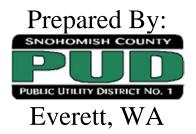
Youngs Creek Hydroelectric Project FERC No. 10359



WILDLIFE HABITAT MITIGATION PLAN License Article 403

2014 ANNUAL REPORT



December 2014

Final – This document has been prepared for the District. It has been peer-reviewed by the District for accuracy and formatting based on information known at the time of its preparation and with that understanding is considered complete by the District. The document may be cited as:

Public Utility District No. 1 of Snohomish County (District). 2015. Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Plan (License Article 403) 2014 Annual Report for the Youngs Creek Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 10359). January 2015.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CAPA	Critical Area Protection Area
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Project	Youngs Creek Hydroelectric Project, FERC No. 10359
ROW	right-of-way
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
WDFW	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
WHMP	Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Plan

1. INTRODUCTION

A license was issued by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) on 5 May 1992 for the Youngs Creek Hydroelectric Project (Project) located south of Sultan, Washington. As part of the Order Issuing License, Article 403 directed that a final wildlife habitat mitigation plan be prepared. In 2011, Public Utility District No. 1 of Snohomish County (the District), current owner of the Project, filed for an amendment to the 1992 Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Plan (WHMP). The amendment was approved by the FERC on 8 September 2011.¹

The WHMP identifies the elements of habitat protection, revegetation, and enhancements of Project lands and addresses ongoing monitoring and reporting. The District is to provide a written report to the FERC every five years, and a written summary report to the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) annually. This WHMP Annual Report details activities that were conducted from December 2013 through November 2014. Consultation with the agencies regarding the draft of this report is included in Appendix 1; no comments were received on the draft report.

¹ (136 FERC ¶ 62,206).

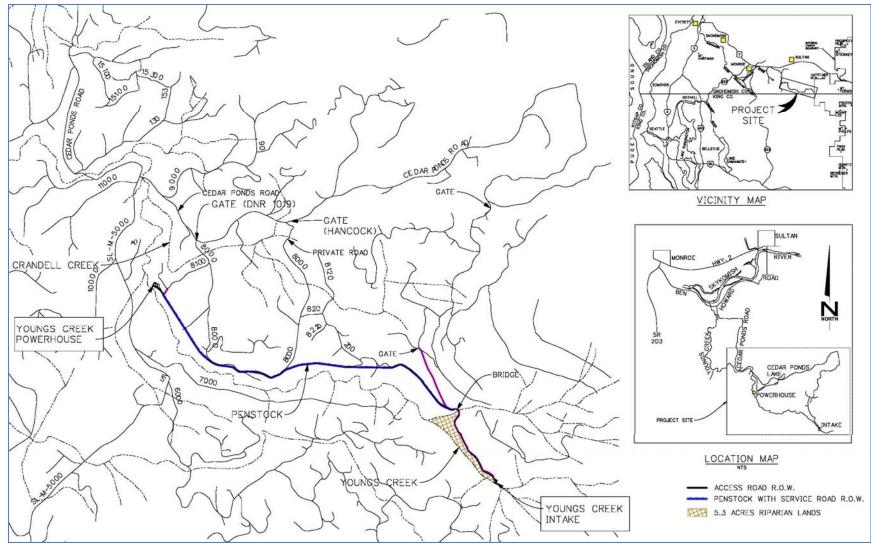


Figure 1. Map identifying penstock and access road right-of-ways.

2. VEGETATION MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING

As specified in the WHMP Section 3.0 (g) and (h), all mitigation areas were monitored during 2014 to ensure the objectives of the WHMP are being met. Monitoring consists of periodic checks on vegetative conditions and documentation or treatment of occurrences of noxious or invasive species. Revegetated and reseeded areas will continue to be checked annually for the duration of the License. Coverage of shrubs and grasses will be visually evaluated annually. If surveys indicate that coverage by bare ground is estimated to be more than 20 percent, reseeding will occur with the appropriate erosion control seed mix, as noted in the WHMP. Noxious weeds will be controlled during the growing season, as necessary. Monitoring of riparian and upland forest mitigation areas will consist of periodic checks of overstory vegetation.

2.1. Penstock Right of Way Revegetation

Following completion of construction activities, the penstock right-of-way (ROW) (see Figure 1) was seeded in the fall of 2011and reseeded on an as needed basis in the spring of 2012. No construction activities occurred during 2014 that precipitated the need to re-seed any portion of the ROW.

2.1.1 Line of Sight Reduction/Establishment of Hiding Cover

Growth of native vegetation will continue to be allowed on the pipeline ROW to the extent practical while permitting visual monitoring of pipeline integrity. Trees will be allowed to grow in the outer 10 feet of either side of the ROW. To date, native shrubs have begun to re-establish themselves in only a few locations along the ROW margins. Efforts to break up the line of sight and increase hiding cover for wildlife utilizing the ROW will be performed in conjunction with other activities; i.e. when heavy equipment is brought to the site for other work, boulders and/or woody debris may be placed as needed to break up the line of sight.

2.1.2 Noxious Weed Management

Pursuant to WHMP Section 3.0(a), a Noxious Weed Management Plan was developed for the Project in 2013. Accordingly, noxious and invasive weed control was performed twice during the 2014 growing season to comply with applicable noxious weed regulations. The primary weeds controlled were Bull and Canada thistle, invasive hawkweeds and Scotch broom. Under the direction of the District Biologist, broadleaf herbicide was applied by a state-licensed contract herbicide applicator.

Monitoring of weed populations on Project lands was conducted by District biologists with locations of weed infestations noted and treatment measures implemented as soon as practicable. Road and pipeline ROWs were patrolled multiple times during the growing season to identify areas where weed control was required.

2.2. Access Road ROW Revegetation

The rights-of-way along the Project access roads (see Figure 1) have been revegetated with the grass/forb mix noted in the WHMP. The former laydown areas have been planted with Douglas-fir seedlings.

3. GATES

As required under WHMP Section 3.0(c), gates restricting access to the powerhouse and intake areas have been installed (see Figure 1). Access has been provided to the District and its contractors for normal Project maintenance and to surrounding landowners for forest management activities.

4. AVIAN NESTING AND PERCHING HABITAT

4.1. Nest Boxes

Nests were checked by the District biologist as required by the WHMP schedule (see Table 1). Tree swallows nested in four of the pole-mounted nest boxes, and began nest construction in a fifth. One box has received use two years in a row (see Figure 2). To avoid excessive disturbance, eggs and chicks were not moved to be counted when discovered in the nests; as a result, numbers of eggs or fledglings are only estimates. A minimum of 13 chicks were observed in the nest boxes. No dead eggs or chicks were found during subsequent checks; it is therefore presumed that a minimum of 13 tree swallows fledged from the 4 boxes. Monitoring associated with other nest box programs suggests that the installation of additional boxes should not be considered until a threshold of 50 to 80 percent usage is attained (Bellrose & Holm, 1994). As such, no additional box installations are planned at this point.

Nest Box Details					
Box #	Style	Location	Monitoring Notes		
Box1	Audubon	Tree mount in CAPA	5/6/14 - No use. 5/22/14 - No use. 6/9/14 - No use. 7/15/14 - No use. 8/29/14 - No use.		
Box2	Bluebird Trailbox	Tree mount in CAPA	5/6/14 - No use. 5/22/14 - No use. 6/9/14 - No use. 7/15/14 - No use. 8/29/14 - No use.		
Box3	Audubon	Tree mount in CAPA	5/6/14 - No use. 5/22/14 - No use. 6/9/14 - No use. 7/15/14 – No use. 8/29/14 – No use.		
Box4	Woodlink	Co -mounted on perch pole	 5/6/14 – No use. Small amount of woodpecker activity on face plate. 5/22/14 - No use. 6/9/14 – Nest start, no eggs, a few feathers present. 7/15/14 – Nest material still present, feathers and grass, no eggs or fragments. 8/29/14 – No successful use. Partial nest constructed; no evidence of egg laying activity. 		

Table 1. Nest box monitoring results.

Box5	Bluebird Trailbox	Solo mounted on pole	5/6/14 – No use. Woodpecker chipping away at double thick entrance. 5/22/14 - No use. 6/9/14 - No use. 7/15/14 – No Use. 8/29/14 – No Use.
Box6	Bluebird Trailbox	Co-mounted on perch pole	5/6/14 - No use. 5/22/14 - No use. 6/9/14 – Adult peeking out of box; did not check inside box. 7/15/14 – Nest with feces. 8/29/14 – No new use. Result: Successful tree swallow nest.
Box7	Audubon	Solo mounted on pole	5/6/14 - No use. 5/22/14 - No use. 6/9/14 - No use. 7/15/14 - No use. 8/29/14 - No use.
Box8	Coveside Slant front	Solo mounted on pole	5/6/14 – 6 feathers. 5/22/14 – additional nesting material added. 6/9/14 – Adult sitting on at least 2 eggs. 7/15/14 – Nest remnants and feces. Box cleaned out. 8/29/14 – No new use. Result: Successful tree swallow nest.
Box9	Woodlink	Mounted on mature riparian tree	5/6/14 - No use. 5/22/14 - No use. 6/9/14 - No use. 7/15/14 – No use. 8/29/14 – No use.
Box10	Woodlink	Co-mounted on perch pole	5/6/14 - No use. 5/22/14 - No use. 6/9/14 – 4 eggs unattended. 7/15/14 – Nest remnants and feces. Box cleaned out. 8/29/14 – No new use. Result: Successful tree swallow nest.
Box11	Coveside Slant front	Solo mounted on pole	5/6/14 - No use. Removed yellow jacket nest. 5/22/14 - No use. 6/9/14 - No use. 7/15/14 – No use. 8/29/14 – No use.
Box12	Coveside Slant front	Solo mounted on pole	5/6/14 - No use. 5/22/14 - No use. 6/9/14 – 1 adult flying nearby, 1 adult peeking from box. 7 eggs inside. 7/15/14 – Nest remnants and feces. Box cleaned out. 8/29/14 – No new use. Result: Successful tree swallow nest.

TOTAL: 4 of 12 nest boxes were successfully used, 1 nest box had a partially constructed nest; minimum estimate of 13 fledglings produced.



Figure 2. Map showing locations of nest boxes and perch poles.

4.2.Raptor Perch Poles

A total of 7 raptor perch poles were erected in late 2011, along the penstock ROW, based on field consultation between WDFW and District biologists. Perch poles were monitored concurrent with monitoring of nest boxes. During site visits in 2014, the immediate vicinity of the perch poles were inspected for signs of raptor use, including whitewash or owl pellets. No use of the perch poles was documented in 2014.

5. MITIGATION LANDS

As required under WHMP Section 3.0(e), the 5.3 acres of mitigation lands were put into Critical Area Protection Area (CAPA) status in fall 2009 (see Figure 1).² Visual observations of the overstory were conducted concurrent with nest box and raptor perch pole checks. The site consists of mature second growth forest, approximately 70 years old, on a steep hillside above Youngs Creek. Tree diameter ranges between approximately 13 inches and 25 inches. Snags

² The 5.3 acres are recorded as CAPA under Snohomish County number 200910160192. The Snohomish County Assessor's property tax parcel/account number is 27083300100200 for this land.

and coarse woody debris are present within the site. Understory exists primarily as sword fern and local patches of Devil's club. Little change has occurred since the initial purchase, therefore no intervention is deemed necessary at this time.

6. LITERATURE CITED

Bellrose, F.C. and D.J. Holm (eds.) 1994. Ecology and Management of the Wood Duck. Stackpole Books, Mechanicsburg, PA. 588p.

Appendix A

Consultation Documentation Regarding Draft Report

Presler, Dawn

From:	Presler, Dawn
Sent:	Thursday, December 04, 2014 11:04 AM
То:	'Tim_Romanski@fws.gov' (Tim_Romanski@fws.gov); 'brock.applegate@dfw.wa.gov'
	(brock.applegate@dfw.wa.gov)
Cc:	Schutt, Mike; Binkley, Keith
Subject:	Youngs Creek (FERC No. 10359) - DRAFT WHMP Annual Report for 30day review and comment
Attachments:	2014 YC WHMP AnnRpt Draft 30day.pdf

Dear Tim and Brock,

Attached is the Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Plan Annual Report Draft for the Youngs Creek Project. Please take the next 30 days to review and provide comments, if any, back to me (with a cc: to Mike Schutt) by January 3, 2015. Thanks!

Everett, WA 98206-1107