

memorandum

DATE: September 17, 2018

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: EPR-4

SUBJECT: Supplement Analysis for the Transmission System Vegetation Management Program FEIS (DOE/EIS-0285/SA-697)

TO: Jason Hunt
Natural Resource Specialist – TFBV-OLYMPIA

Proposed Action: Vegetation management along the Olympia-Shelton #2 corridor, the Olympia-Shelton #3 corridor, the Olympia-Shelton #5 corridor, the Shelton-Kitsap #4 corridor, the Shelton-Kitsap #3 corridor, the Shelton-Kitsap #2 Emergency Tie to Tacoma Power-Potlatch #2, the Shelton-South Bremerton #1 corridor, and the Fairmount-Port Angeles #1 corridor.

Pollution Prevention and Abatement Project No.: 4021

Location: Thurston, Mason, Kitsap, Jefferson, and Clallam counties, Washington: Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) Olympia District

Proposed by: Bonneville Power Administration (BPA)

Description of the Proposal: BPA proposes to clear unwanted vegetation along and adjacent to the transmission line corridor, and access roads along the Olympia-Shelton #2 corridor from Structure 6/3 to Shelton Substation, the Olympia-Shelton #3 corridor from Structure 9/1 to Structure 9/3, the Olympia-Shelton #5 corridor from Structure 18/5 to Structure 20/2, the Shelton-Kitsap #4 corridor from Shelton Substation to Kitsap Substation, the Shelton-Kitsap #3 corridor from Structure 29/4 to Structure 31/2, the Shelton-Kitsap #2 Emergency Tie to Tacoma Power-Potlatch #2 from, Structure 1/1 to Structure 1/3, the Shelton-South Bremerton #1 corridor from Structure 31/6 to Structure 32/3, and the Fairmount-Port Angeles #1 corridor from Fairmount Substation to Port Angeles Substation. These corridors also include the Olympia-Shelton #1, Olympia-Shelton #4, Satsop-Shelton #1, Shelton-South Bremerton #1, Shelton-Kitsap #2, Shelton-Fairmount #1, Shelton-Fairmount #2, Shelton-Fairmount #3, and Shelton-Fairmount #4 transmission lines

The right-of-way (ROW) corridor in the proposed project area measures 125-775 feet in width and crosses approximately 75 miles of terrain through rural residential, small-scale agricultural, private timber, Washington Department of Natural Resources, and US Forest Service land.

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. Land use for the project area consists of private forest, agricultural, and rural residential.

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 Vegetation Management EIS, 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 1,777 acres of ROW and 4 miles of access roads would be initially treated between October 2018 and April 2019. A follow-up treatment of re-sprouting target vegetation would be conducted on approximately 2546 acres of ROW between April 2019 and October 2019. To prevent trees from coming into contact with the energized conductors, BPA proposes to remove approximately 148 trees that have been identified along the ROW fringe. Other tree clearing activities would include side-limbing approximately 538 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.

Analysis: A Vegetation Control Prescription & Checklist was developed for this corridor that incorporates 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 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. 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 project would have "No Effect" for all ESA listed species under USFWS' jurisdiction. Conservation measures specific to marbled murrelet include:

Marbled murrelet

- All work would occur outside of the marbled murrelet breeding season, which is from April 1 to September 23.

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: 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, October 2018 to October 2019. A follow-up treatment would occur 3-4 months after the initial treatment. Additional monitoring for follow-up treatment would be conducted as necessary. A vendor scorecard 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/ Jonnel Deacon

Jonnel Deacon

Environmental Scientist

CONCUR: /s/ Stacy Mason

Stacy Mason

NEPA Compliance Officer

DATE: September 17, 2018

References:

Vegetation Management Prescription and Checklist
Effects Determination