


Refer to Chapter 4 of the User Guide for line by line data sheet instructions

Site Name or ID#:

Date of Visit:

Location:






Name of Evaluator(s):

PARTS A and B (pages 1 - 4) should be completed in the office using aerial photography and other remote sensing data IN ADVANCE of the field visit. Any sections that may require field confirmation will be indicated with a 

A. SITE OVERVIEW (Pre-Field Visit Reconnaissance)

1. Identification of Assessment Unit (AU)

NOTE: See instructions in User Guide for scenarios in which the assessment unit boundary should be drawn at a location other than the wetland/non-wetland line to create assessment units. Final assessment unit boundaries should not be drawn until the field visit is complete and all criteria have been confirmed.

Site appears to be a discrete ecological unit		SINGLE AU
Site appears to be part of a larger wetland complex	Complex consists entirely of freshwater wetland	SINGLE AU
	Complex consists entirely of saltwater wetland	SINGLE AU
	Complex is composed of adjacent salt and freshwater wetlands	MULTIPLE AUs
Site appears to be contiguous with a river or stream	River/stream is abutting the site	SINGLE AU
	River/stream bisects the site	<div> <div>River/stream is < 3 m wide</div> <div>SINGLE AU</div> </div>
	River/stream is ≥ 3 m wide	MULTIPLE AUs
Site appears to be contiguous with a lake or pond	Lake/pond is < 4 hectares in size	SINGLE AU
	Lake/pond is ≥ 4 hectares in size	MULTIPLE AUs
Site is bisected by a road, railbed, or berm	Road/railbed/berm has appropriately-sized/functioning culverts 	SINGLE AU
	Road/railbed/berm does NOT have appropriately-sized/functioning culverts	
	Unpaved road	≤ 0.5 m above wetland surface 
	OR	> 0.5 m above wetland surface 
	Berm	MULTIPLE AUs
	Small paved road	≤ 0.25 m above wetland surface 
	OR	> 0.25 m above wetland surface 
	Single-track railbed	MULTIPLE AUs
Large paved road	OR	Wetland is bridged
	2+ track railbed	Wetland is NOT bridged
Other (explain below)		MULTIPLE AUs

NOTES: (Include information about any areas that need to be field-checked to determine the extent of the AU.)

2. Identification of Assessment Sub-Units (ASU)

NOTE: See User Guide Appendix E for detailed instructions on Assessment Sub-Unit division and classification. Final Sub-Unit boundaries should not be drawn until the field visit is complete and all criteria have been confirmed.

AU does NOT appear to have multiple Vegetated Wetland Sub-Units	(CHECK ONE ONLY)	EMERGENT (Prevalence of non-woody plants)	EM
		SCRUB-SHRUB (Prevalence of woody plants < 6m tall)	SS
		FORESTED (Prevalence of woody plants ≥ 6m tall)	FO
AU appears to consist of multiple Vegetated Wetland Sub-Units	(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)	EMERGENT (Prevalence of non-woody plants)	EM
		SCRUB-SHRUB (Prevalence of woody plants < 6m tall)	SS
		FORESTED (Prevalence of woody plants ≥ 6m tall)	FO
AU appears to contain Non-Wetland Sub-Units within the AU boundary	(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)	STANDING WATER (Semi-permanent with < 5% vegetation)	SW
		FLOWING WATER (Semi-permanent with < 5% vegetation)	FW
		OTHER NON-WETLAND (Upland OR < 5% vegetation)	Other

Estimated Number of Sub-Units:

Vegetated Wetland

Non-Wetland

NOTE: Vegetation and wildlife data will be collected at EACH Vegetated Wetland Sub-Unit during the field visit.

NOTES: (Include information about any areas that need to be field-checked to determine if they are separate sub-units.)

3. Identification of Soil Examination Areas (SEA)**a. SOIL MAP UNIT NAME(S)**

List all soil map unit(s) shown in the AU by WebSoil Survey or other current soil survey (certified or produced by certified soil scientist).

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

b. SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

Select ALL applicable choices

NOTE: See User Guide for all surficial geology definitions

Lodgment Till	Coarse-Grained Alluvium	Shallow Bedrock
Melt-Out Till	Fine-Grained Alluvium	Coastal Sands
Mixed Glacial Materials	Colluvium	Inland Organic Materials
Stratified Coarse Materials	Dense Anthropogenic	Tidally-Flooded Organic
Stratified Fine Material	Loose Anthropogenic	Materials

c. LANDSCAPE POSITION

Select ALL applicable choices

NOTE: See User Guide for all landscape position definitions

Groundwater Slope	Groundwater Depression	Marine Fringe
Surface Water Slope	Surface Water Depression	Estuarine Fringe
Groundwater Flat	River/Stream Fringe	Freshwater Tidal Fringe
Surface Water Flat	River Stream Floodplain	Lake/Pond Fringe

Estimated Number of Soil Examination Areas:











NOTE: User must identify a separate Soil Examination Area for each unique soil map unit, surficial geology type and/or landscape position.

NOTES: (Include information about any areas that need to be field-checked to determine SEA location.)



















B. APPLICABILITY OF RESOURCE SPECIFIC FUNCTIONS (Pre-Field Recon)

NOTE: Resource-Specific Functions (RSF) are only assessed when the AU is associated with the relevant resource. This section facilitates the determination of applicability of each RSF by establishing whether the relevant resource is present AND meets the RSF criteria.

1. Streamflow Maintenance (check all that apply)

NOTE: Streamflow Maintenance will be assessed if ANY river or stream associated with the Assessment Unit meets the flow and location criteria (continue through the table as long as one stream still qualifies).				
There is a river or stream associated with the AU (including downstream from the AU)			Continue to (1) Flow	
There is NO river or stream associated with the AU			STOP	
(1) Flow	Flow is non-tidal (unidirectional)	Receives flow from AU at least periodically		Continue to (2) Location
		Does not typically receive flow from AU		STOP
	Flow is tidal (bidirectional)			STOP
(2) Location	Flow is entirely external (outside AU boundary)	River or stream is downstream from AU		ASSESS STREAMFLOW MAINTENANCE
		Bordering AU (flows along AU boundary)		
		Flow at AU outlet (outflow or throughflow)		
	Flow is at least partially internal (inside boundary)	Flow at AU inlet but not outlet (inflow)		STOP
	Flow is entirely internal (inside AU boundary)			STOP

2. Storm Surge Reduction (check all that apply)

NOTE: Storm Surge Reduction will be assessed if ANY qualifying water body associated with the Assessment Unit meets the location, elevation, height and barrier criteria (continue through the table as long as one resource still qualifies). Tidally-influenced waters includes tidal creeks.				
AU is associated with tidally-influenced waters (qualifying water body)				Continue to (1) Location
AU is associated Lake Champlain (qualifying water body)				Continue to (1) Location
AU is NOT associated with tidally-influenced waters or Lake Champlain				STOP
(1) Location	AU boundary is ≤ 100 m from the water body edge			Continue to (2) Elevation
	AU boundary is > 100 m from the water body edge			STOP
(2) Elevation	Elevation of AU is the same as the elevation at the water body edge			Skip to (4) Barriers
	Elevation of AU is lower than the elevation at the water body edge			Skip to (4) Barriers
	Elevation of AU is higher than the elevation at the water body edge			Continue to (3) Height
(3) Height	AU is located < 3 m above elevation of water body			Continue to (4) Barriers
	AU is located ≥ 3 m above elevation of water body			STOP
(4) Barriers	No barrier (berm, dune) between the AU and the water body			ASSESS STORM SURGE REDUCTION
	Barrier partially separates AU from water body			
	Barrier completely separates AU from water body	Barrier is < 3 m high		
		Barrier is ≥ 3 m high		 STOP
IMPORTANT: The criteria for (3) Height and (4) Barriers require field confirmation. 				
If assessment of Storm Surge Reduction is applicable, complete the following:				
⇒ Section E-3 on page 8 (Shore Zone Characteristics) and				
⇒ Section G-7 on page 11 (Wetland Width)				

3. Shoreline Stabilization (check all that apply)

NOTE: Shoreline Stabilization is assessed if ANY open water body associated with the AU meets the location, type, size, and erosive forces criteria (continue through the table as long as one water body still qualifies).			
There is an open water body associated with the AU			Continue to (1) Location
There is NO open water body associated with the AU			STOP
(1) Location	AU boundary is abutting/contiguous with water body shoreline		Continue to (2) Type
	AU boundary is NOT abutting/contiguous with water body shoreline		STOP
(2) Type	Water body is tidally-influenced		Skip to (4) Erosive Forces
	Water body is NOT tidally-influenced		Continue to (3) Size
(3) Size	Area of water body is < 8 hectares		Continue to (4) Erosive Forces
	Area of water body is ≥ 8 hectares		
(4) Erosive Forces	Tidal and/or wind-driven erosive forces are regularly present		ASSESS SHORELINE STABILIZATION
	Fetch is long enough to generate erosive waves at least periodically		
	High-density motor vessel traffic creates regular erosive forces		
	NEITHER periodic tidal/wind-driven waves NOR high density motorized vessel traffic create regular erosive forces		
IMPORTANT: The criteria for (3) Size and (4) Erosive Forces will require field confirmation. If assessment of Shoreline Stabilization is applicable, complete the following: ⇒ Section E-4 on page 8 (Open Water Body Characteristics) and ⇒ Section G-7 on page 11 (Wetland Width)			

4. Bank Stabilization (check all that apply)

NOTE: Bank Stabilization is assessed if ANY river or stream associated with the AU meets the flow, location, bank, and height criteria (continue through the table as long as one river or stream still qualifies).			
There is a river or stream associated with the AU			Continue to (1) Flow
There is NO river or stream associated with the AU			STOP
(1) Flow	Flow is at least partially internal (within AU boundary)		Skip to (3) Bank
	Flow is entirely external (outside the AU boundary)		Continue to (2) Location
(2) Location	River or stream is bordering AU (shares boundary with AU)		Continue to (3) Bank
	River or stream is at AU inlet only (does not share a boundary with AU)		STOP
	River or stream is at AU outlet only (does not share a boundary with AU)		STOP
(3) Bank	At least one bank of the river or stream is within the AU boundary		Continue to (4) Height
	One bank of the river or stream is abutting the AU		STOP
	Neither bank of the river or stream is within or abutting the AU boundary		STOP
(4) Height	Bank surface is < 10 cm above the high tide line (HTL) or ordinary high water mark (OHWM) of the river or stream		STOP
	Bank surface is ≥ 10 cm above the high tide line (HTL) or ordinary high water mark (OHWM) of the river or stream		ASSESS BANK STABILIZATION
IMPORTANT: The criteria for (4) Height will require field confirmation. If assessment of Bank Stabilization is applicable, complete the following: ⇒ Section E-5 on page 8 (Stream Bank Characteristics)			

C. SUB-UNIT DATA (Field Data Collection)

Complete Part C for EACH Vegetated Wetland Sub-Unit. Make as many copies of pages 5-6 as necessary.

Sub-Unit #: of Type: EM SS FO ID #: (i.e. V1)

1. Structural Complexity

a. STRATA PRESENT

Record all strata observed within the Sub-Unit which have at least 5% areal cover

CANOPY = all woody plants (including vines) greater than 12m in height

SUB-CANOPY = all woody plants (including vines) 6-12m in height

SHRUB = all woody plants (including vines) less than 6m in height

HERB = all non-woody plants (including mosses and aquatic bed plants) of any height

b. AREAL COVER

LAYER KEY

HERBACEOUS = all non-woody plants

SHRUBACEOUS = all woody plants < 6m

UNDERSTORY = all plants < 6m tall
(Herb + Shrub combined)

TREE = all woody plants 6m or taller
(Canopy + Sub-Canopy)

UNVEGETATED AREAS = rock outcrop
and/or bare ground

INVASIVE SPECIES = See Appendix I

Record absolute cover for each layer in the Sub-Unit

	N/A	<1 % (trace)	1-4 %	5-15 %	16-25 %	26-39 %	40-60 %	61-74 %	75-84 %	85-95 %	> 95 %
(1) HERBACEOUS LAYER											
(2) SHRUBACEOUS LAYER											
(3) UNDERSTORY LAYER											
(4) TREE LAYER											
(5) UNVEGETATED AREAS											
(6) INVASIVE SPECIES											

c. HETEROGENEITY

Record all Microhabitats observed within the Sub-Unit. Areas less than 4m² are NOT Microhabitats.

NOTE: Microhabitat type must be DIFFERENT from the Sub-Unit type.

Forested

Emergent

Flowing Water

Unvegetated Areas

Scrub-Shrub

Aquatic Bed

Standing Water (semi-permanent)

NOTES:

2. Tree Volume (Basal Area and Stem Count)

a. DBH/BASAL AREA

NOTE: Add additional lines if there are more than 20 trees rooted in the 10m² plot.

Record DBH for all trees rooted in the 10m² plot. Check the box to indicate whether each tree is live or standing dead.

(1) L/D	(2) DBH	(3) BA	(1) L/D	(2) DBH	(3) BA	(1) L/D	(2) DBH	(3) BA	(1) L/D	(2) DBH	(3) BA
1 Live			6 Live			11 Live			16 Live		
Dead	cm(s)		Dead	cm(s)		Dead	cm(s)		Dead	cm(s)	
2 Live			7 Live			12 Live			17 Live		
Dead	cm(s)		Dead	cm(s)		Dead	cm(s)		Dead	cm(s)	
3 Live			8 Live			13 Live			18 Live		
Dead	cm(s)		Dead	cm(s)		Dead	cm(s)		Dead	cm(s)	
4 Live			9 Live			14 Live			19 Live		
Dead	cm(s)		Dead	cm(s)		Dead	cm(s)		Dead	cm(s)	
5 Live			10 Live			15 Live			20 Live		
Dead	cm(s)		Dead	cm(s)		Dead	cm(s)		Dead	cm(s)	

b. TOTAL BASAL AREA

Calculate the total BA of all LIVE trees in the 10m² plot and the total BA of ALL trees (live and standing dead).

(1) LIVE Trees (2) ALL Trees

NOTE: DBH to Basal Area conversions can be calculated in the office.

c. TREE STEM COUNT

Record the total number of trees (both live and standing dead) rooted in the 10m² plot.

3. MicroFeatures

a. MICROFEATURE COUNT		NOTE: See User Guide for modification of transect location in narrow Sub-Units.				
Record # of microfeatures along three 30m transects starting from the center of the 10m ² plot (spaced 120° apart).		(1) Direction	(2) CWM +	(3) BDS +	(4) MTC =	(5) Total
MICROFEATURE KEY: CWM = COARSE WOODY MATERIAL (≥ 0.9 m length/≥ 10 cm diameter) BDS = BOULDERS (≥ 25 cm diameter) MTC = MICROTOPOGRAPHIC CHANGES (> 10 cm height/depth)		1	+	+	=	
		2	+	+	=	
		3	+	+	=	
b. AVERAGE # of MICROFEATURES (per 30m):		Average:				
NOTES:						

4. Specialized Wildlife Habitat Features

a. FEATURE PRESENCE/ABSENCE		NOTE: Be sure to use the column that corresponds to the Sub-Unit type					
Record all wildlife habitat features observed within the Sub-Unit		(1) EM		(2) SS		(3) FO	
1. Canopy openings (at least one opening of 10m ² in size)				Y	N	Y	N
2. Conifer cover (at least 10% of tree cover)				Y	N	Y	N
3. Shaggy bark trees (such as shagbark hickory or other bat roosting habitat)				Y	N	Y	N
4. Large trees (greater than 1m DBH)				Y	N	Y	N
5. Tree cavities (at least one cavity greater than 50cm diameter trunk or limb)				Y	N	Y	N
6. Shade trees (in Emergent Sub-Units)	Y	N					
7. Snags (standing dead trees)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	
8. Dense understory or herbaceous ground cover (shrub/thicket)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	
9. Coarse woody material on ground (≥ 10 cm diameter AND ≥ 0.9 m in length)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	
10. Fine woody material on ground (< 10 cm diameter OR < 0.9 m in length)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	
11. Sphagnum hummocks or mats or moss-covered logs	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	
12. Microtopography (pit and mound topography, hummocks)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	
13. Rock/boulder piles, crevices or hollow logs	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	
14. Large exposed rocks (in wetland or adjacent open water system)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	
15. Persistent emergent vegetation such as <i>Phragmites</i> , <i>Typha</i> (either standing or on ground)	Y	N					
16. Emergent vegetation flooded > 25 cm at least seasonally	Y	N					
17. Abundant small mammal burrows	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	
18. Depressions that may serve as seasonal pools	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	
19. Exposed areas of well-drained, sandy soil suitable for turtle nesting	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	
20. Standing water (pool/pond/lake) internal or immediately adjacent to Sub-Unit	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	
21. Flowing water (river/stream) internal or immediately adjacent to Sub-Unit	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	
NOTE: Lines 22 to 26 should only be completed if Line 20 and/or 21 are marked YES							
22. Gravel stream bottoms in flowing water	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	
23. Riffle and pools complexes in flowing water	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	
24. Logs, roots, branches, hummocks, rocks, or crevices at or near surface in adjacent open water system	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	
25. Exposed mudflats in adjacent open water system	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	
26. Vegetated shallows (aquatic bed) in adjacent open water system	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	
27. Other:	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	
28. Other:	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	
b. TOTAL NUMBER OF WILDLIFE HABITAT FEATURES							

D. SOIL EXAMINATION AREAS (Field Data Collection)

Complete Part D for EACH Soil Examination Area. Make as many copies of page 7 as necessary.

Soil Examination Area #: _____ of _____ Representative Minor Component

1. Landscape Characteristic Data

a. SURFICIAL GEOLOGY Record the surficial geology of the soil examination area NOTE: Select only ONE surficial geology term	Lodgment Till	Coarse-Grained Alluvium	Shallow Bedrock
	Melt-Out Till	Fine-Grained Alluvium	Coastal Sands
	Mixed Glacial Materials	Colluvium	Inland Organic Materials
	Stratified Coarse Materials	Dense Anthropogenic	Tidally-Flooded Organic Materials
	Stratified Fine Materials	Loose Anthropogenic	

b. LANDSCAPE POSITION Record the landscape position of the soil examination area NOTE: Select only ONE term	Groundwater Slope	Groundwater Depression	Marine Fringe
	Surface Water Slope	Surface Water Depression	Estuarine Fringe
	Groundwater Flat	River/Stream Fringe	Freshwater Tidal Fringe
	Surface Water Flat	River/Stream Floodplain	Lake/Pond Fringe

2. Soil Data

a. SOIL PROFILE Dig a pit in an area representative of the soil examination area and describe the layers down to a minimum depth of 70 cm. NOTE: See User Guide for detailed instructions	(1) Layer/ Horizon	(2) Depth (cm)	(3) Matrix Color	(4) Matrix Percent	(5) Redox Color	(6) Redox Percent	(7) Soil Texture
	1.			%		%	
	2.			%		%	
	3.			%		%	
	4.			%		%	
	5.			%		%	
	6.			%		%	

b. SOIL TEXTURE CLASS(ES)

Record soil textures observed in the soil profile. Use the Texture Class Key for mineral soils.

(1) Upper Mineral Layer Record the texture class of the uppermost mineral soil layer. No mineral soil layers present Clayey Loamy (Fine) mucky Loamy (Med) mucky Loamy (Coarse) mucky Loamy Sand mucky Sandy mucky	(2) All Textures Present Record ALL texture classes in the soil profile. ORGANIC SOILS Fibric (Peat) Hemic (Mucky Peat) Sapric (Muck) MINERAL SOILS Clayey Loamy (Fine) mucky Loamy (Med) mucky Loamy (Coarse) mucky Loamy Sand mucky Sandy mucky	TEXTURE CLASS KEY CLAYEY = Clay, Silty Clay, Sandy Clay LOAMY (FINE) = Clay Loam, Silty Clay Loam, Sandy Clay Loam LOAMY (MED) = Silt, Silt Loam, Loam, Very Fine Sandy Loam LOAMY (COARSE) = Fine Sandy Loam, Sandy Loam, Coarse Sandy Loam LOAMY SAND = Loamy Very Fine Sand, Loamy Fine Sand, Loamy Sand, Loamy Coarse Sand SANDY = Very Fine Sand, Fine Sand, Sand, Coarse Sand
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c. THICKNESS OF ORGANIC LAYERS _____ cm(s) Total thickness > 130 cm No organic layers

d. SOIL MAP UNIT NAME _____ As mapped in Soil Survey
 _____ Revised in the field

NOTES:

E. HYDROLOGY DATA (Field Data Collection)

1. Flow Restrictions

Record ALL flow restriction features observed in the AU.	Open Exchange		Tidal	Non-Tidal		
	Channel(s) Present	Unrestricted				
		Flow Restricted	Restricted by Dam	Human	Beaver	
			Restricted by Debris Jam	Percent restricted or narrowed:	< 25%	< 25%
		Width Narrows	By Geology		25-50%	25-50%
	By Bridge/Other Structure			> 75%	> 75%	
	Culvert(s) Present	Transmitting Flow	Culvert width relative to channel width:	< 25%	50-75%	
		Not Transmitting Flow	Blocked by debris	Partially	Totally	
			Culvert located too high			
	Tide Gate(s)/Weir(s)	Operational				
Non-Operational		Open	Closed			
Closed System						

NOTE: Record flow restriction features located anywhere in the AU including, but not limited to the outlet.

2. Hydrologic Connectivity

Record ALL hydrologic connections between the AU and other aquatic systems.	Contiguous with Other Aquatic Resources		Ocean Bay	Estuary Tidal Creek	River Stream	Lake Pond
	Tidal Flow (includes Tidal Creeks)		Constricted	Not Constricted		
	Surface Water Channel(s) (Non-Tidal Flow)	Perennial (year-round continuous)	At Inlet	At Outlet		
		Intermittent (seasonal continuous)	At Inlet	At Outlet		
		Periodic (discontinuous/event-driven)	At Inlet	At Outlet		
	Overbank Flooding from Channel		Into AU	Out of AU		
	Evidence of Overland Flow (sheetflow)		Into AU	Out of AU		
No Evidence of Hydrologic Connections						

3. Shore Zone Characteristics (Required to Assess Storm Surge Reduction)

N/A	a. ELEVATION	Same Elevation	AU is < 3m Higher	NOTE: Complete this table for any qualifying water body which is within 100m of the AU. See User Guide for definitions.
	Elevation of AU relative to water body	AU is Lower	AU is ≥ 3m Higher	
Assess	b. BARRIERS	No Separation	Barrier < 3m High	
	Barriers separating AU from water body	Partial Separation	Barrier ≥ 3m High	

4. Open Water Body Characteristics (Required to Assess Shoreline Stabilization)

N/A	a. TYPE/SIZE	Tidally-Influenced	Non-Tidal (< 8 ha)	Non-Tidal (≥ 8 ha)	NOTE: Complete this table for any open water body which is abutting the AU.
	b. EROSION FORCES				
Assess	Note presence of any forces which might affect shoreline stability. Evidence may be direct observation or other evidence.	(1) Regular tidal or wind-driven waves	Y	N	
		(2) Enough fetch to generate waves	Y	N	
		(3) High density motor vessel traffic	Y	N	

5. Streambank Characteristics (Required to Assess Bank Stabilization)

N/A	a. HEIGHT OF BANK (above OWHM/HTL of river or stream):	< 10 cm	≥ 10 cm	NOTE: Complete this table for any streambank which is located within or abutting the AU.
	b. BANK LAYER COVER			
	See User Guide for Definitions	N/A	< 1% (trace)	
Assess	(1) HERBACEOUS LAYER			
	(2) UNVEGETATED AREAS			

F. HUMAN ACTIVITY and PLANT COMMUNITY STRESSORS (Field Data Collection)

NOTE: Only record RECENT activities/stressors (present currently or appear to have occurred within the last 2 years). If there is no evidence of the activity or stressor within the last 2 years, check the box marked N/A.

1. On-Going Human Activity

For each listed activity, document the intensity of the disturbance (using the intensity key) and the proportion of the AU affected.		INTENSITY OF DISTURBANCE KEY A = Activity/Stressor present, but no evidence of impact (aesthetic only) B = Slight impact evident (likely affecting sensitive species) C = Significant impact evident (changing abundances of multiple species) D = Severe impact evident (altering basic community composition)										
		N/A	(1) Intensity				(2) Proportion Affected					(3) Sub-Score
			A	B	C	D	< 10 %	10 - 33 %	34 - 66 %	67 - 90 %	> 90 %	
a. INTERNAL ACTIVITY Record evidence of human activity within the AU. Activities must have occurred within the last 2 years.												
1. Gravel or 2-lane paved roads												
2. Trash or refuse dumping												
3. Tree clearing or logging activity												
4. Non-passive recreational activity (e.g. hunting, fishing)												
5. Active managed hydrology (e.g. dams, tide-gates)												
6. Point source discharge (wastewater treatment)												
7. Non-point source discharge (agricultural run-off)												
b. NEARBY ACTIVITY Record evidence of human activity in OR within 100m of the AU. Activities must have occurred within the last 2 years.												
1. Large (4+ lane) roads or highways												
2. Active railroad (passenger or freight)												
3. Active mowing or plowing (e.g. golf course, row crops)												
4. Occupied development (e.g. residential, commercial)												
5. Industrial activity												
6. Substrate removal and/or physical resource extraction												
7. Filling/dumping of sediment or other soil disturbance												
8. Direct application of agricultural chemicals												

2. Plant Community Stressors

Record evidence of stressors present (within the last 2 years) either in or within 100m of the AU.		N/A	(1) Intensity				(2) Proportion Affected					(3) Sub-Score
			A	B	C	D	< 10 %	10 - 33 %	34 - 66 %	67 - 90 %	> 90 %	
1. Livestock grazing or excessive wildlife browse												
2. Insect pest damage												
3. Urban freshwater inputs to saltwater wetland environment												
4. Evidence of excess salinity (dead/stressed plants, salt crusts)												

G. LANDSCAPE AND LAND USE (Desktop/GIS Data Collection)

NOTE: Part G (pp. 10-11) must be completed in the office AFTER CONCLUDING the field visit.

1. Area of Assessment Unit/Wetland System

a. SIZE OF ASSESSMENT UNIT:	ha(s)	b. AREA OF WETLAND SYSTEM:	ha(s)
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2. Non-Wetland Assessment Sub-Units

a. TYPE AND SIZE Record type/size for each Non-Wetland ASU NON-WETLAND ASU TYPE KEY: SW = STANDING WATER FW = FLOWING WATER Other = UPLAND/UNVEGETATED	(1) ID #	N1	N2	N3	N4	NOTE: If there are more than 4 Non-Wetland Sub-Units add columns and sequential ID#s (N5, N6).
	(2) Type	SW FW Other	SW FW Other	SW FW Other	SW FW Other	
	(3) Size	ha(s)	ha(s)	ha(s)	ha(s)	
b. TOTAL NON-WETLAND AREA: ha(s)						

3. Vegetated Wetland Assessment Sub-Units (ASU)

a. TYPE AND SIZE Record type/size for each Veg. Wetland ASU VEGETATED WETLAND ASU TYPE KEY: EM = EMERGENT WETLAND SS = SCRUB-SHRUB WETLAND FO = FORESTED WETLAND	(1) ID #	V1	V2		V4	NOTE: If there are more than 4 Veg. Wetland Sub-Units add columns and sequential ID#s (V5, V6).
	(2) Type	E S F	EM SS FO	M S O	EM SS FO	
	(3) Size		ha(s)	ha(s)	ha(s)	
b. TOTAL VEGETATED WETLAND AREA: ha(s)						
c. WEIGHTING FACTOR Calculate the weighting factor for each Vegetated Wetland Sub-Unit	V1	V2	V3	V4	NOTE: See User Guide for detailed instructions	

4. Natural Buffer Integrity

a. LENGTH OF AU PERIMETER:	m
b. INTACT BUFFER (percent of perimeter with at least 10m wide undisturbed buffer):	%
c. BUFFER WIDTH MEASUREMENTS Measure distance (up to 100m max) from AU edge to buffer edge along 8 directional spokes radiating from the AU centroid.	
<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	
d. AVERAGE BUFFER WIDTH:	m(s) NOTE: See User Guide for buffer measurement details.

5. Habitat Connectivity

a. NUMBER OF CORRIDORS TO UNDISTURBED HABITAT (minimum width 5m) Undisturbed habitat must be at least 2.5 hectares in size (any type including non-wetland)	
b. DISTANCE TO NEAREST SIMILAR WETLAND Must be the same primary wetland type as the AU and at least 0.25 hectare in size	
	m(s)

6. Surrounding Land Use

a. AREA of LAND USE ZONE

Create a 500m buffer polygon around the AU and record the area in hectares.

ha(s)

b. LULC CLASSIFICATION

Record the area within the land use zone classified as each LULC class and calculate the percent of the total land use zone for each.

NOTE: Use most recent LULC (land use/land cover) dataset available. See User Guide for detailed instructions on LULC class coefficients and calculation of sub-scores.

(1) LULC Class	(2) Area	(3) % of Total	(4)	(5) Sub-Score	(1) LULC Class	(2) Area	(3) % of Total	(4)	(5) Sub-Score
Developed, Open Space	ha(s)	X	=		Deciduous Forest	ha(s)	X	=	
Developed, Low	ha(s)	X	=		Evergreen Forest	ha(s)	X	=	
Developed, Med	ha(s)	X	=		Mixed Forest	ha(s)	X	=	
Developed, High	ha(s)	X	=		Scrub/Shrub	ha(s)	X	=	
Pasture/Hay	ha(s)	X	=		Grassland/Herbaceous	ha(s)	X	=	
Cultivated Crops	ha(s)	X	=		Woody Wetlands	ha(s)	X	=	
Barren	ha(s)	X	=		Emergent Wetlands	ha(s)	X	=	
Open Water	ha(s)	X	=		Perennial Ice/Snow	ha(s)	X	=	

c. LULC SCORE (total of sub-scores):

7. Average Width of Wetland (Required to Assess Storm Surge Reduction and Shoreline Stabilization)

a. SHORELINE LENGTH/TRANSECTS

Measure the length of the shoreline (to the nearest 10m) and calculate the number of transects required. Transects should be spaced every 100m.

(1) Shoreline Length: m(s)

(2) # of Transects:

b. WIDTH MEASUREMENTS

Measure the width of the wetland perpendicular to the shoreline.

NOTE: See User Guide for instructions on measuring shoreline length and establishing wetland width transects.

Width	Width	Width	Width
T-1 m(s)	T-11 m(s)	T-21 m(s)	T-31 m(s)
T-2 m(s)	T-12 m(s)	T-22 m(s)	T-32 m(s)
T-3 m(s)	T-13 m(s)	T-23 m(s)	T-33 m(s)
T-4 m(s)	T-14 m(s)	T-24 m(s)	T-34 m(s)
T-5 m(s)	T-15 m(s)	T-25 m(s)	T-35 m(s)
T-6 m(s)	T-16 m(s)	T-26 m(s)	T-36 m(s)
T-7 m(s)	T-17 m(s)	T-27 m(s)	T-37 m(s)
T-8 m(s)	T-18 m(s)	T-28 m(s)	T-38 m(s)
T-9 m(s)	T-19 m(s)	T-29 m(s)	T-39 m(s)
T-10 m(s)	T-20 m(s)	T-30 m(s)	T-40 m(s)

c. AVERAGE WIDTH OF WETLAND SYSTEM

m(s)

NOTES:

Refer to Chapter 6 of the User Guide for models and calculation of FCG

Site Name or ID#:

Date of Visit:

Location:

Name of Evaluator(s):

**SUMMARY OF FUNCTIONS ASSESSED and
FUNCTIONAL CAPACITY GRADES**

HYDROLOGIC MAINTENANCE	FCG	Low	MED	HIGH
SURFACE WATER DETENTION				
GROUNDWATER RECHARGE				
STREAMFLOW MAINTENANCE n/a				
STORM SURGE REDUCTION n/a				
SHORELINE STABILIZATION n/a				
BANK STABILIZATION n/a				

WATER QUALITY	FCG	Low	MED	HIGH
PARTICULATE RETENTION				
NITROGEN TRANSFORMATION				
PHOSPHORUS RETENTION				
REMOVAL/SEQUESTRATION OF HEAVY METALS				
CARBON SEQUESTRATION				

BIOTA SUPPORT	FCG	Low	MED	HIGH
PRODUCTION EXPORT				
PLANT COMMUNITY INTEGRITY				
WILDLIFE HABITAT INTEGRITY				