

memorandum

DATE: January 14, 2015

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: KEP-4

SUBJECT: Supplement Analysis for the Transmission System Vegetation Management Program FEIS (DOE/EIS-0285/SA-576)

TO: Jason Hunt
Natural Resource Specialist – TFBV-OLYMPIA

Proposed Action: Vegetation management along the Chehalis-Olympia No. 1 corridor

Pollution Prevention and Abatement Project No.: 3,032

Location: Thurston County, Washington: Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) Olympia District

Proposed by: BPA

Description of the Proposal: BPA proposes to clear unwanted vegetation along and adjacent to a portion of the 230-kilovolt (kV) Chehalis-Olympia No. 1 transmission line corridor from structure 18/1 to structure 18/9. The right-of-way (ROW) corridor in the proposed project area measures 125 feet in width and crosses approximately 0.8 miles of terrain through Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's (WDFW) Scatter Creek South Wildlife Area (WLA).

BPA has contacted the Scatter Creek South WLA Manager and would coordinate entry to the site prior to commencing vegetation management activities. A representative of WDFW would be invited to accompany vegetation management crews.

In order to comply with Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC) 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 ROW to control the development of potentially threatening vegetation.

A combination of selective and nonselective vegetation control methods that may include hand cutting 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 Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) (DOE/EIS-0285, May 2000) and Record of Decision (ROD) (August 23, 200), 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 7.25 acres of ROW and 4 structure sites would be initially treated between

January 2015 and February 15, 2015. No mowing would be performed. Follow-up inspection and treatment would occur between September 1, 2015 and February 15, 2016. To prevent trees from coming into contact with the energized conductors, BPA would side-limb up to three Douglas fir trees during the initial treatment. Debris would be disposed of using on-site chip, lop and scatter, or mulching techniques. All onsite debris would be scattered along the ROW.

Analysis: A Vegetation Control Prescription & Checklist was developed for this corridor that incorporates the requirements identified in BPA's EIS and ROD. The following summarizes natural resources occurring in the project area along with applicable mitigation measures outlined in the Vegetation Control Prescription & Checklist.

Water Resources: Water bodies (streams, rivers, lakes, wetlands) occurring in the project area are noted in the Vegetation Control Prescription. 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 would 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. For location information, see the Vegetation Control Prescription.

Threatened and Endangered Species: 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 proposed project would have "No Effect" for all ESA-listed species and designated critical habitat under USFWS' jurisdiction, except the Taylor's checkerspot butterfly and the Yelm pocket gopher. By restricting the work in the Scatter Creek South WLA to the period between September 1 and February 15, and by implementing other conservation measures, BPA made a determination that the proposed project would be "Not Likely to Adversely Affect" the Taylor's checkerspot butterfly or the Yelm pocket gopher. The USFWS concurred with this determination in a letter dated January 7, 2015. BPA also conducted a review of species under the jurisdiction of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries). No ESA-listed fish species or designated critical habitat were found to be in the project area, thus a determination of "No Effect" was made for all ESA listed species and designated critical habitat under NOAA Fisheries' jurisdiction.

Essential Fish Habitat: A review of the NOAA Fisheries database identified Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) streams occurring in the project area. Measures identified for water resources would be followed for EFH. Based on project conservation measures, it was determined that the project would not adversely affect EFH.

Cultural Resources: No cultural resources are known for the project area. 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: Native grasses are present on the entire ROW and are expected to naturally seed into the areas that would have lightly disturbed soil predominately located on the ROW roads.

Monitoring: The project would be inspected during the work period. Additional monitoring for follow-up treatment would be conducted as necessary, and within the allowed timing restrictions. A diary of inspection results would be used to document formal inspections and will 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/ Oden Jahn
Oden W. Jahn
Environmental Scientist

CONCUR: /s/ Katherine S. Pierce
Katherine S. Pierce
NEPA Compliance Officer

DATE: January 14, 2015

References:
Vegetation Management Prescription and Checklist
Effects Determination
USFWS Letter of Concurrence, OIEWFW00-2015-1-0180, dated January 7, 2015.