

memorandum

DATE: November 4, 2016

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: EP-4

SUBJECT: Supplement Analysis for the Transmission System Vegetation Management Program FEIS (DOE/EIS-0285/SA-638)

TO: Christopher Morse
Natural Resource Specialist – TFBV-LMT

Proposed Action: Vegetation Management along the Big Eddy-Ostrander No. 1 and Ostrander-Troutdale No. 1 Corridors

Pollution Prevention and Abatement Project No.: 3,545

Location: Clackamas, Hood River, and Multnomah counties, Oregon

Proposed by: BPA

Description of the Proposal: BPA proposes to clear unwanted vegetation in and adjacent to the transmission line corridor and access roads along the entire length of the 500-kilovolt (kV) Big Eddy-Ostrander No. 1 transmission line corridor from structure 39/3 to Ostrander Substation; the 500-kV Ostrander-Troutdale No. 1 corridor from structure 5/2 to Troutdale Substation; and the 230-kV Big Eddy-Troutdale No. 1 transmission line corridor from structure 61/4 to structure 65/3. Other lines that are present within the above-listed corridors are the 230-kV Big Eddy-Troutdale No. 1, 230-kV Big Eddy-McLaughlin No. 1 and 2, 500-kV Ostrander-Troutdale No. 1, and 500-kV Wautoma-Ostrander No. 1. The right-of-way (ROW) corridor in the proposed project area measures from 125 to 662.5 feet in width and crosses approximately 60 miles of terrain through rural residential, private forest, agricultural, United States Forest Service (USFS), Bureau of Land Management, Multnomah County, and Clackamas County lands.

Letters, on-site meetings, emails, and phone calls would be used to notify landowners approximately three weeks prior to commencing vegetation management activities. Door hangers would also be used at properties where special treatments are anticipated.

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 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 (Final EIS) (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 1,983 acres of ROW and 10 miles of access road would be initially treated

in winter 2016 through summer 2017. In addition, BPA proposes to side-limb up to 373 trees and remove up to 123 trees in, or adjacent to, the ROW. A follow-up treatment of re-sprouting target vegetation would be conducted on approximately 1,901 acres of ROW by fall of 2018; however, 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 on-site, along the ROW, using on-site chip, lop and scatter, or mulching techniques.

Analysis: A Vegetation Control Prescription & Checklist was developed for this corridor that incorporates the requirements identified in BPA's Final EIS and Record of Decision (ROD) (August 23, 2000). 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 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.

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 under USFWS' jurisdiction, except Northern Spotted Owl.

The proposed vegetation management activities are within the scope of activities and action area evaluated in the USFWS's letter of concurrence (LOC) to the USFS Mt. Hood National Forest regarding *Informal programmatic consultation for activities with potential to disturb northern spotted owls within the Willamette Planning Province for FY 2014-2017* (01EOFW00-2013-I-0189, August 30, 2016). Documented and predicted northern spotted owl nest sites within 0.25-miles of proposed project activities have been noted in the vegetation control prescription. It was determined that, by complying with the project design criteria and management standards listed within the LOC, potential effects to Northern Spotted Owl would be consistent with those evaluated and addressed in the above-mentioned consultation and LOC.

BPA conducted a review of ESA-listed species and Essential Fish Habitat (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 prescription. 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: 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. In addition, equipment would be power-washed to prevent the spread of weeds.

Monitoring: The entire project would be inspected during the work period, winter 2016 through fall 2018. A follow-up treatment would occur approximately one year after the initial treatment. Additional monitoring and follow-up treatments would be conducted as necessary. A diary of inspection results 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/ Oden Jahn

Oden W. Jahn
Environmental Scientist

CONCUR: /s/ Sarah T. Biegel
Sarah T. Biegel
NEPA Compliance Officer

DATE: November 4, 2016

References:
Vegetation Management Prescription and Checklist
Effects Determination