

memorandum

DATE: November 9, 2020

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: Emma Reinemann – EPR-4

SUBJECT: Supplement Analysis for the Transmission System Vegetation Management Program FEIS (DOE/EIS-0285/SA-759)

TO: Jennifer Strombom – Natural Resource Specialist– TFBV-CHEMAWA

Proposed Action: Vegetation Management along the corridors of the following transmission lines: Boyer-Tillamook No. 1, Carlton-Tillamook No. 1, Grand Ronde-Boyer No. 1, Forest Grove-Tillamook No. 1, Timber Tap No. 1, Keeler-Forest Grove No. 1, Pearl-Keeler No. 1, Salem-Albany No. 2 structures 1/5 through 1/10, Salem-Grand Ronde No. 1, and Chemawa-Salem No. 1 structures 9/5 through 11/2.

Pollution Prevention and Abatement Project No.: 4496

Location: Clackamas, Polk, Tillamook, Washington, and Yamhill counties, Oregon

Description of the Proposal: BPA proposes to clear unwanted vegetation in and adjacent to the corridors of the following transmission lines: Boyer-Tillamook No. 1, Carlton-Tillamook No. 1, Grand Ronde-Boyer No. 1, Forest Grove-Tillamook No. 1, Timber Tap No. 1, Keeler-Forest Grove No. 1, Pearl-Keeler No. 1, Salem-Albany No. 2 structures 1/5 through 1/10, Salem-Grand Ronde No. 1, and Chemawa-Salem No. 1 structures 9/5 through 11/2.

The Boyer-Tillamook No. 1 line corridor in the proposed project area measures from 120 to 260 feet in width and crosses approximately 33 miles of terrain, including approximately 27 miles of privately owned timber and agricultural land and approximately 6 miles of Siuslaw National Forest managed by the U.S. Forest Service.

The Carlton-Tillamook No. 1 line corridor in the proposed project area measures from 100 to 250 feet in width and crosses approximately 48 miles of terrain, including approximately 35 miles of privately owned timber and agricultural land, 2 miles of land managed by Bureau of Land Management (BLM), 2 miles of land owned and managed by the City of McMinnville, 7 miles of Tillamook State Forest managed by the Oregon Department of Forestry, and 2 miles of land owned and managed by the City of Tillamook.

The Grand Ronde-Boyer No. 1 line corridor in the proposed project area measures approximately 100 feet in width and crosses approximately 7 miles of privately owned timber land.

The Forest Grove-Tillamook No. 1 line corridor in the proposed project area measures approximately 150 feet in width and crosses approximately 42 miles of terrain, including approximately 22 miles of Tillamook State Forest managed by the Oregon department of Forestry, 4 miles of privately owned timber, and 16 miles of privately owned rural residential and agricultural lands.

The Timber Tap line corridor in the proposed project area measures approximately 120 feet in width and crosses approximately 53 miles of terrain, including approximately 3 miles of Tillamook State Forest managed by the Oregon department of Forestry and 8 miles of privately owned timber lands.

The Keeler-Forest Grove No. 1 line corridor in the proposed project area measures from 160 to 975 feet in width and crosses approximately 12 miles of privately owned suburban and rural residential lands.

The Pearl-Keeler No. 1 line corridor in the proposed project area measures from 250 to 410 feet in width and crosses approximately 20 miles of terrain, including less than 1 mile of lands managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and approximately 19 miles of privately-owned suburban and rural residential lands.

The Salem-Albany No. 2 line corridor in the proposed project area measures approximately 220 feet in width and crosses approximately less than 1 miles of rural residential land.

The Salem-Grande Ronde No. 1 line corridor in the proposed project area measures from 100 to 150 feet in width and crosses approximately 29 miles of terrain, including less than 1 mile of land owned and managed by the Grand Ronde Sanitary district, less than mile of land managed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1 mile of Fort Yamhill State Heritage Site, approximately 1 mile of land managed by the USFWS, and approximately 25 miles of privately-owned rural residential and agricultural lands.

The Chemawa-Salem No. 1 line corridor in the proposed project area measures approximately 100 feet in width and crosses less than 1 mile of suburban lands.

Letters, on-site meetings, emails, and phone calls would be used to notify landowners and land managing agencies at least three weeks prior to commencing vegetation management activities. Door hangers would also be used at properties where special treatments are anticipated. Any additional measures proposed by landowners or land managers through ongoing communication would be incorporated into the vegetation management plan during project implementation.

To comply with Western Electricity Coordinating Council standards, BPA proposes to manage vegetation with the goal of removing tall-growing vegetation that is currently or will soon become a hazard to the transmission line (a hazard is defined as one or more branches, tops, and/or whole trees that could fall or grow into the minimum safety zone of the transmission line(s) causing an electrical arc, relay, and/or outage). The overall goal of BPA is to establish low-growing plant communities along the right-of-way (ROW) to control the development of potentially threatening vegetation.

A combination of selective and nonselective vegetation control methods that may include hand cutting, mowing, and herbicidal treatment would be used to perform the work. Herbicides would be selectively applied using spot treatment (stump or stubble treatment, basal treatment, and/or spot foliar), or localized treatments (broadcast application and cut stubble treatments) with chemicals approved in BPA's Transmission System Vegetation Management Program Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) (DOE/EIS-0285, May 2000), to ensure that the

roots are killed preventing new sprouts and selectively eliminating vegetation that interferes with the operation and maintenance of transmission infrastructure.

Approximately 1,500 acres of ROW and 60 structure sites would be initially treated with herbicide in 2020. In addition, BPA proposes to side-limb up to 300 trees and remove up to 110 trees in, or adjacent to, the ROW. Approximately 125,000 linear feet of access road would be treated with herbicide. Approximately 250 acres of ROW would be mowed. Additional vegetation management may be necessary in subsequent years in discrete areas of noxious weeds, or where BPA personnel discover vegetation that poses a hazard to the transmission line. All debris would be disposed of onsite, along the ROW, using on-site chip, lop and scatter, or mulching techniques.

Analysis: Vegetation Control Cut Sheets were developed for these corridors that incorporate the requirements identified in BPA's Transmission System Vegetation Management Program FEIS (DOE/EIS-0285, May 2000) and Record of Decision (August 23, 2000). The following summarizes natural resources occurring in the project area along with applicable mitigation measures outlined in the Vegetation Control Cut Sheets.

Water Resources: Water bodies (streams, rivers, lakes, wetlands) occurring in the project area are noted in the Vegetation Control Cut Sheets. As conservation and avoidance measures, only spot and localized treatment with Garlon 3A (Triclopyr TEA) would be used within a 100-foot buffer up to the water's edge of any stream containing threatened or endangered species. Trees in riparian zones would be selectively cut to include only those that will grow into the minimum approach distances of the conductor at maximum sag; other trees would be left in place or topped to preserved shade. Shrubs that are less than 10-feet-high would not be cut where ground to conductor clearance allows. No ground-disturbing vegetation management methods would be implemented, thus eliminating the risk for soil erosion and sedimentation near the streams. Where private water wells/springs or agricultural irrigation sources have been identified along the ROW and noted in the Vegetation Control Cut Sheets, no herbicide application would occur within a 50-foot radius of the wellhead, spring, or irrigation source (164 feet when using herbicides with ground/surface water advisory).

Endangered Species Act and Magnuson-Stevens Act: Pursuant to its obligations under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), BPA has made a determination of whether its proposed project would have any effects on any listed species. A species list was obtained for federally-listed, proposed, and candidate species potentially occurring within the project boundaries from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Based on the ESA review conducted, BPA made a determination that the project would have "No Effect" for all ESA-listed species and designated critical habitat under USFWS' jurisdiction.

BPA conducted a review of ESA-listed species and Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) (as defined by the Magnuson-Stevens Act), under the jurisdiction of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). The proposed vegetation management activities are within the scope of activities and action area evaluated in the *Endangered Species Act Section 7 Programmatic Conference and Biological Opinion and Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act Essential Fish Habitat Consultation for Standard Local Operating Procedures for Endangered Species to Administer Maintenance or Rebuild Projects for Transmission Line and Road Access Actions Authorized or*

Carried Out by the Bonneville Power Administration in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho (SLOPES PBO) (WCR-2014-1600, September 22, 2016). Streams in the project area with documented presence of ESA-listed fish, designated as critical habitat for one or more species, and/or identified as Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) have been noted in the Vegetation Control Cut Sheets. It was determined that, by complying with the project design criteria listed within the SLOPES PBO, potential effects to ESA-listed anadromous salmonids and EFH would be consistent with those evaluated and addressed in the SLOPES PBO.

Cultural Resources: The proposed vegetation management actions do not result in ground disturbance to the physical environment, so the action is not one that typically has the potential to affect historic and/or cultural resources. If a site is discovered during the course of vegetation control, work would be stopped in the vicinity and the BPA Environmental Specialist and the BPA archeologist would be contacted.

Re-Vegetation: Existing naturalized grasses and woody shrubs are present on the entire ROW and are expected to naturally seed into the areas that would have lightly-disturbed soil predominantly located on the ROW roads.

Monitoring: The entire project would be inspected during the work period, winter 2020 through fall 2021. A vendor scorecard would be used to document formal inspections and would be filed with the contracting officer.

Findings: This Supplement Analysis finds that: (1) the proposed actions are substantially consistent with the Transmission System Vegetation Management Program FEIS (DOE/EIS-0285) and ROD, and; (2) there are no new circumstances or information relevant to environmental concerns and bearing on the proposed actions or their impacts. Therefore, no further NEPA documentation is required.

/s/ Emma Reinemann

Emma Reinemann

Physical Scientist (Environmental)

CONCUR:

/s/ Katey Grange

Katey Grange

NEPA Compliance Officers

DATE: November 9, 2020

References:

Vegetation Management Prescription and Checklist
Effects Determination