



March 25, 2011

Ms. Gail Terzi
 US Army Corps of Engineers Seattle District
 Regulatory Branch CENWS OD RG
 PO Box 3755
 Seattle, WA 98124-3755

**RE: I-5 Scatter Creek and Maytown Safety Rest Areas
 USACE IP Number NWS-2007-284-SOD**

Dear Ms. Terzi,

The Washington State Department of Transportation completed monitoring of the I-5 Scatter Cr and Maytown Safety Rest Areas site on September 7, 2010 to determine survival of planted species for compliance with the above-listed USACE IP.

General Site Information			
USACE NWP 27 Number	NWS-2007-284-SOD		
Restoration Location	I-5 between MP 87.5 to 95.68		
Construction Date	2008-2009		
Monitoring Period	2009-2018		
Year of Monitoring	2 of 10		
Project Impact	Permanent	Short-term Temporary¹	Long-term Temporary
Area of Project Impact (acres)	1.124 wetland 4.621 buffer	0.121 wetland 3.405 buffer	1.471 wetland
Type of Mitigation	Bank debit	Revegetation/bank debit	
Credits Debited²	1.512 credits		

¹ Temporary impacts occurred in multiple wetlands for a breakdown of impacts see I-5 Grand Mound to Maytown Widening Project Wetland Mitigation Memorandum, December 2008.

² Off-site compensation for adverse impacts is provided by the North Fork Newaukum (NFN) Wetland Mitigation Bank Site for permanent and long-term temporary wetland impacts not entirely compensated for by on-site mitigation. Credits debited from the NFN bank will be 1.512 for both the Safety Rest Area and Widening Projects, however monitoring associated with the widening project re-vegetation has not begun.

Site development:

Performance Standard ³	2010 Results	Management Activities
80% or greater survival of woody species	80% survival overall	Replanted winter 2010/2011

The overall survival of planted native woody species for all the temporary impacts combined is 80 percent. A break down by species and individual wetland areas is listed in tables below. These results meet the performance standard for Year-2. Survival was assessed by comparing the original as-built planted quantities to the number of living native woody plants. The number of living native woody plants was determined by subtracting the dead plant count totals from the as-built totals. Mortality was generally greater in the buffer areas, 79 percent survival, versus 83 percent in the wetland area. Some of the mortality in the buffer was due to the continued use of a planted access road.

Scatter Creek and Maytown SRA Survival

WETLAND X and W

SPECIES	AMOUNT DEAD
Buffer (85% Survival)	
<i>Acer circinatum</i> (vine maple)	18
<i>Corylus cornuta</i> (beaked hazelnut)	8
<i>Holodiscus discolor</i> (oceanspray)	3
<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i> (tall Oregon grape)	1
<i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i> (Indian plum)	5
<i>Rubus parviflorus</i> (thimbleberry)	8
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> (snowberry)	7
<i>Thuja plicata</i> (western red cedar)	0
Unknown	51
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> (Douglas-fir)	2
Wetland (35% Survival)	
<i>Cornus sericea</i> (redosier dogwood)	0
<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i> (Pacific ninebark)	0
<i>Rosa nutkana</i> (Nootka rose)	0
<i>Salix sitchensis</i> (Sitka willow)	0
Unknown	13

³ For performance standards see: Washington State Department of Transportation. 2007. I-5 Grand Mound to Maytown Widening Mitigation Plan. Olympic Region Environmental Services.

WETLAND B

SPECIES	AMOUNT DEAD
Buffer (80% Survival)	
<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i> (western service-berry)	11
<i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i> (Indian plum)	10
<i>Quercus garryana</i> (Oregon white oak)	2
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> (snowberry)	0
<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i> (Oregon ash)	1
Unknown	85
Wetland (94% Survival)	
<i>Crataegus douglasii</i> (black hawthorne)	0
<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i> (Oregon ash)	0
<i>Rosa nutkana</i> (Nootka rose)	2
<i>Rosa pisocarpa</i> (cluster rose)	2
<i>Salix sitchensis</i> (Sitka willow)	0
Unknown	32

WETLAND B2

SPECIES	AMOUNT DEAD
Buffer (71% Survival)	
<i>Acer circinatum</i> (vine maple)	16
<i>Corylus cornuta</i> (beaked hazelnut)	0
<i>Holodiscus discolor</i> (oceanspray)	0
<i>Rubus parviflorus</i> (thimbleberry)	6
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> (snowberry)	0
<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i> (tall Oregon grape)	0
Unknown	46
Wetland (75% Survival)	
<i>Cornus sericea</i> (redosier dogwood)	1
<i>Lonicera involucrata</i> (twinberry)	0
<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i> (Pacific ninebark)	5
<i>Rosa nutkana</i> (Nootka rose)	1
Unknown	3

WETLANDS C, E, AND F,

SPECIES	AMOUNT DEAD
Buffer (77% Survival)	
<i>Acer circinatum</i> (vine maple)	33
<i>Corylus cornuta</i> (beaked hazelnut)	6
<i>Holodiscus discolor</i> (oceanspray)	2
<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i> (tall Oregon grape)	0
<i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i> (Indian plum)	1
<i>Thuja plicata</i> (western red cedar)	4
<i>Rubus parviflorus</i> (thimbleberry)	15
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> (snowberry)	0
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> (Douglas-fir)	4
Unknown	198
Wetland (53% Survival)	
<i>Cornus sericea</i> (redosier dogwood)	0
<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i> (Oregon ash)	0
<i>Lonicera involucrata</i> (twinberry)	0
<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i> (Pacific ninebark)	0
<i>Rosa nutkana</i> (Nootka rose)	0
<i>Rubus spectabilis</i> (salmonberry)	0
<i>Salix sitchensis</i> (Sitka willow)	0
Unknown	89

Additional Information

NWS-2007-284-SOD Special Condition e requires annual reports for the emergent replanted areas for the first five years. It also refers to the mitigation plan for performance standards. The permit and the mitigation plan fail to assign performance standards related to emergent herbaceous vegetation. The one standard for woody species survival does not apply to emergent species since the herbaceous species were from a seed mix. All species planted in the herbaceous seed mix were observed during 2010 monitoring.

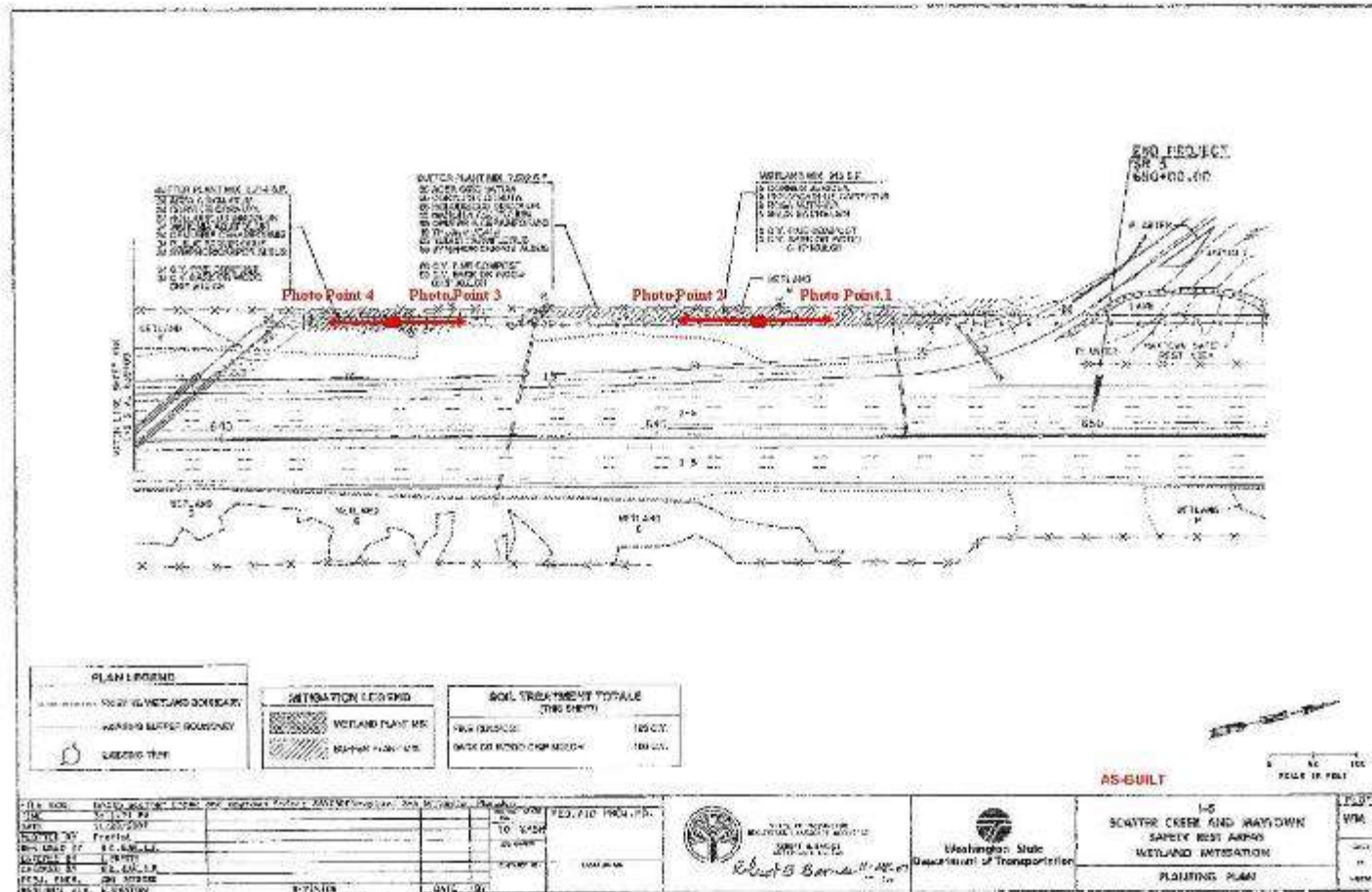
The cover of invasive species is qualitatively estimated to be less than five percent. The main invasive species consist of thistles (*Cirsium* sp.), Scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius*), Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*), and reed canarygrass (*Phalaris arundinacea*).

Weed control was conducted in the fall of 2010 and in January 2011. Ongoing weed control will continue as necessary.

We welcome your questions or comments. Please contact me at 360/570-6640 or by e-mail at busht@wsdot.wa.gov for questions about these mitigation sites.

Sincerely,

Tony Bush
Wetland Assessment and Monitoring Program



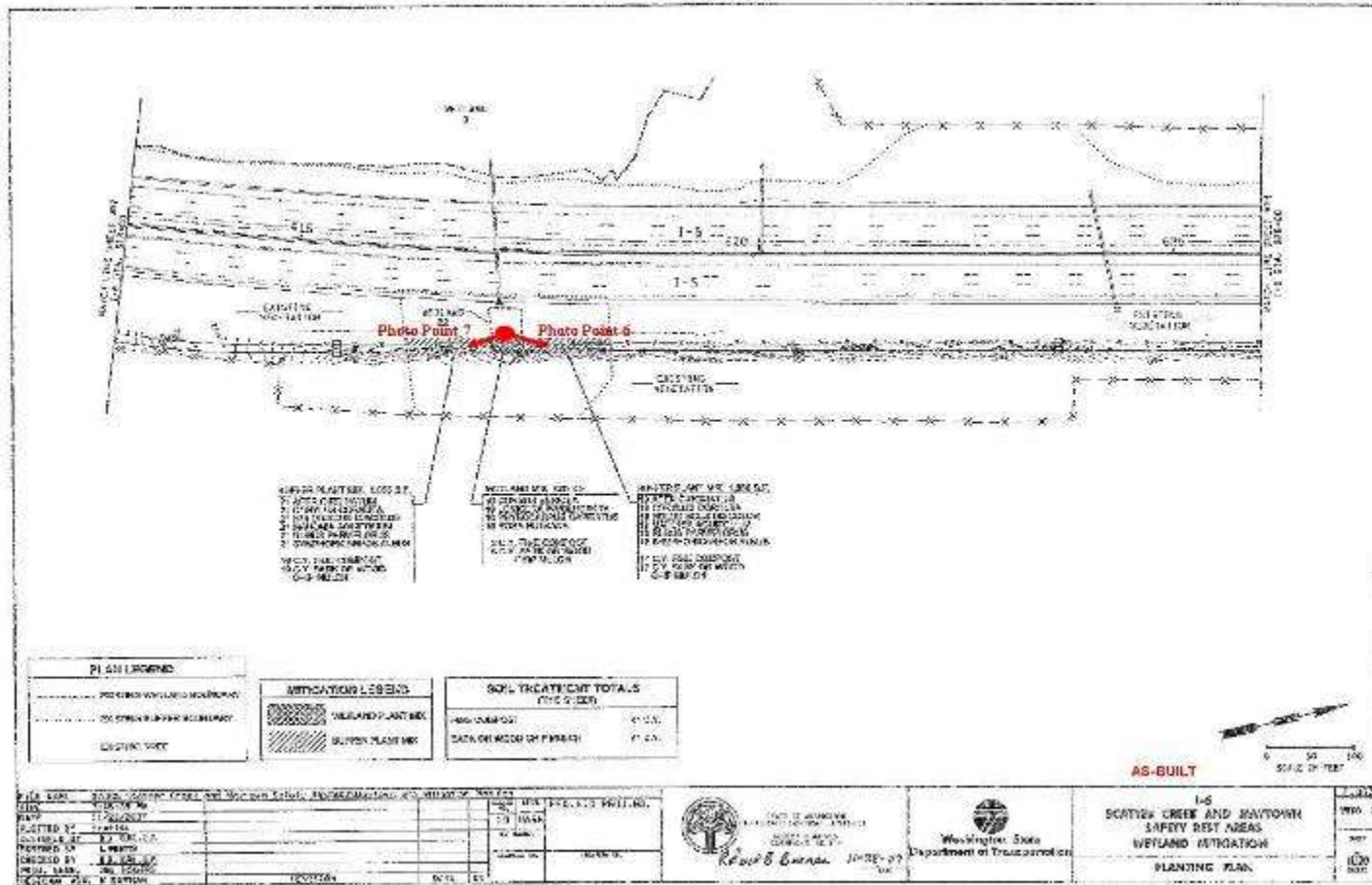


Photo Points

The photographs below were taken from permanent photo-points on September 5th, 2010 and document current site development.



Photo Point 1



Photo Point 2



Photo Point 3



Photo Point 4



Photo Point 5



Photo Point 6



Photo Point 7



Photo Point 8



Photo Point 9



Photo Point 10