

memorandum

DATE: January 31, 2020

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: Jonah Reenders– EPI-4

SUBJECT: Supplement Analysis for the Transmission System Vegetation Management Program FEIS (DOE/EIS-0285/SA-733)

TO: Craig Fackrell
Natural Resource Specialist

Proposed Action: Vegetation Management along the Lancaster-Noxon-1, Bell-Trentwood-1, Trentwood-Valleyway-1, Vera Tap-Trentwood-Valleyway-1, and Green Bluff Tap-Bell-Trentwood-2 Transmission Line Corridors.

Pollution Prevention and Abatement Project No.: 4323

Location: Spokane County, Washington; Bonner and Kootenai Counties, Idaho; and Sanders County, Montana.

Description of the Proposal:

BPA proposes to clear unwanted vegetation in and adjacent to the transmission line corridor from structures 9/1 to 63/4 of the Lancaster-Noxon No. 1 line corridor, structures 0/1 to 8/4 of the Green Bluff Tap to Bell-Trentwood No. 2 corridor, structures 1/1 to 4/17 of the Vera Tap to Trentwood-Valley Way No. 1 corridor, structures 10/2 to 12/11 of the Bell-Trentwood No. 1 corridor, and structures 1/2 to 3/1 of the Trentwood-Valley Way No. 1 corridor.

The Lancaster-Noxon-1 corridor is approximately 63 miles in length from Lancaster Substation to the Cabinet Gorge Reservoir. This corridor traverses mostly rural and forested land in very remote areas. The corridor spans through private and US Forest Service land in the Coeur d'Alene River and Sand Point Ranger District of the Idaho Panhandle National Forest and the Cabinet Ranger District of the Kootenai National Forest.

The Bell-Trentwood-1 corridor is approximately 13 miles in length from substation to substation, and traverses private land that is mostly rural agricultural and forested near Spokane.

The Trentwood-Valleyway-1 corridor is approximately 4 miles in length from substation to substation, and traverses private land in residential and commercial areas in urban environments.

The Vera Tap-Trentwood-Valleyway-1 corridor is approximately 5 miles in length from TREN-VAWA-1 structure 1/10 to the Vera substation, and traverses private land that is residential and commercial areas in urban environments.

The Green Bluff Tap-Bell-Trentwood-2 corridor is approximately 8 miles in length from the Bigelow Substation (BELL-TREN-2 span 8/2) to the Green Bluff Substation, and traverses private land that is mostly rural agricultural and forested land near Spokane.

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 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 (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 800 acres of ROW and 2 structure sites would be treated in 2020. In addition, BPA proposes to side-limb up to 90 trees and remove up to 176 trees in, or adjacent to, the ROW. Approximately 8,300 linear feet of access road would be treated. 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 and with the implementation of conservation measures outlined by the USFWS, 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. No ESA-listed anadromous salmonids and Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) are located within the project area; therefore, the proposed activities would have no effect on ESA-listed anadromous salmonids and EFH.

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, spring 2020 through fall 2020. 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/ Jonah Reenders

Jonah Reenders

Physical Scientist (Environmental)

CONCUR:

/s/ Sarah T. Biegel

Sarah T. Biegel

NEPA Compliance Officer

Date: January 31, 2020

References:

Vegetation Management Prescription and Checklist
Effects Determination