local relief (concave, convex, none): Convex Slope (%): 3-7%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.536620 Long: -90.894871 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes** _____ **No** ✔
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The upland point is located on a rise upslope from the wetland within a pine plantation.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Water Table Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

No indicators of wetland hydrology were observed.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: wasa1032_u

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Pinus resinosa*	60	Y	FACU
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	60	= Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1. *Rhamnus cathartica*	30	Y	FAC
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	30	= Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Poa pratensis*	20	Y	FACU
2. *Bromus cf ciliatus*	15	Y	FACW
3. *Fragaria virginiana*	5	N	FACU
4. *Taraxacum officinale*	5	N	FACU
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	45	= Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0	= Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 4 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 50 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	15	x 2 =	30
FAC species	30	x 3 =	90
FACU species	90	x 4 =	360
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	135 (A)		480 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.5555555555555554

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The upland is located in a pine plantation where the fallen pine needles carpet the ground and hinder vegetative growth.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1032_u

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-16	7.5YR 2.5/2	100		0			SICL	
16-20	5YR 3/4	100		0			C	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Remarks:

A reddish soil with no redox observed .

wasa1032_u_N

wasa1032_u_S

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-05-22

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1029e_w1

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 20 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.539777 Long: -90.894904 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes ✔ No ____**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: ____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The wetland is a large wet meadow located within a red pine plantation. The feature encompasses a large area of the plantation but without a large cover percentage of the red pines. It is likely that the wetter soils are not conducive to growing the red pine and any pine planted in these wetter areas did not survive. The wetland feature itself is within the open areas and thus it is considered a wet meadow and not a forested swamp.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ✔ High Water Table (A2)
- ✔ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ✔ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ✔ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	Depth (inches): 10
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ✔	No ____	Depth (inches): 8

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✔ No ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

The hydrologic regime is saturated. Saturation was observed at 8 inches.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa1029e_w1

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Phalaris arundinacea*	80	Y	FACW
2. *Scirpus cf atrovirens*	5	N	OBL
3. *Solidago gigantea*	2	N	FACW
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	87 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	5	x 1 =	5
FACW species	82	x 2 =	164
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	87 (A)		169 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.9425287356321839

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ✔ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
- ✔ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
- ✔ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ✔ **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The sample point is only somewhat representative of the wetland feature due to the large size of the entire wetland. Other sections of the wetland include species such as lake sedge, woolgrass, and cattails. The vegetation is still emerging at the time of the survey and ground is covered with remnant biomass.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1029e_w1

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-10	5YR 3/2	95	5YR 4/4	5	C	PL	SICL	
10-20	5YR 4/1	90	5YR 4/4	10	C	M	SICL	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ✔ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ✔ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ✔ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ✔ **No** _____

Remarks:

A silty clay loam soil with redox concentrations throughout the soil profile.

wasa1029e_w1_E

wasa1029e_w1_SE

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-05-22

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1029e_w2

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 20 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.536459 Long: -90.894969 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes ✔ No ____**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: ____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The wetland is a depression in an open area of a pine plantation. The feature is dominated by reed canary grass.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ✔ High Water Table (A2)
- ✔ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ✔ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ✔ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ✔ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	Depth (inches): 4
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ✔	No ____	Depth (inches): 2

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✔ No ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

The hydrologic regime is saturated for this feature. There is a small section with an algal crust present on the remnant vegetation .

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa1029e_w2

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1. *Salix petiolaris*	5	Y	FACW
2. *Spiraea alba*	3	Y	FACW
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	8 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Phalaris arundinacea*	75	Y	FACW
2. *Equisetum arvense*	5	N	FAC
3. *Impatiens capensis*	5	N	FACW
4. *Scirpus cyperinus*	5	N	OBL
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	90 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 3 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	5	x 1 =	5
FACW species	88	x 2 =	176
FAC species	5	x 3 =	15
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	98 (A)		196 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.0

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ✔ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
- ✔ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
- ✔ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ✔ **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The sample point is fairly representative of the small wetland feature. The wetland is dominated by reed canary grass.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1029e_w2

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-16	7.5YR 3/1	90	7.5YR 3/4	10	C	M	SICL	
16-20	7.5R 2.5/1	90	7.5YR 3/4	10	C	M	SICL	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ✓ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** _____

Remarks:

A dark silty clay loam with redox features throughout the profile was observed.

wasa1029e_w2_NW

wasa1029e_w2_W

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Wetland Rapid Assessment Methodology – version 2.0

WETLAND IDENTIFICATION	
Project name: Line 5 Relocation Project	Evaluator(s): SBR/DGL
File #: wasa1029	Date of visit(s): 2020-05-22
Location: PLSS: sec 20 T047N R004W Lat: 46.539752 Long: -90.894846 County: Ashland Town/City/Village: Gingles town	Ecological Landscape: Lake Superior Clay Plain Watershed: LS09, Lower Bad River
SITE DESCRIPTION	
Soils: Mapped Type(s): Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes Field Verified: The soils were not field verified.	WWI Class: N/A Wetland Type(s): PEM/ wet meadow Wetland Size: 3.9366 / Wetland Area Impacted 3.9366 Vegetation: Plant Community Description(s): The wetland is a wet meadow located within a pine plantation and dominated by reed canary grass.
Hydrology: The hydrologic regime is saturated with inundation likely in the spring. The major source of hydrology is from surface water runoff.	

SITE MAP

SECTION 1: Functional Value Assessment

HU	Y/N	Potential	**Human Use Values: recreation, culture, education, science, natural scenic beauty**
1	N	N	Used for recreation (hunting, birding, hiking, etc.). List:
2	N	N	Used for educational or scientific purposes
3	N	N	Visually or physically accessible to public
4	N	N	Aesthetically pleasing due to diversity of habitat types, lack of pollution or degradation
5	N	N	In or adjacent to RED FLAG areas List:
6	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for endangered, threatened or special concern species
7	N	N	In or adjacent to archaeological or cultural resource site
WH			**Wildlife Habitat**
1	N	Y	Wetland and contiguous habitat >10 acres
2	Y	Y	3 or more strata present (>10% cover)
3	N	N	Within or adjacent to habitat corridor or established wildlife habitat area
4	N	Y	100 m buffer – natural land cover ≥50%(south) 75% (north) intact
5	N	N	Occurs in a Joint Venture priority township
6	Y	Y	Interspersion of habitat structure (hemi-marsh,shrub/emergent, wetland/upland complex,etc.)
7	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for SGCN or birds listed in the WI All-Bird Cons. Plan, or other plans
8	N	N	Part of a large habitat block that supports area sensitive species
9	N	N	Ephemeral pond with water present ≥ 45 days
10	N	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
11	N	N	Seasonally exposed mudflats present
12	N	N	Provides habitat scarce in the area (urban, agricultural, etc.)
FA			**Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat**
1	N	N	Wetland is connected or contiguous with perennial stream or lake
2	N	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
3	N	N	Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) listed aquatic species within aquatic system
4	N	Y	Vegetation is inundated in spring
SP			**Shoreline Protection**
1	N	N	Along shoreline of a stream, lake, pond or open water area (≥1 acre) - if no, not applicable
2	N	N	Potential for erosion due to wind fetch, waves, heavy boat traffic, erosive soils, fluctuating water levels or high flows – if no, not applicable
3	N	N	Densely rooted emergent or woody vegetation
ST			**Storm and Floodwater Storage**
1	N	N	Basin wetland, constricted outlet, has through-flow or is adjacent to a stream
2	Y	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
3	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
4	N	N	Evidence of flashy hydrology
5	Y	Y	Point or non-point source inflow
6	N	N	Impervious surfaces cover >10% of land surface within the watershed
7	N	N	Within a watershed with ≤10% wetland
8	N	N	Potential to hold >10% of the runoff from contributing area from a 2-year 24-hour storm event
WQ			**Water Quality Protection**
1	N	N	Provides substantial storage of storm and floodwater based on previous section
2	N	N	Basin wetland or constricted outlet
3	Y	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
4	N	N	Vegetated wetland associated with a lake or stream
5	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
6	N	N	Signs of excess nutrients, such as algae blooms, heavy macrophyte growth
7	Y	Y	Stormwater or surface water from agricultural land is major hydrology source
8	N	N	Discharge to surface water
9	N	N	Natural land cover in 100m buffer area < 50%
GW			**Groundwater Processes**
1	N	N	Springs, seeps or indicators of groundwater present
2	N	N	Location near a groundwater divide or a headwater wetland
3	N	N	Wetland remains saturated for an extended time period with no additional water inputs
4	N	N	Wetland soils are organic
5	N	N	Wetland is within a wellhead protection area

Section 1 Comments (Refer to Section 1 numbers)

WH -2 three strata are present at greater than 10% each. WH-6 There is an upland island within the wetland feature. WH-10/FA-2/4 inundation is likely after heavy water events and would then be able to provide habitat for aquatic organisms. ST-3/WQ-5 at the time of the survey, the vegetation is not dense. As the growing season progresses, the vegetation will fully emerge and be more dense. ST-5/WQ-7 the wetland is fed primarily by surface water.

Wildlife Habitat and Species Observation (including amphibians and reptiles)
List: direct observation, tracks, scat, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, migratory, winter, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat/Comments
Y	Y	Avian
	Y	Small mammals

Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat and Species Observations
List: direct observation, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, spawning, nursery areas, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat
	Y	Aquatic invertebrates

SECTION 2: Floristic Integrity

Plant Community Integrity (circle)*

	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional
Invasive species cover	> 50% ☐	20-50% ☑	10-20% ☐	<10% ☐
Strata	Missing stratum(a) or bare due to invasive species ☐	All strata present but reduced native species ☑	All strata present and good assemblage of native species ☐	All strata present, conservative species represented ☐
NHI plant community ranking	S4 ☑	S3 ☐	S2 ☐	S1-S2 (S2 high quality) ☐
Relative frequency of plant community in watershed	Abundant ☑	Common ☐	Uncommon ☐	Rare ☐
FQI (optional)	<13 ☐	13-23 ☐	23-32 ☐	>32 ☐
Mean C (optional)	<2.4 ☐	2.4-4.2 ☐	4.3-4.7 ☐	>4.7 ☐

***Note: separate plant communities are described independently**

Plant Species List (* dominant species) attach list of additional species

Scientific Name	Common Name	C of C	Plant communities	Comments (Estimate of % Cover, Abundance)
Barbarea vulgaris			Pem	Barren
Carex castanea			Pem	Rare
Carex lacustris*			Pem	Patchy
Cicuta maculata			Pem	Barren
Equisetum arvense			Pem	Barren
Geum canadense			Pem	Barren
Impatiens capensis			Pem	Barren
Impatiens capensis			Pem	Barren
Juncus effusus			Pem	Rare
Persicaria hydropiper			Pem	Barren
Phalaris arundinacea*			Pem	Patchy
Pinus resinosa*			Pem	Rare
Poa pratensis			Pem	Rare
Prunus serotina			Pem	Rare
Rhamnus cathartica			Pem	Barren
Rubus idaeus			Pem	Barren
Salix petiolaris			Pem	Rare
Scirpus cf atrovirens			Pem	Rare
Scirpus cyperinus			Pem	Rare
Solidago gigantea			Pem	Barren
Taraxacum officinale			Pem	Barren
Thalictrum dasycarpum			Pem	Barren
Typha sp.*			Pem	Rare
Valeriana edulis			Pem	Barren

SUMMARY OF FLORISTIC INTEGRITY (Include general comments on plant communities)

The floristic integrity is average due to the relative abundance of the plant community, the presence of invasives species, and having 3 strata represented (though the tree layer is a monoculture red pine plantation).

SECTION 3: Condition Assessment of Wetland Assessment Area (AA) and Buffer (100 m)

Assessment Area (AA)	Buffer	Historic	Impact Level*	Relative Frequency**	Stressor
					Filling, berms (non-impounding)
					Drainage – tiles, ditches
					Hydrologic changes - high capacity wells, impounded water, increased runoff
					Point source or stormwater discharge
X	X		L	C	Polluted runoff
					Pond construction
					Agriculture – row crops
					Agriculture – hay
					Agriculture – pasture
					Roads or railroad
	X		L	C	Utility corridor (above or subsurface)
					Dams, dikes or levees
					Soil subsidence, loss of soil structure
					Sediment input
					Removal of herbaceous stratum – mowing, grading, earthworms, etc.
					Removal of tree or shrub strata – logging, unprescribed fire
					Human trails – unpaved
					Human trails – paved
					Removal of large woody debris
X	X		M	C	Cover of non-native and/or invasive species
					Residential land use
					Urban, commercial or industrial use
					Parking lot
					Golf course
					Gravel pit
					Recreational use (boating, ATVs, etc.)
					Excavation or soil grading
					Other (list below):

* L= Low, M = Medium, H = High
**Relative frequency of the impact in comparison to the general condition of wetlands and buffer areas in the region or watershed (C=Common, UC=Uncommon)

SUMMARY OF CONDITION ASSESSMENT (Include general description and comments)

The wetland is located in an open area within a pine plantation and next to a planted hay field. The feature's main source of hydrology is from stormwater or polluted runoff from the nearby field. There is an existing utility corridor in the buffer zone. Invasive species are present in the herbaceous layer and shrub layer.

SUMMARY OF FUNCTIONAL VALUES

FUNCTION	SIGNIFICANCE				
	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional	NA
Floristic Integrity		✔			
Human Use Values		✔			
Wildlife Habitat		✔			
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	✔				
Shoreline Protection					✔
Flood and Stormwater Storage			✔		
Water Quality Protection			✔		
Groundwater Processes	✔				

FUNCTION	RATIONALE
Floristic Integrity	The floristic integrity is medium due to amount of species present, the presence of invasive species and their total coverage, the presence of 3 strata
Human Use Values	The area is used as a pine plantation.
Wildlife Habitat	The area has three strata present and an upland island, but the overstory is dominated by planted red pine.
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	There is potential for habitat for aquatic organisms during times of inundation.
Shoreline Protection	N/A
Flood and Stormwater Storage	The feature is relatively large but very shallow, somewhat limiting its holding capacity.
Water Quality Protection	The feature is relatively large and can likely filter a large amount of water.
Groundwater Processes	The feature does not appear to influence ground water processes.

Section 4: Project Impact Assessment

Brief Project Description

Enbridge Line 5 pipeline route analysis.

Expected Project Impacts

IMPACT: describe (+ or -)	Permanence/Reversibility	Significance (Low, Medium, High)
Direct Impacts	Temporary trenching, soil storage, and backfilling.	Low
Secondary Impacts (including impacts which are indirectly attributable to the project)	Vegetation removal for construction.	Low
Cumulative Impacts	Operational vegetation maintenance.	Low
Spatial/Habitat Integrity	Temporary construction impacts.	Low
Rare Plant/Animal Communities/ Natural Areas	N/A	N/A

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-05-22

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1029e_u1

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 20 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Side Slope Local relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope (%): 3-7%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.539783 Long: -90.895247 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes** _____ **No** ✔
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The upland is located slightly upslope from the wetland within a red pine plantation. The vegetation is relatively sparse in the understory.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Water Table Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ **No** ✔

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

No indicators of wetland hydrology were observed.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa1029e_u1

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Pinus resinosa*	75	Y	FACU
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	75 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1. *Rhamnus cathartica*	15	Y	FAC
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	15 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Tanacetum vulgare*	5	Y	FACU
2. *Fragaria virginiana*	5	Y	FACU
3. *Rubus idaeus*	5	Y	FAC
4. *Geranium cf bicknellii*	2	N	
5. *Taraxacum officinale*	2	N	FACU
6. *Solidago sp.*	2	N	
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	21 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 5 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 40 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	20	x 3 =	60
FACU species	87	x 4 =	348
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	107 (A)		408 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.8130841121495327

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** ✔

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The upland is within a pine plantation where pine needles cover the ground. The sample point is fairly representative of the upland area.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1029e_u1

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-16	5YR 2.5/2	100		0			SIC	
16-20	5YR 4/3	90	5YR 4/6	10	C	M	C	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Remarks:

A clayey soil with some redox concentrations present further down in the soil profile but no indicators of hydric soil were observed.

wasa1029e_u1_S

wasa1029e_u1_W

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-05-23

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1029e_u2

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 20 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Rise Local relief (concave, convex, none): Convex Slope (%): 3-7%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.536320 Long: -90.894790 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes** _____ **No** ✔
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The upland is located on a rise between two wetland features. The point is within a red pine plantation, but in a more open section of the plantation.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Water Table Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ **No** ✔

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

No indicators of wetland hydrology were observed.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa1029e_u2

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Pinus resinosa*	30	Y	FACU
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	30	= Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1. *Rhamnus cathartica*	10	Y	FAC
2. *Crataegus sp*	5	Y	
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	15	= Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Bromus inermis*	50	Y	UPL
2. *Poa pratensis*	30	Y	FACU
3. *Tanacetum vulgare*	10	N	FACU
4. *Taraxacum officinale*	5	N	FACU
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	95	= Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0	= Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 5 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 20 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	10	x 3 =	30
FACU species	75	x 4 =	300
UPL species	50	x 5 =	250
Column Totals:	135 (A)		580 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 4.296296296296297

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** ✔

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The upland point is within a pine plantation where the overstory is dominated by red pine and and smooth brome in the herbaceous layer.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1029e_u2

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-14	7.5YR 2.5/2	100		0			SICL	
14-20	7.5YR 4/3	100		0			SICL	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Remarks:

A soil that is silty clay loam in texture but with no redox concentrations observed and not meeting any hydric indicators.

wasa1029e_u2_E

wasa1029e_u2_W

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-05-23

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1034e_w

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 20 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.536308 Long: -90.895766 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✔	No _____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes ✔ No _____**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✔	No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✔	No _____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The wetland a shallow depression within a utility corridor, which is likely mowed occasionally. There are ATV tracks going through the wetland. The feature is a wet meadow dominated by lake sedge and reed canary grass.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ✔ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ✔ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Water Table Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✔ No _____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

The hydrologic regime is saturated with inundation likely in spring.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa1034e_w

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Carex lacustris*	40	Y	OBL
2. *Phalaris arundinacea*	40	Y	FACW
3. *Impatiens capensis*	5	N	FACW
4. *Tanacetum vulgare*	2	N	FACU
5. *Persicaria hydropiperoides*	2	N	OBL
6. *Barbarea vulgaris*	2	N	FAC
7. *Solidago gigantea*	2	N	FACW
8. *Lysimachia ciliata*	2	N	FACW
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	95 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	42	x 1 =	42
FACW species	49	x 2 =	98
FAC species	2	x 3 =	6
FACU species	2	x 4 =	8
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	95 (A)		154 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.6210526315789473

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ✓ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
- ✓ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
- ✓ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The sample point is fairly representative of the wetland. Both the point and the entire feature are dominated by reed canary grass and lake sedge.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1034e_w

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-6	7.5YR 3/2	90	7.5YR 4/4	10	C	M	SICL	
6-20	7.5YR 2.5/2	90	7.5YR 4/4	10	C	M	SIC	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ✓ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** _____

Remarks:

A silty clayey soil with redox concentrations throughout.

wasa1034e_w_N

wasa1034e_w_SE

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Wetland Rapid Assessment Methodology – version 2.0

WETLAND IDENTIFICATION	
Project name: Line 5 Relocation Project	Evaluator(s): SBR/DGL
File #: wasa1034	Date of visit(s): 2020-05-23
Location: PLSS: sec 20 T047N R004W Lat: 46.536238 Long: -90.895858 County: Ashland Town/City/Village: Gingles town	Ecological Landscape: Lake Superior Clay Plain Watershed: LS09, Lower Bad River
SITE DESCRIPTION	
Soils: Mapped Type(s): Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes Field Verified: The soils were not field verified.	WWI Class: N/A Wetland Type(s): PEM wet meadow Wetland Size: 0.0369 / Wetland Area Impacted 0.0369 Vegetation: Plant Community Description(s): The wetland is a wet meadow primarily dominated by reed canary grass and lake sedge.
Hydrology: The hydrologic regime is saturated with surface water runoff as the major source of hydrology.	

SITE MAP

SECTION 1: Functional Value Assessment

HU	Y/N	Potential	**Human Use Values: recreation, culture, education, science, natural scenic beauty**
1	Y	Y	Used for recreation (hunting, birding, hiking, etc.). List: atv trail
2	N	N	Used for educational or scientific purposes
3	N	N	Visually or physically accessible to public
4	N	N	Aesthetically pleasing due to diversity of habitat types, lack of pollution or degradation
5	N	N	In or adjacent to RED FLAG areas List:
6	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for endangered, threatened or special concern species
7	N	N	In or adjacent to archaeological or cultural resource site
WH			**Wildlife Habitat**
1	N	Y	Wetland and contiguous habitat >10 acres
2	N	N	3 or more strata present (>10% cover)
3	N	N	Within or adjacent to habitat corridor or established wildlife habitat area
4	N	N	100 m buffer – natural land cover ≥50%(south) 75% (north) intact
5	N	N	Occurs in a Joint Venture priority township
6	N	N	Interspersion of habitat structure (hemi-marsh,shrub/emergent, wetland/upland complex,etc.)
7	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for SGCN or birds listed in the WI All-Bird Cons. Plan, or other plans
8	N	N	Part of a large habitat block that supports area sensitive species
9	N	N	Ephemeral pond with water present ≥ 45 days
10	N	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
11	N	N	Seasonally exposed mudflats present
12	N	N	Provides habitat scarce in the area (urban, agricultural, etc.)
FA			**Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat**
1	N	N	Wetland is connected or contiguous with perennial stream or lake
2	N	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
3	N	N	Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) listed aquatic species within aquatic system
4	N	Y	Vegetation is inundated in spring
SP			**Shoreline Protection**
1	N	N	Along shoreline of a stream, lake, pond or open water area (≥1 acre) - if no, not applicable
2	N	N	Potential for erosion due to wind fetch, waves, heavy boat traffic, erosive soils, fluctuating water levels or high flows – if no, not applicable
3	N	N	Densely rooted emergent or woody vegetation
ST			**Storm and Floodwater Storage**
1	N	N	Basin wetland, constricted outlet, has through-flow or is adjacent to a stream
2	Y	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
3	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
4	N	N	Evidence of flashy hydrology
5	Y	Y	Point or non-point source inflow
6	N	N	Impervious surfaces cover >10% of land surface within the watershed
7	N	N	Within a watershed with ≤10% wetland
8	N	N	Potential to hold >10% of the runoff from contributing area from a 2-year 24-hour storm event
WQ			**Water Quality Protection**
1	N	N	Provides substantial storage of storm and floodwater based on previous section
2	N	N	Basin wetland or constricted outlet
3	Y	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
4	N	N	Vegetated wetland associated with a lake or stream
5	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
6	N	N	Signs of excess nutrients, such as algae blooms, heavy macrophyte growth
7	Y	Y	Stormwater or surface water from agricultural land is major hydrology source
8	N	N	Discharge to surface water
9	N	N	Natural land cover in 100m buffer area < 50%
GW			**Groundwater Processes**
1	N	N	Springs, seeps or indicators of groundwater present
2	N	N	Location near a groundwater divide or a headwater wetland
3	N	N	Wetland remains saturated for an extended time period with no additional water inputs
4	N	N	Wetland soils are organic
5	N	N	Wetland is within a wellhead protection area

Section 1 Comments (Refer to Section 1 numbers)

HU-1 there is a ATV trail though the wetland. W-10/FA-2/4 there is potential for the wetland to be inundated after heavy rains and provide habitat for aquatic organisms. ST-3/WQ-5 there is still emerging vegetation at the time of the survey, but it already consists of a relatively dense layer of reed canary grass and lake sedge. WQ-7 stormwater is a major source of hydrology.

Wildlife Habitat and Species Observation (including amphibians and reptiles)
List: direct observation, tracks, scat, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, migratory, winter, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat/Comments
Y	Y	White tailed deer
Y	Y	Avian
	Y	Small mammals

Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat and Species Observations
List: direct observation, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, spawning, nursery areas, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat
	Y	Aquatic invertebrates

SECTION 2: Floristic Integrity

Plant Community Integrity (circle)*

	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional
Invasive species cover	> 50% ☐	20-50% ☑	10-20% ☐	<10% ☐
Strata	Missing stratum(a) ☑ or bare due to invasive species	All strata present but reduced native species ☐	All strata present and good assemblage of native species ☐	All strata present, conservative species represented ☐
NHI plant community ranking	S4 ☑	S3 ☐	S2 ☐	S1-S2 (S2 high quality) ☐
Relative frequency of plant community in watershed	Abundant ☑	Common ☐	Uncommon ☐	Rare ☐
FQI (optional)	<13 ☐	13-23 ☐	23-32 ☐	>32 ☐
Mean C (optional)	<2.4 ☐	2.4-4.2 ☐	4.3-4.7 ☐	>4.7 ☐

***Note: separate plant communities are described independently**

Plant Species List (* dominant species) attach list of additional species

Scientific Name	Common Name	C of C	Plant communities	Comments (Estimate of % Cover, Abundance)
Carex lacustris*			Pem	Patchy
Phalaris arundinacea*			Pem	Patchy
Persicaria hydropiperoides			Pem	Barren
Tanacetum vulgare			Pem	Barren
Barbarea vulgaris			Pem	Barren
Galeopsis tetrahit			Pem	Barren
Impatiens capensis			Pem	Barren
Lilium michiganense			Pem	Barren
Lysimachia ciliata			Pem	Barren
Solidago gigantea			Pem	Barren

SUMMARY OF FLORISTIC INTEGRITY (Include general comments on plant communities)

The floristic integrity is low due to absence of multiple strata, the occurrence of invasive specie, and the common plant community.

SECTION 3: Condition Assessment of Wetland Assessment Area (AA) and Buffer (100 m)

Assessment Area (AA)	Buffer	Historic	Impact Level*	Relative Frequency**	Stressor
					Filling, berms (non-impounding)
					Drainage – tiles, ditches
					Hydrologic changes - high capacity wells, impounded water, increased runoff
					Point source or stormwater discharge
X	X		M	C	Polluted runoff
					Pond construction
					Agriculture – row crops
					Agriculture – hay
					Agriculture – pasture
					Roads or railroad
X	X		H	C	Utility corridor (above or subsurface)
					Dams, dikes or levees
					Soil subsidence, loss of soil structure
					Sediment input
X	X		M	C	Removal of herbaceous stratum – mowing, grading, earthworms, etc.
					Removal of tree or shrub strata – logging, unprescribed fire
					Human trails – unpaved
X	X		L	C	Human trails – paved
					Removal of large woody debris
X	X		H	C	Cover of non-native and/or invasive species
					Residential land use
					Urban, commercial or industrial use
					Parking lot
					Golf course
					Gravel pit
					Recreational use (boating, ATVs, etc.)
					Excavation or soil grading
					Other (list below):

* L= Low, M = Medium, H = High
**Relative frequency of the impact in comparison to the general condition of wetlands and buffer areas in the region or watershed (C=Common, UC=Uncommon)

SUMMARY OF CONDITION ASSESSMENT (Include general description and comments)

The wetland is located within a mowed utility corridor and with an ATV trail going through the wetland. Almost half the wetland is covered by invasives. Stormwater and potential polluted runoff from the corridor are the main sources of hydrology.

SUMMARY OF FUNCTIONAL VALUES

FUNCTION	SIGNIFICANCE				
	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional	NA
Floristic Integrity	✔				
Human Use Values	✔				
Wildlife Habitat	✔				
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	✔				
Shoreline Protection					✔
Flood and Stormwater Storage	✔				
Water Quality Protection	✔				
Groundwater Processes	✔				

FUNCTION	RATIONALE
Floristic Integrity	The floristic integrity is low based on the near half wetland coverage of invasives and lack of multiple strata.
Human Use Values	The area is a utility corridor with an atv track.
Wildlife Habitat	The wetland is only a single strata which is dominated by two main species which limits it use by wildlife species.
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	There is potential for inundation and aquatic habitat but only after large storm water events.
Shoreline Protection	N/A
Flood and Stormwater Storage	The shallow nature and small size of the wetland limit the amount of water it can hold.
Water Quality Protection	The vegetation is dense but the small wetland size limits its filtering capability.
Groundwater Processes	The wetland does not seem to be influenced groundwater processes.

Section 4: Project Impact Assessment

Brief Project Description

Enbridge Line 5 pipeline route analysis.

Expected Project Impacts

IMPACT: describe (+ or -)	Permanence/Reversibility	Significance (Low, Medium, High)
Direct Impacts	Temporary trenching, soil storage, and backfilling.	Low
Secondary Impacts (including impacts which are indirectly attributable to the project)	Vegetation removal for construction.	Low
Cumulative Impacts	Operational vegetation maintenance.	Low
Spatial/Habitat Integrity	Temporary construction impacts.	Low
Rare Plant/Animal Communities/ Natural Areas	N/A	N/A

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-05-23

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1033e_w

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 20 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.536123 Long: -90.895165 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes ✔ No ____**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: ____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The wetland is a wet meadow dominated by reed canary grass. The feature is on the edge of a red pine plantation and extends out into an open utility corridor. There are ruts running through the wetland likely from historic planting of the red pines.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ✔ High Water Table (A2)
- ✔ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ✔ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ✔ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	Depth (inches): 6
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ✔	No ____	Depth (inches): 4

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✔ No ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

The hydrologic regime is saturated. Saturation was observed at 4 inches.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa1033e_w

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Pinus resinosa*	10	Y	FACU
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	10	= Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1. *Salix petiolaris*	5	Y	FACW
2. *Spiraea alba*	5	Y	FACW
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	10	= Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Phalaris arundinacea*	60	Y	FACW
2. *Equisetum arvense*	5	N	FAC
3. *Solidago gigantea*	5	N	FACW
4. *Matteuccia struthiopteris*	5	N	FAC
5. *Valeriana officinalis*	3	N	
6. *Fragaria virginiana*	3	N	FACU
7. *Barbarea vulgaris*	3	N	FAC
8. *Geum canadense*	2	N	FAC
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	86	= Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0	= Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 3 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 4 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 75 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species 0	x 1 = 0
FACW species 75	x 2 = 150
FAC species 15	x 3 = 45
FACU species 13	x 4 = 52
UPL species 0	x 5 = 0
Column Totals: 103 (A)	247 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.40

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

✔ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

✔ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ✔ **No** _____

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The sample point is fairly representative of the wetland feature. Part of the wetland extends out into a utility corridor and has less of a presence of shrubs and trees.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1033e_w

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-10	5YR 4/2	90	5YR 4/6	10	C	M	SIL	
10-20	5YR 2.5/1	95	5YR 4/6	5	C	M	SICL	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ✓ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** _____

Remarks:

A reddish soil atop a darker soil in the profile, both with redox concentrations observed.

wasa1033e_w_NW

wasa1033e_w_W

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Wetland Rapid Assessment Methodology – version 2.0

WETLAND IDENTIFICATION	
Project name: Line 5 Relocation Project	Evaluator(s): SBR/DGL
File #: wasa1033	Date of visit(s): 2020-05-23
Location: PLSS: sec 20 T047N R004W Lat: 46.536115 Long: -90.895141 County: Ashland Town/City/Village: Gingles town	Ecological Landscape: Lake Superior Clay Plain Watershed: LS09, Lower Bad River
SITE DESCRIPTION	
Soils: Mapped Type(s): Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes Field Verified: The soils were not field verified.	WWI Class: N/A Wetland Type(s): PEM Wet Meadow Wetland Size: 0.2498 / Wetland Area Impacted 0.2498 Vegetation: Plant Community Description(s): The wetland is a wet meadow on the edge of a pine plantation and an open utility corridor and is dominated by reed canary grass.
Hydrology: The hydrologic regime is saturated and the major source of hydrology is from surface water. A shallow water table was observed at 6 inches with saturation occurring at 4.	

SITE MAP

SECTION 1: Functional Value Assessment

HU	Y/N	Potential	**Human Use Values: recreation, culture, education, science, natural scenic beauty**
1	Y	Y	Used for recreation (hunting, birding, hiking, etc.). List: atv trail
2	N	N	Used for educational or scientific purposes
3	N	N	Visually or physically accessible to public
4	N	N	Aesthetically pleasing due to diversity of habitat types, lack of pollution or degradation
5	N	N	In or adjacent to RED FLAG areas List:
6	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for endangered, threatened or special concern species
7	N	N	In or adjacent to archaeological or cultural resource site
WH			**Wildlife Habitat**
1	N	Y	Wetland and contiguous habitat >10 acres
2	N	N	3 or more strata present (>10% cover)
3	N	N	Within or adjacent to habitat corridor or established wildlife habitat area
4	N	N	100 m buffer – natural land cover ≥50%(south) 75% (north) intact
5	N	N	Occurs in a Joint Venture priority township
6	N	N	Interspersion of habitat structure (hemi-marsh,shrub/emergent, wetland/upland complex,etc.)
7	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for SGCN or birds listed in the WI All-Bird Cons. Plan, or other plans
8	N	N	Part of a large habitat block that supports area sensitive species
9	N	N	Ephemeral pond with water present ≥ 45 days
10	N	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
11	N	N	Seasonally exposed mudflats present
12	N	N	Provides habitat scarce in the area (urban, agricultural, etc.)
FA			**Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat**
1	N	N	Wetland is connected or contiguous with perennial stream or lake
2	N	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
3	N	N	Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) listed aquatic species within aquatic system
4	N	Y	Vegetation is inundated in spring
SP			**Shoreline Protection**
1	N	N	Along shoreline of a stream, lake, pond or open water area (≥1 acre) - if no, not applicable
2	N	N	Potential for erosion due to wind fetch, waves, heavy boat traffic, erosive soils, fluctuating water levels or high flows – if no, not applicable
3	N	N	Densely rooted emergent or woody vegetation
ST			**Storm and Floodwater Storage**
1	N	N	Basin wetland, constricted outlet, has through-flow or is adjacent to a stream
2	Y	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
3	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
4	N	N	Evidence of flashy hydrology
5	Y	Y	Point or non-point source inflow
6	N	N	Impervious surfaces cover >10% of land surface within the watershed
7	N	N	Within a watershed with ≤10% wetland
8	N	N	Potential to hold >10% of the runoff from contributing area from a 2-year 24-hour storm event
WQ			**Water Quality Protection**
1	N	N	Provides substantial storage of storm and floodwater based on previous section
2	N	N	Basin wetland or constricted outlet
3	Y	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
4	N	N	Vegetated wetland associated with a lake or stream
5	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
6	N	N	Signs of excess nutrients, such as algae blooms, heavy macrophyte growth
7	Y	Y	Stormwater or surface water from agricultural land is major hydrology source
8	N	N	Discharge to surface water
9	N	N	Natural land cover in 100m buffer area < 50%
GW			**Groundwater Processes**
1	N	N	Springs, seeps or indicators of groundwater present
2	N	N	Location near a groundwater divide or a headwater wetland
3	N	N	Wetland remains saturated for an extended time period with no additional water inputs
4	N	N	Wetland soils are organic
5	N	N	Wetland is within a wellhead protection area

Section 1 Comments (Refer to Section 1 numbers)

HU-1 there is a ATV trail through part of the wetland. W-10/FA-2/4 there is potential for some sections of the wetland within the utility corridor to be inundated after heavy rains and provide habitat for aquatic organisms. ST-3/WQ-5 there is still emerging vegetation at the time of the survey, but it already consists of a relatively dense layer of reed canary grass. WQ-7 stormwater is a major source of hydrology.

Wildlife Habitat and Species Observation (including amphibians and reptiles)
List: direct observation, tracks, scat, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, migratory, winter, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat/Comments
Y	Y	Avian
Y	Y	Small mammals (shrew)
	Y	White tailed deer

Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat and Species Observations
List: direct observation, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, spawning, nursery areas, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat
	Y	Aquatic invertebrate

SECTION 2: Floristic Integrity

Plant Community Integrity (circle)*

	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional
Invasive species cover	> 50% ☑	20-50% ☐	10-20% ☐	<10% ☐
Strata	Missing stratum(a) ☑ or bare due to invasive species	All strata present but reduced native species ☐	All strata present and good assemblage of native species ☐	All strata present, conservative species represented ☐
NHI plant community ranking	S4 ☑	S3 ☐	S2 ☐	S1-S2 (S2 high quality) ☐
Relative frequency of plant community in watershed	Abundant ☑	Common ☐	Uncommon ☐	Rare ☐
FQI (optional)	<13 ☐	13-23 ☐	23-32 ☐	>32 ☐
Mean C (optional)	<2.4 ☐	2.4-4.2 ☐	4.3-4.7 ☐	>4.7 ☐

***Note: separate plant communities are described independently**

Plant Species List (* dominant species) attach list of additional species

Scientific Name	Common Name	C of C	Plant communities	Comments (Estimate of % Cover, Abundance)
Phalaris arundinacea*			Pem	Interrupted
Pinus resinosa			Pem	Rare
Matteuccia struthiopteris			Pem	Rare
Persicaria hydropiperoides			Pem	Rare
Salix petiolaris			Pem	Rare
Solidago gigantea			Pem	Rare
Spiraea alba			Pen	Rare
Fragaria virginiana			Pem	Barren
Rubus idaeus			Pem	Barren
Barbarea vulgaris			Pem	Barren
Equisetum arvense			Pem	Barren
Geum canadense			Pem	Barren
Valeriana edulis			Pem	Barren

SUMMARY OF FLORISTIC INTEGRITY (Include general comments on plant communities)

The florisitc integrity is low due to the dominance of reed canary grass and the limited strata within the wetland.

SECTION 3: Condition Assessment of Wetland Assessment Area (AA) and Buffer (100 m)

Assessment Area (AA)	Buffer	Historic	Impact Level*	Relative Frequency**	Stressor
					Filling, berms (non-impounding)
					Drainage – tiles, ditches
					Hydrologic changes - high capacity wells, impounded water, increased runoff
					Point source or stormwater discharge
X	X		M	C	Polluted runoff
					Pond construction
					Agriculture – row crops
					Agriculture – hay
					Agriculture – pasture
					Roads or railroad
X	X		H	C	Utility corridor (above or subsurface)
					Dams, dikes or levees
					Soil subsidence, loss of soil structure
					Sediment input
X	X		M	C	Removal of herbaceous stratum – mowing, grading, earthworms, etc.
					Removal of tree or shrub strata – logging, unprescribed fire
X	X		L	C	Human trails – unpaved
					Human trails – paved
					Removal of large woody debris
X	X		H	C	Cover of non-native and/or invasive species
					Residential land use
					Urban, commercial or industrial use
					Parking lot
					Golf course
					Gravel pit
X	X		M	UC	Recreational use (boating, ATVs, etc.)
					Excavation or soil grading
					Other (list below):

* L= Low, M = Medium, H = High
**Relative frequency of the impact in comparison to the general condition of wetlands and buffer areas in the region or watershed (C=Common, UC=Uncommon)

SUMMARY OF CONDITION ASSESSMENT (Include general description and comments)

The wetland is located on the edge of a pine plantation and a mowed utility corridor. There are atv tracks going through the wetland section in the utility corridor and deep ruts in the wetland section in the pine plantation. Invasive species are present. Storm water is a major source of input for this wetland feature.

SUMMARY OF FUNCTIONAL VALUES

FUNCTION	SIGNIFICANCE				
	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional	NA
Floristic Integrity	✔				
Human Use Values	✔				
Wildlife Habitat	✔				
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	✔				
Shoreline Protection					✔
Flood and Stormwater Storage	✔				
Water Quality Protection	✔				
Groundwater Processes	✔				

FUNCTION	RATIONALE
Floristic Integrity	The floristic integrity is low due to the dominance of reed canary grass in the herbaceous layer and missing strata within the feature.
Human Use Values	The wetland is in a pine planatation and a utility corridor with atv tracks.
Wildlife Habitat	The wetland is mostly monotypic in the herbaceous layer and the small tree layer, which limits wildlife use.
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	There is potential for aquatic habitat to be present after inundation events.
Shoreline Protection	N/A
Flood and Stormwater Storage	The wetland is small is size which limits its water holding capacity.
Water Quality Protection	The wetland has dense vegetation but is small which limits the amount of water it can filter.
Groundwater Processes	The major hydrologic input for this feature is from surface water.

Section 4: Project Impact Assessment

Brief Project Description

Enbridge Line 5 pipeline route analysis.

Expected Project Impacts

IMPACT: describe (+ or -)	Permanence/Reversibility	Significance (Low, Medium, High)
Direct Impacts	Temporary trenching, soil storage, and backfilling.	Low
Secondary Impacts (including impacts which are indirectly attributable to the project)	Vegetation removal for construction.	Low
Cumulative Impacts	Operational vegetation maintenance.	Low
Spatial/Habitat Integrity	Temporary construction impacts.	Low
Rare Plant/Animal Communities/ Natural Areas	N/A	N/A

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-05-23

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1033_u

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 20 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Rise Local relief (concave, convex, none): Convex Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.536233 Long: -90.895539 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes** _____ **No** ✔
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The upland is located under the dense tree cover of red pine on a pine plantation. The dense pine needles carpeting the ground inhibits vegetative growth. This sample is a shared upland point for wetlands wasa1033e and wasa1034e.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Water Table Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

No indicators of wetland hydrology were observed.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa1033_u

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Pinus resinosa*	95	Y	FACU
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	95 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Rhamnus cathartica*	5	Y	FAC
2. *Bromus inermis*	5	Y	UPL
3. *Taraxacum officinale*	2	N	FACU
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	12 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 33 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	5	x 3 =	15
FACU species	97	x 4 =	388
UPL species	5	x 5 =	25
Column Totals:	107 (A)		428 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 4.0

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The sample point is representative of the upland feature. The point is located in a pine plantation with red pine dominating the canopy.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1033_u

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-8	5YR 4/3	100		0			SIL	
8-20	5YR 4/6	100		0			C	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Remarks:

The soils are reddish with no redox concentrations observed.

wasa1033_u_E

wasa1033_u_S

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-05-23

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1039e_w

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 20 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.535919 Long: -90.894755 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes ✔ No ____**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: ____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The wetland is somewhat large and irregular in shape. Some parts of the wetland spread into open sections of the red pine plantation. There is some slightly rolling topography present within the wetland that creates somewhat higher areas which allow for more upland species such as common tansy and Virginia strawberry to occur.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ✔ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ✔ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ✔	No ____	Depth (inches): 15

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✔ No ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

The hydrologic regime for this wetland feature is saturated. Saturation was observed at 15 inches.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa1039e_w

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1. *Spiraea alba*	10	Y	FACW
2. *Rhamnus cathartica*	5	Y	FAC
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	15 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Carex stipata*	35	Y	OBL
2. *Phalaris arundinacea*	35	Y	FACW
3. *Tanacetum vulgare*	5	N	FACU
4. *Fragaria virginiana*	5	N	FACU
5. *Rubus idaeus*	5	N	FAC
6. *Solidago gigantea*	5	N	FACW
7. *Cicuta maculata*	3	N	OBL
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	93 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 4 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 4 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	38	x 1 =	38
FACW species	50	x 2 =	100
FAC species	10	x 3 =	30
FACU species	10	x 4 =	40
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	108 (A)		208 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.9259259259259258

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

✔ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

✔ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ✔ **No** _____

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The sample point is only fairly representative of the wetland feature. The wetland is large in size with some parts having slightly more shrub cover, some parts with more reed canary grass present, and other parts with more native sedges.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1039e_w

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-5	7.5YR 3/2	100		0			SICL	
5-15	7.5YR 3/2	95	7.5YR 3/4	5	C	M	SICL	
15-20	2.5YR 3/3	90	5YR 3/4	10	C	M	C	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ✔ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ✔ **No** _____

Remarks:

A clayey soil with redox concentrations starting below 5 inches.

wasa1039e_w_N

wasa1039e_w_W

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Wetland Rapid Assessment Methodology – version 2.0

WETLAND IDENTIFICATION

Project name:
Line 5 Relocation Project

Evaluator(s):
SBR/DGL

File #:
wasa1039

Date of visit(s):
2020-05-23

Location:
PLSS: sec 20 T047N R004W

Lat: 46.535902 Long: -90.894756

County: Ashland Town/City/Village: Gingles town

Ecological Landscape:
Lake Superior Clay Plain

Watershed:
LS09, Lower Bad River

SITE DESCRIPTION

Soils:
Mapped Type(s):
Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, 548A Pickford-Badriver complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Field Verified:
The soils were not field verified.

WWI Class:
N/A

Wetland Type(s):
PEM wet meadow/shrub-carr

Wetland Size:	Wetland Area Impacted
0.5732	0.5732

Vegetation:
Plant Community Description(s):
The wetland is a complex that includes wet meadow and shrub carr. The shrub carr is located outside of the survey area, thus the information in this form only pertains to the wet meadow community which is dominated by reed canary grass and and other sedge species, such as lake sedge. Common buckthorn and white meadowsweet are common shrub species but not comprising more than 30% of the wetland feature within the survey area. There are some red pine on the edges of the wetland feature. The wetland extends from beneath a pine plantation in the east side of a utility corridor, crosses over the corridor, and spreads into the west side of the utility corridor.

Hydrology:
The hydrologic regime for the wetland is saturated. The major source of hydrology is from surface water .

SITE MAP

SECTION 1: Functional Value Assessment

HU	Y/N	Potential	**Human Use Values: recreation, culture, education, science, natural scenic beauty**
1	N	N	Used for recreation (hunting, birding, hiking, etc.). List:
2	N	N	Used for educational or scientific purposes
3	N	N	Visually or physically accessible to public
4	N	N	Aesthetically pleasing due to diversity of habitat types, lack of pollution or degradation
5	N	N	In or adjacent to RED FLAG areas List:
6	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for endangered, threatened or special concern species
7	N	N	In or adjacent to archaeological or cultural resource site
WH			**Wildlife Habitat**
1	N	Y	Wetland and contiguous habitat >10 acres
2	Y	Y	3 or more strata present (>10% cover)
3	N	N	Within or adjacent to habitat corridor or established wildlife habitat area
4	N	N	100 m buffer – natural land cover ≥50%(south) 75% (north) intact
5	N	N	Occurs in a Joint Venture priority township
6	Y	Y	Interspersion of habitat structure (hemi-marsh,shrub/emergent, wetland/upland complex,etc.)
7	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for SGCN or birds listed in the WI All-Bird Cons. Plan, or other plans
8	N	N	Part of a large habitat block that supports area sensitive species
9	N	N	Ephemeral pond with water present ≥ 45 days
10	N	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
11	N	N	Seasonally exposed mudflats present
12	N	N	Provides habitat scarce in the area (urban, agricultural, etc.)
FA			**Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat**
1	N	N	Wetland is connected or contiguous with perennial stream or lake
2	N	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
3	N	N	Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) listed aquatic species within aquatic system
4	N	Y	Vegetation is inundated in spring
SP			**Shoreline Protection**
1	N	N	Along shoreline of a stream, lake, pond or open water area (≥1 acre) - if no, not applicable
2	N	N	Potential for erosion due to wind fetch, waves, heavy boat traffic, erosive soils, fluctuating water levels or high flows – if no, not applicable
3	N	N	Densely rooted emergent or woody vegetation
ST			**Storm and Floodwater Storage**
1	N	N	Basin wetland, constricted outlet, has through-flow or is adjacent to a stream
2	Y	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
3	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
4	N	N	Evidence of flashy hydrology
5	Y	Y	Point or non-point source inflow
6	N	N	Impervious surfaces cover >10% of land surface within the watershed
7	N	N	Within a watershed with ≤10% wetland
8	N	N	Potential to hold >10% of the runoff from contributing area from a 2-year 24-hour storm event
WQ			**Water Quality Protection**
1	N	N	Provides substantial storage of storm and floodwater based on previous section
2	N	N	Basin wetland or constricted outlet
3	Y	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
4	N	N	Vegetated wetland associated with a lake or stream
5	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
6	N	N	Signs of excess nutrients, such as algae blooms, heavy macrophyte growth
7	Y	Y	Stormwater or surface water from agricultural land is major hydrology source
8	N	N	Discharge to surface water
9	N	N	Natural land cover in 100m buffer area < 50%
GW			**Groundwater Processes**
1	N	N	Springs, seeps or indicators of groundwater present
2	N	N	Location near a groundwater divide or a headwater wetland
3	N	N	Wetland remains saturated for an extended time period with no additional water inputs
4	N	N	Wetland soils are organic
5	N	N	Wetland is within a wellhead protection area

Section 1 Comments (Refer to Section 1 numbers)

WH-2 there is at least 10% cover of the herbaceous layer, a shrub layer, and a tree layer within the wetland feature. WH-6 this feature is part of a shrub Carr/wet meadow complex with some upland island features creating a variety of cover options for wildlife species. W-10/FA-2/4 There is potential in some of the lower depressed parts of the wetland to hold water after heavy rains and provide habitat for aquatic organisms. ST-3/WQ-5 there is still emerging vegetation at the time of the survey, but it already consists of a relatively dense layer. WQ-7 stormwater is a major source of hydrology for this wetland feature.

Wildlife Habitat and Species Observation (including amphibians and reptiles)
List: direct observation, tracks, scat, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, migratory, winter, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat/Comments
Y	Y	Avian
	Y	White tailed deer
	Y	Small mammals

Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat and Species Observations
List: direct observation, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, spawning, nursery areas, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat
	Y	Aquatic organisms

SECTION 2: Floristic Integrity

Plant Community Integrity (circle)*

	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional
Invasive species cover	> 50% ☐	20-50% ☑	10-20% ☐	<10% ☐
Strata	Missing stratum(a) ☐ or bare due to invasive species	All strata present but reduced native species ☑	All strata present and good assemblage of native species ☐	All strata present, conservative species represented ☐
NHI plant community ranking	S4 ☑	S3 ☐	S2 ☐	S1-S2 (S2 high quality) ☐
Relative frequency of plant community in watershed	Abundant ☑	Common ☐	Uncommon ☐	Rare ☐
FQI (optional)	<13 ☐	13-23 ☐	23-32 ☐	>32 ☐
Mean C (optional)	<2.4 ☐	2.4-4.2 ☐	4.3-4.7 ☐	>4.7 ☐

***Note: separate plant communities are described independently**

Plant Species List (* dominant species) attach list of additional species

Scientific Name	Common Name	C of C	Plant communities	Comments (Estimate of % Cover, Abundance)
Carex stipata*			PEM	Rare
Phalaris arundinacea*			PEM	Rare
Carex lacustris*			PEM	Rare
Pinus resinosa			PEM	Rare
Salix petiolaris*			PEM	Rare
Spiraea alba			PEM	Rare
Rhamnus cathartica			PEM	Rare
Acer rubrum			PEM	Barren
Cicuta maculata			PEM	Barren
Fragaria virginiana			PEM	Barren
Solidago gigantea			PEM	Barren
Tanacetum vulgare			PEM	Barren
Barbarea vulgaris			PEM	Barren
Equisetum sylvaticum			PEM	Barren
Luzula acuminata			PEM	Barren
Prunus pensylvanica			PEM	Barren
Rubus idaeus			PEM	Barren
Cardamine pensylvanica			PEM	Barren
Viola sororia			PEM	Barren

SUMMARY OF FLORISTIC INTEGRITY (Include general comments on plant communities)

The floristic integrity is moderate due to the relatively diverse herbaceous community, relatively low abundance of invasive species, and presence of 3 strata within the wetland feature.

SECTION 3: Condition Assessment of Wetland Assessment Area (AA) and Buffer (100 m)

Assessment Area (AA)	Buffer	Historic	Impact Level*	Relative Frequency**	Stressor
					Filling, berms (non-impounding)
					Drainage – tiles, ditches
					Hydrologic changes - high capacity wells, impounded water, increased runoff
					Point source or stormwater discharge
					Polluted runoff
					Pond construction
					Agriculture – row crops
					Agriculture – hay
X	X		M	C	Agriculture – pasture
					Roads or railroad
X	X		M	C	Utility corridor (above or subsurface)
					Dams, dikes or levees
					Soil subsidence, loss of soil structure
					Sediment input
X	X		M	C	Removal of herbaceous stratum – mowing, grading, earthworms, etc.
					Removal of tree or shrub strata – logging, unprescribed fire
					Human trails – unpaved
					Human trails – paved
					Removal of large woody debris
X	X		M	C	Cover of non-native and/or invasive species
					Residential land use
					Urban, commercial or industrial use
					Parking lot
					Golf course
					Gravel pit
X	X		M	C	Recreational use (boating, ATVs, etc.)
					Excavation or soil grading
					Other (list below):

* L= Low, M = Medium, H = High
**Relative frequency of the impact in comparison to the general condition of wetlands and buffer areas in the region or watershed (C=Common, UC=Uncommon)

SUMMARY OF CONDITION ASSESSMENT (Include general description and comments)

The wetland is a large wet meadow that spans from beneath a red pine plantation, through a mowed utility corridor with an atv trail, and into a pasture occupied by cattle. The wetland receives a majority of its water from stormwater. There are invasive species present in the wetland in multiple strata.

SUMMARY OF FUNCTIONAL VALUES

FUNCTION	SIGNIFICANCE				
	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional	NA
Floristic Integrity		✔			
Human Use Values	✔				
Wildlife Habitat			✔		
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	✔				
Shoreline Protection					✔
Flood and Stormwater Storage		✔			
Water Quality Protection			✔		
Groundwater Processes	✔				

FUNCTION	RATIONALE
Floristic Integrity	The florisitc integrity is moderate due to the presence of a herbaceous, shrub, and tree layer though at limited species in the overstory. The plant community type is relatively abundant within the area, which limits the rating.
Human Use Values	The area is within a pine plantation and a utility corridor.
Wildlife Habitat	The wetland is relatively large in size, has theee strata present, and has upland islands all providing different habitat for various species use.
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	There is some potential for aquatic habitat after inundation
Shoreline Protection	N/A
Flood and Stormwater Storage	The wetland is large but relatively shallow which limits it stormwater holding capacity.
Water Quality Protection	The wetland is large with dense persistent vegetation that can filter large amounts of water.
Groundwater Processes	The wetlands main source of hydrology is from surface water and not ground water.

Section 4: Project Impact Assessment

Brief Project Description

Enbridge Line 5 pipeline route analysis.

Expected Project Impacts

IMPACT: describe (+ or -)	Permanence/Reversibility	Significance (Low, Medium, High)
Direct Impacts	Temporary trenching, soil storage, and backfilling.	Low
Secondary Impacts (including impacts which are indirectly attributable to the project)	Vegetation removal for construction.	Low
Cumulative Impacts	Operational vegetation maintenance.	Low
Spatial/Habitat Integrity	Temporary construction impacts.	Low
Rare Plant/Animal Communities/ Natural Areas	N/A	N/A

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-05-30

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa112s_xw

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 20 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.535484 Long: -90.894964 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✔	No _____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes ✔ No _____**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✔	No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✔	No _____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The wetland is a shrub-carr and part of a larger complex also comprising a sedge meadow. The shrub-carr feature is dominated by common buckthorn in the shrub layer and reed canary grass in the herbaceous layer.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ✔ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ✔ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Water Table Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✔ No _____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

The hydrologic regime is saturated.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa112s_xw

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Pinus resinosa*	5	Y	FACU
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	5 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1. *Rhamnus cathartica*	30	Y	FAC
2. *Salix interior*	5	N	FACW
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	35 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Phalaris arundinacea*	65	Y	FACW
2. *Solidago gigantea*	10	N	FACW
3. *Carex gracillima*	10	N	FACU
4. *Spiraea alba*	5	N	FACW
5. *Fragaria virginiana*	2	N	FACU
6. *Hieracium aurantiacum*	2	N	
7. *Barbarea vulgaris*	2	N	FAC
8. *Rubus idaeus*	2	N	FAC
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	98 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 67 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species 0	x 1 = 0
FACW species 85	x 2 = 170
FAC species 34	x 3 = 102
FACU species 17	x 4 = 68
UPL species 0	x 5 = 0
Column Totals: 136 (A)	340 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.5

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

✔ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

✔ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ✔ **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The sample point is representative of the wetland feature.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa112s_xw

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-10	7.5YR 3/2	95	5YR 4/4	5	C	M	CL	
10-20	5YR 4/4	85	5YR 4/6	15	C	M	C	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ✓ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** _____

Remarks:

A red clayey soil with redox present.

wasa112s_xw_E

wasa112s_xw_S

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-05-30

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa112e_xw1

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 20 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.535371 Long: -90.894829 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes ✔ No ____**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: ____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The wetland is part of a large sedge meadow/shrub-carr complex. The sedge meadow is dominated by lake sedge with some meadow willow present in the shrub layer.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ✔ High Water Table (A2)
- ✔ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ✔ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ✔ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	Depth (inches): 1
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ✔	No ____	Depth (inches): 0

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✔ No ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

The hydrologic regime is saturated.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa112e_xw1

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1. *Salix petiolaris*	15	Y	FACW
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	15 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Carex lacustris*	80	Y	OBL
2. *Spiraea alba*	10	N	FACW
3. *Phalaris arundinacea*	5	N	FACW
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	95 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	80	x 1 =	80
FACW species	30	x 2 =	60
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	110 (A)		140 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.2727272727272727

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ✔ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
- ✔ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
- ✔ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ✔ **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The sample point is representative of the wetland feature.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa112e_xw1

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-8	7.5YR 2.5/1	95	5YR 4/4	5	C	M	SICL	
8-20	7.5YR 4/1	85	5YR 4/4	15	C	M	C	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ✓ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ✓ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ✓ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** _____

Remarks:

Clayey soils with redox concentrations present throughout the profile.

wasa112e_xw1_SW

wasa112e_xw1_W

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-05-23

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa112e_xw2

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 20 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.532103 Long: -90.895981 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes ✔** **No ____**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: ____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The wetland is a shallow depression located on the edge of a pasture occupied by cattle at the time of the survey. Sample point is located in a sedge meadow dominated by lake sedge, but the larger wetland feature includes wet meadow as well.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ✔ High Water Table (A2)
- ✔ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ✔ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ✔ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	Depth (inches): 12
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ✔	No ____	Depth (inches): 10

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes ✔** **No ____**

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

The hydrologic regime is saturated. The water table was observed at 12 inches with saturation at 10 inches.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa112e_xw2

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Acer saccharum*	5	Y	FACU
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	5 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1. *Carex lacustris*	80	Y	OBL
2. *Equisetum sylvaticum*	4	N	FACW
3. *Lysimachia ciliata*	2	N	FACW
4. *Matteuccia struthiopteris*	2	N	FAC
5. *Cardamine pensylvanica*	2	N	FACW
6.			
7.			
	90 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 50 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species 80	x 1 = 80
FACW species 8	x 2 = 16
FAC species 2	x 3 = 6
FACU species 5	x 4 = 20
UPL species 0	x 5 = 0
Column Totals: 95 (A)	122 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.2842105263157895

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

✔ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ✔ **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The sample point is dominated by lake sedge; however, the larger wetland includes more grasses and forbs.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa112e_xw2

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-8	7.5YR 4/2	90	7.5YR 4/6	10	C	M	SICL	
8-20	7.5YR 4/1	90	7.5YR 4/6	10	C	M	C	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ✓ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** _____

Remarks:

Clayey soils with redox concentrations were observed.

wasa112e_xw2_N

wasa112e_xw2_W

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-05-30

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa112e_xw3

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 20 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.530967 Long: -90.896422 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✔	No _____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes ✔ No _____**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✔	No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✔	No _____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The wetland is a sedge meadow found in a roadside ditch. The wetland is primarily dominated by lake sedge and secondarily dominated by reed canary grass.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ✔ Surface Water (A1)
- ✔ High Water Table (A2)
- ✔ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ✔ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ✔ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ✔	No _____	Depth (inches): 2	
Water Table Present?	Yes ✔	No _____	Depth (inches): 0	
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ✔	No _____	Depth (inches): 0	**Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✔ No _____**

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

The hydrologic regime is saturated with some standing water present at the time of the survey.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa112e_xw3

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Carex lacustris*	60	Y	OBL
2. *Phalaris arundinacea*	30	Y	FACW
3. *Equisetum arvense*	5	N	FAC
4. *Onoclea sensibilis*	5	N	FACW
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	100 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	60	x 1 =	60
FACW species	35	x 2 =	70
FAC species	5	x 3 =	15
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	100 (A)		145 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.45

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ✓ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
- ✓ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
- ✓ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The wetland sample point is fairly representative of the wetland feature. Other areas have a presence of common buckthorn.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa112e_xw3

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ✓ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** _____

Remarks:

The soils were not sampled due to the location of the wetland within a roadside ditch. The soils are assumed to be hydric based on the presence of hydrophytic vegetation and hydrologic indicators.

wasa112e_xw3_E

wasa112e_xw3_W

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Wetland Rapid Assessment Methodology – version 2.0

WETLAND IDENTIFICATION

Project name: Line 5 Relocation Project	Evaluator(s): SBR/DGL
File #: wasa112_x	Date of visit(s): 2020-05-30
Location: PLSS: sec 20 T047N R004W Lat: 46.535334 Long: -90.894831 County: Ashland Town/City/Village: Gingles town	Ecological Landscape: Lake Superior Clay Plain Watershed: LS09, Lower Bad River

SITE DESCRIPTION

Soils:
Mapped Type(s):
Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes. Pickford-Badriver complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes.
Field Verified:
The soils were not field verified. In the shrub component, soils were a clay loam over clay and were reduced throughout. In the emergent component soils were a silty clay loam over clay, and similarly were reduced throughout the profile.

Hydrology:
The hydrologic regime is saturated. The major source of hydrology is from surface water. A portion of the feature to the south occupies a roadside ditch.

WWI Class:
N/A

Wetland Type(s):
PEM/PSS - sedge meadow/shrub-carr complex

Wetland Size:	Wetland Area Impacted
3.2703	3.2703

Vegetation:
Plant Community Description(s):
The sedge meadow component is dominated by near-continuous cover of lake sedge. The shrub-carr is dominated by common buckthorn, with some meadow willow present as well.

SITE MAP

SECTION 1: Functional Value Assessment

HU	Y/N	Potential	**Human Use Values: recreation, culture, education, science, natural scenic beauty**
1	N	N	Used for recreation (hunting, birding, hiking, etc.). List:
2	N	N	Used for educational or scientific purposes
3	N	Y	Visually or physically accessible to public
4	N	N	Aesthetically pleasing due to diversity of habitat types, lack of pollution or degradation
5	N	N	In or adjacent to RED FLAG areas List:
6	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for endangered, threatened or special concern species
7	N	N	In or adjacent to archaeological or cultural resource site
WH			**Wildlife Habitat**
1	Y	Y	Wetland and contiguous habitat >10 acres
2	N	N	3 or more strata present (>10% cover)
3	N	N	Within or adjacent to habitat corridor or established wildlife habitat area
4	N	Y	100 m buffer – natural land cover ≥50%(south) 75% (north) intact
5	N	N	Occurs in a Joint Venture priority township
6	Y	Y	Interspersion of habitat structure (hemi-marsh,shrub/emergent, wetland/upland complex,etc.)
7	Y	Y	Supports or provides habitat for SGCN or birds listed in the WI All-Bird Cons. Plan, or other plans
8	N	N	Part of a large habitat block that supports area sensitive species
9	N	N	Ephemeral pond with water present ≥ 45 days
10	N	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
11	N	N	Seasonally exposed mudflats present
12	N	N	Provides habitat scarce in the area (urban, agricultural, etc.)
FA			**Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat**
1	N	N	Wetland is connected or contiguous with perennial stream or lake
2	N	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
3	N	N	Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) listed aquatic species within aquatic system
4	N	Y	Vegetation is inundated in spring
SP			**Shoreline Protection**
1	N	N	Along shoreline of a stream, lake, pond or open water area (≥1 acre) - if no, not applicable
2	N	N	Potential for erosion due to wind fetch, waves, heavy boat traffic, erosive soils, fluctuating water levels or high flows – if no, not applicable
3	N	N	Densely rooted emergent or woody vegetation
ST			**Storm and Floodwater Storage**
1	N	Y	Basin wetland, constricted outlet, has through-flow or is adjacent to a stream
2	Y	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
3	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
4	N	N	Evidence of flashy hydrology
5	Y	Y	Point or non-point source inflow
6	N	N	Impervious surfaces cover >10% of land surface within the watershed
7	N	N	Within a watershed with ≤10% wetland
8	Y	Y	Potential to hold >10% of the runoff from contributing area from a 2-year 24-hour storm event
WQ			**Water Quality Protection**
1	Y	Y	Provides substantial storage of storm and floodwater based on previous section
2	N	N	Basin wetland or constricted outlet
3	Y	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
4	Y	Y	Vegetated wetland associated with a lake or stream
5	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
6	N	N	Signs of excess nutrients, such as algae blooms, heavy macrophyte growth
7	Y	Y	Stormwater or surface water from agricultural land is major hydrology source
8	N	N	Discharge to surface water
9	N	N	Natural land cover in 100m buffer area < 50%
GW			**Groundwater Processes**
1	N	N	Springs, seeps or indicators of groundwater present
2	N	N	Location near a groundwater divide or a headwater wetland
3	N	N	Wetland remains saturated for an extended time period with no additional water inputs
4	N	N	Wetland soils are organic
5	N	N	Wetland is within a wellhead protection area

Section 1 Comments (Refer to Section 1 numbers)

WH-6: The wetland is a sedge meadow/shrub-carr complex.
WH-10/FA-2/4: The wetland feature is likely inundated during the spring, and has some pockets of standing water present at the time of the survey.
ST-3/WQ-5: The wetland has a dense herbaceous layer of mostly of lake sedge and shrub layer of common buckthorn.
ST-5: Surface water the most likely source of hydrology.
WQ-7: The feature is partially located in/around an actively grazed cattle pasture.

Wildlife Habitat and Species Observation (including amphibians and reptiles)
List: direct observation, tracks, scat, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, migratory, winter, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat/Comments
Y	Y	White-tailed deer scat
	Y	Small mammals
Y	Y	Avian

Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat and Species Observations
List: direct observation, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, spawning, nursery areas, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat
	Y	Aquatic invertebrates

SECTION 2: Floristic Integrity

Plant Community Integrity (circle)*

	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional
Invasive species cover	> 50% ☐	20-50% ☑	10-20% ☐	<10% ☐
Strata	Missing stratum(a) ☑ or bare due to invasive species	All strata present but reduced native species ☐	All strata present and good assemblage of native species ☐	All strata present, conservative species represented ☐
NHI plant community ranking	S4 ☐	S3 ☑	S2 ☐	S1-S2 (S2 high quality) ☐
Relative frequency of plant community in watershed	Abundant ☐	Common ☑	Uncommon ☐	Rare ☐
FQI (optional)	<13 ☐	13-23 ☐	23-32 ☐	>32 ☐
Mean C (optional)	<2.4 ☐	2.4-4.2 ☐	4.3-4.7 ☐	>4.7 ☐

***Note: separate plant communities are described independently**

Plant Species List (* dominant species) attach list of additional species

Scientific Name	Common Name	C of C	Plant communities	Comments (Estimate of % Cover, Abundance)
Carex lacustris*			PEM	Continuous
Rhamnus cathartica*			PSS	Patchy
Salix petiolaris			PEM	Rare
Salix petiolaris			PSS	Rare
Carex gracillima			PSS	Rare
Phalaris arundinacea			PEM	Rare
Pinus resinosa			PSS	Rare
Poa pratensis			PSS	Rare
Spiraea alba			PEM	Rare
Carex castanea			PEM	Barren
Acer rubrum			PEM	Barren
Barbarea vulgaris			PSS	Barren
Cirsium arvense			PEM	Barren
Equisetum sylvaticum			PEM	Barren
Fragaria virginiana			PSS	Barren
Galium mollugo			PEM	Barren
Hieracium aurantiacum			PSS	Barren
Iris versicolor			PEM	Barren
Lilium michiganense			PEM	Barren
Lysimachia ciliata			PEM	Barren
Onoclea sensibilis			PEM	Barren
Prunus pensylvanica			PEM	Barren
Rubus idaeus			PEM	Barren
Rubus idaeus			PSS	Barren
Solidago gigantea			PEM	Barren
Ulmus americana			PEM	Barren

SUMMARY OF FLORISTIC INTEGRITY (Include general comments on plant communities)

The floristic integrity is low due to the high prevalence of invasive species and low species diversity, as well as the disturbed nature of the feature.

SECTION 3: Condition Assessment of Wetland Assessment Area (AA) and Buffer (100 m)

Assessment Area (AA)	Buffer	Historic	Impact Level*	Relative Frequency**	Stressor
					Filling, berms (non-impounding)
X	X		H	C	Drainage – tiles, ditches
X	X		M	C	Hydrologic changes - high capacity wells, impounded water, increased runoff
					Point source or stormwater discharge
X	X		M	C	Polluted runoff
					Pond construction
					Agriculture – row crops
					Agriculture – hay
X	X		M	C	Agriculture – pasture
	X		M	C	Roads or railroad
	X		M	C	Utility corridor (above or subsurface)
					Dams, dikes or levees
					Soil subsidence, loss of soil structure
					Sediment input
	X		L	C	Removal of herbaceous stratum – mowing, grading, earthworms, etc.
					Removal of tree or shrub strata – logging, unprescribed fire
					Human trails – unpaved
					Human trails – paved
					Removal of large woody debris
X	X		H	C	Cover of non-native and/or invasive species
					Residential land use
					Urban, commercial or industrial use
					Parking lot
					Golf course
					Gravel pit
	X		L	UC	Recreational use (boating, ATVs, etc.)
					Excavation or soil grading
					Other (list below):

* L= Low, M = Medium, H = High
**Relative frequency of the impact in comparison to the general condition of wetlands and buffer areas in the region or watershed (C=Common, UC=Uncommon)

SUMMARY OF CONDITION ASSESSMENT (Include general description and comments)

The wetland is within an open area of a pine plantation. There is a mowed utility corridor in the buffer area with ATV tracks. The feature is also located in/around an actively grazed pasture, and to the south abuts a gravel road and is part of the roadside ditch.

SUMMARY OF FUNCTIONAL VALUES

FUNCTION	SIGNIFICANCE				
	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional	NA
Floristic Integrity		✔			
Human Use Values	✔				
Wildlife Habitat		✔			
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	✔				
Shoreline Protection					✔
Flood and Stormwater Storage			✔		
Water Quality Protection			✔		
Groundwater Processes		✔			

FUNCTION	RATIONALE
Floristic Integrity	The florisitc integrity of the wetland is considered to be low based on the presence of invasive species and the common plant communities.
Human Use Values	The wetland is within a pine plantation and a pasture.
Wildlife Habitat	The wetland is part of a fairly large complex, and so offers a diversity of habitat options. However, the feature could also be considered isolated due to the location within a larger landscape-level pine plantation and a pasture.
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	There is potential for aquatic invertebrates to inhabit the emergent portion of the complex after periods of heavy rain or spring inundation.
Shoreline Protection	N/A
Flood and Stormwater Storage	The wetland complex is a large feature that has dense overall vegetative cover, and obtains increased runoff from several sources.
Water Quality Protection	See above.
Groundwater Processes	The wetland does not seem to influence groundwater processes, although the feature is large and may have more complex interactions in places..

Section 4: Project Impact Assessment

Brief Project Description

Enbridge Line 5 pipeline route analysis.

Expected Project Impacts

IMPACT: describe (+ or -)	Permanence/Reversibility	Significance (Low, Medium, High)
Direct Impacts	Temporary trenching, soil storage, and backfilling.	Low
Secondary Impacts (including impacts which are indirectly attributable to the project)	Vegetation removal for construction.	Medium
Cumulative Impacts	Operational vegetation maintenance.	Low
Spatial/Habitat Integrity	Temporary construction impacts.	Medium
Rare Plant/Animal Communities/ Natural Areas	N/A	N/A

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-05-23

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa112e_xu1

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 20 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Rise Local relief (concave, convex, none): Convex Slope (%): 3-7%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.534802 Long: -90.895520 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes** _____ **No** ✔
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The upland is located on a slight rise above the wetland feature and is within a pine plantation. The overstory is almost continuous cover of red pine.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Water Table Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

No indicators of wetland hydrology were observed.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa112e_xu1

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Pinus resinosa*	95	Y	FACU
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	95	= Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1. *Rhamnus cathartica*	15	Y	FAC
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	15	= Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Tanacetum vulgare*	5	Y	FACU
2. *Taraxacum officinale*	5	Y	FACU
3. *Prunus pensylvanica*	2	N	FACU
4. *Trifolium pratense*	2	N	FACU
5. *Fragaria virginiana*	2	N	FACU
6. *Barbarea vulgaris*	2	N	FAC
7. *Bromus ciliatus*	1	N	FACW
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	19	= Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0	= Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 4 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 25 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	1	x 2 =	2
FAC species	17	x 3 =	51
FACU species	111	x 4 =	444
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	129 (A)		497 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.852713178294574

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** ✔

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The sample point is representative of the upland area. The point is within a pine plantation; red pine dominates the overstory and its needles carpet the ground limiting vegetative growth in the understory.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa112e_xu1

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-14	10YR 3/3	100		0			SICL	
14-20	5YR 4/3	0		0			SICL	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Remarks:

A silty clay loam soil that is darker in the top portion of the profile and more red in the bottom portion. No redox was observed.

wasa112e_xu1_E

wasa112e_xu1_S

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-05-23

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa112e_xu2

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 20 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Talf Local relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.531879 Long: -90.896154 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes** ____ **No** ✔
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: ____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The upland is located slightly upslope from the wetland within a cow pasture. The upland is dominated by smooth brome and weedy pasture forbs such as dandelion and red clover. Upland sample point is shared with wetlands wasa1035e and wasa1036e.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ____ No ✔

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

No indicators of wetland hydrology were observed.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa112e_xu2

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Pinus strobus*	10	Y	FACU
2. *Pinus resinosa*	10	Y	FACU
3. *Populus tremuloides*	5	Y	FAC
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	25	= Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1. *Crataegus sp*	5	Y	
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	5	= Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Bromus inermis*	65	Y	UPL
2. *Taraxacum officinale*	10	N	FACU
3. *Poa pratensis*	10	N	FACU
4. *Trifolium pratense*	5	N	FACU
5. *Fragaria virginiana*	3	N	FACU
6. *Galium cf mollugo*	2	N	FACU
7. *Achillea millefolium*	2	N	FACU
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	97	= Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0	= Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 5 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 20 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	5	x 3 =	15
FACU species	52	x 4 =	208
UPL species	65	x 5 =	325
Column Totals:	122 (A)		548 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 4.491803278688525

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The upland is within a cow pasture and the sample point is representative of the upland area.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa112e_xu2

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-12	7.5YR 3/2	98	5YR 4/6	2	C	M	SIL	
12-20	5YR 4/4	95	5YR 4/6	5	C	M	SIC	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Remarks:

The soils are silty with some redox concentrations present.

wasa112e_xu2_S

wasa112e_xu2_W

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-05-30

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa112e_xu3

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 20 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Talf Local relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.531013 Long: -90.896223 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes** _____ **No** ✔
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The upland is located upslope from the wetland within a cow pasture. The upland seems to have been grazed and consists of newly emerged and low-statured, weedy forbs.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Water Table Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ **No** ✔

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

No indicators of wetland hydrology were observed.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa112e_xu3

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Populus tremuloides*	10	Y	FAC
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	10 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1. *Rhamnus cathartica*	15	Y	FAC
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	15 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Poa pratensis*	30	Y	FACU
2. *Bromus inermis*	15	Y	UPL
3. *Achillea millefolium*	10	N	FACU
4. *Lotus corniculatus*	10	N	FACU
5. *Leucanthemum vulgare*	10	Y	UPL
6. *Taraxacum officinale*	10	N	FACU
7. *Solidago altissima*	5	N	FACU
8. *Plantago major*	5	N	FACU
9. *Prunus pensylvanica*	5	N	FACU
10.			
11.			
12.			
	100 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 5 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 40 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	25	x 3 =	75
FACU species	75	x 4 =	300
UPL species	25	x 5 =	125
Column Totals:	125 (A)		500 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 4.0

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The upland sample point is located in a cow pasture and is representative of the upland area.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa112e_xu3

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-20	2.5YR 4/4	100		0			C	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Remarks:

A red clay soil throughout the profile with no observed redox features.

wasa112e_xu3_E

wasa112e_xu3_W

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-05-30

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa112e_xu4

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 20 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Talf Local relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.535629 Long: -90.895125 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes** _____ **No** ✔
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The upland is located underneath the red pine cover of a red pine plantation. The ground is covered with pine needles which limits growth in the herbaceous layer.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Water Table Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ **No** ✔

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

No indicators of wetland hydrology were observed.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa112e_xu4

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Pinus resinosa*	80	Y	FACU
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	80	= Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1. *Rhamnus cathartica*	20	Y	FAC
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	20	= Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Bromus inermis*	10	Y	UPL
2. *Rhamnus cathartica*	10	Y	FAC
3. *Taraxacum officinale*	5	N	FACU
4. *Fragaria virginiana*	5	N	FACU
5. *Lotus corniculatus*	5	Y	FACU
6. *Tanacetum vulgare*	5	Y	FACU
7. *Barbarea vulgaris*	2	N	FAC
8. *Equisetum arvense*	2	N	FAC
9. *Potentilla recta*	2	N	
10. *Valeriana officinalis*	2	N	
11. *Ranunculus acris*	2	N	FAC
12.			
	50	= Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0	= Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 6 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 33 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	36	x 3 =	108
FACU species	100	x 4 =	400
UPL species	10	x 5 =	50
Column Totals:	146 (A)		558 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.8219178082191783

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The sample point is representative of the upland area.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa112e_xu4

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-10	7.5YR 2.5/2	100		0			SICL	
10-20	5YR 3/3	90	5YR 4/6	10	C	M	C	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Remarks:

No indicators of hydric soil were observed.

wasa112e_xu4_N

wasa112e_xu4_W

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-05-23

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1035e_w

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 20 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.531898 Long: -90.896547 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes ✔ No ____**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: ____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The wetland is a wet meadow comprised of cattails, reed canary grass, and sedges. The wetland feature is a shallow depression located within a cow pasture.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ✔ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ✔ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✔ No ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

The hydrologic regime for the wetland is saturated.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa1035e_w

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Typha sp.*	15	Y	OBL
2. *Phalaris arundinacea*	15	Y	FACW
3. *Scirpus cyperinus*	15	Y	OBL
4. *Juncus effusus*	10	N	OBL
5. *Carex stipata*	10	N	OBL
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	65 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 3 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	50	x 1 =	50
FACW species	15	x 2 =	30
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	65 (A)		80 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.2307692307692308

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ✓ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
- ✓ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
- ✓ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The sample plot is fairly representative of the wetland feature. Vegetation is starting to emerge at the time of survey and remnant biomass covers a significant portion of the feature.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1035e_w

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-14	7.5YR 2.5/1	90	7.5YR 4/4	10	C	M	SICL	
14-20	7.5YR 3/1	90	7.5YR 4/4	10	C	M	C	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ✓ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** _____

Remarks:

A dark, clayey soil with redox concentrations present throughout the profile.

wasa1035e_w_N

wasa1035e_w_W

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Wetland Rapid Assessment Methodology – version 2.0

WETLAND IDENTIFICATION	
Project name: Line 5 Relocation Project	Evaluator(s): SBR/DGL
File #: wasa1035	Date of visit(s): 2020-05-23
Location: PLSS: sec 20 T047N R004W Lat: 46.531940 Long: -90.896647 County: Ashland Town/City/Village: Gingles town	Ecological Landscape: Lake Superior Clay Plain Watershed: LS09, Lower Bad River
SITE DESCRIPTION	
Soils: Mapped Type(s): Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes Field Verified: The soils were not field verified.	WWI Class: N/A Wetland Type(s): PEM wet meadow Wetland Size: 0.1152 / Wetland Area Impacted 0.1152 Vegetation: Plant Community Description(s): The wetland is a wet meadow comprised mainly of reed canary grass, cattails, and sedges.
Hydrology: The hydrologic regime is saturated. The main source of hydrology is from surface water including runoff from the surrounding cow pasture.	

SITE MAP

SECTION 1: Functional Value Assessment

HU	Y/N	Potential	**Human Use Values: recreation, culture, education, science, natural scenic beauty**
1	N	N	Used for recreation (hunting, birding, hiking, etc.). List:
2	N	N	Used for educational or scientific purposes
3	Y	Y	Visually or physically accessible to public
4	N	N	Aesthetically pleasing due to diversity of habitat types, lack of pollution or degradation
5	N	N	In or adjacent to RED FLAG areas List:
6	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for endangered, threatened or special concern species
7	N	N	In or adjacent to archaeological or cultural resource site
WH			**Wildlife Habitat**
1	N	N	Wetland and contiguous habitat >10 acres
2	N	N	3 or more strata present (>10% cover)
3	N	N	Within or adjacent to habitat corridor or established wildlife habitat area
4	N	N	100 m buffer – natural land cover ≥50%(south) 75% (north) intact
5	N	N	Occurs in a Joint Venture priority township
6	N	N	Interspersion of habitat structure (hemi-marsh,shrub/emergent, wetland/upland complex,etc.)
7	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for SGCN or birds listed in the WI All-Bird Cons. Plan, or other plans
8	N	N	Part of a large habitat block that supports area sensitive species
9	N	N	Ephemeral pond with water present ≥ 45 days
10	N	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
11	N	N	Seasonally exposed mudflats present
12	N	N	Provides habitat scarce in the area (urban, agricultural, etc.)
FA			**Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat**
1	N	N	Wetland is connected or contiguous with perennial stream or lake
2	N	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
3	N	N	Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) listed aquatic species within aquatic system
4	N	Y	Vegetation is inundated in spring
SP			**Shoreline Protection**
1	N	N	Along shoreline of a stream, lake, pond or open water area (≥1 acre) - if no, not applicable
2	N	N	Potential for erosion due to wind fetch, waves, heavy boat traffic, erosive soils, fluctuating water levels or high flows – if no, not applicable
3	N	N	Densely rooted emergent or woody vegetation
ST			**Storm and Floodwater Storage**
1	N	N	Basin wetland, constricted outlet, has through-flow or is adjacent to a stream
2	Y	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
3	N	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
4	N	N	Evidence of flashy hydrology
5	Y	Y	Point or non-point source inflow
6	N	N	Impervious surfaces cover >10% of land surface within the watershed
7	N	N	Within a watershed with ≤10% wetland
8	N	N	Potential to hold >10% of the runoff from contributing area from a 2-year 24-hour storm event
WQ			**Water Quality Protection**
1	N	N	Provides substantial storage of storm and floodwater based on previous section
2	N	N	Basin wetland or constricted outlet
3	Y	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
4	N	N	Vegetated wetland associated with a lake or stream
5	N	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
6	N	N	Signs of excess nutrients, such as algae blooms, heavy macrophyte growth
7	Y	Y	Stormwater or surface water from agricultural land is major hydrology source
8	N	N	Discharge to surface water
9	N	N	Natural land cover in 100m buffer area < 50%
GW			**Groundwater Processes**
1	N	N	Springs, seeps or indicators of groundwater present
2	N	N	Location near a groundwater divide or a headwater wetland
3	N	N	Wetland remains saturated for an extended time period with no additional water inputs
4	N	N	Wetland soils are organic
5	N	N	Wetland is within a wellhead protection area

Section 1 Comments (Refer to Section 1 numbers)

HU-3 the wetland is visible from the road and from a personal residence. W-10/FA-2/4 it is likely the wetland will be inundated after heavy rains and provide habitat for aquatic organisms. ST-3/WQ-5 there is still emerging vegetation at the time of survey, but it will become more dense later in the growing season. WQ-7 stormwater is a major source of hydrology.

Wildlife Habitat and Species Observation (including amphibians and reptiles)
List: direct observation, tracks, scat, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, migratory, winter, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat/Comments
Y	Y	Avian

Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat and Species Observations
List: direct observation, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, spawning, nursery areas, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat
	Y	Aquatic invertebrates

SECTION 2: Floristic Integrity

Plant Community Integrity (circle)*

	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional
Invasive species cover	> 50% ☑	20-50% ☐	10-20% ☐	<10% ☐
Strata	Missing stratum(a) ☑ or bare due to invasive species	All strata present but reduced native species ☐	All strata present and good assemblage of native species ☐	All strata present, conservative species represented ☐
NHI plant community ranking	S4 ☑	S3 ☐	S2 ☐	S1-S2 (S2 high quality) ☐
Relative frequency of plant community in watershed	Abundant ☑	Common ☐	Uncommon ☐	Rare ☐
FQI (optional)	<13 ☐	13-23 ☐	23-32 ☐	>32 ☐
Mean C (optional)	<2.4 ☐	2.4-4.2 ☐	4.3-4.7 ☐	>4.7 ☐

***Note: separate plant communities are described independently**

Plant Species List (* dominant species) attach list of additional species

Scientific Name	Common Name	C of C	Plant communities	Comments (Estimate of % Cover, Abundance)
Typha sp.*			Pem	Rare
Phalaris arundinacea*			Pem	Rare
Carex stipata			Pem	Rare
Juncus effusus			Pem	Rare
Scirpus cyperinus			Pem	Rare

SUMMARY OF FLORISTIC INTEGRITY (Include general comments on plant communities)

Vegetation is still emerging, but invasive species already cover over 25% of the wetland feature and later in the growing season could cover a larger percentage. Only one strata is present and the plant community is common.

SECTION 3: Condition Assessment of Wetland Assessment Area (AA) and Buffer (100 m)

Assessment Area (AA)	Buffer	Historic	Impact Level*	Relative Frequency**	Stressor
					Filling, berms (non-impounding)
					Drainage – tiles, ditches
					Hydrologic changes - high capacity wells, impounded water, increased runoff
					Point source or stormwater discharge
X	X		M	C	Polluted runoff
					Pond construction
					Agriculture – row crops
					Agriculture – hay
X	X		H	C	Agriculture – pasture
					Roads or railroad
	X		M	C	Utility corridor (above or subsurface)
					Dams, dikes or levees
					Soil subsidence, loss of soil structure
					Sediment input
					Removal of herbaceous stratum – mowing, grading, earthworms, etc.
					Removal of tree or shrub strata – logging, unprescribed fire
					Human trails – unpaved
					Human trails – paved
					Removal of large woody debris
X	X		H	C	Cover of non-native and/or invasive species
	X		M	UC	Residential land use
					Urban, commercial or industrial use
					Parking lot
					Golf course
					Gravel pit
					Recreational use (boating, ATVs, etc.)
					Excavation or soil grading
					Other (list below):

* L= Low, M = Medium, H = High
**Relative frequency of the impact in comparison to the general condition of wetlands and buffer areas in the region or watershed (C=Common, UC=Uncommon)

SUMMARY OF CONDITION ASSESSMENT (Include general description and comments)

The wetland is located within an active cow pasture and likely receives polluted runoff from the pasture. The major source of input for the wetland is stormwater. A personal residence and utility corridor are in the buffer area. The wetland has invasive species present.

SUMMARY OF FUNCTIONAL VALUES

FUNCTION	SIGNIFICANCE				
	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional	NA
Floristic Integrity	✔				
Human Use Values	✔				
Wildlife Habitat	✔				
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	✔				
Shoreline Protection					✔
Flood and Stormwater Storage	✔				
Water Quality Protection	✔				
Groundwater Processes	✔				

FUNCTION	RATIONALE
Floristic Integrity	The florisitc integrity is low due the presence of invasive species and the presence of only one strata with limited diversity.
Human Use Values	The wetland is within a cow pasture.
Wildlife Habitat	The wetland is small with only an herbaceous layer. Both are limiting for wildlife habitat use.
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	There is potential for aquatic organisms to use the wetland during periods of sustained inundation.
Shoreline Protection	N/A
Flood and Stormwater Storage	The wetland is small and can only hold a small amount of water.
Water Quality Protection	The wetland will have dense vegetation and will be able to filter water, but it's small size limits its filtering capacity.
Groundwater Processes	The feature is fed mainly by surface water.

Section 4: Project Impact Assessment

Brief Project Description

Enbridge Line 5 pipeline route analysis.

Expected Project Impacts

IMPACT: describe (+ or -)	Permanence/Reversibility	Significance (Low, Medium, High)
Direct Impacts	Temporary trenching, soil storage, and backfilling.	Low
Secondary Impacts (including impacts which are indirectly attributable to the project)	Vegetation removal for construction.	Low
Cumulative Impacts	Operational vegetation maintenance.	Low
Spatial/Habitat Integrity	Temporary construction impacts.	Low
Rare Plant/Animal Communities/ Natural Areas	N/A	N/A

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-05-23

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1037e_w

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 20 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.531528 Long: -90.896501 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes ✔ No ____**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: ____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The wetland is a small depression within a cow pasture. Cow manure has been piled up within the wetland feature. The feature is dominated by sedges, reed canary grass, and short-awn foxtail.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ✔ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ✔ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✔ No ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

The hydrologic regime is saturated.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: wasa1037e_w

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Ulmus americana*	5	Y	FACW
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	5 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Alopecurus aequalis*	20	Y	OBL
2. *Phalaris arundinacea*	20	Y	FACW
3. *Carex lacustris*	15	Y	OBL
4. *Juncus effusus*	10	N	OBL
5. *Poa pratensis*	10	N	FACU
6. *Typha sp.*	10	N	OBL
7. *Scirpus cyperinus*	5	N	OBL
8. *Solidago gigantea*	5	N	FACW
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	95 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 4 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 4 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	60	x 1 =	60
FACW species	30	x 2 =	60
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	10	x 4 =	40
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	100 (A)		160 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.6

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ✓ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
- ✓ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
- ✓ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The vegetation point is fairly representative of the wetland feature. The center of the wetland is slightly deeper and likely holds water for longer, so more obligate species were found there.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1037e_w

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-12	7.5YR 3/1	90	7.5YR 3/4	10	C	M	SICL	
12-20	7.5YR 3/1	85	7.5YR 3/4	15	C	M	C	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ✓ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** _____

Remarks:

A dark, clayey soil with redox concentrations throughout the profile.

wasa1037e_w_NW

wasa1037e_w_SE

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Wetland Rapid Assessment Methodology – version 2.0

WETLAND IDENTIFICATION	
Project name: Line 5 Relocation Project	Evaluator(s): SBR/DGL
File #: wasa1037	Date of visit(s): 2020-05-23
Location: PLSS: sec 20 T047N R004W Lat: 46.531498 Long: -90.896509 County: Ashland Town/City/Village: Gingles town	Ecological Landscape: Lake Superior Clay Plain Watershed: LS09, Lower Bad River
SITE DESCRIPTION	
Soils: Mapped Type(s): Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes Field Verified: The soils were not field verified.	WWI Class: N/A Wetland Type(s): PEM wet meadow Wetland Size: 0.0482 / Wetland Area Impacted 0.0482 Vegetation: Plant Community Description(s): The wetland is a wet meadow comprised mostly of sedges, cattail, reed canary grass, and short-awn-meadow foxtail.
Hydrology: The hydrologic regime is saturated and storm water runoff is the major source of hydrology.	

SITE MAP

SECTION 1: Functional Value Assessment

HU	Y/N	Potential	**Human Use Values: recreation, culture, education, science, natural scenic beauty**
1	N	N	Used for recreation (hunting, birding, hiking, etc.). List:
2	N	N	Used for educational or scientific purposes
3	Y	Y	Visually or physically accessible to public
4	N	N	Aesthetically pleasing due to diversity of habitat types, lack of pollution or degradation
5	N	N	In or adjacent to RED FLAG areas List:
6	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for endangered, threatened or special concern species
7	N	N	In or adjacent to archaeological or cultural resource site
WH			**Wildlife Habitat**
1	N	N	Wetland and contiguous habitat >10 acres
2	N	N	3 or more strata present (>10% cover)
3	N	N	Within or adjacent to habitat corridor or established wildlife habitat area
4	N	N	100 m buffer – natural land cover ≥50%(south) 75% (north) intact
5	N	N	Occurs in a Joint Venture priority township
6	N	N	Interspersion of habitat structure (hemi-marsh,shrub/emergent, wetland/upland complex,etc.)
7	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for SGCN or birds listed in the WI All-Bird Cons. Plan, or other plans
8	N	N	Part of a large habitat block that supports area sensitive species
9	N	N	Ephemeral pond with water present ≥ 45 days
10	N	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
11	N	N	Seasonally exposed mudflats present
12	N	N	Provides habitat scarce in the area (urban, agricultural, etc.)
FA			**Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat**
1	N	N	Wetland is connected or contiguous with perennial stream or lake
2	N	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
3	N	N	Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) listed aquatic species within aquatic system
4	N	Y	Vegetation is inundated in spring
SP			**Shoreline Protection**
1	N	N	Along shoreline of a stream, lake, pond or open water area (≥1 acre) - if no, not applicable
2	N	N	Potential for erosion due to wind fetch, waves, heavy boat traffic, erosive soils, fluctuating water levels or high flows – if no, not applicable
3	N	N	Densely rooted emergent or woody vegetation
ST			**Storm and Floodwater Storage**
1	N	N	Basin wetland, constricted outlet, has through-flow or is adjacent to a stream
2	Y	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
3	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
4	N	N	Evidence of flashy hydrology
5	Y	Y	Point or non-point source inflow
6	N	N	Impervious surfaces cover >10% of land surface within the watershed
7	N	N	Within a watershed with ≤10% wetland
8	N	N	Potential to hold >10% of the runoff from contributing area from a 2-year 24-hour storm event
WQ			**Water Quality Protection**
1	N	N	Provides substantial storage of storm and floodwater based on previous section
2	N	N	Basin wetland or constricted outlet
3	Y	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
4	N	N	Vegetated wetland associated with a lake or stream
5	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
6	N	Y	Signs of excess nutrients, such as algae blooms, heavy macrophyte growth
7	Y	Y	Stormwater or surface water from agricultural land is major hydrology source
8	N	N	Discharge to surface water
9	N	N	Natural land cover in 100m buffer area < 50%
GW			**Groundwater Processes**
1	N	N	Springs, seeps or indicators of groundwater present
2	N	N	Location near a groundwater divide or a headwater wetland
3	N	N	Wetland remains saturated for an extended time period with no additional water inputs
4	N	N	Wetland soils are organic
5	N	N	Wetland is within a wellhead protection area

Section 1 Comments (Refer to Section 1 numbers)

HU-3 the wetland is visible from the road and from a personal residence. W-10/FA-2/4 it is possible that the wetland will be inundated after heavy rain events and provide habitat for aquatic organisms. ST-3/WQ-5 the vegetation is relatively dense at the time of survey and will become more dense later in the growing season. WQ-6 there is some cattails present at the time of survey but it does not dominate the feature WQ-7 stormwater is a major source of hydrology.

Wildlife Habitat and Species Observation (including amphibians and reptiles)
List: direct observation, tracks, scat, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, migratory, winter, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat/Comments
Y	Y	Avian
Y	Y	Small mammals (shrew)

Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat and Species Observations
List: direct observation, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, spawning, nursery areas, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat
	Y	Aquatic invertebrates

SECTION 2: Floristic Integrity

Plant Community Integrity (circle)*

	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional
Invasive species cover	> 50% ☐	20-50% ☑	10-20% ☐	<10% ☐
Strata	Missing stratum(a) ☑ or bare due to invasive species	All strata present but reduced native species ☐	All strata present and good assemblage of native species ☐	All strata present, conservative species represented ☐
NHI plant community ranking	S4 ☑	S3 ☐	S2 ☐	S1-S2 (S2 high quality) ☐
Relative frequency of plant community in watershed	Abundant ☑	Common ☐	Uncommon ☐	Rare ☐
FQI (optional)	<13 ☐	13-23 ☐	23-32 ☐	>32 ☐
Mean C (optional)	<2.4 ☐	2.4-4.2 ☐	4.3-4.7 ☐	>4.7 ☐

***Note: separate plant communities are described independently**

Plant Species List (* dominant species) attach list of additional species

Scientific Name	Common Name	C of C	Plant communities	Comments (Estimate of % Cover, Abundance)
Carex lacustris*			Pem	Patchy
Alopecurus aequalis*			Pem	Rare
Typha sp.*			Pem	Rare
Juncus effusus			Pem	Rare
Phalaris arundinacea			Pem	Rare
Poa pratensis			Pem	Rare
Scirpus cyperinus			Pem	Rare
Carex stipata			Pem	Rare
Persicaria hydropiperoides			Pem	Rare
Ulmus americana			Pem	Rare
Barbarea vulgaris			Pem	Barren
Ranunculus cf recurvatus			Pem	Barren
Solidago gigantea			Pem	Barren

SUMMARY OF FLORISTIC INTEGRITY (Include general comments on plant communities)

The floristic integrity is relatively low based on common species present, invasive species, and only the herbaceous layer really being represented in the feature.

SECTION 3: Condition Assessment of Wetland Assessment Area (AA) and Buffer (100 m)

Assessment Area (AA)	Buffer	Historic	Impact Level*	Relative Frequency**	Stressor
					Filling, berms (non-impounding)
					Drainage – tiles, ditches
					Hydrologic changes - high capacity wells, impounded water, increased runoff
					Point source or stormwater discharge
X	X		M	C	Polluted runoff
					Pond construction
					Agriculture – row crops
					Agriculture – hay
X	X		H	UC	Agriculture – pasture
X	X		M	UC	Roads or railroad
	X		L	C	Utility corridor (above or subsurface)
					Dams, dikes or levees
					Soil subsidence, loss of soil structure
					Sediment input
					Removal of herbaceous stratum – mowing, grading, earthworms, etc.
					Removal of tree or shrub strata – logging, unprescribed fire
					Human trails – unpaved
					Human trails – paved
					Removal of large woody debris
X	X		M	C	Cover of non-native and/or invasive species
	X		L	UC	Residential land use
					Urban, commercial or industrial use
					Parking lot
					Golf course
					Gravel pit
					Recreational use (boating, ATVs, etc.)
					Excavation or soil grading
					Other (list below):

* L= Low, M = Medium, H = High
**Relative frequency of the impact in comparison to the general condition of wetlands and buffer areas in the region or watershed (C=Common, UC=Uncommon)

SUMMARY OF CONDITION ASSESSMENT (Include general description and comments)

The wetland is located within a cow pasture and likely receives polluted runoff from it. The major source of hydrology for the wetland is stormwater runoff. A private residence, a gravel road, and an occasionally mowed utility corridor are in the buffer area. The wetland has invasive species present.

SUMMARY OF FUNCTIONAL VALUES

FUNCTION	SIGNIFICANCE				
	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional	NA
Floristic Integrity	✔				
Human Use Values	✔				
Wildlife Habitat	✔				
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	✔				
Shoreline Protection					✔
Flood and Stormwater Storage	✔				
Water Quality Protection	✔				
Groundwater Processes	✔				

FUNCTION	RATIONALE
Floristic Integrity	The florisitc integrity is low due to the presence of invasive species, only one strata present, and frequency of the plant community type within the general area.
Human Use Values	The wetland is within a cow pasture.
Wildlife Habitat	The small size limits wildlife use but a small mammal was observed using remnant biomass as a travel corridor.
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	Aquatic habitat could exist during times of sustained inundation.
Shoreline Protection	N/A
Flood and Stormwater Storage	The wetland is small and can not hold large amounts of water.
Water Quality Protection	The wetland is small in size but does have persistent vegetation.
Groundwater Processes	The wetland does not appear to influence ground water processes.

Section 4: Project Impact Assessment

Brief Project Description

Enbridge Line 5 pipeline route analysis.

Expected Project Impacts

IMPACT: describe (+ or -)	Permanence/Reversibility	Significance (Low, Medium, High)
Direct Impacts	Temporary trenching, soil storage, and backfilling.	Low
Secondary Impacts (including impacts which are indirectly attributable to the project)	Vegetation removal for construction.	Low
Cumulative Impacts	Operational vegetation maintenance.	Low
Spatial/Habitat Integrity	Temporary construction impacts.	Low
Rare Plant/Animal Communities/ Natural Areas	N/A	N/A

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-05-23

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1037_u

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 20 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Talf Local relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.531386 Long: -90.896479 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes** _____ **No** ✔
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The upland is located slightly upslope from two wetland features (wasa1036e and wasa1037e) and this serves as their shared upland point. The upland is located within a cow pasture and is dominated by pasture grasses and weedy forbs.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Water Table Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ **No** ✔

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

No indicators of wetland hydrology were observed.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa1037_u

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Poa pratensis*	40	Y	FACU
2. *Bromus inermis*	35	Y	UPL
3. *Trifolium pratense*	5	N	FACU
4. *Taraxacum officinale*	5	N	FACU
5. *Fragaria virginiana*	5	N	FACU
6. *Achillea millefolium*	3	N	FACU
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	93 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species 0	x 1 = 0
FACW species 0	x 2 = 0
FAC species 0	x 3 = 0
FACU species 58	x 4 = 232
UPL species 35	x 5 = 175
Column Totals: 93 (A)	407 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 4.376344086021505

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The upland sample point is located within a cow pasture and is representative of the upland area.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1037_u

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-6	7.5YR 4/3	100		0			SIL	
6-20	7.5R 3/4	95	7.5YR 4/6	5	C	M	SICL	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Remarks:

Profile contains silty soils with some redox but does not meet any hydric soil indicators.

wasa1037_u_E

wasa1037_u_W

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-05-23

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1036e_w

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 20 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.531659 Long: -90.896112 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✔	No _____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes ✔ No _____**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✔	No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✔	No _____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The wetland is a small depression on the edge of an active cow pasture. The wetland is a sedge meadow dominated by species including woolgrass, lake sedge, and awl-fruited sedge.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ✔ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ✔ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Water Table Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✔ No _____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

The hydrologic regime is saturated.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa1036e_w

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1. *Salix petiolaris*	15	Y	FACW
2. *Rhamnus cathartica*	5	Y	FAC
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	20 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Scirpus cyperinus*	50	Y	OBL
2. *Phalaris arundinacea*	15	N	FACW
3. *Typha sp.*	10	N	OBL
4. *Juncus effusus*	5	N	OBL
5. *Carex lacustris*	5	N	OBL
6. *Barbarea vulgaris*	2	N	FAC
7. *Solidago gigantea*	2	N	FACW
8. *Cardamine pensylvanica*	2	N	FACW
9. *Persicaria hydropiperoides*	2	N	OBL
10.			
11.			
12.			
	93 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 3 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	72	x 1 =	72
FACW species	34	x 2 =	68
FAC species	7	x 3 =	21
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	113 (A)		161 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.424778761061947

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

✔ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

✔ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ✔ **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The sample point is representative of the small wetland feature, which is dominated by woolgrass.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1036e_w

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-16	7.5YR 3/1	90	7.5YR 3/4	10	C	M	SICL	
16-20	7.5YR 2.5/1	95	7.5YR 4/6	5	C	M	C	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ✓ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** _____

Remarks:

A dark, clayey profile with redox concentrations throughout.

wasa1036e_w_E

wasa1036e_w_S

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Wetland Rapid Assessment Methodology – version 2.0

WETLAND IDENTIFICATION	
Project name: Line 5 Relocation Project	Evaluator(s): SBR/DGL
File #: wasa1036	Date of visit(s): 2020-05-23
Location: PLSS: sec 20 T047N R004W Lat: 46.531692 Long: -90.896126 County: Ashland Town/City/Village: Gingles town	Ecological Landscape: Lake Superior Clay Plain Watershed: LS09, Lower Bad River
SITE DESCRIPTION	
Soils: Mapped Type(s): Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes Field Verified: The soils were not field verified.	WWI Class: N/A Wetland Type(s): PEM sedge meadow Wetland Size: 0.3266 / Wetland Area Impacted 0.3266 Vegetation: Plant Community Description(s): The wetland is a sedge meadow comprised of multiple sedge species including cotton grass bulrush, soft rush, lake sedge, and awl-fruited sedge.
Hydrology: The hydrologic regime is saturated. The major source of input is from surface water.	

SITE MAP

SECTION 1: Functional Value Assessment

HU	Y/N	Potential	**Human Use Values: recreation, culture, education, science, natural scenic beauty**
1	N	N	Used for recreation (hunting, birding, hiking, etc.). List:
2	N	N	Used for educational or scientific purposes
3	Y	Y	Visually or physically accessible to public
4	N	N	Aesthetically pleasing due to diversity of habitat types, lack of pollution or degradation
5	N	N	In or adjacent to RED FLAG areas List:
6	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for endangered, threatened or special concern species
7	N	N	In or adjacent to archaeological or cultural resource site
WH			**Wildlife Habitat**
1	N	N	Wetland and contiguous habitat >10 acres
2	N	N	3 or more strata present (>10% cover)
3	N	N	Within or adjacent to habitat corridor or established wildlife habitat area
4	N	N	100 m buffer – natural land cover ≥50%(south) 75% (north) intact
5	N	N	Occurs in a Joint Venture priority township
6	N	N	Interspersion of habitat structure (hemi-marsh,shrub/emergent, wetland/upland complex,etc.)
7	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for SGCN or birds listed in the WI All-Bird Cons. Plan, or other plans
8	N	N	Part of a large habitat block that supports area sensitive species
9	N	N	Ephemeral pond with water present ≥ 45 days
10	N	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
11	N	N	Seasonally exposed mudflats present
12	N	N	Provides habitat scarce in the area (urban, agricultural, etc.)
FA			**Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat**
1	N	N	Wetland is connected or contiguous with perennial stream or lake
2	N	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
3	N	N	Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) listed aquatic species within aquatic system
4	N	Y	Vegetation is inundated in spring
SP			**Shoreline Protection**
1	N	N	Along shoreline of a stream, lake, pond or open water area (≥1 acre) - if no, not applicable
2	N	N	Potential for erosion due to wind fetch, waves, heavy boat traffic, erosive soils, fluctuating water levels or high flows – if no, not applicable
3	N	N	Densely rooted emergent or woody vegetation
ST			**Storm and Floodwater Storage**
1	N	N	Basin wetland, constricted outlet, has through-flow or is adjacent to a stream
2	Y	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
3	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
4	N	N	Evidence of flashy hydrology
5	Y	Y	Point or non-point source inflow
6	N	N	Impervious surfaces cover >10% of land surface within the watershed
7	N	N	Within a watershed with ≤10% wetland
8	N	N	Potential to hold >10% of the runoff from contributing area from a 2-year 24-hour storm event
WQ			**Water Quality Protection**
1	N	N	Provides substantial storage of storm and floodwater based on previous section
2	N	N	Basin wetland or constricted outlet
3	Y	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
4	N	N	Vegetated wetland associated with a lake or stream
5	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
6	N	N	Signs of excess nutrients, such as algae blooms, heavy macrophyte growth
7	Y	Y	Stormwater or surface water from agricultural land is major hydrology source
8	N	N	Discharge to surface water
9	N	N	Natural land cover in 100m buffer area < 50%
GW			**Groundwater Processes**
1	N	N	Springs, seeps or indicators of groundwater present
2	N	N	Location near a groundwater divide or a headwater wetland
3	N	N	Wetland remains saturated for an extended time period with no additional water inputs
4	N	N	Wetland soils are organic
5	N	N	Wetland is within a wellhead protection area

Section 1 Comments (Refer to Section 1 numbers)

HU-3 the wetland is visible from the road and from a personal residence. W-10/FA-2/4 it is likely the wetland will be inundated after heavy rains and provide habitat for aquatic organisms. ST-3/WQ-5 the vegetation is relatively dense at the time of survey and will likely become more dense as it grows taller later in the growing season. WQ-7 stormwater is a major source of hydrology.

Wildlife Habitat and Species Observation (including amphibians and reptiles)
List: direct observation, tracks, scat, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, migratory, winter, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat/Comments
Y	Y	Avian

Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat and Species Observations
List: direct observation, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, spawning, nursery areas, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat
	Y	Aquatic invertebrates

SECTION 2: Floristic Integrity

Plant Community Integrity (circle)*

	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional
Invasive species cover	> 50% ☐	20-50% ☐	10-20% ☑	<10% ☐
Strata	Missing stratum(a) ☑ or bare due to invasive species	All strata present but reduced native species ☐	All strata present and good assemblage of native species ☐	All strata present, conservative species represented ☐
NHI plant community ranking	S4 ☐	S3 ☑	S2 ☐	S1-S2 (S2 high quality) ☐
Relative frequency of plant community in watershed	Abundant ☐	Common ☑	Uncommon ☐	Rare ☐
FQI (optional)	<13 ☐	13-23 ☐	23-32 ☐	>32 ☐
Mean C (optional)	<2.4 ☐	2.4-4.2 ☐	4.3-4.7 ☐	>4.7 ☐

***Note: separate plant communities are described independently**

Plant Species List (* dominant species) attach list of additional species

Scientific Name	Common Name	C of C	Plant communities	Comments (Estimate of % Cover, Abundance)
Scirpus cyperinus*			Pem	Rare
Carex stipata*			PEM	Rare
Phalaris arundinacea*			Pem	Rare
Carex lacustris			Pem	Rare
Glyceria grandis*			Pem	Rare
Salix petiolaris			Pem	Rare
Typha sp.			PEM	Rare
Juncus effusus			Pem	Rare
Rhamnus cathartica			Pem	Rare
Barbarea vulgaris			Pem	Barren
Cardamine pensylvanica			Pem	Barren
Persicaria hydropiperoides			Pem	Barren
Solidago gigantea			Pem	Barren

SUMMARY OF FLORISTIC INTEGRITY (Include general comments on plant communities)

The floristic integrity is moderate due to the relatively uncommon sedge dominated community and generally low cover of invasive species; however only one strata is present.

SECTION 3: Condition Assessment of Wetland Assessment Area (AA) and Buffer (100 m)

Assessment Area (AA)	Buffer	Historic	Impact Level*	Relative Frequency**	Stressor
					Filling, berms (non-impounding)
					Drainage – tiles, ditches
					Hydrologic changes - high capacity wells, impounded water, increased runoff
					Point source or stormwater discharge
X	X		M	C	Polluted runoff
					Pond construction
					Agriculture – row crops
					Agriculture – hay
X	X		H	C	Agriculture – pasture
	X		M	C	Roads or railroad
	X		M	C	Utility corridor (above or subsurface)
					Dams, dikes or levees
					Soil subsidence, loss of soil structure
					Sediment input
	X		L	C	Removal of herbaceous stratum – mowing, grading, earthworms, etc.
					Removal of tree or shrub strata – logging, unprescribed fire
					Human trails – unpaved
					Human trails – paved
					Removal of large woody debris
X	X		M	C	Cover of non-native and/or invasive species
	X		L	C	Residential land use
					Urban, commercial or industrial use
					Parking lot
					Golf course
					Gravel pit
					Recreational use (boating, ATVs, etc.)
					Excavation or soil grading
					Other (list below):

* L= Low, M = Medium, H = High
**Relative frequency of the impact in comparison to the general condition of wetlands and buffer areas in the region or watershed (C=Common, UC=Uncommon)

SUMMARY OF CONDITION ASSESSMENT (Include general description and comments)

The wetland is located within a cow pasture and likely receives polluted runoff from this pasture. The major source of hydrology for the wetland is stormwater. A personal residence, a gravel road, and an occasionally mowed utility corridor are in the buffer area. The wetland has invasive species present.

SUMMARY OF FUNCTIONAL VALUES

FUNCTION	SIGNIFICANCE				
	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional	NA
Floristic Integrity		✔			
Human Use Values	✔				
Wildlife Habitat	✔				
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	✔				
Shoreline Protection					✔
Flood and Stormwater Storage	✔				
Water Quality Protection	✔				
Groundwater Processes	✔				

FUNCTION	RATIONALE
Floristic Integrity	The invasive cover is somewhat low, and though all the stray are not represented in the feature, the plant community is not as abundant as others.
Human Use Values	The wetland is located in a cow pasture.
Wildlife Habitat	The small size and single strata are the limiting factors for potential wildlife habitat.
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	There is potential for aquatic invertebrates habitat after periods of inundation.
Shoreline Protection	N/A
Flood and Stormwater Storage	The small size of the wetland limits it holding potential.
Water Quality Protection	The small size of the wetland limits its filtering capacity.
Groundwater Processes	The wetland is fed by surface water and not ground water.

Section 4: Project Impact Assessment

Brief Project Description

Enbridge Line 5 pipeline route analysis.

Expected Project Impacts

IMPACT: describe (+ or -)	Permanence/Reversibility	Significance (Low, Medium, High)
Direct Impacts	Temporary trenching, soil storage, and backfilling.	Low
Secondary Impacts (including impacts which are indirectly attributable to the project)	Vegetation removal for construction.	Low
Cumulative Impacts	Operational vegetation maintenance.	Low
Spatial/Habitat Integrity	Temporary construction impacts.	Low
Rare Plant/Animal Communities/ Natural Areas	N/A	N/A

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-05-30

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa110e_xw

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 29 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.530828 Long: -90.896104 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✔	No _____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes ✔ No _____**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✔	No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✔	No _____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The wetland is a sedge meadow located in a roadside ditch and dominated by lake sedge and dark green bulrush.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ✔ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ✔ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ✔ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ✔ No _____ Depth (inches): 1

Water Table Present? Yes _____ No ✔ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes _____ No ✔ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✔ No _____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

The hydrologic regime is saturated. Subsurface hydrology could not be observed.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: wasa110e_xw

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Populus tremuloides*	5	Y	FAC
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	5	= Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1. *Cornus alba*	5	Y	FACW
2. *Rhamnus cathartica*	5	Y	FAC
3. *Prunus pensylvanica*	5	Y	FACU
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	15	= Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Scirpus atrovirens*	40	Y	OBL
2. *Carex lacustris*	30	Y	OBL
3. *Equisetum arvense*	15	N	FAC
4. *Solidago gigantea*	5	N	FACW
5. *Cornus canadensis*	5	N	FAC
6. *Taraxacum officinale*	2	N	FACU
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	97	= Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0	= Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 5 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 6 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 83 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	70	x 1 =	70
FACW species	10	x 2 =	20
FAC species	30	x 3 =	90
FACU species	7	x 4 =	28
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	117 (A)		208 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.7777777777777777

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

✔ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

✔ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ✔ **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The sample point is representative of the wetland ditch.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa110e_xw

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ✓ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** _____

Remarks:

The soils were not sampled due to the location of the wetland within a roadside ditch. The soils are assumed to be hydric based on the landscape position and dominant vegetation.

wasa110e_xw_E

wasa110e_xw_W

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Wetland Rapid Assessment Methodology – version 2.0

WETLAND IDENTIFICATION	
Project name: Line 5 Relocation Project	Evaluator(s): SBR/DGL
File #: wasa110_x	Date of visit(s): 2020-05-30
Location: PLSS: sec 29 T047N R004W Lat: 46.530828 Long: -90.896257 County: Ashland Town/City/Village: Gingles town	Ecological Landscape: Lake Superior Clay Plain Watershed: LS09, Lower Bad River
SITE DESCRIPTION	
Soils: Mapped Type(s): Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes Field Verified: The soils were not field verified. Soils were not sampled due to the location of the feature in a roadside ditch.	WWI Class: N/A Wetland Type(s): PEM - sedge meadow Wetland Size: 0.0781 / Wetland Area Impacted 0.0781 Vegetation: Plant Community Description(s): The wetland is a sedge meadow dominated by dark green bulrush, lake sedge, and field horsetail.
Hydrology: The hydrologic regime is saturated, with surface water being the main water input. The feature is located in a roadside ditch.	

SITE MAP

SECTION 1: Functional Value Assessment

HU	Y/N	Potential	**Human Use Values: recreation, culture, education, science, natural scenic beauty**
1	N	N	Used for recreation (hunting, birding, hiking, etc.). List:
2	N	N	Used for educational or scientific purposes
3	Y	Y	Visually or physically accessible to public
4	N	N	Aesthetically pleasing due to diversity of habitat types, lack of pollution or degradation
5	N	N	In or adjacent to RED FLAG areas List:
6	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for endangered, threatened or special concern species
7	N	N	In or adjacent to archaeological or cultural resource site
WH			**Wildlife Habitat**
1	N	Y	Wetland and contiguous habitat >10 acres
2	N	N	3 or more strata present (>10% cover)
3	N	N	Within or adjacent to habitat corridor or established wildlife habitat area
4	N	N	100 m buffer – natural land cover ≥50%(south) 75% (north) intact
5	N	N	Occurs in a Joint Venture priority township
6	N	N	Interspersion of habitat structure (hemi-marsh,shrub/emergent, wetland/upland complex,etc.)
7	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for SGCN or birds listed in the WI All-Bird Cons. Plan, or other plans
8	N	N	Part of a large habitat block that supports area sensitive species
9	N	N	Ephemeral pond with water present ≥ 45 days
10	N	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
11	N	N	Seasonally exposed mudflats present
12	N	N	Provides habitat scarce in the area (urban, agricultural, etc.)
FA			**Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat**
1	N	N	Wetland is connected or contiguous with perennial stream or lake
2	N	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
3	N	N	Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) listed aquatic species within aquatic system
4	N	Y	Vegetation is inundated in spring
SP			**Shoreline Protection**
1	N	N	Along shoreline of a stream, lake, pond or open water area (≥1 acre) - if no, not applicable
2	N	N	Potential for erosion due to wind fetch, waves, heavy boat traffic, erosive soils, fluctuating water levels or high flows – if no, not applicable
3	N	N	Densely rooted emergent or woody vegetation
ST			**Storm and Floodwater Storage**
1	Y	Y	Basin wetland, constricted outlet, has through-flow or is adjacent to a stream
2	N	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
3	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
4	N	N	Evidence of flashy hydrology
5	Y	Y	Point or non-point source inflow
6	N	N	Impervious surfaces cover >10% of land surface within the watershed
7	N	N	Within a watershed with ≤10% wetland
8	N	N	Potential to hold >10% of the runoff from contributing area from a 2-year 24-hour storm event
WQ			**Water Quality Protection**
1	N	Y	Provides substantial storage of storm and floodwater based on previous section
2	Y	Y	Basin wetland or constricted outlet
3	N	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
4	Y	Y	Vegetated wetland associated with a lake or stream
5	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
6	N	N	Signs of excess nutrients, such as algae blooms, heavy macrophyte growth
7	Y	Y	Stormwater or surface water from agricultural land is major hydrology source
8	N	N	Discharge to surface water
9	N	Y	Natural land cover in 100m buffer area < 50%
GW			**Groundwater Processes**
1	N	N	Springs, seeps or indicators of groundwater present
2	N	N	Location near a groundwater divide or a headwater wetland
3	N	N	Wetland remains saturated for an extended time period with no additional water inputs
4	N	N	Wetland soils are organic
5	N	N	Wetland is within a wellhead protection area

Section 1 Comments (Refer to Section 1 numbers)

HU-3: The wetland is located in a gravel roadside ditch.
ST-3/WQ-5: There is dense vegetation present already at the time of survey.
ST-5/WQ-7: The wetland is in a roadside ditch and received runoff from the upslope road.

Wildlife Habitat and Species Observation (including amphibians and reptiles)
List: direct observation, tracks, scat, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, migratory, winter, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat/Comments
	Y	Amphibians
Y	Y	Avian

Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat and Species Observations
List: direct observation, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, spawning, nursery areas, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat
	Y	Aquatic invertebrates

SECTION 2: Floristic Integrity

Plant Community Integrity (circle)*

	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional
Invasive species cover	> 50% ☐	20-50% ☐	10-20% ☑	<10% ☐
Strata	Missing stratum(a) ☑ or bare due to invasive species	All strata present but reduced native species ☐	All strata present and good assemblage of native species ☐	All strata present, conservative species represented ☐
NHI plant community ranking	S4 ☑	S3 ☐	S2 ☐	S1-S2 (S2 high quality) ☐
Relative frequency of plant community in watershed	Abundant ☑	Common ☐	Uncommon ☐	Rare ☐
FQI (optional)	<13 ☐	13-23 ☐	23-32 ☐	>32 ☐
Mean C (optional)	<2.4 ☐	2.4-4.2 ☐	4.3-4.7 ☐	>4.7 ☐

***Note: separate plant communities are described independently**

Plant Species List (* dominant species) attach list of additional species

Scientific Name	Common Name	C of C	Plant communities	Comments (Estimate of % Cover, Abundance)
Scirpus atrovirens*			PEM	Rare
Carex lacustris			PEM	Rare
Equisetum arvense*			PEM	Rare
Phalaris arundinacea*			PEM	Rare
Poa pratensis*			PEM	Rare
Juncus effusus			PEM	Rare
Rhamnus cathartica			PEM	Rare
Solidago gigantea			PEM	Rare
Phleum pratense			PEM	Barren
Salix bebbiana			PEM	Barren
Cornus alba			PEM	Barren
Cornus canadensis			PEM	Barren
Salix discolor			PEM	Barren
Salix petiolaris			PEM	Barren
Taraxacum officinale			PEM	Barren
Trifolium pratense			PEM	Barren

SUMMARY OF FLORISTIC INTEGRITY (Include general comments on plant communities)

the floristic integrity is low due to presence of invasive species and missing strata.

SECTION 3: Condition Assessment of Wetland Assessment Area (AA) and Buffer (100 m)

Assessment Area (AA)	Buffer	Historic	Impact Level*	Relative Frequency**	Stressor
					Filling, berms (non-impounding)
X	X		H	C	Drainage – tiles, ditches
X	X		M	C	Hydrologic changes - high capacity wells, impounded water, increased runoff
					Point source or stormwater discharge
X	X		H	C	Polluted runoff
					Pond construction
					Agriculture – row crops
	X		M	C	Agriculture – hay
					Agriculture – pasture
X	X		H	C	Roads or railroad
	X		M	C	Utility corridor (above or subsurface)
					Dams, dikes or levees
					Soil subsidence, loss of soil structure
X	X		M	C	Sediment input
X	X		M	C	Removal of herbaceous stratum – mowing, grading, earthworms, etc.
					Removal of tree or shrub strata – logging, unprescribed fire
					Human trails – unpaved
					Human trails – paved
					Removal of large woody debris
X	X		M	C	Cover of non-native and/or invasive species
					Residential land use
					Urban, commercial or industrial use
					Parking lot
					Golf course
					Gravel pit
					Recreational use (boating, ATVs, etc.)
					Excavation or soil grading
					Other (list below):

* L= Low, M = Medium, H = High
**Relative frequency of the impact in comparison to the general condition of wetlands and buffer areas in the region or watershed (C=Common, UC=Uncommon)

SUMMARY OF CONDITION ASSESSMENT (Include general description and comments)

The wetland is located in a roadside ditch and likely receives polluted runoff and stormwater from the associated gravel road. The ditch is likely mowed, which creates disturbance for invasive species to move in.

SUMMARY OF FUNCTIONAL VALUES

FUNCTION	SIGNIFICANCE				
	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional	NA
Floristic Integrity	✔				
Human Use Values	✔				
Wildlife Habitat	✔				
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	✔				
Shoreline Protection					✔
Flood and Stormwater Storage		✔			
Water Quality Protection		✔			
Groundwater Processes	✔				

FUNCTION	RATIONALE
Floristic Integrity	The feature has low species diversity, and invasive species are prevalent.
Human Use Values	The wetland is located in a roadside ditch.
Wildlife Habitat	The wetland is small and offers little habitat.
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	The wetland is small, with only some shallow water present at the time of survey.
Shoreline Protection	N/A
Flood and Stormwater Storage	The wetland receives stormwater runoff from the upslope road and functions as a densely vegetated ditch. It is also associated with an ephemeral stream.
Water Quality Protection	See above.
Groundwater Processes	The wetland does not appear to influence groundwater processes.

Section 4: Project Impact Assessment

Brief Project Description

Enbridge Line 5 pipeline route analysis.

Expected Project Impacts

IMPACT: describe (+ or -)	Permanence/Reversibility	Significance (Low, Medium, High)
Direct Impacts	Temporary trenching, soil storage, and backfilling.	Low
Secondary Impacts (including impacts which are indirectly attributable to the project)	Vegetation removal for construction.	Low
Cumulative Impacts	Operational vegetation maintenance.	Low
Spatial/Habitat Integrity	Temporary construction impacts.	Low
Rare Plant/Animal Communities/ Natural Areas	N/A	N/A

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-05-30

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa110e_xu

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 29 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Talf Local relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.530677 Long: -90.896235 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes** ____ **No** ✔
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: ____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The upland is located upslope from the wetland along the edge of an old field. The upland is dominated by Kentucky bluegrass and weedy forbs.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ____ No ✔ Depth (inches): ____

Water Table Present? Yes ____ No ✔ Depth (inches): ____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ____ No ✔ Depth (inches): ____

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** ____ **No** ✔

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

No indicators of wetland hydrology were observed.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa110e_xu

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Populus grandidentata*	25	Y	FACU
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	25	= Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1. *Rhamnus cathartica*	10	Y	FAC
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	10	= Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Poa pratensis*	50	Y	FACU
2. *Lotus corniculatus*	10	N	FACU
3. *Bromus inermis*	10	N	UPL
4. *Galium mollugo*	5	N	FACU
5. *Carex gracillima*	5	N	FACU
6. *Potentilla recta*	5	N	
7. *Rhamnus cathartica*	5	N	FAC
8. *Taraxacum officinale*	3	N	FACU
9. *Hieracium aurantiacum*	2	N	
10. *Cirsium arvense*	2	N	FACU
11. *Leucanthemum vulgare*	2	N	UPL
12.			
	99	= Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0	= Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 33 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	15	x 3 =	45
FACU species	100	x 4 =	400
UPL species	12	x 5 =	60
Column Totals:	127 (A)		505 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.9763779527559056

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The upland sample point is somewhat representative of the upland area, although the tree cover is patchy.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa110e_xu

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-20	5YR 4/4	100		0			CL	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Remarks:

A red clay loam soil with no redox features observed.

wasa110e_xu_E

wasa110e_xu_N

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-05-30

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa106e_xw

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 29 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.529107 Long: -90.895925 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes ✔ No ____**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: ____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The feature is an extension connecting two previously mapped wetlands. The wetland is a wet meadow with a high cover of reed canary and multiple sedge species. The feature encircles an open pond.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ✔ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ✔ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✔ No ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

The hydrologic regime is saturated.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: wasa106e_xw

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Scirpus cyperinus*	20	Y	OBL
2. *Phalaris arundinacea*	20	Y	FACW
3. *Bromus ciliatus*	15	Y	FACW
4. *Juncus effusus*	15	N	OBL
5. *Carex stipata*	15	N	OBL
6. *Persicaria hydropiperoides*	10	N	OBL
7. *Ranunculus cf recurvatus*	2	N	FACW
8. *Veronica serpyllifolia*	2	N	FAC
9. *Impatiens capensis*	1	N	FACW
10.			
11.			
12.			
	100 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 3 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	60	x 1 =	60
FACW species	38	x 2 =	76
FAC species	2	x 3 =	6
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	100 (A)		142 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.42

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ✓ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
- ✓ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
- ✓ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The wetland is large and the sample point is only somewhat representative of the whole feature. Other areas have some shrub cover of pussy willow and more reed canary grass. The dominance of reed canary across the entire feature eclipses the sedge cover and characterizes the overall feature as a wet meadow.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa106e_xw

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-8	7.5YR 3/1	95	5YR 4/4	5	C	M	SICL	
8-20	5YR 4/2	85	5YR 4/6	15	C	M	SIC	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ✓ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ✓ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ✓ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** _____

Remarks:

Reddish, silty clay loam over silty clay with redox present throughout the profile.

wasa106e_xw_S

wasa106e_xw_W

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Wetland Rapid Assessment Methodology – version 2.0

WETLAND IDENTIFICATION	
Project name: Line 5 Relocation Project	Evaluator(s): SBR/DGL
File #: wasa106_x	Date of visit(s): 2020-05-30
Location: PLSS: sec 29 T047N R004W Lat: 46.529151 Long: -90.895932 County: Ashland Town/City/Village: Gingles town	Ecological Landscape: Lake Superior Clay Plain Watershed: LS09, Lower Bad River
SITE DESCRIPTION	
Soils: Mapped Type(s): Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes Field Verified: The soils were not field verified. Soils were a reduced silty clay loam over a heavily reduced silty clay.	WWI Class: N/A Wetland Type(s): PEM - fresh wet meadow Wetland Size: 0.8329 Wetland Area Impacted 0.8329
Hydrology: The hydrologic regime is saturated. The feature encircles an open water body and collects water drained from the surrounding hay field. The feature likely discharges some water into an associated ephemeral stream.	Vegetation: Plant Community Description(s): The wetland is a wet meadow dominated by reed canary grass and multiple sedge species. A number of species are present, but the feature has a disturbed plant community.

SITE MAP

SECTION 1: Functional Value Assessment

HU	Y/N	Potential	**Human Use Values: recreation, culture, education, science, natural scenic beauty**
1	N	N	Used for recreation (hunting, birding, hiking, etc.). List:
2	N	N	Used for educational or scientific purposes
3	N	N	Visually or physically accessible to public
4	N	N	Aesthetically pleasing due to diversity of habitat types, lack of pollution or degradation
5	N	N	In or adjacent to RED FLAG areas List:
6	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for endangered, threatened or special concern species
7	N	N	In or adjacent to archaeological or cultural resource site
WH			**Wildlife Habitat**
1	Y	Y	Wetland and contiguous habitat >10 acres
2	N	N	3 or more strata present (>10% cover)
3	N	N	Within or adjacent to habitat corridor or established wildlife habitat area
4	N	N	100 m buffer – natural land cover ≥50%(south) 75% (north) intact
5	N	N	Occurs in a Joint Venture priority township
6	Y	Y	Interspersion of habitat structure (hemi-marsh,shrub/emergent, wetland/upland complex,etc.)
7	Y	Y	Supports or provides habitat for SGCN or birds listed in the WI All-Bird Cons. Plan, or other plans
8	N	N	Part of a large habitat block that supports area sensitive species
9	Y	Y	Ephemeral pond with water present ≥ 45 days
10	Y	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
11	N	N	Seasonally exposed mudflats present
12	N	N	Provides habitat scarce in the area (urban, agricultural, etc.)
FA			**Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat**
1	Y	Y	Wetland is connected or contiguous with perennial stream or lake
2	Y	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
3	N	N	Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) listed aquatic species within aquatic system
4	Y	Y	Vegetation is inundated in spring
SP			**Shoreline Protection**
1	N	N	Along shoreline of a stream, lake, pond or open water area (≥1 acre) - if no, not applicable
2	N	N	Potential for erosion due to wind fetch, waves, heavy boat traffic, erosive soils, fluctuating water levels or high flows – if no, not applicable
3	N	N	Densely rooted emergent or woody vegetation
ST			**Storm and Floodwater Storage**
1	Y	Y	Basin wetland, constricted outlet, has through-flow or is adjacent to a stream
2	Y	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
3	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
4	N	N	Evidence of flashy hydrology
5	Y	Y	Point or non-point source inflow
6	N	N	Impervious surfaces cover >10% of land surface within the watershed
7	N	N	Within a watershed with ≤10% wetland
8	N	Y	Potential to hold >10% of the runoff from contributing area from a 2-year 24-hour storm event
WQ			**Water Quality Protection**
1	Y	Y	Provides substantial storage of storm and floodwater based on previous section
2	N	Y	Basin wetland or constricted outlet
3	Y	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
4	N	Y	Vegetated wetland associated with a lake or stream
5	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
6	Y	Y	Signs of excess nutrients, such as algae blooms, heavy macrophyte growth
7	Y	Y	Stormwater or surface water from agricultural land is major hydrology source
8	Y	Y	Discharge to surface water
9	N	Y	Natural land cover in 100m buffer area < 50%
GW			**Groundwater Processes**
1	N	N	Springs, seeps or indicators of groundwater present
2	N	N	Location near a groundwater divide or a headwater wetland
3	N	N	Wetland remains saturated for an extended time period with no additional water inputs
4	N	N	Wetland soils are organic
5	N	N	Wetland is within a wellhead protection area

Section 1 Comments (Refer to Section 1 numbers)

WH-6: The wetland is a large wet meadow that encircles a pond.
WH-9/10/FA-2/4: The wetland includes an elongated open pond with water present and deep enough to support aquatic life.
WH-10/FA-2/4: The wetland feature is likely inundated during the spring and has some pockets of standing water present at the time of the survey.
WQ-6: The pond has a dense growth of cattails.
WQ-8: It is likely than the wetland discharges water to the pond and associated ephemeral stream.

Wildlife Habitat and Species Observation (including amphibians and reptiles)
List: direct observation, tracks, scat, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, migratory, winter, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat/Comments
Y	Y	Frogs
Y	Y	Avian
	Y	Herpetofauna

Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat and Species Observations
List: direct observation, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, spawning, nursery areas, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat
	Y	Fish
	Y	Aquatic invertebrates

SECTION 2: Floristic Integrity

Plant Community Integrity (circle)*

	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional
Invasive species cover	> 50% ☐	20-50% ☑	10-20% ☐	<10% ☐
Strata	Missing stratum(a) ☑ or bare due to invasive species	All strata present but reduced native species ☐	All strata present and good assemblage of native species ☐	All strata present, conservative species represented ☐
NHI plant community ranking	S4 ☑	S3 ☐	S2 ☐	S1-S2 (S2 high quality) ☐
Relative frequency of plant community in watershed	Abundant ☑	Common ☐	Uncommon ☐	Rare ☐
FQI (optional)	<13 ☐	13-23 ☐	23-32 ☐	>32 ☐
Mean C (optional)	<2.4 ☐	2.4-4.2 ☐	4.3-4.7 ☐	>4.7 ☐

***Note: separate plant communities are described independently**

Plant Species List (* dominant species) attach list of additional species

Scientific Name	Common Name	C of C	Plant communities	Comments (Estimate of % Cover, Abundance)
Phalaris arundinacea*			PEM	Patchy
Juncus effusus*			PEM	Rare
Lemna minor*			PEM	Rare
Poa pratensis*			PEM	Rare
Salix discolor*			PEM	Rare
Typha sp.*			PEM	Rare
Bromus ciliatus			PEM	Rare
Carex gracillima			PEM	Rare
Carex lacustris			PEM	Rare
Carex stipata*			PEM	Rare
Cornus alba			PEM	Rare
Cornus alba			PEM	Rare
Glyceria grandis			PEM	Rare
Persicaria hydropiperoides			PEM	Rare
Phleum pratense			PEM	Rare
Populus tremuloides			PEM	Rare
Salix petiolaris			PEM	Rare
Scirpus cyperinus			PEM	Rare
Equisetum arvense			PEM	Barren
Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani			PEM	Barren
Viburnum lentago			PEM	Barren
Barbarea vulgaris			PEM	Barren
Carex castanea			PEM	Barren
Impatiens capensis			PEM	Barren
Iris versicolor			PEM	Barren
Leucanthemum vulgare			PEM	Barren
Mentha arvensis			PEM	Barren
Ranunculus acris			PEM	Barren

SUMMARY OF FLORISTIC INTEGRITY (Include general comments on plant communities)

Floristic integrity is relatively low based on invasive species and the disturbed plant community.
Additional species: Ranunculus cf. recurvatus (Plant Communities: PEM, Abundance: Barren), Rubus idaeus (Plant Communities: PEM, Abundance: Barren), Rumex crispus (Plant Communities: PEM, Abundance: Barren), Salix bebbiana (Plant Communities: PEM, Abundance: Barren), Spiraea alba (Plant Communities: PEM, Abundance: Barren), Veronica serpyllifolia (Plant Communities: PEM, Abundance: Barren)

SECTION 3: Condition Assessment of Wetland Assessment Area (AA) and Buffer (100 m)

Assessment Area (AA)	Buffer	Historic	Impact Level*	Relative Frequency**	Stressor
					Filling, berms (non-impounding)
					Drainage – tiles, ditches
					Hydrologic changes - high capacity wells, impounded water, increased runoff
					Point source or stormwater discharge
X	X		M	C	Polluted runoff
					Pond construction
					Agriculture – row crops
X	X		M	C	Agriculture – hay
					Agriculture – pasture
	X		M	C	Roads or railroad
X	X		M	C	Utility corridor (above or subsurface)
					Dams, dikes or levees
					Soil subsidence, loss of soil structure
					Sediment input
X	X		M	C	Removal of herbaceous stratum – mowing, grading, earthworms, etc.
					Removal of tree or shrub strata – logging, unprescribed fire
					Human trails – unpaved
					Human trails – paved
					Removal of large woody debris
X	X		H	C	Cover of non-native and/or invasive species
					Residential land use
					Urban, commercial or industrial use
					Parking lot
					Golf course
					Gravel pit
					Recreational use (boating, ATVs, etc.)
					Excavation or soil grading
					Other (list below):

* L= Low, M = Medium, H = High
**Relative frequency of the impact in comparison to the general condition of wetlands and buffer areas in the region or watershed (C=Common, UC=Uncommon)

SUMMARY OF CONDITION ASSESSMENT (Include general description and comments)

The wetland is large and intersects a mowed utility corridor and a potential hay field that could be used for grazing cattle. There are invasive species present in the wetland.

SUMMARY OF FUNCTIONAL VALUES

FUNCTION	SIGNIFICANCE				
	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional	NA
Floristic Integrity	✔				
Human Use Values	✔				
Wildlife Habitat		✔			
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat		✔			
Shoreline Protection					✔
Flood and Stormwater Storage			✔		
Water Quality Protection				✔	
Groundwater Processes		✔			

FUNCTION	RATIONALE
Floristic Integrity	The floristic integrity is relatively low due to the presence of invasive species and lack of multiple strata.
Human Use Values	The area is located on the edge of a hay field and a utility corridor.
Wildlife Habitat	The area is large and includes a pond, but is lacking strata that would provide cover for more wildlife species.
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	There is a small pond present with the potential for small fish or minnows.
Shoreline Protection	N/A
Flood and Stormwater Storage	The wetland is relatively large and can likely hold a large amount of water from the surrounding area.
Water Quality Protection	The wetland is large, and contains dense vegetation that can likely filter large amounts of water. The feature is associated with an ephemeral stream and an open waterbody, and filters runoff from the surrounding hay field/roads/utility corridor.
Groundwater Processes	The wetland likely has an impact on groundwater processes as it is associated with an open waterbody.

Section 4: Project Impact Assessment

Brief Project Description

Enbridge Line 5 pipeline route analysis.

Expected Project Impacts

IMPACT: describe (+ or -)	Permanence/Reversibility	Significance (Low, Medium, High)
Direct Impacts	Temporary trenching, soil storage, and backfilling.	Low
Secondary Impacts (including impacts which are indirectly attributable to the project)	Vegetation removal for construction.	Low
Cumulative Impacts	Operational vegetation maintenance.	Low
Spatial/Habitat Integrity	Temporary construction impacts.	Low
Rare Plant/Animal Communities/ Natural Areas	N/A	N/A

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-05-30

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa106e_xu

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 29 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Side Slope Local relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.529048 Long: -90.896167 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes** ____ **No** ✔
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: ____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The upland point is located slightly upslope from the wetland within a hay field or potential cow pasture. The feature is dominated by smooth brome, Kentucky bluegrass, and weedy forbs.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ____ No ✔ Depth (inches): ____

Water Table Present? Yes ____ No ✔ Depth (inches): ____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ____ No ✔ Depth (inches): ____

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** ____ **No** ✔

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

No indicators of wetland hydrology were observed.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: wasa106e_xu

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Poa pratensis*	30	Y	FACU
2. *Bromus inermis*	20	Y	UPL
3. *Taraxacum officinale*	10	N	FACU
4. *Plantago major*	5	N	FACU
5. *Cerastium fontanum*	5	N	FACU
6. *Fragaria virginiana*	5	N	FACU
7. *Leucanthemum vulgare*	5	N	UPL
8. *Carex gracillima*	5	N	FACU
9. *Trifolium hybridum*	5	N	FACU
10. *Achillea millefolium*	5	N	FACU
11. *Barbarea vulgaris*	2	N	FAC
12. *Lotus corniculatus*	2	N	FACU
	99 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	2	x 3 =	6
FACU species	72	x 4 =	288
UPL species	25	x 5 =	125
Column Totals:	99 (A)		419 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 4.232323232323233

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The upland sample point is within a pasture and is representative of the general area.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa106e_xu

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-20	5YR 4/3	100		0			CL	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Remarks:

A reddish clay loam soil lacking redox features throughout the profile.

wasa106e_xu_N

wasa106e_xu_SW

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-05-30

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1040e_w

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 29 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.528431 Long: -90.896101 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✔	No _____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes ✔ No _____**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✔	No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✔	No _____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The wetland is a small depression on the edge of a cow pasture and a utility corridor. The feature is a wet meadow dominated by reed canary grass.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ✔ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ✔ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No ✔ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes _____ No ✔ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes _____ No ✔ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✔ No _____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

The hydrologic regime is saturated.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa1040e_w

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Phalaris arundinacea*	40	Y	FACW
2. *Juncus effusus*	20	Y	OBL
3. *Poa pratensis*	10	N	FACU
4. *Carex stipata*	10	N	OBL
5. *Carex vulpinoidea*	10	N	OBL
6. *Ranunculus recurvatus*	5	N	FACW
7. *Persicaria hydropiperoides*	5	N	OBL
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	100 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	45	x 1 =	45
FACW species	45	x 2 =	90
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	10	x 4 =	40
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	100 (A)		175 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.75

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ✓ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
- ✓ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
- ✓ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The wetland is small and the sample point represents the entire feature.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1040e_w

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-20	5YR 4/2	90	5YR 4/6	10	C	M	SIC	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ✓ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** _____

Remarks:

A silty clay soil with a consistent color throughout the profile with redox concentrations present.

wasa1040e_w_N

wasa1040e_w_W

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Wetland Rapid Assessment Methodology – version 2.0

WETLAND IDENTIFICATION	
Project name: Line 5 Relocation Project	Evaluator(s): SBR/DGL
File #: wasa1040	Date of visit(s): 2020-05-30
Location: PLSS: sec 29 T047N R004W Lat: 46.528445 Long: -90.896055 County: Ashland Town/City/Village: Gingles town	Ecological Landscape: Lake Superior Clay Plain Watershed: LS09, Lower Bad River
SITE DESCRIPTION	
Soils: Mapped Type(s): Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes Field Verified: The soil series was not field verified. Soils were a reduced reddish silty clay throughout the profile.	WWI Class: N/A Wetland Type(s): PEM - fresh wet meadow Wetland Size: 0.0373 / Wetland Area Impacted 0.0373 Vegetation: Plant Community Description(s): The wetland is a wet meadow dominated by reed canary grass and other graminoids.
Hydrology: The hydrologic regime is saturated and surface water is the main source of hydrology.	

SITE MAP

SECTION 1: Functional Value Assessment

HU	Y/N	Potential	**Human Use Values: recreation, culture, education, science, natural scenic beauty**
1	N	N	Used for recreation (hunting, birding, hiking, etc.). List:
2	N	N	Used for educational or scientific purposes
3	N	N	Visually or physically accessible to public
4	N	N	Aesthetically pleasing due to diversity of habitat types, lack of pollution or degradation
5	N	N	In or adjacent to RED FLAG areas List:
6	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for endangered, threatened or special concern species
7	N	N	In or adjacent to archaeological or cultural resource site
WH			**Wildlife Habitat**
1	Y	Y	Wetland and contiguous habitat >10 acres
2	N	N	3 or more strata present (>10% cover)
3	N	N	Within or adjacent to habitat corridor or established wildlife habitat area
4	N	N	100 m buffer – natural land cover ≥50%(south) 75% (north) intact
5	N	N	Occurs in a Joint Venture priority township
6	N	N	Interspersion of habitat structure (hemi-marsh,shrub/emergent, wetland/upland complex,etc.)
7	Y	Y	Supports or provides habitat for SGCN or birds listed in the WI All-Bird Cons. Plan, or other plans
8	N	N	Part of a large habitat block that supports area sensitive species
9	N	N	Ephemeral pond with water present ≥ 45 days
10	N	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
11	N	N	Seasonally exposed mudflats present
12	N	N	Provides habitat scarce in the area (urban, agricultural, etc.)
FA			**Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat**
1	N	N	Wetland is connected or contiguous with perennial stream or lake
2	N	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
3	N	N	Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) listed aquatic species within aquatic system
4	N	Y	Vegetation is inundated in spring
SP			**Shoreline Protection**
1	N	N	Along shoreline of a stream, lake, pond or open water area (≥1 acre) - if no, not applicable
2	N	N	Potential for erosion due to wind fetch, waves, heavy boat traffic, erosive soils, fluctuating water levels or high flows – if no, not applicable
3	N	N	Densely rooted emergent or woody vegetation
ST			**Storm and Floodwater Storage**
1	Y	Y	Basin wetland, constricted outlet, has through-flow or is adjacent to a stream
2	Y	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
3	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
4	N	N	Evidence of flashy hydrology
5	Y	Y	Point or non-point source inflow
6	N	N	Impervious surfaces cover >10% of land surface within the watershed
7	N	N	Within a watershed with ≤10% wetland
8	N	N	Potential to hold >10% of the runoff from contributing area from a 2-year 24-hour storm event
WQ			**Water Quality Protection**
1	N	Y	Provides substantial storage of storm and floodwater based on previous section
2	Y	Y	Basin wetland or constricted outlet
3	Y	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
4	N	N	Vegetated wetland associated with a lake or stream
5	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
6	N	N	Signs of excess nutrients, such as algae blooms, heavy macrophyte growth
7	N	N	Stormwater or surface water from agricultural land is major hydrology source
8	N	N	Discharge to surface water
9	N	N	Natural land cover in 100m buffer area < 50%
GW			**Groundwater Processes**
1	N	N	Springs, seeps or indicators of groundwater present
2	N	N	Location near a groundwater divide or a headwater wetland
3	N	N	Wetland remains saturated for an extended time period with no additional water inputs
4	N	N	Wetland soils are organic
5	N	N	Wetland is within a wellhead protection area

Section 1 Comments (Refer to Section 1 numbers)

WH-1: The feature is fairly close to a large forested area.
WH-10/FA-2/4: At the time of survey, the wetland feature has a small amount of standing water present but it is likely inundated during the spring and after heavy rain events.
ST-2/WQ-3: The wetland is not channelized.
ST-3/WQ-5: The wetland has a dense herbaceous layer.
ST-5: Surface water is the most likely source of hydrology.

Wildlife Habitat and Species Observation (including amphibians and reptiles)
List: direct observation, tracks, scat, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, migratory, winter, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat/Comments
	Y	Small mammals, herpetofauna
Y	Y	Avian

Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat and Species Observations
List: direct observation, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, spawning, nursery areas, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat
	Y	Aquatic invertebrates

SECTION 2: Floristic Integrity

Plant Community Integrity (circle)*

	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional
Invasive species cover	> 50% ☑	20-50% ☐	10-20% ☐	<10% ☐
Strata	Missing stratum(a) ☑ or bare due to invasive species	All strata present but reduced native species ☐	All strata present and good assemblage of native species ☐	All strata present, conservative species represented ☐
NHI plant community ranking	S4 ☑	S3 ☐	S2 ☐	S1-S2 (S2 high quality) ☐
Relative frequency of plant community in watershed	Abundant ☑	Common ☐	Uncommon ☐	Rare ☐
FQI (optional)	<13 ☐	13-23 ☐	23-32 ☐	>32 ☐
Mean C (optional)	<2.4 ☐	2.4-4.2 ☐	4.3-4.7 ☐	>4.7 ☐

***Note: separate plant communities are described independently**

Plant Species List (* dominant species) attach list of additional species

Scientific Name	Common Name	C of C	Plant communities	Comments (Estimate of % Cover, Abundance)
Phalaris arundinacea*			PEM	Interrupted
Juncus effusus			PEM	Rare
Poa pratensis			PEM	Rare
Carex stipata			PEM	Rare
Carex vulpinoidea			PEM	Rare
Ranunculus recurvatus			PEM	Rare
Rhamnus cathartica			PEM	Rare
Ranunculus acris			PEM	Barren

SUMMARY OF FLORISTIC INTEGRITY (Include general comments on plant communities)

The floristic integrity is low based on the dominance of reed canary grass and presence of other non-native species.

SECTION 3: Condition Assessment of Wetland Assessment Area (AA) and Buffer (100 m)

Assessment Area (AA)	Buffer	Historic	Impact Level*	Relative Frequency**	Stressor
					Filling, berms (non-impounding)
					Drainage – tiles, ditches
					Hydrologic changes - high capacity wells, impounded water, increased runoff
					Point source or stormwater discharge
X	X		M	C	Polluted runoff
					Pond construction
					Agriculture – row crops
X	X		H	C	Agriculture – hay
X	X		H	UC	Agriculture – pasture
					Roads or railroad
	X		L	C	Utility corridor (above or subsurface)
					Dams, dikes or levees
					Soil subsidence, loss of soil structure
					Sediment input
	X		L	C	Removal of herbaceous stratum – mowing, grading, earthworms, etc.
					Removal of tree or shrub strata – logging, unprescribed fire
					Human trails – unpaved
					Human trails – paved
					Removal of large woody debris
X	X		H	C	Cover of non-native and/or invasive species
					Residential land use
					Urban, commercial or industrial use
					Parking lot
					Golf course
					Gravel pit
					Recreational use (boating, ATVs, etc.)
					Excavation or soil grading
					Other (list below):

* L= Low, M = Medium, H = High
**Relative frequency of the impact in comparison to the general condition of wetlands and buffer areas in the region or watershed (C=Common, UC=Uncommon)

SUMMARY OF CONDITION ASSESSMENT (Include general description and comments)

The wetland is on the edge of a field that could be used for hay or as a pasture for cattle. The feature borders a utility corridor. There are invasive species present.

SUMMARY OF FUNCTIONAL VALUES

FUNCTION	SIGNIFICANCE				
	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional	NA
Floristic Integrity	✔				
Human Use Values	✔				
Wildlife Habitat	✔				
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	✔				
Shoreline Protection					✔
Flood and Stormwater Storage		✔			
Water Quality Protection		✔			
Groundwater Processes	✔				

FUNCTION	RATIONALE
Floristic Integrity	The wetland is small with limited species diversity and prevalent invasive species.
Human Use Values	The wetland is on the edge of a field used for hay or cattle.
Wildlife Habitat	There are limited cover options, with only one strata present.
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	The wetland is small and likely only occasionally holds standing water.
Shoreline Protection	N/A
Flood and Stormwater Storage	The wetland is a small and densely vegetated depressional feature.
Water Quality Protection	The wetland has dense vegetation, but is small and therefore limited in its filtering ability.
Groundwater Processes	The wetland does not seem to influence groundwater processes.

Section 4: Project Impact Assessment

Brief Project Description

Enbridge Line 5 pipeline route analysis.

Expected Project Impacts

IMPACT: describe (+ or -)	Permanence/Reversibility	Significance (Low, Medium, High)
Direct Impacts	Temporary trenching, soil storage, and backfilling.	Low
Secondary Impacts (including impacts which are indirectly attributable to the project)	Vegetation removal for construction.	Low
Cumulative Impacts	Operational vegetation maintenance.	Low
Spatial/Habitat Integrity	Temporary construction impacts.	Low
Rare Plant/Animal Communities/ Natural Areas	N/A	N/A

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-05-30

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1040_u

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 29 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Talf Local relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.528349 Long: -90.895879 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes** _____ **No** ✔
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The upland is located slightly upslope from the wetland between a cow pasture and a utility corridor. The feature is dominated by weedy forbs and has bur oak present in all three strata.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Water Table Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ **No** ✔

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

No indicators of wetland hydrology were observed.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: wasa1040_u

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Quercus macrocarpa*	10	Y	FACU
2. *Populus tremuloides*	5	Y	FAC
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	15 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1. *Quercus macrocarpa*	10	Y	FACU
2. *Populus tremuloides*	5	Y	FAC
3. *Cornus alba*	5	N	FACW
4. *Amelanchier cf laevis*	5	N	
5. *Prunus pensylvanica*	5	N	FACU
6. *Salix bebbiana*	5	Y	FACW
7.			
	35 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Poa pratensis*	30	Y	FACU
2. *Lotus corniculatus*	25	Y	FACU
3. *Fragaria virginiana*	10	N	FACU
4. *Achillea millefolium*	10	N	FACU
5. *Leucanthemum vulgare*	10	N	UPL
6. *Solidago canadensis*	5	N	FACU
7. *Taraxacum officinale*	5	N	FACU
8. *Quercus macrocarpa*	5	N	FACU
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	100 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 3 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 7 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 43 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species 0	x 1 = 0
FACW species 10	x 2 = 20
FAC species 10	x 3 = 30
FACU species 115	x 4 = 460
UPL species 10	x 5 = 50
Column Totals: 145 (A)	560 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.86

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No ✔

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The upland is on the edge of a cow pasture and is somewhat representative of the area. Other upland areas have less tree and shrub cover as compared to the sample point.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1040_u

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-20	5YR 4/3	100		0			CL	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Remarks:

A red clay loam soil with no redox features observed.

wasa1040_u_N

wasa1040_u_S

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-06-01

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1042e_w

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 29 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.523692 Long: -90.899778 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✔	No _____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes ✔** **No _____**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✔	No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✔	No _____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The wetland is a fresh wet meadow found in a roadside ditch and dominated by reed canary grass.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ✔ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ✔ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ✔ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ✔ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ✔	No _____	Depth (inches): 1
Water Table Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✔ No _____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

The hydrologic regime is saturated with some small areas of standing water throughout the wetland feature.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa1042e_w

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1. *Salix discolor*	15	Y	FACW
2. *Salix petiolaris*	5	Y	FACW
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	20 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Phalaris arundinacea*	85	Y	FACW
2. *Carex lacustris*	10	N	OBL
3. *Equisetum arvense*	5	N	FAC
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	100 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 3 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	10	x 1 =	10
FACW species	105	x 2 =	210
FAC species	5	x 3 =	15
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	120 (A)		235 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.9583333333333333

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ✓ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
- ✓ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
- ✓ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The sample point is representative of the small wetland feature.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1042e_w

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ✓ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** _____

Remarks:

The soils were not sampled due to the location of the wetland within a roadside ditch. The soils are assumed to be hydric based on the presence of hydrophytic vegetation and hydrologic indicators.

wasa1042e_w_E

wasa1042e_w_W

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WETLAND IDENTIFICATION	
Project name: Line 5 Relocation Project	Evaluator(s): SBR/DGL
File #: wasa1042	Date of visit(s): 2020-06-01
Location: PLSS: sec 29 T047N R004W Lat: 46.523663 Long: -90.899887 County: Ashland Town/City/Village: Gingles town	Ecological Landscape: Lake Superior Clay Plain Watershed: LS09, Lower Bad River
SITE DESCRIPTION	
Soils: Mapped Type(s): Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes Field Verified: The soils were not field verified.	WWI Class: N/A Wetland Type(s): PEM wet meadow Wetland Size: 0.0336 / Wetland Area Impacted 0.0336 Vegetation: Plant Community Description(s): The wetland is a fresh wet meadow domainted by reed canary grass and wth a few willow species present.
Hydrology: The hydrolgic regime is saturated with some areas of standing water present. The major source of hydrology is from surface water.	

SITE MAP

SECTION 1: Functional Value Assessment

HU	Y/N	Potential	**Human Use Values: recreation, culture, education, science, natural scenic beauty**
1	N	N	Used for recreation (hunting, birding, hiking, etc.). List:
2	N	N	Used for educational or scientific purposes
3	Y	Y	Visually or physically accessible to public
4	N	N	Aesthetically pleasing due to diversity of habitat types, lack of pollution or degradation
5	N	N	In or adjacent to RED FLAG areas List:
6	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for endangered, threatened or special concern species
7	N	N	In or adjacent to archaeological or cultural resource site
WH			**Wildlife Habitat**
1	N	N	Wetland and contiguous habitat >10 acres
2	N	N	3 or more strata present (>10% cover)
3	N	N	Within or adjacent to habitat corridor or established wildlife habitat area
4	N	N	100 m buffer – natural land cover ≥50%(south) 75% (north) intact
5	N	N	Occurs in a Joint Venture priority township
6	N	N	Interspersion of habitat structure (hemi-marsh,shrub/emergent, wetland/upland complex,etc.)
7	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for SGCN or birds listed in the WI All-Bird Cons. Plan, or other plans
8	N	N	Part of a large habitat block that supports area sensitive species
9	N	N	Ephemeral pond with water present ≥ 45 days
10	N	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
11	N	N	Seasonally exposed mudflats present
12	N	N	Provides habitat scarce in the area (urban, agricultural, etc.)
FA			**Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat**
1	N	N	Wetland is connected or contiguous with perennial stream or lake
2	N	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
3	N	N	Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) listed aquatic species within aquatic system
4	N	Y	Vegetation is inundated in spring
SP			**Shoreline Protection**
1	N	N	Along shoreline of a stream, lake, pond or open water area (≥1 acre) - if no, not applicable
2	N	N	Potential for erosion due to wind fetch, waves, heavy boat traffic, erosive soils, fluctuating water levels or high flows – if no, not applicable
3	N	N	Densely rooted emergent or woody vegetation
ST			**Storm and Floodwater Storage**
1	Y	Y	Basin wetland, constricted outlet, has through-flow or is adjacent to a stream
2	N	N	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
3	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
4	N	N	Evidence of flashy hydrology
5	Y	Y	Point or non-point source inflow
6	N	N	Impervious surfaces cover >10% of land surface within the watershed
7	N	N	Within a watershed with ≤10% wetland
8	N	N	Potential to hold >10% of the runoff from contributing area from a 2-year 24-hour storm event
WQ			**Water Quality Protection**
1	N	N	Provides substantial storage of storm and floodwater based on previous section
2	Y	Y	Basin wetland or constricted outlet
3	N	N	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
4	N	N	Vegetated wetland associated with a lake or stream
5	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
6	N	N	Signs of excess nutrients, such as algae blooms, heavy macrophyte growth
7	Y	Y	Stormwater or surface water from agricultural land is major hydrology source
8	N	N	Discharge to surface water
9	N	N	Natural land cover in 100m buffer area < 50%
GW			**Groundwater Processes**
1	N	N	Springs, seeps or indicators of groundwater present
2	N	N	Location near a groundwater divide or a headwater wetland
3	N	N	Wetland remains saturated for an extended time period with no additional water inputs
4	N	N	Wetland soils are organic
5	N	N	Wetland is within a wellhead protection area

Section 1 Comments (Refer to Section 1 numbers)

HU-3 the wetland is found in a roadside ditch. WH-10/FA-2/4 the wetland has shallow water present in a small portion of the wetland at the time of the survey and could hold more water after periods of heavy water events. ST-1/WQ-2 the wetland flows through a culvert. ST3/WQ-5 the wetland has dense vegetation present. WQ-7 the wetland is next to a hay field and likely receives stormwater runoff from the field.

Wildlife Habitat and Species Observation (including amphibians and reptiles)
List: direct observation, tracks, scat, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, migratory, winter, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat/Comments
	Y	White tailed deer
Y	Y	Avian

Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat and Species Observations
List: direct observation, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, spawning, nursery areas, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat
	Y	Aquatic invertebrates

SECTION 2: Floristic Integrity

Plant Community Integrity (circle)*

	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional
Invasive species cover	> 50% ☑	20-50% ☐	10-20% ☐	<10% ☐
Strata	Missing stratum(a) ☑ or bare due to invasive species	All strata present but reduced native species ☐	All strata present and good assemblage of native species ☐	All strata present, conservative species represented ☐
NHI plant community ranking	S4 ☑	S3 ☐	S2 ☐	S1-S2 (S2 high quality) ☐
Relative frequency of plant community in watershed	Abundant ☑	Common ☐	Uncommon ☐	Rare ☐
FQI (optional)	<13 ☐	13-23 ☐	23-32 ☐	>32 ☐
Mean C (optional)	<2.4 ☐	2.4-4.2 ☐	4.3-4.7 ☐	>4.7 ☐

***Note: separate plant communities are described independently**

Plant Species List (* dominant species) attach list of additional species

Scientific Name	Common Name	C of C	Plant communities	Comments (Estimate of % Cover, Abundance)
Phalaris arundinacea*			PEM	Interrupted
Carex lacustris			PEM	Rare
Salix discolor			PEM	Rare
Equisetum arvense			PEM	Rare
Poa pratensis			PEM	Rare
Salix petiolaris			PEM	Rare
Spiraea alba			PEM	Rare
Carex gracillima			PEM	Barren
Cirsium arvense			PEM	Barren
Fragaria virginiana			PEM	Barren
Scirpus cyperinus			PEM	Barren
Solidago gigantea			PEM	Barren

SUMMARY OF FLORISTIC INTEGRITY (Include general comments on plant communities)

The floristic integrity is low due to high cover of invasive species in missing strata.

SECTION 3: Condition Assessment of Wetland Assessment Area (AA) and Buffer (100 m)

Assessment Area (AA)	Buffer	Historic	Impact Level*	Relative Frequency**	Stressor
					Filling, berms (non-impounding)
					Drainage – tiles, ditches
					Hydrologic changes - high capacity wells, impounded water, increased runoff
					Point source or stormwater discharge
X	X		M	C	Polluted runoff
					Pond construction
					Agriculture – row crops
X	X		H	C	Agriculture – hay
					Agriculture – pasture
X	X		M	C	Roads or railroad
					Utility corridor (above or subsurface)
					Dams, dikes or levees
					Soil subsidence, loss of soil structure
					Sediment input
X	X		M	UC	Removal of herbaceous stratum – mowing, grading, earthworms, etc.
					Removal of tree or shrub strata – logging, unprescribed fire
					Human trails – unpaved
					Human trails – paved
					Removal of large woody debris
X	X		H	C	Cover of non-native and/or invasive species
	X		L	UC	Residential land use
					Urban, commercial or industrial use
					Parking lot
					Golf course
					Gravel pit
					Recreational use (boating, ATVs, etc.)
					Excavation or soil grading
					Other (list below):

* L= Low, M = Medium, H = High
**Relative frequency of the impact in comparison to the general condition of wetlands and buffer areas in the region or watershed (C=Common, UC=Uncommon)

SUMMARY OF CONDITION ASSESSMENT (Include general description and comments)

The wetland is in a roadside ditch and next to a hayfield. The ditch is likely mowed at some point in time. Across the street from the wetland is a personal residence.

SUMMARY OF FUNCTIONAL VALUES

FUNCTION	SIGNIFICANCE				
	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional	NA
Floristic Integrity	✔				
Human Use Values	✔				
Wildlife Habitat	✔				
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	✔				
Shoreline Protection					✔
Flood and Stormwater Storage	✔				
Water Quality Protection	✔				
Groundwater Processes	✔				

FUNCTION	RATIONALE
Floristic Integrity	The floristic integrity is low due to the dominance of reed canary grass and missing strata.
Human Use Values	The wetland is in a roadside ditch.
Wildlife Habitat	The wildlife habitat is low due to the monotypic nature of reed canary grass in the herbaceous layer in the small size of the wetland.
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	Some small areas of standing water were present at the time of the survey which does not appear to provide aquatic habitat but could be more likely after heavy rain events.
Shoreline Protection	N/A
Flood and Stormwater Storage	The wetland is small and the culvert is partially blocked.
Water Quality Protection	The wetland is small and does not have a lot of capacity for water filtration.
Groundwater Processes	The wetland does not appear to influence groundwater processes.

Section 4: Project Impact Assessment

Brief Project Description

Enbridge Line 5 pipeline route analysis.

Expected Project Impacts

IMPACT: describe (+ or -)	Permanence/Reversibility	Significance (Low, Medium, High)
Direct Impacts	Temporary trenching, soil storage, and backfilling.	Low
Secondary Impacts (including impacts which are indirectly attributable to the project)	Vegetation removal for construction.	Low
Cumulative Impacts	Operational vegetation maintenance.	Low
Spatial/Habitat Integrity	Temporary construction impacts.	Low
Rare Plant/Animal Communities/ Natural Areas	N/A	N/A

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-06-01

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1041e_w

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 29 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.523690 Long: -90.899574 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✔	No _____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes ✔ No _____**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✔	No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✔	No _____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The wetland is a small depression found in a roadside ditch. A partially blocked culvert seems functionally impaired and it's likely the wetland holds more water than if the culvert were unobstructed and let water flow through. The wetland feature is dominated by lake sedge but the community as whole is more representative of a fresh wet meadow.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ✔ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ✔ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ✔ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ✔ No _____ Depth (inches): 1

Water Table Present? Yes _____ No ✔ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes _____ No ✔ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✔ No _____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

The hydrologic regime is saturated.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa1041e_w

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1. *Spiraea alba*	5	Y	FACW
2. *Cornus alba*	5	Y	FACW
3. *Salix petiolaris*	5	Y	FACW
4. *Rhamnus cathartica*	2	N	FAC
5. *Salix bebbiana*	2	N	FACW
6.			
7.			
	19 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Carex lacustris*	70	Y	OBL
2. *Poa pratensis*	15	N	FACU
3. *Carex stipata*	5	N	OBL
4. *Phalaris arundinacea*	5	N	FACW
5. *Carex castanea*	5	N	FACW
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	100 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 4 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 4 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	75	x 1 =	75
FACW species	27	x 2 =	54
FAC species	2	x 3 =	6
FACU species	15	x 4 =	60
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	119 (A)		195 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.64

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ✓ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
- ✓ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
- ✓ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The sample point is fairly representative of the roadside ditch. Other areas of the wetland have greater cover of reed canary grass and less shrub cover.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1041e_w

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ✓ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** _____

Remarks:

The soils were not sampled due to the location of the wetland within a roadside ditch. The soils are assumed to be hydric based on the presence of hydrophytic vegetation and hydrologic indicators.

wasa1041e_w_E

wasa1041e_w_W

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WETLAND IDENTIFICATION	
Project name: Line 5 Relocation Project	Evaluator(s): SBR/DGL
File #: wasa1041	Date of visit(s): 2020-06-01
Location: PLSS: sec 29 T047N R004W Lat: 46.523684 Long: -90.899524 County: Ashland Town/City/Village: Gingles town	Ecological Landscape: Lake Superior Clay Plain Watershed: LS09, Lower Bad River
SITE DESCRIPTION	
Soils: Mapped Type(s): Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes Field Verified: The soils were not field verified.	WWI Class: N/A Wetland Type(s): PEM Wet meadow Wetland Size: 0.0277 / Wetland Area Impacted 0.0277 Vegetation: Plant Community Description(s): The wetland is fresh wet meadow dominated by lake sedge and reed canary grass and with the presence of some shrub species such as red osier dogwood and meadow willow.
Hydrology: The hydrologic regime is saturated. The major source of hydrology is from surface water.	

SITE MAP

SECTION 1: Functional Value Assessment

HU	Y/N	Potential	**Human Use Values: recreation, culture, education, science, natural scenic beauty**
1	N	N	Used for recreation (hunting, birding, hiking, etc.). List:
2	N	N	Used for educational or scientific purposes
3	Y	Y	Visually or physically accessible to public
4	N	N	Aesthetically pleasing due to diversity of habitat types, lack of pollution or degradation
5	N	N	In or adjacent to RED FLAG areas List:
6	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for endangered, threatened or special concern species
7	N	N	In or adjacent to archaeological or cultural resource site
WH			**Wildlife Habitat**
1	N	N	Wetland and contiguous habitat >10 acres
2	N	N	3 or more strata present (>10% cover)
3	N	N	Within or adjacent to habitat corridor or established wildlife habitat area
4	N	N	100 m buffer – natural land cover ≥50%(south) 75% (north) intact
5	N	N	Occurs in a Joint Venture priority township
6	N	N	Interspersion of habitat structure (hemi-marsh,shrub/emergent, wetland/upland complex,etc.)
7	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for SGCN or birds listed in the WI All-Bird Cons. Plan, or other plans
8	N	N	Part of a large habitat block that supports area sensitive species
9	N	N	Ephemeral pond with water present ≥ 45 days
10	N	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
11	N	N	Seasonally exposed mudflats present
12	N	N	Provides habitat scarce in the area (urban, agricultural, etc.)
FA			**Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat**
1	N	N	Wetland is connected or contiguous with perennial stream or lake
2	N	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
3	N	N	Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) listed aquatic species within aquatic system
4	N	Y	Vegetation is inundated in spring
SP			**Shoreline Protection**
1	N	N	Along shoreline of a stream, lake, pond or open water area (≥1 acre) - if no, not applicable
2	N	N	Potential for erosion due to wind fetch, waves, heavy boat traffic, erosive soils, fluctuating water levels or high flows – if no, not applicable
3	N	N	Densely rooted emergent or woody vegetation
ST			**Storm and Floodwater Storage**
1	Y	Y	Basin wetland, constricted outlet, has through-flow or is adjacent to a stream
2	N	N	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
3	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
4	N	N	Evidence of flashy hydrology
5	Y	Y	Point or non-point source inflow
6	N	N	Impervious surfaces cover >10% of land surface within the watershed
7	N	N	Within a watershed with ≤10% wetland
8	N	N	Potential to hold >10% of the runoff from contributing area from a 2-year 24-hour storm event
WQ			**Water Quality Protection**
1	N	N	Provides substantial storage of storm and floodwater based on previous section
2	Y	Y	Basin wetland or constricted outlet
3	N	N	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
4	N	N	Vegetated wetland associated with a lake or stream
5	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
6	N	N	Signs of excess nutrients, such as algae blooms, heavy macrophyte growth
7	Y	Y	Stormwater or surface water from agricultural land is major hydrology source
8	N	N	Discharge to surface water
9	N	N	Natural land cover in 100m buffer area < 50%
GW			**Groundwater Processes**
1	N	N	Springs, seeps or indicators of groundwater present
2	N	N	Location near a groundwater divide or a headwater wetland
3	N	N	Wetland remains saturated for an extended time period with no additional water inputs
4	N	N	Wetland soils are organic
5	N	N	Wetland is within a wellhead protection area

Section 1 Comments (Refer to Section 1 numbers)

HU-3 the wetland is located in a roadside ditch. WH-10/FA-2/4 the wetland has shallow water present in a small portion of the wetland at the time of the survey and could hold more water after periods of heavy water events. ST-1 the wetland flows through a culvert. ST3/WQ-5 the wetland has dense vegetation present. WQ-7 the wetland is next to a hay field and likely receives stormwater runoff from the field.

Wildlife Habitat and Species Observation (including amphibians and reptiles)
List: direct observation, tracks, scat, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, migratory, winter, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat/Comments
Y	Y	White tailed deer
Y	Y	Avian

Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat and Species Observations
List: direct observation, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, spawning, nursery areas, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat
	Y	Aquatic invertebrates

SECTION 2: Floristic Integrity

Plant Community Integrity (circle)*

	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional
Invasive species cover	> 50% ☐	20-50% ☐	10-20% ☑	<10% ☐
Strata	Missing stratum(a) ☑ or bare due to invasive species	All strata present but reduced native species ☐	All strata present and good assemblage of native species ☐	All strata present, conservative species represented ☐
NHI plant community ranking	S4 ☑	S3 ☐	S2 ☐	S1-S2 (S2 high quality) ☐
Relative frequency of plant community in watershed	Abundant ☑	Common ☐	Uncommon ☐	Rare ☐
FQI (optional)	<13 ☐	13-23 ☐	23-32 ☐	>32 ☐
Mean C (optional)	<2.4 ☐	2.4-4.2 ☐	4.3-4.7 ☐	>4.7 ☐

***Note: separate plant communities are described independently**

Plant Species List (* dominant species) attach list of additional species

Scientific Name	Common Name	C of C	Plant communities	Comments (Estimate of % Cover, Abundance)
Carex lacustris*			PEM	Patchy
Phalaris arundinacea*			PEM	Patchy
Poa pratensis			PEM	Rare
Salix petiolaris			PEM	Rare
Carex castanea			PEM	Rare
Carex stipata			PEM	Rare
Cornus alba			PEM	Rare
Phleum pratense			PEM	Rare
Rhamnus cathartica			PEM	Rare
Spiraea alba			PEM	Rare
Carex gracillima			PEM	Barren
Cirsium arvense			PEM	Barren
Fragaria virginiana			PEM	Barren
Galium mollugo			PEM	Barren
Iris versicolor			PEM	Barren
Salix bebbiana			PEM	Barren

SUMMARY OF FLORISTIC INTEGRITY (Include general comments on plant communities)

The floristic integrity is low due to invasive species presence and missing strata.

SECTION 3: Condition Assessment of Wetland Assessment Area (AA) and Buffer (100 m)

Assessment Area (AA)	Buffer	Historic	Impact Level*	Relative Frequency**	Stressor
					Filling, berms (non-impounding)
					Drainage – tiles, ditches
					Hydrologic changes - high capacity wells, impounded water, increased runoff
					Point source or stormwater discharge
X	X		M	C	Polluted runoff
					Pond construction
					Agriculture – row crops
X	X		H	C	Agriculture – hay
					Agriculture – pasture
X	X		H	C	Roads or railroad
					Utility corridor (above or subsurface)
					Dams, dikes or levees
					Soil subsidence, loss of soil structure
					Sediment input
X	X		M	C	Removal of herbaceous stratum – mowing, grading, earthworms, etc.
					Removal of tree or shrub strata – logging, unprescribed fire
					Human trails – unpaved
					Human trails – paved
					Removal of large woody debris
X	X		M	C	Cover of non-native and/or invasive species
	X		M	C	Residential land use
					Urban, commercial or industrial use
					Parking lot
					Golf course
					Gravel pit
					Recreational use (boating, ATVs, etc.)
					Excavation or soil grading
					Other (list below):

* L= Low, M = Medium, H = High
**Relative frequency of the impact in comparison to the general condition of wetlands and buffer areas in the region or watershed (C=Common, UC=Uncommon)

SUMMARY OF CONDITION ASSESSMENT (Include general description and comments)

The wetland is found in a likely mowed roadside ditch and next to a hay field. Across the street from the wetland is a private residence. Invasive species are present in the wetland feature.

SUMMARY OF FUNCTIONAL VALUES

FUNCTION	SIGNIFICANCE				
	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional	NA
Floristic Integrity	✔				
Human Use Values	✔				
Wildlife Habitat	✔				
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	✔				
Shoreline Protection					✔
Flood and Stormwater Storage	✔				
Water Quality Protection	✔				
Groundwater Processes	✔				

FUNCTION	RATIONALE
Floristic Integrity	The wetland is small with one species dominant in the herbaceous layer and a small shrub layer presence.
Human Use Values	The wetland is in a roadside ditch.
Wildlife Habitat	The wetland is small and beside a road.
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	The wetland could support aquatic invertebrates but only after large rain events.
Shoreline Protection	N/A
Flood and Stormwater Storage	The wetland is small and the culvert is nearly blocked.
Water Quality Protection	The wetland is small and can only filter small amounts of water.
Groundwater Processes	The wetland likely serves as groundwater recharge

Section 4: Project Impact Assessment

Brief Project Description

Enbridge Line 5 pipeline route analysis.

Expected Project Impacts

IMPACT: describe (+ or -)	Permanence/Reversibility	Significance (Low, Medium, High)
Direct Impacts	Temporary trenching, soil storage, and backfilling.	Low
Secondary Impacts (including impacts which are indirectly attributable to the project)	Vegetation removal for construction.	Low
Cumulative Impacts	Operational vegetation maintenance.	Low
Spatial/Habitat Integrity	Temporary construction impacts.	Low
Rare Plant/Animal Communities/ Natural Areas	N/A	N/A

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-06-01

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1041_u

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 29 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Talf Local relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.523613 Long: -90.899637 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes** _____ **No** ✔
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The upland is located in a hay field and is dominated by smooth brome and Kentucky bluegrass. The upland point is also shared with wasa1042e.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Water Table Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ **No** ✔

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

No indicators of wetland hydrology were observed.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa1041_u

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Bromus inermis*	35	Y	UPL
2. *Poa pratensis*	35	Y	FACU
3. *Carex gracillima*	10	N	FACU
4. *Lotus corniculatus*	5	N	FACU
5. *Achillea millefolium*	5	N	FACU
6. *Potentilla recta*	2	N	
7. *Leucanthemum vulgare*	2	N	UPL
8. *Taraxacum officinale*	2	N	FACU
9. *Hieracium aurantiacum*	2	N	
10. *Sisyrinchium cf montanum*	2	N	FAC
11. *Symphyotrichum sp*	2	N	
12. *Rhamnus cathartica*	2	N	FAC
	106 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species 0	x 1 = 0
FACW species 0	x 2 = 0
FAC species 4	x 3 = 12
FACU species 59	x 4 = 236
UPL species 37	x 5 = 185
Column Totals: 100 (A)	433 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 4.33

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The sample point is within a hay field and representative of the general upland area.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1041_u

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-3	5YR 3/3	100		0			SIC	
3-20	5YR 3/4	100		0			C	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Remarks:

Clayey soils with no redox features observed.

wasa1041_u_SE

wasa1041_u_SW

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-05-30

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa039e_xw

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 29 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.523662 Long: -90.893951 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes ✔ No ____**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: ____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The wetland is located in a roadside ditch that parallels the road before cutting in alongside a field. The roadside portion is dominated by sedges and meadow willow. The portion that cuts in has a greater prevalence of common buckthorn and reed canary grass.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ✔ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ✔ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✔ No ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

The hydrologic regime is saturated. There is some standing water present in some parts of the wetland.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa039e_xw

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1. *Salix petiolaris*	10	Y	FACW
2. *Rhamnus cathartica*	5	Y	FAC
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	15 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Solidago gigantea*	30	Y	FACW
2. *Phalaris arundinacea*	20	Y	FACW
3. *Carex cf blanda*	10	N	FAC
4. *Equisetum arvense*	10	N	FAC
5. *Carex castanea*	10	N	FACW
6. *Poa pratensis*	10	Y	FACU
7. *Rumex crispus*	5	N	FAC
8. *Lotus corniculatus*	5	N	FACU
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	100 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 4 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 5 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 80 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	70	x 2 =	140
FAC species	30	x 3 =	90
FACU species	15	x 4 =	60
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	115 (A)		290 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.5217391304347827

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

✔ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

✔ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ✔ **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The sample point is located in a roadside ditch and is relatively representative of the wetland feature.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa039e_xw

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ✓ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** _____

Remarks:

The soils were not sampled due to the location of the wetland within a roadside ditch. The soils are assumed to be hydric based on the landscape position and dominant vegetation.

wasa039e_xw_E

wasa039e_xw_W

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Wetland Rapid Assessment Methodology – version 2.0

WETLAND IDENTIFICATION

Project name: Line 5 Relocation Project	Evaluator(s): SBR/DGL
File #: wasa039_x	Date of visit(s): 2020-05-30
Location: PLSS: sec 29 T047N R004W Lat: 46.523662 Long: -90.893950 County: Ashland Town/City/Village: Gingles town	Ecological Landscape: Lake Superior Clay Plain Watershed: LS09, Lower Bad River

SITE DESCRIPTION

Soils:
Mapped Type(s):
Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes. Odanah silt loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes.
Field Verified:
The soils were not field verified. Soils could not be sampled due to the wetland's location within a roadside ditch.

Hydrology:
The hydrolgic regime is saturated. The major water input source is surface water and runoff from the upslope road.

WWI Class:
N/A

Wetland Type(s):
PEM - fresh wet meadow

Wetland Size:	Wetland Area Impacted
0.4062	0.4062

Vegetation:
Plant Community Description(s):
The wetland is a wet meadow located in a roadside ditch, with a shrub presence of common buckthorn and meadow willow. The herbaceous layer is comprised of sedge species, giant goldenrod, and reed canary grass.

SITE MAP

SECTION 1: Functional Value Assessment

HU	Y/N	Potential	**Human Use Values: recreation, culture, education, science, natural scenic beauty**
1	N	N	Used for recreation (hunting, birding, hiking, etc.). List:
2	N	N	Used for educational or scientific purposes
3	Y	Y	Visually or physically accessible to public
4	N	N	Aesthetically pleasing due to diversity of habitat types, lack of pollution or degradation
5	N	N	In or adjacent to RED FLAG areas List:
6	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for endangered, threatened or special concern species
7	N	N	In or adjacent to archaeological or cultural resource site
WH			**Wildlife Habitat**
1	N	N	Wetland and contiguous habitat >10 acres
2	N	N	3 or more strata present (>10% cover)
3	N	N	Within or adjacent to habitat corridor or established wildlife habitat area
4	N	N	100 m buffer – natural land cover ≥50%(south) 75% (north) intact
5	N	N	Occurs in a Joint Venture priority township
6	N	N	Interspersion of habitat structure (hemi-marsh,shrub/emergent, wetland/upland complex,etc.)
7	Y	Y	Supports or provides habitat for SGCN or birds listed in the WI All-Bird Cons. Plan, or other plans
8	N	N	Part of a large habitat block that supports area sensitive species
9	N	N	Ephemeral pond with water present ≥ 45 days
10	N	N	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
11	N	N	Seasonally exposed mudflats present
12	N	N	Provides habitat scarce in the area (urban, agricultural, etc.)
FA			**Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat**
1	N	N	Wetland is connected or contiguous with perennial stream or lake
2	N	N	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
3	N	N	Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) listed aquatic species within aquatic system
4	N	N	Vegetation is inundated in spring
SP			**Shoreline Protection**
1	N	N	Along shoreline of a stream, lake, pond or open water area (≥1 acre) - if no, not applicable
2	N	N	Potential for erosion due to wind fetch, waves, heavy boat traffic, erosive soils, fluctuating water levels or high flows – if no, not applicable
3	N	N	Densely rooted emergent or woody vegetation
ST			**Storm and Floodwater Storage**
1	Y	Y	Basin wetland, constricted outlet, has through-flow or is adjacent to a stream
2	N	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
3	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
4	N	N	Evidence of flashy hydrology
5	Y	Y	Point or non-point source inflow
6	N	N	Impervious surfaces cover >10% of land surface within the watershed
7	N	N	Within a watershed with ≤10% wetland
8	N	N	Potential to hold >10% of the runoff from contributing area from a 2-year 24-hour storm event
WQ			**Water Quality Protection**
1	N	N	Provides substantial storage of storm and floodwater based on previous section
2	Y	Y	Basin wetland or constricted outlet
3	N	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
4	N	N	Vegetated wetland associated with a lake or stream
5	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
6	N	N	Signs of excess nutrients, such as algae blooms, heavy macrophyte growth
7	Y	Y	Stormwater or surface water from agricultural land is major hydrology source
8	N	N	Discharge to surface water
9	N	N	Natural land cover in 100m buffer area < 50%
GW			**Groundwater Processes**
1	N	N	Springs, seeps or indicators of groundwater present
2	N	N	Location near a groundwater divide or a headwater wetland
3	N	N	Wetland remains saturated for an extended time period with no additional water inputs
4	N	N	Wetland soils are organic
5	N	N	Wetland is within a wellhead protection area

Section 1 Comments (Refer to Section 1 numbers)

HU-3: The wetland is located in a roadside ditch.
WH-1: The feature is surrounded by roads, residential properties, and fields, so the feature does not have significant contiguous habitat.
ST-3/WQ-5: There is dense vegetation present already at the time of survey.
ST-5/WQ-7: The wetland is in a roadside ditch and received runoff from the upslope paved road.
WQ-2: The roadside ditch is funneled to a culvert.

Wildlife Habitat and Species Observation (including amphibians and reptiles)
List: direct observation, tracks, scat, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, migratory, winter, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat/Comments
Y	Y	Avian

Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat and Species Observations
List: direct observation, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, spawning, nursery areas, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat

SECTION 2: Floristic Integrity

Plant Community Integrity (circle)*

	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional
Invasive species cover	> 50% ☐	20-50% ☑	10-20% ☐	<10% ☐
Strata	Missing stratum(a) ☑ or bare due to invasive species	All strata present but reduced native species ☐	All strata present and good assemblage of native species ☐	All strata present, conservative species represented ☐
NHI plant community ranking	S4 ☑	S3 ☐	S2 ☐	S1-S2 (S2 high quality) ☐
Relative frequency of plant community in watershed	Abundant ☑	Common ☐	Uncommon ☐	Rare ☐
FQI (optional)	<13 ☐	13-23 ☐	23-32 ☐	>32 ☐
Mean C (optional)	<2.4 ☐	2.4-4.2 ☐	4.3-4.7 ☐	>4.7 ☐

***Note: separate plant communities are described independently**

Plant Species List (* dominant species) attach list of additional species

Scientific Name	Common Name	C of C	Plant communities	Comments (Estimate of % Cover, Abundance)
Phalaris arundinacea*			PEM	Rare
Rhamnus cathartica*			PEM	Rare
Solidago gigantea*			PEM	Rare
Carex castanea*			PEM	Rare
Carex cf. blanda*			PEM	Rare
Poa pratensis*			PEM	Rare
Salix petiolaris			PEM	Rare
Carex gracillima			PEM	Rare
Equisetum arvense			PEM	Rare
Lotus corniculatus			PEM	Rare
Salix bebbiana			PEM	Barren
Salix interior			PEM	Barren
Solidago canadensis			PEM	Barren
Spiraea alba			PEM	Barren
Achillea millefolium			PEM	Barren
Amelanchier laevis			PEM	Barren
Anemone canadensis			PEM	Barren
Carex lacustris			PEM	Barren
Cirsium arvense			PEM	Barren
Fragaria virginiana			PEM	Barren
Galium mollugo			PEM	Barren
Phleum pratense			PEM	Barren
Ranunculus acris			PEM	Barren
Rumex crispus			PEM	Barren

SUMMARY OF FLORISTIC INTEGRITY (Include general comments on plant communities)

The floristic integrity is low because of the invasive species presence, lack of multiple strata, and the commonality of the plant community.

SECTION 3: Condition Assessment of Wetland Assessment Area (AA) and Buffer (100 m)

Assessment Area (AA)	Buffer	Historic	Impact Level*	Relative Frequency**	Stressor
					Filling, berms (non-impounding)
X	X		H	C	Drainage – tiles, ditches
X	X		M	C	Hydrologic changes - high capacity wells, impounded water, increased runoff
					Point source or stormwater discharge
X	X		H	C	Polluted runoff
					Pond construction
					Agriculture – row crops
X	X		H	C	Agriculture – hay
					Agriculture – pasture
	X		M	C	Roads or railroad
					Utility corridor (above or subsurface)
					Dams, dikes or levees
					Soil subsidence, loss of soil structure
					Sediment input
X	X		M	C	Removal of herbaceous stratum – mowing, grading, earthworms, etc.
					Removal of tree or shrub strata – logging, unprescribed fire
					Human trails – unpaved
					Human trails – paved
					Removal of large woody debris
X	X		H	C	Cover of non-native and/or invasive species
	X		L	UC	Residential land use
					Urban, commercial or industrial use
					Parking lot
					Golf course
					Gravel pit
					Recreational use (boating, ATVs, etc.)
					Excavation or soil grading
					Other (list below):

* L= Low, M = Medium, H = High
**Relative frequency of the impact in comparison to the general condition of wetlands and buffer areas in the region or watershed (C=Common, UC=Uncommon)

SUMMARY OF CONDITION ASSESSMENT (Include general description and comments)

The wetland is a roadside ditch that is likely mowed and is also adjacent to a hay field. The wetland likely receives runoff from both sources. There are invasive species present in the herbaceous and shrub layer of the wetland. Residences are within the buffer area.

SUMMARY OF FUNCTIONAL VALUES

FUNCTION	SIGNIFICANCE				
	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional	NA
Floristic Integrity	✔				
Human Use Values	✔				
Wildlife Habitat	✔				
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	✔				
Shoreline Protection					✔
Flood and Stormwater Storage		✔			
Water Quality Protection		✔			
Groundwater Processes	✔				

FUNCTION	RATIONALE
Floristic Integrity	The florisitc integrity is low due to the presence of invasive species in relative commonality of the plant community.
Human Use Values	The wetland is located in a roadside ditch.
Wildlife Habitat	The feature is dominated by herbaceous vegetation with little cover options in the shrub or tree strata. This lack of multiple strata limits the diversity of wildlife species using the wetland.
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	There was no standing water present at the time of the survey. The wetland likely offers little to low habitat options if any water is present after heavy rains or periods of inundation.
Shoreline Protection	N/A
Flood and Stormwater Storage	The wetland is in a roadside ditch, and obtains significant stormwater runoff.
Water Quality Protection	There is dense vegetation present within the wetland, and it obtains runoff from the surrounding road and field.
Groundwater Processes	The wetland doesn't seem to influence groundwater processes.

Section 4: Project Impact Assessment

Brief Project Description

Enbridge Line 5 pipeline route analysis.

Expected Project Impacts

IMPACT: describe (+ or -)	Permanence/Reversibility	Significance (Low, Medium, High)
Direct Impacts	Temporary trenching, soil storage, and backfilling.	Low
Secondary Impacts (including impacts which are indirectly attributable to the project)	Vegetation removal for construction.	Low
Cumulative Impacts	Operational vegetation maintenance.	Low
Spatial/Habitat Integrity	Temporary construction impacts.	Low
Rare Plant/Animal Communities/ Natural Areas	N/A	N/A

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-05-30

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa039e_xu

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 29 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Talf Local relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.523557 Long: -90.893928 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes** ____ **No** ✔
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: ____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The upland point is located in a hay field that is not yet planted. The vegetation is dominated by common Timothy, smooth brome, and weedy forbs.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ____ No ✔ Depth (inches): ____

Water Table Present? Yes ____ No ✔ Depth (inches): ____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ____ No ✔ Depth (inches): ____

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** ____ **No** ✔

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

No indicators of wetland hydrology were observed.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa039e_xu

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Phleum pratense*	20	Y	FACU
2. *Lotus corniculatus*	15	Y	FACU
3. *Bromus inermis*	15	Y	UPL
4. *Poa pratensis*	10	Y	FACU
5. *Trifolium hybridum*	10	N	FACU
6. *Trifolium pratense*	5	N	FACU
7. *Galium mollugo*	5	N	FACU
8. *Fragaria virginiana*	5	N	FACU
9. *Taraxacum officinale*	5	N	FACU
10. *Hieracium cf aurantiacum*	2	N	
11. *Vicia americana*	2	N	FACU
12. *Achillea millefolium*	2	N	FACU
	100 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 4 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	81	x 4 =	324
UPL species	17	x 5 =	85
Column Totals:	98 (A)		409 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 4.173469387755102

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The sample point is representative of the upland area.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa039e_xu

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-20	7.5YR 3/3	100		0			SICL	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Remarks:

A silty soil with no redox features.

wasa039e_xu_S

wasa039e_xu_W

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-06-01

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1043e_w

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 29 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.523154 Long: -90.899644 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes ✔ No ____**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: ____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The wetland is a fresh wet meadow found in a small depression in a hay field. The feature is mostly dominated by reed canary grass.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ✔ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ✔ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	Depth (inches): 16
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ✔	No ____	Depth (inches): 14

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✔ No ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

The hydrologic regime is saturated. Water table was observed at 16 inches with saturation at 14 inches.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa1043e_w

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Phalaris arundinacea*	75	Y	FACW
2. *Poa pratensis*	10	N	FACU
3. *Scirpus cyperinus*	5	N	OBL
4. *Salix petiolaris*	5	N	FACW
5. *Carex stipata*	2	N	OBL
6. *Persicaria cf amphibia*	2	N	OBL
7. *Eleocharis acicularis*	1	N	OBL
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	100 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	10	x 1 =	10
FACW species	80	x 2 =	160
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	10	x 4 =	40
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	100 (A)		210 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.1

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ✔ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
- ✔ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
- ✔ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ✔ **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The sample point is fairly representative of the wetland feature. The sample point is near the wettest spot and has a few obligate species that might not be present on the periphery of the small wetland.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1043e_w

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-10	5YR 3/2	95	5YR 4/6	5	C	M	SICL	
10-20	5YR 3/2	85	5YR 3/4	15	C	M	C	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ✓ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** _____

Remarks:

Clayey soils with redox features present.

wasa1043e_w_E

wasa1043e_w_W

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Wetland Rapid Assessment Methodology – version 2.0

WETLAND IDENTIFICATION	
Project name: Line 5 Relocation Project	Evaluator(s): SBR/DGL
File #: wasa1043	Date of visit(s): 2020-06-01
Location: PLSS: sec 29 T047N R004W Lat: 46.523169 Long: -90.899634 County: Ashland Town/City/Village: Gingles town	Ecological Landscape: Lake Superior Clay Plain Watershed: LS09, Lower Bad River
SITE DESCRIPTION	
Soils: Mapped Type(s): Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes Field Verified: The soils were not field verified.	WWI Class: N/A Wetland Type(s): PEM Wet meadow Wetland Size: 0.0286 / Wetland Area Impacted 0.0286 Vegetation: Plant Community Description(s): The wetland is a small fresh wet meadow domainted by reed canary grass with some more obligate species found at its wettest spot.
Hydrology: The hydrologic regime is saturated and surface water is the major source of hydrology.	

SITE MAP

SECTION 1: Functional Value Assessment

HU	Y/N	Potential	**Human Use Values: recreation, culture, education, science, natural scenic beauty**
1	N	N	Used for recreation (hunting, birding, hiking, etc.). List:
2	N	N	Used for educational or scientific purposes
3	N	N	Visually or physically accessible to public
4	N	N	Aesthetically pleasing due to diversity of habitat types, lack of pollution or degradation
5	N	N	In or adjacent to RED FLAG areas List:
6	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for endangered, threatened or special concern species
7	N	N	In or adjacent to archaeological or cultural resource site
WH			**Wildlife Habitat**
1	N	N	Wetland and contiguous habitat >10 acres
2	N	N	3 or more strata present (>10% cover)
3	N	N	Within or adjacent to habitat corridor or established wildlife habitat area
4	N	N	100 m buffer – natural land cover ≥50%(south) 75% (north) intact
5	N	N	Occurs in a Joint Venture priority township
6	N	N	Interspersion of habitat structure (hemi-marsh,shrub/emergent, wetland/upland complex,etc.)
7	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for SGCN or birds listed in the WI All-Bird Cons. Plan, or other plans
8	N	N	Part of a large habitat block that supports area sensitive species
9	N	Y	Ephemeral pond with water present ≥ 45 days
10	N	N	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
11	N	N	Seasonally exposed mudflats present
12	N	N	Provides habitat scarce in the area (urban, agricultural, etc.)
FA			**Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat**
1	N	N	Wetland is connected or contiguous with perennial stream or lake
2	N	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
3	N	N	Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) listed aquatic species within aquatic system
4	N	Y	Vegetation is inundated in spring
SP			**Shoreline Protection**
1	N	N	Along shoreline of a stream, lake, pond or open water area (≥1 acre) - if no, not applicable
2	N	N	Potential for erosion due to wind fetch, waves, heavy boat traffic, erosive soils, fluctuating water levels or high flows – if no, not applicable
3	N	N	Densely rooted emergent or woody vegetation
ST			**Storm and Floodwater Storage**
1	N	N	Basin wetland, constricted outlet, has through-flow or is adjacent to a stream
2	Y	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
3	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
4	N	N	Evidence of flashy hydrology
5	Y	Y	Point or non-point source inflow
6	N	N	Impervious surfaces cover >10% of land surface within the watershed
7	N	N	Within a watershed with ≤10% wetland
8	N	N	Potential to hold >10% of the runoff from contributing area from a 2-year 24-hour storm event
WQ			**Water Quality Protection**
1	N	N	Provides substantial storage of storm and floodwater based on previous section
2	N	N	Basin wetland or constricted outlet
3	Y	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
4	N	N	Vegetated wetland associated with a lake or stream
5	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
6	N	N	Signs of excess nutrients, such as algae blooms, heavy macrophyte growth
7	Y	Y	Stormwater or surface water from agricultural land is major hydrology source
8	N	N	Discharge to surface water
9	N	N	Natural land cover in 100m buffer area < 50%
GW			**Groundwater Processes**
1	N	N	Springs, seeps or indicators of groundwater present
2	N	N	Location near a groundwater divide or a headwater wetland
3	N	N	Wetland remains saturated for an extended time period with no additional water inputs
4	N	N	Wetland soils are organic
5	N	N	Wetland is within a wellhead protection area

Section 1 Comments (Refer to Section 1 numbers)

WH-10/FA-2/4 the wetland has shallow water present in a small portion of the wetland at the time of the survey and could hold more water after periods of heavy water events that would provide habitat for aquatic invertebrates. ST3/WQ-5 the wetland has dense vegetation present at the time of the survey. WQ-7 the wetland is within a hay field and likely receives stormwater runoff from the surrounding field.

Wildlife Habitat and Species Observation (including amphibians and reptiles)
List: direct observation, tracks, scat, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, migratory, winter, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat/Comments
Y	Y	Avian

Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat and Species Observations
List: direct observation, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, spawning, nursery areas, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat
	Y	Aquatic invertebrates

SECTION 2: Floristic Integrity

Plant Community Integrity (circle)*

	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional
Invasive species cover	> 50% ☑	20-50% ☐	10-20% ☐	<10% ☐
Strata	Missing stratum(a) ☑ or bare due to invasive species	All strata present but reduced native species ☐	All strata present and good assemblage of native species ☐	All strata present, conservative species represented ☐
NHI plant community ranking	S4 ☑	S3 ☐	S2 ☐	S1-S2 (S2 high quality) ☐
Relative frequency of plant community in watershed	Abundant ☑	Common ☐	Uncommon ☐	Rare ☐
FQI (optional)	<13 ☐	13-23 ☐	23-32 ☐	>32 ☐
Mean C (optional)	<2.4 ☐	2.4-4.2 ☐	4.3-4.7 ☐	>4.7 ☐

***Note: separate plant communities are described independently**

Plant Species List (* dominant species) attach list of additional species

Scientific Name	Common Name	C of C	Plant communities	Comments (Estimate of % Cover, Abundance)
Phalaris arundinacea*			PEM	Interrupted
Carex gracillima			PEM	Rare
Poa pratensis			PEM	Rare
Carex stipata			PEM	Rare
Phleum pratense			PEM	Rare
Scirpus cyperinus			PEM	Rare
Trifolium hybridum			PEM	Rare
Eleocharis acicularis			PEM	Barren
Fragaria virginiana			PEM	Barren
Lotus corniculatus			PEM	Barren
Persicaria cf amphibia			PEM	Barren
Salix petiolaris			PEM	Barren

SUMMARY OF FLORISTIC INTEGRITY (Include general comments on plant communities)

The floristic integrity is low based on invasive species cover, missing strata, and the common plant community.

SECTION 3: Condition Assessment of Wetland Assessment Area (AA) and Buffer (100 m)

Assessment Area (AA)	Buffer	Historic	Impact Level*	Relative Frequency**	Stressor
					Filling, berms (non-impounding)
					Drainage – tiles, ditches
					Hydrologic changes - high capacity wells, impounded water, increased runoff
					Point source or stormwater discharge
X	X		M	C	Polluted runoff
					Pond construction
					Agriculture – row crops
X	X		H	C	Agriculture – hay
					Agriculture – pasture
	X		L	UC	Roads or railroad
					Utility corridor (above or subsurface)
					Dams, dikes or levees
					Soil subsidence, loss of soil structure
					Sediment input
X	X		L	UC	Removal of herbaceous stratum – mowing, grading, earthworms, etc.
					Removal of tree or shrub strata – logging, unprescribed fire
					Human trails – unpaved
					Human trails – paved
					Removal of large woody debris
X	X		H	C	Cover of non-native and/or invasive species
					Residential land use
					Urban, commercial or industrial use
					Parking lot
					Golf course
					Gravel pit
					Recreational use (boating, ATVs, etc.)
					Excavation or soil grading
					Other (list below):

* L= Low, M = Medium, H = High
**Relative frequency of the impact in comparison to the general condition of wetlands and buffer areas in the region or watershed (C=Common, UC=Uncommon)

SUMMARY OF CONDITION ASSESSMENT (Include general description and comments)

The wetland is located in a hay field and that will be mowed at some point. The wetland likely receives polluted runoff from the field. There are invasive species present within the wetland feature.

SUMMARY OF FUNCTIONAL VALUES

FUNCTION	SIGNIFICANCE				
	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional	NA
Floristic Integrity	✔				
Human Use Values	✔				
Wildlife Habitat	✔				
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	✔				
Shoreline Protection					✔
Flood and Stormwater Storage	✔				
Water Quality Protection	✔				
Groundwater Processes	✔				

FUNCTION	RATIONALE
Floristic Integrity	The floristic integrity is low due to the high cover of invasive species and only the herbaceous layer present.
Human Use Values	The wetland is within a hay field.
Wildlife Habitat	The wetland is small and dominated by a single species.
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	Only a very small area seems to be able to hold water after periods of heavy rain.
Shoreline Protection	N/A
Flood and Stormwater Storage	The wetland is small and very shallow.
Water Quality Protection	The wetland has dense vegetation but is overall very small.
Groundwater Processes	The wetland does not appear to influence ground water processes.

Section 4: Project Impact Assessment

Brief Project Description

Enbridge Line 5 pipeline route analysis.

Expected Project Impacts

IMPACT: describe (+ or -)	Permanence/Reversibility	Significance (Low, Medium, High)
Direct Impacts	Temporary trenching, soil storage, and backfilling.	Low
Secondary Impacts (including impacts which are indirectly attributable to the project)	Vegetation removal for construction.	Low
Cumulative Impacts	Operational vegetation maintenance.	Low
Spatial/Habitat Integrity	Temporary construction impacts.	Low
Rare Plant/Animal Communities/ Natural Areas	N/A	N/A

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-06-01

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1043_u

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 29 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Talf Local relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.523010 Long: -90.899524 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes** _____ **No** ✔
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The upland is located within a hay field and is dominated by pasture grasses and forbs. The upland point is shared with wasa1044e.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Water Table Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ **No** ✔

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

No indicators of wetland hydrology were observed.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: wasa1043_u

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Phleum pratense*	25	Y	FACU
2. *Carex gracillima*	20	Y	FACU
3. *Poa pratensis*	20	Y	FACU
4. *Trifolium pratense*	10	N	FACU
5. *Fragaria virginiana*	10	N	FACU
6. *Taraxacum officinale*	5	N	FACU
7. *Lotus corniculatus*	5	N	FACU
8. *Galium mollugo*	5	N	FACU
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	100 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	100	x 4 =	400
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	100 (A)		400 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 4.0

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The sample point is within a hay field and represents the overall upland area.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1043_u

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-4	5YR 3/3	100		0			SICL	
4-20	5YR 3/4	100		0			C	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Remarks:

No indicators of hydric soil were observed.

wasa1043_u_E

wasa1043_u_S

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-06-01

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1044e_w

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 29 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.522778 Long: -90.899571 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes ✔ No ____**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: ____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The wetland is a fresh wet meadow found in a shallow linear depression in the middle of a hay field. The feature is dominated by reed canary grass with timothy grass encroaching from the surrounding area. There is shallow water present in the deepest section of the wetland.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ✔ Surface Water (A1)
- ✔ High Water Table (A2)
- ✔ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ✔ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ✔ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	Depth (inches): 1
Water Table Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	Depth (inches): 12
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ✔	No ____	Depth (inches): 10

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✔ No ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

The hydrologic regime is saturated. A shallow water table was observed at 12 inches and saturation was observed at 10 inches.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa1044e_w

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Phalaris arundinacea*	80	Y	FACW
2. *Phleum pratense*	10	N	FACU
3. *Scirpus cyperinus*	5	N	OBL
4. *Ranunculus acris*	2	N	FAC
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	97 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	5	x 1 =	5
FACW species	80	x 2 =	160
FAC species	2	x 3 =	6
FACU species	10	x 4 =	40
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	97 (A)		211 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.1752577319587627

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ✓ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
- ✓ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
- ✓ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The vegetation sample point is fairly representative of the wetland feature.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1044e_w

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-3	5YR 3/1	100		0			CL	
3-20	5YR 3/1	85	5YR 4/6	15	C	M	C	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ✓ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** _____

Remarks:

Clayey soils with redox features present.

wasa1044e_w_E

wasa1044e_w_w

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WETLAND IDENTIFICATION	
Project name: Line 5 Relocation Project	Evaluator(s): SBR/DGL
File #: wasa1044	Date of visit(s): 2020-06-01
Location: PLSS: sec 29 T047N R004W Lat: 46.522776 Long: -90.899576 County: Ashland Town/City/Village: Gingles town	Ecological Landscape: Lake Superior Clay Plain Watershed: LS09, Lower Bad River
SITE DESCRIPTION	
Soils: Mapped Type(s): Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes Field Verified: The soils were not field verified.	WWI Class: N/A Wetland Type(s): PEM - Wet meadow Wetland Size: 0.0669 / Wetland Area Impacted 0.0669 Vegetation: Plant Community Description(s): The wetland is a fresh wet meadow dominated by reed canary grass. Timothy grass is encroaching into the edges of the wetland from the surrounding hayfield.
Hydrology: The hydrologic regime is saturated. The major source of hydrology is from surface water. A shallow water table was observed at 12inches with saturation occurring at 10inches.	

SITE MAP

SECTION 1: Functional Value Assessment

HU	Y/N	Potential	**Human Use Values: recreation, culture, education, science, natural scenic beauty**
1	N	N	Used for recreation (hunting, birding, hiking, etc.). List:
2	N	N	Used for educational or scientific purposes
3	N	N	Visually or physically accessible to public
4	N	N	Aesthetically pleasing due to diversity of habitat types, lack of pollution or degradation
5	N	N	In or adjacent to RED FLAG areas List:
6	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for endangered, threatened or special concern species
7	N	N	In or adjacent to archaeological or cultural resource site
WH			**Wildlife Habitat**
1	N	N	Wetland and contiguous habitat >10 acres
2	N	N	3 or more strata present (>10% cover)
3	N	N	Within or adjacent to habitat corridor or established wildlife habitat area
4	N	N	100 m buffer – natural land cover ≥50%(south) 75% (north) intact
5	N	N	Occurs in a Joint Venture priority township
6	N	N	Interspersion of habitat structure (hemi-marsh,shrub/emergent, wetland/upland complex,etc.)
7	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for SGCN or birds listed in the WI All-Bird Cons. Plan, or other plans
8	N	N	Part of a large habitat block that supports area sensitive species
9	N	N	Ephemeral pond with water present ≥ 45 days
10	N	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
11	N	N	Seasonally exposed mudflats present
12	N	N	Provides habitat scarce in the area (urban, agricultural, etc.)
FA			**Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat**
1	N	N	Wetland is connected or contiguous with perennial stream or lake
2	N	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
3	N	N	Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) listed aquatic species within aquatic system
4	N	Y	Vegetation is inundated in spring
SP			**Shoreline Protection**
1	N	N	Along shoreline of a stream, lake, pond or open water area (≥1 acre) - if no, not applicable
2	N	N	Potential for erosion due to wind fetch, waves, heavy boat traffic, erosive soils, fluctuating water levels or high flows – if no, not applicable
3	N	N	Densely rooted emergent or woody vegetation
ST			**Storm and Floodwater Storage**
1	N	N	Basin wetland, constricted outlet, has through-flow or is adjacent to a stream
2	N	N	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
3	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
4	N	N	Evidence of flashy hydrology
5	Y	Y	Point or non-point source inflow
6	N	N	Impervious surfaces cover >10% of land surface within the watershed
7	N	N	Within a watershed with ≤10% wetland
8	N	N	Potential to hold >10% of the runoff from contributing area from a 2-year 24-hour storm event
WQ			**Water Quality Protection**
1	N	N	Provides substantial storage of storm and floodwater based on previous section
2	N	N	Basin wetland or constricted outlet
3	N	N	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
4	N	N	Vegetated wetland associated with a lake or stream
5	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
6	N	N	Signs of excess nutrients, such as algae blooms, heavy macrophyte growth
7	Y	Y	Stormwater or surface water from agricultural land is major hydrology source
8	N	N	Discharge to surface water
9	N	N	Natural land cover in 100m buffer area < 50%
GW			**Groundwater Processes**
1	N	N	Springs, seeps or indicators of groundwater present
2	N	N	Location near a groundwater divide or a headwater wetland
3	N	N	Wetland remains saturated for an extended time period with no additional water inputs
4	N	N	Wetland soils are organic
5	N	N	Wetland is within a wellhead protection area

Section 1 Comments (Refer to Section 1 numbers)

WH-10/FA-2/4 the wetland had shallow water present in a small portion of the wetland at the time of the survey and could hold more water after periods of heavy water events that would provide habitat for aquatic invertebrates. ST3/WQ-5 the wetland has dense vegetation present at the time of the survey. WQ-7 the wetland is within a hay field and likely receives stormwater runoff from the surrounding field.

Wildlife Habitat and Species Observation (including amphibians and reptiles)
List: direct observation, tracks, scat, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, migratory, winter, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat/Comments
Y	Y	Avian

Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat and Species Observations
List: direct observation, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, spawning, nursery areas, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat
	Y	Aquatic invertebrates

SECTION 2: Floristic Integrity

Plant Community Integrity (circle)*

	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional
Invasive species cover	> 50% ☑	20-50% ☐	10-20% ☐	<10% ☐
Strata	Missing stratum(a) ☑ or bare due to invasive species	All strata present but reduced native species ☐	All strata present and good assemblage of native species ☐	All strata present, conservative species represented ☐
NHI plant community ranking	S4 ☑	S3 ☐	S2 ☐	S1-S2 (S2 high quality) ☐
Relative frequency of plant community in watershed	Abundant ☑	Common ☐	Uncommon ☐	Rare ☐
FQI (optional)	<13 ☐	13-23 ☐	23-32 ☐	>32 ☐
Mean C (optional)	<2.4 ☐	2.4-4.2 ☐	4.3-4.7 ☐	>4.7 ☐

***Note: separate plant communities are described independently**

Plant Species List (* dominant species) attach list of additional species

Scientific Name	Common Name	C of C	Plant communities	Comments (Estimate of % Cover, Abundance)
Phalaris arundinacea*			PEM	Interrupted
Phleum pratense			PEM	Rare
Poa pratensis			PEM	Rare
Ranunculus acris			PEM	Rare
Lotus corniculatus			PEM	Barren
Scirpus cyperinus			PEM	Barren
Trifolium hybridum			PEM	Barren

SUMMARY OF FLORISTIC INTEGRITY (Include general comments on plant communities)

The floristic integrity is low due to the high cover percentage of reed canary grass, missing strata, and the common plant community that is present.

SECTION 3: Condition Assessment of Wetland Assessment Area (AA) and Buffer (100 m)

Assessment Area (AA)	Buffer	Historic	Impact Level*	Relative Frequency**	Stressor
					Filling, berms (non-impounding)
					Drainage – tiles, ditches
					Hydrologic changes - high capacity wells, impounded water, increased runoff
					Point source or stormwater discharge
X	X		M	C	Polluted runoff
					Pond construction
					Agriculture – row crops
X	X		H	C	Agriculture – hay
					Agriculture – pasture
					Roads or railroad
					Utility corridor (above or subsurface)
					Dams, dikes or levees
					Soil subsidence, loss of soil structure
					Sediment input
X	X		M	C	Removal of herbaceous stratum – mowing, grading, earthworms, etc.
					Removal of tree or shrub strata – logging, unprescribed fire
					Human trails – unpaved
					Human trails – paved
					Removal of large woody debris
X	X		H	C	Cover of non-native and/or invasive species
					Residential land use
					Urban, commercial or industrial use
					Parking lot
					Golf course
					Gravel pit
					Recreational use (boating, ATVs, etc.)
					Excavation or soil grading
					Other (list below):

* L= Low, M = Medium, H = High
**Relative frequency of the impact in comparison to the general condition of wetlands and buffer areas in the region or watershed (C=Common, UC=Uncommon)

SUMMARY OF CONDITION ASSESSMENT (Include general description and comments)

The wetland is located within a hayfield and likely receives stormwater runoff from the surrounding field. Invasive species cover is high for this wetland feature.

SUMMARY OF FUNCTIONAL VALUES

FUNCTION	SIGNIFICANCE				
	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional	NA
Floristic Integrity	✔				
Human Use Values	✔				
Wildlife Habitat	✔				
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	✔				
Shoreline Protection					✔
Flood and Stormwater Storage		✔			
Water Quality Protection		✔			
Groundwater Processes	✔				

FUNCTION	RATIONALE
Floristic Integrity	The floristic integrity is low due to the near dominance of reed canary grass and missing strata.
Human Use Values	The wetland is in the middle of a hay field.
Wildlife Habitat	The wetland is small and dominated by a single species.
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	Potential for aquatic habitats would occur after heavy rain events.
Shoreline Protection	N/A
Flood and Stormwater Storage	The wetland is long and linear and could hold more water than some smaller wetlands could.
Water Quality Protection	The wetland has is average sized and has dense vegetation throughout.
Groundwater Processes	The wetland receives a majority of its hydrology from surface water.

Section 4: Project Impact Assessment

Brief Project Description

Enbridge Line 5 pipeline route analysis.

Expected Project Impacts

IMPACT: describe (+ or -)	Permanence/Reversibility	Significance (Low, Medium, High)
Direct Impacts	Temporary trenching, soil storage, and backfilling.	Low
Secondary Impacts (including impacts which are indirectly attributable to the project)	Vegetation removal for construction.	Low
Cumulative Impacts	Operational vegetation maintenance.	Low
Spatial/Habitat Integrity	Temporary construction impacts.	Low
Rare Plant/Animal Communities/ Natural Areas	N/A	N/A

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-06-01

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1045e_w

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 29 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.522234 Long: -90.899404 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✔	No _____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes ✔ No _____**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✔	No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✔	No _____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The wetland is a fresh wet meadow located in a small depression within a hay field. The feature is dominated by reed canary grass and sedge species with timothy encroaching from the surrounding field.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ✔ Surface Water (A1)
- ✔ High Water Table (A2)
- ✔ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ✔ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ✔ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ✔	No _____	Depth (inches): 1	
Water Table Present?	Yes ✔	No _____	Depth (inches): 12	
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ✔	No _____	Depth (inches): 10	**Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✔ No _____**

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

The hydrologic regime is saturated. A small area of the feature has shallow standing water. Saturation was observed at 10 inches.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa1045e_w

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Scirpus cyperinus*	30	Y	OBL
2. *Phalaris arundinacea*	30	Y	FACW
3. *Carex stipata*	20	Y	OBL
4. *Phleum pratense*	10	N	FACU
5. *Carex cf canescens*	5	N	OBL
6. *Ranunculus acris*	5	N	FAC
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	100 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 3 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	55	x 1 =	55
FACW species	30	x 2 =	60
FAC species	5	x 3 =	15
FACU species	10	x 4 =	40
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	100 (A)		170 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.7

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ✓ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
- ✓ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
- ✓ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The wetland is relatively small and the sample point is fairly representative of the entire feature. Other areas are less wet with a greater presence of reed canary and less sedge cover.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1045e_w

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-4	5YR 3/1	100		0			CL	
4-20	5YR 3/1	85	5YR 4/6	15	C	M	C	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ✓ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** _____

Remarks:

Clayey soils with redox present below 4 inches.

wasa1045e_w_E

wasa1045e_w_W

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WETLAND IDENTIFICATION	
Project name: Line 5 Relocation Project	Evaluator(s): SBR/DGL
File #: wasa1045	Date of visit(s): 2020-06-01
Location: PLSS: sec 29 T047N R004W Lat: 46.522221 Long: -90.899440 County: Ashland Town/City/Village: Gingles town	Ecological Landscape: Lake Superior Clay Plain Watershed: LS09, Lower Bad River
SITE DESCRIPTION	
Soils: Mapped Type(s): Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes Field Verified: The soils were not field verified.	WWI Class: N/A Wetland Type(s): PEM - Wet meadow Wetland Size: 0.0426 / Wetland Area Impacted 0.0426 Vegetation: Plant Community Description(s): The wetland is a fresh wet meadow composed mainly of reed canary grass and sedge species.
Hydrology: The hydrologic regime is saturated and surface water is the main source of hydrology. Saturation was observed at 10inches.	

SITE MAP

SECTION 1: Functional Value Assessment

HU	Y/N	Potential	**Human Use Values: recreation, culture, education, science, natural scenic beauty**
1	N	N	Used for recreation (hunting, birding, hiking, etc.). List:
2	N	N	Used for educational or scientific purposes
3	N	N	Visually or physically accessible to public
4	N	N	Aesthetically pleasing due to diversity of habitat types, lack of pollution or degradation
5	N	N	In or adjacent to RED FLAG areas List:
6	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for endangered, threatened or special concern species
7	N	N	In or adjacent to archaeological or cultural resource site
WH			**Wildlife Habitat**
1	N	N	Wetland and contiguous habitat >10 acres
2	N	N	3 or more strata present (>10% cover)
3	N	N	Within or adjacent to habitat corridor or established wildlife habitat area
4	N	N	100 m buffer – natural land cover ≥50%(south) 75% (north) intact
5	N	N	Occurs in a Joint Venture priority township
6	N	N	Interspersion of habitat structure (hemi-marsh,shrub/emergent, wetland/upland complex,etc.)
7	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for SGCN or birds listed in the WI All-Bird Cons. Plan, or other plans
8	N	N	Part of a large habitat block that supports area sensitive species
9	N	N	Ephemeral pond with water present ≥ 45 days
10	N	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
11	N	N	Seasonally exposed mudflats present
12	N	N	Provides habitat scarce in the area (urban, agricultural, etc.)
FA			**Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat**
1	N	N	Wetland is connected or contiguous with perennial stream or lake
2	N	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
3	N	N	Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) listed aquatic species within aquatic system
4	N	Y	Vegetation is inundated in spring
SP			**Shoreline Protection**
1	N	N	Along shoreline of a stream, lake, pond or open water area (≥1 acre) - if no, not applicable
2	N	N	Potential for erosion due to wind fetch, waves, heavy boat traffic, erosive soils, fluctuating water levels or high flows – if no, not applicable
3	N	N	Densely rooted emergent or woody vegetation
ST			**Storm and Floodwater Storage**
1	N	N	Basin wetland, constricted outlet, has through-flow or is adjacent to a stream
2	Y	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
3	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
4	N	N	Evidence of flashy hydrology
5	Y	Y	Point or non-point source inflow
6	N	N	Impervious surfaces cover >10% of land surface within the watershed
7	N	N	Within a watershed with ≤10% wetland
8	N	N	Potential to hold >10% of the runoff from contributing area from a 2-year 24-hour storm event
WQ			**Water Quality Protection**
1	N	N	Provides substantial storage of storm and floodwater based on previous section
2	N	N	Basin wetland or constricted outlet
3	Y	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
4	N	N	Vegetated wetland associated with a lake or stream
5	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
6	N	N	Signs of excess nutrients, such as algae blooms, heavy macrophyte growth
7	Y	Y	Stormwater or surface water from agricultural land is major hydrology source
8	N	N	Discharge to surface water
9	N	N	Natural land cover in 100m buffer area < 50%
GW			**Groundwater Processes**
1	N	N	Springs, seeps or indicators of groundwater present
2	N	N	Location near a groundwater divide or a headwater wetland
3	N	N	Wetland remains saturated for an extended time period with no additional water inputs
4	N	N	Wetland soils are organic
5	N	N	Wetland is within a wellhead protection area

Section 1 Comments (Refer to Section 1 numbers)

WH-10/FA-2/4 a portion of the wetland had shallow water present at the time of survey and could hold more water after periods of heavy rains that would provide habitat for aquatic invertebrates. ST3/WQ-5 the wetland has dense vegetation present at the time of the survey. WQ-7 the wetland is within a hay field and likely receives stormwater runoff from the surrounding field.

Wildlife Habitat and Species Observation (including amphibians and reptiles)
List: direct observation, tracks, scat, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, migratory, winter, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat/Comments
Y	Y	Avian

Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat and Species Observations
List: direct observation, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, spawning, nursery areas, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat
	Y	Aquatic invertebrates

SECTION 2: Floristic Integrity

Plant Community Integrity (circle)*

	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional
Invasive species cover	> 50% ☐	20-50% ☑	10-20% ☐	<10% ☐
Strata	Missing stratum(a) ☑ or bare due to invasive species	All strata present but reduced native species ☐	All strata present and good assemblage of native species ☐	All strata present, conservative species represented ☐
NHI plant community ranking	S4 ☑	S3 ☐	S2 ☐	S1-S2 (S2 high quality) ☐
Relative frequency of plant community in watershed	Abundant ☑	Common ☐	Uncommon ☐	Rare ☐
FQI (optional)	<13 ☐	13-23 ☐	23-32 ☐	>32 ☐
Mean C (optional)	<2.4 ☐	2.4-4.2 ☐	4.3-4.7 ☐	>4.7 ☐

***Note: separate plant communities are described independently**

Plant Species List (* dominant species) attach list of additional species

Scientific Name	Common Name	C of C	Plant communities	Comments (Estimate of % Cover, Abundance)
Phalaris arundinacea*			PEM	Patchy
Carex stipata*			PEM	Rare
Phleum pratense*			PEM	Rare
Poa pratensis*			PEM	Rare
Scirpus cyperinus			PEM	Rare
Carex castanea			PEM	Rare
Carex cf canescens			PEM	Rare
Carex gracillima			PEM	Rare
Carex vulpinoidea			PEM	Rare
Juncus effusus			PEM	Rare
Salix discolor			PEM	Rare
Fragaria virginiana			PEM	Barren
Persicaria hydropiperoides			PEM	Barren
Ranunculus acris			PEM	Barren
Spiraea alba			PEM	Barren
Viola sororia			PEM	Barren

SUMMARY OF FLORISTIC INTEGRITY (Include general comments on plant communities)

The floristic integrity is low due to the presence of a single strata and invasive species.

SECTION 3: Condition Assessment of Wetland Assessment Area (AA) and Buffer (100 m)

Assessment Area (AA)	Buffer	Historic	Impact Level*	Relative Frequency**	Stressor
					Filling, berms (non-impounding)
					Drainage – tiles, ditches
					Hydrologic changes - high capacity wells, impounded water, increased runoff
					Point source or stormwater discharge
X	X		M	C	Polluted runoff
					Pond construction
					Agriculture – row crops
X	X		H	C	Agriculture – hay
					Agriculture – pasture
					Roads or railroad
					Utility corridor (above or subsurface)
					Dams, dikes or levees
					Soil subsidence, loss of soil structure
					Sediment input
X	X		M	C	Removal of herbaceous stratum – mowing, grading, earthworms, etc.
					Removal of tree or shrub strata – logging, unprescribed fire
					Human trails – unpaved
					Human trails – paved
					Removal of large woody debris
X	X		H	C	Cover of non-native and/or invasive species
					Residential land use
					Urban, commercial or industrial use
					Parking lot
					Golf course
					Gravel pit
					Recreational use (boating, ATVs, etc.)
					Excavation or soil grading
					Other (list below):

* L= Low, M = Medium, H = High
**Relative frequency of the impact in comparison to the general condition of wetlands and buffer areas in the region or watershed (C=Common, UC=Uncommon)

SUMMARY OF CONDITION ASSESSMENT (Include general description and comments)

The wetland is within a hay field that is mowed at some point in time. Invasive species are present within the wetland feature.

SUMMARY OF FUNCTIONAL VALUES

FUNCTION	SIGNIFICANCE				
	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional	NA
Floristic Integrity	✔				
Human Use Values	✔				
Wildlife Habitat	✔				
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	✔				
Shoreline Protection					✔
Flood and Stormwater Storage	✔				
Water Quality Protection	✔				
Groundwater Processes	✔				

FUNCTION	RATIONALE
Floristic Integrity	The wetland consists of only a single strata with invasive species present.
Human Use Values	The wetland is within a hay field.
Wildlife Habitat	The wetland is small and only a single strata to provide any cover.
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	The wetland could provide habitat for aquatic invertebrates but only have periods of heavy rain.
Shoreline Protection	N/A
Flood and Stormwater Storage	The wetland is small and shallow.
Water Quality Protection	The wetland has dense vegetation but is small overall.
Groundwater Processes	The wetland gets a majority of its input from surface water, and serves as groundwater recharge.

Section 4: Project Impact Assessment

Brief Project Description

Enbridge Line 5 pipeline route analysis.

Expected Project Impacts

IMPACT: describe (+ or -)	Permanence/Reversibility	Significance (Low, Medium, High)
Direct Impacts	Temporary trenching, soil storage, and backfilling.	Low
Secondary Impacts (including impacts which are indirectly attributable to the project)	Vegetation removal for construction.	Low
Cumulative Impacts	Operational vegetation maintenance.	Low
Spatial/Habitat Integrity	Temporary construction impacts.	Low
Rare Plant/Animal Communities/ Natural Areas	N/A	N/A

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-06-01

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1045_u

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 29 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Talf Local relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.522102 Long: -90.899364 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes** _____ **No** ✔
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The upland is located slightly upslope from the wetland feature and is within a hay field. The feature is dominated by Kentucky bluegrass and weedy forbs.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Water Table Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

No indicators of wetland hydrology were observed.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa1045_u

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Poa pratensis*	70	Y	FACU
2. *Bromus ciliatus*	10	N	FACW
3. *Lotus corniculatus*	5	N	FACU
4. *Fragaria virginiana*	5	N	FACU
5. *Achillea millefolium*	5	N	FACU
6. *Viola sororia*	2	N	FAC
7. *Taraxacum officinale*	2	N	FACU
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	99 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species 0	x 1 = 0
FACW species 10	x 2 = 20
FAC species 2	x 3 = 6
FACU species 87	x 4 = 348
UPL species 0	x 5 = 0
Column Totals: 99 (A)	374 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.7777777777777777

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The upland sample point is within a hay field and representative of the overall upland area.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1045_u

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-3	5YR 3/3	100		0			SIC	
3-20	5YR 3/4	100		0			C	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Remarks:

A clayey soil with no redox features observed.

wasa1045_u_E

wasa1045_u_W

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-06-01

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1046e_w

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 29 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.522034 Long: -90.898514 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes ✔ No ____**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: ____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The wetland is a wet meadow in a depression within a hay field. The feature is dominated by reed canary grass across the entire feature with the wettest areas having more sedge cover and the drier areas having more cover of timothy.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ✔ Surface Water (A1)
- ✔ High Water Table (A2)
- ✔ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ✔ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ✔ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	Depth (inches): 2
Water Table Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	Depth (inches): 1
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ✔	No ____	Depth (inches): 0

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✔ No ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

The hydrologic regime is saturated with standing water present in the deeper portions of the wetland. Saturation observed at the surface.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa1046e_w

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Phalaris arundinacea*	50	Y	FACW
2. *Phleum pratense*	15	N	FACU
3. *Scirpus cyperinus*	15	N	OBL
4. *Carex stipata*	15	N	OBL
5. *Ranunculus acris*	2	N	FAC
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	97 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	30	x 1 =	30
FACW species	50	x 2 =	100
FAC species	2	x 3 =	6
FACU species	15	x 4 =	60
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	97 (A)		196 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.020618556701031

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ✓ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
- ✓ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
- ✓ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The vegetation sample point is somewhat representative of the wetland feature. Sample point is located near a deeper, wetter section of the wetland. Other areas are shallower and drier with a higher presence of reed canary grass and encroaching timothy.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1046e_w

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-20	5YR 3/2	90	5YR 3/4	10	C	M	SIC	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ✓ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** _____

Remarks:

A silty clay soil through the profile with redox concentrations present.

wasa1046e_w_NE

wasa1046e_w_W

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Wetland Rapid Assessment Methodology – version 2.0

WETLAND IDENTIFICATION	
Project name: Line 5 Relocation Project	Evaluator(s): SBR/DGL
File #: wasa1046	Date of visit(s): 2020-06-01
Location: PLSS: sec 29 T047N R004W Lat: 46.521990 Long: -90.898531 County: Ashland Town/City/Village: Gingles town	Ecological Landscape: Lake Superior Clay Plain Watershed: LS09, Lower Bad River
SITE DESCRIPTION	
Soils: Mapped Type(s): Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes Field Verified: The soils were not field verified.	WWI Class: N/A Wetland Type(s): PEM - Wet meadow Wetland Size: 0.1162 / Wetland Area Impacted 0.1162 Vegetation: Plant Community Description(s): The wetland is a wet meadow dominated by reed canary grass across the entire feature, sedges are present in the wetter areas, and encroaching Timothy grass from the surrounding hay field is present within the less wet sections of the wetland feature.
Hydrology: The hydrologic regime is saturated with standing water present in parts of the feature. The major source of hydrology is from surface water inputs.	

SITE MAP

SECTION 1: Functional Value Assessment

HU	Y/N	Potential	**Human Use Values: recreation, culture, education, science, natural scenic beauty**
1	N	N	Used for recreation (hunting, birding, hiking, etc.). List:
2	N	N	Used for educational or scientific purposes
3	N	N	Visually or physically accessible to public
4	N	N	Aesthetically pleasing due to diversity of habitat types, lack of pollution or degradation
5	N	N	In or adjacent to RED FLAG areas List:
6	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for endangered, threatened or special concern species
7	N	N	In or adjacent to archaeological or cultural resource site
WH			**Wildlife Habitat**
1	N	N	Wetland and contiguous habitat >10 acres
2	N	N	3 or more strata present (>10% cover)
3	N	N	Within or adjacent to habitat corridor or established wildlife habitat area
4	N	N	100 m buffer – natural land cover ≥50%(south) 75% (north) intact
5	N	N	Occurs in a Joint Venture priority township
6	N	N	Interspersion of habitat structure (hemi-marsh,shrub/emergent, wetland/upland complex,etc.)
7	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for SGCN or birds listed in the WI All-Bird Cons. Plan, or other plans
8	N	N	Part of a large habitat block that supports area sensitive species
9	N	N	Ephemeral pond with water present ≥ 45 days
10	Y	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
11	N	N	Seasonally exposed mudflats present
12	N	N	Provides habitat scarce in the area (urban, agricultural, etc.)
FA			**Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat**
1	N	N	Wetland is connected or contiguous with perennial stream or lake
2	Y	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
3	N	N	Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) listed aquatic species within aquatic system
4	N	Y	Vegetation is inundated in spring
SP			**Shoreline Protection**
1	N	N	Along shoreline of a stream, lake, pond or open water area (≥1 acre) - if no, not applicable
2	N	N	Potential for erosion due to wind fetch, waves, heavy boat traffic, erosive soils, fluctuating water levels or high flows – if no, not applicable
3	N	N	Densely rooted emergent or woody vegetation
ST			**Storm and Floodwater Storage**
1	N	N	Basin wetland, constricted outlet, has through-flow or is adjacent to a stream
2	Y	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
3	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
4	N	N	Evidence of flashy hydrology
5	Y	Y	Point or non-point source inflow
6	N	N	Impervious surfaces cover >10% of land surface within the watershed
7	N	N	Within a watershed with ≤10% wetland
8	N	N	Potential to hold >10% of the runoff from contributing area from a 2-year 24-hour storm event
WQ			**Water Quality Protection**
1	N	N	Provides substantial storage of storm and floodwater based on previous section
2	N	N	Basin wetland or constricted outlet
3	Y	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
4	N	N	Vegetated wetland associated with a lake or stream
5	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
6	N	N	Signs of excess nutrients, such as algae blooms, heavy macrophyte growth
7	Y	Y	Stormwater or surface water from agricultural land is major hydrology source
8	N	N	Discharge to surface water
9	N	N	Natural land cover in 100m buffer area < 50%
GW			**Groundwater Processes**
1	N	N	Springs, seeps or indicators of groundwater present
2	N	N	Location near a groundwater divide or a headwater wetland
3	N	N	Wetland remains saturated for an extended time period with no additional water inputs
4	N	N	Wetland soils are organic
5	N	N	Wetland is within a wellhead protection area

Section 1 Comments (Refer to Section 1 numbers)

WH-10/FA-2/4 a green frog was observed during the time of the survey. ST3/WQ-5 the wetland has dense vegetation present at the time of the survey. WQ-7 the wetland is within a hay field and likely receives stormwater runoff from the surrounding field.

Wildlife Habitat and Species Observation (including amphibians and reptiles)
List: direct observation, tracks, scat, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, migratory, winter, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat/Comments
Y	Y	Amphibians
	Y	Avian
Y	Y	Small mammal

Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat and Species Observations
List: direct observation, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, spawning, nursery areas, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat
	Y	Aquatic invertebrates

SECTION 2: Floristic Integrity

Plant Community Integrity (circle)*

	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional
Invasive species cover	> 50% ☐	20-50% ☑	10-20% ☐	<10% ☐
Strata	Missing stratum(a) ☑ or bare due to invasive species	All strata present but reduced native species ☐	All strata present and good assemblage of native species ☐	All strata present, conservative species represented ☐
NHI plant community ranking	S4 ☑	S3 ☐	S2 ☐	S1-S2 (S2 high quality) ☐
Relative frequency of plant community in watershed	Abundant ☑	Common ☐	Uncommon ☐	Rare ☐
FQI (optional)	<13 ☐	13-23 ☐	23-32 ☐	>32 ☐
Mean C (optional)	<2.4 ☐	2.4-4.2 ☐	4.3-4.7 ☐	>4.7 ☐

***Note: separate plant communities are described independently**

Plant Species List (* dominant species) attach list of additional species

Scientific Name	Common Name	C of C	Plant communities	Comments (Estimate of % Cover, Abundance)
Phalaris arundinacea*			PEM	Patchy
Phleum pratense*			PEM	Rare
Scirpus cyperinus			PEM	Rare
Carex gracillima			PEM	Rare
Carex stipata			PEM	Rare
Carex vulpinoidea			PEM	Rare
Juncus effusus			PEM	Rare
Ranunculus acris			PEM	Rare
Fragaria virginiana			PEM	Barren
Trifolium hybridum			PEM	Barren

SUMMARY OF FLORISTIC INTEGRITY (Include general comments on plant communities)

The floristic integrity is low due to missing strata, high cover percentage of invasive species, and the common plant community.

SECTION 3: Condition Assessment of Wetland Assessment Area (AA) and Buffer (100 m)

Assessment Area (AA)	Buffer	Historic	Impact Level*	Relative Frequency**	Stressor
					Filling, berms (non-impounding)
					Drainage – tiles, ditches
					Hydrologic changes - high capacity wells, impounded water, increased runoff
					Point source or stormwater discharge
	X		M	C	Polluted runoff
					Pond construction
					Agriculture – row crops
X	X		H	C	Agriculture – hay
					Agriculture – pasture
					Roads or railroad
					Utility corridor (above or subsurface)
					Dams, dikes or levees
					Soil subsidence, loss of soil structure
					Sediment input
X	X		M	C	Removal of herbaceous stratum – mowing, grading, earthworms, etc.
					Removal of tree or shrub strata – logging, unprescribed fire
					Human trails – unpaved
					Human trails – paved
					Removal of large woody debris
X	X		H	C	Cover of non-native and/or invasive species
					Residential land use
					Urban, commercial or industrial use
					Parking lot
					Golf course
					Gravel pit
					Recreational use (boating, ATVs, etc.)
					Excavation or soil grading
					Other (list below):

* L= Low, M = Medium, H = High
**Relative frequency of the impact in comparison to the general condition of wetlands and buffer areas in the region or watershed (C=Common, UC=Uncommon)

SUMMARY OF CONDITION ASSESSMENT (Include general description and comments)

The wetland is located within an infrequently mowed hay field and likely receives polluted runoff from said field.

SUMMARY OF FUNCTIONAL VALUES

FUNCTION	SIGNIFICANCE				
	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional	NA
Floristic Integrity	✔				
Human Use Values	✔				
Wildlife Habitat	✔				
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	✔				
Shoreline Protection					✔
Flood and Stormwater Storage	✔				
Water Quality Protection	✔				
Groundwater Processes	✔				

FUNCTION	RATIONALE
Floristic Integrity	The presence of invasives and missing strata limit floristic integrity.
Human Use Values	The wetland is within a hay field.
Wildlife Habitat	The wetland is small and has a high presence of invasives.
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	A frog was observed during th e survey but the area is small and likely only supports habitat for a limited number of aquatic fauna.
Shoreline Protection	N/A
Flood and Stormwater Storage	The wetland is relatively small and thus limited in its storage capacity.
Water Quality Protection	The wetland has dense vegetation but is relatively small in size.
Groundwater Processes	The wetland receives most of its input from surface water.

Section 4: Project Impact Assessment

Brief Project Description

Enbridge Line 5 pipeline route analysis.

Expected Project Impacts

IMPACT: describe (+ or -)	Permanence/Reversibility	Significance (Low, Medium, High)
Direct Impacts	Temporary trenching, soil storage, and backfilling.	Low
Secondary Impacts (including impacts which are indirectly attributable to the project)	Vegetation removal for construction.	Low
Cumulative Impacts	Operational vegetation maintenance.	Low
Spatial/Habitat Integrity	Temporary construction impacts.	Low
Rare Plant/Animal Communities/ Natural Areas	N/A	N/A

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-06-01

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1046_u

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 29 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Rise Local relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.521927 Long: -90.898319 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes** _____ **No** ✔
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The upland is within a hay field and is dominated by Kentucky bluegrass and smooth brome with weedy forbs present.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Water Table Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ **No** ✔

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

No indicators of wetland hydrology were observed.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa1046_u

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Poa pratensis*	45	Y	FACU
2. *Bromus inermis*	20	Y	UPL
3. *Lotus corniculatus*	5	N	FACU
4. *Carex gracillima*	5	N	FACU
5. *Achillea millefolium*	5	N	FACU
6. *Hieracium aurantiacum*	5	N	
7. *Fragaria virginiana*	3	N	FACU
8. *Antennaria cf parlinii*	2	N	
9. *Viola sororia*	2	N	FAC
10. *Taraxacum officinale*	2	N	FACU
11. *Rhamnus cathartica*	2	N	FAC
12. *Leucanthemum vulgare*	2	N	UPL
	100 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	4	x 3 =	12
FACU species	67	x 4 =	268
UPL species	22	x 5 =	110
Column Totals:	93 (A)		390 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 4.193548387096774

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The vegetation at the sample point is representative of the upland area.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1046_u

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-17	5YR 3/4	100		0			CL	
17-20	5YR 4/4	98	5YR 4/2	2	C	M	C	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Remarks:

Reddish clayey soils with some redox concentrations present far down in the profile.

wasa1046_u_E

wasa1046_u_SW

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-06-02

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1047e_w

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 32 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.507569 Long: -90.885699 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✔	No _____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes ✔ No _____**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✔	No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✔	No _____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The wetland is a wet meadow located in a roadside ditch that has been recently mowed. The feature is dominated by reed canary grass. Standing water is present at the time of the survey.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ✔ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ✔ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ✔ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ✔	No _____	Depth (inches): 1
Water Table Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✔ No _____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

The hydrologic regime is saturated with standing water present throughout the feature at the time of survey.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa1047e_w

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Phalaris arundinacea*	75	Y	FACW
2. *Poa pratensis*	15	N	FACU
3. *Equisetum arvense*	5	N	FAC
4. *Juncus effusus*	2	N	OBL
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	97 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	2	x 1 =	2
FACW species	75	x 2 =	150
FAC species	5	x 3 =	15
FACU species	15	x 4 =	60
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	97 (A)		227 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.3402061855670104

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ✔ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
- ✔ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
- ✔ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ✔ **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The sample point is representative of the wetland feature.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1047e_w

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ✓ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** _____

Remarks:

The soils were not sampled due to the location of the wetland within a roadside ditch. The soils are assumed to be hydric based on the presence of hydrophytic vegetation and hydrologic indicators.

wasa1047e_w_N

wasa1047e_w_S

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Wetland Rapid Assessment Methodology – version 2.0

WETLAND IDENTIFICATION	
Project name: Line 5 Relocation Project	Evaluator(s): SBR/DGL
File #: wasa1047	Date of visit(s): 2020-06-02
Location: PLSS: sec 32 T047N R004W Lat: 46.507559 Long: -90.885696 County: Ashland Town/City/Village: Gingles town	Ecological Landscape: Lake Superior Clay Plain Watershed: LS10, White River
SITE DESCRIPTION	
Soils: Mapped Type(s): Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes Field Verified: The soils were not field verified.	WWI Class: N/A Wetland Type(s): PEM Wet meadow Wetland Size: 0.0085 / Wetland Area Impacted 0.0085 Vegetation: Plant Community Description(s): The wetland is a wet meadow that is dominated by reed canary grass.
Hydrology: The hydrolgic regime is saturated and surface water runoff is the main source of hydrology. Surface water is present at the time of the survey.	

SITE MAP

SECTION 1: Functional Value Assessment

HU	Y/N	Potential	**Human Use Values: recreation, culture, education, science, natural scenic beauty**
1	N	N	Used for recreation (hunting, birding, hiking, etc.). List:
2	N	N	Used for educational or scientific purposes
3	Y	Y	Visually or physically accessible to public
4	N	N	Aesthetically pleasing due to diversity of habitat types, lack of pollution or degradation
5	N	N	In or adjacent to RED FLAG areas List:
6	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for endangered, threatened or special concern species
7	N	N	In or adjacent to archaeological or cultural resource site
WH			**Wildlife Habitat**
1	N	N	Wetland and contiguous habitat >10 acres
2	N	N	3 or more strata present (>10% cover)
3	N	N	Within or adjacent to habitat corridor or established wildlife habitat area
4	N	N	100 m buffer – natural land cover ≥50%(south) 75% (north) intact
5	N	N	Occurs in a Joint Venture priority township
6	N	N	Interspersion of habitat structure (hemi-marsh,shrub/emergent, wetland/upland complex,etc.)
7	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for SGCN or birds listed in the WI All-Bird Cons. Plan, or other plans
8	N	N	Part of a large habitat block that supports area sensitive species
9	N	N	Ephemeral pond with water present ≥ 45 days
10	Y	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
11	N	N	Seasonally exposed mudflats present
12	N	N	Provides habitat scarce in the area (urban, agricultural, etc.)
FA			**Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat**
1	N	N	Wetland is connected or contiguous with perennial stream or lake
2	Y	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
3	N	N	Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) listed aquatic species within aquatic system
4	N	Y	Vegetation is inundated in spring
SP			**Shoreline Protection**
1	N	N	Along shoreline of a stream, lake, pond or open water area (≥1 acre) - if no, not applicable
2	N	N	Potential for erosion due to wind fetch, waves, heavy boat traffic, erosive soils, fluctuating water levels or high flows – if no, not applicable
3	N	N	Densely rooted emergent or woody vegetation
ST			**Storm and Floodwater Storage**
1	Y	Y	Basin wetland, constricted outlet, has through-flow or is adjacent to a stream
2	N	N	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
3	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
4	N	N	Evidence of flashy hydrology
5	Y	Y	Point or non-point source inflow
6	N	N	Impervious surfaces cover >10% of land surface within the watershed
7	N	N	Within a watershed with ≤10% wetland
8	N	N	Potential to hold >10% of the runoff from contributing area from a 2-year 24-hour storm event
WQ			**Water Quality Protection**
1	N	N	Provides substantial storage of storm and floodwater based on previous section
2	Y	Y	Basin wetland or constricted outlet
3	N	N	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
4	N	N	Vegetated wetland associated with a lake or stream
5	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
6	N	N	Signs of excess nutrients, such as algae blooms, heavy macrophyte growth
7	N	N	Stormwater or surface water from agricultural land is major hydrology source
8	N	N	Discharge to surface water
9	N	N	Natural land cover in 100m buffer area < 50%
GW			**Groundwater Processes**
1	N	N	Springs, seeps or indicators of groundwater present
2	N	N	Location near a groundwater divide or a headwater wetland
3	N	N	Wetland remains saturated for an extended time period with no additional water inputs
4	N	N	Wetland soils are organic
5	N	N	Wetland is within a wellhead protection area

Section 1 Comments (Refer to Section 1 numbers)

HU-3 the wetland is in a roadside ditch and is visible from the road. WH-10/FA-2/4 the wetland has standing water at the time of the survey and likely provides habitat for at least aquatic invertebrates. ST-1/WQ-2 the wetland drains to a culvert. ST-3/WQ-5 the wetland has dense vegetation, though mowing of the ditch could affect this. ST-5 the wetland likely receives polluted runoff from the upslope paved road.

Wildlife Habitat and Species Observation (including amphibians and reptiles)
List: direct observation, tracks, scat, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, migratory, winter, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat/Comments
Y	Y	Rabbit/small mammals
	Y	Amphibians
	Y	Avian

Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat and Species Observations
List: direct observation, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, spawning, nursery areas, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat
	Y	Aquatic invertebrates

SECTION 2: Floristic Integrity

Plant Community Integrity (circle)*

	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional
Invasive species cover	> 50% ☑	20-50% ☐	10-20% ☐	<10% ☐
Strata	Missing stratum(a) ☑ or bare due to invasive species	All strata present but reduced native species ☐	All strata present and good assemblage of native species ☐	All strata present, conservative species represented ☐
NHI plant community ranking	S4 ☑	S3 ☐	S2 ☐	S1-S2 (S2 high quality) ☐
Relative frequency of plant community in watershed	Abundant ☑	Common ☐	Uncommon ☐	Rare ☐
FQI (optional)	<13 ☐	13-23 ☐	23-32 ☐	>32 ☐
Mean C (optional)	<2.4 ☐	2.4-4.2 ☐	4.3-4.7 ☐	>4.7 ☐

***Note: separate plant communities are described independently**

Plant Species List (* dominant species) attach list of additional species

Scientific Name	Common Name	C of C	Plant communities	Comments (Estimate of % Cover, Abundance)
Phalaris arundinacea*			PEM	Interrupted
Poa pratensis*			PEM	Rare
Equisetum arvense			PEM	Barren
Juncus effusus			PEM	Barren
Plantago major			PEM	Barren
Taraxacum officinale			PEM	Barren

SUMMARY OF FLORISTIC INTEGRITY (Include general comments on plant communities)

The florisitc integrity is low based on the dominance of invasives, the presence of only one strata, and the common plant community.

SECTION 3: Condition Assessment of Wetland Assessment Area (AA) and Buffer (100 m)

Assessment Area (AA)	Buffer	Historic	Impact Level*	Relative Frequency**	Stressor
					Filling, berms (non-impounding)
					Drainage – tiles, ditches
					Hydrologic changes - high capacity wells, impounded water, increased runoff
					Point source or stormwater discharge
X	X		M	C	Polluted runoff
					Pond construction
					Agriculture – row crops
					Agriculture – hay
					Agriculture – pasture
X	X		H	C	Roads or railroad
					Utility corridor (above or subsurface)
					Dams, dikes or levees
					Soil subsidence, loss of soil structure
					Sediment input
X	X		H	UC	Removal of herbaceous stratum – mowing, grading, earthworms, etc.
					Removal of tree or shrub strata – logging, unprescribed fire
					Human trails – unpaved
					Human trails – paved
					Removal of large woody debris
X	X		H	C	Cover of non-native and/or invasive species
	X		M	UC	Residential land use
					Urban, commercial or industrial use
					Parking lot
					Golf course
					Gravel pit
					Recreational use (boating, ATVs, etc.)
					Excavation or soil grading
					Other (list below):

* L= Low, M = Medium, H = High
**Relative frequency of the impact in comparison to the general condition of wetlands and buffer areas in the region or watershed (C=Common, UC=Uncommon)

SUMMARY OF CONDITION ASSESSMENT (Include general description and comments)

The wetland is located in a roadside ditch, beside a two track road, and on the edge of a mowed lawn. Invasive species cover is high for this feature.

SUMMARY OF FUNCTIONAL VALUES

FUNCTION	SIGNIFICANCE				
	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional	NA
Floristic Integrity	✔				
Human Use Values	✔				
Wildlife Habitat	✔				
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	✔				
Shoreline Protection					✔
Flood and Stormwater Storage		✔			
Water Quality Protection	✔				
Groundwater Processes	✔				

FUNCTION	RATIONALE
Floristic Integrity	The wetland is dominated by reed canary grass.
Human Use Values	The wetland is found in a roadside ditch.
Wildlife Habitat	The wetland is small and is likely often mowed.
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	There is standing water present at the time of survey but mowing likely disturbs the feature.
Shoreline Protection	N/A
Flood and Stormwater Storage	The wetland is small but is a basin wetland that diverts to a culvert. There is dense persistent vegetation and the feature collects stormwater runoff from the road.
Water Quality Protection	The wetland has dense vegetation and diverts to a culvert but is small and likely can only filter small amounts of water.
Groundwater Processes	The wetlands main input is from surface water.

Section 4: Project Impact Assessment

Brief Project Description

Enbridge Line 5 pipeline route analysis.

Expected Project Impacts

IMPACT: describe (+ or -)	Permanence/Reversibility	Significance (Low, Medium, High)
Direct Impacts	Temporary trenching, soil storage, and backfilling.	Low
Secondary Impacts (including impacts which are indirectly attributable to the project)	Vegetation removal for construction.	Low
Cumulative Impacts	Operational vegetation maintenance.	Low
Spatial/Habitat Integrity	Temporary construction impacts.	Low
Rare Plant/Animal Communities/ Natural Areas	N/A	N/A

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-06-02

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1047_u

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 32 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Talf Local relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.507567 Long: -90.885819 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes** _____ **No** ✔
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The upland is located upslope from the wetland within a mowed lawn. The area is dominated by Kentucky bluegrass and common weedy lawn forbs.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Water Table Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

No indicators of wetland hydrology were observed.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: wasa1047_u

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Populus tremuloides*	5	Y	FAC
2. *Pinus strobus*	5	Y	FACU
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	10	= Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0	= Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Poa pratensis*	70	Y	FACU
2. *Carex gracillima*	10	N	FACU
3. *Taraxacum officinale*	5	N	FACU
4. *Ranunculus acris*	3	N	FAC
5. *Trifolium pratense*	3	N	FACU
6. *Achillea millefolium*	3	N	FACU
7. *Fragaria virginiana*	3	N	FACU
8. *Lotus corniculatus*	3	N	FACU
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	100	= Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0	= Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 33 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	8	x 3 =	24
FACU species	102	x 4 =	408
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	110 (A)		432 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.9272727272727272

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The sample point is somewhat representative of the upland area. Tree cover is patchy.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1047_u

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Remarks:

The soils were not sampled due to the location of the wetland within a mowed lawn in close proximity to a private residence. The soils are assumed to be non-hydric based on the landscape position and dominant vegetation.

wasa1047_u_N

wasa1047_u_W

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-06-02

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1049e_w

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 32 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.507566 Long: -90.886545 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes ✔ No ____**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: ____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The wetland contains a small pocket of speckled alder within a wet meadow. The alder is still relatively short but is transitioning from a wet meadow to an alder swamp. This feature shares upland point wasa1048_u.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ✔ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ✔ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ____ No ✔ Depth (inches): ____

Water Table Present? Yes ____ No ✔ Depth (inches): ____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ____ No ✔ Depth (inches): ____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✔ No ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

The hydrologic regime is saturated.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa1049e_w

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1. *Alnus incana*	15	Y	FACW
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	15 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Alnus incana*	35	Y	FACW
2. *Solidago gigantea*	10	N	FACW
3. *Rubus pubescens*	10	N	FACW
4. *Carex sp.*	10	Y	
5. *Carex gracillima*	10	N	FACU
6. *Potentilla simplex*	2	N	FACU
7. *Agrimonia gryposepala*	2	N	FACU
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	79 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 67 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	70	x 2 =	140
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	14	x 4 =	56
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	84 (A)		196 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.33

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

✔ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

✔ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ✔ **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The sample point is within the small patch of speckled alder and herbaceous coverage is not 100% as leaf litter covers the ground in some areas. Other areas of the feature have reduced cover of alder with a greater prevalence of facultative upland species.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1049e_w

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-12	2.5YR 4/2	95	2.5YR 4/4	5	C	M	SIC	
12-20	2.5YR 4/4	90	2.5YR 4/6	10	C	M	C	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ✓ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** _____

Remarks:

Red clayey soils with redox present throughout the profile.

wasa1049e_w_N

wasa1049e_w_W

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Wetland Rapid Assessment Methodology – version 2.0

WETLAND IDENTIFICATION	
Project name: Line 5 Relocation Project	Evaluator(s): SBR/DGL
File #: wasa1049	Date of visit(s): 2020-06-02
Location: PLSS: sec 32 T047N R004W Lat: 46.507569 Long: -90.886560 County: Ashland Town/City/Village: Gingles town	Ecological Landscape: Lake Superior Clay Plain Watershed: LS10, White River
SITE DESCRIPTION	
Soils: Mapped Type(s): Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes Field Verified: The soils were not field verified.	WWI Class: N/A Wetland Type(s): PEM Wet meadow Wetland Size: 0.0404 / Wetland Area Impacted 0.0404 Vegetation: Plant Community Description(s): The wetland is a wet meadow transitioning to an alder swamp and is dominated by speckled alder in the herbaceous layer. Outside of the cover of the alder, more herbaceous species that are tolerant of sun and slightly drier conditions are found.
Hydrology: The hydrolgic regime is saturated and surface water is the main source of input.	

SITE MAP

SECTION 1: Functional Value Assessment

HU	Y/N	Potential	**Human Use Values: recreation, culture, education, science, natural scenic beauty**
1	N	N	Used for recreation (hunting, birding, hiking, etc.). List:
2	N	N	Used for educational or scientific purposes
3	Y	Y	Visually or physically accessible to public
4	N	N	Aesthetically pleasing due to diversity of habitat types, lack of pollution or degradation
5	N	N	In or adjacent to RED FLAG areas List:
6	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for endangered, threatened or special concern species
7	N	N	In or adjacent to archaeological or cultural resource site
WH			**Wildlife Habitat**
1	N	N	Wetland and contiguous habitat >10 acres
2	N	N	3 or more strata present (>10% cover)
3	N	N	Within or adjacent to habitat corridor or established wildlife habitat area
4	N	N	100 m buffer – natural land cover ≥50%(south) 75% (north) intact
5	N	N	Occurs in a Joint Venture priority township
6	N	N	Interspersion of habitat structure (hemi-marsh,shrub/emergent, wetland/upland complex,etc.)
7	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for SGCN or birds listed in the WI All-Bird Cons. Plan, or other plans
8	N	N	Part of a large habitat block that supports area sensitive species
9	N	N	Ephemeral pond with water present ≥ 45 days
10	N	N	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
11	N	N	Seasonally exposed mudflats present
12	N	N	Provides habitat scarce in the area (urban, agricultural, etc.)
FA			**Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat**
1	N	N	Wetland is connected or contiguous with perennial stream or lake
2	N	N	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
3	N	N	Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) listed aquatic species within aquatic system
4	N	N	Vegetation is inundated in spring
SP			**Shoreline Protection**
1	N	N	Along shoreline of a stream, lake, pond or open water area (≥1 acre) - if no, not applicable
2	N	N	Potential for erosion due to wind fetch, waves, heavy boat traffic, erosive soils, fluctuating water levels or high flows – if no, not applicable
3	N	N	Densely rooted emergent or woody vegetation
ST			**Storm and Floodwater Storage**
1	N	N	Basin wetland, constricted outlet, has through-flow or is adjacent to a stream
2	Y	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
3	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
4	N	N	Evidence of flashy hydrology
5	Y	Y	Point or non-point source inflow
6	N	N	Impervious surfaces cover >10% of land surface within the watershed
7	N	N	Within a watershed with ≤10% wetland
8	N	N	Potential to hold >10% of the runoff from contributing area from a 2-year 24-hour storm event
WQ			**Water Quality Protection**
1	N	N	Provides substantial storage of storm and floodwater based on previous section
2	N	N	Basin wetland or constricted outlet
3	Y	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
4	N	N	Vegetated wetland associated with a lake or stream
5	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
6	N	N	Signs of excess nutrients, such as algae blooms, heavy macrophyte growth
7	N	N	Stormwater or surface water from agricultural land is major hydrology source
8	N	N	Discharge to surface water
9	N	N	Natural land cover in 100m buffer area < 50%
GW			**Groundwater Processes**
1	N	N	Springs, seeps or indicators of groundwater present
2	N	N	Location near a groundwater divide or a headwater wetland
3	N	N	Wetland remains saturated for an extended time period with no additional water inputs
4	N	N	Wetland soils are organic
5	N	N	Wetland is within a wellhead protection area

Section 1 Comments (Refer to Section 1 numbers)

HU-3 the small wetland is still visible from the road. ST-3/WQ-5 the wetland has dense vegetation in the shrub layer ST-5 the wetland likely receives polluted runoff from the nearby mowed lawn.

Wildlife Habitat and Species Observation (including amphibians and reptiles)
List: direct observation, tracks, scat, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, migratory, winter, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat/Comments
	Y	Avian
	Y	Small mammals

Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat and Species Observations
List: direct observation, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, spawning, nursery areas, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat

SECTION 2: Floristic Integrity

Plant Community Integrity (circle)*

	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional
Invasive species cover	> 50% ☐	20-50% ☐	10-20% ☑	<10% ☐
Strata	Missing stratum(a) ☑ or bare due to invasive species	All strata present but reduced native species ☐	All strata present and good assemblage of native species ☐	All strata present, conservative species represented ☐
NHI plant community ranking	S4 ☑	S3 ☐	S2 ☐	S1-S2 (S2 high quality) ☐
Relative frequency of plant community in watershed	Abundant ☐	Common ☑	Uncommon ☐	Rare ☐
FQI (optional)	<13 ☐	13-23 ☐	23-32 ☐	>32 ☐
Mean C (optional)	<2.4 ☐	2.4-4.2 ☐	4.3-4.7 ☐	>4.7 ☐

***Note: separate plant communities are described independently**

Plant Species List (* dominant species) attach list of additional species

Scientific Name	Common Name	C of C	Plant communities	Comments (Estimate of % Cover, Abundance)
Alnus incana*			PEM	Patchy
Poa pratensis*			PEM	Rare
Carex gracillima*			PEM	Rare
Solidago gigantea			PEM	Rare
Carex sp			PEM	Rare
Juncus effusus			PEM	Rare
Phalaris arundinacea			PEM	Rare
Salix discolor			PEM	Rare
Carex castanea			PEM	Barren
Potentilla simplex			PEM	Barren
Ranunculus acris			PEM	Barren
Rubus pubescens			PEM	Barren
Salix petiolaris			PEM	Barren
Achillea millefolium			PEM	Barren
Agrimonia pubescens			PEM	Barren

SUMMARY OF FLORISTIC INTEGRITY (Include general comments on plant communities)

The floristic integrity is moderate due to low invasive species cover, missing strata, and the less abundant plant community.

SECTION 3: Condition Assessment of Wetland Assessment Area (AA) and Buffer (100 m)

Assessment Area (AA)	Buffer	Historic	Impact Level*	Relative Frequency**	Stressor
					Filling, berms (non-impounding)
					Drainage – tiles, ditches
					Hydrologic changes - high capacity wells, impounded water, increased runoff
					Point source or stormwater discharge
					Polluted runoff
					Pond construction
					Agriculture – row crops
					Agriculture – hay
					Agriculture – pasture
	X		M	C	Roads or railroad
					Utility corridor (above or subsurface)
					Dams, dikes or levees
					Soil subsidence, loss of soil structure
					Sediment input
	X		M	UC	Removal of herbaceous stratum – mowing, grading, earthworms, etc.
					Removal of tree or shrub strata – logging, unprescribed fire
					Human trails – unpaved
					Human trails – paved
					Removal of large woody debris
X	X		L	C	Cover of non-native and/or invasive species
	X		M	UC	Residential land use
					Urban, commercial or industrial use
					Parking lot
					Golf course
					Gravel pit
					Recreational use (boating, ATVs, etc.)
					Excavation or soil grading
					Other (list below):

* L= Low, M = Medium, H = High
**Relative frequency of the impact in comparison to the general condition of wetlands and buffer areas in the region or watershed (C=Common, UC=Uncommon)

SUMMARY OF CONDITION ASSESSMENT (Include general description and comments)

The wetland is small and located next to a two track used to move heavy machinery and a mowed lawn of a personal residence.

SUMMARY OF FUNCTIONAL VALUES

FUNCTION	SIGNIFICANCE				
	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional	NA
Floristic Integrity		✔			
Human Use Values	✔				
Wildlife Habitat	✔				
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	✔				
Shoreline Protection					✔
Flood and Stormwater Storage	✔				
Water Quality Protection	✔				
Groundwater Processes	✔				

FUNCTION	RATIONALE
Floristic Integrity	The wetland is small with low species diversity, but few invasives.
Human Use Values	The wetland is a small patch of growing shrubs.
Wildlife Habitat	The wetland provides some cover but is small.
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	There is no water present at the time of survey and the shallowness of the feature limited its ability to hold water and provide habitat.
Shoreline Protection	N/A
Flood and Stormwater Storage	The wetland is small and shallow and likely can not hold much water.
Water Quality Protection	The wetland is not channelized and has persistent vegetation, but is small and shallow.
Groundwater Processes	The wetland does not appear to influence groundwater processes.

Section 4: Project Impact Assessment

Brief Project Description

Enbridge Line 5 pipeline route analysis.

Expected Project Impacts

IMPACT: describe (+ or -)	Permanence/Reversibility	Significance (Low, Medium, High)
Direct Impacts	Temporary trenching, soil storage, and backfilling.	Low
Secondary Impacts (including impacts which are indirectly attributable to the project)	Vegetation removal for construction.	Low
Cumulative Impacts	Operational vegetation maintenance.	Low
Spatial/Habitat Integrity	Temporary construction impacts.	Low
Rare Plant/Animal Communities/ Natural Areas	N/A	N/A

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-06-02

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1050s_w

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 32 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.507329 Long: -90.886929 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes ✔ No ____**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: ____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The wetland is an alder swamp and part of a complex which includes wet meadow. This feature is dominated by near continuous cover of speckled alder in the shrub layer. The herbaceous layer has areas of sparse vegetation and leaf litter.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ✔ High Water Table (A2)
- ✔ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ✔ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ✔ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	Depth (inches): 8
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ✔	No ____	Depth (inches): 6

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✔ No ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

The hydrologic regime is saturated. Saturation was observed at 6 inches.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa1050s_w

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1. *Alnus incana*	90	Y	FACW
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	90 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Phalaris arundinacea*	25	Y	FACW
2. *Equisetum pratense*	15	Y	FACW
3. *Solidago canadensis*	10	N	FACU
4. *Carex gracillima*	10	N	FACU
5. *Spiraea alba*	10	N	FACW
6. *Fragaria virginiana*	5	N	FACU
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	75 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 3 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	140	x 2 =	280
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	25	x 4 =	100
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	165 (A)		380 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.303030303030303

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ✓ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
- ✓ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
- ✓ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The sample point is fairly representative of the wetland feature. The herbaceous cover is not 100% beneath the speckled alder as some leaf litter is covering the ground.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1050s_w

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-17	5YR 3/1	95	5YR 4/6	5	C	M	SIC	
17-20	5YR 4/2	85	5YR 4/6	15	C	M	C	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ✓ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** _____

Remarks:

The soils are clayey with redox throughout.

wasa1050s_w_S

wasa1050s_w_W

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-06-02

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1050e_w

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 32 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.507332 Long: -90.886739 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes ✔ No ____**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: ____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The wetland is a wet meadow and part of a complex also comprising an alder thicket. The wet meadow has standing water throughout most of the feature and is dominated by reed canary grass. Some sections of the wet meadow have encroaching young speckled alder from the associated alder swamp.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ✔ Surface Water (A1)
- ✔ High Water Table (A2)
- ✔ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ✔ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ✔ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	Depth (inches): 1
Water Table Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	Depth (inches): 4
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ✔	No ____	Depth (inches): 2

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✔ No ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

The hydrolgic regime is saturated with standing water present throughout most of the feature. Saturation observed at 2 inches.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa1050e_w

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1. *Salix petiolaris*	15	Y	FACW
2. *Alnus incana*	5	Y	FACW
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	20 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Phalaris arundinacea*	70	Y	FACW
2. *Carex stipata*	10	N	OBL
3. *Scirpus cyperinus*	10	N	OBL
4. *Equisetum arvense*	5	N	FAC
5. *Carex gracillima*	3	N	FACU
6. *Solidago gigantea*	2	N	FACW
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	100 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 3 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	20	x 1 =	20
FACW species	92	x 2 =	184
FAC species	5	x 3 =	15
FACU species	3	x 4 =	12
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	120 (A)		231 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.925

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ✓ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
- ✓ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
- ✓ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The sample point is fairly representative of the wetland feature.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1050e_w

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-16	5YR 3/1	95	5YR 4/6	5	C	M	SIC	
16-20	5YR 4/2	85	5YR 4/6	15	C	M	C	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ✓ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** _____

Remarks:

Clayey soils with redox concentrations throughout the profile.

wasa1050e_w_S

wasa1050e_w_W

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Wetland Rapid Assessment Methodology – version 2.0

WETLAND IDENTIFICATION	
Project name: Line 5 Relocation Project	Evaluator(s): SBR/DGL
File #: wasa1050	Date of visit(s): 2020-06-02
Location: PLSS: sec 32 T047N R004W Lat: 46.507304 Long: -90.886833 County: Ashland Town/City/Village: Gingles town	Ecological Landscape: Lake Superior Clay Plain Watershed: LS10, White River
SITE DESCRIPTION	
Soils: Mapped Type(s): Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes Field Verified: The soils were not field verified.	WWI Class: N/A Wetland Type(s): PEM - Wet meadow/ PSS - alder swamp Wetland Size: 0.6047 / Wetland Area Impacted 0.6047 Vegetation: Plant Community Description(s): The wetland is a wet meadow/alder swamp complex. The wet meadow is mostly dominated by reed canary grass and the alder swamp is dominated by speckled alder. The reed canary grass also extends into herbaceous layer of the alder swamp.
Hydrology: The hydrologic regime is saturated. Standing water is present in the wet meadow feature and not so within the alder swamp. The major source of input is from surface water.	

SITE MAP

SECTION 1: Functional Value Assessment

HU	Y/N	Potential	**Human Use Values: recreation, culture, education, science, natural scenic beauty**
1	N	N	Used for recreation (hunting, birding, hiking, etc.). List:
2	N	N	Used for educational or scientific purposes
3	Y	Y	Visually or physically accessible to public
4	N	N	Aesthetically pleasing due to diversity of habitat types, lack of pollution or degradation
5	N	N	In or adjacent to RED FLAG areas List:
6	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for endangered, threatened or special concern species
7	N	N	In or adjacent to archaeological or cultural resource site
WH			**Wildlife Habitat**
1	N	N	Wetland and contiguous habitat >10 acres
2	N	Y	3 or more strata present (>10% cover)
3	N	N	Within or adjacent to habitat corridor or established wildlife habitat area
4	N	N	100 m buffer – natural land cover ≥50%(south) 75% (north) intact
5	N	N	Occurs in a Joint Venture priority township
6	Y	Y	Interspersion of habitat structure (hemi-marsh,shrub/emergent, wetland/upland complex,etc.)
7	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for SGCN or birds listed in the WI All-Bird Cons. Plan, or other plans
8	N	N	Part of a large habitat block that supports area sensitive species
9	N	N	Ephemeral pond with water present ≥ 45 days
10	Y	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
11	N	N	Seasonally exposed mudflats present
12	N	N	Provides habitat scarce in the area (urban, agricultural, etc.)
FA			**Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat**
1	N	N	Wetland is connected or contiguous with perennial stream or lake
2	Y	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
3	N	N	Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) listed aquatic species within aquatic system
4	N	Y	Vegetation is inundated in spring
SP			**Shoreline Protection**
1	N	N	Along shoreline of a stream, lake, pond or open water area (≥1 acre) - if no, not applicable
2	N	N	Potential for erosion due to wind fetch, waves, heavy boat traffic, erosive soils, fluctuating water levels or high flows – if no, not applicable
3	N	N	Densely rooted emergent or woody vegetation
ST			**Storm and Floodwater Storage**
1	N	N	Basin wetland, constricted outlet, has through-flow or is adjacent to a stream
2	Y	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
3	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
4	N	N	Evidence of flashy hydrology
5	N	N	Point or non-point source inflow
6	N	N	Impervious surfaces cover >10% of land surface within the watershed
7	N	N	Within a watershed with ≤10% wetland
8	N	N	Potential to hold >10% of the runoff from contributing area from a 2-year 24-hour storm event
WQ			**Water Quality Protection**
1	N	N	Provides substantial storage of storm and floodwater based on previous section
2	N	N	Basin wetland or constricted outlet
3	Y	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
4	N	N	Vegetated wetland associated with a lake or stream
5	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
6	N	N	Signs of excess nutrients, such as algae blooms, heavy macrophyte growth
7	N	N	Stormwater or surface water from agricultural land is major hydrology source
8	N	N	Discharge to surface water
9	N	N	Natural land cover in 100m buffer area < 50%
GW			**Groundwater Processes**
1	N	N	Springs, seeps or indicators of groundwater present
2	N	N	Location near a groundwater divide or a headwater wetland
3	N	N	Wetland remains saturated for an extended time period with no additional water inputs
4	N	N	Wetland soils are organic
5	N	N	Wetland is within a wellhead protection area

Section 1 Comments (Refer to Section 1 numbers)

HU-3 the wetland is visible from the road. WH-6 the wetland is part of a wet meadow/alder swamp complex. ST-3/WQ-5 the wetland has dense vegetation in the shrub and herbaceous layers.

Wildlife Habitat and Species Observation (including amphibians and reptiles)
List: direct observation, tracks, scat, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, migratory, winter, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat/Comments
Y	Y	Avian
	Y	Amphibians

Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat and Species Observations
List: direct observation, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, spawning, nursery areas, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat
	Y	Aquatic invertebrates

SECTION 2: Floristic Integrity

Plant Community Integrity (circle)*

	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional
Invasive species cover	> 50% ☑	20-50% ☐	10-20% ☐	<10% ☐
Strata	Missing stratum(a) ☑ or bare due to invasive species	All strata present but reduced native species ☐	All strata present and good assemblage of native species ☐	All strata present, conservative species represented ☐
NHI plant community ranking	S4 ☑	S3 ☐	S2 ☐	S1-S2 (S2 high quality) ☐
Relative frequency of plant community in watershed	Abundant ☐	Common ☑	Uncommon ☐	Rare ☐
FQI (optional)	<13 ☐	13-23 ☐	23-32 ☐	>32 ☐
Mean C (optional)	<2.4 ☐	2.4-4.2 ☐	4.3-4.7 ☐	>4.7 ☐

***Note: separate plant communities are described independently**

Plant Species List (* dominant species) attach list of additional species

Scientific Name	Common Name	C of C	Plant communities	Comments (Estimate of % Cover, Abundance)
Alnus incana			PSS	Interrupted
Phalaris arundinacea*			PEM/PSS	Interrupted
Salix petiolaris			PSS	Rare
Carex gracillima			PEM	Rare
Equisetum pratense			PEM/PSS	Rare
Scirpus cyperinus			PEM	Rare
Solidago canadensis			PSS	Rare
Alnus incana			PEM/PSS	Rare
Carex stipata			PEM	Rare
Salix petiolaris			PEM	Rare
Solidago gigantea			PEM	Rare
Spiraea alba			PSS	Barren
Fragaria virginiana			PSS	Barren

SUMMARY OF FLORISTIC INTEGRITY (Include general comments on plant communities)

The floristic integrity is low based on invasive species cover and overall low diversity.

SECTION 3: Condition Assessment of Wetland Assessment Area (AA) and Buffer (100 m)

Assessment Area (AA)	Buffer	Historic	Impact Level*	Relative Frequency**	Stressor
					Filling, berms (non-impounding)
					Drainage – tiles, ditches
					Hydrologic changes - high capacity wells, impounded water, increased runoff
					Point source or stormwater discharge
					Polluted runoff
					Pond construction
					Agriculture – row crops
					Agriculture – hay
					Agriculture – pasture
	X		L	C	Roads or railroad
					Utility corridor (above or subsurface)
					Dams, dikes or levees
					Soil subsidence, loss of soil structure
					Sediment input
	X		L	C	Removal of herbaceous stratum – mowing, grading, earthworms, etc.
					Removal of tree or shrub strata – logging, unprescribed fire
					Human trails – unpaved
					Human trails – paved
					Removal of large woody debris
X	X		H	C	Cover of non-native and/or invasive species
	X		L	UC	Residential land use
					Urban, commercial or industrial use
					Parking lot
					Golf course
					Gravel pit
					Recreational use (boating, ATVs, etc.)
					Excavation or soil grading
					Other (list below):

* L= Low, M = Medium, H = High
**Relative frequency of the impact in comparison to the general condition of wetlands and buffer areas in the region or watershed (C=Common, UC=Uncommon)

SUMMARY OF CONDITION ASSESSMENT (Include general description and comments)

The wetland is within sight of the road and a personal residence with a mowed lawn. There is a high cover of invasive species.

SUMMARY OF FUNCTIONAL VALUES

FUNCTION	SIGNIFICANCE				
	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional	NA
Floristic Integrity	✔				
Human Use Values	✔				
Wildlife Habitat			✔		
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat		✔			
Shoreline Protection					✔
Flood and Stormwater Storage	✔				
Water Quality Protection	✔				
Groundwater Processes	✔				

FUNCTION	RATIONALE
Floristic Integrity	The herbaceous layer and shrub layer are dominated by only a few species.
Human Use Values	The area is not conducive to recreational activities.
Wildlife Habitat	There is cover across multiple strata that would appeal to different wildlife species. The wetland is also a large feature and a complex.
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	The wet meadow portion has standing water that could provide habitat for aquatic fauna.
Shoreline Protection	N/A
Flood and Stormwater Storage	The wetland has dense persistent vegetation but is shallow and can not hold much water
Water Quality Protection	The wetland has dense vegetation and is not channelized but offers little more to help filter any runoff.
Groundwater Processes	The wetland does not appear to influence groundwater processes.

Section 4: Project Impact Assessment

Brief Project Description

Enbridge Line 5 pipeline route analysis.

Expected Project Impacts

IMPACT: describe (+ or -)	Permanence/Reversibility	Significance (Low, Medium, High)
Direct Impacts	Temporary trenching, soil storage, and backfilling.	Low
Secondary Impacts (including impacts which are indirectly attributable to the project)	Vegetation removal for construction.	Medium
Cumulative Impacts	Operational vegetation maintenance.	Low
Spatial/Habitat Integrity	Temporary construction impacts.	Medium
Rare Plant/Animal Communities/ Natural Areas	N/A	N/A

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-06-02

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1050_u

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 32 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Talf Local relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.507484 Long: -90.887074 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes** _____ **No** ✔
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The upland is on the edge of a meadow near a private residence.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Water Table Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ **No** ✔

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

No indicators of wetland hydrology were observed.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: wasa1050_u

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1. *Alnus incana*	5	Y	FACW
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	5 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Poa pratensis*	30	Y	FACU
2. *Carex gracillima*	15	Y	FACU
3. *Bromus inermis*	10	Y	UPL
4. *Solidago canadensis*	10	N	FACU
5. *Carex castanea*	5	N	FACW
6. *Solidago gigantea*	5	N	FACW
7. *Fragaria virginiana*	5	N	FACU
8. *Cornus racemosa*	5	N	FAC
9. *Taraxacum officinale*	3	N	FACU
10. *Salix petiolaris*	3	N	FACW
11. *Achillea millefolium*	2	N	FACU
12. *Potentilla simplex*	2	N	FACU
	99 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 4 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 25 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	18	x 2 =	36
FAC species	5	x 3 =	15
FACU species	69	x 4 =	276
UPL species	12	x 5 =	60
Column Totals:	104 (A)		387 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.7211538461538463

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The sample point is representative of the upland area.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1050_u

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-15	7.5YR 4/3	100		0			SICL	
15-20	7.5YR 3/3	100		0			SICL	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Remarks:

Silty clay loam soils with no redox observed.

wasa1050_u_NE

wasa1050_u_W

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-06-02

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1048s_w

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 32 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.507290 Long: -90.885755 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes ✔ No ____**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: ____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The wetland is an alder swamp located beside a road. Speckled alder dominates the shrub layer at roughly 75% cover. The ground layer is mostly bluejoint with areas of open ground covered with leaf litter.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ✔ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ✔ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	Depth (inches): 16
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ✔	No ____	Depth (inches): 14

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✔ No ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

The hydrologic regime is saturated. Water table was observed at 16 with saturation at 14 inches.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: wasa1048s_w

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Pinus banksiana*	5	Y	FACU
2. *Ulmus americana*	5	Y	FACW
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	10	= Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1. *Alnus incana*	80	Y	FACW
2. *Salix petiolaris*	5	N	FACW
3. *Salix bebbiana*	5	N	FACW
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	90	= Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Calamagrostis canadensis*	50	Y	OBL
2. *Alnus incana*	20	Y	FACW
3. *Rhamnus cathartica*	5	N	FAC
4. *Equisetum arvense*	5	N	FAC
5. *Ribes sp.*	3	N	
6. *Rubus pubescens*	3	N	FACW
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	86	= Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0	= Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 4 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 5 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 80 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	50	x 1 =	50
FACW species	118	x 2 =	236
FAC species	10	x 3 =	30
FACU species	5	x 4 =	20
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	183 (A)		336 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.8360655737704918

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

✔ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

✔ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ✔ **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The sample point is fairly representstive of the entire feature. The wetland extends outside of the alder thicket and into a roadside ditch which has a greater presence of reed canary grass.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1048s_w

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-8	7.5YR 3/1	90	7.5YR 4/6	10	C	M	SIC	
8-20	7.5YR 3/1	85	7.5YR 4/6	15	C	M	C	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ✓ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** _____

Remarks:

Clayey soils with redox observed throughout the profile.

wasa1048s_w_S1

wasa1048s_w_S2

wasa1048s_w_SW

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-06-02

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1048e_w

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 32 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.507471 Long: -90.886136 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes ✔ No ____**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: ____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The wetland is a small emergent wetland associated with an alder swamp. The wetland is a wet meadow that has a black rubber mats placed down to facilitate movement of heavy machinery through the wetland on a two-track.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ✔ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ✔ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✔ No ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

The hydrologic regime is saturated.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa1048e_w

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Phalaris arundinacea*	30	Y	FACW
2. *Poa pratensis*	20	Y	FACU
3. *Carex projecta*	10	N	FACW
4. *Carex castanea*	10	N	FACW
5. *Carex stipata*	5	N	OBL
6. *Juncus effusus*	5	N	OBL
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	80 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 50 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	10	x 1 =	10
FACW species	50	x 2 =	100
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	20	x 4 =	80
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	80 (A)		190 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.375

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

✔ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ✔ **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The wetland is small and the sample point represents the feature.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1048e_w

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-16	5YR 4/2	95	5YR 4/6	5	C	M	C	
16-20	2.5YR 4/4	90	2.5YR 4/8	10	C	M	C	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ✓ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** _____

Remarks:

Clay soils with redox features throughout the profile.

wasa1048e_w_N

wasa1048e_w_W

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Wetland Rapid Assessment Methodology – version 2.0

WETLAND IDENTIFICATION	
Project name: Line 5 Relocation Project	Evaluator(s): SBR/DGL
File #: wasa1048	Date of visit(s): 2020-06-02
Location: PLSS: sec 32 T047N R004W Lat: 46.507322 Long: -90.885788 County: Ashland Town/City/Village: Gingles town	Ecological Landscape: Lake Superior Clay Plain Watershed: LS10, White River
SITE DESCRIPTION	
Soils: Mapped Type(s): Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes Field Verified: The soils were not field verified.	WWI Class: N/A Wetland Type(s): PSS - Alder swamp/ PEM - wet meadow Wetland Size: 0.2290 / Wetland Area Impacted 0.2290 Vegetation: Plant Community Description(s): The wetland is an alder swamp/wet meadow complex. The alder swamp is dominated by speckled alder in the shrub layer. Bluejoint is the most common plant in the herbaceous layer with some areas devoid of growth with just leaf litter present. The wet meadow feature has a mixture of reed canary grass and sedge species. The wet meadow portion is disturbed by black rubber mats placed through the wetland to facilitate movement of heavy machinery through the wettest areas.
Hydrology: The hydrologic regime is saturated and surface water is the main source of hydrology for this wetland feature.	

SITE MAP

SECTION 1: Functional Value Assessment

HU	Y/N	Potential	**Human Use Values: recreation, culture, education, science, natural scenic beauty**
1	N	N	Used for recreation (hunting, birding, hiking, etc.). List:
2	N	N	Used for educational or scientific purposes
3	Y	Y	Visually or physically accessible to public
4	N	N	Aesthetically pleasing due to diversity of habitat types, lack of pollution or degradation
5	N	N	In or adjacent to RED FLAG areas List:
6	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for endangered, threatened or special concern species
7	N	N	In or adjacent to archaeological or cultural resource site
WH			**Wildlife Habitat**
1	N	N	Wetland and contiguous habitat >10 acres
2	Y	Y	3 or more strata present (>10% cover)
3	N	N	Within or adjacent to habitat corridor or established wildlife habitat area
4	N	N	100 m buffer – natural land cover ≥50%(south) 75% (north) intact
5	N	N	Occurs in a Joint Venture priority township
6	Y	Y	Interspersion of habitat structure (hemi-marsh,shrub/emergent, wetland/upland complex,etc.)
7	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for SGCN or birds listed in the WI All-Bird Cons. Plan, or other plans
8	N	N	Part of a large habitat block that supports area sensitive species
9	N	N	Ephemeral pond with water present ≥ 45 days
10	N	N	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
11	N	N	Seasonally exposed mudflats present
12	N	N	Provides habitat scarce in the area (urban, agricultural, etc.)
FA			**Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat**
1	N	N	Wetland is connected or contiguous with perennial stream or lake
2	N	N	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
3	N	N	Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) listed aquatic species within aquatic system
4	N	N	Vegetation is inundated in spring
SP			**Shoreline Protection**
1	N	N	Along shoreline of a stream, lake, pond or open water area (≥1 acre) - if no, not applicable
2	N	N	Potential for erosion due to wind fetch, waves, heavy boat traffic, erosive soils, fluctuating water levels or high flows – if no, not applicable
3	N	N	Densely rooted emergent or woody vegetation
ST			**Storm and Floodwater Storage**
1	N	N	Basin wetland, constricted outlet, has through-flow or is adjacent to a stream
2	N	N	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
3	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
4	N	N	Evidence of flashy hydrology
5	N	Y	Point or non-point source inflow
6	N	N	Impervious surfaces cover >10% of land surface within the watershed
7	N	N	Within a watershed with ≤10% wetland
8	N	N	Potential to hold >10% of the runoff from contributing area from a 2-year 24-hour storm event
WQ			**Water Quality Protection**
1	N	N	Provides substantial storage of storm and floodwater based on previous section
2	Y	Y	Basin wetland or constricted outlet
3	N	N	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
4	N	N	Vegetated wetland associated with a lake or stream
5	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
6	N	N	Signs of excess nutrients, such as algae blooms, heavy macrophyte growth
7	N	N	Stormwater or surface water from agricultural land is major hydrology source
8	N	N	Discharge to surface water
9	N	N	Natural land cover in 100m buffer area < 50%
GW			**Groundwater Processes**
1	N	N	Springs, seeps or indicators of groundwater present
2	N	N	Location near a groundwater divide or a headwater wetland
3	N	N	Wetland remains saturated for an extended time period with no additional water inputs
4	N	N	Wetland soils are organic
5	N	N	Wetland is within a wellhead protection area

Section 1 Comments (Refer to Section 1 numbers)

HU-3 the wetland is in part in a roadside ditch and extends into an alder swamp. Both are visible from the road. WH-6 the wetland is part of a complex but the wet meadow section is small and is disturbed by heavy machinery moving through. ST-1/WQ-2 the wetland drains to a culvert. ST-3/WQ-5 the wetland has dense vegetation in the shrub layer ST-5 the wetland likely receives polluted runoff from the upslope paved road.

Wildlife Habitat and Species Observation (including amphibians and reptiles)
List: direct observation, tracks, scat, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, migratory, winter, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat/Comments
	Y	Deer
Y	Y	Rabbit/small mammals
Y	Y	Avian (red winged black bird and nest)

Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat and Species Observations
List: direct observation, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, spawning, nursery areas, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat

SECTION 2: Floristic Integrity

Plant Community Integrity (circle)*

	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional
Invasive species cover	> 50% ☐	20-50% ☐	10-20% ☑	<10% ☐
Strata	Missing stratum(a) or bare due to invasive species ☐	All strata present but reduced native species ☑	All strata present and good assemblage of native species ☐	All strata present, conservative species represented ☐
NHI plant community ranking	S4 ☐	S3 ☑	S2 ☐	S1-S2 (S2 high quality) ☐
Relative frequency of plant community in watershed	Abundant ☐	Common ☑	Uncommon ☐	Rare ☐
FQI (optional)	<13 ☐	13-23 ☐	23-32 ☐	>32 ☐
Mean C (optional)	<2.4 ☐	2.4-4.2 ☐	4.3-4.7 ☐	>4.7 ☐

***Note: separate plant communities are described independently**

Plant Species List (* dominant species) attach list of additional species

Scientific Name	Common Name	C of C	Plant communities	Comments (Estimate of % Cover, Abundance)
Equisetum arvense			PSS	
Alnus incana*			PSS	Interrupted
Calamagrostis canadensis*			PSS	Patchy
Poa pratensis			PEM	Rare
Phalaris arundinacea			PEM	Rare
Carex stipata			PEM	Rare
Pinus banksiana			PSS	Rare
Populus tremuloides			PSS	Rare
Rhamnus cathartica			PSS	Rare
Rubus pubescens			PSS	Rare
Carex projecta			PEM	Barren
Ribes sp			PSS	Barren
Carex castanea			PEM	Barren
Juncus effusus			PEM	Barren
Salix bebbiana			PSS	Barren
Salix petiolaris			PSS	Barren
Taraxacum officinale			PEM	Barren
Ulmus americana			PSS	Barren

SUMMARY OF FLORISTIC INTEGRITY (Include general comments on plant communities)

The florisitc integrity is average based on the amount of invasive species present, the three strata that are present, and the plant community.

SECTION 3: Condition Assessment of Wetland Assessment Area (AA) and Buffer (100 m)

Assessment Area (AA)	Buffer	Historic	Impact Level*	Relative Frequency**	Stressor
					Filling, berms (non-impounding)
					Drainage – tiles, ditches
					Hydrologic changes - high capacity wells, impounded water, increased runoff
					Point source or stormwater discharge
X	X		L	C	Polluted runoff
					Pond construction
					Agriculture – row crops
					Agriculture – hay
					Agriculture – pasture
X	X		M	C	Roads or railroad
					Utility corridor (above or subsurface)
					Dams, dikes or levees
					Soil subsidence, loss of soil structure
					Sediment input
X	X		M	C	Removal of herbaceous stratum – mowing, grading, earthworms, etc.
					Removal of tree or shrub strata – logging, unprescribed fire
					Human trails – unpaved
					Human trails – paved
					Removal of large woody debris
X	X		M	C	Cover of non-native and/or invasive species
					Residential land use
					Urban, commercial or industrial use
					Parking lot
					Golf course
					Gravel pit
					Recreational use (boating, ATVs, etc.)
					Excavation or soil grading
					Other (list below):

* L= Low, M = Medium, H = High
**Relative frequency of the impact in comparison to the general condition of wetlands and buffer areas in the region or watershed (C=Common, UC=Uncommon)

SUMMARY OF CONDITION ASSESSMENT (Include general description and comments)

The wetland is an alder swamp that also connects to a roadside ditch wet meadow where polluted runoff from the paved road collects.

SUMMARY OF FUNCTIONAL VALUES

FUNCTION	SIGNIFICANCE				
	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional	NA
Floristic Integrity		✔			
Human Use Values	✔				
Wildlife Habitat		✔			
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	✔				
Shoreline Protection					✔
Flood and Stormwater Storage	✔				
Water Quality Protection	✔				
Groundwater Processes	✔				

FUNCTION	RATIONALE
Floristic Integrity	Three strata are represented, with a low amount of invasive species coverage, and a less abundant plant community.
Human Use Values	The area is a dense swamp.
Wildlife Habitat	There are three layers that provide different cover and food options for various wildlife species. The shrub layer is dominated by a single species though.
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	There is no standing water present and the feature is very shallow which wouldn't allow for enough water to stand and provide habitat after heavy rains.
Shoreline Protection	N/A
Flood and Stormwater Storage	The feature is average is size and has dense persistent vegetation but is shallow and likely can not hold much water before it flows over.
Water Quality Protection	The wetland filters to a culvert and has dense vegetation at the shrub layer but offers little else to help filter water.
Groundwater Processes	The wetland does not seem to influence groundwater processes.

Section 4: Project Impact Assessment

Brief Project Description

Enbridge Line 5 pipeline route analysis.

Expected Project Impacts

IMPACT: describe (+ or -)	Permanence/Reversibility	Significance (Low, Medium, High)
Direct Impacts	Temporary trenching, soil storage, and backfilling.	Low
Secondary Impacts (including impacts which are indirectly attributable to the project)	Vegetation removal for construction.	Medium
Cumulative Impacts	Operational vegetation maintenance.	Low
Spatial/Habitat Integrity	Temporary construction impacts.	Medium
Rare Plant/Animal Communities/ Natural Areas	N/A	N/A

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-06-02

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1048_u

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 32 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Talf Local relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.507576 Long: -90.886301 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes** _____ **No** ✔
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The upland is on the edge of a mowed lawn and contains Kentucky bluegrass and other weedy lawn forbs. This upland point is shared with wetland wasa1049e.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Water Table Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

No indicators of wetland hydrology were observed.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa1048_u

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Poa pratensis*	60	Y	FACU
2. *Bromus inermis*	10	N	UPL
3. *Carex gracillima*	10	N	FACU
4. *Lotus corniculatus*	5	N	FACU
5. *Taraxacum officinale*	5	N	FACU
6. *Fragaria virginiana*	5	N	FACU
7. *Rhamnus cathartica*	2	N	FAC
8. *Tanacetum vulgare*	2	N	FACU
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	99 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	2	x 3 =	6
FACU species	87	x 4 =	348
UPL species	10	x 5 =	50
Column Totals:	99 (A)		404 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 4.08080808080808

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The upland sample point is representative of the upland area.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1048_u

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-16	7.5YR 4/3	100		0			SICL	
16-20	7.5YR 3/3	100		0			SICL	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Remarks:

No redox features were observed in a silty clay loam soil.

wasa1048_u_N

wasa1048_u_W

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-06-02

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1051e_w1

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 32 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.507316 Long: -90.888541 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes ✔ No ____**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: ____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The wetland is a wet meadow in a low-lying area of a meadow. The herbaceous layer is dominated by reed canary grass. The shrub layer is mostly comprised of gray dogwood and are young shrubs within the herbaceous layer.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ✔ High Water Table (A2)
- ✔ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ✔ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ✔ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	Depth (inches): 6
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ✔	No ____	Depth (inches): 4

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✔ No ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

The hydrologic regime is saturated. Saturation was observed at 4 inches.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa1051e_w1

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1. *Cornus racemosa*	15	Y	FAC
2. *Salix petiolaris*	5	Y	FACW
3. *Cornus alba*	2	N	FACW
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	22 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Phalaris arundinacea*	70	Y	FACW
2. *Cornus racemosa*	10	N	FAC
3. *Scirpus cyperinus*	5	N	OBL
4. *Solidago gigantea*	5	N	FACW
5. *Equisetum pratense*	5	N	FACW
6. *Rosa blanda*	3	N	FACU
7. *Hieracium aurantiacum*	2	N	
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	100 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 3 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	5	x 1 =	5
FACW species	87	x 2 =	174
FAC species	25	x 3 =	75
FACU species	3	x 4 =	12
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	120 (A)		266 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.22

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
- ✔ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
- ✔ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ✔ **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The sample point is somewhat representative of the large wetland feature.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1051e_w1

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-14	10YR 3/1	95	7.5YR 3/4	5	C	M	SICL	
14-20	10YR 4/4	90	10YR 4/6	10	C	M	C	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ✓ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** _____

Remarks:

The soil profile has redox and a clayey texture throughout.

wasa1051e_w1_NW

wasa1051e_w1_SW

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-06-02

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1051s_w

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 32 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.506475 Long: -90.890945 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes ✔ No ____**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: ____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The wetland is an alder swamp and part of a complex with a wet meadow. The alder swamp is dominated by speckled alder with a mixed herbaceous layer. The herbaceous layer is dominated by reed canary grass, giant goldenrod, and graceful sedge.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ✔ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ✔ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✔ No ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

The hydrologic regime is saturated.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa1051s_w

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1. *Alnus incana*	85	Y	FACW
2. *Lonicera morrowii*	5	N	FACU
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	90 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Solidago gigantea*	25	Y	FACW
2. *Carex gracillima*	25	Y	FACU
3. *Phalaris arundinacea*	20	Y	FACW
4. *Poa pratensis*	10	N	FACU
5. *Ranunculus acris*	5	N	FAC
6. *Equisetum pratense*	5	N	FACW
7. *Cornus racemosa*	5	N	FAC
8. *Solidago canadensis*	5	N	FACU
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	100 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 3 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 4 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 75 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	135	x 2 =	270
FAC species	10	x 3 =	30
FACU species	45	x 4 =	180
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	190 (A)		480 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.526315789473684

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

✔ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

✔ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ✔ **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The wetland feature is large but the sample point is fairly representative of the feature.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1051s_w

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-12	2.5YR 4/2	98	2.5YR 4/4	2	C	M	SIC	
12-20	2.5YR 5/2	90	2.5YR 4/4	10	C	M	C	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ✓ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** _____

Remarks:

A red clayey soil with redox features throughout.

wasa1051s_w_N

wasa1051s_w_S

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-06-06

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1051f_w

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 32 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.506295 Long: -90.892763 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes ✔ No ____**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: ____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The wetland is a small hardwood swamp community on the edge of a larger wetland complex including wet meadow, alder swamp, and shrub-carr communities. Woolgrass is the main herbaceous species in the sparsely vegetated ground layer.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ✔ High Water Table (A2)
- ✔ Saturation (A3)
- ✔ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ✔ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ✔ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	Depth (inches): 12
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ✔	No ____	Depth (inches): 10

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✔ No ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

The hydrologic regime is saturated. A shallow water table was observed at 12 inches with saturation occurring at 10 inches.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: wasa1051f_w

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Acer rubrum*	25	Y	FAC
2. *Populus tremuloides*	15	Y	FAC
3. *Pinus resinosa*	5	N	FACU
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	45	= Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1. *Alnus incana*	20	Y	FACW
2. *Ilex verticillata*	5	N	FACW
3. *Acer rubrum*	5	N	FAC
4. *Fraxinus nigra*	5	N	FACW
5.			
6.			
7.			
	35	= Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Scirpus cyperinus*	15	Y	OBL
2. *Equisetum pratense*	10	Y	FACW
3. *Equisetum sylvaticum*	5	N	FACW
4. *Frangula alnus*	5	N	FAC
5. *Carex gracillima*	5	N	FACU
6. *Cardamine pensylvanica*	5	N	FACW
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	45	= Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0	= Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 5 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 5 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	15	x 1 =	15
FACW species	50	x 2 =	100
FAC species	50	x 3 =	150
FACU species	10	x 4 =	40
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	125 (A)		305 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.44

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

✔ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

✔ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ✔ **No** _____

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The sample point is fairly representative of the feature. Bare areas with leaf litter are present likely due to recent inundation.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1051f_w

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-11	7.5YR 3/2	90	7.5YR 4/6	10	C	M	SICL	
11-20	5YR 5/1	60	5YR 5/6	40	C	M	C	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ✓ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ✓ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** _____

Remarks:

A silty clay loam soil over a clay soil, both with observed redox features.

wasa1051f_w_SW

wasa1051f_w_W

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-06-02

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1051e_w2

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 32 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.506080 Long: -90.893189 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes ✔ No ____**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: ____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The wetland is a wet meadow. Although the feature has a high prevalence of sedge species, the plant community as a whole is more representative of a wet meadow. Standing water is present throughout most of the feature.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ✔ Surface Water (A1)
- ✔ High Water Table (A2)
- ✔ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ✔ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ✔ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	Depth (inches): 2
Water Table Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	Depth (inches): 0
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ✔	No ____	Depth (inches): 0

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✔ No ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

The hydrologic regime is saturated. Standing water is present in this portion of the wetland feature. Saturation and water table were observed at 0 inches.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa1051e_w2

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1. *Alnus incana*	10	Y	FACW
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	10 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Scirpus cyperinus*	35	Y	OBL
2. *Poa pratensis*	20	Y	FACU
3. *Juncus effusus*	15	N	OBL
4. *Phalaris arundinacea*	15	N	FACW
5. *Solidago gigantea*	5	N	FACW
6. *Frangula alnus*	5	N	FAC
7. *Salix petiolaris*	5	N	FACW
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	100 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 67 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	50	x 1 =	50
FACW species	35	x 2 =	70
FAC species	5	x 3 =	15
FACU species	20	x 4 =	80
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	110 (A)		215 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.9545454545454546

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

✔ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

✔ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ✔ **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The sample point is representative of this potion of the wetland complex.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1051e_w2

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-13	5YR 3/1	90	5YR 3/4	10	C	M	SIC	
13-20	5YR 5/1	85	5YR 5/8	15	C	M	C	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ✓ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** _____

Remarks:

A red clayey soil with redox features present throughout the profile.

wasa1051e_w2_N

wasa1051e_w2_S

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Wetland Rapid Assessment Methodology – version 2.0

WETLAND IDENTIFICATION	
Project name: Line 5 Relocation Project	Evaluator(s): SBR/DGL
File #: wasa1051	Date of visit(s): 2020-06-02
Location: PLSS: sec 32 T047N R004W Lat: 46.507310 Long: -90.888512 County: Ashland Town/City/Village: Gingles town	Ecological Landscape: Lake Superior Clay Plain Watershed: LS10, White River
SITE DESCRIPTION	
Soils: Mapped Type(s): Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, Pickford-Badriver complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes Field Verified: The soils were not field verified.	WWI Class: T5/S3Kr Wetland Type(s): PEM - wet meadow/ PSS - alder swamp Wetland Size: 3.0781 / Wetland Area Impacted 3.0781 Vegetation: Plant Community Description(s): The wetland is part of a complex. The wet meadow portion is dominated by reed canary grass. Gray dogwood is present in both the shrub and herbaceous layer and could convert the area to a shrub Carr once more shrubs grow up with time. The other component is an alder swamp dominated by speckled alder with a mixed herbaceous layer.
Hydrology: The hydrology regime is saturated with surface water being the main source of input for this feature.	

SITE MAP

SECTION 1: Functional Value Assessment

HU	Y/N	Potential	**Human Use Values: recreation, culture, education, science, natural scenic beauty**
1	N	N	Used for recreation (hunting, birding, hiking, etc.). List:
2	N	N	Used for educational or scientific purposes
3	N	N	Visually or physically accessible to public
4	N	N	Aesthetically pleasing due to diversity of habitat types, lack of pollution or degradation
5	N	N	In or adjacent to RED FLAG areas List:
6	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for endangered, threatened or special concern species
7	N	N	In or adjacent to archaeological or cultural resource site
WH			**Wildlife Habitat**
1	Y	Y	Wetland and contiguous habitat >10 acres
2	Y	Y	3 or more strata present (>10% cover)
3	N	N	Within or adjacent to habitat corridor or established wildlife habitat area
4	N	N	100 m buffer – natural land cover ≥50%(south) 75% (north) intact
5	N	N	Occurs in a Joint Venture priority township
6	Y	Y	Interspersion of habitat structure (hemi-marsh,shrub/emergent, wetland/upland complex,etc.)
7	N	Y	Supports or provides habitat for SGCN or birds listed in the WI All-Bird Cons. Plan, or other plans
8	N	Y	Part of a large habitat block that supports area sensitive species
9	N	N	Ephemeral pond with water present ≥ 45 days
10	N	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
11	N	N	Seasonally exposed mudflats present
12	N	N	Provides habitat scarce in the area (urban, agricultural, etc.)
FA			**Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat**
1	N	N	Wetland is connected or contiguous with perennial stream or lake
2	N	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
3	N	N	Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) listed aquatic species within aquatic system
4	N	Y	Vegetation is inundated in spring
SP			**Shoreline Protection**
1	N	N	Along shoreline of a stream, lake, pond or open water area (≥1 acre) - if no, not applicable
2	N	N	Potential for erosion due to wind fetch, waves, heavy boat traffic, erosive soils, fluctuating water levels or high flows – if no, not applicable
3	N	N	Densely rooted emergent or woody vegetation
ST			**Storm and Floodwater Storage**
1	N	N	Basin wetland, constricted outlet, has through-flow or is adjacent to a stream
2	Y	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
3	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
4	N	N	Evidence of flashy hydrology
5	N	N	Point or non-point source inflow
6	N	N	Impervious surfaces cover >10% of land surface within the watershed
7	N	N	Within a watershed with ≤10% wetland
8	N	N	Potential to hold >10% of the runoff from contributing area from a 2-year 24-hour storm event
WQ			**Water Quality Protection**
1	N	N	Provides substantial storage of storm and floodwater based on previous section
2	N	N	Basin wetland or constricted outlet
3	Y	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
4	N	N	Vegetated wetland associated with a lake or stream
5	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
6	N	N	Signs of excess nutrients, such as algae blooms, heavy macrophyte growth
7	N	N	Stormwater or surface water from agricultural land is major hydrology source
8	N	N	Discharge to surface water
9	N	N	Natural land cover in 100m buffer area < 50%
GW			**Groundwater Processes**
1	N	N	Springs, seeps or indicators of groundwater present
2	N	N	Location near a groundwater divide or a headwater wetland
3	N	N	Wetland remains saturated for an extended time period with no additional water inputs
4	N	N	Wetland soils are organic
5	N	N	Wetland is within a wellhead protection area

Section 1 Comments (Refer to Section 1 numbers)

WH-6 the wetland is a wet meadow/alder swamp complex. WH-10/FA-2/4 there is some standing water present in the deeper parts of the wetland ST-3/WQ-5 the wetland has dense vegetation in the shrub and herbaceous layers.

Wildlife Habitat and Species Observation (including amphibians and reptiles)
List: direct observation, tracks, scat, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, migratory, winter, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat/Comments
	Y	Small mammal
Y	Y	Avian

Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat and Species Observations
List: direct observation, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, spawning, nursery areas, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat
	Y	Aquatic invertebrates

SECTION 2: Floristic Integrity

Plant Community Integrity (circle)*

	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional
Invasive species cover	> 50% ☐	20-50% ☑	10-20% ☐	<10% ☐
Strata	Missing stratum(a) or bare due to invasive species ☐	All strata present but reduced native species ☑	All strata present and good assemblage of native species ☐	All strata present, conservative species represented ☐
NHI plant community ranking	S4 ☑	S3 ☐	S2 ☐	S1-S2 (S2 high quality) ☐
Relative frequency of plant community in watershed	Abundant ☑	Common ☐	Uncommon ☐	Rare ☐
FQI (optional)	<13 ☐	13-23 ☐	23-32 ☐	>32 ☐
Mean C (optional)	<2.4 ☐	2.4-4.2 ☐	4.3-4.7 ☐	>4.7 ☐

***Note: separate plant communities are described independently**

Plant Species List (* dominant species) attach list of additional species

Scientific Name	Common Name	C of C	Plant communities	Comments (Estimate of % Cover, Abundance)
Alnus incana*			PSS	Patchy
Phalaris arundinacea*			PEM/PSS	Patchy
Carex gracillima			PEM/PSS	Rare
Cornus racemosa			PEM/PSS	Rare
Fragaria virginiana			PEM	Rare
Juncus effusus			PEM	Rare
Poa pratensis			PEM	Rare
Solidago gigantea			PEM/PSS	Rare
Agrimonia pubescens			PEM	Barren
Carex vulpinoidea			PEM	Barren
Cornus alba			PEM	Barren
Equisetum arvense			PEM	Barren
Equisetum pratense			PEM/PSS	Barren
Prunus pensylvanica			PEM	Barren
Ranunculus acris			PEM/PSS	Barren
Rosa blanda			PEM	Barren
Salix petiolaris			PEM	Barren
Scirpus cyperinus			PEM	Barren
Cardamine pensylvanica			PEM	Barren
Equisetum sylvaticum			PSS	Barren
Frangula alnus			PEM	Barren
Lonicera morrowii			PSS	Barren
Persicaria hydropiperoides			PEM	Barren
Rumex crispus			PEM	Barren
Sisyrinchium montanum			PEM	Barren
Solidago canadensis			PSS	Barren
Triosteum aurantiacum			PEM	Barren

SUMMARY OF FLORISTIC INTEGRITY (Include general comments on plant communities)

The floristic integrity is low due to fair species diversity, but high abundance of invasive species.

SECTION 3: Condition Assessment of Wetland Assessment Area (AA) and Buffer (100 m)

Assessment Area (AA)	Buffer	Historic	Impact Level*	Relative Frequency**	Stressor
					Filling, berms (non-impounding)
					Drainage – tiles, ditches
					Hydrologic changes - high capacity wells, impounded water, increased runoff
					Point source or stormwater discharge
					Polluted runoff
					Pond construction
					Agriculture – row crops
					Agriculture – hay
					Agriculture – pasture
					Roads or railroad
					Utility corridor (above or subsurface)
					Dams, dikes or levees
					Soil subsidence, loss of soil structure
					Sediment input
	X		L	C	Removal of herbaceous stratum – mowing, grading, earthworms, etc.
					Removal of tree or shrub strata – logging, unprescribed fire
					Human trails – unpaved
					Human trails – paved
					Removal of large woody debris
X	X		H	C	Cover of non-native and/or invasive species
					Residential land use
					Urban, commercial or industrial use
					Parking lot
					Golf course
					Gravel pit
					Recreational use (boating, ATVs, etc.)
					Excavation or soil grading
					Other (list below):

* L= Low, M = Medium, H = High
**Relative frequency of the impact in comparison to the general condition of wetlands and buffer areas in the region or watershed (C=Common, UC=Uncommon)

SUMMARY OF CONDITION ASSESSMENT (Include general description and comments)

The wetland is within an unmowed field that is close to a mowed area of a residential area.

SUMMARY OF FUNCTIONAL VALUES

FUNCTION	SIGNIFICANCE				
	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional	NA
Floristic Integrity	✔				
Human Use Values	✔				
Wildlife Habitat		✔			
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	✔				
Shoreline Protection					✔
Flood and Stormwater Storage	✔				
Water Quality Protection	✔				
Groundwater Processes	✔				

FUNCTION	RATIONALE
Floristic Integrity	Florisitic integrity is low due to the high cover of invasive species in the common plant community.
Human Use Values	The wetland is in the middle of the field not really noticeable by the road.
Wildlife Habitat	The wetland is a large complex that offers cover at multiple strata.
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	The area only has a few pockets of standing water that could potentially support habitat for aquatic invertebrates.
Shoreline Protection	N/A
Flood and Stormwater Storage	The wetland is relatively large in size and has continuous dense persistent vegetation herbaceous later but is overall relatively shallow and cannot hold large depths of water.
Water Quality Protection	The wetland has persistent vegetation and is not channelized, but offers a little else to help filter water.
Groundwater Processes	The wetland receives a majority of its input from surface water runoff and serves as groundwater recharge.

Section 4: Project Impact Assessment

Brief Project Description

Enbridge Line 5 pipeline route analysis.

Expected Project Impacts

IMPACT: describe (+ or -)	Permanence/Reversibility	Significance (Low, Medium, High)
Direct Impacts	Temporary trenching, soil storage, and backfilling.	Low
Secondary Impacts (including impacts which are indirectly attributable to the project)	Vegetation removal for construction.	Medium
Cumulative Impacts	Operational vegetation maintenance.	Low
Spatial/Habitat Integrity	Temporary construction impacts.	Medium
Rare Plant/Animal Communities/ Natural Areas	N/A	N/A

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-06-02

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1051s_u

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 32 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Rise Local relief (concave, convex, none): Convex Slope (%): 8-15%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.506525 Long: -90.891324 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes** _____ **No** ✔
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The upland is a small island on an open rise. Some speckled alder encroaches from the adjacent alder swamp. There is bare ground and disturbance-tolerant herbaceous vegetation present in the herbaceous layer.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Water Table Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ **No** ✔

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

No indicators of wetland hydrology were observed.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa1051s_u

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Pinus strobus*	5	Y	FACU
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	5	= Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1. *Alnus incana*	10	Y	FACW
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	10	= Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Carex gracillima*	30	Y	FACU
2. *Pteridium aquilinum*	15	Y	FACU
3. *Fragaria virginiana*	10	N	FACU
4. *Solidago canadensis*	10	N	FACU
5. *Cornus racemosa*	10	Y	FAC
6. *Bromus inermis*	5	N	UPL
7. *Taraxacum officinale*	5	N	FACU
8. *Rubus idaeus*	5	N	FAC
9. *Crataegus chrysocarpa*	5	N	
10. *Equisetum pratense*	2	N	FACW
11.			
12.			
	97	= Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0	= Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 5 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 40 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	12	x 2 =	24
FAC species	15	x 3 =	45
FACU species	75	x 4 =	300
UPL species	5	x 5 =	25
Column Totals:	107 (A)		394 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.682242990654206

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The sample point is representative of the small upland island.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1051s_u

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-15	5YR 4/3	100		0			SIC	
15-20	5YR 4/3	85	5YR 4/6	15	C	M	C	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Remarks:

No indicators of hydric soils were observed.

wasa1051s_u_N

wasa1051s_u_S

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-06-02

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1051e_u2

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 32 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Talf Local relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.506072 Long: -90.893416 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes** _____ **No** ✔
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The upland is an open meadow that was at one point cleared for a private residence (mobile home) and remains open within the hardwood forest. The upland is dominated by meadow species. Upland point is shared with wetland wasa1052e.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Water Table Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ **No** ✔

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

No indicators of wetland hydrology were observed.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa1051e_u2

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Carex gracillima*	20	Y	FACU
2. *Bromus inermis*	20	Y	UPL
3. *Trifolium pratense*	15	Y	FACU
4. *Sisyrinchium montanum*	5	N	FAC
5. *Achillea millefolium*	5	N	FACU
6. *Fragaria virginiana*	5	N	FACU
7. *Lotus corniculatus*	5	N	FACU
8. *Carex pallescens*	5	N	FAC
9. *Leucanthemum vulgare*	5	N	UPL
10. *Carex castanea*	3	N	FACW
11. *Ranunculus acris*	3	N	FAC
12. *Equisetum pratense*	2	N	FACW
	95 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	5	x 2 =	10
FAC species	13	x 3 =	39
FACU species	52	x 4 =	208
UPL species	25	x 5 =	125
Column Totals:	95 (A)		382 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 4.021052631578947

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The upland sample point is representative of the upland area.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1051e_u2

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-17	5YR 4/2	100		0			C	
17-20	5YR 4/2	90	5YR 4/4	10	C	M	C	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Remarks:

No indicators of hydric soil were observed.

wasa1051e_u2_NW

wasa1051e_u2_S

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-06-02

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1051e_u1

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 32 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Talf Local relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.507418 Long: -90.888456 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes** ____ **No** ✔
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: ____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The upland is slightly upslope from the wetland feature. The upland is in an open meadow with a two-track going through it.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** ____ **No** ✔

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

No indicators of wetland hydrology were observed.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa1051e_u1

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1. *Pinus strobus*	5	Y	FACU
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	5 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Carex gracillima*	25	Y	FACU
2. *Solidago gigantea*	20	Y	FACW
3. *Bromus inermis*	15	Y	UPL
4. *Fragaria virginiana*	10	N	FACU
5. *Poa pratensis*	10	N	FACU
6. *Ranunculus acris*	5	N	FAC
7. *Prunus pensylvanica*	5	N	FACU
8. *Agrimonia gryposepala*	3	N	FACU
9. *Equisetum arvense*	3	N	FAC
10. *Viola sororia*	2	N	FAC
11. *Acer rubrum*	2	N	FAC
12.			
	100 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 4 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 25 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species 0	x 1 = 0
FACW species 20	x 2 = 40
FAC species 12	x 3 = 36
FACU species 58	x 4 = 232
UPL species 15	x 5 = 75
Column Totals: 105 (A)	383 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.65

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The sample point is fairly representative of the upland area. Other areas have a greater shrub cover.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1051e_u1

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-14	7.5YR 4/3	100		0			SICL	
14-20	7.5YR 3/3	100		0			SICL	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Remarks:

Silty clay loam soils without redox features.

wasa1051e_u1_E

wasa1051e_u1_NW

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-06-02

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1051_u

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 32 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Rise Local relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.506968 Long: -90.890545 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes** _____ **No** ✔
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The upland is a small island within the wetland feature. There is coverage of white pine in the overstory and Kentucky bluegrass with other meadow forbs in the understory.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Water Table Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ **No** ✔

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

No indicators of wetland hydrology were observed.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: wasa1051_u

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Pinus strobus*	25	Y	FACU
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	25 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Poa pratensis*	40	Y	FACU
2. *Fragaria virginiana*	10	N	FACU
3. *Carex gracillima*	10	Y	FACU
4. *Rhamnus cathartica*	5	N	FAC
5. *Ranunculus acris*	5	N	FAC
6. *Potentilla simplex*	5	N	FACU
7. *Achillea millefolium*	5	N	FACU
8. *Taraxacum officinale*	5	N	FACU
9. *Cirsium arvense*	5	N	FACU
10. *Solidago gigantea*	5	N	FACW
11. *Agrimonia gryposepala*	3	N	FACU
12.			
	98 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	5	x 2 =	10
FAC species	10	x 3 =	30
FACU species	108	x 4 =	432
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	123 (A)		472 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.84

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ____ No ✔

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The upland is a small island and the sample point is representative of the feature.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1051_u

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-16	5YR 4/3	100		0			SIC	
16-20	5YR 4/3	85	5YR 4/6	15	C	M	C	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Remarks:

Red clayey soils with redox present near the bottom of the profile.

wasa1051_u_S

wasa1051_u_W

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-06-02

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1052e_w

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 32 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.506184 Long: -90.893436 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes ✔ No ____**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: ____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The wetland is a wet meadow on the edge of a hardwood forest and beside a two-track access road. The community as a whole is best characterized as a wet meadow than a sedge meadow. The feature shares upland point wasa1051e_u2.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ✔ Surface Water (A1)
- ✔ High Water Table (A2)
- ✔ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ✔ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ✔ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	Depth (inches): 0.1
Water Table Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	Depth (inches): 0
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ✔	No ____	Depth (inches): 0

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✔ No ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

The hydrologic regime is saturated with standing water present in parts of the wetland.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa1052e_w

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Phalaris arundinacea*	35	Y	FACW
2. *Carex gracillima*	15	Y	FACU
3. *Juncus effusus*	15	N	OBL
4. *Scirpus cyperinus*	15	N	OBL
5. *Cornus racemosa*	5	N	FAC
6. *Carex intumescens*	5	N	FACW
7. *Equisetum pratense*	3	N	FACW
8. *Frangula alnus*	3	N	FAC
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	96 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 50 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	30	x 1 =	30
FACW species	43	x 2 =	86
FAC species	8	x 3 =	24
FACU species	15	x 4 =	60
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	96 (A)		200 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.0833333333333335

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

✔ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ✔ **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The wetland sample point is fairly representative of the wetland feature.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1052e_w

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-12	5YR 3/1	90	5YR 3/4	10	C	M	SIC	
12-20	5YR 5/1	85	5YR 5/6	15	C	M	C	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ✓ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** _____

Remarks:

Clayey soils with redox present throughout.

wasa1052e_w_E

wasa1052e_w_N

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Wetland Rapid Assessment Methodology – version 2.0

WETLAND IDENTIFICATION	
Project name: Line 5 Relocation Project	Evaluator(s): SBR/DGL
File #: wasa1052	Date of visit(s): 2020-06-02
Location: PLSS: sec 32 T047N R004W Lat: 46.506178 Long: -90.893455 County: Ashland Town/City/Village: Gingles town	Ecological Landscape: Lake Superior Clay Plain Watershed: LS10, White River
SITE DESCRIPTION	
Soils: Mapped Type(s): Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes Field Verified: The soils were not field verified.	WWI Class: N/A Wetland Type(s): PEM Wet meadow Wetland Size: 0.0692 / Wetland Area Impacted 0.0692 Vegetation: Plant Community Description(s): The wetland is a wet meadow comprised of sedges, reed canary grass, and graminoids on the peripheries that are more tolerant of slightly drier conditions.
Hydrology: The hydrologic regime is saturated and the main input is from surface water. Standing water is present in some parts of the wetland. Saturation was observed at 0 inches.	

SITE MAP

SECTION 1: Functional Value Assessment

HU	Y/N	Potential	**Human Use Values: recreation, culture, education, science, natural scenic beauty**
1	N	N	Used for recreation (hunting, birding, hiking, etc.). List:
2	N	N	Used for educational or scientific purposes
3	N	N	Visually or physically accessible to public
4	N	N	Aesthetically pleasing due to diversity of habitat types, lack of pollution or degradation
5	N	N	In or adjacent to RED FLAG areas List:
6	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for endangered, threatened or special concern species
7	N	N	In or adjacent to archaeological or cultural resource site
WH			**Wildlife Habitat**
1	N	N	Wetland and contiguous habitat >10 acres
2	N	N	3 or more strata present (>10% cover)
3	N	N	Within or adjacent to habitat corridor or established wildlife habitat area
4	N	N	100 m buffer – natural land cover ≥50%(south) 75% (north) intact
5	N	N	Occurs in a Joint Venture priority township
6	N	N	Interspersion of habitat structure (hemi-marsh,shrub/emergent, wetland/upland complex,etc.)
7	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for SGCN or birds listed in the WI All-Bird Cons. Plan, or other plans
8	N	N	Part of a large habitat block that supports area sensitive species
9	N	N	Ephemeral pond with water present ≥ 45 days
10	N	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
11	N	N	Seasonally exposed mudflats present
12	N	N	Provides habitat scarce in the area (urban, agricultural, etc.)
FA			**Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat**
1	N	N	Wetland is connected or contiguous with perennial stream or lake
2	N	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
3	N	N	Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) listed aquatic species within aquatic system
4	N	Y	Vegetation is inundated in spring
SP			**Shoreline Protection**
1	N	N	Along shoreline of a stream, lake, pond or open water area (≥1 acre) - if no, not applicable
2	N	N	Potential for erosion due to wind fetch, waves, heavy boat traffic, erosive soils, fluctuating water levels or high flows – if no, not applicable
3	N	N	Densely rooted emergent or woody vegetation
ST			**Storm and Floodwater Storage**
1	Y	Y	Basin wetland, constricted outlet, has through-flow or is adjacent to a stream
2	Y	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
3	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
4	N	N	Evidence of flashy hydrology
5	N	N	Point or non-point source inflow
6	N	N	Impervious surfaces cover >10% of land surface within the watershed
7	N	N	Within a watershed with ≤10% wetland
8	N	N	Potential to hold >10% of the runoff from contributing area from a 2-year 24-hour storm event
WQ			**Water Quality Protection**
1	N	N	Provides substantial storage of storm and floodwater based on previous section
2	Y	Y	Basin wetland or constricted outlet
3	Y	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
4	N	N	Vegetated wetland associated with a lake or stream
5	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
6	N	N	Signs of excess nutrients, such as algae blooms, heavy macrophyte growth
7	N	N	Stormwater or surface water from agricultural land is major hydrology source
8	N	N	Discharge to surface water
9	N	N	Natural land cover in 100m buffer area < 50%
GW			**Groundwater Processes**
1	N	N	Springs, seeps or indicators of groundwater present
2	N	N	Location near a groundwater divide or a headwater wetland
3	N	N	Wetland remains saturated for an extended time period with no additional water inputs
4	N	N	Wetland soils are organic
5	N	N	Wetland is within a wellhead protection area

Section 1 Comments (Refer to Section 1 numbers)

WH-10/FA-2/4 there is some standing water present at the time of survey and the wetland could support aquatic invertebrates after periods of heavy rains. ST1/2/3-WQ-2/3/5 the wetland is a small depression that is not channelized and has dense persistent vegetation.

Wildlife Habitat and Species Observation (including amphibians and reptiles)
List: direct observation, tracks, scat, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, migratory, winter, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat/Comments
Y	Y	Avian
	Y	Small mammals

Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat and Species Observations
List: direct observation, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, spawning, nursery areas, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat
	Y	Aquatic invertebrates

SECTION 2: Floristic Integrity

Plant Community Integrity (circle)*

	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional
Invasive species cover	> 50% ☐	20-50% ☑	10-20% ☐	<10% ☐
Strata	Missing stratum(a) ☑ or bare due to invasive species	All strata present but reduced native species ☐	All strata present and good assemblage of native species ☐	All strata present, conservative species represented ☐
NHI plant community ranking	S4 ☑	S3 ☐	S2 ☐	S1-S2 (S2 high quality) ☐
Relative frequency of plant community in watershed	Abundant ☑	Common ☐	Uncommon ☐	Rare ☐
FQI (optional)	<13 ☐	13-23 ☐	23-32 ☐	>32 ☐
Mean C (optional)	<2.4 ☐	2.4-4.2 ☐	4.3-4.7 ☐	>4.7 ☐

***Note: separate plant communities are described independently**

Plant Species List (* dominant species) attach list of additional species

Scientific Name	Common Name	C of C	Plant communities	Comments (Estimate of % Cover, Abundance)
Phalaris arundinacea*			PEM	Rare
Carex gracillima*			PEM	Rare
Cornus racemosa*			PEM	Rare
Juncus effusus*			PEM	Rare
Poa pratensis*			PEM	Rare
Carex castanea			PEM	Rare
Carex intumescens			PEM	Rare
Equisetum pratense			PEM	Rare
Frangula alnus			PEM	Rare
Ranunculus acris			PEM	Rare
Rubus idaeus			PEM	Rare
Scirpus cyperinus			PEM	Rare
Solidago gigantea			PEM	Barren
Acer rubrum			PEM	Barren
Cornus alba			PEM	Barren
Populus tremuloides			PEM	Barren
Salix bebbiana			PEM	Barren

SUMMARY OF FLORISTIC INTEGRITY (Include general comments on plant communities)

The floristic integrity is low based on the presence of invasives and only one strata.

SECTION 3: Condition Assessment of Wetland Assessment Area (AA) and Buffer (100 m)

Assessment Area (AA)	Buffer	Historic	Impact Level*	Relative Frequency**	Stressor
					Filling, berms (non-impounding)
					Drainage – tiles, ditches
					Hydrologic changes - high capacity wells, impounded water, increased runoff
					Point source or stormwater discharge
					Polluted runoff
					Pond construction
					Agriculture – row crops
					Agriculture – hay
					Agriculture – pasture
X	X		H	UC	Roads or railroad
					Utility corridor (above or subsurface)
					Dams, dikes or levees
					Soil subsidence, loss of soil structure
					Sediment input
					Removal of herbaceous stratum – mowing, grading, earthworms, etc.
					Removal of tree or shrub strata – logging, unprescribed fire
					Human trails – unpaved
					Human trails – paved
					Removal of large woody debris
X	X		H	C	Cover of non-native and/or invasive species
					Residential land use
					Urban, commercial or industrial use
					Parking lot
					Golf course
					Gravel pit
					Recreational use (boating, ATVs, etc.)
					Excavation or soil grading
					Other (list below):

* L= Low, M = Medium, H = High
**Relative frequency of the impact in comparison to the general condition of wetlands and buffer areas in the region or watershed (C=Common, UC=Uncommon)

SUMMARY OF CONDITION ASSESSMENT (Include general description and comments)

The wetland is located between a forest edge and a two track access road. There is an abandoned mobile home residence on the other side of the two track, which seems to have been used by heavy machinery recently.

SUMMARY OF FUNCTIONAL VALUES

FUNCTION	SIGNIFICANCE				
	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional	NA
Floristic Integrity	✔				
Human Use Values	✔				
Wildlife Habitat	✔				
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	✔				
Shoreline Protection					✔
Flood and Stormwater Storage	✔				
Water Quality Protection	✔				
Groundwater Processes	✔				

FUNCTION	RATIONALE
Floristic Integrity	The floristic integrity is low due to invasive species cover and the common plant community.
Human Use Values	The wetland is small and isolated from the general public.
Wildlife Habitat	The wetland is small with just the herbaceous layer for cover.
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	The wetland likely only has small amount of water to sustain aquatic habitats for brief amounts of time.
Shoreline Protection	N/A
Flood and Stormwater Storage	The wetland is a depression with dense vegetation that isn't channelized but is limited by its size.
Water Quality Protection	The wetland has dense persistent vegetation but is limited in its filtering capacity due to its small size.
Groundwater Processes	The wetland does not appear to influence groundwater influences.

Section 4: Project Impact Assessment

Brief Project Description

Enbridge Line 5 pipeline route analysis.

Expected Project Impacts

IMPACT: describe (+ or -)	Permanence/Reversibility	Significance (Low, Medium, High)
Direct Impacts	Temporary trenching, soil storage, and backfilling.	Low
Secondary Impacts (including impacts which are indirectly attributable to the project)	Vegetation removal for construction.	Low
Cumulative Impacts	Operational vegetation maintenance.	Low
Spatial/Habitat Integrity	Temporary construction impacts.	Low
Rare Plant/Animal Communities/ Natural Areas	N/A	N/A

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-06-03

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1053e_w

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 32 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.505766 Long: -90.893869 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes ✔ No ____**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: ____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The wetland is a shallow depression on the edge of an old meadow and a hardwood forest. It is dominated by woolgrass and red top. Some weedy forbs have encroached as the dry season approaches and less standing water is present within the wetland.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ✔ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ✔ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	Depth (inches): 19
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ✔	No ____	Depth (inches): 17

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✔ No ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

The hydrolgic regime is saturated. Saturation was observed at 17 inches and a water table was observed at 19 inches.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: wasa1053e_w

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Populus tremuloides*	5	Y	FAC
2. *Acer rubrum*	5	Y	FAC
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	10	= Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1. *Alnus incana*	10	Y	FACW
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	10	= Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Scirpus cyperinus*	40	Y	OBL
2. *Agrostis gigantea*	40	Y	FACW
3. *Juncus effusus*	5	N	OBL
4. *Fragaria virginiana*	3	N	FACU
5. *Solidago gigantea*	2	N	FACW
6. *Achillea millefolium*	2	N	FACU
7. *Persicaria hydropiperoides*	2	N	OBL
8. *Geum aleppicum*	2	N	FAC
9. *Solidago canadensis*	2	N	FACU
10. *Ranunculus acris*	2	N	FAC
11.			
12.			
	100	= Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0	= Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 5 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 5 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	47	x 1 =	47
FACW species	52	x 2 =	104
FAC species	14	x 3 =	42
FACU species	7	x 4 =	28
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	120 (A)		221 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.8416666666666666

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
- ✔ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
- ✔ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ✔ **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The sample point is representstive of the small wetland feature.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1053e_w

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-16	5YR 4/2	95	5YR 3/4	5	C	M	SIC	
16-20	2.5YR 4/3	90	5YR 4/6	10	C	M	C	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ✓ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** _____

Remarks:

Redox features were observed throughout the clayey soil profile.

wasa1053e_w_E

wasa1053e_w_N

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Wetland Rapid Assessment Methodology – version 2.0

WETLAND IDENTIFICATION	
Project name: Line 5 Relocation Project	Evaluator(s): SBR/DGL
File #: wasa1053	Date of visit(s): 2020-06-03
Location: PLSS: sec 32 T047N R004W Lat: 46.505797 Long: -90.893870 County: Ashland Town/City/Village: Gingles town	Ecological Landscape: Lake Superior Clay Plain Watershed: LS10, White River

SITE DESCRIPTION		
Soils: Mapped Type(s): Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes Field Verified: The soils were not field verified. Soils were a silty clay over clay, and were reddish and reduced throughout the profile.	WWI Class: N/A Wetland Type(s): PEM - fresh wet meadow	
	Wetland Size: 0.0360	Wetland Area Impacted 0.0360
Hydrology: The hydrolgic regime is saturated and the main source of input is surface water.	Vegetation: Plant Community Description(s): The wetland is a wet meadow dominated by woolgrass and redtop, with some weedy forbs encroaching from the adjacent meadow.	

SITE MAP

SECTION 1: Functional Value Assessment

HU	Y/N	Potential	**Human Use Values: recreation, culture, education, science, natural scenic beauty**
1	N	N	Used for recreation (hunting, birding, hiking, etc.). List:
2	N	N	Used for educational or scientific purposes
3	N	N	Visually or physically accessible to public
4	N	N	Aesthetically pleasing due to diversity of habitat types, lack of pollution or degradation
5	Y	Y	In or adjacent to RED FLAG areas List: White River Fishery Area-Bayfield
6	N	N	Supports or provides habitat for endangered, threatened or special concern species
7	N	N	In or adjacent to archaeological or cultural resource site
WH			**Wildlife Habitat**
1	Y	Y	Wetland and contiguous habitat >10 acres
2	N	N	3 or more strata present (>10% cover)
3	N	N	Within or adjacent to habitat corridor or established wildlife habitat area
4	Y	Y	100 m buffer – natural land cover ≥50%(south) 75% (north) intact
5	N	N	Occurs in a Joint Venture priority township
6	N	Y	Interspersion of habitat structure (hemi-marsh,shrub/emergent, wetland/upland complex,etc.)
7	N	Y	Supports or provides habitat for SGCN or birds listed in the WI All-Bird Cons. Plan, or other plans
8	N	Y	Part of a large habitat block that supports area sensitive species
9	N	N	Ephemeral pond with water present ≥ 45 days
10	N	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
11	N	N	Seasonally exposed mudflats present
12	N	N	Provides habitat scarce in the area (urban, agricultural, etc.)
FA			**Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat**
1	N	N	Wetland is connected or contiguous with perennial stream or lake
2	N	Y	Standing water provides habitat for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates
3	N	N	Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) listed aquatic species within aquatic system
4	N	Y	Vegetation is inundated in spring
SP			**Shoreline Protection**
1	N	N	Along shoreline of a stream, lake, pond or open water area (≥1 acre) - if no, not applicable
2	N	N	Potential for erosion due to wind fetch, waves, heavy boat traffic, erosive soils, fluctuating water levels or high flows – if no, not applicable
3	N	N	Densely rooted emergent or woody vegetation
ST			**Storm and Floodwater Storage**
1	Y	Y	Basin wetland, constricted outlet, has through-flow or is adjacent to a stream
2	Y	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
3	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
4	N	N	Evidence of flashy hydrology
5	N	N	Point or non-point source inflow
6	N	N	Impervious surfaces cover >10% of land surface within the watershed
7	N	N	Within a watershed with ≤10% wetland
8	N	N	Potential to hold >10% of the runoff from contributing area from a 2-year 24-hour storm event
WQ			**Water Quality Protection**
1	N	N	Provides substantial storage of storm and floodwater based on previous section
2	Y	Y	Basin wetland or constricted outlet
3	Y	Y	Water flow through wetland is NOT channelized
4	N	N	Vegetated wetland associated with a lake or stream
5	Y	Y	Dense, persistent vegetation
6	N	N	Signs of excess nutrients, such as algae blooms, heavy macrophyte growth
7	N	N	Stormwater or surface water from agricultural land is major hydrology source
8	N	N	Discharge to surface water
9	N	N	Natural land cover in 100m buffer area < 50%
GW			**Groundwater Processes**
1	N	N	Springs, seeps or indicators of groundwater present
2	N	N	Location near a groundwater divide or a headwater wetland
3	N	N	Wetland remains saturated for an extended time period with no additional water inputs
4	N	N	Wetland soils are organic
5	N	N	Wetland is within a wellhead protection area

Section 1 Comments (Refer to Section 1 numbers)

HU-5: The wetland is directly adjacent to this RED FLAG area, but likely does not share substantial hydrology with the fishery/stream.
WH-6: The feature is located on the edge of a clearing and is otherwise surrounded by forest.
WH-10/FA-2/4: The wetland could support aquatic invertebrates after periods of heavy rains.
ST-1/3/WQ-2/5: The wetland is a shallow depression, with dense vegetation present at the time of the survey.

Wildlife Habitat and Species Observation (including amphibians and reptiles)
List: direct observation, tracks, scat, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, migratory, winter, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat/Comments
	Y	Avian
	Y	Small mammals
	Y	Herpetofauna

Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat and Species Observations
List: direct observation, other sign; type of habitat: nesting, spawning, nursery areas, etc.

Observed	Potential	Species/Habitat
	Y	Aquatic invertebrates

SECTION 2: Floristic Integrity

Plant Community Integrity (circle)*

	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional
Invasive species cover	> 50% ☐	20-50% ☑	10-20% ☐	<10% ☐
Strata	Missing stratum(a) ☑ or bare due to invasive species	All strata present but reduced native species ☐	All strata present and good assemblage of native species ☐	All strata present, conservative species represented ☐
NHI plant community ranking	S4 ☑	S3 ☐	S2 ☐	S1-S2 (S2 high quality) ☐
Relative frequency of plant community in watershed	Abundant ☑	Common ☐	Uncommon ☐	Rare ☐
FQI (optional)	<13 ☐	13-23 ☐	23-32 ☐	>32 ☐
Mean C (optional)	<2.4 ☐	2.4-4.2 ☐	4.3-4.7 ☐	>4.7 ☐

***Note: separate plant communities are described independently**

Plant Species List (* dominant species) attach list of additional species

Scientific Name	Common Name	C of C	Plant communities	Comments (Estimate of % Cover, Abundance)
Scirpus cyperinus*			PEM	Patchy
Agrostis gigantea*			PEM	Patchy
Juncus effusus			PEM	Rare
Persicaria hydropiperoides			PEM	Rare
Populus tremuloides			PEM	Rare
Fragaria virginiana			PEM	Barren
Alnus incana			PEM	Barren
Acer rubrum			PEM	Barren
Achillea millefolium			PEM	Barren
Geum aleppicum			PEM	Barren
Ranunculus acris			PEM	Barren
Rubus pubescens			PEM	Barren
Solidago canadensis			PEM	Barren
Solidago gigantea			PEM	Barren

SUMMARY OF FLORISTIC INTEGRITY (Include general comments on plant communities)

The floristic integrity of the feature is low due to low species diversity, the almost complete dominance of woolgrass and redtop (and thus the dominance of an invasive species), and the commonality of the disturbed plant community.

SECTION 3: Condition Assessment of Wetland Assessment Area (AA) and Buffer (100 m)

Assessment Area (AA)	Buffer	Historic	Impact Level*	Relative Frequency**	Stressor
					Filling, berms (non-impounding)
					Drainage – tiles, ditches
					Hydrologic changes - high capacity wells, impounded water, increased runoff
					Point source or stormwater discharge
					Polluted runoff
					Pond construction
					Agriculture – row crops
					Agriculture – hay
					Agriculture – pasture
					Roads or railroad
					Utility corridor (above or subsurface)
					Dams, dikes or levees
					Soil subsidence, loss of soil structure
					Sediment input
					Removal of herbaceous stratum – mowing, grading, earthworms, etc.
					Removal of tree or shrub strata – logging, unprescribed fire
	X		M	C	Human trails – unpaved
					Human trails – paved
					Removal of large woody debris
X	X		H	C	Cover of non-native and/or invasive species
	X		M	C	Residential land use
					Urban, commercial or industrial use
					Parking lot
					Golf course
					Gravel pit
					Recreational use (boating, ATVs, etc.)
					Excavation or soil grading
					Other (list below):

* L= Low, M = Medium, H = High
**Relative frequency of the impact in comparison to the general condition of wetlands and buffer areas in the region or watershed (C=Common, UC=Uncommon)

SUMMARY OF CONDITION ASSESSMENT (Include general description and comments)

The wetland is relatively isolated and located on the edge of a meadow resulted from clearing the land for a personal residence (trailer). There is a two track access road in the buffer area.

SUMMARY OF FUNCTIONAL VALUES

FUNCTION	SIGNIFICANCE				
	Low	Medium	High	Exceptional	NA
Floristic Integrity	✔				
Human Use Values	✔				
Wildlife Habitat	✔				
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	✔				
Shoreline Protection					✔
Flood and Stormwater Storage	✔				
Water Quality Protection	✔				
Groundwater Processes	✔				

FUNCTION	RATIONALE
Floristic Integrity	Missing strata, a lack of species diversity, and the dominance of redtop limit the floristic integrity.
Human Use Values	The wetland is small and isolated (but near a personal residence).
Wildlife Habitat	The wetland is small and has low species diversity.
Fish and Aquatic Life Habitat	The wetland could only provide aquatic habitat after periods of heavy rains.
Shoreline Protection	N/A
Flood and Stormwater Storage	The wetland is a shallow depression with persistent vegetation, but only likely capable of holding a small amount of water before overflow.
Water Quality Protection	The wetland is a small but densely vegetated shallow depression.
Groundwater Processes	The wetland is fed by surface water.

Section 4: Project Impact Assessment

Brief Project Description

Enbridge Line 5 pipeline route analysis.

Expected Project Impacts

IMPACT: describe (+ or -)	Permanence/Reversibility	Significance (Low, Medium, High)
Direct Impacts	Temporary trenching, soil storage, and backfilling.	Low
Secondary Impacts (including impacts which are indirectly attributable to the project)	Vegetation removal for construction.	Low
Cumulative Impacts	Operational vegetation maintenance.	Low
Spatial/Habitat Integrity	Temporary construction impacts.	Low
Rare Plant/Animal Communities/ Natural Areas	N/A	N/A

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Line 5 Relocation Project City/County: Ashland Sampling Date: 2020-06-03

Applicant/Owner: Enbridge State: Wisconsin Sampling Point: wasa1053_u

Investigator(s): SBR/DGL Section, Township, Range: sec 32 T047N R004W

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Talf Local relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Northcentral Forests Lat: 46.505873 Long: -90.893803 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Sanborg-Badriver complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✔ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes** _____ **No** ✔
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

The upland is located upslope from the wetland within a meadow. The meadow has been disturbed by the activity of heavy machinery on the adjacent two-track.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Water Table Present?	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes _____	No ✔	Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

No indicators of wetland hydrology were observed.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: wasa1053_u

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0 = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Poa pratensis*	30	Y	FACU
2. *Bromus inermis*	20	Y	UPL
3. *Trifolium pratense*	10	N	FACU
4. *Carex gracillima*	10	N	FACU
5. *Ranunculus acris*	5	N	FAC
6. *Carex projecta*	5	N	FACW
7. *Lotus corniculatus*	5	N	FACU
8. *Prunus pensylvanica*	5	N	FACU
9. *Stellaria graminea*	3	N	UPL
10. *Agrimonia gryposepala*	2	N	FACU
11.			
12.			
	95 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0 = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	5	x 2 =	10
FAC species	5	x 3 =	15
FACU species	62	x 4 =	248
UPL species	23	x 5 =	115
Column Totals:	95 (A)		388 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 4.08

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

The sample point is mostly representative of the upland area. Other areas are heavily disturbed by heavily machinery moving through and are mostly devoid of vegetation.

SOIL

Sampling Point: wasa1053_u

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-14	5YR 4/3	100		0			SICL	
14-20	2.5YR 4/3	100		0			C	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✔

Remarks:

Red clayey soils with no redox features observed.

wasa1053_u_E

wasa1053_u_N