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**i. Mitigation Monitoring Report Cover Sheet  
Corps of Engineers**

**Corps Permit Number:** 2011-00100

**Contact Information:**

<b>Permittee:</b> <u>City of Salem</u>	<b>Consultant:</b> <u>Pacific Habitat Services, Inc.</u>
<u>Attn: Patricia Farrell</u>	<u>9450 SW Commerce Circle, Suite 180</u>
<u>555 Liberty Street SE, Rm. 325</u>	<u>Wilsonville, OR 97070</u>
<u>Salem, OR 97301-3513</u>	<u>503-570-0800</u>

**Responsible Party for Monitoring and Date(s) of Inspection:**

**Name:** Pacific Habitat Services (Fred Small)      **Date(s):** August 27 and September 6, 2013

**Summary Paragraph: (purpose of approved project, acreage & type of aquatic resources impacted, & mitigation acreage and type of aquatic resources authorized to compensate for the aquatic impacts)**

The Waln Creek/ Battle Creek riparian enhancement mitigation site is intended to replace the functions and values lost over many years as a result of channelization and vegetation manipulation associated with its previous land uses, most recent as a golf course. This permit authorized the placement of up to 516 cubic yards and removal of up to 900 cubic yards of material below the Ordinary High Water line of Waln Creek and Battle Creek. The fill and removal activities enabled the relocation of the Waln Creek channel to enhance local riparian functions. In addition, riparian buffer planting efforts along the existing and relocated channel sections were to help mitigate for the fill and removal activities.

**Written Description of Compensatory Mitigation Site (include identifiable landmarks, including information to locate the site perimeters):**

The mitigation work extends both north and south of the Waln Street crossing of Waln Creek. Plantings extend northward to a residential subdivision in strips ~50 feet to either side of the creek, as well as southward to Battle Creek, where the planting area widens to nearly 400 feet.

**Directions to the Mitigation Site:**

The site can be reached via Commercial Street SE (Business Route 99) south of its intersection with Kuebler Boulevard. Continue south to Waln Street, and turn right (heading west). The Waln Creek channel is crossed approximately 1000 feet west of Commercial Street.

**Commencement of Compensatory Mitigation:** Fall 2012

**Completion of Compensatory Mitigation:** n/a

**Statement of Performance Standards Being Met:**

None specified in Corps permit; report below addresses DSL standards

**Dates of Recent Corrective / Maintenance Activities (since last report submission):** n/a; 1<sup>st</sup> report

**Specific Recommendations for additional corrective/remedial actions:**

- Periodic weed control measures will continue throughout monitoring period

	Performance Standards	Fully Met? (Y/N)	Comments/Reason for shortfall (mark NA if doesn't apply this year) *
#33	<b>Bare Substrate Cover:</b> Bare substrate represents no more than 20% cover.	Y/N	Sampling of 1 <sup>m2</sup> quadrats indicates that as much as 28.5% of site is bare substrate. However, this is primarily due to the gravel 'mulching' around each new planting, which occupies a significant portion of nearly all plots. This is NOT bare soil that simply hasn't been revegetated.
#34	<b>Woody Vegetation:</b> The density of woody vegetation is at least 1,600 live native plants (shrubs) and/or stems (trees) per acre OR the cover of native woody vegetation on the site is at least 50%. Native species volunteering on the site may be included, dead plants do not count, and the standard must be achieved for 2 years without irrigation.	Y	Sampling of 15'R plots indicates an estimated density of 2,826 plants per acre. In addition, current numbers indicate nearly 138% of the number of plants originally specified.
#35	<b>Species Diversity:</b> By Year 3 and thereafter, there are at least 6 different native species. To qualify, a species must have at least 5% average cover in the habitat class, and occur in at least 10% of plots sampled.	Y/N	Not applicable at this stage.

#### 4: Further Actions:

Remedial work recommended

Yes

No

Deed Restriction or other protection instrument attached

Yes

No

Final Monitoring Report?

Yes

No

Requesting release or partial release of financial security?

Yes

No

\* see report for detailed information

## 2. WALN CREEK/BATTLE CREEK MITIGATION PLAN PURPOSE AND OVERVIEW

### A. Location

The mitigation site is located at:

- T8S, R3W, Section 23B; Tax lots 100, 101, 200, 300, and 400
- Lat: 44.864813<sup>0</sup> Long: -123.023656<sup>0</sup>
- The site can be reached via Commercial Street SE (Business Route 99) south of its intersection with Kuebler Boulevard. Continue south to Waln Street, and turn right (heading west). The Waln Creek channel is crossed approximately 1,000 feet west of Commercial Street.

### B. Mitigation Goals and Objectives

The Waln Creek/ Battle Creek riparian enhancement mitigation site is intended to replace the functions and values lost over many years as a result of channelization and vegetation manipulation associated with its previous land uses, most recent as a golf course. The permits issued by DSL (No. 47781-RF) and the Corps (NWP No. 201100100)) authorized the placement of up to 516 cubic yards and removal of up to 900 cubic yards of material below the Ordinary High Water line of Waln Creek and Battle Creek. The fill and removal activities enabled the relocation of the Waln Creek channel to enhance local riparian functions. In addition, riparian buffer planting efforts along the existing and relocated channel sections were to help mitigate for the fill and removal activities.

Following the channel relocation and riparian buffer soil preparation activities, seven species of trees and nine species of shrubs were planted, and the site was seeded with a diverse native grass seed mix.

The DSL permit stipulated that several success criteria be met by the mitigation activities; the Corps permit did not specify performance standards. The DSL standards to be met are:

No.	Condition	DSL Performance Standard
30	Establishment of Permanent Monitoring locations required	Permanent plots must be established... in sufficient number and locations to be representative of the site.
31	Native Species Cover	The cover of native species, as defined in the USDA Plants Database, in the herbaceous stratum is at least 60%.
32	Invasive Species Cover	The cover of invasive species is no more than 10% [ <i>includes further details on what may constitute an invasive</i> ]
33	Bare Substrate Cover	Bare substrate represents no more than 20% cover.
34	Woody Vegetation	The density of woody vegetation is at least 1,600 live native plants (shrubs) and/or stems (trees) per acre OR the cover of native woody vegetation on the site is at least 50%...standard must be achieved for 2 years without irrigation.
35	Species Diversity	By Year 3 and thereafter, there are at least 6 different native species. To qualify, a species must have at least 5% average cover in the habitat class, and occur in at least 10% of the plots sampled.

## **C. Maintenance and Management Actions**

Since this is the first year of monitoring following the initial site construction and planting, no special maintenance actions have been conducted. Instead, this report will provide recommendations for any upcoming maintenance needs.

## **D. Monitoring Methods**

Vegetation monitoring followed the routine methods specified in the DSL Removal-Fill Guidelines (as laid out in the *Routine Monitoring Guidance for Vegetation* (interim draft 2009).

A total of twenty-seven 15-foot radius circular plots were sampled to determine woody plant survival and density, which provided nearly 10% of area sampled. Groundcover development was also assessed using two 1-meter square quadrats positioned at opposite ends of each circular plot.

Data collected in the woody plant sampling plots was then tabulated in an MS Excel spreadsheet (Appendix A), and the mean, standard error, standard deviation, and confidence interval (for an 80% confidence level) of the sampled population were calculated for the total live count for all plots.

Similarly, the groundcover plots were tabulated and analyzed for relative success per the routine DSL performance standards for groundcover development. These standards include cover by native woody and herbaceous species, and by non-native invasive species.

## **E. Monitoring Data Locations**

Data plots were established by first generating a randomized, self-avoiding series of points distributed across the site. A shapefile was created using this list of Easting and Northing coordinates, which was then used in a GPS unit to locate each point in the field. Plot centers were then staked with white PVC tubing for permanence and visibility. The sampling layout is depicted in Figure 2 (Appendix B).

## **F. Hydrology Methods and Context**

The intent of the vegetation enhancement measures along the Waln Creek riparian corridor was primarily to improve its water quality and wildlife functions through dense tree and shrub plantings and invasive vegetation management. As such, hydrologic monitoring is not pertinent to this project.

# **3. RESULTS**

## **A. Vegetation Standards**

### **Performance Standard 1 Result:**

***Native Species Cover:*** *The cover of native species, as defined in the USDA Plants Database, in the herbaceous stratum is at least 60%.*

***Summary Metric:***

**This standard was not quite met in the first year; the sampling plots provided a mean of 56.22% (80% CI).** However, the overall cover in each plot has also been influenced significantly by the area taken up by the gravel and fabric ‘mulch’ used around each shrub and tree planting.

**Performance Standard 2 Result:**

***Invasive Species Cover:*** *The cover of invasive species is no more than 10%. A plant species should automatically be labeled as invasive if it appears on the current ODA noxious weed list, plus known problem species including Phalaris arundinacea, Mentha pulegium, Holcus lanatus, Anthoxanthum odoratum, and the last crop plant if it is non-native. Non-native plants should be labeled as such if they are listed as non-native on the USDA Plants Database. Beginning in Year 2 of monitoring, DSL will consider a non-native plant species invasive if it comprises more than 15% cover in 10% or more of the sample plots in any habitat class, and increases in cover or frequency from the previous monitoring period. Plants that meet this definition will be considered invasive for all successive years of monitoring. After they site has matured to the stage when desirable canopy species reach 50% cover, the cover of invasive understory species may increase but may not exceed 30%*

***Summary Metric:***

**This standard has been met for the first year, with the sampling plots providing a mean of just 0.46% (80% CI) for herbaceous species. No cover was recorded for any invasive woody species.** Nevertheless, an increase of any non-native species sufficient to change their status to invasive (per the above standard) may affect these results.

**Performance Standard 3 Result:**

***Bare Substrate Cover:*** *Bare substrate represents no more than 20% cover.*

***Summary Metric:***

**This standard has not been met for the first year, with the sampling plots providing a mean of 28.52% (80% CI) of bare substrate.** However, this standard must take into account the high proportion of bare cover that is directly related to the square of gravel/fabric ‘mulch’ around each new planting. One or more of these mulched areas typically extend into each quadrat, providing a bare area unrelated to the reasons normally associated with bare ground (e.g. poor seed germination, scour, late season ponding, etc.).

**Performance Standard 4 Result:**

***Woody Vegetation:*** *The density of woody vegetation is at least 1,600 live native plants (shrubs) and/or stems (trees) per acre OR the cover of native woody vegetation on the site is at least 50%. Native species volunteering on the site may be included, dead plants do not count, and the standard must be achieved for 2 years without irrigation.*

**Summary Metric:**

This standard has been easily met for the first year, with the sampling plots providing an estimated density of approximately 2,825 plants per acre for the 4.78-acre planting area. This density is based on an estimated 13,507 plants overall, for a survival rate of 138% (80% CI) relative to the specified number of planted woody species.

Table 1 lists the woody plantings originally specified for the Wain Creek/Battle Creek riparian mitigation area, along with the number of plants surviving in fall 2013. A more detailed breakdown of actual counts and associated statistics is included on spreadsheets in the Appendix.

**Table 1. Summary of 2013 Woody Plant Estimates for the Wain Creek/Battle Creek Riparian mitigation site in Salem, OR**

Botanical Name	Common Name	Original No's Spec'd	Aug-Sept 2013 Sampling Estimates*	Estimated % Survival**
<b>TREES</b>				
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	907	44	5
<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	White alder	1,209	775	64
<i>Crataegus douglasii</i>	Douglas hawthorn	302	306	101
<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>	Oregon ash	1,511	1529	101
<i>Malus fusca</i>	Pacific crabapple	302	109	36
<i>Populus balsamifera</i> <i>spp. trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	1,209	1299	107
<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western red cedar	605	33	5
<b>SHRUBS</b>				
<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Red-osier dogwood	557	1430	257
<i>Lonicera involucrata</i>	Twinberry	557	1878	337
<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>	Pacific ninebark	557	1136	203
<i>Rosa nutkana</i>	Nootka rose	334	1987 total roses counted [993.5] <sup>1</sup>	[297] <sup>1</sup>
<i>Rosa pisocarpa</i>	Clustered rose	334	[993.5] <sup>1</sup>	[297] <sup>1</sup>
<i>Sambucus cerulea</i>	Pacific willow	371	197	53
<i>Spiraea douglasii</i>	Douglas spirea	371	1190	321
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	snowberry	631	1594	253
<b>TOTAL WOODY PLANTINGS</b>		<b>9,757</b>	<b>13,507</b>	<b>138% overall</b>

\*Based on extrapolated values from overall mean of 45.81 plants per sampling unit [factor of 208,400 sf (overall area)/706 sf (sampling unit)=295.18]; individual spp. counts have been similarly inferred

\*\*As shown on the attached spreadsheet, the extrapolated mean (13,507) may vary based on the assigned confidence interval. For example, at a sampling CI of 80%, the mean could range anywhere from 12,697 to 14,336. Consequently, the overall survival rate varies from 130% to 147% of the original numbers planted.

<sup>1</sup>Since the numerous rose plantings were typically not in flower or fruit when tallied, they were not distinguished as to species. As such, the total estimate is for *Rosa* spp., and the estimated total was divided equally between species.

### **Performance Standard 5 Result:**

*Species Diversity: By Year 3 and thereafter, there are at least 6 different native species. To qualify, a species must have at least 5% average cover in the habitat class, and occur in at least 10% of plots sampled.*

#### **Summary metric:**

This standard cannot yet be addressed due to the early stage in site development.

### **B. Hydrology Standards Result**

Not Applicable

### **C. Delineation of Wetland Acreage Achieved**

Not Applicable

## **4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **A. Project Status**

Thus far, the mitigation project is not in compliance with all performance standards, as has been described in the previous sections. However, since this is the first year of monitoring, it is certainly too soon to detect trends either toward or away from the standards.

#### **Groundcover Development**

Groundcover estimates within the riparian planting area currently fall below the standard for native cover (56% versus the >60% standard), but meet the cover standards for invasive herbaceous (<10%) and woody (<10%) species. In addition, the data collected indicates that the bare ground standard (<20%) is not being met.

The two unmet standards (native cover and bare ground) are definitely interrelated, due to the large area of bare ground (gravel/fabric mulch) around each woody planting. The mulched areas show up in virtually every plot due to the density of plantings, making both standards essentially impossible to meet at this time. During subsequent years, the mulched areas will likely be encroached into as the groundcover spreads and as fines accumulate in the gravel.

At this time, the dominant groundcover species are natives; these include spike bentgrass (*Agrostis exarata*) and meadow barley (*Hordeum brachyantherum*). The most common non-natives are creeping bentgrass (*Agrostis stolonifera*), hairy hawkbit (*Hypochaeris radicata*), and birdsfoot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*); however, these represent relatively low overall cover.

### **Woody Plant Survival and Density**

Thus far, woody plant survival is high relative to the number of plants specified, at 138% overall, and relatively few dead plants were encountered. More importantly, the estimated stem density was approximately 2,825 plants per acre for the 4.78-acre planting area, significantly above the performance target of 1,600 stems per acre. Provided that most plantings continue to thrive and develop strong root systems, this standard should be met in subsequent years as well.

## **B. Recommendations.**

### **Remedial Planting**

Given the high stem densities at this time, no remedial woody plantings are either recommended or warranted.

### **Weed Control**

Invasive species such as reed canarygrass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), St. Johns' wort (*Hypericum perforatum*), and tansy ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*) are present as small patches or individuals only, and do represent infestations at this time. Nevertheless, it is recommended that a mid-to late-spring 2014 walkthrough be conducted to control any emerging populations through either physical removal or chemical spot treatments.

## **5. MAPS AND FIGURES**

Figure 1 depicts the overall grading and site plan for the Waln Creek/Battle Creek riparian enhancement area. Figure 2 provides the buffer planting areas, sample plot, and photopoint locations, while Figure 3 provides the species list and typical spacing. Figure 4 includes a recent aerial of the project vicinity, and Figures 5 to 7 provide photodocumentation of the site; all figures are included the Appendix B.



# Appendix A

## Sampling Data



First Year Monitoring for Walm Creek riparian corridor, Salem (data collected on August 27 and September 6, 2013)

Page 1 of 2

Specified Plantings			Quadrats														
R9-IND Status	Plant Species	Common Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			No. of live plants														
<b>TREES</b>																	
FACU	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
FAC	<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	White alder	0	1	3	3	3	10	3	1	0	1	5	1	4	3	3
FAC	<i>Crataegus douglasii</i>	Black hawthorn	1	2	1	3	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
FACW	<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>	Oregon ash	3	6	4	1	4	3	1	3	5	5	7	5	3	15	4
FACW	<i>Malus fusca</i>	Pacific crabapple	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
FAC	<i>Populus balsamifera ssp. trichocarpa</i>	black cottonwood	4	4	0	6	1	22	18	1	1	2	7	6	2	0	1
FAC	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western red cedar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SHRUBS</b>																	
FACW	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Red-osier dogwood	3	3	5	2	0	4	0	10	14	6	11	13	5	0	4
FAC	<i>Lonicera involucrata</i>	Twinberry	18	8	4	3	3	2	11	2	0	2	5	0	8	4	3
FAC	<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>	Pacific ninebark	0	0	3	5	10	0	4	1	3	1	1	0	4	8	0
FAC	<i>Rosa nutkana</i>	Nootka rose	14	4	4	8	17	14	3	9	11	13	6	4	5	0	3
FAC	<i>Rosa pisocarpa</i>	Swamp rose	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FACU	<i>Sambucus cerulea</i>	Blue elderberry	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
FACW	<i>Spiraea douglasii</i>	Douglas' spirea	1	20	1	8	1	1	5	1	1	0	1	4	8	1	0
FACU	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	snowberry	1	0	17	9	2	3	2	4	0	7	2	10	2	9	3
		<b>TOTAL LIVE</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>21</b>

Stats 80% CI		Stats 95% CI	
Mean	45.84615385	Mean	45.84615385
Standard Error	2.111282736	Standard Error	2.111282736
Median	44	Median	44
Mode	48	Mode	48
Standard Deviation	10.76547187	Standard Deviation	10.76547187
Sample Variance	115.8953846	Sample Variance	115.8953846
Kurtosis	3.464609906	Kurtosis	3.464609906
Skewness	1.033446351	Skewness	1.033446351
Range	58	Range	58
Minimum	21	Minimum	21
Maximum	79	Maximum	79
Sum	1192	Sum	1192
Count	26	Count	26
Confidence Level(	2.779176627	Confidence Level(9	4.348268191

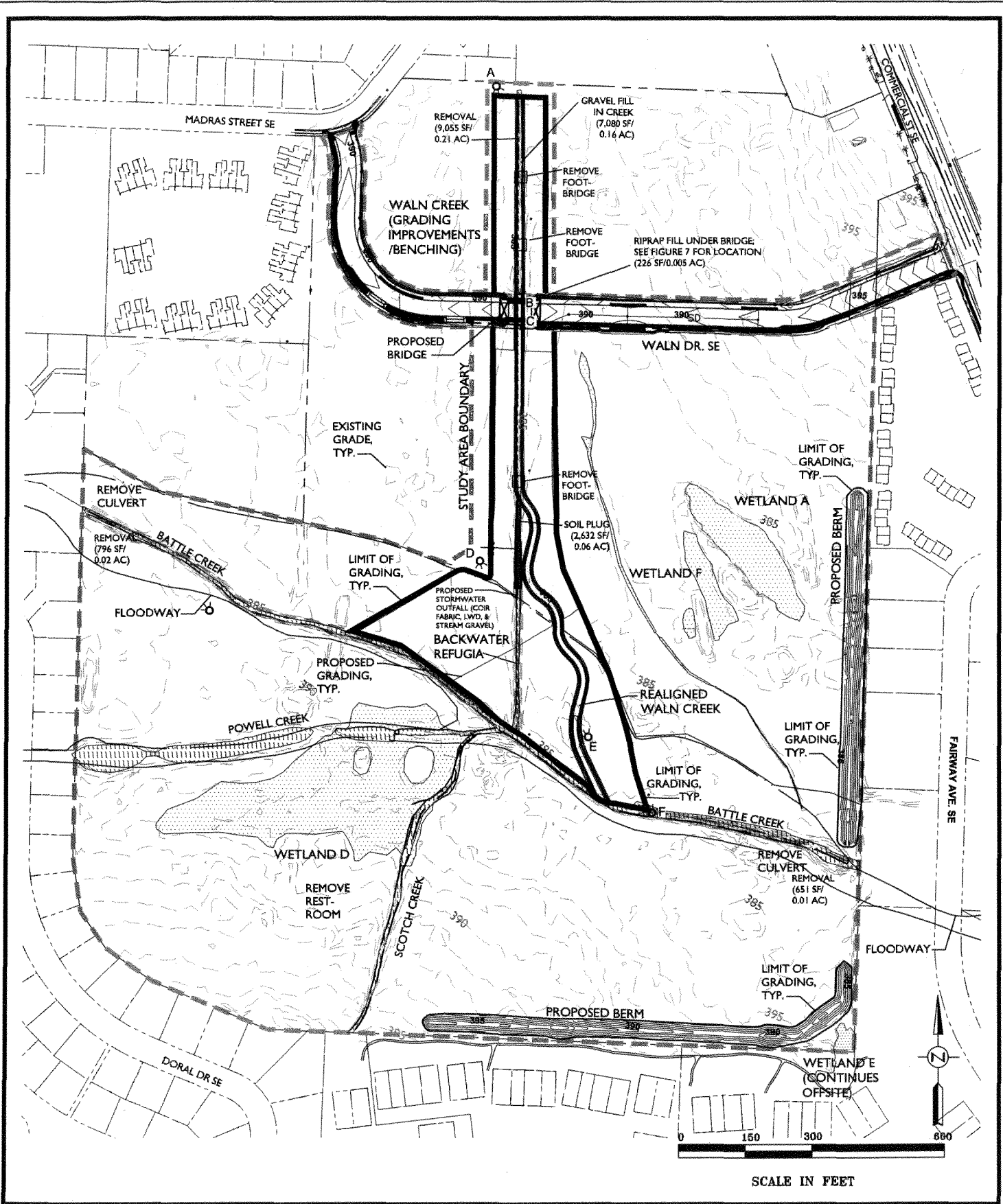




# Appendix B

## Figures





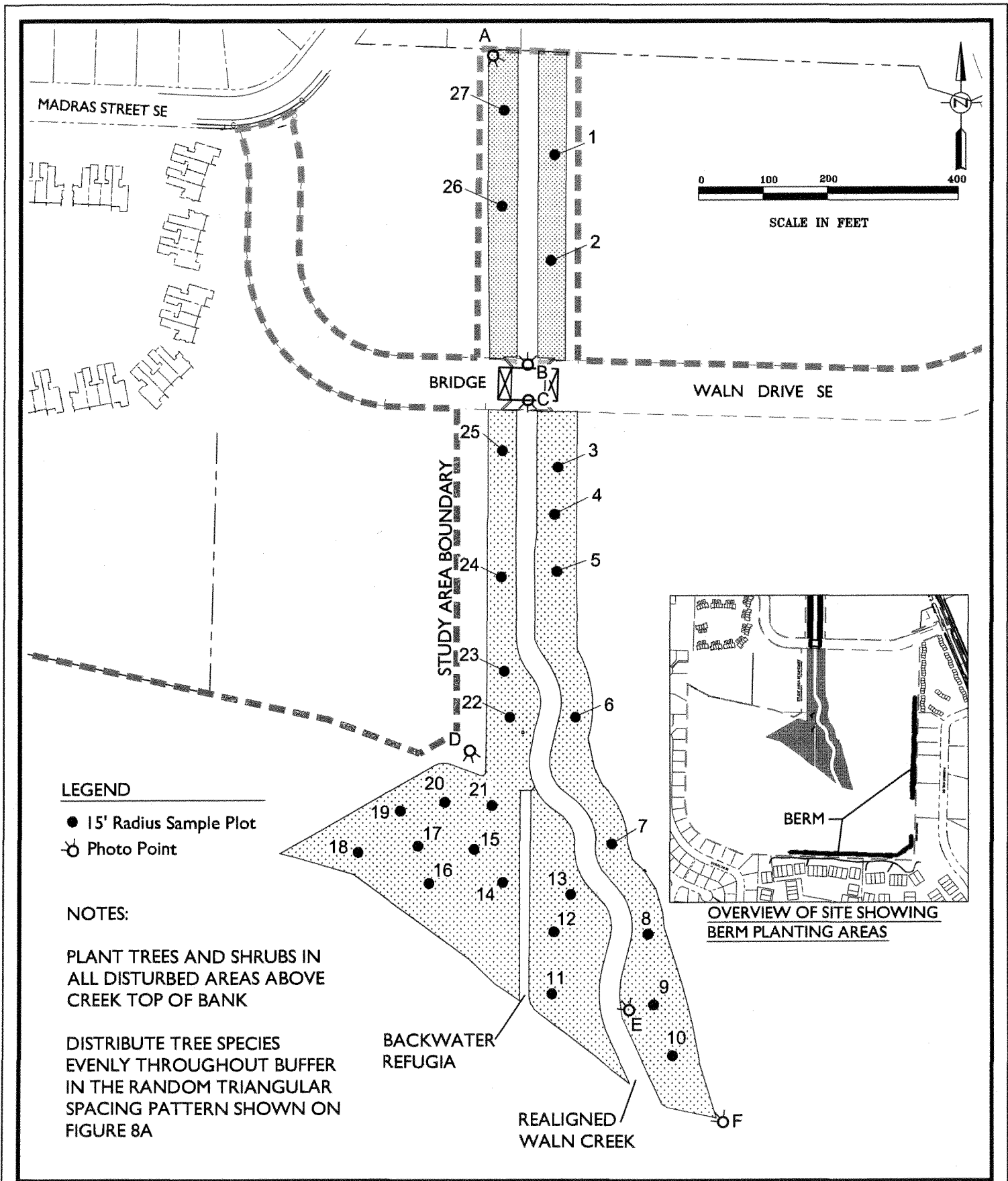
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Overall Grading and site plan at the Waln Creek and Battle Creek enhancement project in Salem, Oregon, showing limits of riparian buffer enhancement area. Provided by OTAK, Inc., 2011.

Pacific Habitat Services, Inc.

FIGURE  
1



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Riparian planting plan overview at the Waln Creek and Battle Creek enhancement project in Salem, Oregon, showing sample plot and photo point locations.

FIGURE

2

## TREES


QUANTITY	COMMON NAME / Botanical name:	Size and Description	Spacing
* 1,511	OREGON ASH / <i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>	Bare root	7.2' o.c.
1,209	WHITE ALDER / <i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	Bare root	7.2' o.c.
302	DOUGLAS HAWTHORNE / <i>Crataegus douglasii</i>	Bare root	7.2' o.c.
302	WESTERN CRABAPPLE / <i>Malus fusca</i>	Bare root	7.2' o.c.
* 605	WESTERN RED CEDAR / <i>Thuja plicata</i>	Bare root	7.2' o.c.
* 1,209	BLACK COTTONWOOD / <i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Bare root	7.2' o.c.
907	BIG LEAF MAPLE / <i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bare root	7.2' o.c.

\* Plant Closer to Stream

## SHRUBS

QTY	ABBREV.	COMMON NAME / Botanical name:	Size and description	Spacing
557	CORSEA	RED-OSIER DOGWOOD / <i>Cornus sericea</i>	Bare root	4.7' o.c.
557	LONINV	TWINBERRY / <i>Lonicera involucrata</i>	Bare root	4.7' o.c.
371	SPIDOU	DOUGLAS SPIREA / <i>Spiraea douglasii</i>	Bare root	4.7' o.c.
557	PHYCAP	PACIFIC NINEBARK / <i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>	Bare root	4.7' o.c.
371	SAMCER	BLUE ELDERBERRY / <i>Sambucus cerulea</i>	Bare root	4.7' o.c.
334	ROSNUT	NOOTKA ROSE / <i>Rosa nutkana</i>	Bare root	4.7' o.c.
334	ROSPIS	SWAMP ROSE / <i>Rosa pisocarpa</i>	Bare root	4.7' o.c.
631	SYMALB	SNOWBERRY / <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Bare root	4.7' o.c.

## SEED MIX

SYMBOL	QUANTITY	COMMON NAME / Botanical name:	LBS / ACRE
	5.69 Acres	SPIKE BENTGRASS / <i>Agrostis exarata</i>	2.18 lbs / acre
	247,643 SF	TUFTED HAIRGRASSE / <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	2.18 lbs / acre
		SLENDER HAIRGRASS / <i>Deschampsia elongata</i>	2.18 lbs / acre
		WESTERN FESCUE / <i>Festuca occidentalis</i>	8.71 lbs / acre
		TALL MANNAGRASS / <i>Glyceria elata</i>	2.18 lbs / acre
		MEADOW BARLEY / <i>Hordeum brachyantherum</i>	43.56 lbs / acre
		STREMBANK LUPINE / <i>Lupinus rivularis</i>	13.07 lbs / acre

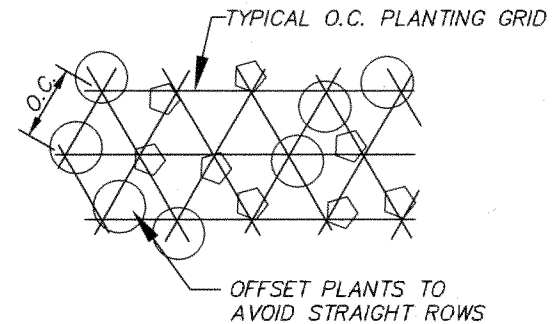
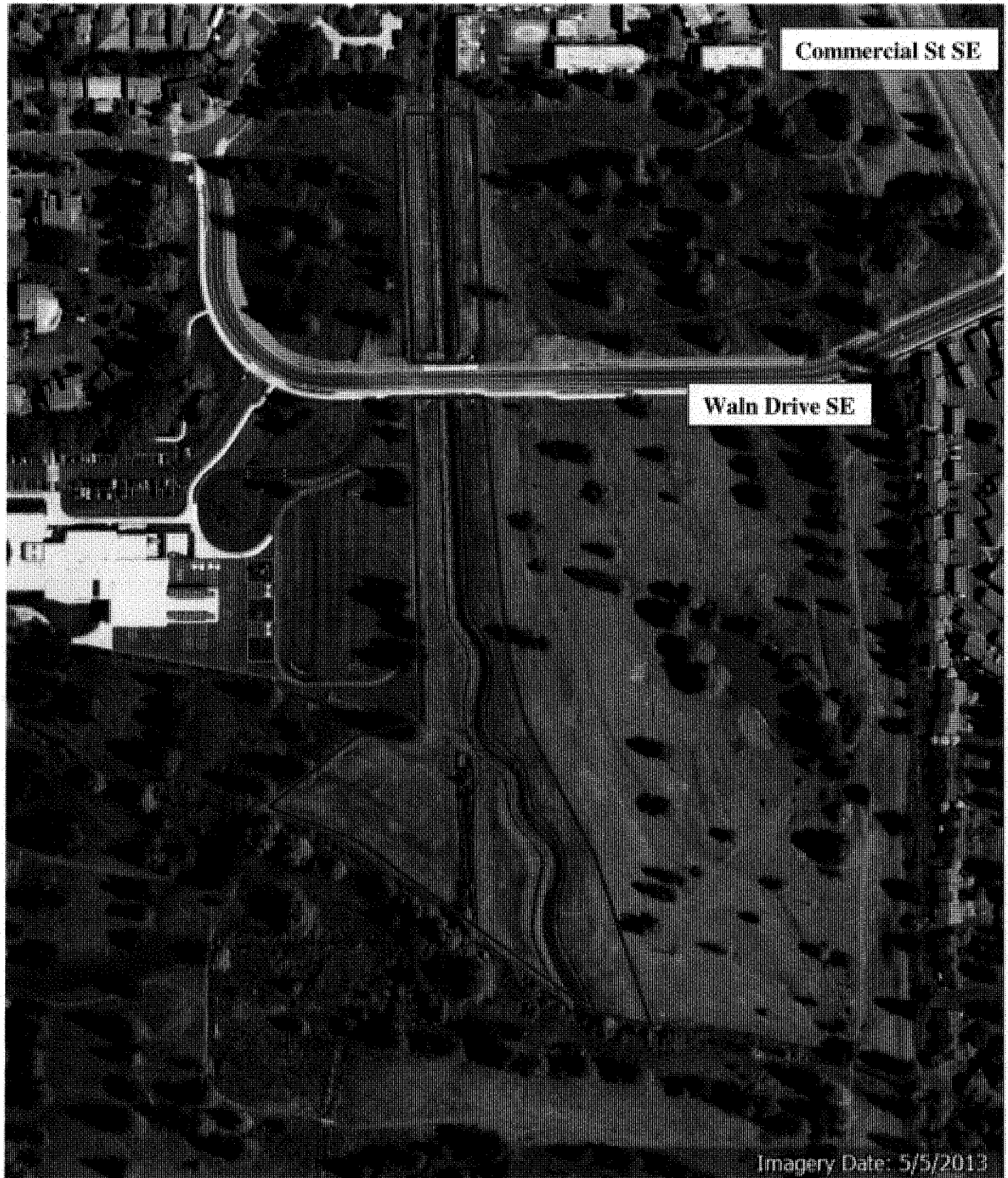


FIGURE  
3

Plant list and planting grid at the Waln Creek and Battle Creek enhancement project in Salem, Oregon. Provided by OTAK, Inc., 2011.

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2013 aerial photograph of the Waln Creek-Battle Creek riparian enhancement project area in Salem, Oregon. The riparian buffer planting area is outlined in red (Photo source: GoogleEarth).

FIGURE  
4



— Pacific Habitat Services, Inc. —



**Photo A:**

Looks south from northern  
boundary of mitigation area

**Photo B:**

Looks north from Wain Drive  
SE



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11/25/13



Pacific Habitat Services, Inc.  
9450 SW Commerce Circle, Suite 180  
Wilsonville, OR 97070

Photodocumentation

Wain Creek/Battle Creek riparian mitigation area in Salem, Oregon.  
Both photos were taken on August 27, 2013.

FIGURE

5



**Photo C:**

Looks south from Wain Drive  
SE

**Photo D (below):**

Looks south from west side of  
mitigation area.



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Pacific Habitat Services, Inc.  
9450 SW Commerce Circle, Suite 180  
Wilsonville, OR 97070

Photodocumentation

Wain Creek/Battle Creek riparian mitigation area in Salem, Oregon.

Both photos were taken on August 27, 2013.

FIGURE

6

**Photo E:**

Looks northwest from southern portion of mitigation area



**Photo F:**

Looks northwest from southeast edge of mitigation area



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Pacific Habitat Services, Inc.  
9450 SW Commerce Circle, Suite 180  
Wilsonville, OR 97070

Photodocumentation

Waln Creek/Battle Creek riparian mitigation area in Salem, Oregon.

Both photos were taken on August 27, 2013.

FIGURE

7