

# memorandum

DATE: May 29, 2018

REPLY TO  
ATTN OF: EPI-Alvey

SUBJECT: Supplement Analysis for the Transmission System Vegetation Management Program FEIS (DOE/EIS-0285/SA-686)

TO: Carlos Mora  
Natural Resource Specialist –TFBV-Alvey

**Proposed Action:** Vegetation Management Project along the Reedsport-Fairview #1, Fairview-Bandon #2, Bandon-Rogue #1, & Rogue-Gold Beach #1 & #2 Transmission Line Corridors

**Pollution Prevention and Abatement Project No.:** 3,739

**Location:** Douglas, Coos, and Curry counties, Oregon

**Description of the Proposal:** BPA proposes to clear unwanted vegetation along and adjacent to the transmission line corridor, and access roads along the Reedsport-Fairview No. 1 (115 Kilovolt (kV)) transmission line corridor from Reedsport Substation to Fairview Substation. The other BPA transmission line within the subject corridor is the 230-kV Bandon-Rogue No. 2 from Tower 20/2 to Rogue Substation, as well as the Bandon-Rogue No. 1 115-kV transmission line from Bandon Substation to Rogue Substation and the Rogue-Gold Beach No. 1 (115-kV) and No. 2 (230 kV) transmission line from Rogue Substation to Gold Beach Substation. The right-of-way (ROW) corridor in the proposed project area measures 100 to 250 feet in width and crosses approximately 112 miles of terrain through rural residential, private timber, agricultural, and the United States Bureau of Land Management (BLM) 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. Any additional measures proposed by landowners or land managers (BLM (Roseburg District)) 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 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 (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 1585 acres of ROW, 63 structure sites, and 82 miles of access roads would be initially treated between October 2018 and June 2019. A follow-up treatment of re-sprouting target vegetation would be conducted on approximately 1563 acres of ROW between mid-June 2019 and October 2020. To prevent trees from coming into contact with the energized conductors, BPA proposes to remove up to 2265 trees in, or adjacent to, the ROW. Other tree clearing activities would include side-limbing up to 1929 trees. Debris would be disposed of using on-site chip, lop and scatter, or mulching techniques. All onsite debris would be scattered along the ROW. 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:** 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 would grow into the minimum approach distances of the conductor at maximum sag, other trees would be left in place or topped to preserve 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.

**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.

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: Vegetation management actions do not result in ground disturbance to the physical environment, so the action is not one that 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. Where necessary, native grasses will be seeded to prevent any potential soil movement.

Monitoring: The entire project would be inspected during the work period, winter/spring of 2018 with follow up each winter through fall/winter 2020. 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 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/ Benjamin Tilley  
Benjamin J. Tilley  
Natural Resource Specialist

CONCUR:

/s/ Stacy L. Mason  
Stacy L. Mason  
NEPA Compliance Officers

Date: May 29, 2018

References:  
Vegetation Management Prescription and Checklist  
Effects Determination