

Supplement Analysis
for the
Transmission System Vegetation Management Program EIS
(DOE/EA/EIS-0285/SA-838)

Pollution Prevention and Abatement Project Number 4,704 and 4,828
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Bonneville Power Administration
Department of Energy



Proposed Activities

BPA proposes to clear unwanted vegetation in and adjacent to the right-of-way of high-voltage transmission lines and access roads in Flathead, Lake, and Lincoln Counties, MT, specifically the Columbia Falls – Trego No. 1, Hungry Horse – Columbia Falls No. 1, Flathead – Hotsprings No. 1, and the Kalispell – Kerr No. 1 rights-of-way. Vegetation management needs were assessed, and Vegetation Control Cut Sheets were created for the right-of-way corridor and associated access roads along these transmission assets. The specific lines and spans covered within this supplemental analysis is detailed in the table below:

Transmission Line Name	Line Mile / Structure Number	
	From	To
Columbia Falls - Trego No. 1	16/5	17/4
Columbia Falls - Trego No. 1	34/8	44/1
Hungry Horse - Columbia Falls No. 1	0/1	6/3
Flathead - Hotsprings No. 1	22/5	25/3
Flathead - Hotsprings No. 1	31/5	34/3
Kalispell - Kerr No. 1	17/1	19/5
Kalispell - Kerr No. 1	25/8	28/3

The corridor in the proposed project area measures approximately 100 to 250 feet in width, and traverses approximately 30 miles of terrain through lands managed by the U.S. Forest Service and the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes.

Land managers have been notified and all planned actions have been coordinated with the appropriate parties. 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 right-of-way (ROW) to control the development of potentially threatening vegetation.

A combination of selective and nonselective vegetation control methods would be used to perform the work, and may include hand cutting, mowing, herbicidal treatment, or a combination of those methods. To ensure that the roots are killed, prevent re-sprouts, and selectively manage vegetation that interferes with the operation and maintenance of transmission infrastructure, herbicides would be selectively applied using spot treatment (stump treatment) or localized treatments (basal treatment and/or low-volume foliar treatment). For worker safety and fire prevention, broad-spectrum (non-selective) residual herbicide would be applied, and only applied immediately adjacent to switch platforms and selected transmission structures (primarily wood poles). All herbicides and adjuvants would be chosen from a list of approved chemicals in BPA's Transmission System Vegetation Management Program Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) (DOE/EIS-0285, May 2000) and subsequent supplement analyses to the FEIS.

In those areas with proposed vegetation management, BPA plans to conduct herbicide treatments as well as cut, lop, and scatter of immature, tall-growing trees and shrubs that could encroach on the transmission line. Work would also include mowing, access road clearing, and structure site vegetation management. Work would be conducted by crews of 4 to 6 individuals, using standard tools such as chainsaws and sprayers, and vehicles such as light-duty trucks and all-terrain vehicles. Work would be conducted in the spring and summer of 2023. A follow-up treatment of re-sprouting target vegetation would be conducted if necessary the spring of 2024. Additional vegetation management may be necessary in subsequent years of the vegetation management cycle 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 chipping/mulching, or cut, lop, and scatter techniques.

Analysis

A Vegetation Control Cut Sheet was developed for this corridor that incorporated the requirements identified in BPA's Transmission System Vegetation Management Program FEIS 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 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. 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 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 the migratory wetland bird red knot. BPA made a determination of “*May effect, not likely to adversely affect*” for yellow-billed cuckoo, Canada lynx and Canada lynx critical habitat, bull trout and bull trout critical habitat, grizzly bear, North American wolverine, and Spalding’s catchfly. BPA made a determination of “*Not likely to result in jeopardy of the proposed species*” for the candidate species monarch butterfly and whitebark pine. The proposed vegetation management activities are within the scope of activities and action area evaluated in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s (USFWS) letter of concurrence (LOC) regarding: Kalispell Inspection and Vegetation Management, consultation number 2022-0090873, sent to BPA in October 2022, and Kalispell Inspection and Vegetation Management, consultation number 06E11000-2021-I-0365, sent to BPA in April of 2021. Conservation measures would be implemented including herbicide buffers around ESA-fish streams and other waterways, maintaining vegetation near waterways to the extent practicable, identifying and avoiding milkweed, implementing food attractant storage requirements for grizzly bears, and scheduling vegetation management actions between March 16th and October 15th in those areas with moderate to optimal grizzly bear habitat to avoid impacting bears immediately before and after hibernation.

BPA conducted a review of ESA-listed species, designated critical habitat, 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). However, none were found in the project area. BPA made a determination that the project would have “*No Effect*” for all ESA-listed fish species and designated critical habitat under NMFS’ jurisdiction, and the project would not adversely affect EFH.

Cultural Resources

BPA’s cultural resources staff have reviewed the proposed work and work locations. Based on the information provided, BPA has determined, per 36 CFR 800.3(a)(1), that this undertaking is a type of activity that does not have the potential to cause effects on historic properties, assuming such historic properties were present. 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 Archaeologist 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. A follow-up treatment may occur after the initial treatment. Additional monitoring for follow-up treatment would be conducted as necessary. A vendor scorecard would be used to document formal inspections and would be filed with the contracting officer.

Findings

BPA finds that the types of actions and the potential impacts related to the proposed activities have been examined, reviewed, and consulted upon and are similar to those analyzed in the Transmission System Vegetation Management Program FEIS (DOE/EIS-0285) and ROD. There are no substantial changes in the EIS's Proposed Action and no significant new circumstances or information relevant to environmental concerns bearing on the EIS's Proposed Action or its impacts within the meaning of 10 CFR § 1021.314(c)(1) and 40 CFR §1502.9(d). Therefore, no further NEPA analysis or documentation is required.

/s/ Aaron Siemers

Aaron Siemers
Physical Scientist

Concur:

/s/ Katey Grange

Katey Grange Date: May 10, 2023
NEPA Compliance Officer

References:

Vegetation Control Cut Sheets