

Hancock Creek Hydroelectric Project

(FERC No. P-13994)



License Article 407

Terrestrial Resources Management Plan:

2019-2023 5-Year Monitoring Report



Everett, WA

March 2024

Final:

Snohomish PUD. 2024. License Article 407: Terrestrial Resources Management Plan 2019-2023 Annual Monitoring Report, for the Hancock Creek Hydroelectric Project, FERC No. P-13994. March 2024.

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List of Acronyms

FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Project	Hancock Creek Hydroelectric Project, FERC No. P-13994
ROW	right-of-way
Snohomish PUD	Public Utility District No. 1 of Snohomish County
TRMP	Terrestrial Resources Management Plan
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
WDFW	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

1. INTRODUCTION

Public Utility District No. 1 of Snohomish County (Snohomish PUD) received a license on June 19, 2015 (License), from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) for the Hancock Creek Hydroelectric Project (Project). The License approved the Terrestrial Resource Management Plan (TRMP) filed by Snohomish PUD on February 25, 2014, pursuant to License Article 407. Snohomish PUD is to file a report with Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service by March 31 of each year detailing the monitoring efforts of the previous calendar year, pursuant to License Article 407 and the Terrestrial Resources Management Plan. Per Section 2.3.2 of the TRMP, every five years, this report is also to be provided to FERC along with update of areas of treatment lists and appendices of treatment and prevention practices, prepared in consultation with the agencies.

This Annual Report covers activities conducted during 2019-2023. A draft of this Annual Report was provided to the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for a 30-day review and comment period. As this is a 5-Year Report, the final is being filed with FERC. Consultation documentation is provided in Appendix A (placeholder for final). Appendix B is the Year Four Revegetation Monitoring Report.

2. UPLAND HABITAT PROTECTION, MITIGATION AND ENHANCEMENT

2.1 VEGETATION MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING

Following consultation with WDFW during the licensing process, 6.59 acres of preservation buffer area were added to mitigate for permanent and temporary impacts to mature forest (small saw and riparian forest) habitat at the Project and at Calligan Creek Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 13948). The parcel is located near the Calligan Creek Hydroelectric Project powerhouse between a large wetland complex and the North Fork Snoqualmie River. This added buffer preservation area of upland forest habitat benefits wildlife that use wetlands, streams, and upland habitat, and provides a corridor between the North Fork Snoqualmie River, the large wetland complex, and Calligan Creek.

2.1.1 Penstock Right of Way Revegetation

Following completion of Project construction activities, the penstock right-of-way (ROW) (Figure 2-1) and portions of the construction access roads and spoils areas were first seeded in the fall of 2017 and then reseeded, where necessary, in the spring of 2018. The seed mixes used were developed by the U.S. Forest Service for use in revegetating abandoned roads (Tables 2-1 and 2-2). The grass/clover mix germinated well following the spring 2018 planting and continues to exceed coverage requirements.

In 2019, a total of 4,350 native shrubs were planted to fulfill mitigation requirements within stream and wetland buffers, as well as to help stabilize slopes along steeper portions of the ROW (Table 2-3, Figure 2-2 through 2-4). Additional plantings, beyond that required by King County, were installed on steep portions of the ROW to establish coarse rooted, spreading shrubs to reduce the likelihood of slope stability problems. In 2020, Snohomish PUD contracted with Wetland Resources, Inc. to monitor the revegetation efforts to verify that the requirements set by King County were being met. Additional plantings of 380 shrubs were conducted in 2020, 100

additional shrubs in 2021, and 200 in 2022, all as recommended by the consultant. In 2023, areal coverage indicated that objectives were being met and no additional plantings were recommended.

Volunteer native plants are already beginning to colonize the ROW, and, aside from trees growing within the 30-foot corridor centered over the pipeline, will be allowed to persist. Monitoring will continue through 2024. The wetland consultant’s year 4 report is included as Appendix B.

2.1.1.1 Plans for 2024

Wetland Resources will continue their monitoring in 2024 and will complete their 5-year review of revegetation efforts. Any recommendations made for additional plantings will be completed in fall 2024. No changes are proposed to current vegetation management practices.

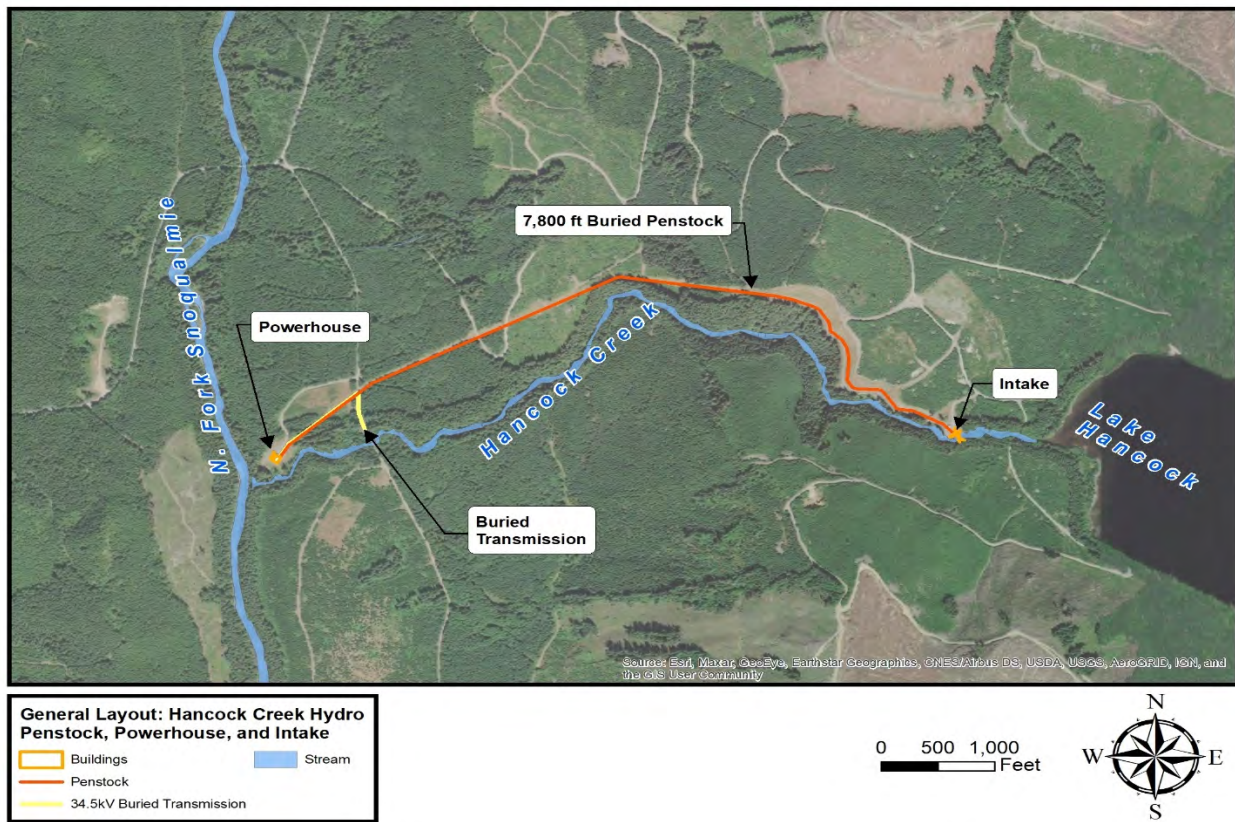


Figure 2-1. General Project layout: penstock, powerhouse, and intake.

Table 2-1. Erosion Control Seed Mix – long term maintenance areas/no deep-rooted vegetation allowed.

Seed variety	% by weight
Annual Ryegrass	25%
Perennial Ryegrass	25%
Creeping Red Fescue	20%
White Clover	15%
Chewing's Fescue	15%
TOTAL	100%
*Apply at a rate of 100 lbs./acre	*Must be certified as "free of noxious weeds"

Table 2-2. Erosion Control Seed Mix – natural revegetation/deep-rooted vegetation allowed.

Seed variety	% by weight
Soft white winter wheat	53%
Slender wheatgrass	21%
Annual Ryegrass	21%
Austrian winter peas	5%
TOTAL	100%
*Apply at a rate of 95 lbs./acre	*Must be certified as "free of noxious weeds"

Table 2-3. Native shrubs used for revegetation of temporary impact areas.

Plant	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity
Nootka rose (<i>Rosa nutkana</i>)	550	100	50	75	0
Pea fruit rose (<i>Rosa pisocarpa</i>)	500	100	50	75	0
Salmonberry (<i>Rubus parviflora</i>)	400	100		70	0
Thimbleberry (<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>)	400	80			
Rugosa rose (<i>Rosa rugosa</i>)	200				
Woods rosa (<i>Rosa woodsia</i>)	600				
Bald hip rose (<i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i>)	500				
Snowberry (<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>)	500				
Hooker willow (<i>Salix hookeriana</i>) 6' stakes	200				
Pacific willow (<i>Salix lucida</i>) 6' stakes	200				
Sitka willow (<i>Salix sitchensis</i>) 6' stakes	200				
Red twig dogwood (<i>Cornus sericea</i>) 6' stakes	100				
Big leaf maple (<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>)					
Cottonwood (<i>Populus balsamifera</i>)					
Quaking aspen (<i>Populus tremuloides</i>)					
Total	4,350	380	100	220	0

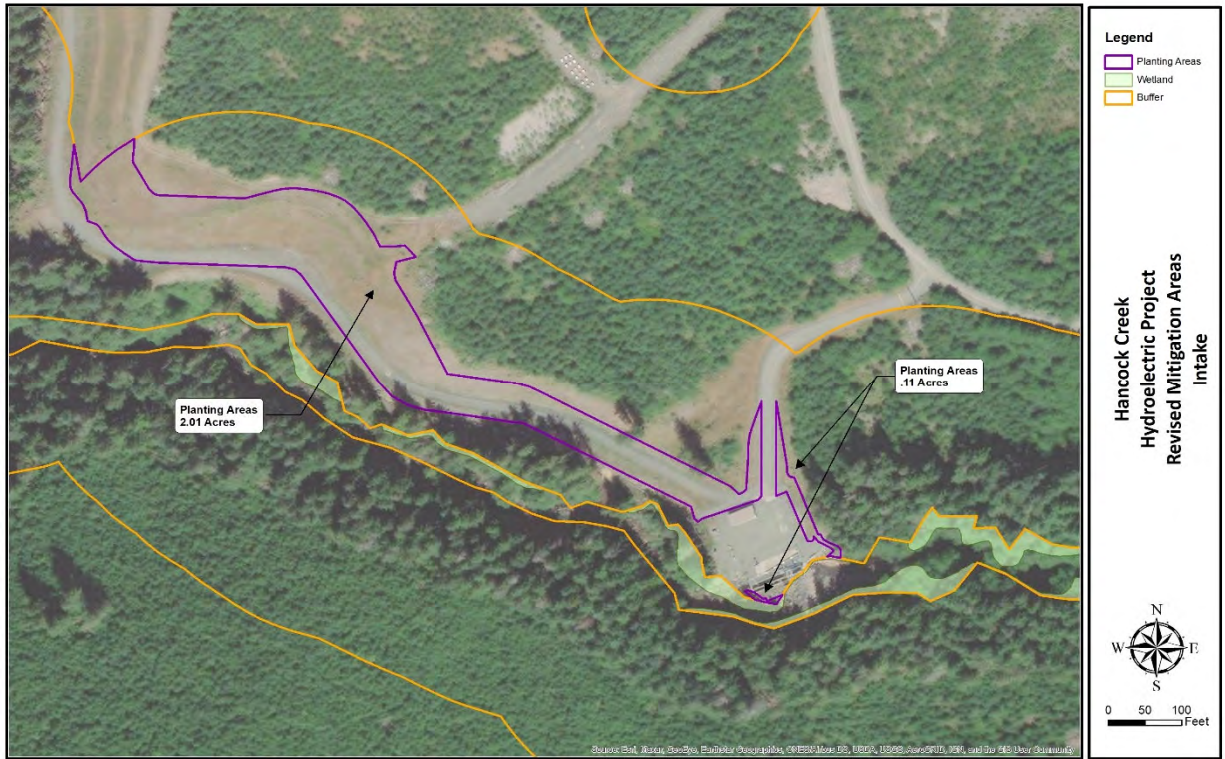


Figure 2-2. Revegetation area (purple polygon): intake and penstock.

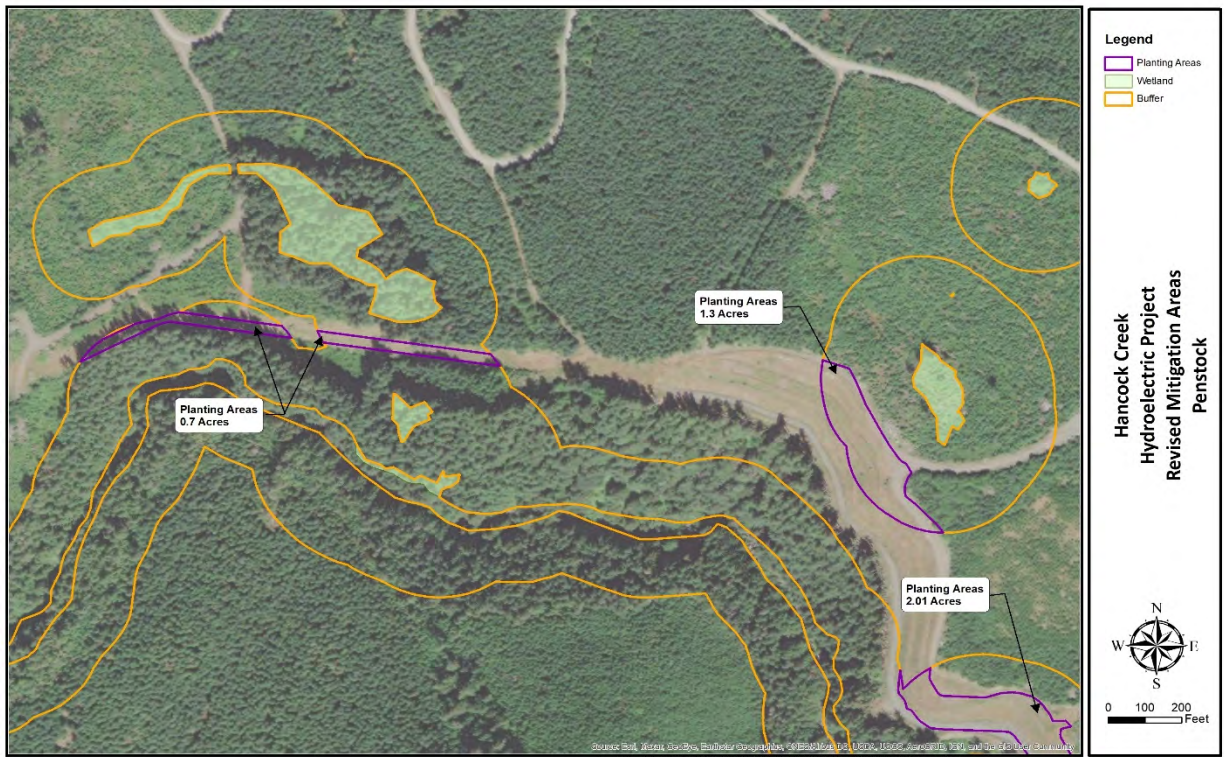


Figure 2-3. Revegetation area (purple polygons): penstock.

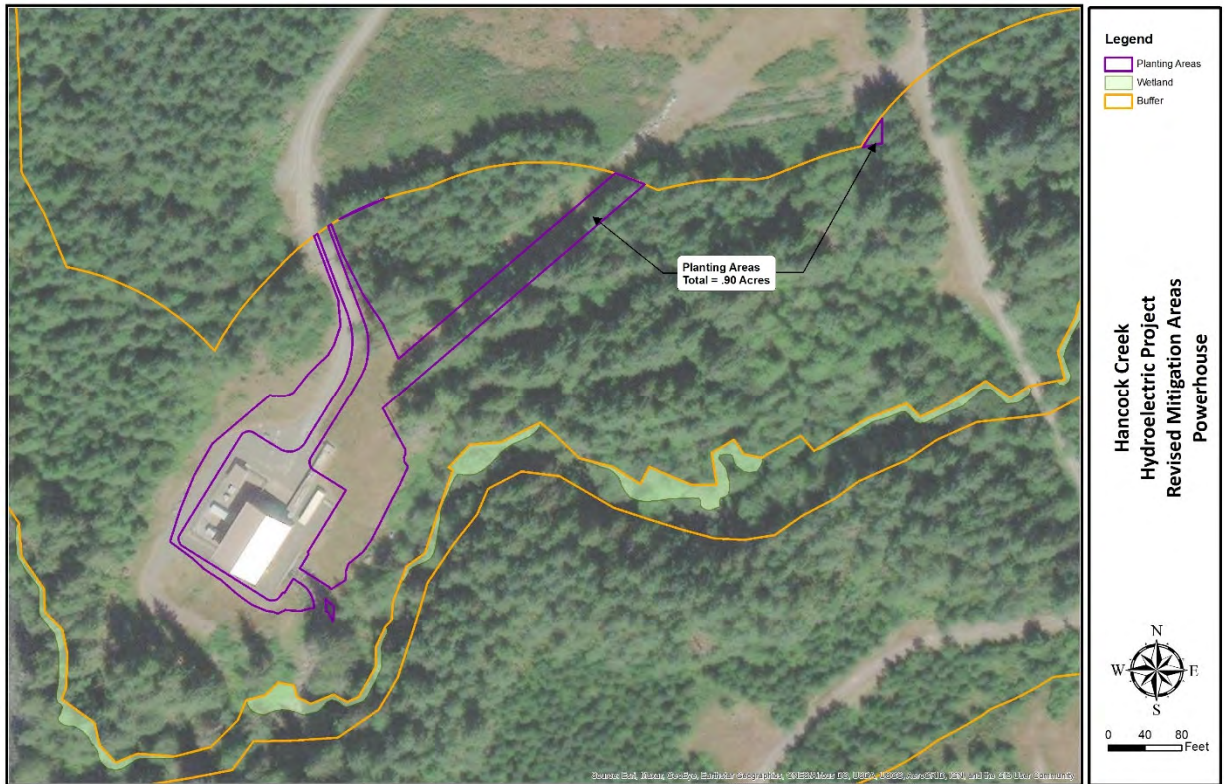


Figure 2-4. Revegetation area (purple polygon): penstock and powerhouse site.

2.1.2 Line of Sight Reduction/Establishment of Hiding Cover

Native vegetation will be allowed to grow along the penstock ROW to the extent practical without impeding visual monitoring of pipeline integrity. Rocky or woody debris piles may be added to break up the line-of-sight if a need for such structures is identified. Trees will be allowed to grow in the outermost 10 feet on either side of the ROW.

2.1.3 Noxious Weed Management

As specified in TRMP section 2.3.2, all Project lands were monitored multiple times during the growing season to ensure that the objectives of the TRMP are being met. Monitoring of Project lands consisted of periodic checks on vegetative conditions and documentation of occurrences of noxious or invasive species. Revegetated and reseeded areas will continue to be monitored annually for the duration of the License. Coverage of shrubs and grasses/forbs are also visually evaluated on an annual basis. A healthy base of grasses and forbs will help to reduce the likelihood of in-seeding by invasive or noxious weeds. If surveys indicate that coverage by bare ground is estimated to be more than 20 percent, reseeded areas will occur with the appropriate erosion control mix, as noted in the TRMP.

Table 2-4 shows the eight species of noxious weeds identified by consultant botanists during Project construction as being present in or around the Project area, plus Bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*) which has been found on and near the Project lands. It is controlled in the same manner

as other weeds on the list. All noxious weeds found are treated to prevent seed spread and, in an attempt, to eliminate the population, regardless of whether local regulations require control or not. Where appropriate, noxious weeds are spot treated using a broadleaf herbicide, applied by state licensed contractors at the direction of a Snohomish PUD biologist, who is also state licensed in herbicide applications. Snohomish PUD staff continually evaluates options for less toxic herbicides. For annual or biennial species, manual cutting during the driest part of the year is effective at preventing seed production, with the parent plant dying naturally after either one or two years, respectively.

Table 2-4. Noxious weeds occurring in the Hancock Creek Project area and current King County Management Status.

Scientific Name	Common Name	King County Management Status
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	tansy ragwort	Regulated Class B
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Scotch broom	Non-regulated Class B
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	St. Johnswort	Non-regulated Class C
<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	common tansy	Non-regulated Class C
<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>	Himalayan blackberry	Non-regulated Class C
<i>Rubus laciniatus</i>	evergreen blackberry	Non-regulated Class C
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	oxeye daisy	Non-regulated Class C
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	creeping thistle (formerly Canada thistle)	Non-regulated Class C
* <i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	bull thistle	Non-regulated Class C

Regulated Class B: Control is required (prevention of all seed production)

Non-regulated Class B: No specific management required.

* New addition to list

In 2023, annual reconnaissance and mapping of noxious weeds continued, with weeds found at scattered locations along the Project. Creeping thistle and Scotch broom were the most common weeds, with occasional bull thistle and tansy ragwort being found. This was the first occurrence of tansy ragwort since project operations began, and no earthworks or disturbance occurred that might have brought the weed propagules to the site. They are however, found in other non-Project areas in the vicinity so it is likely that wind dispersed seeds are to blame. Particular attention will be paid to this location in 2024 to ensure that these plants cannot gain a foothold in the area.

All weeds encountered were mapped and marked for treatment (Figure 2-5). Revegetation was not necessary because target weeds were spot sprayed to minimize collateral damage, and the broadleaf-herbicide used does not impact grasses.

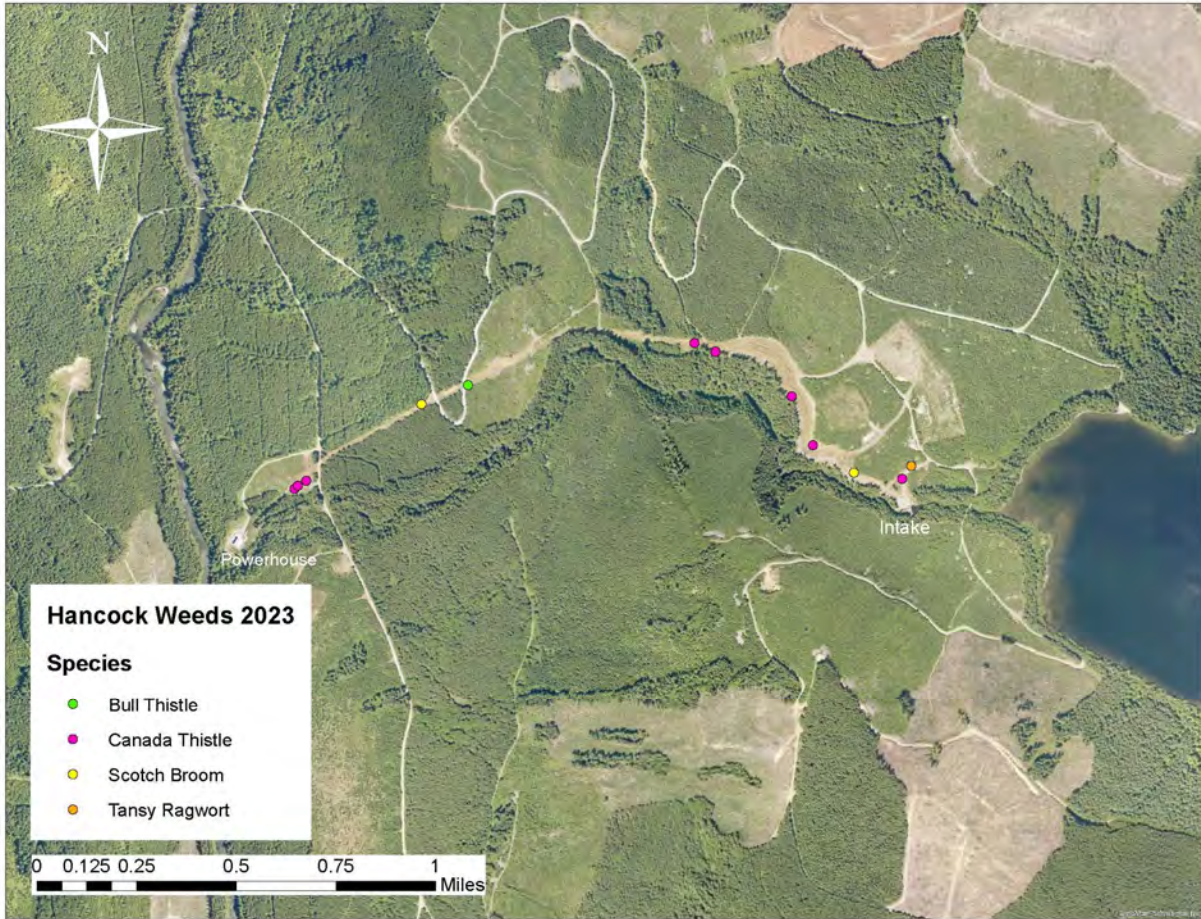


Figure 2-5. Map identifying discrete noxious weed locations identified in 2023.

Figure 2-6 presents a comparison of weed locations from the first and last years of this reporting period. Most of the Project lands have seen a reduction in the number of locations with weed populations as well as the number of individual plants at each location, indicating that control efforts are working. Unfortunately, several new weed locations have also been discovered. This could be a result of weeds in-seeding to the area or may also be a result of increased reconnaissance and observation of the areas.

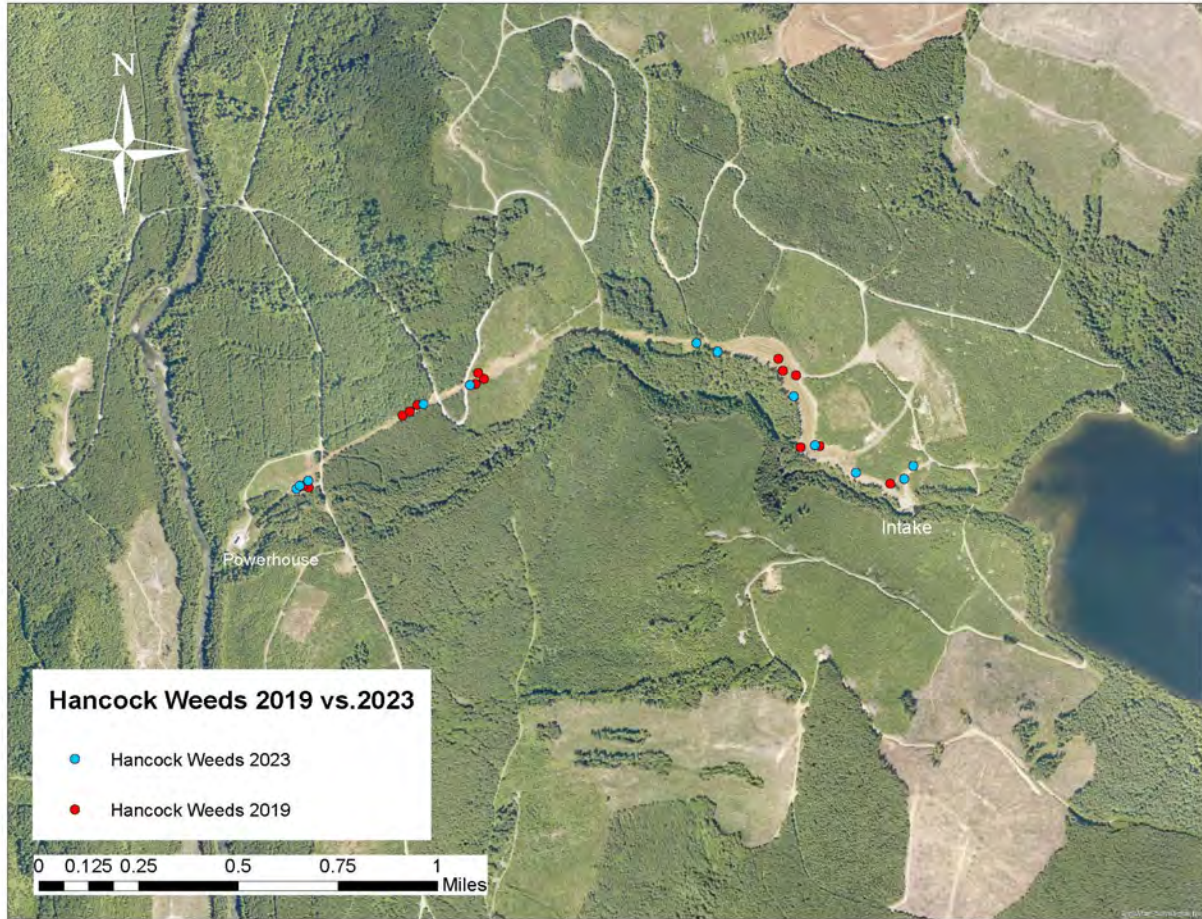


Figure 2-6. Map identifying discrete noxious weed locations identified in 2019 and 2023.

2.1.3.1 Planned Activities in 2024

Noxious and invasive weeds will be mapped and treated during the growing season. Maps created in prior years identifying weed locations will be used to guide control efforts and will ensure that known weed locations are visited and treated as appropriate. The entire ROW is walked at least once each growing season to locate and treat weeds not visible from roads.

3. CONCLUSION

All measures prescribed in the TRMP are being administered. Weed treatment has occurred on all Project lands as needed, with locations and treatments mapped and recorded into the Geographic Information System database. One additional species of noxious weed has been found on site and added to the list of weeds to be controlled. Locations of temporary disturbance within stream and wetland buffers were revegetated and will be monitored for survival of planted shrubs, as well as to document natural in-seeding.

APPENDIX A

Consultation Documentation Regarding Draft Report

Presler, Dawn

From: Schutt, Mike
Sent: Monday, February 12, 2024 10:14 AM
To: Applegate, Brock A (DFW); jeffrey_garnett@fws.gov
Cc: Binkley, Keith; Presler, Dawn; Tengs, Hayley
Subject: Snohomish County PUD - Hancock TRMP Draft 5-Year Report - for your review
Attachments: 2023 HCH_TRMP_5_Year_Report_Draft.pdf; 19291 Hancock Year 4 Monitoring Report.pdf

Attached is the draft 5-year report detailing activities at the Hancock Hydroelectric Project from 2019-2023. Please review and provide comments by March 13th. This year's report will be sent to FERC as well.

Mike Schutt

Sr. Wildlife Biologist

Generation Dept. – Natural Resources

Snohomish County PUD

Office) 425-783-1712

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He/Him

APPENDIX B

Wetland Resources Environmental Inc. – Year Four Revegetation Monitoring Report



YEAR FOUR MONITORING REPORT

FOR

HANCOCK CREEK HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT

KING COUNTY, WA

Wetland Resources, Inc. Project #19291

Prepared By
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Everett, WA 98208
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Prepared For
Public Utility District No. 1 of Snohomish County
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October 9, 2023

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Wetland Resources, Inc. (WRI) was contracted by Public Utility District No.1 of Snohomish County to perform annual monitoring for the Hancock Creek Hydroelectric Project mitigation plan. The fourth-annual monitoring visit was completed on September 20, 2023. The project site is located in the western foothills of the Cascade Mountains along Hancock Creek, approximately seven miles northeast of North Bend on Campbell Global Forest Management land. The site is accessible by public roads through the city of Snoqualmie and Hancock Forest Management logging roads. Current access to the area is restricted by locked gates. Hancock Creek and the Snoqualmie River are located within the Snohomish River watershed or Watershed Resource Inventory Area 7 (WRIA 7). The proposed project site is further located in Sections 7 and 8, Township 24 North, Range 09 East, WM.

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project is part of a plan that connects three hydropower projects: Black Creek, Hancock Creek, and Calligan Creek projects. The Hancock Creek Hydroelectric Project area is primarily north of Hancock Creek and generally parallel to the creek. The intake structure/diversion weir is west of Hancock Lake and the powerhouse is near the confluence of Hancock Creek and North Fork Snoqualmie River.

2.1 PROJECT IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

Construction of the Hancock Creek Hydroelectric Project resulted in permanent and temporary impacts to the stream, wetlands, and associated buffer areas.

Permanent impacts included: the intake and powerhouse facilities, roads, and the tailrace at the powerhouse. Temporary impacts included: clearing for construction, penstock area excavation and the laydown and spoils areas. The total area of temporary impacts to wetlands, streams and their buffers is 7.10 acres. The total area of permanent impacts is 1.03 acres. The project impacts and approved mitigation measures are listed in the tables below.

Table 1 - Buffer Impacts

Buffer Impacts	Area (acres)	Mitigation Ratio	Mitigation Area (acres)	Type of Mitigation
Temporary	7.0	1:1	7.0	Restoration
Permanent	0.98	2:1	1.96	Buffer Preservation

Table 2 - Wetland Impacts

Wetland Impacts	Area (acres)	Mitigation Ratio	Mitigation Area (acres)	Type of Mitigation
Temporary	0.03	3:1	0.09*	Restoration/ Preservation
Permanent	0.01	152:1	1.52	Preservation

*0.03 Restoration/0.06 Preservation

Table 3 - Stream Impacts

Stream Impacts	Area (acres)	Mitigation Ratio	Mitigation Area (acres)	Type of Mitigation
Temporary	0.07	2:1	0.14*	Restoration/Buffer Preservation
Permanent	0.04	>6:1	0.27	Buffer Preservation

*0.07 Restoration/0.07 Preservation

For additional details of the approved mitigation measures, please refer to the *Final Mitigation Plan for Hancock Creek Hydroelectric Project*, Revision 3: January 29, 2015, prepared by WRI.

The entirety of wetland H5 (0.48 acres) and H13 (1.10 acres) have been preserved for a total of 1.58 acres of wetland preservation. In addition, 2.5 acres of buffer preservation is located adjacent to Wetland H5 and between Wetland H13 and Hancock Creek. No plantings were installed within the preservation areas.

The restoration plantings in the temporary impact areas were installed as designed in the fall of 2019.

2.2 MITIGATION PLAN GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goals

1. Restore 7.10 acres of temporarily impacted wetland, stream and buffer to their pre-impact functions and values.
2. Preserve 1.58 acres of wetland area.
3. Preserve 2.5 acres of buffer.

Objectives

1. Establish a functioning native vegetation community within the temporary impact areas similar to the surrounding undisturbed portions of the site.
2. To maintain and eventually increase hydrologic, water quality, and habitat functions and values within the surrounding basin over post-harvest conditions.

3.0 PROJECT MONITORING PROGRAM

This monitoring program applies to the restoration areas. The wetland and buffer preservation areas are not required to be monitored.

Requirements for monitoring project:

1. Initial compliance report/As-Built report
2. Yearly site inspections (once per year in the fall) for five years
3. Annual reports (one report submitted in the fall of each monitored year)

3.1 PURPOSE OF MONITORING

The purpose for monitoring this mitigation project will be to evaluate its success. Success will be determined if monitoring shows that at the end of five years, the definitions of success stated below are being met. The District will grant access to the mitigation area for inspection and maintenance to the qualified biologist and the King County biologist during the period of the bond or until the mitigation project is evaluated as successful.

3.2 VEGETATION SAMPLING AND PHOTO POINTS

Four sampling points have been established for vegetation monitoring. Permanent Photo points were established at the sampling points. The locations of the sampling and photo points are identified on the Wetland and Buffer Restoration and Monitoring Point Map in Appendix B of this report. Vegetation sampling will occur annually between May 15 and September 30 (prior to leaf drop), unless otherwise specified. Photos will be taken annually during the same time period.

3.3 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

- The wetland and buffer mitigation areas will support at least 80 percent of the native plants set forth in the approved mitigation plan by the end of five years. The species mix should resemble that proposed in the planting plans, but strict adherence to obtaining all of the species will not be a criterion for success.
- By the end of the fifth growing season, the percent areal coverage of native plants will be 80 percent in the mitigation areas.
- No more than 10 percent invasive species, including Class A noxious weeds shall be present within the restoration areas by the end of five years.

3.4 MAINTENANCE

The District will have the mitigation area maintained for the duration of the monitoring period (five years). Maintenance will be required in accordance with King County Sensitive Areas Restoration Guidelines (2012) and approved plans. The Biologist will direct all maintenance. Maintenance may include, but is not limited to, watering, removal of competing grasses (by hand if necessary), replacement of plant mortality, re-staking, removal of all classes of noxious weeds (see Washington State Noxious Weeds List, WAC 16-750-005) and Himalayan blackberry, fertilization (if necessary), replacement of mulch and any other measures needed to insure plant survival. Chemical control, only if approved by DDES staff, will be applied by a licensed applicator following all label instructions.

3.5 CONTINGENCY PLAN

If there is a significant problem with the mitigation achieving its performance standards, the District will notify and work with King County to develop a Contingency Plan. Contingency plans can include, but are not limited to: additional plant installation, erosion control, modifications to hydrology, and plant substitutions of type, size, quantity, and location. Such Contingency Plan will be submitted to King County by December 31 of any year when deficiencies are discovered.

4.0 CURRENT CONDITIONS – SEPTEMBER 2023

WRI conducted the third monitoring visit on September 20, 2023. Between fall 2022 and September 2023, invasive species maintenance was performed, and the supplemental plantings were installed, as recommended in the Year Three Monitoring Report.

4.1 VEGETATION SAMPLING PLOTS

Vegetation sampling plots are 5-meter circles marked in the center with a wooden stake. The total number of plants and areal cover within each plot were recorded. The areal cover includes native volunteer species. The sampling plot data is listed below.

Table 4 - Plant Survival

Sampling Plot	Plant Quantity Year 1	Plant Quantity Year 2	Plant Quantity Year 3	Plant Quantity Year 4
H1	30	21	19	12*
H2	34	32	32	32*
H3	16	23*	30*	40*
H4	5	22*	11*	22*

*Plant quantity recorded reflects installed/supplemental plantings, and native volunteer plants

Table 5 - Areal Cover

Sampling Plot	Native Species Areal Cover Year 3	Native Species Areal Cover Year 4	Invasive Species Areal Cover Year 4
H1	5%	10%	<1%
H2	20%	65%	<1%
H3	35%	60%	0%
H4	~3%	15%	0%
Average	15.75%	37.5%	0.5%

Note: Native areal cover reflects installed/supplemental plantings, and native volunteer plants

Plant species observed include red flowering currant (*Ribes sanguineum*), snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*), thimbleberry (*Rubus parviflorus*), rose (*Rosa* sp.), salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*), willow (*Salix* sp.), quaking aspen (*Populus tremuloides*), Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), black cottonwood (*Populus*

balsamifera), and western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*). Regeneration of several native species including red alder (*Alnus rubra*), black cottonwood, salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), sword fern (*Polystichum munitum*), western hemlock, and Douglas fir were observed across the planting areas.

4.2 SURVIVAL RATE

The conditions documented at Sampling Plot H1 are not representative of the overall survival rate observed across the mitigation planting areas. Roses and other thicket-forming species have spread such that in many areas it is difficult to distinguish each individual plant. With supplemental planting installation, the survival rate within the buffer restoration zones ranges from 40 to 100 percent, with an average survival rate of 83.5 percent. Given the conditions observed this September, the mitigation plantings are currently meeting the required 80 percent survival rate.

4.3 NATIVE SPECIES AREAL COVER

Areal cover by native plant species ranges from 10 to 65 percent across the sampling plots, as listed in Table 5 above, and the average areal cover is 37.5 percent. The average areal cover increased 21.75 percent since the Year 3 monitoring assessment, with individual sampling plot coverage increasing by two to three times the previous year's assessment. As the increase in areal cover between Year 3 and Year 4 was so significant and the volunteer species continue to spread, the native species cover after the next growing season will likely increase substantially from current conditions.

4.4 INVASIVE SPECIES AREAL COVER

Minimal invasive species cover is present across the majority of the mitigation planting areas. Scotch broom, Himalayan blackberry, and evergreen blackberry were removed from the vicinity of the planting areas. The total areal cover of invasive species is currently low, and on-going maintenance specifications are included in the recommendations in Section 5 below.

5.0 MAINTENANCE RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to meet the required performance standards, the following tasks are recommended:

- Monitor planting areas for blackberry, Scotch broom, butterfly bush, and other invasive plants. Blackberry, Scotch broom, and butterfly bush root balls should be dug out to limit the chance of reoccurrence.
- Review mitigation planting zones in the spring of 2024 to assess the plantings and identify any additional maintenance tasks necessary.

6.0 CONCLUSION

This mitigation project is currently meeting the 80 percent survival performance standard and native species areal cover increased substantially this year. With implementation of the maintenance recommendations above, it is anticipated that areal cover will continue to increase in the 2024 growing season.

7.0 USE OF THIS REPORT

This Year Four Monitoring Report is supplied to Public Utility District No. 1 of Snohomish County as a means of determining mitigation site conditions, as required by King County. This report is based largely on readily observable conditions and, to a lesser extent, on readily ascertainable conditions. No attempt has been made to determine hidden or concealed conditions. Reports may be adversely affected due to the physical condition of the site and the difficulty of access, which may lead to observation or probing difficulties.

The laws applicable to wetlands are subject to varying interpretations and may be changed at any time by the courts or legislative bodies. This report is intended to provide information deemed relevant in the applicant's attempt to comply with the laws now in effect.

The work for this report has conformed to the standard of care employed by wetland ecologists. No other representation or warranty is made concerning the work or this report, and any implied representation or warranty is disclaimed.

Wetland Resources, Inc.



Meryl Kamowski, PWS
Senior Ecologist

APPENDIX A:
YEAR FOUR PHOTOGRAPHS

**Hancock Creek Hydroelectric Project
YEAR FOUR MONITORING PHOTOS**

September 20, 2023



**PHOTO 1: SAMPLING POINT H1.
THIS AREA IS NOT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE OVERALL
MITIGATION AREA CONDITIONS.**



PHOTO 2: SAMPLING POINT H2.

**Hancock Creek Hydroelectric Project
YEAR FOUR MONITORING PHOTOS**
September 20, 2023



PHOTO 3: NATIVE REGENERATION IN BUFFER RESTORATION ZONE A, BETWEEN SAMPLING PLOT H1 AND H2.



PHOTO 4: SAMPLING POINT H3. HEMLOCK AND ALDER SAPPLINGS ARE EXPANDING ACROSS THIS PLANTING AREA.

**Hancock Creek Hydroelectric Project
YEAR FOUR MONITORING PHOTOS**
September 20, 2023

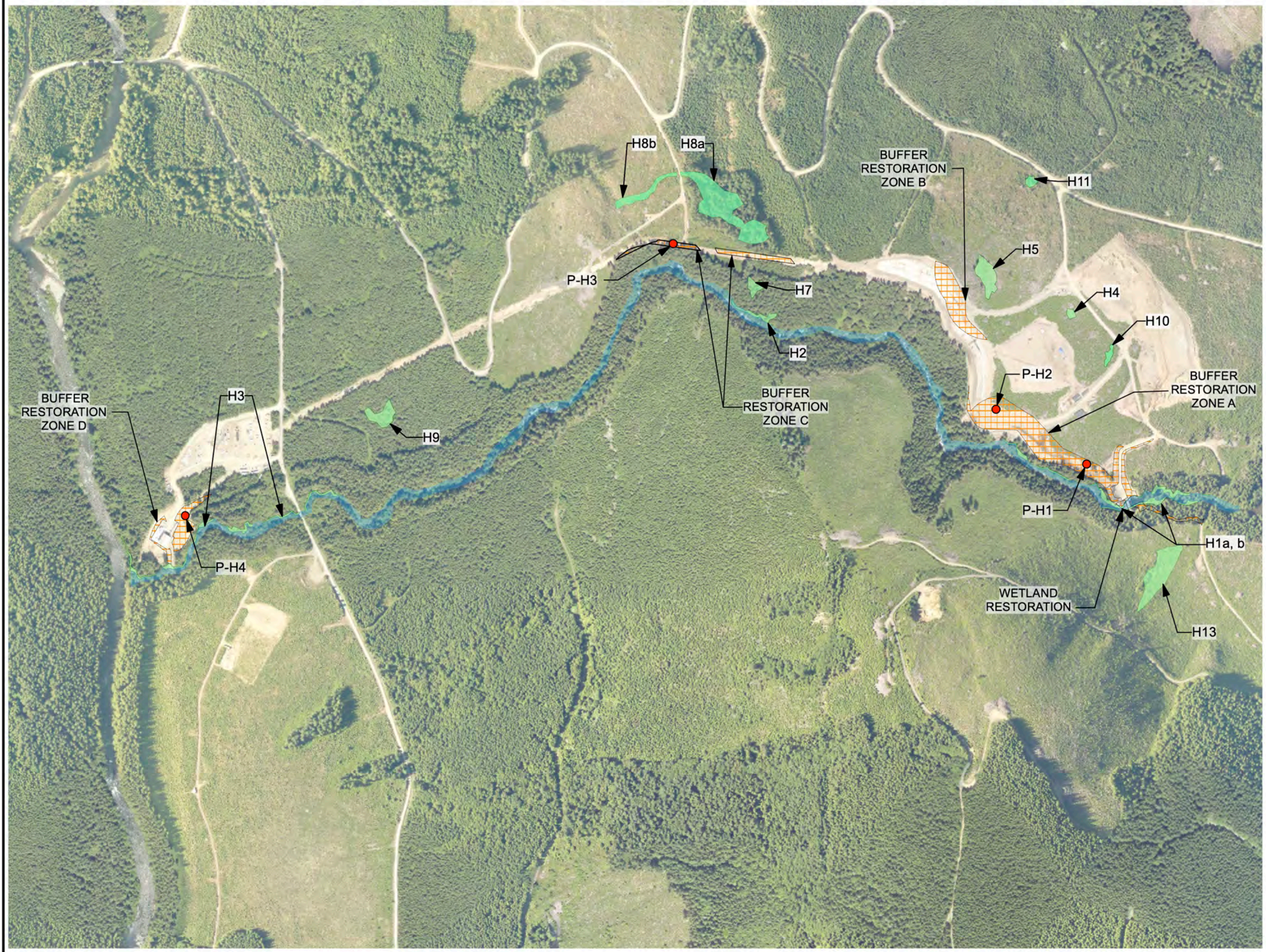


**PHOTO 5: SAMPLING POINT H4. SUPPLEMENTAL PLANTINGS
WERE INSTALLED THIS AREA.**






APPENDIX B:
FIGURES AND MAPS

HANCOCK CREEK HYDROELECTRICAL PROJECT

WETLAND AND BUFFER RESTORATION
AND MONITORING POINT MAP
KING COUNTY
WRI #19192

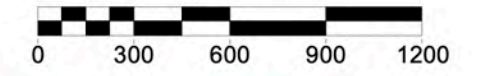


LEGEND

-  WETLAND
-  HANCOCK CREEK
-  BUFFER RESTORATION
-  WETLAND RESTORATION
-  SAMPLING PLOT/
PHOTO POINT



Scale 1" = 600'



DATE: 10/09/23

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this I have day served via e-mail a copy of the foregoing filing upon each person or entity specified in the order to be consulted on matters relating to the filing.

Dated at Everett, WA, this March 28, 2024.

/s/ Dawn J. Presler

Dawn J. Presler
Lead – Licensing & Compliance
Public Utility District No. 1 of Snohomish
County
2320 California Street
PO Box 1107
Everett, WA 98206-1107
(425) 783-1709
DJPresler@snopud.com

Presler, Dawn

From: Presler, Dawn
Sent: Thursday, March 28, 2024 12:28 PM
To: Jeff Garnett; Brock Applegate
Cc: Schutt, Mike; Binkley, Keith
Subject: Hancock Creek (FERC No. P-13994) - cc of TRMP Report e-filing with FERC
Attachments: 20240328 to FERC HCH TRMP 5-Year Report 2023.pdf

Dear Jeff and Brock –

Attached is your cc of the Hancock Creek Hydro Project’s Terrestrial Resource Management Plan 5-Year (2019-2023) Report being e-filed with FERC shortly.

Enjoy your weekend.

Cheers,

Dawn Presler, MSIM MSSM (*she/her*)

Lead – Environmental & Licensing Compliance
Natural Resources, Generation | Snohomish PUD

O: 425-783-1709 | **C:** 425-725-0745
2320 California Street, Everett WA 98201
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