SNOHOMISH COUNTY PUD
PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 1

Energizing Life in Our Communities

April 27, 2026

VIA ELECTRONIC FILING

The Honorable Debbie-Anne Reese, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE
Washington, DC 20426

Re: Jackson Hydroelectric Project, FERC No. 2157
Terrestrial Resources Management Plan 2025 Annual Report & 5-Year Report
T-LA 1, T-LA 2, T-LA 3

Dear Secretary Reese:

Public Utility District No. 1 of Snohomish County is filing its 5-Year Report for the Terrestrial Resources Management Plan, Noxious Weed Management Plan, and Marbled Murrelet Habitat Protection Plan pursuant to the Jackson Hydroelectric Project's License Appendix G T-LA 1, T-LA 2, and T-LA 3.

This report covers activities from 2021-2025, and planned activities for 2026-2030. The draft report was provided to the Terrestrial Resource Group (TRG) on March 2, 2026, for a 30-day review and comment period. Consultation documentation is included in the report's Appendix D.

If you have any questions on the attached report, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

/s/ Andrew McDonnell

Andrew McDonnell
Manager, Natural Resources
(425) 783-1841
AWMcdonnell@snopud.com

Enclosed: Terrestrial Resources Management Plan 2025 Annual Report & 5-Year Report

cc: TRG

Henry M. Jackson Hydroelectric Project

(FERC No. 2157)

Terrestrial Resources Management Plan: 2025 Annual Report and 5-Year Report (2021-2025)

(T-LA 1, T-LA 2, T-LA 3)

Submitted by:

SNOHOMISH COUNTY PUD
PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 1

Everett, WA

April 2026

Final – This document has been reviewed by Public Utility District No. 1 of Snohomish County for accuracy, completeness, and/or formatting. The document may be cited as:

Public Utility District No. 1 of Snohomish County (District). Terrestrial Resources 2025 Annual and 5-Year Report, for the Henry M. Jackson Hydroelectric Project, FERC No. P-2157. April 2026.

This document should not be cited or distributed without this disclaimer.

Cover Photo:
Loon and chick swimming on Lost Lake, summer 2023.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

City	City of Everett, Washington
CWD	coarse woody debris
DLT	decaying live trees
DNR	Washington Department of Natural Resources
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
MMHPP	Marbled Murrelet Habitat Protection Plan
NWMP	Noxious Weed Management Plan
Project	Henry M. Jackson Hydroelectric Project, FERC No. 2157
RRMP	Recreation Resource Management Plan
ROW	right-of-way
SCNWCB	Snohomish County Noxious Weed Control Board
Snohomish PUD	Public Utility District. 1 of Snohomish County
SRCT	Sultan River Canyon Trail
Tribes	Tulalip Tribes of Washington
TRMP	Terrestrial Resources Management Plan
WDFW	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
WHMP	Wildlife Habitat Management Plan
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

USFS	U.S. Forest Service Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Activities accomplished from 2021 through 2025 pursuant to the Terrestrial Resource Management Plan (TRMP), Noxious Weed Management Plan (NWMP), and Marbled Murrelet Habitat Protection Plan (MMHPP) for the Henry M. Jackson Hydroelectric Project (Project) are summarized in this report. Implementation of these three plans was initiated following the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Order Issuing New License effective on September 2, 2011. Requirements of each plan were met during the 2021 through 2025 timeframe. No significant problems were encountered, and no changes are proposed for the MMHPP. A proposed change to the TRMP is a modification to the effectiveness monitoring program to improve the quality of the data collected to help support adaptive management objectives in line with the plan. In addition, a temporary modification was proposed in the 2024 Annual Report to allow short segment road construction, to support thinning activities in 2026. Changes proposed to the NWMP include updates to the target species list and the State and County Noxious Weed List in its appendices. These changes reflect the current status of regulated weeds in the state and county in accordance with plan requirements and will not materially change how weeds are treated across Project lands. Tasks scheduled for 2026 through 2030 are also presented.

TASKS ACCOMPLISHED DURING 2021-2025:

- Created 3,486 snags, decaying live trees, coarse woody debris logs and canopy gaps on 902 acres of the Spada Lake and Lost Lake Tracts to provide woody habitat structures absent in much of the forest while promoting mature forest characteristics in younger aged stands.
- Implemented an intensive effort to manage noxious and invasive weeds on all TRMP tracts of land, with a concentrated effort to control weed infestations within the Spada Lake Reservoir watershed.
- Maintained and monitored waterfowl nest boxes at Lost Lake.
- Preserved and protected old growth forest, wetlands, and riparian forest on Project lands.
- Followed the restrictions of the MMHPP in all Project related activities, including implementation of the Recreation Resources Management Plan, Woody Habitat Structure creation and snow survey program.
- Snohomish PUD biologists coordinated with Project staff regarding operations and maintenance activities to ensure that all Project activities were accomplished in accordance with the TRMP, NWMP, and MMHPP plans.

TASKS SCHEDULED FOR 2026-2030:

- Annually evaluate approximately 180 acres of land on the Spada Lake, Williamson Creek and Lost Lake Tracts for creation of decaying live trees, snags, coarse woody debris logs and canopy gaps, some of which will have woody habitat structure creation occurring for the second time under the existing FERC license.
- Continue to implement the woody habitat structure monitoring program to evaluate effectiveness and wildlife utilization of canopy gaps and created woody structures.
- Continue to manage noxious and invasive weeds on all TRMP tracts of land.

- Continue preservation and protection of old growth forest, wetlands, and riparian forest on Project lands.
- Continue to maintain and monitor waterfowl nest boxes at Lost Lake.
- Continue coordination with engineering and operations & maintenance staff on Project activities to ensure that the TRMP, NWMP and MMHP are considered when activities are being planned and adhered to when activities are conducted.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Terrestrial Resource Management Plan (TRMP), Noxious Weed Management Plan (NWMP), and Marbled Murrelet Habitat Protection Plan (MMHPP) for the Henry M. Jackson Hydroelectric Project (Project) are requirements under the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Order Issuing New License, issued on 2 September 2011 (136 FERC 62, 188), Ordering Paragraph E, License Appendix B, Condition 2; and Article 411 Marbled Murrelet Habitat Protection Plan. This 2025 Annual and 5-Year Report for the TRMP, NWMP, and MMHPP was prepared by Public Utility District No. 1 of Snohomish County (Snohomish PUD) as required by each of these plans.

The TRMP describes the actions Snohomish PUD will take to protect, mitigate, and enhance terrestrial resources associated with the Project on four management tracts (Figure 1). The TRMP was prepared in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), U.S. Forest Service Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest (USFS), Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), and the Tulalip Tribes (Tribes). The plan guides the management of approximately 4,456 acres of land and water within the Project boundary. The TRMP is available on Snohomish PUD's web site at:
https://www.snopud.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/TRMP.pdf

Habitat enhancement methods are incorporated in the TRMP for forest vegetation management, including old growth, young forest and understory management; lake, wetland and stream buffers; snags, decaying live trees and coarse woody debris; right-of-way management; and waterfowl nest boxes on the four tracts. The TRMP describes the existing habitat conditions and values, management constraints and habitat management objectives, methods, and prescriptions for each tract. It also describes monitoring and reporting requirements and provides a schedule for implementation.

A report must be prepared and submitted to the USFWS, WDFW, and the Tribes annually and submitted to FERC every five years. Reports document and summarize implementation of the TRMP during the intervening period and identify activities planned for the next period.

Monitoring data is analyzed and presented in summary form. Problems and proposed changes in the TRMP, if any, are discussed. Review meetings are offered to the USFWS, WDFW and Tribes by Snohomish PUD, to discuss information included in the reports. This report represents the 5-Year Report to FERC, details activities that occurred over the past 5 years (2021-2025), and those that are planned for the next five years (2026-2030).

The NWMP describes Snohomish PUD's strategy for controlling and containing the spread of Class A, Class B Designate, and Snohomish County Selected noxious weeds, as well as other weeds Snohomish PUD manages within the Project boundary. The NWMP was developed in consultation with the Snohomish County Noxious Weed Control Board (SCNWCB), the City of Everett (City), Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR), USFWS, WDFW and USFS. The NWMP is available on Snohomish PUD's web site at: https://www.snopud.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/NWMP.pdf

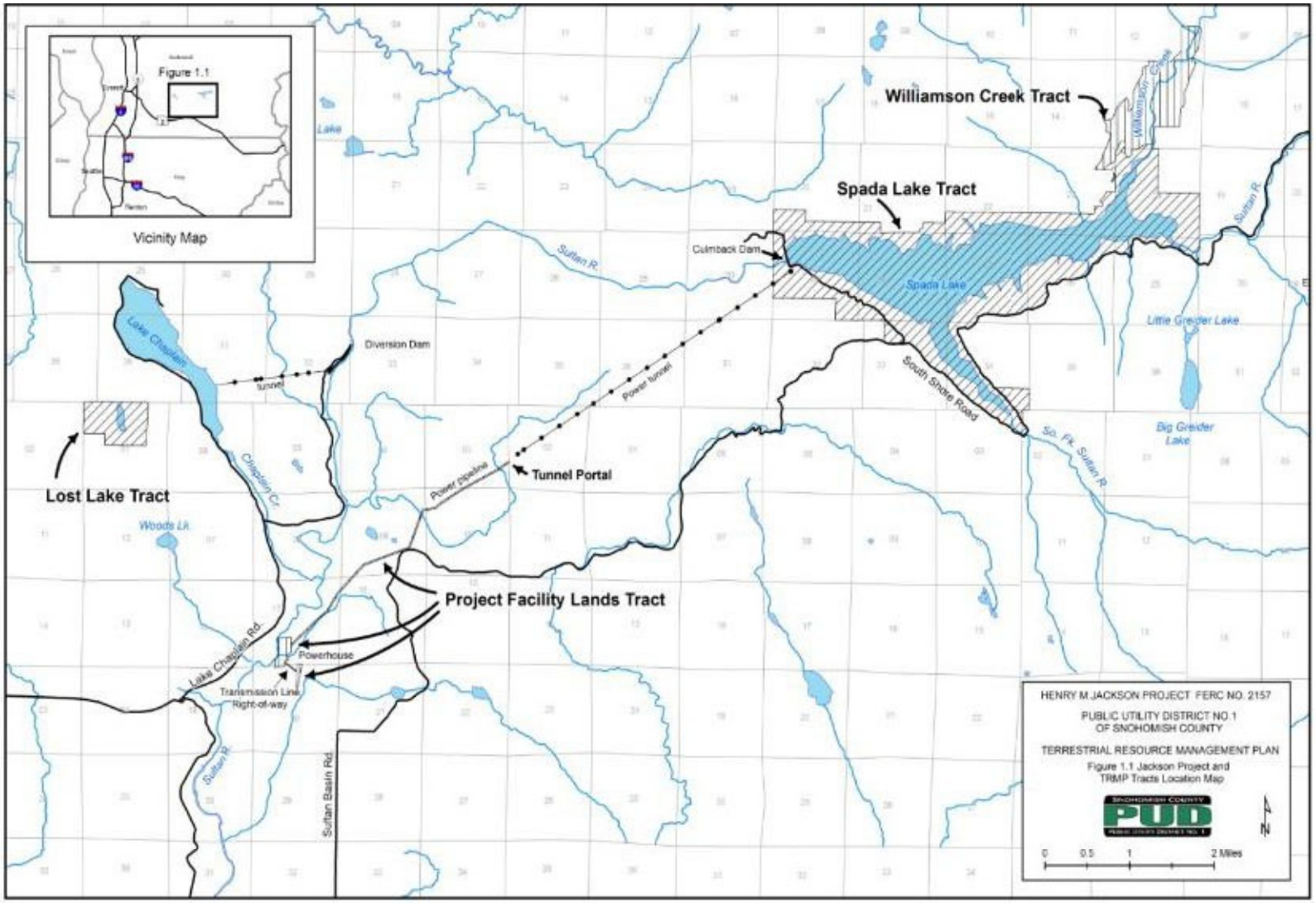

Figure 1. Location of Project and Terrestrial Resource Management Plan Tracts.

The NWMP includes:

- A list of Washington State Class A, Washington State Class B Designate and Snohomish County Selected Noxious Weeds, updated annually to reflect changes in State and County lists.
- A summary of Washington State Class A, Washington State Class B Designate, Snohomish County Selected, and other target species of noxious weeds occurring within the Project boundary based on ongoing weed management work and the 2007 Noxious Weed Inventory.
- A summary of ongoing weed management activities on Project lands.
- Treatment options and recommendations for established and new infestations of target weed species, including management goals, measurable objectives, and priorities for treatment.
- Prevention strategies (e.g., weed prevention practices for ground disturbing work, revegetation methods, and education information for Project employees).
- Monitoring and implementation schedules.

The NWMP also includes annual consultation with SCNWCB and the other stakeholders. The annual consultation includes updates to the noxious weed list, a summary of weed management actions taken since the previous report, and periodic (five-year) review of plan accomplishments and updates of lists and appendices, prepared in consultation with the stakeholders. This information is provided to FERC as part of each five-year TRMP report.

The MMHPP was developed after surveys by Snohomish PUD and others documented the presence of marbled murrelets (a federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) listed threatened species) in the Sultan Basin, which resulted in the designation of portions of the forest in and near the Project boundary as "occupied" by nesting marbled murrelets. The MMHPP describes specific measures that Snohomish PUD will implement to avoid or minimize Project-related impacts to marbled murrelets and their habitat. Three general types of Project-related activities are addressed in the plan: 1) pruning, topping and felling of road-side danger trees; 2) over story thinning and creation of snags, decaying live trees, coarse woody debris and forest canopy gaps during implementation of the TRMP; and 3) the creation of new recreation trails and associated facilities as required in the Recreation Resource Management Plan (RRMP) under License Article 413.

In February 2011, Snohomish PUD updated the MMHPP to incorporate requirements of the USFWS Biological Opinion, Incidental Take Statement, Reasonable and Prudent Measures and Terms and Conditions for the proposed issuance of the license for the Project. These measures were reviewed by the Settlement Parties and USFWS concurred with the update. The updated MMHPP was included in the new license for the Project under Article 411. The MMHPP is available on Snohomish PUD's website via the following link:
https://www.snopud.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/P2157MMHPP_0311_1212.pdf

License Article 411 approved the MMHPP and specified that survey results and field notes of monitoring efforts for marbled murrelets will be documented and sent to the USFWS in conjunction with the TRMP annual reports for any year that surveys are conducted, or maps are updated. The MMHPP states that at least every 10 years Snohomish PUD will update the Project

marbled murrelet habitat maps to reflect current habitat conditions. Snohomish PUD may conduct surveys for nesting marbled murrelets in all suitable habitat that is not known to be occupied and has not been surveyed for 10 years or more. If Snohomish PUD chooses not to survey suitable habitat, such habitat will be considered occupied for purposes of the MMHPP and will be described in the applicable report and update of the MMHPP.

Article 411 requires that at least every 10 years, Snohomish PUD will file for Commission approval, an updated MMHPP developed in consultation with USFWS and WDFW. Activities related to the MMHPP from 2021-2025 are noted in this report.

2.0 TERRESTRIAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN

2.1 *Prior Year's Summary 2021-2025*

This section includes background explanations of activities, and results summarized from the previous years' reports, for activities occurring since the beginning of the current 5-year reporting period (2021).

2.1.1 Snags, Decaying Live Trees and Coarse Woody Debris Creation

TRMP management measures include the creation of snags, decaying live trees (DLTs) and coarse woody debris (CWD) from live trees, across the four tracts of land, exclusive of old-growth forest; these components are collectively referred to as "woody habitat structures" in this report. Trees are selected from the co-dominant size class and are typically clustered in groups of about 30 trees, called "canopy gaps", to simulate a small windthrow or root-rot patch. Canopy gaps are usually triangular in shape, with the base of the triangle being on the south or southwest side in an effort to maximize light penetration to the forest floor during the growing season, to encourage understory growth. The apex of the triangle is typically on the north or northeast end. The target gap size is 0.10 to 0.25 acre, depending on local limitations.

Forest stands on the Spada Lake Tract were harvested in the 1960s and most have stem densities greater than 450 trees per acre. Gap size on the Spada Lake Tract is often limited by the presence of numerous drainages and their required buffers. The base of a typical gap created to date measures about 120 feet, with the height of the triangle also being about 120 feet (7,200 square feet; 0.16 acres).

Stand age on the Lost Lake Tract is typically around 75 years, with a selective harvest having been performed in the 1980s, prior to Snohomish PUD ownership. The result, compared to the Spada Lake Tract, is stands of lower density that are much more heterogeneous including individuals and pockets of deciduous trees. Due to lower stand density, average tree diameter and canopy coverage per tree is much greater than at Spada Lake. Consequently, fewer trees are required to be topped or felled in one area on the Lost Lake Tract to achieve a canopy gap similar in size to those at Spada Lake. A typical gap at Lost Lake contains 5-10 trees, and averages about 0.15 acres. Woody habitat structures may also be created individually or in smaller groups, as needed to maintain appropriate distribution and based on habitat limitations.

From 2021-2025, a total of 902 acres, comprised of 7 stands or stand complexes were treated

resulting in 3,486 woody habitat structures being created, 88% of which were created as decaying live trees. Some units include areas of excessively steep terrain or unstable slopes where creation of canopy gaps could increase slope instability. In these areas, fewer than the required 7 structures per acre were created. Where possible, the quantity created in adjacent units was increased to remedy this shortfall. Figures 2 and 3, and Table 1 show woody habitat structure management on TRMP lands during this period.

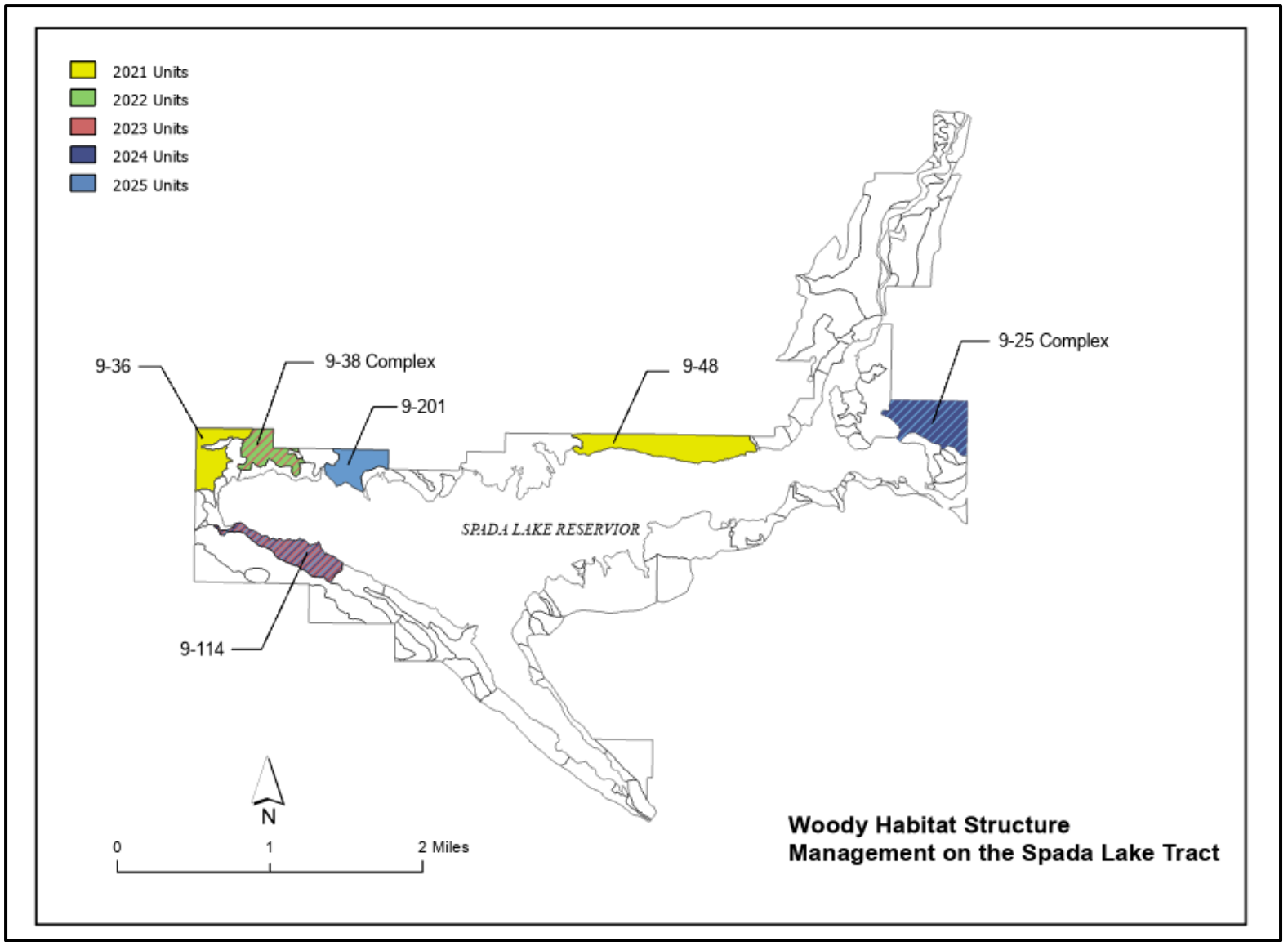

Figure 2. **Woody habitat structure creation at Spada Lake Tract, 2021-2025.**

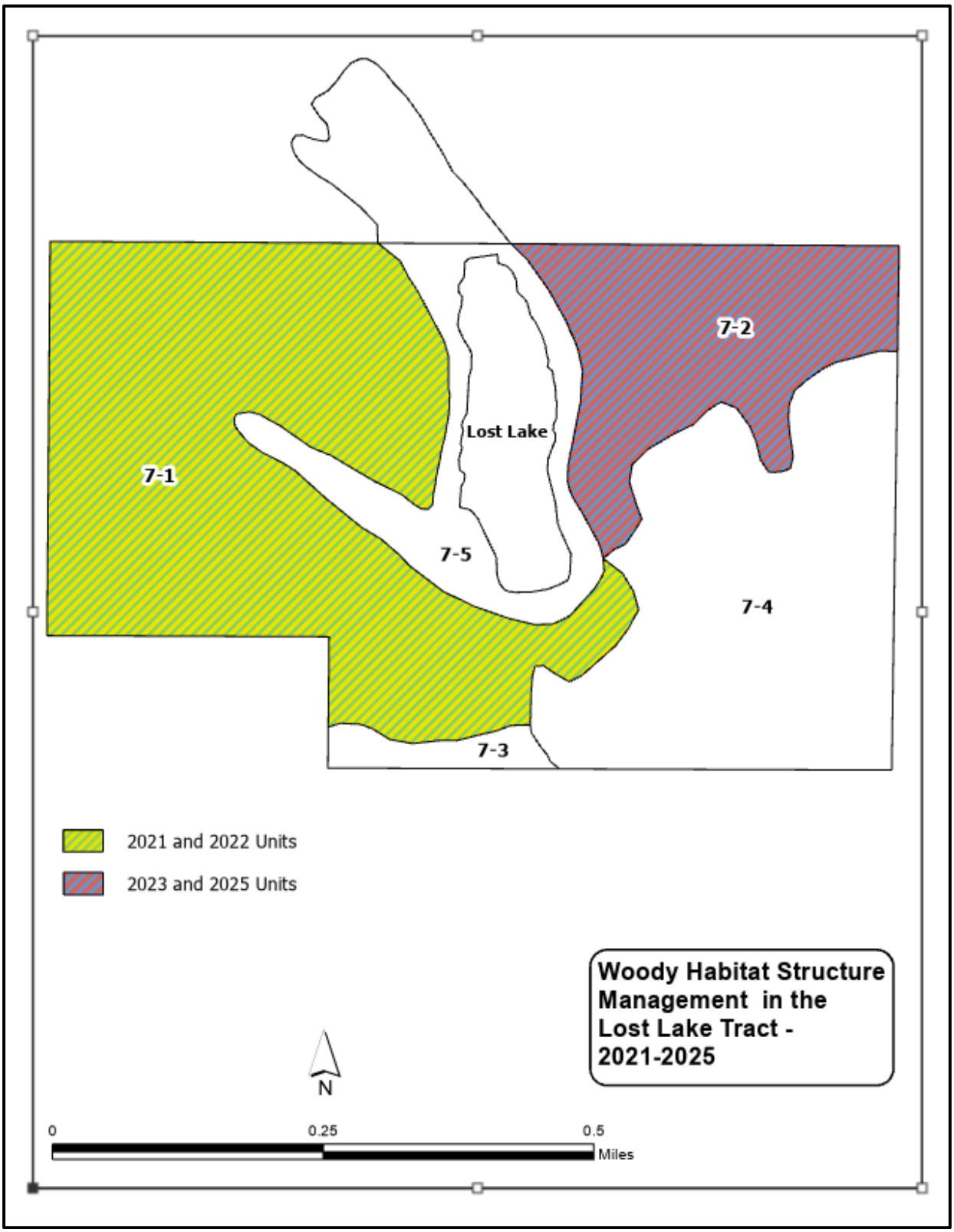

Figure 3. Woody Habitat Structure Creation at Lost Lake Tract, 2021-2025.

Table 1. Woody habitat structure management, 2021-2025.

	2021 157 acres; 982 created			2022 163 acres; 603 created	
Unit or Stand Complex	**Spada Stand 9-36**	**Spada Stand 9-48**	**Lost Lake Stand 7-1**	**Spada Stand 9-38 Complex**	**Lost Lake Stand 7-1**
	ACRES TREATED 157			**ACRES TREATED 163**	
DECAYING LIVE TREES	**Total DLT 760**			**Total DLT 559**	
# CREATED	327	417	16	293	266
AVG DBH (in)	14.9	14.7	19.4	14.6	16.7
AVG HT (ft.)	62.9	66	84.6	69.9	88.8
#/acre	**5.5**	**3.7**	**0.2**	**3.5**	**3.3**
SNAGS	**Total SNAGS 87**			**Total SNAGS 12**	
# CREATED	42	45	0	10	2
AVG DBH (in)	13.7	13.4	0	12.9	15.1
AVG HT (ft.)	58.2	61.8	0	64.6	35.5
#/acre	**0.7**	**0.4**	**0**	**0.1**	**0.1**
COARSE WOODY DEBRIS	**TOTAL CWD 135**			**TOTAL CWD 32**	
# CREATED	56	78	1	8	24
AVG DBH (in)	12.5	12.8	12.8	12.7	16.6
#/acre	**0.9**	**0.7**	**0**	**0.1**	**0.3**
TOTAL #/ACRE	**7.1**	**4.8**	**0.2**	**3.7**	**3.7**
NOTES		Creation began in 2020 and was completed in 2021	Creation began in 2021 and was completed in 2022	Creation began in 2022 and was completed in 2023	Creation began in 2021 and was completed in 2022

Table 1 (cont.). Woody habitat structure management, 2021-2025.

	2023; 176 acres; 472 created			2024; 149 acres; 700 created	
Unit or Stand Complex	**Lost Lake Stand 7-2**	**Stand 9-38 Complex**	**Stand 9-114**	**Spada Stand 9-25 Complex**	**Spada Stand 9-114**
	ACRES TREATED 176			**ACRES TREATED 149**	
DECAYING LIVE TREES	**Total DLT 462**			**Total DLT 634**	
# CREATED	134	250	78	448	186
AVG DBH (in)	15.1	14.7	13.9	14.6	13.7
AVG HT (ft.)	71	104.1	74.6	85.3	74.3
#/acre	**3.9**	**3**	**1.3**	**5**	**3.1**
SNAGS	**Total SNAGS 0**			**Total SNAGS 66**	
# CREATED	0	0	0	16	50
AVG DBH (in)	0	0	0	13.5	12.6
AVG HT (ft.)	0	0	0	na	na
#/acre	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0.2**	**0.8**
COARSE WOODY DEBRIS	**TOTAL CWD 10**			**TOTAL CWD 0**	
# CREATED	0	10	0	0	0
AVG DBH (in)	0	13.6	0	0	0
#/acre	**0**	**0.1**	**0**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL #/ACRE	**3.9**	**3.1**	**1.3**	**5.2**	**3.9**
NOTES	Creation began in 2023 and will be completed in 2026	Creation began in 2022 and was completed in 2023	Creation began in 2023 and was completed in 2025	Creation began in 2024 and will be completed in 2025.Snags were base girdled, so tree remains full height.	Creation began in 2023 and will be completed in 2025. Snags were base girdled, so tree remains full height.

Table 1 (cont.). Woody habitat structure management, 2021-2025.

	2025; 257 acres, 729 created			
Unit or Stand Complex	**Spada Stand 9-25 Complex**	**Spada Stand 9-114**	**Lost Lake Stand 7-2**	**Stand 201 Complex**
	ACRES TREATED 257			
DECAYING LIVE TREES	**Total DLT 665**			
# CREATED	162	78	32	393
AVG DBH (in)	14.4	14	14.7	14.2
AVG HT (ft.)	83.3	78.6	68.6	83.8
#/acre	**1.8**	**1.3**	**0.9**	5.4
SNAGS	**Total SNAGS 64**			
# CREATED	16	7	0	41
AVG DBH (in)	13.5	14.4	0	14.1
AVG HT (ft.)	Na	na	0	na
#/acre	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0**	0.6
COARSE WOODY DEBRIS	**TOTAL CWD 0**			
# CREATED	0	0	0	0
AVG DBH (in)	0	0	0	0
#/acre	**0**	**0**	**0**	0
TOTAL #/ACRE	**0**	**0**	**0**	0
NOTES	Creation began in 2024 and was completed in 2025.Snags were base girdled, so tree remains full height.	Creation began in 2023 and was completed in 2025. Snags were base girdled, so tree remains full height.	Creation began in 2023 and will be completed in 2026. Snags were base girdled, so tree remains full height.	Creation began in 2025 and will be completed in 2026. Snags were base girdled, so tree remains full height.

2.1.2 Long Term Woody Habitat Structure and Gap Monitoring

Long-term effectiveness monitoring of created WHS and gaps began in 2021, as required by the TRMP. Units within the Lost Lake, Williamson Creek and Spada Lake Tracts were selected for monitoring to record observations of wildlife use, decay rates of snags and CWD, and longevity and growth of DLTs. Units were selected across the ownership to provide the broadest variety of stand types, treatment ages, species composition, slope, and aspect. Approximately 5% of all gaps and woody habitat structures are monitored on annual or 5-year intervals. While this is a lower overall percentage being monitored than the TRMP details (10%), this increased frequency of monitoring allows for more detailed insight into changes in decay of snags and CWD, re-growth of DLT's, and growth of understory shrubs within gaps. Ultimately more monitoring visits to the gaps and WHS will occur under the new protocol than as prescribed in the TRMP. Detailed observational data and photo documentation are taken at both types of gaps. Annual monitoring of WHS and gaps will allow a detailed accounting of changes that occur over time in woody structures (decay rate, breakage/fall rate, fungal growth, etc.) and wildlife use as well as vegetative changes and wildlife use of gaps. Monitoring WHS and gaps on a 5-year schedule will allow more gaps to be monitored over the duration of the plan to provide a broader based knowledge of activities occurring within those gaps. Within selected gaps (both annual and 5-year gaps), 3 WHS are selected from each cardinal direction plus 3 from the interior of the gaps, for a total of 15 WHS within each gap. Parameters measured are:

- Snags – height, decay stage, % bark remaining, signs of wildlife use, fungal bodies.
- CWD – length of main section (as they often break when felled), decay stage, signs of wildlife use, fungal bodies.
- DLTs – evidence of formation of a new top (branches turning upward to create a multi-topped tree, height (of newly grown top, if applicable), signs of wildlife use, fungal bodies, overall health of the tree.
- Understory vegetation – overall % cover, height and % cover of all species noted within the gap, signs of wildlife use, regeneration of conifers, evidence of invasive species.
- Evidence of influence outside of gap perimeter, i.e., is sunlight entering the gap increasing the vegetative growth beyond the edge of the gap?
- Photo documentation – photos are taken 360 degrees around the center of the gap to document vegetative growth both within the gap and in the adjacent forest.

Incidental observations of the gap and WHS monitoring are encouraging. Many of the DLTs still survive and have upper branches turning upwards to form dense new tops (Figure 7). The age range of gaps sampled was from 3-11 years (from time of initial WHS creation). During the first year of monitoring (2021), average percent vegetative cover within gaps was significantly higher than adjacent untreated forest which was largely devoid of vegetation. In terms of deer forage, nearly every gap visited had vaccinium and/or salmonberry. Numerous gaps showed evidence of deer browsing.

Conifer seedlings and/or saplings were often present, but in only one case did they appear to be crowding out the other native flora. Several gaps also included species not commonly found throughout the remainder of the forest, including red elderberry, false azalea, and vine maple,

likely due to the increase in light input and attraction of seed dispersing birds utilizing those gaps. Very few gaps had invasive species (evergreen and Himalayan blackberry), which are very rarely mature with fruit, and were pulled by hand when found. These are most likely brought in by seed dispersing birds visiting the gaps.

This WHS and gap monitoring plan was designed as a forward-looking program to inform changes to be made to the way WHS and gaps are created, including specific techniques of topping trees and sizes, shapes, and orientation of the gaps, etc. Initial observations of note include the impact of light influence into the adjacent forest. Ambient light from the gaps appears to be influencing the adjacent forest, as an increase in understory vegetation beyond gap perimeters was observed during monitoring visits, and seemed to vary depending on aspect, slope, and size of gap. As would be expected, gaps with a broad opening to the south and west appeared to have the greatest increase in understory vegetation and were most likely to have the furthest influence into the woods beyond the gap perimeter.

Another observation of note is that many of the trees which had been girdled from the ground (with the intention of becoming CWD) were still standing and functioning as snags, some for as long as 10 years. Many had broken off and lost some of their height since girdling, but this appears to be a safer way to create snags while also quickly producing some CWD (the upper portion which breaks off).

2.1.3 Right-Of-Way Management

Noxious and invasive weed management remained the primary activity conducted on the pipeline right-of-way (ROW) during the 2021-2025 timeframe. In 2025 native herbaceous plants were installed to provide pollinator friendly plants that are otherwise uncommon in the area. Measures, including the use of gates, will be implemented as needed to ensure that unauthorized motor vehicle access does not increase as a result of the stream crossing placement.

2.1.4 Waterfowl Nest Boxes

A total of six nest boxes (Figure 4) are provided on the Lost Lake Tract and are monitored several times during the year. Maintenance occurs in February to ensure six clean and dry boxes are provided at the beginning of each nesting season. A mid-nesting season visit occurs in early May to more accurately document use, with the final check and box cleanout occurring in early June. Over the past 5 years, use has ranged from 33 to 50 percent (Table 2) with no clear preference for a particular box or location around the lake/wetland complex exhibited by any species. Wood ducks, Hooded mergansers and Buffleheads are the avian species found to have used the nest boxes and can commonly be seen on the lake.

Table 2. Waterfowl nest box use on the Lost Lake Tract: 2021 - 2025.

YEAR	WATERFOWL NEST BOX USE SUMMARY DATA
2021	2 of 6 boxes used, fledging 6 Hooded mergansers and 6 Buffleheads
2022	2 of 6 boxes used, fledging 8+ Wood ducks
2023	2 of 6 boxes used, fledging 9+ Hooded mergansers
2024	2 of 6 boxes used, fledging 10+ Hooded mergansers
2025	3 of 6 boxes used, fledging 8+ Hooded mergansers and 6+ Wood ducks

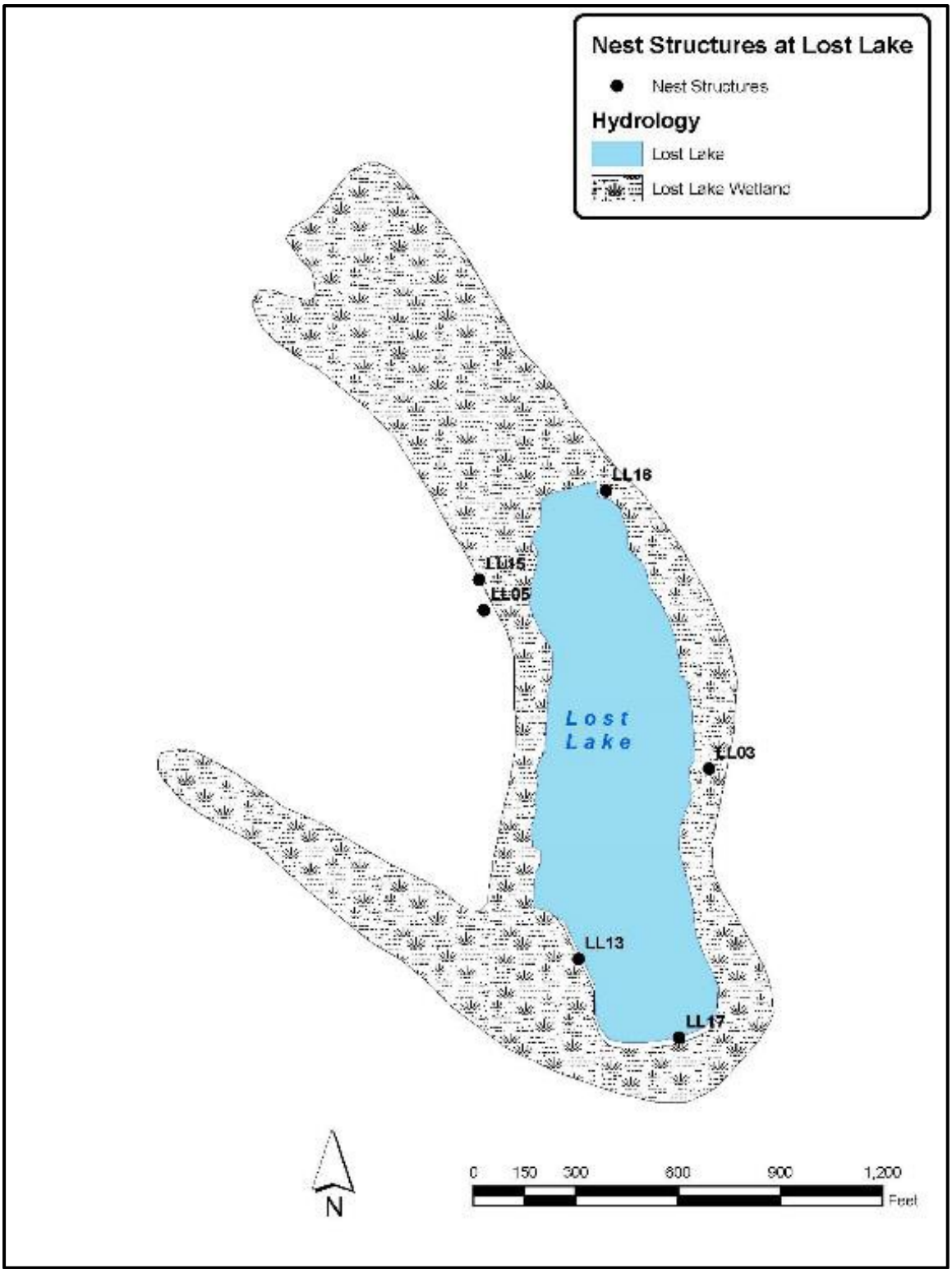

Figure 4. Nest boxes at Lost Lake.

2.1.5 Stewardship Activities or Observations of Note

Snohomish PUD biologists met with Project staff to inform and educate them regarding the TRMP and worked with them to ensure that the TRMP was being followed during implementation of maintenance activities.

Table 3 provides a summary of incidental wildlife observations on Project mitigation land from 2021 to 2025. These are incidental only and are not part of a systematic monitoring program.

Table 3. Incidental Wildlife Observations in 2021-2025.

DATE	LOCATION	SPECIES	DESCRIPTION
2021			
5/14/2021	Spada Lake	Black bear	Sub-adult near south fork
5/14/2021	Spada Lake	Tree swallow	Near South fork arm of lake
5/14/2021	Spada Lake	Osprey	On nest east of South Fork arm
5/20/2021	Spada Lake	Nuthatch	Pair calling near gap 2 in stand 9-36
7/1/2021	Spada Lake	Kestrel	Flying by South Fork recreation site
7/10/2021	Lost Lake	Common merganser	3 young, nearly fully fledged
7/17/2021	Lost Lake	Wood duck	Female foraging near outflow of lake
8/11/2021	Spada Lake	Western toad	Old recreation site 4
8/14/2021	Spada Lake	Pika	Travelling across Culmback Dam Rd
2022			
3/2/2022	Lost Lake	Bufflehead	Pair swimming at south end of lake
4/21/2022	Lost Lake	Black bear	Yearling on road near Lost Lake
4/21/2022	Lost Lake	Black bear	Sow and cub on road neat Lost Lake
4/21/2022	Lost Lake	Wood Duck	Pair near floating fishing dock
5/16/2022	Lost Lake	Pileated Woodpecker	Calling from west side of lake
5/3/2022	Spada Lake	Osprey	Flying east near South Fork arm
5/24/2022	Spada Lake	Nuthatch	Several calling in treetops near gap on Stand 9-38
5/16/2022	Lost Lake	Hairy Woodpecker	Pair feeding nestlings in natural snag near road, SW corner of lake
7/10/2022	Lost Lake	Common merganser	5 young, nearly fully fledged
7/17/2022	Lost Lake	Wood Duck	2 females foraging near outflow of lake
8/3/2022	Lost Lake	Mallard	3 pairs near outflow of lake
8/3/2022	Lost Lake	Canada geese	3 near outflow of lake
2023			
3/29/2023	Lost Lake	Canada goose	2 calling at south end
5/15/2023	Lost Lake	Ravens	Pair calling from east side of lake
5/15/2023	Lost Lake	Loon	Calling from north end of lake
5/18/2023	Spada Lake	Barred owl	2 calling at recreation site 2
5/18/2023	Spada Lake	Common merganser	Pair on rocky spit just east of recreation site 3

7/13/2023	Lost Lake	Loon	Adult and chick swimming mid lake. Adult calls, second adult lands, swims with other 2 for 10 minutes then flies off.
7/26/2023	Lost Lake	Loon	Adult and chick swimming mid lake, adult calling
7/27/2023	Spada Lake	Ruffed grouse	2 grouse north of Culmback Dam
7/27/2023	Spada Lake	Canada goose	36 flightless juveniles on shoreline of Williamson Cr
7/27/2023	Spada Lake	Common merganser	Adult + 6 small chicks near Williamson Cr mouth
7/27/2023	Spada Lake	Osprey	Circling over Williamson Cr area
7/27/2023	Spada Lake	Belted king fisher	2 flying near mouth of Williamson Cr
7/27/2023	Spada Lake	Gull	4 Glaucous winged gulls flying over eastern end of lake
2024			
3/7/2024	Lost Lake	Great blue heron	Foraging in outlet of Lost Lake
6/6/2024	Lost Lake	Great blue heron	Foraging north of fishing dock
9/9/2024	Spada Lake	Canada geese	21 geese swimming near mouth of N Fork Sultan River
9/9/2024	Spada Lake	Osprey	2 osprey calling repeatedly from tree tops beyond South Fork recreation site
2025			
3/10/2025	Lost Lake	Mallards	Pair swimming on lake
3/10/2025	Lost Lake	Barred owl	Calling from N end of lake
3/18/2025	Lost Lake	Hooded merganser	Pair swimming near fishing dock
3/18/2025	Lost Lake	Pileated woodpecker	Calling multiple times from north end of lake
3/18/2025	Lost Lake	Garter snake	Sunning on road at fishing dock
3/18/2025	Lost Lake	Double-crested cormorant	Pair swimming at north end of lake
5/7/2025	Spada Lake	Pacific loon	Calling from western side of lake, along south shore
5/8/2025	Spada Lake	Pacific loon	Calling from western side of lake, along south shore
5/8/2025	Spada Lake	Osprey	Calling from South Fork area of lake
5/12/2025	Spada Lake	Osprey	Calling from South shore of lake
5/22/2025	Spada Lake	Barred owl	Calling from South Fork recreation site
5/22/2025	Spada Lake	Turkey vulture	2 roosting in trees at South Fork recreation site
5/22/2025	Spada Lake	Raven	Calling overhead at South Fork recreation site
5/22/2025	Spada Lake	Canada goose	Pair at South Shore boat launch
5/25/2025	Lost Lake	Pacific loon	3 reported swimming across lake by local naturalist

6/2/2025	Lost Lake	Pacific loon	2 adults at south end of lake, calling occasionally
7/8/2025	Spada Lake	Barred owl	Sunning on South Shore Road near South Shore Rec Site
8/5/2025	Spada Lake	Sharp shinned hawk	Calling along S Shore Rd.
8/5/2025	Spada Lake	Ruffed grouse	Standing along S Shore Rd.
8/13/2025	Spada Lake	Snowshoe hare	Brown phase near Gateway gate
8/19/2025	Spada Lake	Osprey	2 circling over Culmback Dam, calling
9/23/2025	Spada Lake	Osprey	Calling across lake from South Shore recreation site
9/23/2025	Spada Lake	Pacific loon	2 diving and calling east of South Shore recreation site
9/23/2025	Spada Lake	Otter	2 swimming near South Shore recreation site, catching fish.
10/8/2025	Spada Lake	Hairy woodpecker	Foraging on created snags, SW corner of tract
10/14/2025	Spada Lake	Pileated woodpecker	Calling and foraging on created snag, NW corner of tract

2.2 *Work Completed in 2025*

2.2.1 Snags, Decaying Live Trees and Coarse Woody Debris Creation

TRMP management measures include the creation of woody habitat structures (snags, decaying live trees, and coarse woody debris) from live trees, on the four tracts of Project mitigation land. A brief history of land management as it relates to their creation is presented in Section 2.1.1.

In 2025, 729 woody habitat structures were created on three Spada Lake Tract stands/complexes and one Lost Lake stand, totaling 257 acres (Figures 5 and 6, Table 4). A complex is one larger stand and multiple small stands (typically 1 acre or less) consolidated to allow easier management. Of the woody habitat structures created in 2025, 91 percent (665) were live topped to become DLTs. These trees are left with at least five whorls of live limbs to allow the tree to remain alive for at least several years following topping with hopes that infection by heart rotting fungus occurs. Typically, the largest trees are selected to be live topped. As in the past, these woody habitat structures were created in groups to create an opening in the forest canopy. On the Spada Lake Tract, these groups are typically made up of 30 or more trees, due to the high density of stems. On the Lost Lake Tract, where trees are larger and less dense, groupings are typically five to seven trees. In both cases, the objective is to create canopy gaps up to 0.25 acres in size.

Table 4. Snag, decaying live tree, and coarse woody debris creation in 2025.

	2025; 257 acres, 729 created			
Unit or Stand Complex	**Spada Stand 9-25 Complex**	**Spada Stand 9-114**	**Lost Lake Stand 7-2**	**Stand 201 Complex**
	ACRES TREATED 257			
DECAYING LIVE TREES	**Total DLT 665**			
# CREATED	162	78	32	393
AVG DBH (in)	14.4	14	14.7	14.2
AVG HT (ft.)	83.3	78.6	68.6	83.8
#/acre	**1.8**	**1.3**	**0.9**	5.4
SNAGS	**Total SNAGS 64**			
# CREATED	16	7	0	41
AVG DBH (in)	13.5	14.4	0	14.1
AVG HT (ft.)	Na	na	0	na
#/acre	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0**	0.6
COARSE WOODY DEBRIS	**TOTAL CWD 0**			
# CREATED	0	0	0	0
AVG DBH (in)	0	0	0	0
#/acre	**0**	**0**	**0**	0
TOTAL #/ACRE	**0**	**0**	**0**	0
NOTES	Creation began in 2024 and was completed in 2025.Snags were base girdled, so tree remains full height.	Creation began in 2023 and was completed in 2025. Snags were base girdled, so tree remains full height.	Creation began in 2023 and will be completed in 2026. Snags were base girdled, so tree remains full height.	Creation began in 2025 and will be completed in 2026. Snags were base girdled, so tree remains full height.

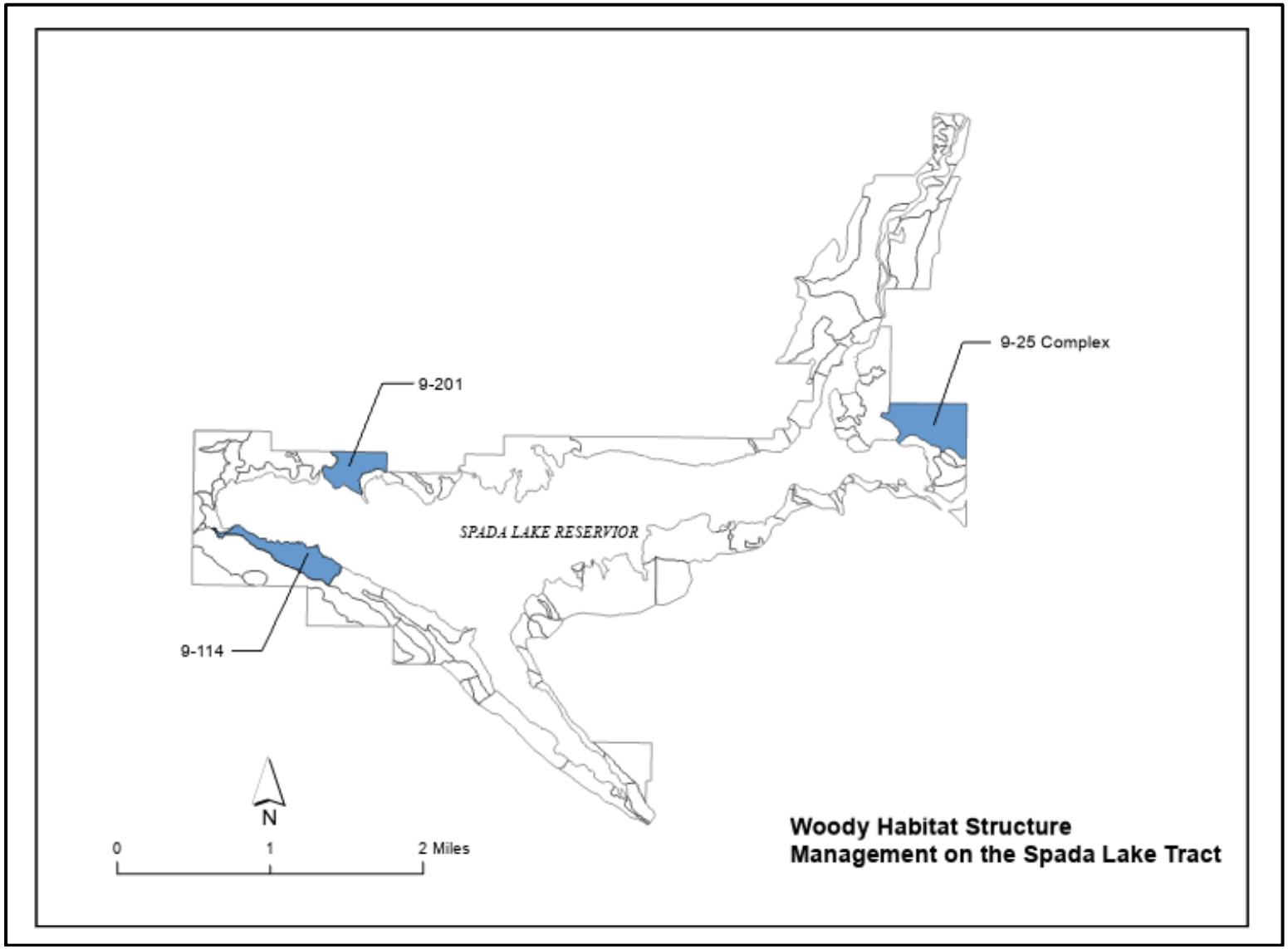

Figure 5. **Woody habitat structure creation at Spada Lake Tract, 2025.**

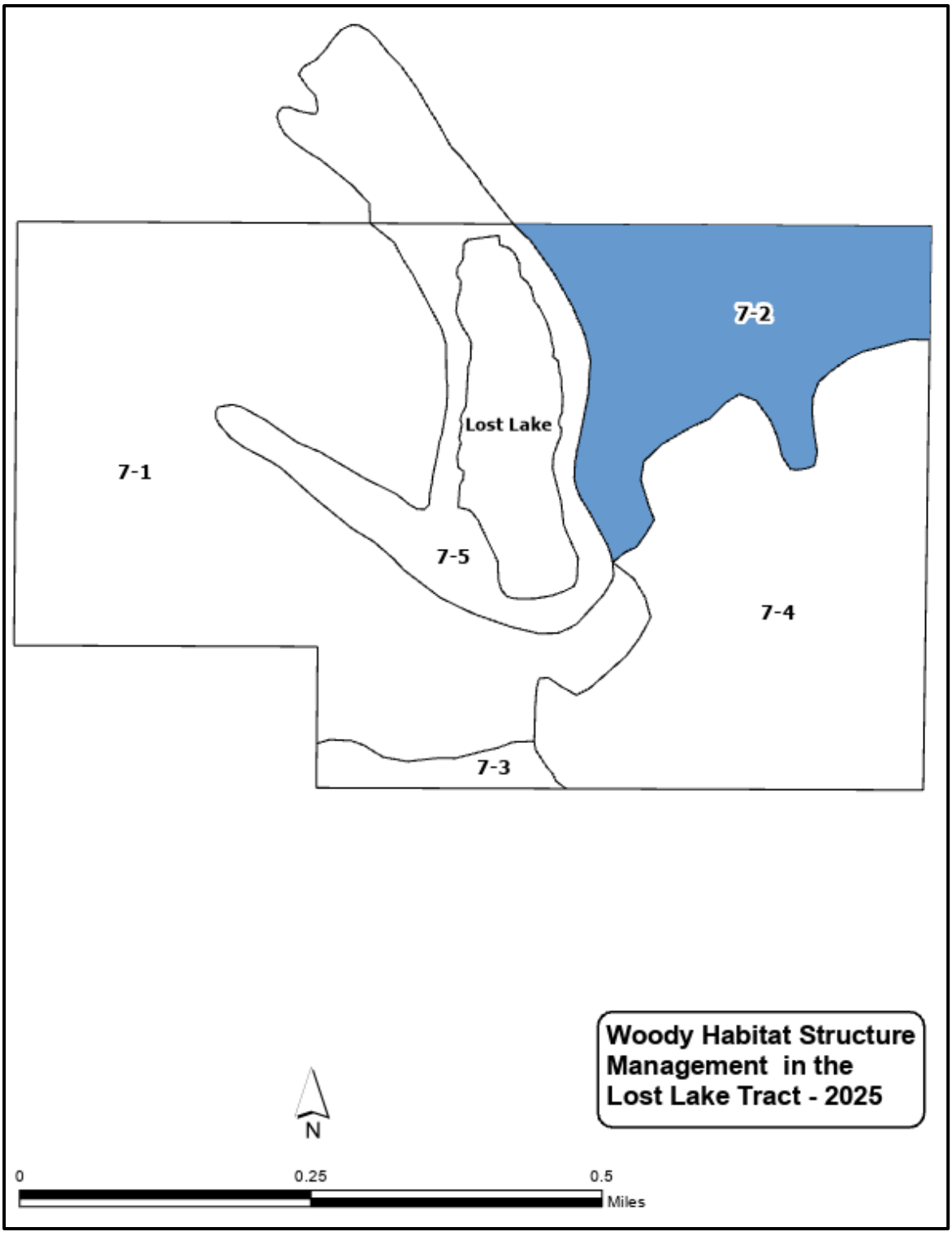

Figure 6. Woody habitat structure creation at the Lost Lake Tract, 2025.

2.2.2 Long-Term Woody Habitat Structure and Gap Monitoring

In 2025, monitoring of gaps and WHS continued as described in section 2.1.2.

In 2025, innovative new-to-market monitoring equipment was purchased to allow non-invasive remote acoustic recording of avian calls. These recordings will allow documentation of avian species utilizing the created canopy gaps and comparisons to be made between created canopy gaps and control areas nearby. Unfortunately, equipment delivery took longer than anticipated due to small-scale production at Cornell Labs, in addition to a significant learning curve for software programming and data analysis. This delay also caused fewer than the anticipated number of gaps to be monitored while the issues with acoustic devices were sorted out. No such delays are anticipated for the 2026 field season.

Figure 7. **Created decaying live tree with "cat-faced scar" created near top (red arrow) and up-turned branches forming dense, bushy top.**

Figure 8. **Typical understory in stands where no commercial thinning or gap creation has occurred.**

Figure 9. **Post-gap creation showing strong evidence of the impact of increased light input to gap.**

2.2.3 Forest Vegetation Management - Commercial Thinning

The forest stands on the Spada Lake Tract initiated from natural in-seeding following clear cut harvest by the DNR and USFS prior to Snohomish PUD purchasing the lands. Much of the acreage was never thinned and therefore resulted in overstocked stands where suppression mortality was the primary cause of tree death. In the 50-60 years since harvest, this hyper-density led to tree canopies that closed entirely, shading out the forest floor and leading to the death of much of the understory shrub population.

Approximately 100 acres were commercially thinned in the early 2000s by removing the sub-dominant trees and leaving the largest trees to occupy a more open site. Twenty years later, some of these stands are now closing their canopies again and other stands that were not thinned have reached a stage appropriate for thinning. Utilizing canopy gap creation as part of the woody habitat structure program has allowed relatively small openings to be created in the forest but is insufficient to treat over-stocking in entire units.

Working with a professional forestry consultant to identify units meeting the criteria for commercial thinning (road access, suitable average diameter to produce marketable timber, adequate stocking density to allow sufficient residual trees, etc.), approximately 160 acres have been proposed for commercial thinning (see Figures 10-12). Proposed thinning units have buffers applied to all water bodies as delineated in the TRMP, and additional 150-foot buffers applied to all Marbled murrelet habitat. Daily and seasonal timing restrictions will be enforced to ensure no disturbance of murrelet nesting habitat.

Similar to the commercial thinning which occurred approximately 20 years ago, trees to be removed will be from the sub-dominant class and from the common species on each site. This will result in a more open canopy, with light reaching the forest floor to encourage understory shrub growth and increased diameter growth of the residual trees.

Units to be harvested will have photo documentation stations installed prior to harvest to document effects of the harvest in terms of tree density, shrub species diversity and overall shrub density. Based on experience from the prior thinning, it is expected that understory shrubs will greatly increase in average size, diversity and density within a few years.

As identified in prior annual reports, existing maintained roads will be used to access the units, but in two instances abandoned road grades will need to be re-opened, and for one of those units, a 250-foot extension of road would be built to allow access to the interior of the unit with logging equipment. These roads will allow access to an additional 60 acres of overstocked forest. Importantly, no new stream crossings are proposed, and all re-opened roads will be abandoned after use and properly fortified to ensure that no vehicular access is possible once harvest is complete.

As mentioned in Section 2.2.2, acoustic monitoring devices will be deployed at permanent plots within the commercial thinning stands prior to harvest to document avian presence, with follow-up deployments occurring after thinning is complete to allow comparisons of avian use of the thinned stands.

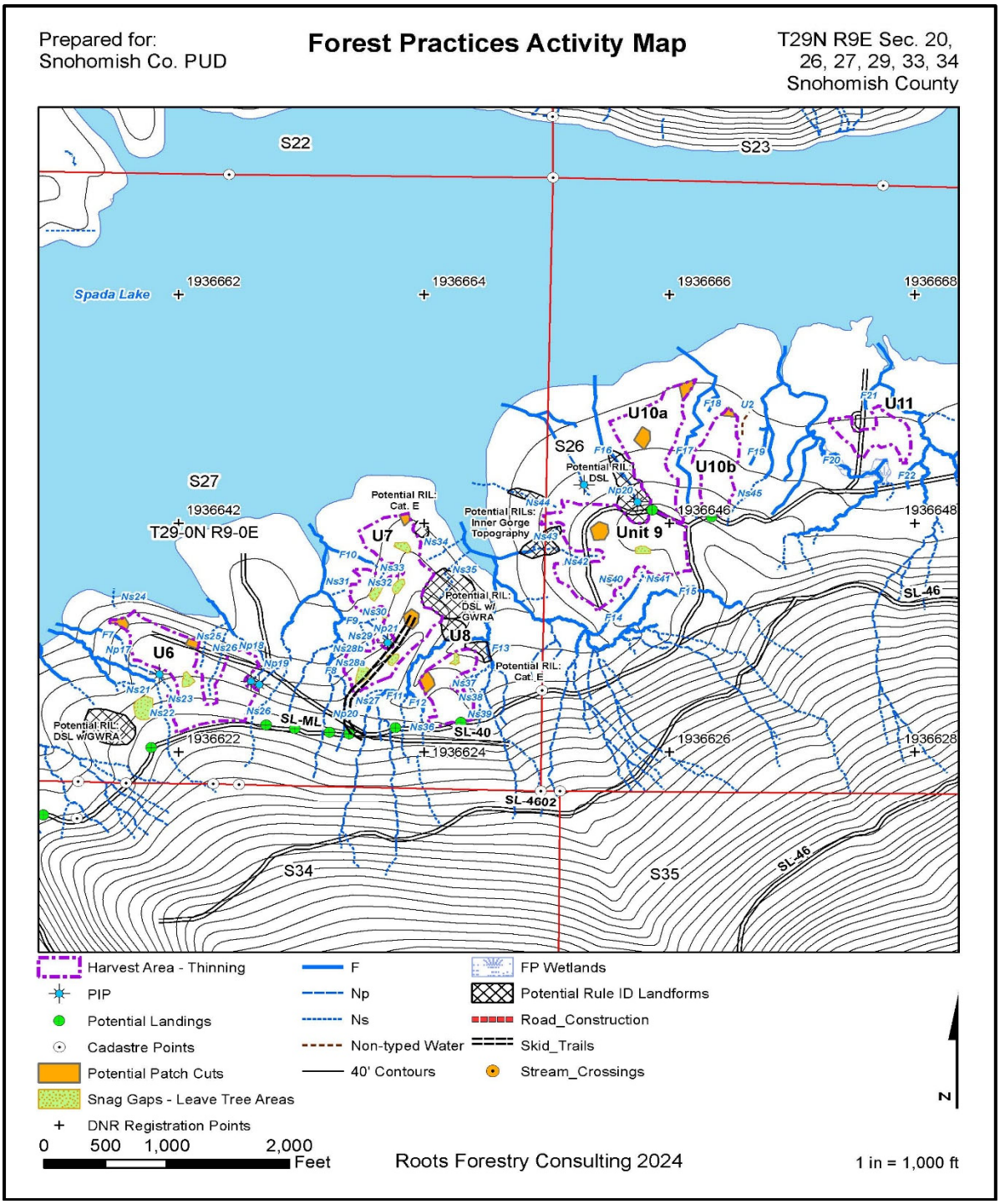

Figure 10. Map 1 showing proposed commercial thinning units and road reconstruction.

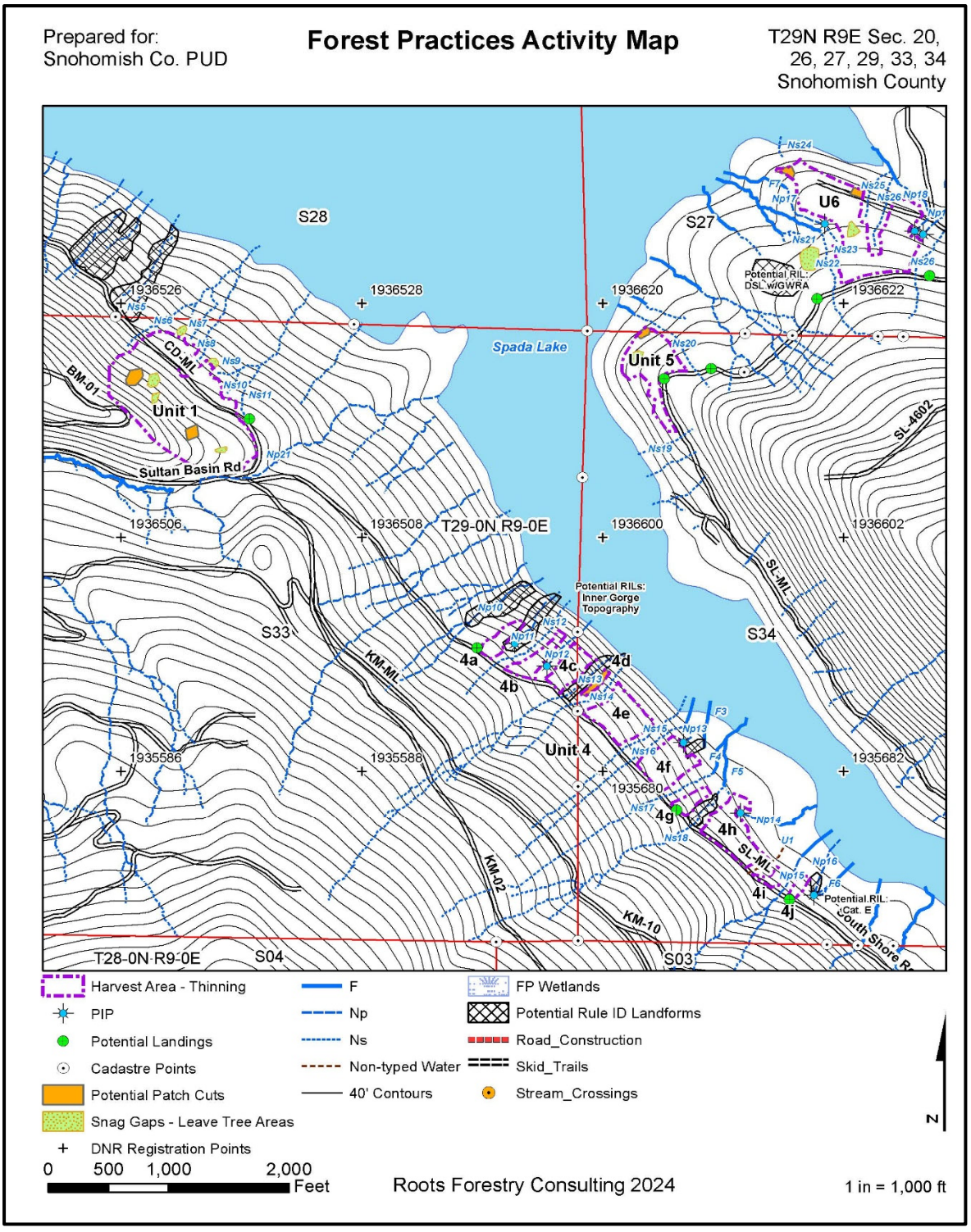

Figure 11. Map 2 showing proposed commercial thinning units.

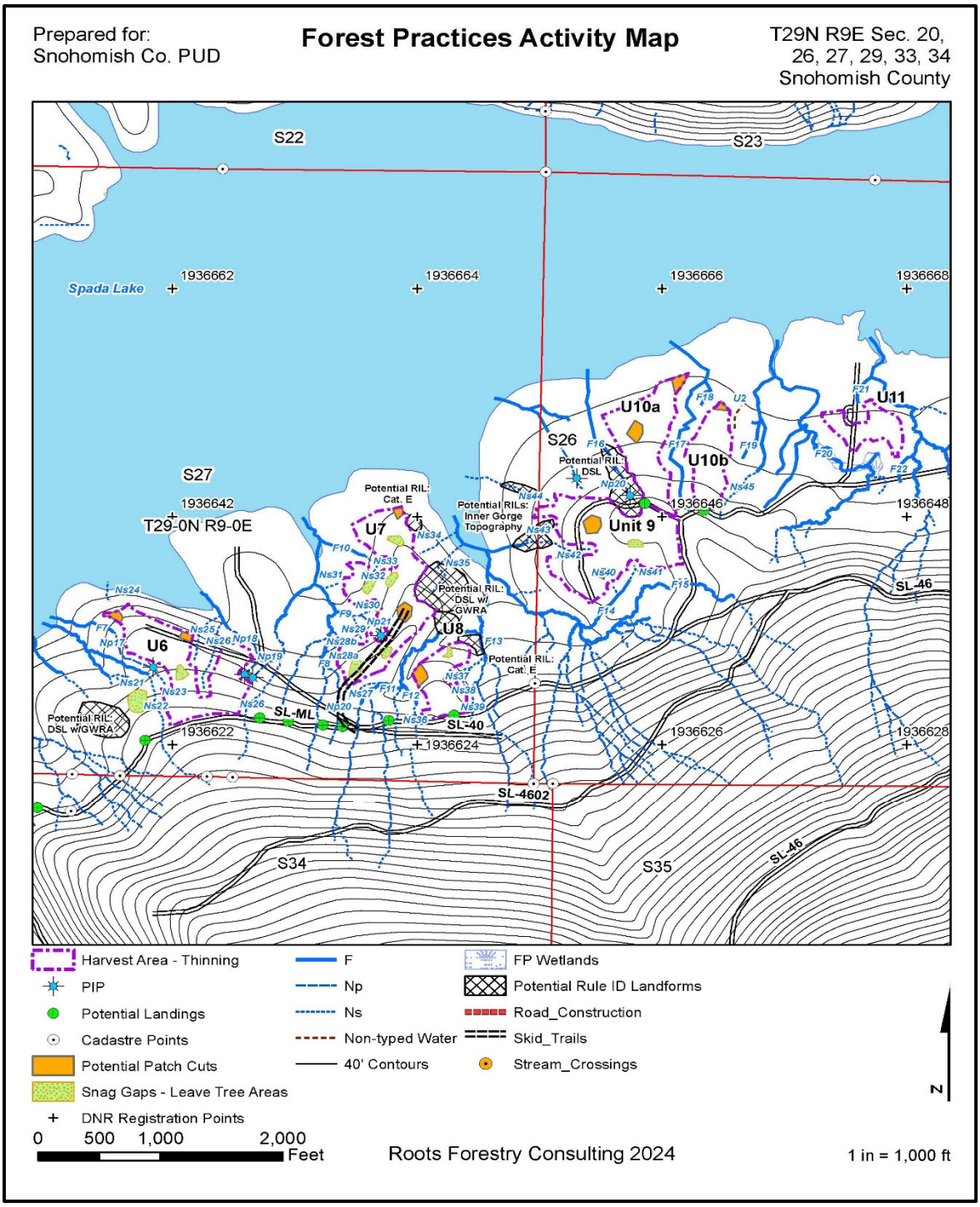

Figure 12. Map 3 showing proposed commercial thinning units.

2.2.4 Right-Of-Way Management

Control of noxious weeds continued along the pipeline ROW, with hawkweed, creeping thistle, and Scotch broom being the species most often encountered.

2.2.5 Waterfowl Nest Boxes

On the Lost Lake Tract, a total of six nest boxes were available for use, with three being used by cavity nesting waterfowl (Table 5). Boxes were checked, cleaned, repaired as needed, and provided with fresh nesting material. All boxes were visited again twice in May to determine use, check for damage, and remove unwanted species, including native squirrels, starlings, and their nests, per WDFW request. Nests of native birds are not removed if found. Setting females or their eggs were not moved or handled for counting during nest checks, therefore quantities should be considered low estimates. The locations of the six existing nest structures on the Lost Lake Tract are depicted in Figure 4.

Table 5. Waterfowl nest box use on the Lost Lake Tract in 2025.

BOX #	RESULTS
BOX 3	**6+ Wood ducks fledged.**
BOX 5	No successful use.
BOX 13	No successful use.
BOX 15	No successful use.
BOX 17	**5+ Hooded mergansers fledged.**
BOX 18	**3+ Hooded mergansers fledged**.

2.2.6 Lake, Wetland and Stream Buffers

Activities occurring within buffers included nest box maintenance and woody habitat structure creation, as described in the previous sections of this document. The buffer restrictions for snags, DLT and CWD described in the TRMP were followed, which allow only individual or small groupings of woody habitat structures to be made within 100 feet of a lake, wetland, or stream. Within the remainder of the buffers, which may be up to 500 feet wide, gap sizes are restricted to 0.25 acres.

2.2.7 Stewardship Activities or Observations of Note

Though potentially overshadowed in the annual report by proactive management, one of the key elements of the TRMP is the protection of old growth forests, wetlands, and riparian areas on the four management tracts. The TRMP requires the preservation of 512 acres of existing old growth forest and promotion of old growth characteristics on 1,119 acres of second growth conifer forest. Approximately 57 acres of riparian forest and 40 acres of wetlands are protected from human disturbance and maintained as high-quality habitat under the TRMP. All management activities consider these objectives. These habitat types were protected and received minimal management activity, primarily woody habitat structure creation within buffer zones. No overstory thinning, gap creation, snag creation or coarse woody debris creation occurred in old growth forest stands.

Snohomish PUD wildlife biologists worked with Project staff throughout the year to ensure compliance with the TRMP.

Some incidental observations of wildlife species by Snohomish PUD wildlife biologists and

knowledgeable City of Everett personnel on TRMP lands are listed in Table 6. This list of observations is not the result of systematic surveys for wildlife but is included in this report simply to document the presence of these species on management lands.

Table 6. Incidental wildlife observations on Project lands in 2025.

DATE	LOCATION	SPECIES	DESCRIPTION
3/10/2025	Lost Lake	Mallards	Pair swimming on lake
3/10/2025	Lost Lake	Barred owl	Calling from N end of lake
3/18/2025	Lost Lake	Hooded merganser	Pair swimming near fishing dock
3/18/2025	Lost Lake	Pileated woodpecker	Calling multiple times from north end of lake
3/18/2025	Lost Lake	Garter snake	Sunning on road at fishing dock
3/18/2025	Lost Lake	Double-crested cormorant	Pair swimming at north end of lake
5/7/2025	Spada Lake	Pacific loon	Calling from western side of lake, along south shore
5/8/2025	Spada Lake	Pacific loon	Calling from western side of lake, along south shore
5/8/2025	Spada Lake	Osprey	Calling from South Fork area of lake
5/12/2025	Spada Lake	Osprey	Calling from South shore of lake
5/22/2025	Spada Lake	Barred owl	Calling from South Fork recreation site
5/22/2025	Spada Lake	Turkey vulture	2 roosting in trees at South Fork recreation site
5/22/2025	Spada Lake	Raven	Calling overhead at South Fork recreation site
5/22/2025	Spada Lake	Canada goose	Pair at South Shore boat launch
5/25/2025	Lost Lake	Pacific loon	3 reported swimming across lake by local naturalist
6/2/2025	Lost Lake	Pacific loon	2 adults at south end of lake, calling occasionally
7/8/2025	Spada Lake	Barred owl	Sunning on South Shore Road near South Shore Rec Site
8/13/2025	Spada Lake	Snowshoe hare	Brown phase near Gateway gate
8/19/2025	Spada Lake	Osprey	2 circling over Culmback Dam, calling
8/19/2025	Spada Lake	Pacific loon	3 calling from approx. ¼ mi east of log boom, in middle of lake; diving, fishing. Possibly 1 all-dark sub-adult.
9/23/2025	Spada Lake	Osprey	Calling across lake from South Shore recreation site
9/23/2025	Spada Lake	Pacific loon	2 diving and calling east of South Shore recreation site
9/23/2025	Spada Lake	Otter	2 swimming near South Shore recreation site, catching fish.

10/8/2025	Spada Lake	Hairy woodpecker	Foraging on created snags, SW corner of tract
10/14/2025	Spada Lake	Pileated woodpecker	Calling and foraging on created snag, NW corner of tract

2.3 *Work Planned for 2026-2030*

2.3.1 Snags, Decaying Live Trees and Coarse Woody Debris

Approximately 225 acres will be evaluated annually, and have woody habitat structures created, as outlined in the TRMP, with a goal of treating half of the TRMP acreage by the end of 2030. As mentioned in Section 2.2.2, acoustic monitoring devices will be deployed to document avian use within created canopy gaps and allow for comparisons to control areas outside of the gaps. Woody habitat structure and gap monitoring will continue as described in section 2.2.3.

2.3.2 Right-Of-Way Management

Aggressive noxious and invasive weed control will continue on all Project lands to prevent seed production. State-licensed herbicide application contractors will continue to apply herbicides under the direction of state-licensed Snohomish PUD biologists. All disturbed or amended soils will be promptly seeded with a mixture of non-invasive, weed-free grasses and forbs as listed in the TRMP. For erosion control, only certified weed-free straw is used on all Snohomish PUD lands.

2.3.3 Waterfowl Nest Boxes

Nest boxes on the Lost Lake Tract will be repaired as needed by the end of February, to ensure availability for the upcoming nesting season. An intermediate nesting season check will be performed (early May) and all non-waterfowl, including native squirrels, will be evicted, as requested by WDFW. A final nest box productivity check will be conducted in mid to late June to ensure accurate determination of use, as specified in the TRMP.

2.3.4 Lake, Wetland and Stream Buffers

Aside from woody habitat structure creation and nest box maintenance, as summarized in this report and detailed in the TRMP, no other activities are planned in buffer zones.

2.4 *Issues or Proposed Changes*

As described in detail in section 2.1.2, changes have been proposed to the woody habitat structure and gap effectiveness monitoring programs. These changes will allow for more depth in data collection to better inform adaptive management processes to meet TRMP objectives. Given that Snohomish PUD agreed in 2012 at the stakeholder's request to convert most of the required CWD creation to snags and DLT's, the CWD monitoring program will no longer be a stand-alone monitoring program. Instead, CWD will be incorporated into the WHS monitoring described in section 2.1.2 and CWD will make up a portion of the selected 5% of WHS for monitoring.

Additionally, as described in section 2.2.3, a temporary modification was proposed in the 2024 Annual Report to allow for temporary road expansion for upcoming thinning work. Extensive stakeholder consultation related to this modification has already occurred.

3.0 NOXIOUS WEED MANAGEMENT PLAN

3.1 *Background and Prior Year's Summary 2021-2025*

This section includes background explanations of activities and results summarized from the previous years' reports, leading up to the five-year report covering implementation activities occurring from 2021 through 2025.

Due to water quality concerns, noxious weeds and invasive species found within the Spada Lake Reservoir and City of Sultan watersheds (along the pipeline ROW) were treated with naturally derived herbicides; initially high strength vinegar in 2016, then Caprylic acid, trade name Suppress EC, by state-licensed contract herbicide applicators, overseen by Snohomish PUD biologists who are also state-licensed herbicide applicators. This product is OMRI listed and labeled for organic production but is a non-selective herbicide (it will damage or kill any portion of a plant that it contacts) and is non-systemic (it only affects the portion of the plant that it touches and is not translocated through the plant's vascular system to kill the roots). Using this type of herbicide requires repeat applications, as it is not as effective as systemic herbicides, but is considered safer for water quality by the City of Everett (primary purveyor of drinking water in Snohomish County, serving 75 percent of county residents) and the City of Sultan.

Areas outside of the above-mentioned watersheds have been treated with synthetic herbicides that are systemic and selective and require fewer treatments. Again, all applications were performed by state-licensed contract herbicide applicators under the direction of state-licensed Snohomish PUD biologists.

As part of re-licensing studies in the mid/late 2000s, botanical consultants were contracted to survey all Project lands that had Project structures, roads, prior forestry activities or other human disturbances for invasive or noxious weeds. A detailed map and GPS record was created to document presence and level of infestation for each invasive species. These sites are visited multiple times each year by Snohomish PUD staff familiar with weed identification and treatment. Areas of the Project that were disturbed and weed-prone, where noxious weeds have been previously observed (particularly during the 2007 noxious weed surveys), and sites that have been previously treated, were evaluated for the presence of noxious weeds. Treatment locations were captured and recorded using a GPS device, with that data then incorporated into Snohomish PUD's GIS database, to allow tracking of weed occurrences and treatment efforts, to guide the following year's management. Figures A1 through A14 in appendix A provide an overview of the Project lands, and specific weed locations identified around Spada Lake and pipeline ROW. These figures include comparisons between weed locations identified by the botanical consultants in 2007, those identified by Snohomish PUD biologists in 2021 at the start of the current 5-year cycle, and those identified by Snohomish PUD biologists in 2025.

Overall, Snohomish PUD's approach to invasive weed control has been successful in preventing

most seed production and spread of known infestations. Most occurrences of weeds are becoming smaller and more intermittent in space. Availability of suitable spraying weather is the primary factor dictating the number of times weeds are sprayed over the course of the growing season and therefore plays a large role in determining the overall effectiveness of control efforts.

The only new noxious weed to be identified on project lands since the original 2007 botanical surveys is fragrant waterlily (a class C non-designated weed). This was first found at Lost Lake in 2021 along the eastern shore of the lake in several small clusters. Multiple trips were subsequently made each year to clip the flowers to prevent seed production. The plants were flagged and visited multiple times during the spring-summer growing season to track growth and reduce spread over time.

Each year, Snohomish PUD biologists met with Project staff to inform and educate regarding the NWMP and worked with them to ensure that the NWMP was being followed.

3.2 *Work Completed in 2025*

Areas of the Project that were disturbed and weed-prone, as well as areas where noxious weeds had been observed and treated in the past were visited to determine noxious weed presence. As the weather allowed, multiple treatments were made at all sites during the growing season. Appendix A contains Figures A-1 through A-14 showing mapped locations of invasive species.

3.2.1 Lost Lake Tract Treatment and Monitoring

The access road and the boat launch area at Lost Lake were visually inspected for noxious and invasive species several times during the growing season. Particular attention was paid to areas identified in the 2007 Noxious Weed Survey. Species of weeds treated include herb Robert, Canada thistle, and Himalayan and Evergreen blackberry.

3.2.2 Spada Lake Tract Treatment and Monitoring

Weed species most commonly found along roads on the Spada Lake Tract were bull thistle, creeping thistle, hawkweed, and oxeye daisy. Culmback Dam had significant infestations of hawkweed and smaller patches of Scotch broom. Due to changes in internal safety requirements, weed control on a majority of the dam was not possible this year. Within the Spada Lake Reservoir Watershed, which supplies most of Snohomish County with drinking water, the City of Everett has requested that herbicides derived from inorganic compounds not be used. Naturally derived, high-strength acids have proven to be successful in treating weeds and have been approved by the City for use within the watershed. Many of the treated plants display top-kill or reduced vigor quickly and for a considerable length of time after treatment, but multiple applications are typically required. Plants were treated as early in the growing season as practicable and were re-treated as needed and as allowed by weather conditions. Seed production was prevented in nearly all cases, as required by State and County regulations.

3.2.3 Williamson Creek Tract Treatment and Monitoring

Hawkweed, reed canary grass, and creeping thistle have been found on the Williamson Creek Tract during previous field visits. The abandoned road has become largely overgrown with alder

saplings, and as a result, these infestations are not expected to extend their range. Based on this and the difficulty of accessing this now roadless area, other sites have received higher priority for treatment. The area was visually assessed while performing snag/gap creation activities.

3.2.4 Project Facility Lands Treatment and Monitoring

The pipeline ROW was visited multiple times during the growing season to locate and treat invasive species. Typical weeds found here include hawkweed, herb Robert, tansy ragwort, and blackberry species.

Noxious weeds on the transmission line ROW were also sprayed several times during the growing season, with the primary species found here being common holly, bull and creeping thistle, and blackberry species.

Near the powerhouse, the primary species found and treated were wild carrot, butterfly bush, hawkweed, and bull thistle.

3.2.5 Annual Review of Noxious Weed List

Snohomish PUD reviewed the State and County's annual updated weed list for 2025, and the 2025 Snohomish County Noxious Weed List is attached as Appendix C. No changes were made that impacted weed control on project lands. No new state or county designated noxious weeds have been identified on Project lands since the implementation of the NWMP began in 2008. There have, however, been updates to the noxious weed list since then that affect classifications and nomenclature of weeds that are already routinely treated across Project lands. These changes are reflected in an updated NWMP target species list attached as Appendix B. Changes reflect the most current version of species scientific and common names, taxonomic structures, and current Snohomish County classifications at the time of this report. While fundamentally no new species were added to the target list for control and no new regulated species were identified on Project lands, a few new entries of individual species appear in the updated table compared to the original 2008 list and encompass weeds that have continued to be treated since the NWMP was created.

3.2.6 Update of Species-Specific Management Methods

No updates to specific management methods have been proposed; emphasis will continue to be on controlling seed production, preventing new infestations, and reducing the size and number of existing infestations.

Cultural methods to prevent new infestations or reduce existing infestations continued to be employed including 1) keeping ground disturbance to a minimum while mowing vegetation, and 2) seeding/placing weed-free straw on open or disturbed soils as soon as possible. Where infestations exist, herbicides remained the most effective treatment due to the size and variety of locations.

Snohomish PUD is also committed to ensuring that weeds that survive treatment with inorganic herbicides (those outside of the Spada and City of Sultan watersheds) do not develop resistance to a particular mode of action (the specific means by which the herbicide damages or kills the plant cells). As a result, Snohomish PUD biologists routinely evaluate new products to determine their efficacy for use in controlling the species of weeds present on Project lands.

3.3 *Work Planned for 2026-2030*

Over the next 5-year period, areas of the Project that are disturbed and weed-prone, where noxious weeds have been observed, and sites that have been previously treated will be visited several times during the growing season to document and treat noxious weeds. Licensed contract herbicide applicators will be used to apply herbicides. Prior to initiation of any ground-disturbing activities, staff will meet to discuss pre- and post-project means to reduce the likelihood of increasing infestation size or spreading weed propagules to new areas, including, to the extent possible, treating existing weeds prior to those ground-disturbing activities. Snohomish PUD will continue to monitor the State and County weed lists and monitor Project lands to identify any new regulated species occurrences.

3.4 *Issues or Proposed Changes*

As discussed in Section 3.2.5, an updated target noxious weed species list has been provided in Appendix B to reflect the current classifications and nomenclature of noxious weeds. Any changes to the list of weeds requiring control, based on changes to the State and County weed lists, may necessitate further changes to the NWMP.

4.0 MARBLED MURRELET HABITAT PROTECTION PLAN

4.1 *2021-2025 Summary*

This section includes background explanations of activities and results summarized from the previous years' reports.

Snohomish PUD biologists met with and had numerous conversations with Project staff to inform them of, and ensure compliance with, the MMHPP. Project staff have been very cooperative and frequently call Snohomish PUD biologists to ask about specific activities and restrictions.

Project-related activities conducted in the Spada Lake Reservoir Basin and on other Project lands from 2021-2025 were conducted according to the MMHPP. Plans and activities were prepared or modified as needed to comply with the MMHPP. These activities included:

- Planning of commercial thinning while ensuring no adverse impacts to murrelet habitat.
- Implementing the Whitewater Recreation Plan under License Article 412
- Air-lifting toilets out of the Bear Creek and Nighthawk Recreation Sites to support the RRMP
- Conducting snow surveys to support project operations and water supply planning
- Conducting hazard tree maintenance activities to support operation and maintenance
- Conducting recreation site vegetation maintenance and trail improvements
- Implementing all aspects of the TRMP
- Implementing all aspects of the NWMP
- Maintaining recreation facilities in support of the RRMP

- Replacement of the 48-inch Howell-Bunger Valve at Culmback Dam

4.2 *Work Completed in 2025*

Project-related activities conducted in the Spada Lake Reservoir Basin and on other Project lands during 2025 were conducted according to the MMHPP. Plans and activities were prepared or modified as needed to comply with the MMHPP. These activities included:

- Planning for commercial thinning, while ensuring no adverse impacts to murrelet habitat.
- Conducting snow surveys to support operations and water supply planning
- Maintaining recreation facilities in support of the RRMP
- Implementing the TRMP
- Implementing the NWMP

Snohomish PUD biologists met with and had numerous conversations with Project staff to coordinate Project related work and ensure compliance with the MMHPP.

4.3 *Work Planned for 2026-2030*

Commercial thinning of several second-growth stands is planned to begin in summer of 2026. All suitable/occupied murrelet habitat has been buffered from harvest activity to ensure removal of trees does not negatively impact nesting murrelets or the suitability of their habitat. Thinning these over-stocked stands is expected to increase the growth rate of residual trees, retain branches lower to the ground and encourage more understory and regenerative tree growth; all of which are beneficial to murrelets.

Snohomish PUD biologists will continue to stay informed of Project-related activities that might affect marbled murrelets and their habitat and advise and educate those working on the Project of the MMHPP requirements. Language related to seasonal and daily timing restrictions to protect nesting murrelets is included in all construction contracts.

4.4 *Issues or Proposed Changes*

No issues have arisen and no changes are proposed.

Appendix A

Noxious Weed Control Figures

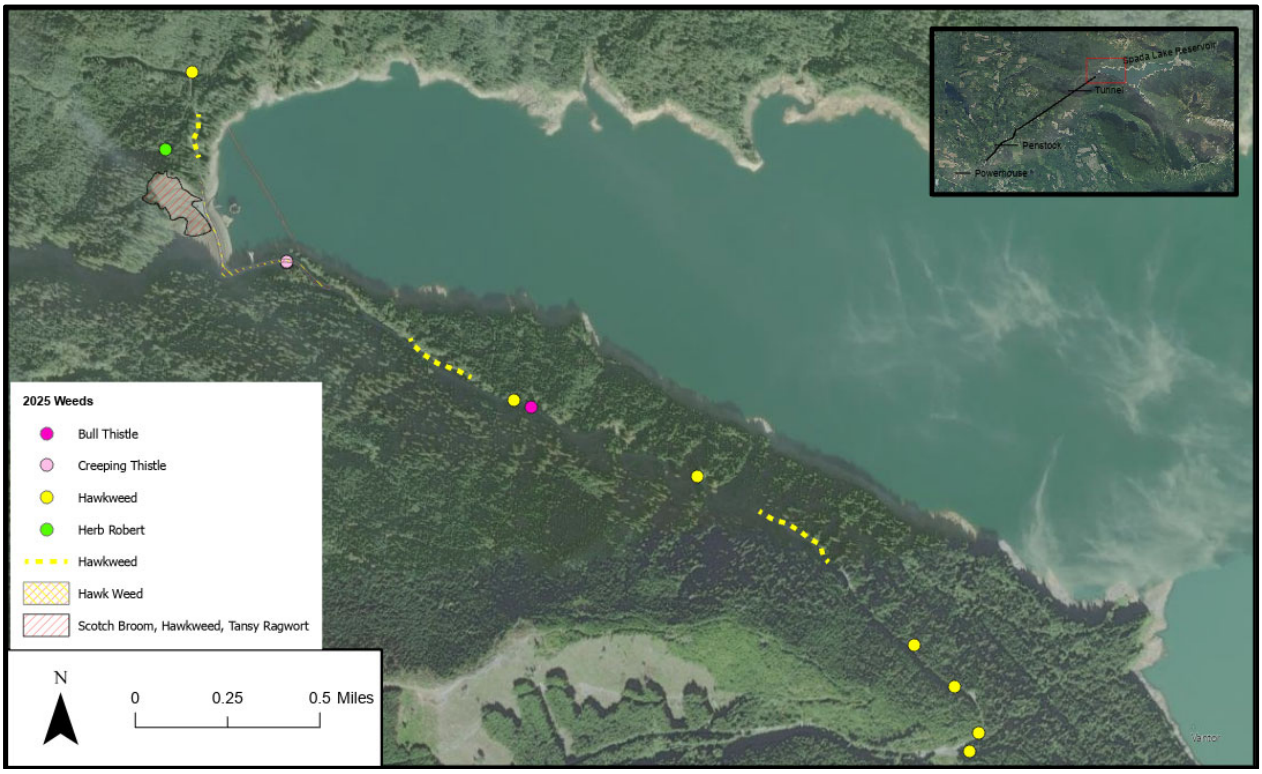

Figure A-1. 2025 target noxious weed locations at Culmback Dam and along Culmback Road.

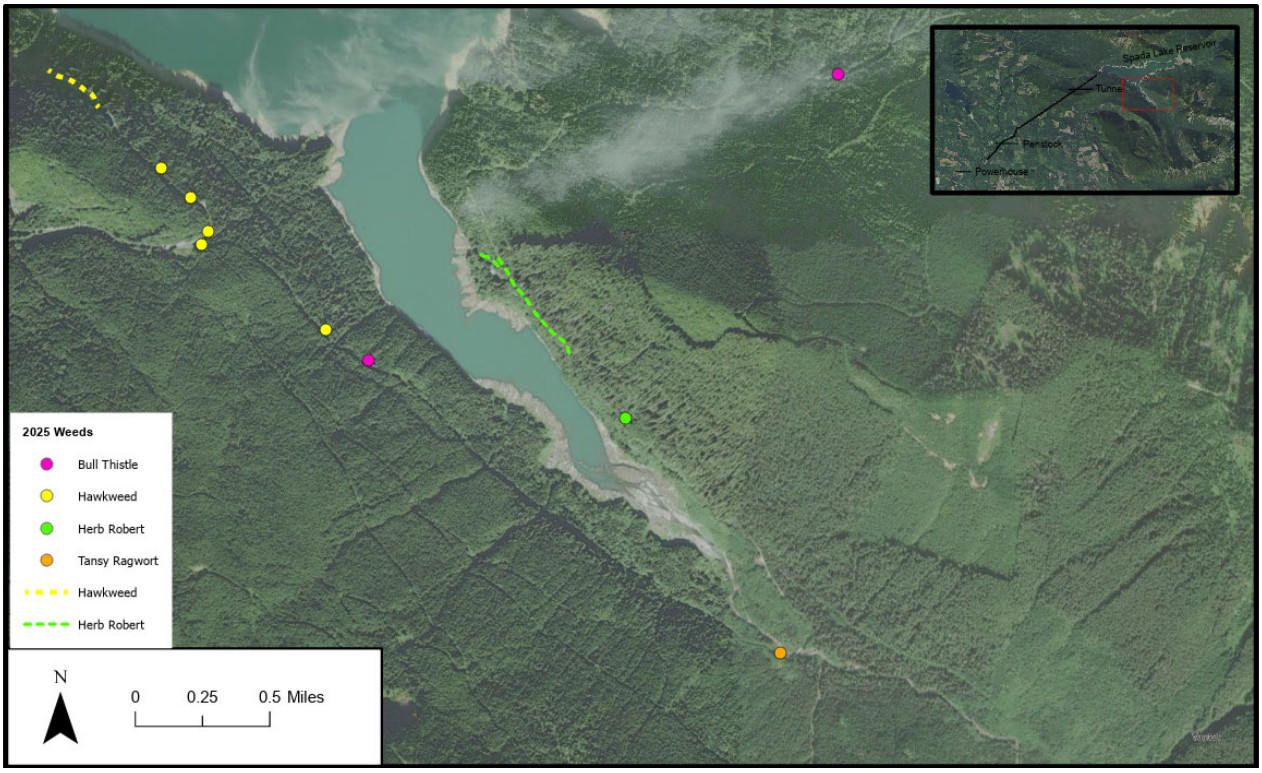

Figure A-2. 2025 target noxious weed locations along South Shore Road, section 1.

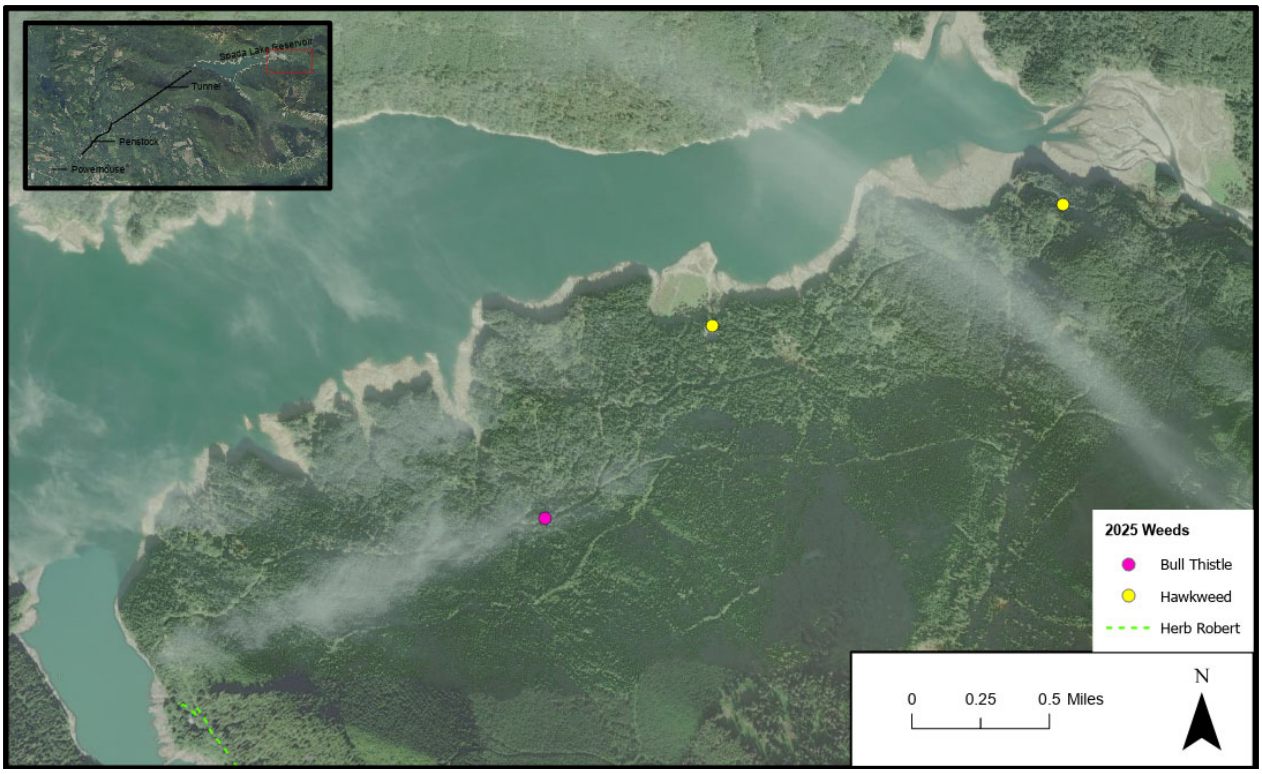

Figure A-3. **2025 target noxious weed locations along South Shore Road, section 2, and Nighthawk and Bear Creek Rec Sites**

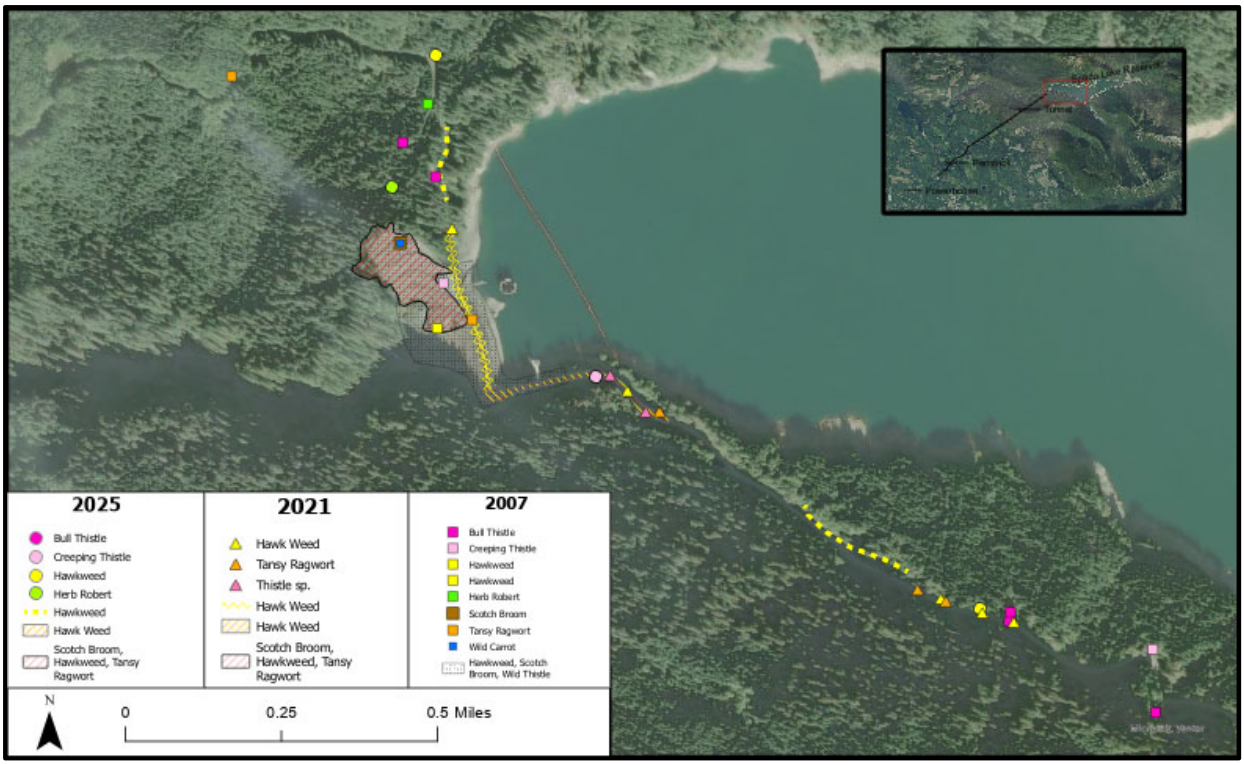

Figure A-4. **Comparison of target noxious weeds across 2025, 2021, and 2007 at Culmback Dam and upper Culmback road.**

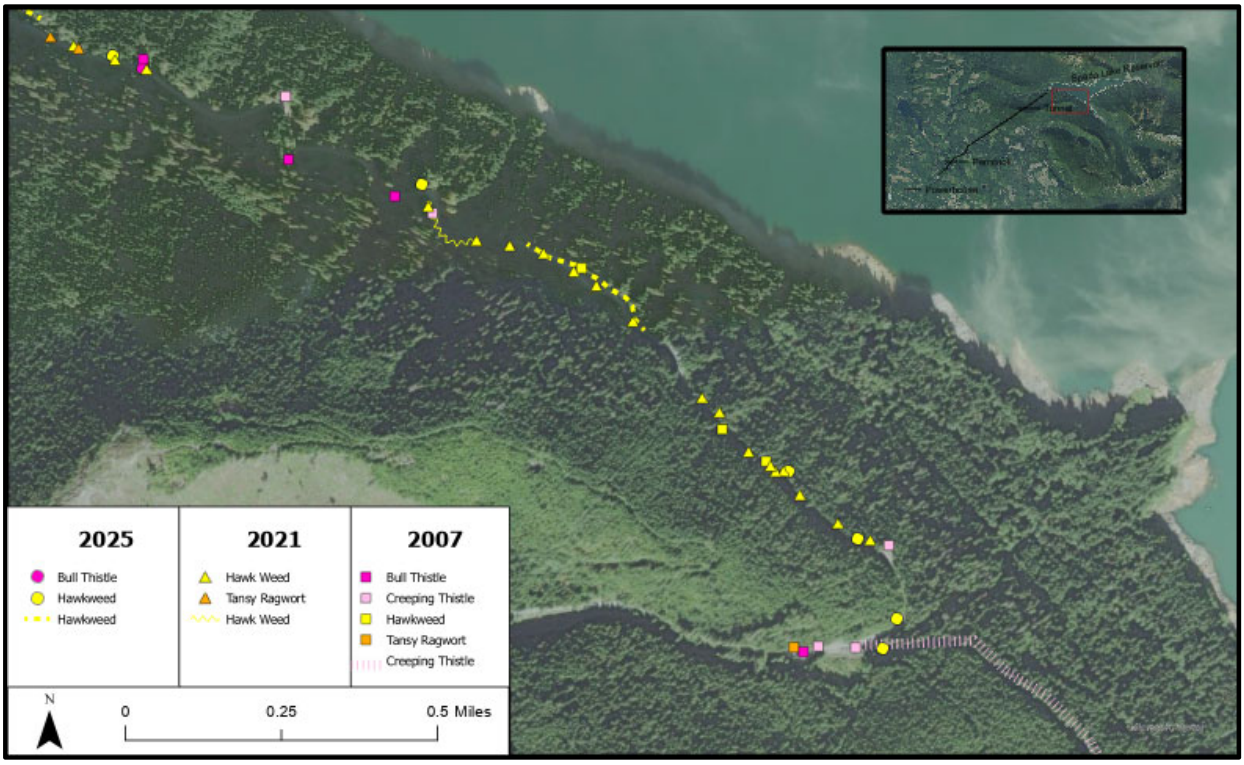

Figure A-5. Comparison of target noxious weed locations across 2025, 2021, and 2007 along lower Culmback Road.

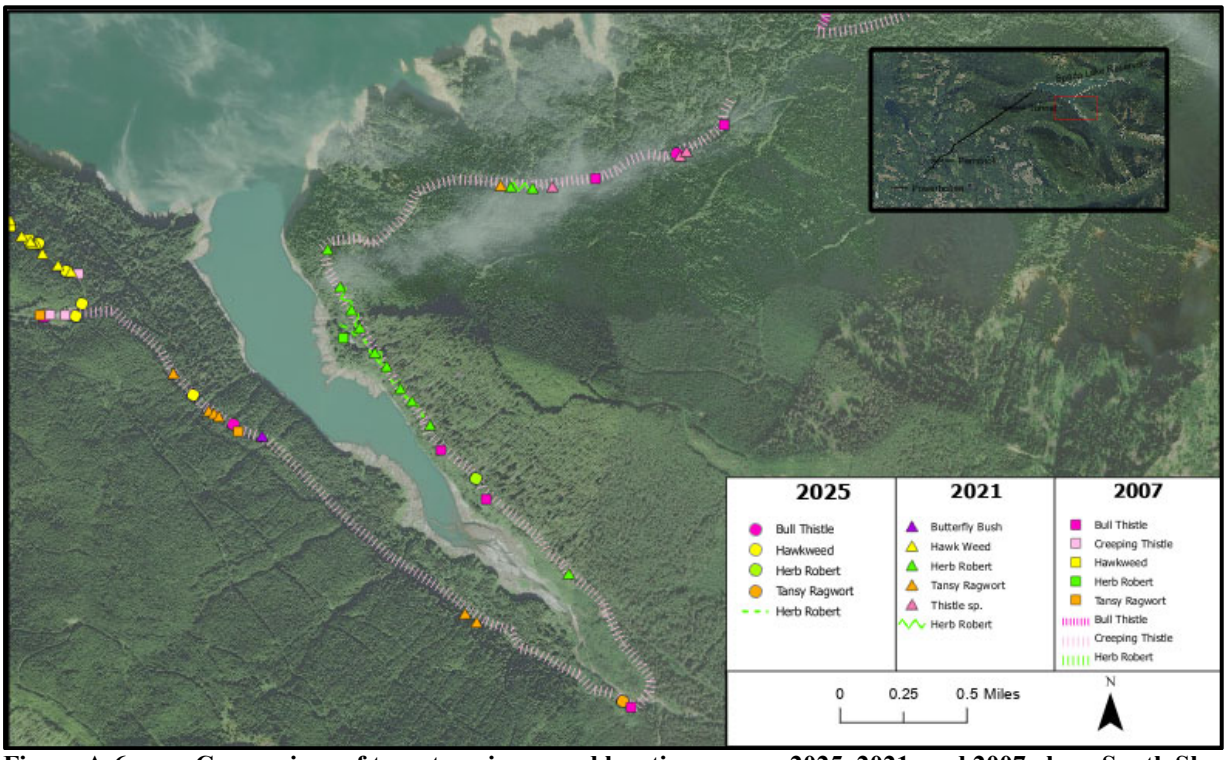

Figure A-6. Comparison of target noxious weed locations across 2025, 2021, and 2007 along South Shore Road, section 1.

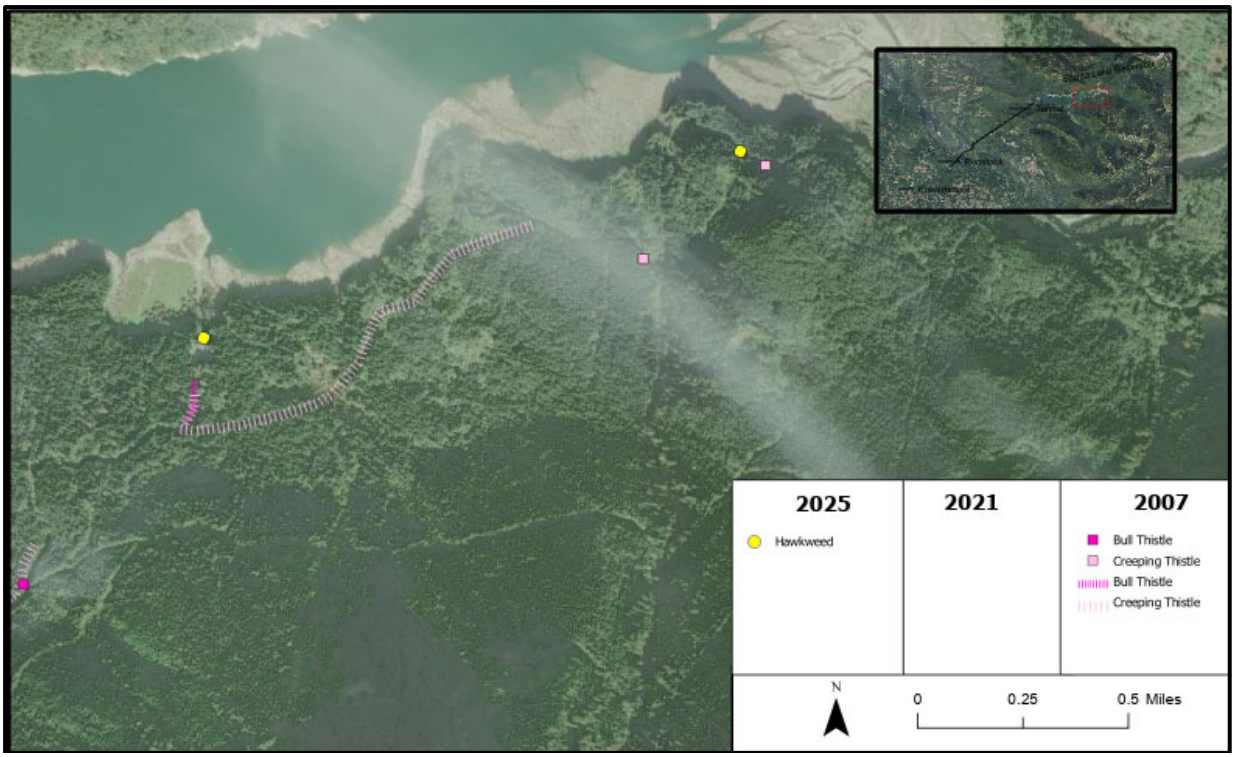

Figure A-7. **Comparison of target noxious weed locations across 2025, 2021, and 2007 along South Shore Road, section 2, and Nighthawk and Bear Creek Rec Sites.**

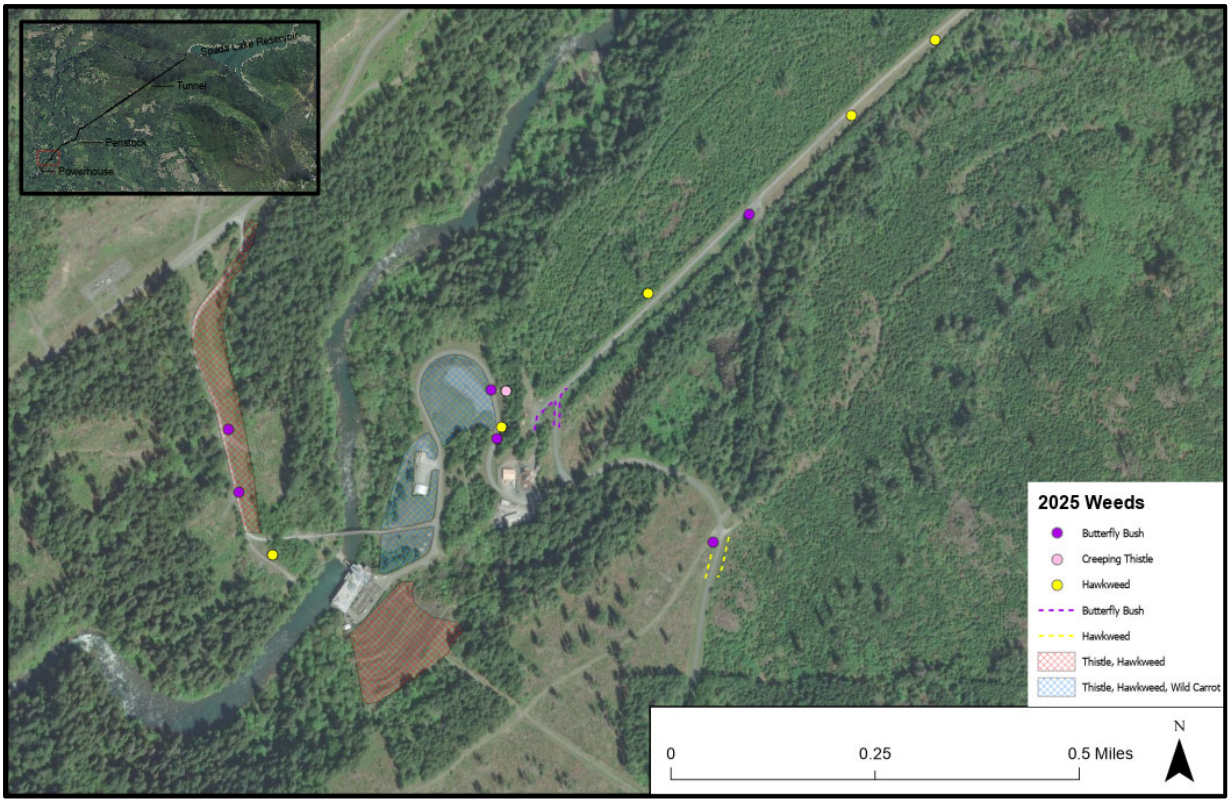

Figure A-8. **2025 target noxious weed locations at the Powerhouse vicinity and along Pipeline ROW, section 1.**

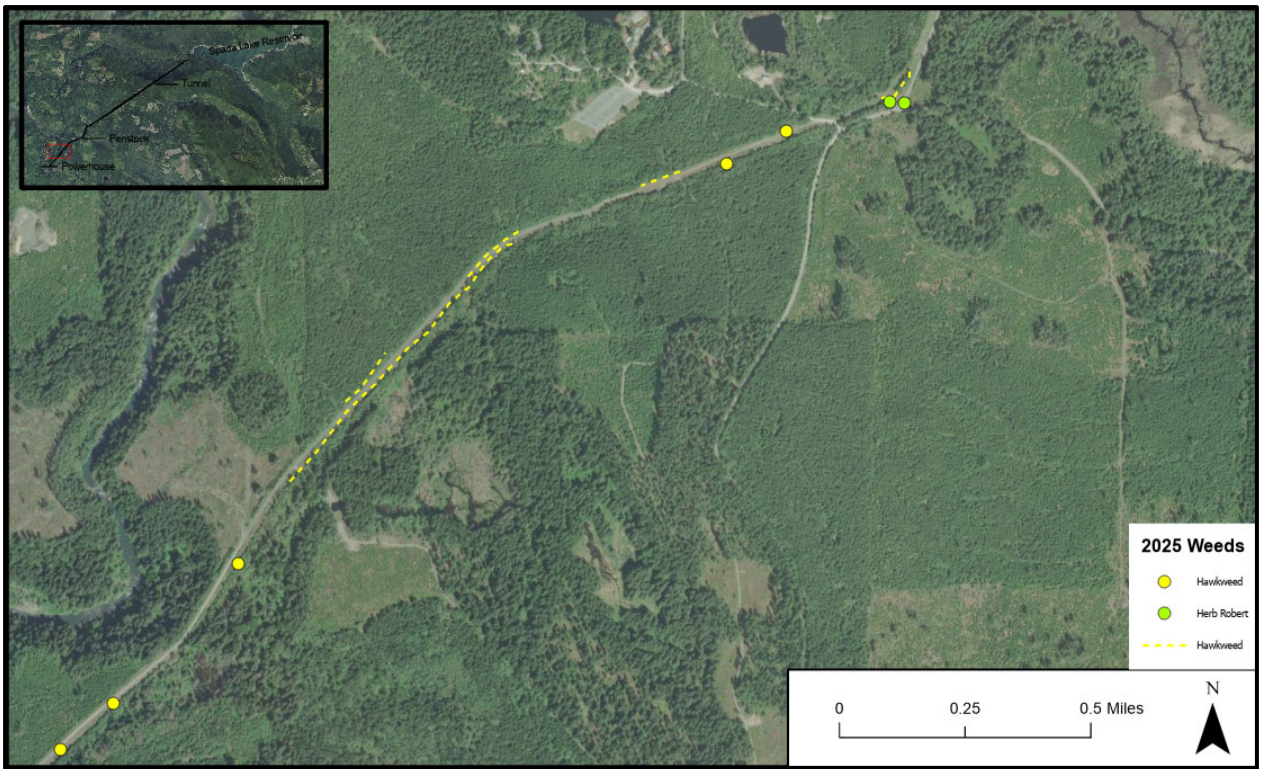

Figure A-9. 2025 target noxious weed locations along the Pipeline ROW, section 2.

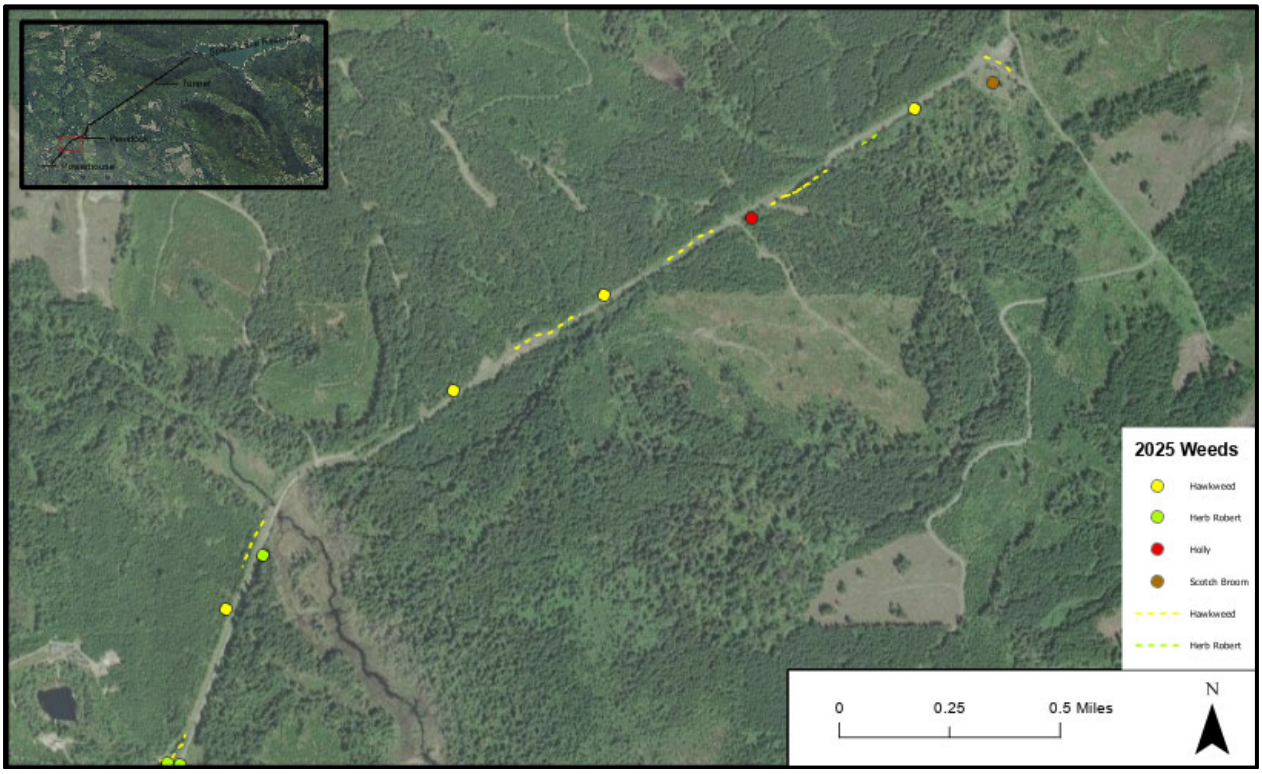

Figure A-10. 2025 target noxious weed locations along the Pipeline ROW, section 3.

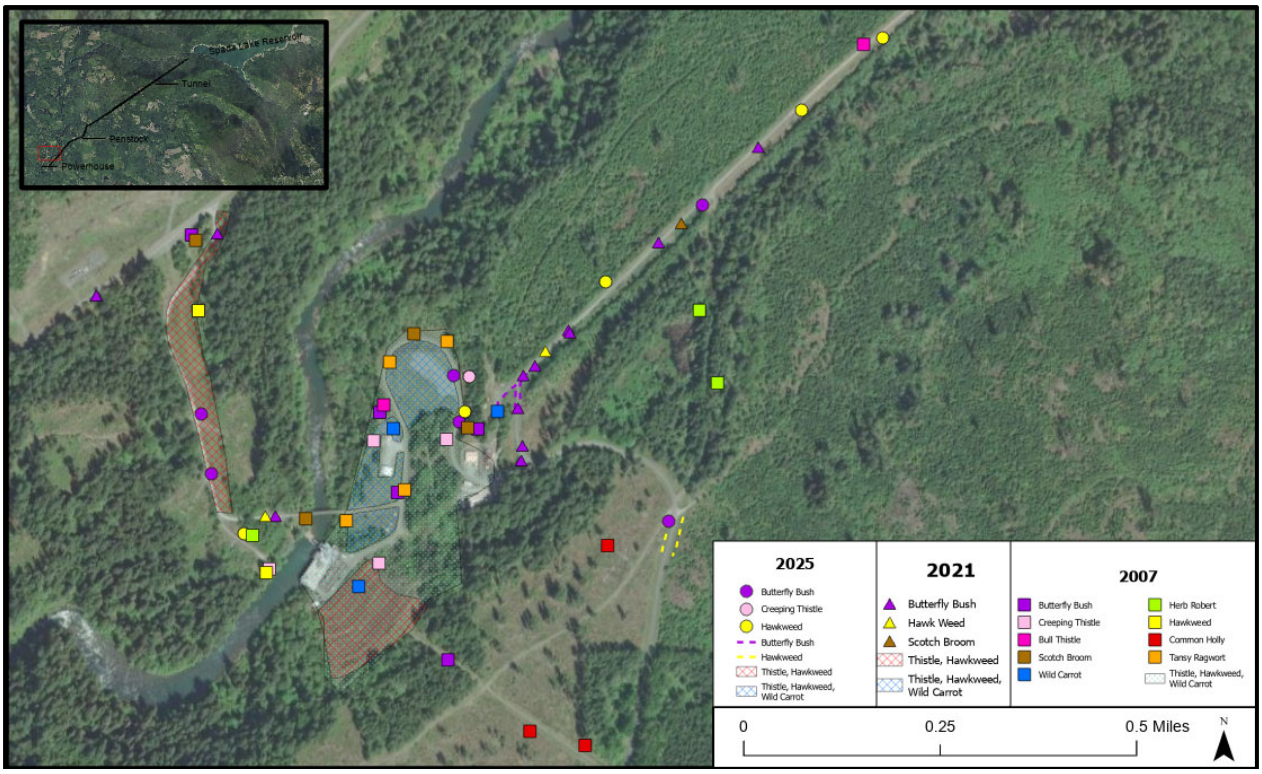

Figure A-11. Comparison of target noxious weed locations across 2025, 2021, and 2007 at the Powerhouse vicinity and along Pipeline ROW, section 1.

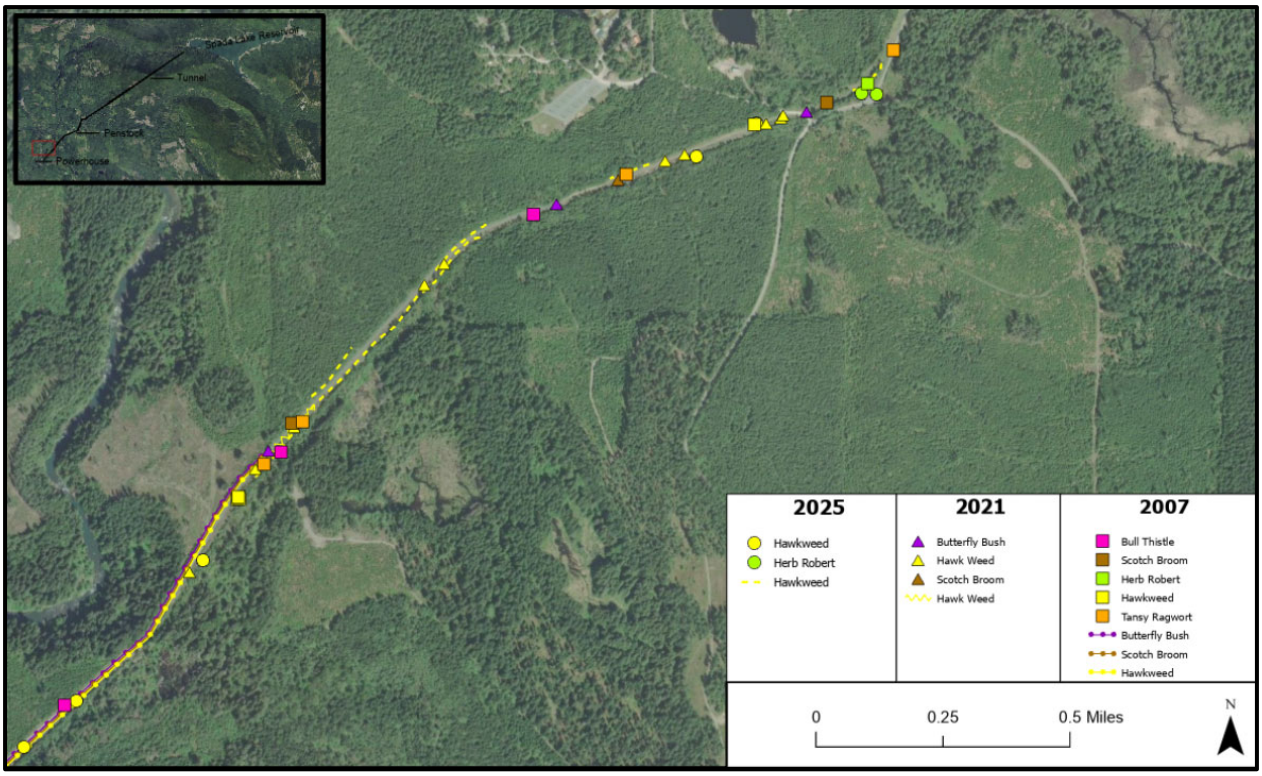

Figure A-12. Comparison of target noxious weed locations across 2025, 2021, and 2007 along the Pipeline ROW, section 2.

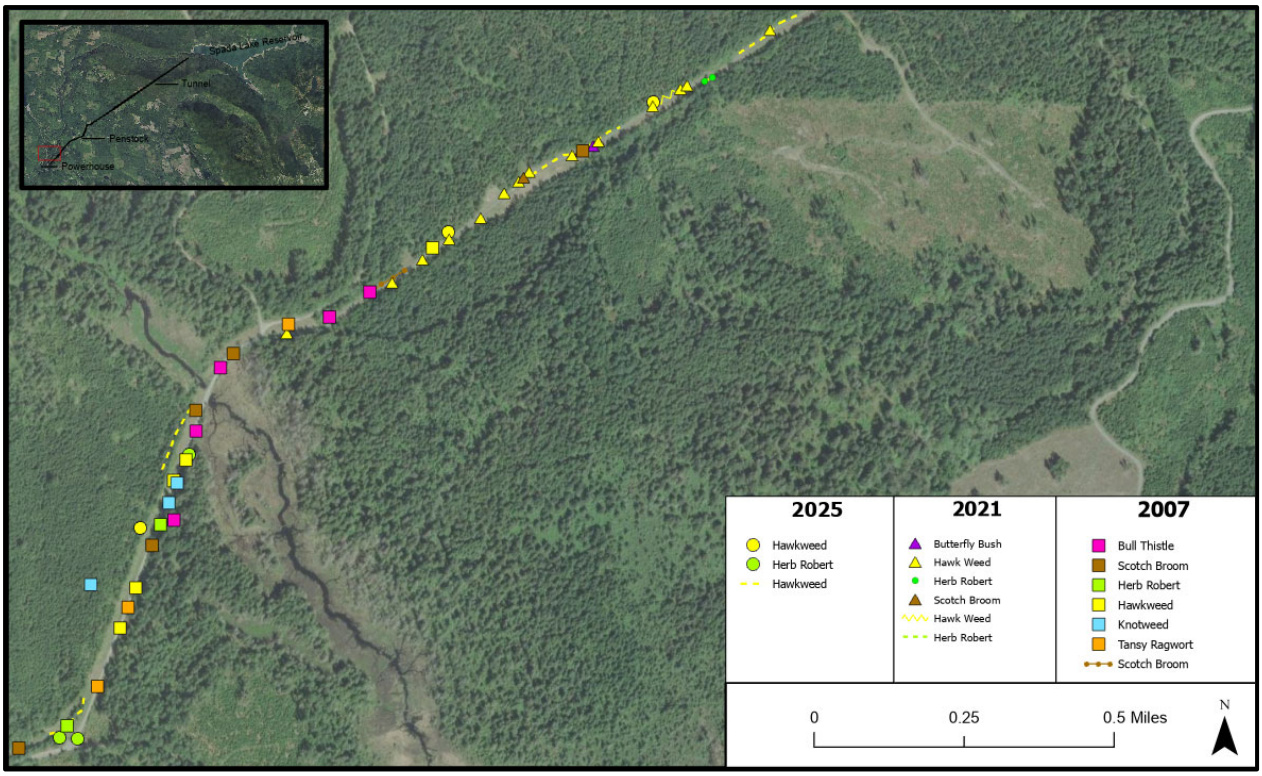

Figure A-13. Comparison of target noxious weed locations across 2025, 2021, and 2007 along the Pipeline ROW, section 3.

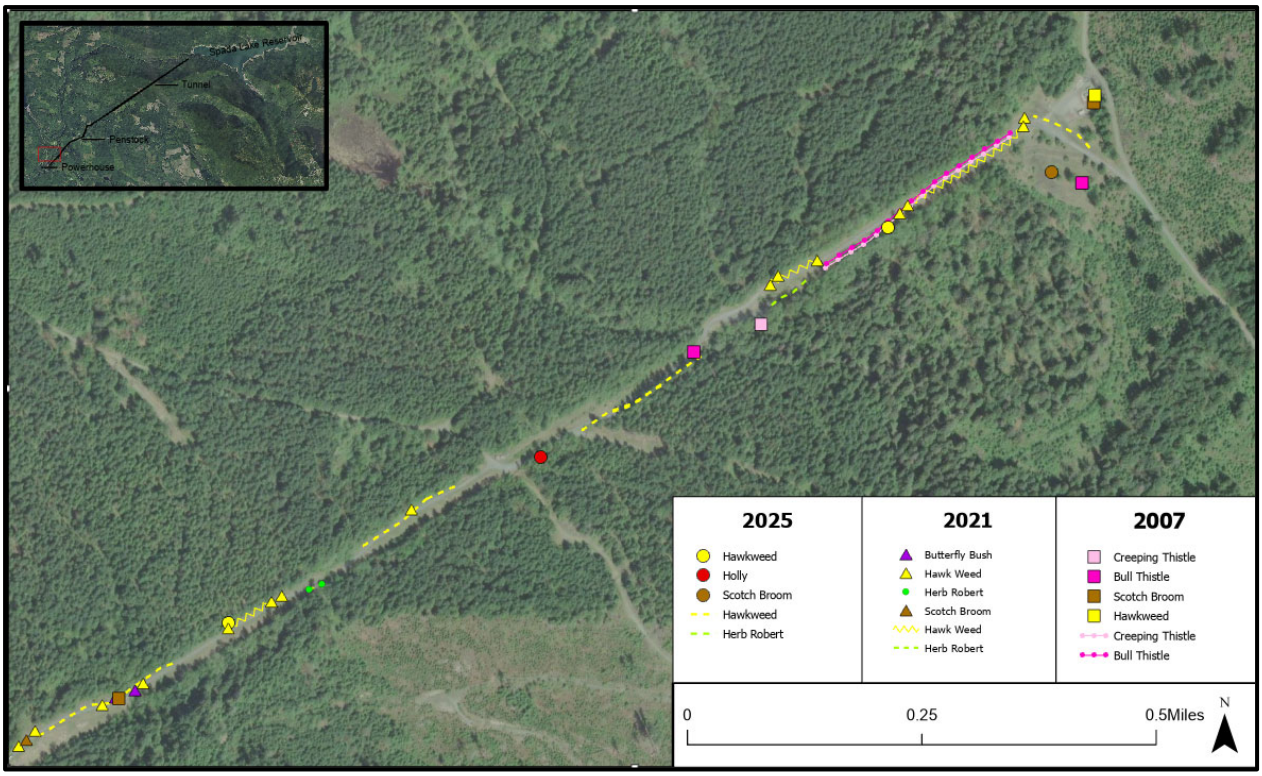

Figure A-14. Comparison of target noxious weed locations across 2025, 2021, and 2007 along the Pipeline ROW, section 4.

Appendix B

NWMP Jackson Project 2025 Target Noxious Weed Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	2025 Snohomish County Management Status
Centaurea stoebe	spotted knapweed	Class B State-Designated
Hieracium aurantiacum	orange hawkweed	Class B State-Designated
Hieracium subgenus *Pilosella*	hawkweeds: all non-native species and hybrids of the meadow subgenus	Class B State-Designated
Fallopia spp. (x *bohemica, japonica, and sachalinensis)*	Invasive knotweed (hybrid, itadori, and giant knotweed)	Class B Undesignated, County Selected
Jacobaea vulgaris	tansy ragwort	Class B Undesignated, County Selected
Cytisus scoparius[1]	Scotch broom	Class B Non-regulated
Geranium robertianum[1]	herb Robert	Class B Non-regulated
Buddleja davidii[1]	butterfly bush	Class B Non-regulated
Lamiastrum galeobdolon[2]	yellow archangel	Class B Non-regulated
Cirsium arvense	creeping thistle	Class C Non-regulated
Cirsium vulgare	bull thistle	Class C Non-regulated
Daucus carota[1]	wild carrot	Class C Non-regulated
Ilex aquifolia[1]	common holly	Class C Non-regulated

Class B State-Designated: Control is required (prevention of all seed production)

County Selected: Control is required (prevention of all seed production)

Class B Non-regulated: No specific management required by state or county

Class C Non-regulated: No specific management required by state or county

[1] No management required by State or County; District voluntarily manages selected sites; Forest Service requests management of these species on all Project lands

[2] No management required by State or County; County NWCB requests voluntary management of documented site

Appendix C

2025 Washington State Noxious Weed List with Snohomish County Designations

Scientific Name	Common Name
CLASS A	
Alliaria petiolata	garlic mustard
Amaranthus palmeri	Palmer amaranth
Brachypodium slyvaticum	false brome
Butomus umbellatus	flowering rush
Carduus cinereus	ashen thistle
Carduus pycnocephalus	shore thistle
Carduus tenuiflorus	slenderflower thistle
Celastrus orbiculatus	roundleaf bittersweet
Centaurea calcitrapa	purple starthistle
Centaurea macrocephala	bighead knapweed
Centaurea nigrescens	short-fringed knapweed
Cirsium palustre	marsh thistle
Clematis orientalis	orange peel clematis
Crupina vulgaris	common crupina
Euphorbia oblongata	eggleaf spurge
Galega officinalis	Goatsrue
Genista monspessulana	soft broom
Glyceria maxima	reed sweetgrass
Helianthus ciliaris	Texas blueweed
Heracleum mantegazzianum	giant hogweed
Hydrilla verticillata	Hydrilla
Impatiens parviflora	small-flowered jewelweed
Isatis tinctoria	dyer's woad
Limnobium laevigatum	smooth frogbit
Ludwigia peploides	floating primrose-willow
Mirabilis nyctaginea	wild four o-clock
Myriophyllum heterophyllum, M. heterophyllum × M. hippuroides	variable-leaf milfoil and hybrids
Pueraria montana var. lobata	Kudzu
Salvia aethiopis	Mediterranean sage
Salvia pratensis	meadow clary
Salvia sclarea	clary sage
Schoenoplectus mucronatus	ricefield bulrush
Silybum marianum	milk thistle
Solanum elaeagnifolium	silverleaf nightshade
Sorghum halepense	Johnsongrass
Spartina alterniflora	smooth cordgrass
Spartina anglica	common cordgrass
Spartina densiflora	dense-flowered cordgrass
Spartina patens	saltmeadow cordgrass
Spartium junceum	rush broom
Zygophyllum fabago	bean-caper
CLASS B	
County Selected	
Fallopia × bohemica	hybrid knotweed
Fallopia japonica	itadori knotweed
Fallopia sachalinensis	giant knotweed
Jacobaea vulgaris	tansy ragwort
Myriophyllum spicatum	spiked watermilfoil

Sagittaria graminea	grass-leaved arrowhead
State-Designated	
Abutilon theophrasti	Velvetleaf
Alhagi maurorum	camelthorn
Amorpha fruticosa	indigobush
Anchusa officinalis	common bugloss
Anthriscus sylvestris	wild chervil
Bassia scoparia	Kochia
Berteroa incana	hoary alyssum
Bryonia alba	white bryony
Cabomba caroliniana	Fanwort
Carduus acanthoides	plumeless thistle
Carduus nutans	musk thistle
Carex pendula	hanging sedge
Centaurea × moncktonii	meadow knapweed
Centaurea diffusa	diffuse knapweed
Centaurea jacea	brown knapweed
Centaurea melitensis	Tocalote
Centaurea nigra	black knapweed
Centaurea solstitialis	yellow starthistle
Centaurea stoebe	spotted knapweed
Chaerophyllum temulum	rough chervil
Chondrilla juncea	rush skeletonweed
Clinopodium vulgare	wild basil
Conium maculatum	poison hemlock
Cynoglossum officinale	hounstongue
Cyperus esculentus	yellow nutsedge
Daphne laureola	spure laurel
Echium vulgare	Blueweed
Egeria densa	Egeria
Epilobium hirsutum	hairy willow-herb
Euphorbia myrsinites	myrtle spurge
Euphorbia virgata	leafy spurge
Ficaria verna	lesser celandine
Foeniculum vulgare (except F. vulgare var. azoricum)	common fennel
Hieracium aurantiacum	orange hawkweed
Hieracium subgenus Pilosella	hawkweeds: all native species and hybrids of the meadow subgenus
mpatiens glandulifera	policeman's helmet
Lepidium latifolium	perennial pepperweed
Linaria dalmatica ssp. dalmatica	broadleaf toadflax
Ludwigia hexapetala	water primrose
Lycopsis arvensis	annual bugloss
Lysimachia vulgaris	garden loosestrife
Myriophyllum aquaticum	parrotfeather
Nymphoides peltata	yellow floating hill
Onopordum acanthium	cotton thistle
Persicaria wallichii	garden knotweed
Phragmites australis	common reed
Picris hieracioides	hawkweed oxtongue
Potentilla recta	sulfur cinquefoil
Rhaponticum repens	Hardheads
Tamarix ramosissima	Saltceader

Tribulus terrestris	puncturevine
Tussilago farfara	Tussilago
Ulex europaeus	Gorse
Unregulated	
Buddleja davidii	butterfly bush
Cytisus scoparius	Scotch broom
Geranium lucidum	shiny geranium
Geranium robertianum	herb-Robert
Hieracium subgenus Hieracium, including not but limited to H. lachenalia, H. sabaudum, H. atratum, H. laevigatum, H. maculatum, and H. murorum	hawkweeds: all nonnative species and hybrids of the Wall subgenus, including but not limited to common, autumn 1, polar, smooth, spotted, and wall
Lamiastrum galeobdolon	yellow archangel
Lythrum salicaria	purple loosestrife
Lythrum virgatum	wand loosestrife
Tanacetum vulgare	common tansy
Thymelaea passerina	spurge flax
Tripidium ravennae	Ravenna grass
CLASS C	
County Selected	
Ammophila arenaria, A. breviligulata, and A. arenaria × breviligulata	European, American, and hybrid beachgrass
Un-Regulated	
Aegilops cylindrica	jointed goatgrass
Ailanthus altissima	tree-of-heaven
Alopecurus myosuroides	blackgrass
Artemisia absinthium	absinth wormwood
Arum italicum	orange candleflower
Berberis vulgaris	common barberry
Cenchrus longispinus	longspine sandbur
Centromadia pungens	Spikeweed
Cirsium arvense	creeping thistle
Cirsium vulgare	bull thistle
Clematis vitalba	old man’s beard
Convolvulus arvensis	field bindweed
Cortaderia jubata	jubata grass
Cortaderia selloana	pampas grass
Crataegus monogyna	common hawthorn
Cuscuta approximata	smoothseed alfalfa dodder
Daucus carota (except ssp. sativus)	wild carrot
Dipsacus fullonum	common teasel
Elaeagnus angustifolia	Russian olive
Gypsophila paniculata	baby’s breath
Hedera hibernica ‘Hibernica’, H. helix ‘Baltica’, H. helix ‘Pittsburgh’, H. helix ‘Star’	common ivy (4 cultivars only)
Hyoscyamus niger	black henbane
Hypericum perforatum	common St. Johnswort
Hypochaeris radicata	common catsear
Ilex aquifolium	common holly (except where commercially grown)
Impatiens capensis	spotted jewelweed
Iris pseudacorus	yellow flag iris
Lepidium appelianum	hairy whitetop
Lepidium draba	hoary cress

Leucanthemum vulgare	oxeye daisy
Linaria vulgaris	yellow toadflax
Myriophyllum spicatum × M. sibiricum	spiked watermilfoil hybrid
Nanozostera japonica	Japanese eelgrass
Nymphaea odorata	fragrant water lily
Pentaglottis sempervirens	green alkanet
Phalaris arundinacea	reed canarygrass
Potamogeton crispus	curly-leaf pondweed
Rorippa austriaca	Austrian fieldcress
Rubus bifrons	Himalayan blackberry
Rubus laciniatus	evergreen blackberry
Secale cereale	cereal rye
Senecio vulgaris	common groundsel
Silene latifolia	white cockle
Solanum rostratum	buffalobur
Soliva sessilis	Lawnweed
Sonchus arvensis ssp. arvensis	perennial sowthistle
Sphaerophysa salsula	Swainsonpea
Taeniatherum caput-medusae	Medusahead
Tripleurospermum inodorum	scentless mayweed
Typha angustifolia, T. domingensis, and T. × glauca (and any other nonnative Typha ssp.) (does not include native cattail T. latifolia)	cattails: nonnative species and hybrids
Ventenata dubia	Ventenata

Eradication is required for all Class A species. Control is required for all state-designated and county-selected Class B and C species.

Class A Weeds: Non-native species whose distribution in Washington is still limited. Preventing new infestations and eradicating existing infestations are the highest priority. Eradication of all Class A plants is required by law.

Class B Weeds: Non-native species presently limited to portions of the State. Species are designated for control in regions where they are not yet widespread. Preventing new infestations in these areas is a high priority. In regions where a Class B species is already abundant, control is decided at the local level, with containment as the primary goal.

Class C Weeds: Noxious weeds which are already widespread in Washington or are of special interest to the state's agricultural industry. Class C status allows counties to enforce control if locally desired. Other counties may choose to provide education or technical consultation.

Appendix D

Consultation Documentation Regarding Draft Report

From:	Schutt, Mike
To:	Applegate, Brock A (DFW); jeffrey_garnett@fws.gov; Eric Ozog USFS; Jonathane Schmitt USFS; Kevin James USFS; Michael Sevigny (msevigny@tulaliptribes-nsn.gov); "noxiousweeds@snoco.org"; jplumage@fs.usda.gov; Scharhag, Janel - FS, WA
Cc:	Tengs, Hayley; Presler, Dawn; Kees, Ashley; McDonnell, Andrew
Subject:	Snohomish County PUD Jackson Project Terrestrial Resources Mgmt. Plan DRAFT 5-Year Annual Report for Your Review
Date:	Monday, March 2, 2026 11:22:00 AM
Attachments:	2025 JHP TRMP Annual Report Draft.pdf

Hello TRG members,

Attached for your review is the Draft 5-year Report covering terrestrial management activities on Jackson Project lands from 2021-2025.

Please review and provide comments no later than end of day 4/6/2026.

Additionally, please let me know if you are interested in a site visit to see any of the implementation measures discussed in this report. Currently, the sites are accessible due to low snowpack. If there is interest in a site visit during the week of 3/16-3/19, I will monitor road and access conditions and keep everyone updated. If there is anyone within your organization who should review this draft, please feel free to forward to them and send me a note so I can add them to my distribution list.

Mike Schutt (he/him)
Sr. Wildlife Biologist
Terrestrial Resource Management
Generation Dept. – Natural Resources
Snohomish County PUD
Office) 425-783-1712
Cell) 425-210-5816

From:	Page, Shaheen
To:	Schutt, Mike; Applegate, Brock A (DFW); jeffrey_garnett@fws.gov; Eric Ozog USFS; Jonathane Schmitt USFS; Kevin James USFS; Michael Sevigny (msevigny@tulaliptribes-nsn.gov); jplumage@fs.usda.gov; Scharhag, Janel - FS, WA
Cc:	Tengs, Hayley; Presler, Dawn; Kees, Ashley; McDonnell, Andrew
Subject:	[External Sender] RE: Snohomish County PUD Jackson Project Terrestrial Resources Mgmt. Plan DRAFT 5-Year Annual Report for Your Review
Date:	Wednesday, March 4, 2026 4:44:25 PM

Mike,

Thanks for sharing the report! Looked over the noxious weed section and all looks great.

I'd be interested in joining for a site visit the week of 3/16-3/19.

Shaheen Page (he/him/his) pronunciation | *Interim Coordinator*
Snohomish County Noxious Weed Control Program
3000 Rockefeller Ave, M/S 303 | Everett, WA 98201
O: 425.312.0569 | C: 425.870.6298 | shaheen.page@snoco.org
Work Hours: Mon-Thurs 6:30 am – 5:00 pm

From: Schutt, Mike <MSSchutt@snopud.com>
Sent: Monday, March 2, 2026 11:23 AM
To: Applegate, Brock A (DFW) <brock.applegate@dfw.wa.gov>; jeffrey_garnett@fws.gov; Eric Ozog USFS <eric.ozog@usda.gov>; Jonathane Schmitt USFS <jonathane.schmitt@usda.gov>; Kevin James USFS <Kevin.James@usda.gov>; Michael Sevigny (msevigny@tulaliptribes-nsn.gov) <msevigny@tulaliptribes-nsn.gov>; SCN-Noxious Weed Control Program <noxiousweeds@snoco.org>; jplumage@fs.usda.gov; Scharhag, Janel - FS, WA <Janel.Scharhag@usda.gov>
Cc: Tengs, Hayley <HKTengs@Snopud.com>; Presler, Dawn <djpresler@snopud.com>; Kees, Ashley <ACKees@SNOPUD.com>; McDonnell, Andrew <AWMcdonnell@SNOPUD.com>
Subject: Snohomish County PUD Jackson Project Terrestrial Resources Mgmt. Plan DRAFT 5-Year Annual Report for Your Review

Hello TRG members,

Attached for your review is the Draft 5-year Report covering terrestrial management activities

From:	Applegate, Brock A (DFW)
To:	Schutt, Mike; jeffrey_garnett@fws.gov; Eric Ozog USFS; Jonathane Schmitt USFS; Kevin James USFS; Michael Sevigny (msevigny@tulaliptribes-nsn.gov); "noxiousweeds@snoco.org"; jplumage@fs.usda.gov; Scharhag, Janel - FS, WA
Cc:	Tengs, Hayley; Presler, Dawn; Kees, Ashley; McDonnell, Andrew
Subject:	[External Sender] RE: Snohomish County PUD Jackson Project Terrestrial Resources Mgmt. Plan DRAFT 5-Year Annual Report for Your Review
Date:	Tuesday, March 3, 2026 11:40:15 AM

Hi Mike, I will have to get back with you on the March 16-19 site visit. I have some moving pieces of possible appointments and meetings. Wednesday, March 25, would work for a site visit though.

Thanks for the TRMP Annual Report, Brock

From: Schutt, Mike <MSSchutt@snopud.com>
Sent: Monday, March 2, 2026 11:23 AM
To: Applegate, Brock A (DFW) <Brock.Applegate@dfw.wa.gov>; jeffrey_garnett@fws.gov; Eric Ozog USFS <eric.ozog@usda.gov>; Jonathane Schmitt USFS <jonathane.schmitt@usda.gov>; Kevin James USFS <Kevin.James@usda.gov>; Michael Sevigny (msevigny@tulaliptribes-nsn.gov) <msevigny@tulaliptribes-nsn.gov>; 'noxiousweeds@snoco.org' <noxiousweeds@snoco.org>; jplumage@fs.usda.gov; Scharhag, Janel - FS, WA <Janel.Scharhag@usda.gov>
Cc: Tengs, Hayley <HKTengs@Snopud.com>; Presler, Dawn <DJPresler@SNOPUD.com>; Kees, Ashley <ACKees@SNOPUD.com>; McDonnell, Andrew <AWMcdonnell@SNOPUD.com>
Subject: Snohomish County PUD Jackson Project Terrestrial Resources Mgmt. Plan DRAFT 5-Year Annual Report for Your Review

Hello TRG members,

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From:	Ozog, Eric - FS, WA
To:	Schutt, Mike; Page, Shaheen; Applegate, Brock A (DFW); jeffrey_garnett@fws.gov; Schmitt, Jonathane - FS, WA; James, Kevin - FS, WA; Michael Sevigny (msevigny@tulaliptribes-nsn.gov); jplumage@fs.usda.gov; Scharhag, Janel - FS, WA
Cc:	Tengs, Hayley
Subject:	RE: [External Email]***CANCEL SITE VISIT*** RE: [External Sender] RE: Snohomish County PUD Jackson Project Terrestrial Resources Mgmt. Plan DRAFT 5-Year Annual Report for Your Review
Date:	Monday, March 16, 2026 11:35:41 AM
Attachments:	image001.png

Hi Mike – good decision to wait until late spring, when the weather hopefully settles down a bit – you know what they say about March!
Best, Eric

Eric Ozog
Realty Specialist
Forest Service
Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest
office: 360-691-4396
eric.ozog@usda.gov

Verlot Public Service Center
33515 Mountain Loop Highway
Granite Falls, WA 98252

From: Schutt, Mike <MSSchutt@snopud.com>
Sent: Monday, March 16, 2026 8:03 AM
To: Page, Shaheen <Shaheen.Page@co.snohomish.wa.us>; Applegate, Brock A (DFW) <brock.applegate@dfw.wa.gov>; jeffrey_garnett@fws.gov; Ozog, Eric - FS, WA <eric.ozog@usda.gov>; Schmitt, Jonathane - FS, WA <jonathane.schmitt@usda.gov>; James, Kevin - FS, WA <kevin.james@usda.gov>; Michael Sevigny (msevigny@tulaliptribes-nsn.gov) <msevigny@tulaliptribes-nsn.gov>; jplumage@fs.usda.gov; Scharhag, Janel - FS, WA <Janel.Scharhag@usda.gov>
Cc: Tengs, Hayley <HKTengs@Snopud.com>
Subject: [External Email]***CANCEL SITE VISIT*** RE: [External Sender] RE: Snohomish County PUD Jackson Project Terrestrial Resources Mgmt. Plan DRAFT 5-Year Annual Report for Your Review

Hi all,

We had more snow come down over the weekend, so accessing our Jackson Project sites is not feasible at this point. We are more than happy to schedule a visit later in the spring, when conditions are better. I will plan to send another invite in mid- April to gauge interest in a site

visit at that time.

Mike Schutt (he/him)
Sr. Wildlife Biologist
Terrestrial Resource Management
Generation Dept. – Natural Resources
Snohomish County PUD
Office) 425-783-1712
Cell) 425-210-5816

From: Schutt, Mike <MSSchutt@snopud.com>
Sent: Monday, March 9, 2026 2:09 PM
To: Page, Shaheen <Shaheen.Page@co.snohomish.wa.us>; Applegate, Brock A (DFW) <brock.applegate@dfw.wa.gov>; jeffrey_garnett@fws.gov; Eric Ozog USFS <eric.ozog@usda.gov>; Jonathane Schmitt USFS <jonathane.schmitt@usda.gov>; Kevin James USFS <Kevin.James@usda.gov>; Michael Sevigny (msevigny@tulaliptribes-nsn.gov) <msevigny@tulaliptribes-nsn.gov>; jplumage@fs.usda.gov; Scharhag, Janel - FS, WA <Janel.Scharhag@usda.gov>
Cc: Tengs, Hayley <HKTengs@Snopud.com>
Subject: RE: [External Sender] RE: Snohomish County PUD Jackson Project Terrestrial Resources Mgmt. Plan DRAFT 5-Year Annual Report for Your Review

I'd like to tentatively plan for a site visit on Tuesday 3/17, but with the winter storm coming in later this week, I'll have to let the group know on Monday 3/16 whether we are still on. If there are specific items that you'd be interested in seeing please let me know. In the event that we cannot reach the sites due to road conditions, we are happy to offer a visit later in the spring or summer, at your convenience – and there would be more to see then as well.

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Office) 425-783-1712
Cell) 425-210-5816

From: Page, Shaheen <Shaheen.Page@co.snohomish.wa.us>
Sent: Wednesday, March 4, 2026 4:44 PM
To: Schutt, Mike <MSSchutt@snopud.com>; Applegate, Brock A (DFW) <brock.applegate@dfw.wa.gov>; jeffrey_garnett@fws.gov; Eric Ozog USFS <eric.ozog@usda.gov>; Jonathane Schmitt USFS <jonathane.schmitt@usda.gov>; Kevin James USFS

<Kevin.James@usda.gov>; Michael Sevigny (msevigny@tulaliptribes-nsn.gov) <msevigny@tulaliptribes-nsn.gov>; jplumage@fs.usda.gov; Scharhag, Janel - FS, WA <Janel.Scharhag@usda.gov>
Cc: Tengs, Hayley <HKTengs@Snopud.com>; Presler, Dawn <djpresler@snopud.com>; Kees, Ashley <ACKees@SNOPUD.com>; McDonnell, Andrew <AWMcdonnell@SNOPUD.com>
Subject: [External Sender] RE: Snohomish County PUD Jackson Project Terrestrial Resources Mgmt. Plan DRAFT 5-Year Annual Report for Your Review

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Mike,

Thanks for sharing the report! Looked over the noxious weed section and all looks great.

I'd be interested in joining for a site visit the week of 3/16-3/19.

Shaheen Page (he/him/his) pronunciation | *Interim Coordinator*
Snohomish County Noxious Weed Control Program
3000 Rockefeller Ave, M/S 303 | Everett, WA 98201
O: 425.312.0569 | C: 425.870.6298 | shaheen.page@snoco.org
Work Hours: Mon-Thurs 6:30 am – 5:00 pm

From: Schutt, Mike <MSSchutt@snopud.com>
Sent: Monday, March 2, 2026 11:23 AM
To: Applegate, Brock A (DFW) <brock.applegate@dfw.wa.gov>; jeffrey_garnett@fws.gov; Eric Ozog USFS <eric.ozog@usda.gov>; Jonathane Schmitt USFS <jonathane.schmitt@usda.gov>; Kevin James USFS <Kevin.James@usda.gov>; Michael Sevigny (msevigny@tulaliptribes-nsn.gov) <msevigny@tulaliptribes-nsn.gov>; SCN-Noxious Weed Control Program <noxiousweeds@snoco.org>; jplumage@fs.usda.gov; Scharhag, Janel - FS, WA <Janel.Scharhag@usda.gov>
Cc: Tengs, Hayley <HKTengs@Snopud.com>; Presler, Dawn <djpresler@snopud.com>; Kees, Ashley <ACKees@SNOPUD.com>; McDonnell, Andrew <AWMcdonnell@SNOPUD.com>
Subject: Snohomish County PUD Jackson Project Terrestrial Resources Mgmt. Plan DRAFT 5-Year Annual Report for Your Review

Hello TRG members,

Attached for your review is the Draft 5-year Report covering terrestrial management activities on Jackson Project lands from 2021-2025.

Please review and provide comments no later than end of day 4/6/2026.

Additionally, please let me know if you are interested in a site visit to see any of the implementation measures discussed in this report. Currently, the sites are accessible due to low snowpack. If there is interest in a site visit during the week of 3/16-3/19, I will monitor road and access conditions and keep everyone updated. If there is anyone within your organization who should review this draft, please feel free to forward to them and send me a note so I can add them to my distribution list.

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Generation Dept. – Natural Resources
Snohomish County PUD
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Cell) 425-210-5816

From: Schutt, Mike
To: Applegate, Brock A (DFW)
Cc: jeffrey_garnett@fws.gov; Eric Ozog USFS; Jonathane Schmitt USFS; Kevin James USFS; Michael Sevigny; noxiousweeds@snoco.org; jplumage@fs.usda.gov; Scharhag Janel FS WA; Tengs, Hayley; Presler, Dawn; Kees, Ashley; McDonnell, Andrew
Subject: Re: [External Sender] FW: Snohomish County PUD Jackson Project Terrestrial Resources Mgmt. Plan DRAFT 5-Year Annual Report for Your Review
Date: Wednesday, April 15, 2026 7:46:46 AM

Thanks for catching that error, Brock. That photo was taken in summer of 2023, and no loons were found using Lost Lake in 2024.

Mike Schutt (he/him)
Sr. Wildlife Biologist
Terrestrial and Recreation Management
Generation Dept. – Natural Resources
Snohomish County PUD
Office) 425-783-1712
Cell) 425-210-5816

On Apr 1, 2026, at 11:14 AM, Applegate, Brock A (DFW) <Brock.Applegate@dfw.wa.gov> wrote:

Hi Mike, I thank you for sending the 2025 Annual Report for the Terrestrial Resources Management Plan. By in large, I have no comments, because you and Hayley have done a great job. The one less important comment involves the picture on the annual report, which shows a loon adult with a chick on Lost Lake. The picture description on the second page reads summer of 2024, however, Table 3 has an entry for 2023 of July. I am not sure if Lost Lake had two occurrences of loon nesting, one in each year, or the annual report contains a typo. Either way, WDFW would love this information on the PHS website for the nesting of common loons in Western Washington. Please see the link to report a "At-Risk" Species observation: WDFW Wildlife Observations You have several "At-Risk" species listed in Table 3, if you would like to report those as well. I am not sure if you have additional information beyond that listed in Table 3 in the annual report.

WDFW thanks you for creating and protecting habitat for these "At-Risk" species.

Sincerely, Brock

Brock Applegate
Northwest Washington Hydropower Coordinator
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
P.O. Box 38
Stanwood, WA 98292

(360) 466-9245

From: Schutt, Mike <MSSchutt@snopud.com>
Sent: Monday, March 2, 2026 11:23 AM
To: Applegate, Brock A (DFW) <Brock.Applegate@dfw.wa.gov>; jeffrey_garnett@fws.gov; Eric Ozog USFS <eric.ozog@usda.gov>; Jonathane Schmitt USFS <jonathane.schmitt@usda.gov>; Kevin James USFS <Kevin.James@usda.gov>; Michael Sevigny (msevigny@tulaliptribes-nsn.gov) <msevigny@tulaliptribes-nsn.gov>; 'noxiousweeds@snoco.org' <noxiousweeds@snoco.org>; jplumage@fs.usda.gov; Scharhag, Janel - FS, WA <Janel.Scharhag@usda.gov>
Cc: Tengs, Hayley <HKTengs@Snopud.com>; Presler, Dawn <DJPresler@SNOPUD.com>; Kees, Ashley <ACKees@SNOPUD.com>; McDonnell, Andrew <AWMcdonnell@SNOPUD.com>
Subject: Snohomish County PUD Jackson Project Terrestrial Resources Mgmt. Plan DRAFT 5-Year Annual Report for Your Review

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Mike Schutt (he/him)
Sr. Wildlife Biologist

From:	Schutt, Mike
To:	Applegate, Brock A (DFW); jeffrey_garnett@fws.gov; Eric Ozog USFS; Jonathane Schmitt USFS; Kevin James USFS; Michael Sevigny (msevigny@tulaliptribes-nsn.gov); "noxiousweeds@snoco.org"; jplumage@fs.usda.gov; Scharhag, Janel - FS, WA
Cc:	Tengs, Hayley; Presler, Dawn; Kees, Ashley; McDonnell, Andrew
Subject:	RE: [External Sender] FW: Snohomish County PUD Jackson Project Terrestrial Resources Mgmt. Plan DRAFT 5-Year Annual Report for Your Review
Date:	Wednesday, April 1, 2026 12:43:00 PM

Thanks Brock. I'll look at my notes and make sure the date noted is correct, and we will also send to WDFW PHS for their records.

Mike Schutt (he/him)
Sr. Wildlife Biologist
Terrestrial Resource Management
Generation Dept. – Natural Resources
Snohomish County PUD
Office) 425-783-1712
Cell) 425-210-5816

From: Applegate, Brock A (DFW) <Brock.Applegate@dfw.wa.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, April 1, 2026 11:14 AM
To: Schutt, Mike <MSSchutt@snopud.com>; jeffrey_garnett@fws.gov; Eric Ozog USFS <eric.ozog@usda.gov>; Jonathane Schmitt USFS <jonathane.schmitt@usda.gov>; Kevin James USFS <Kevin.James@usda.gov>; Michael Sevigny (msevigny@tulaliptribes-nsn.gov) <msevigny@tulaliptribes-nsn.gov>; 'noxiousweeds@snoco.org' <noxiousweeds@snoco.org>; jplumage@fs.usda.gov; Scharhag, Janel - FS, WA <Janel.Scharhag@usda.gov>
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Subject: [External Sender] FW: Snohomish County PUD Jackson Project Terrestrial Resources Mgmt. Plan DRAFT 5-Year Annual Report for Your Review

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Cc: Tengs, Hayley <HKTengs@Snopud.com>; Presler, Dawn <DJPresler@SNOPUD.com>; Kees, Ashley <ACKees@SNOPUD.com>; McDonnell, Andrew <AWMcdonnell@SNOPUD.com>
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To:	Page, Shaheen; Applegate, Brock A (DFW); jeffrey_garnett@fws.gov; Eric Ozog USFS; Jonathane Schmitt USFS; Kevin James USFS; Michael Sevigny (msevigny@tulaliptribes-nsn.gov); jplumage@fs.usda.gov; Scharhag, Janel - FS, WA
Cc:	Tengs, Hayley
Subject:	RE: [External Sender] RE: Snohomish County PUD Jackson Project Terrestrial Resources Mgmt. Plan DRAFT 5-Year Annual Report for Your Review
Date:	Monday, March 9, 2026 2:08:00 PM

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Subject: [External Sender] RE: Snohomish County PUD Jackson Project Terrestrial Resources Mgmt. Plan DRAFT 5-Year Annual Report for Your Review

Mike,

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Shaheen Page (he/him/his) pronunciation | *Interim Coordinator*
Snohomish County Noxious Weed Control Program
3000 Rockefeller Ave, M/S 303 | Everett, WA 98201
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Mike Schutt (he/him)

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I have this day served via e-mail a copy of the foregoing filing upon each person of the Jackson Hydroelectric Project's Terrestrial Resource Group. Dated at Everett, WA, this April 27, 2026.

/s/ Dawn J. Presler

Dawn J. Presler
Lead – License & Environmental Compliance
Public Utility District No. 1 of Snohomish County
2320 California Street
PO Box 1107
Everett, WA 98206-1107
Telephone: (425) 783-1709
Cell: (425) 725-0745

From:	Presler, Dawn
To:	"Applegate, Brock A (DFW)"; "jeffrey_garnett@fws.gov"; "Eric Ozog USFS"; "Jonathane Schmitt USFS"; "Kevin James USFS"; "Michael Sevigny (msevigny@tulaliptribes-nsn.gov)"; "noxiousweeds@snoco.org"; "jplumage@fs.usda.gov"; "Scharhag, Janel - FS, WA"
Cc:	Schutt, Mike
Subject:	Jackson Hydro (FERC No. 2157) - cc: 2025 TRMP Report
Date:	Monday, April 27, 2026 10:51:00 AM
Attachments:	20260427 2025 JHP TRMP Annual Report FINAL.pdf

Dear Jackson Hydro Project's Terrestrial Resources Group,
Attached is your cc: of the Terrestrial Resources 2025 Annual and 5-Year Report, for the Henry M. Jackson Hydroelectric Project, FERC No. P-2157, that I will be e-filing with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission shortly. Thank you all for your review and involvement in the Jackson Hydro Project.

I hope you have a great day.

Cheers,
Dawn

From: Schutt, Mike
Sent: Monday, March 2, 2026 11:23 AM
To: Applegate, Brock A (DFW) <brock.applegate@dfw.wa.gov>; jeffrey_garnett@fws.gov; Eric Ozog USFS <eric.ozog@usda.gov>; Jonathane Schmitt USFS <jonathane.schmitt@usda.gov>; Kevin James USFS <Kevin.James@usda.gov>; Michael Sevigny (msevigny@tulaliptribes-nsn.gov) <msevigny@tulaliptribes-nsn.gov>; 'noxiousweeds@snoco.org' <noxiousweeds@snoco.org>; jplumage@fs.usda.gov; Scharhag, Janel - FS, WA <Janel.Scharhag@usda.gov>
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