

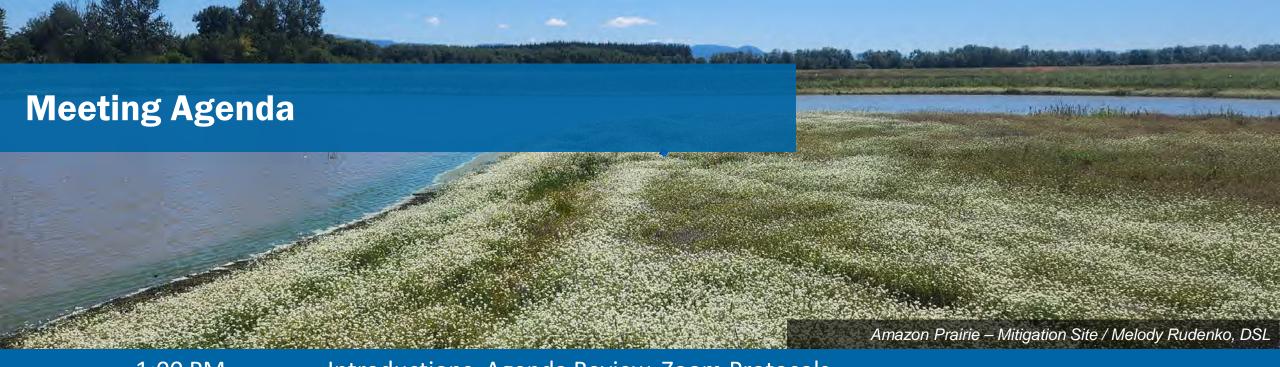


Rulemaking Advisory Committee

Permitting and Mitigation in Oregon's Wetlands and Waters (Division 85)

June 12, 2025





1:00 PM Introductions, Agenda Review, Zoom Protocols
 1:25 PM Presentation Recap – Stream Mitigation Accounting
 1:40 PM Discussion – Stream Mitigation Accounting
 2:25 PM Break
 2:40 PM Presentation – Policies for Special Circumstances

Discussion – Policies for Special Circumstances
Interested Party Comments

3:55 PM Next Steps

3:00 PM

3:45 PM

4:00 PM Meeting ends

Meeting Goals: Discussion of the proposed draft rules relating to stream mitigation accounting and policies for special circumstances.

Zoom Protocols



Each person who wishes to speak will be asked to raise their hand.

- To raise your hand, click the reactions near the bottom of your screen and click "raise hand" or by pressing star 9 if you are on the phone.
- Will seek a balance of speaking time during discussions
- For technical support, please message us in the chat.
- Please keep your mic muted unless it is your turn to speak. Use of video is encouraged.
- Closed captions are available.
- Please use the chat for questions and comments
- We ask that all participants be respectful of each other and DSL representatives.





Stream Mitigation Accounting Review

- Eligibility requirements
- Change in functions
- Value weighting
- Unit of measure
- Temporal loss adjustment
- Long term site protection adjustment

Stream Mitigation Eligibility



For a stream mitigation project to be eligible to compensate for losses from an impact project there needs to be an ecological match for the following:

- Sub-basin or estuary
- Flow permanence (perennial or intermittent)
- Stream Size (small, medium, large)
- Essential Salmonid Habitat designation (if applicable)

Out of kind mitigation that addresses a watershed priority (rather than being an ecological match) is also an option.

Stream Mitigation Accounting - Gain & loss of functions

- A baseline Stream Function Assessment (SFAM) provides scores (0-10) for the existing stream functions at the project site
- Predicted function scores for conditions 10-years post project demonstrate how the functions at the project site may change
- The difference in score between the existing conditions and predicted condition is calculated to determine the expected gain or loss in function from the project actions

Specific Stream Functions	Baseline	Predicted	
	Function	Function	Gain or Loss
	Score	Score	
Surface Water Storage	4.02	4.62	0.6
Sub/Surface Water Transfer	3.88	3.91	0.03
Flow Variation	4.34	4.88	0.54
Sediment Continuity	4.98	5.26	0.28
Sediment Mobility	2.11	1.71	-0.4
Maintain Biodiversity	1.42	2.25	0.83
Create and Maintain Habitat	2.87	2.93	0.06
Sustain Tropic Structure	4.08	4.49	0.41
Nutrient Cycling	4.29	3.27	1.02
Chemical Regulation	4.31	4.09	-0.22
Thermal Regulation	4.22	0.00	-4.22

How Much Mitigation?

Stream Mitigation Accounting

Value weighting the loss or gain of function scores

The value score of a function is used to calculate the value weight by multiplying the value score, expressed as a percentage, by the gain or loss of a function

Step 1

calculate change in function score due to project action



Surface Water Storage: 4.62-4.02 = 0.60

Step 2

calculate value weight



Surface Water Storage: 0.60 x (8.0/10) = 0.48

Step 3

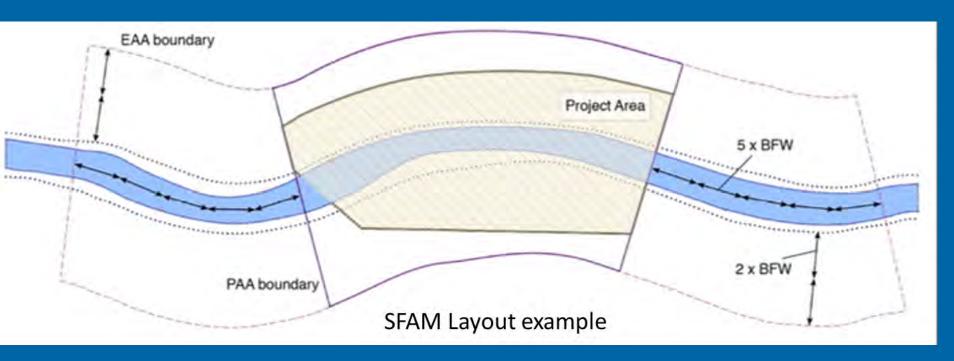
add value weight to change in function score

Surface Water Storage: 0.6 + 0.48 = 1.08

Stream Mitigation Accounting

Unit of Measure – Linear feet on steam centerline

- The unit of measure acts as a multiplier to quantify the quality of stream functions being gained or lost due to project activities
- The value weighted change in function is multiplied by the length of the project measured in feet on the centerline of the stream



Value Weighted Change in Surface water storage = 1.08

Length of project = 185 feet

1.08 x 185 = 199.8 gain in surface water storage function for the example project

Stream Mitigation Accounting

Temporal loss adjustment for vegetation removal



- This adjustment increases the amount of mitigation required for impacts to vegetation
- Only applies to the functions that use vegetation data in the calculation of the function score
- Tiered based on the type of vegetation that is removed
 - Herbaceous plants: 15% adjustment for chemical regulation and nutrient cycling
 - Shrubs: 20% adjustment for maintain biodiversity, create and maintain habitat, sustain trophic structure, nutrient cycling, chemical regulation, and thermal regulation
 - Trees: 30% adjustment for maintain biodiversity, create and maintain habitat, sustain trophic structure, nutrient cycling, chemical regulation, and thermal regulation
- Adjustments are not additive



Stream Mitigation Accounting Long-Term Site Protection Adjustment

- This adjustment decreases the amount of mitigation required for long term protection of the site
- Tiered based of type of protection
 - 10% for deed restriction
 - 20% for conservation easement
- Applied to the total mitigation calculation



- SFAM scores capture the gain and loss of functions resulting from a project
- Value-weighting the functional change from a project reflects the importance of the opportunity to provide a function and the significance of that function in the location
- Unit of measure acts as a multiplier to quantify the quality of stream functions being gained or lost due to project activities and which unit of measure is most appropriate depends on function assessment used Linear Feet for Oregon (SFAM)
- Adjustments to the mitigation calculation can be applied at the appropriate level to incorporate agency
 policies and to reflect factors not captured elsewhere in the mitigation calculation

Stream Mitigation Accounting - Rule Language

-510(90) & (95) stream and river definition added

-0690 stream mitigation eligibility change for group level replacement, detail on stream size, reorganization of the paragraphs and subparagraphs

-0692(3)(d) stream mitigation accounting

-0705(1)(e) Predicted conditions in function and values assessment 10 years post project





Other Policies for Special Circumstances

- Threshold for being required to use function-based accounting and complete a Stream Function and Values Assessment.
- Mitigation requirement for hardened streambank or bed.
- In-kind replacement for high value functions.

Threshold for requiring an assessment and using function-based accounting



- For projects that don't have permanent direct or indirect impacts, both up and down stream.
- Provides a simplified mitigation calculation that does not require a functions and values assessment
- Requires 1:1 in-kind mitigation based on
 - Project size
 - Project type
- Not a threshold for using a "best professional judgement" (BPJ) assessment or for when mitigation would not be required



Metrics used in the threshold

- Project
 - Impact width
 - Impact Length
 - Bed or bank stabilization structures
- Stream
 - Bed material
 - Active erosion





FILL/REMOVAL VOLUME SUMMARY

- 1 PERMANENT REMOVAL COLUMBIA RIVER NATIVE STREAMBED MATERIAL AREA - 25'x25' - 625 SF VOLUME - 25'x25'x1' - 24 CY
- PERMANENT FILL COLUMBIA RIVER

 BYPA55 OUTFALL STRUCTURE

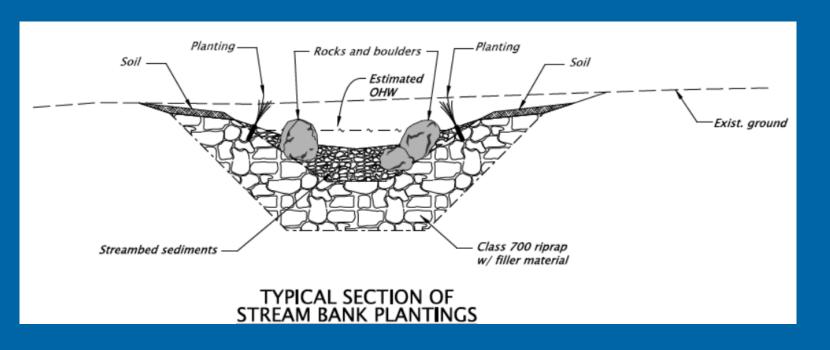
 AREA 15'x15' 225 5F

 VOLUME 15'x15x1' 9 CY
- (3) PERMANENT FILL COLUMBIA RIVER
 CLASS 24 STREAMBED SIMULATION MATERIAL
 AREA = 22'x22' = 464 SF
 VOLUME = 22'x22'x2' = 36 CY
- (4) TEMPORARY FILL COLUMBIA RIVER WORK AREA 150LATION AREA - 100'x6' - 600 SF VOLUME - 100'x6' 0.2' - 5 CY

Example:
Columbia River,
Municipal Water
System
Improvements

- 37' wide project area
- River 10,500' wide
- Project width <10% river width
- Project Length <1X river width
- Site not actively eroding (banks already have some riprap)

Mitigation requirement for hardened streambank or bed



<u>Problem</u> – Proposed accounting utilizes SFAM scores that reflect surface conditions and may not accurately reflect all changes from hardening projects

<u>Proposed solution</u> – add the mitigation for hardening policy to rule along with function-based accounting

Stream hardening example – Newell Creek Tributary Project Example

Function	Mitigation calculated	
Surface Water Storage	-58	
Sub/Surface Water Transfer	-55	
Flow Variation	182	
Sediment Continuity	339	
Sediment Mobility	-530	
Maintain Biodiversity	-57	
Create and Maintain Habitat	63	
Sustain Trophic Structure	0	
Nutrient Cycling	-57	
Chemical Regulation	-71	
Thermal Regulation	0	
total	-244	

Project Proposal

- 140 feet of channel and bank armouring to prevent erosion
- Channel alignment, bank slopes, channel gradient, and cross-section to remain unchanged
- Excavation of the channel and banks followed by backfilling with riprap

In-Kind Function Replacement



- Replacement of lost functions with inkind mitigation is best for aquatic resources
 - Providing local replacement of locally important functions
- TAC strongly recommended that functions and values needed to be replaced in-kind to the maximum extent possible
- TAC suggested limit on trade-offs should be made

Function Replacement - Definitions



In-Kind means a resource of similar structural and functional type to the impacted resource



Out-of-Kind means a resource of a different structural and functional type from the impacted resource



Trade-off is replacing one type of function loss by a gain in a different type of function



In-kind replacement of an impacted function will be required when:

- Pre-project value score > 7
 (high rating) and
- Loss of that function is ≥ 1

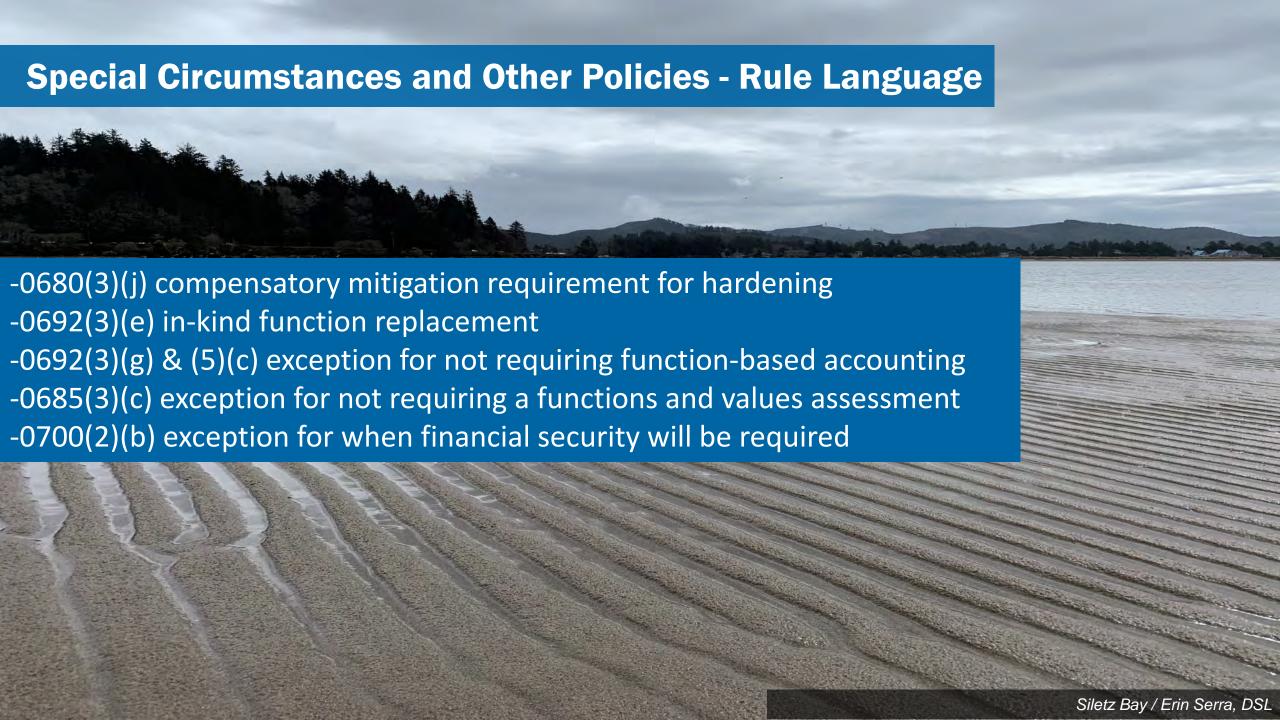
Function replacement and trade offs—ODOT Willow Creek project example

Function	Existing Function Score	Predicted Function Score	Change in Function Score	Value Score
Surface Water Storage	4.0	4.6	0.6	8.0
Sub/Surface Water Transfer	3.9	3.9	0.0	10.0
Flow Variation	4.3	4.9	0.6	7.5
Sediment Continuity	5.0	5.3	0.3	5.2
Sediment Mobility	2.1	1.7	-0.4	7.5
Maintain Biodiversity	1.4	2.3	1.3	5.6
Create and Maintain Habitat	2.9	2.9	0.0	6.2
Sustain Trophic Structure	4.1	4.5	0.4	5.5
Nutrient Cycling	4.3	3.3	1.0	5.5
Chemical Regulation	4.3	4.1	-0.2	5.5
Thermal Regulation	4.2	0.0	-4.2	7.4

The losses of sediment mobility and thermal regulation are both associated with a high (>7) value.

The loss of sediment mobility function is small (<1) so can be replaced with gains in other functions (trade off)

The loss of thermal regulation is high (≥1) so in-kind replacement would be required





Interested Party Comments

Please raise your hand to speak.

Please keep comments limited to 3 minutes.



Interested Party Comments



Use the "Raise Hand" feature to provide community input. Time is limited and we may not be able to hear from all of you today.

- To raise your hand, click the reactions near the bottom of your screen and click "raise hand" or by pressing star 9 if you are on the phone.
- You will be called in the order in which hands are raised.
- Please keep your mic muted unless it is your turn to speak.

When it's your turn to speak:

- When your turn is coming up, the moderator will call on you to begin speaking.
- Please say your name, where you're from, and any organization you're representing.
- Please keep your remarks to <u>three minutes</u> and be respectful of each other and agency representatives. We will help track your time.



- The next RAC meeting is July 9. A meeting agenda will be sent by July 2, with a list of the rules to be presented.
 - Office hours for RAC members will be held at 10 a.m. on Monday, July 7 in preparation for the July 9 RAC meeting about banking types and remaining mitigation topics.
 - For members who cannot attend, please send any comments by July 7.
- In the next week, a meeting summary will be sent to RAC members and today's meeting recording will be posted.
- All meeting materials will be posted to DSL's Rulemaking website: www.oregon.gov/dsl/Pages/rulemaking.aspx





Thank You!

Facilitator

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