

INVASIVE SPECIES CONTROL PLAN
ROCHESTER GAS AND ELECTRIC CORPORATION
CERTIFIED MAIN-5 (CM5) DISTRIBUTION LINE
TOWN OF CHILI,
MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK

27 July 2016

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1.0 Introduction

Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation (RG&E) proposes to develop the Certified Main-5 (CM5) natural gas distribution line (Project) in the Town of Chili, Monroe County, New York. Environmental Solutions & Innovations, Inc. (ESI) was retained by The DDS Companies (DDS) to provide professional environmental services for the Project. The proposed Project involves conveyance of natural gas through a 24-inch diameter pipeline from the Empire West gate station, in the Town of Chili at the south end of the proposed main, in a northeasterly direction where it will feed into an existing pipeline. The distribution line is approximately 5.5 miles long, and includes development of appurtenant access drives, staging areas, and construction laydown areas (See Figure 1).

New York State protected wetland resources occur along the proposed Project Right-of-Way (ROW). Potential threats to these resources includes introduction or spread of invasive plants during construction. Invasive plants are species nonnative to a particular ecosystem, and whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic harm, or harm to human health (NYSDEC 2014). This Invasive Species Control Plan (ISCP) establishes measures to prevent introduction or spread of unwanted plants in New York State regulated wetland areas. The goal of this ISCP is to achieve no net gain in invasive species observed within New York State regulated wetland areas after construction.

2.0 Baseline Invasive Plant Species Survey

ESI conducted a baseline survey throughout the 5.5-mile Project area to identify existing populations of unwanted invasive plants 5 to 8 October and 15 to 16 December 2015. During these surveys, those invasive plant species appearing on the New York State Prohibited and Regulated Invasive Species Plants list (Table 1) were identified, documented, and mapped in the Project area, which includes the Project ROW and proposed temporary workspace (TWS).

Field surveys for invasive plants are completed using a meander search technique. Invasive plant stands are mapped using Trimble GeoXH GPS units with sub-meter accuracy. For purposes of this field survey, invasive plant stands are defined as areas where a plant identified in Table 1 represents greater than 1% areal cover. Extensive stands are mapped using an 'entry and exit' point within the linear study area. Smaller stands are mapped by locating the center point of the stand and defining a radius from the center point outward that encompasses the total area of coverage. Data for each

stand is recorded including the identification and the percent cover of each species. A single point is taken to map locations of individual plants. To ensure accuracy of mapped stands and locations, GPS code and carrier phase post-processed differential correction methodology is applied using Trimble's Pathfinder Office 4.1 software.

Table 1. New York State Prohibited and Regulated Invasive Species Plants

| Scientific Name | Common Name |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>Acer platanoides</i> | Norway maple |
| <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> | sycamore maple |
| <i>Achyranthes japonica</i> | Japanese chaff flower |
| <i>Alliaria petiolata</i> | garlic mustard |
| <i>Ampelopsis brevipedunculata</i> | porcelain berry |
| <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> | wild chervil |
| <i>Aralia elata</i> | Japanese angelica tree |
| <i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> | mugwort |
| <i>Arthraxon hispidus</i> | small carpet grass |
| <i>Berberis thunbergii</i> | Japanese barberry |
| <i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i> | slender false brome |
| <i>Cabomba caroliniana</i> | fanwort |
| <i>Cardamine impatiens</i> | narrowleaf bittercress |
| <i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i> | oriental bittercress |
| <i>Centaurea stoebe</i> | spotted knapweed |
| <i>Cirsium arvense</i> | Canada thistle |
| <i>Clematis terniflora</i> | Japanese virgin's bower |
| <i>Cynanchum louiseae</i> | black swallow-wort |
| <i>Cynanchum rossicum</i> | pale swallow-wort |
| <i>Dioscorea polystachya</i> | Chinese yam |
| <i>Dipsacus laciniatus</i> | cut-leaf teasel |
| <i>Egeria densa</i> | Brazilian waterweed |
| <i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i> | autumn olive |
| <i>Euonymus alatus</i> | burning bush |
| <i>Euonymus fortunei</i> | winter creeper |
| <i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i> | cypress spurge |
| <i>Euphorbia esula</i> | leafy spurge |
| <i>Ficaria verna</i> | lesser celandine |
| <i>Frangula alnus</i> | smooth buckthorn |
| <i>Glyceria maxima</i> | reed manna grass |
| <i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i> | giant hogweed |
| <i>Humulus japonicus</i> | Japanese hops |
| <i>Hydrilla verticillata</i> | hydrilla / water thyme |
| <i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i> | European frogbit |
| <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> | cogon grass |
| <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> | yellow iris |
| <i>Lepidium latifolium</i> | broad-leaved pepper-grass |
| <i>Lespedeza cuneata</i> | Chinese lespedeza |
| <i>Ligustrum obtusifolium</i> | border privet |

| Scientific Name | Common Name |
|--|--------------------------------|
| <i>Lonicera japonica</i> | Japanese honeysuckle |
| <i>Lonicera maackii</i> | Amur honeysuckle |
| <i>Lonicera morrowii</i> | Morrow's honeysuckle |
| <i>Lonicera tatarica</i> | Tatarian honeysuckle |
| <i>Lonicera x bella</i> | fly honeysuckle |
| <i>Ludwigia hexapetala</i> | Uruguayan primrose willow |
| <i>Ludwigia peploides</i> | floating primrose willow |
| <i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i> | garden loosestrife |
| <i>Lythrum salicaria</i> | purple loosestrife |
| <i>Microstegium vimineum</i> | Japanese stilt grass |
| <i>Miscanthus sinensis</i> | Chinese silver grass |
| <i>Murdannia keisak</i> | marsh dewflower |
| <i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i> | parrot-feather |
| <i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i> | broadleaf water-milfoil |
| <i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum x M. laxum</i> | broadleaf water-milfoil hybrid |
| <i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i> | Eurasian water-milfoil |
| <i>Nymphoides peltata</i> | yellow floating heart |
| <i>Oplismenus hirtellus</i> | wavyleaf basketgrass |
| <i>Persicaria perfoliata</i> | mile-a-minute |
| <i>Phellodendron amurense</i> | Amur cork tree |
| <i>Phragmites australis</i> | common reed |
| <i>Phyllostachys aurea</i> | golden bamboo |
| <i>Phyllostachys aureosulcata</i> | yellow groove bamboo |
| <i>Potamogeton crispus</i> | curly pondweed |
| <i>Pueraria montana</i> | kudzu |
| <i>Reynoutria japonica</i> | Japanese knotweed |
| <i>Reynoutria sachalinensis</i> | giant knotweed |
| <i>Reynoutria x bohemica</i> | Bohemian knotweed |
| <i>Rhamnus cathartica</i> | common buckthorn |
| <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> | black locust |
| <i>Rosa multiflora</i> | multiflora rose |
| <i>Rubus phoenicolasius</i> | wineberry |
| <i>Salix atrocinerea</i> | gray florist's willow |
| <i>Silphium perfoliatum</i> | cup-plant |
| <i>Trapa natans</i> | water chestnut |
| <i>Vitex rotundifolia</i> | beach vitex |

The results of the survey revealed 8 invasive plant stands within NYSDEC regulated resources encompassing 1.4 acres. Figure 2 presents the location of each invasive plants stand.

Infestations of the aforementioned invasive plants vary in size and percent cover. Common reed was the most abundant invasive plant, with 2 stands identified covering 0.59 acres, followed by purple loosestrife with 2 stands covering a total of 0.41 acres.

Other invasive plants found included common buckthorn, multiflora rose, and Morrow's honeysuckle.

Table 2 provides a summary of the invasive plants identified in New York State regulated resources during the field investigation and percent coverage for each species.

Table 2. Invasive plant summary for the Avangrid CM5 Distribution Line AOI, Monroe County, New York.

| Species | Percent Cover | NYSDEC Wetland Identification | Acres in ROW/TWS |
|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| <i>Lonicera morrowii</i> | 50 | CI-5 | 0.00 |
| <i>Lythrum salicaria</i> | 50 | CI-5 | 0.16 |
| <i>Lythrum salicaria</i> | 15 | CI-5 | 0.25 |
| <i>Phragmites australis</i> | 80 | CI-5 | 0.16 |
| <i>Phragmites australis</i> | 30 | CI-5 | 0.43 |
| <i>Rhamnus cathartica</i> | 85 | CI-5 | 0.29 |
| <i>Rhamnus cathartica</i> | 15 | CI-5 | 0.06 |
| <i>Rosa multiflora</i> | 65 | CI-5 | 0.03 |
| Total | | | 1.38 |

3.0 Baseline Invasive Insect Species Survey

No formal survey was conducted along the project corridor for Emerald Ash Borer (*Agrilus planipennis*) (EAB) or Asian Longhorned Beetle (*Anoplophora glabripennis*) (ALB). However, ESI biologists did not otherwise observe identifiable signs of invasive insects while conducting environmental data collection investigations.

4.0 Proposed Control Measures

An Environmental Inspector (EI) will be employed throughout the duration of Project construction. The responsibilities of the EI include implementation of this ISCP. This ISCP includes procedures that will implement during three phases of the Project, as described in the following sections.



4.1 Pre-Construction Training

Construction personnel will be trained on identifying invasive plant and insect species as well as various relevant cleaning methods to be used on the Project prior to start of clearing and construction. The Environmental Inspector will be able to recognize all invasive species identified during the baseline surveys and be aware of the areas of infestation identified within the Project area. Contractor foremen will be trained to recognize the most common expected invasive species and inform their crews of their potential presence.

4.2 Controls During Construction

Procedures will implement to minimize the spread of invasive plant species during construction include:

- a) Inspection and cleaning of equipment to prevent the potential introduction of invasive plant species from other areas or regions to the Project area. All vehicles, equipment, and materials will be inspected for, and cleaned of visible soils, vegetation, insects, and debris before bringing them to the Project. The cleaning method shall include, as applicable, brushing, scraping, and /or the use of compressed air to remove visible soils and vegetation. Any matter cleaned from equipment and material shall remain in the infested area. The specific locations of cleaning stations will be determined by the Environmental Inspector and the Construction Supervisor.
- b) Minimize ground disturbances and vegetation removal as much as possible. The contractors shall be instructed to stay within access paths and work areas that are designated on the Project drawings.
- c) To the extent practicable, avoid moving invasive plant-infested soils, gravel, rock, and other fill materials into relatively invasive plant-free locations. Soil, gravel, rock, and other fill material will come from invasive plant-free sources on the site, if such sources are available. Off-site fill materials also will come from visibly invasive-plant free sources.
- d) Stabilize and re-vegetate disturbed sites using an appropriate upland/wetland native seed mix having a labeled weed content that does not exceed the weed content limitations for such seeds under Agriculture and Markets Law §138(A)(4). Regulated wetland and stream areas that are temporarily impacted during construction will be stabilized and restored in accordance with the Project-specific Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan. Following construction activities, temporarily disturbed areas will be seeded with a native seed mix to reestablish vegetative cover in these areas.
- e) If signs of EAB or ALB infestation are encountered, trees will be managed in accordance with NYSDEC firewood transport regulations and any applicable NYSDEC/NYS DAM quarantine orders/regulations.



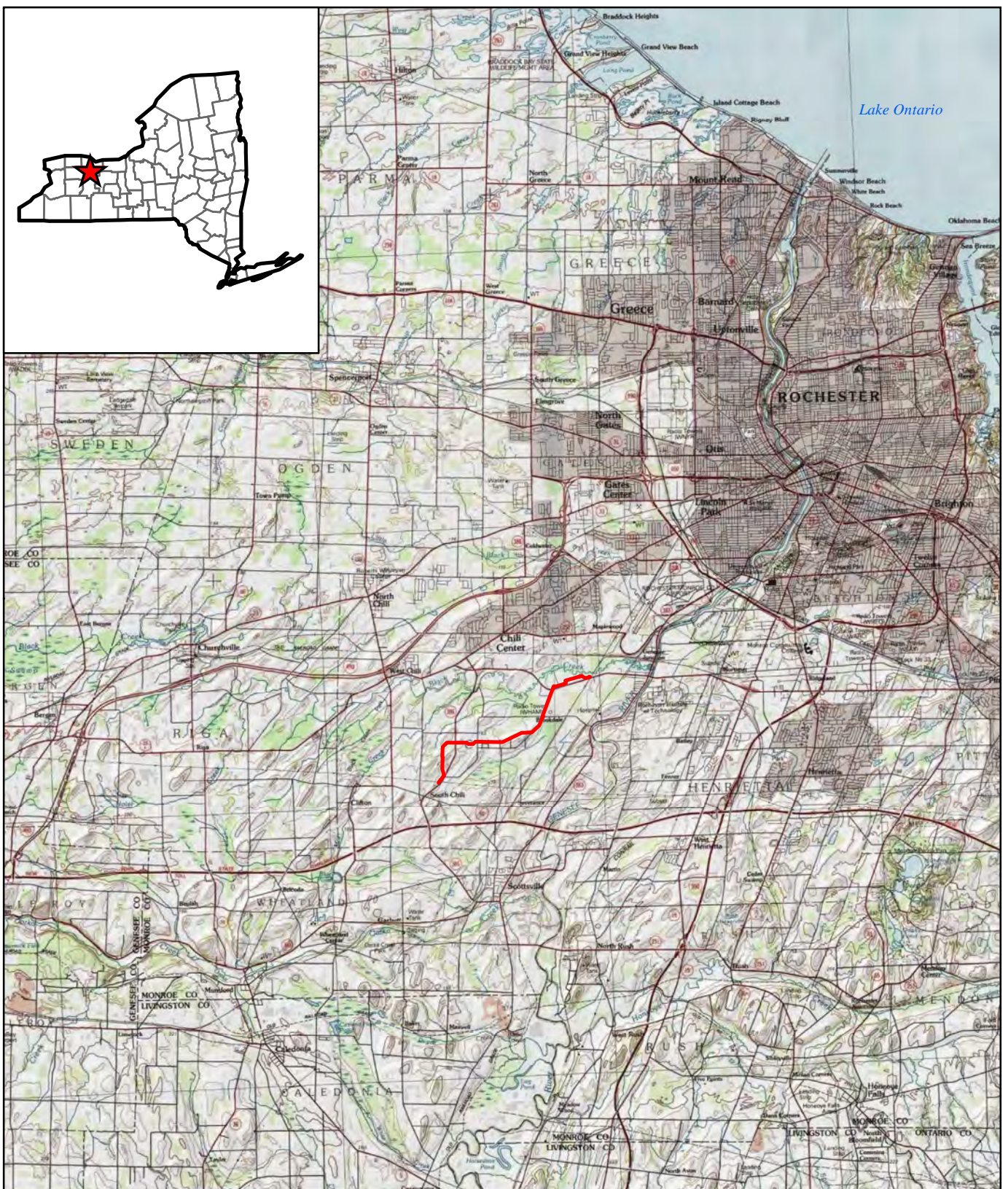
Any herbicide spot treatments would be applied by a Certified Commercial Pesticide Applicator, Commercial Pesticide Technician, or a Private Pesticide Applicator (i.e., individuals that meet the requirements set forth in 6 NYCRR Part 325, Application of Pesticides), in accordance with NYSDEC approved herbicide and treatment measures.

5.0 Literature Cited

NYSDEC. 2014. 6 NYCRR Part 575, Prohibited and regulated invasive species. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

APPENDIX A FIGURES





— Proposed Alignment

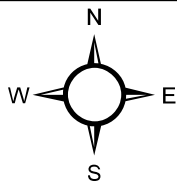
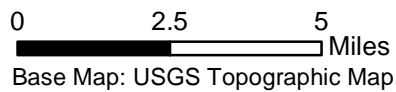


Figure 1. Location of the Avangrid CM5 Pipeline Project AOI in Monroe County, New York.

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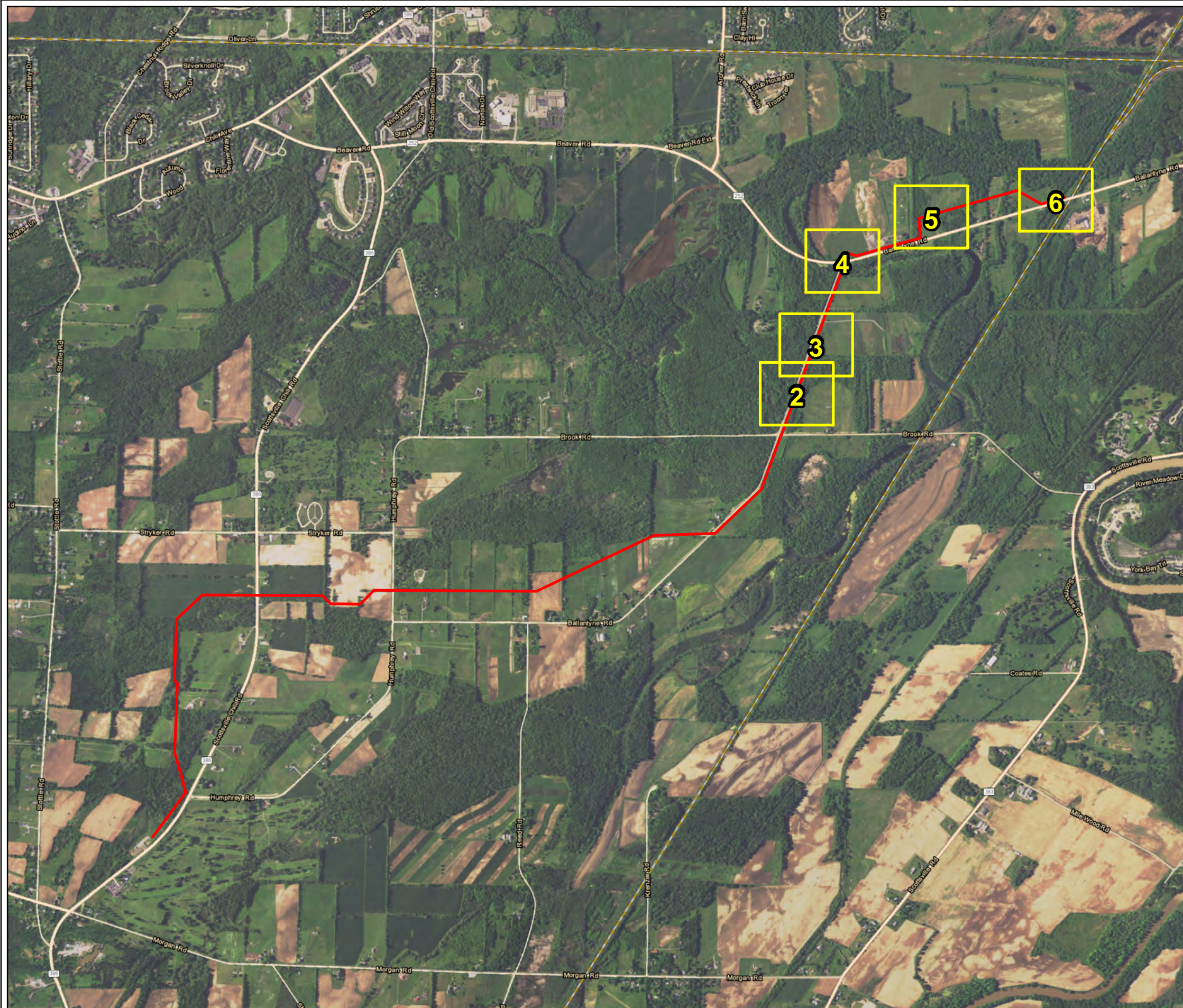
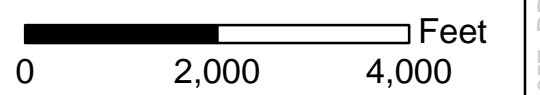
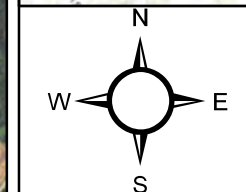
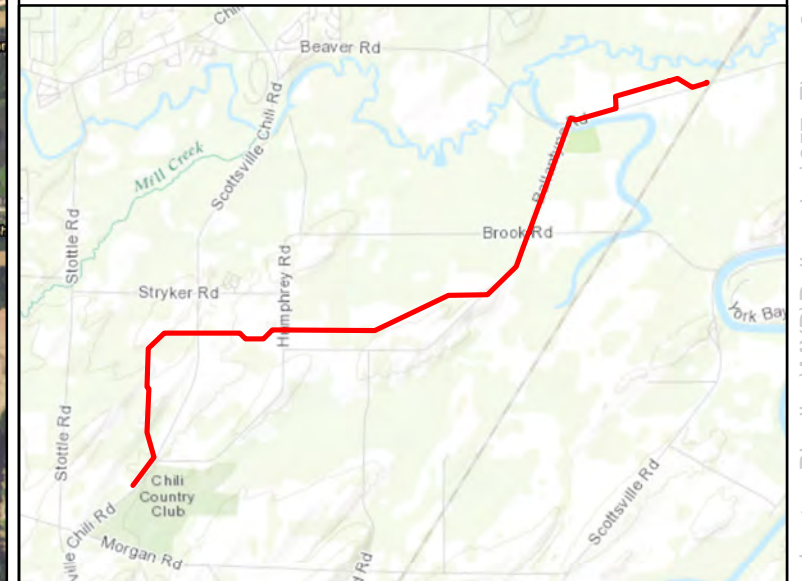


Figure 2. Invasive Species located within NYSDEC wetland and adjacent areas along the Avangrid CM5 Pipeline Project AOI, Monroe County, New York.

Proposed Alignment



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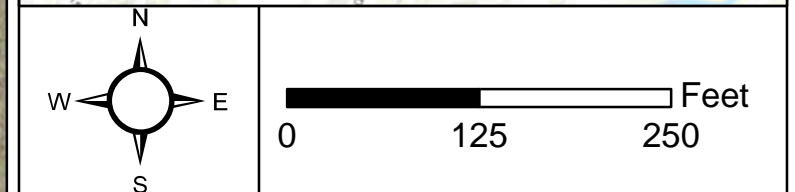
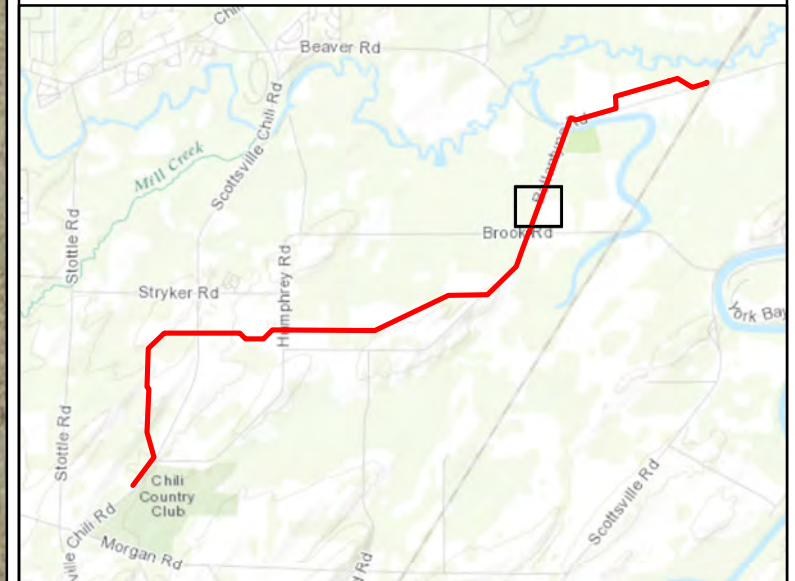
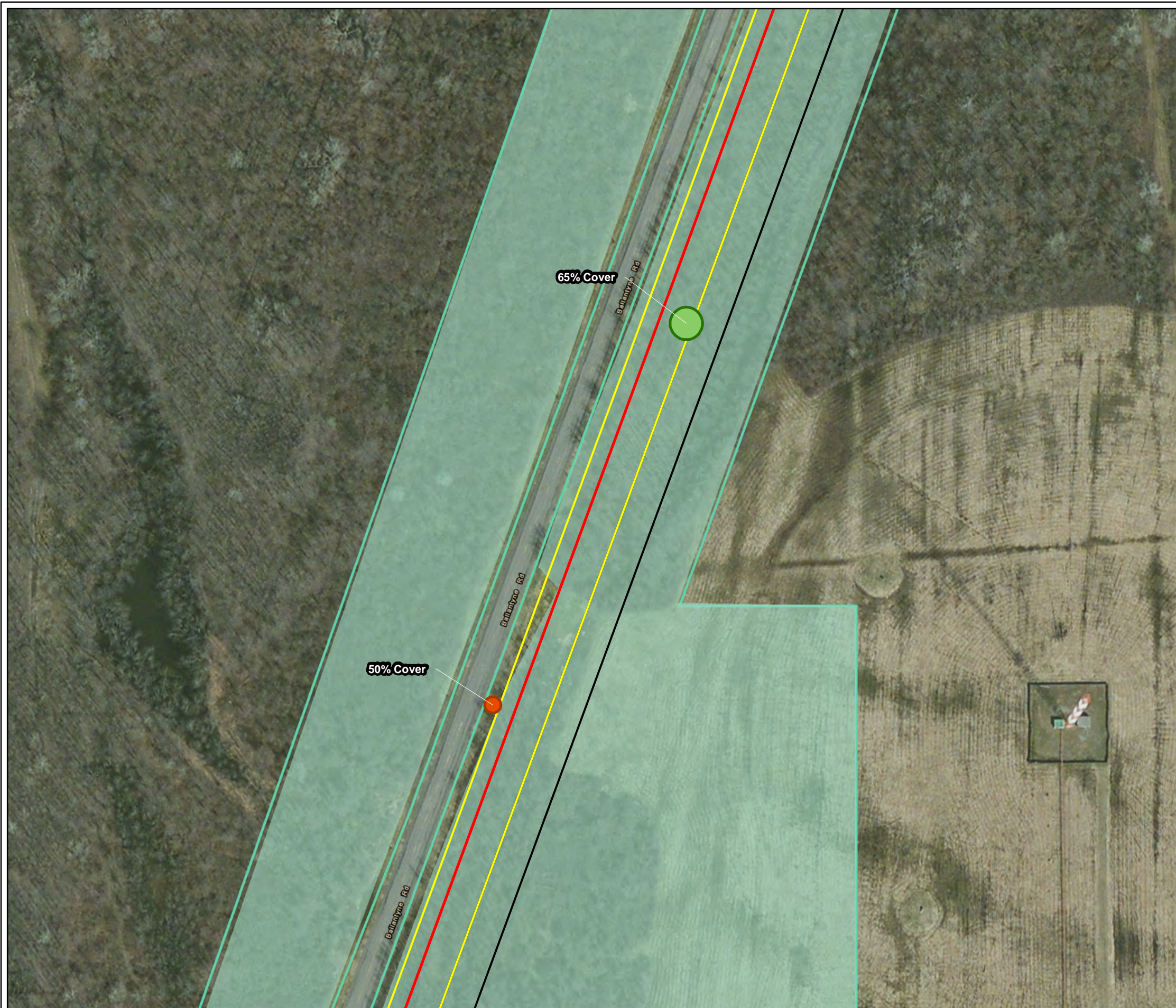
Project No. 657

Figure 2. Invasive Species located within NYSDEC wetland and adjacent areas along the Avangrid CM5 Pipeline Project AOI, Monroe County, New York.

- Proposed Alignment
- Right of Way (ROW)
- Temporary Work Space
- Field Delineated Wetland
- DEC Wetland Adjacent Area

Invasive Species

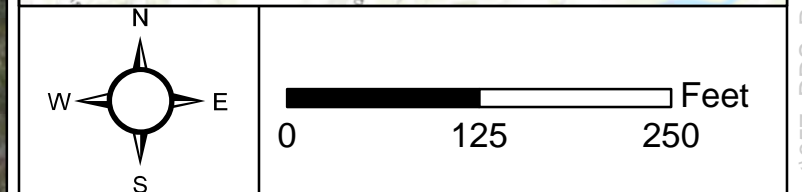
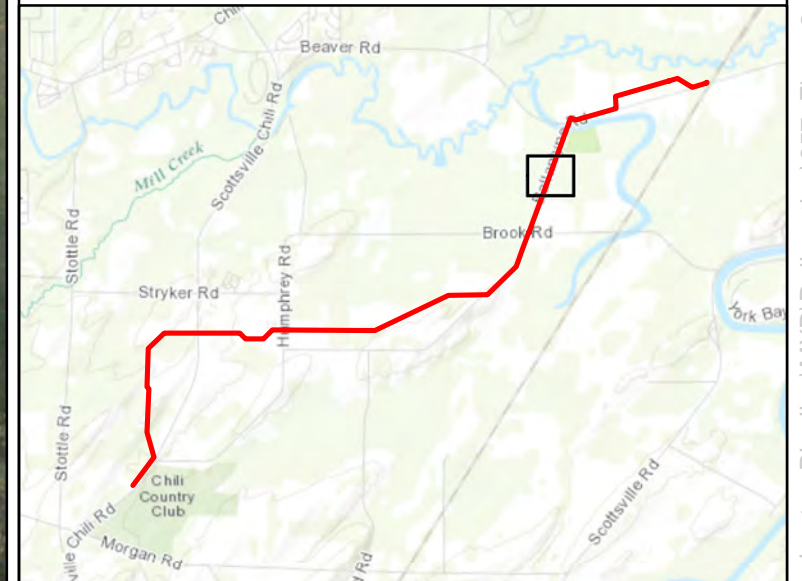
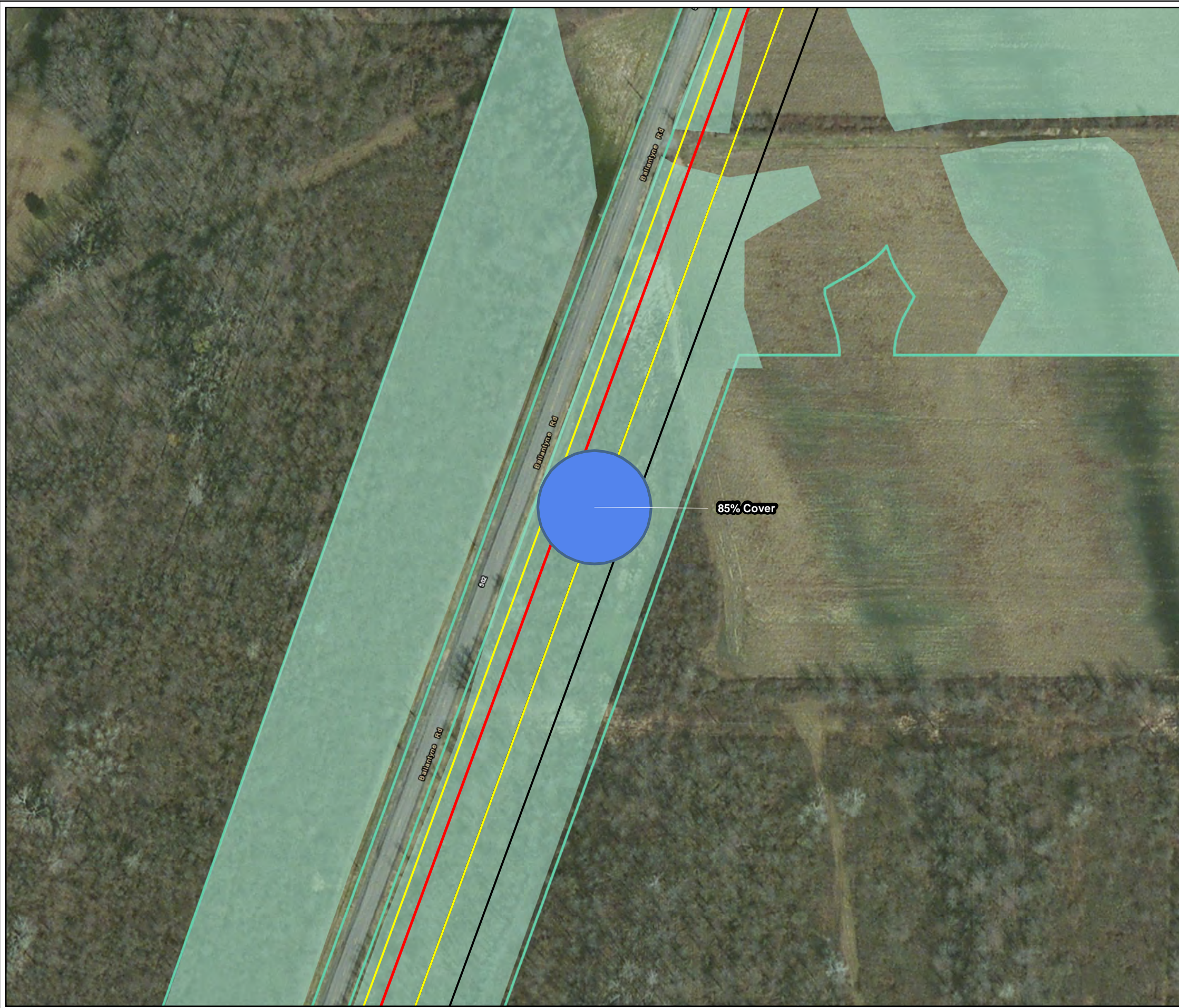
- Lonicera morrowii*
- Rosa multiflora*



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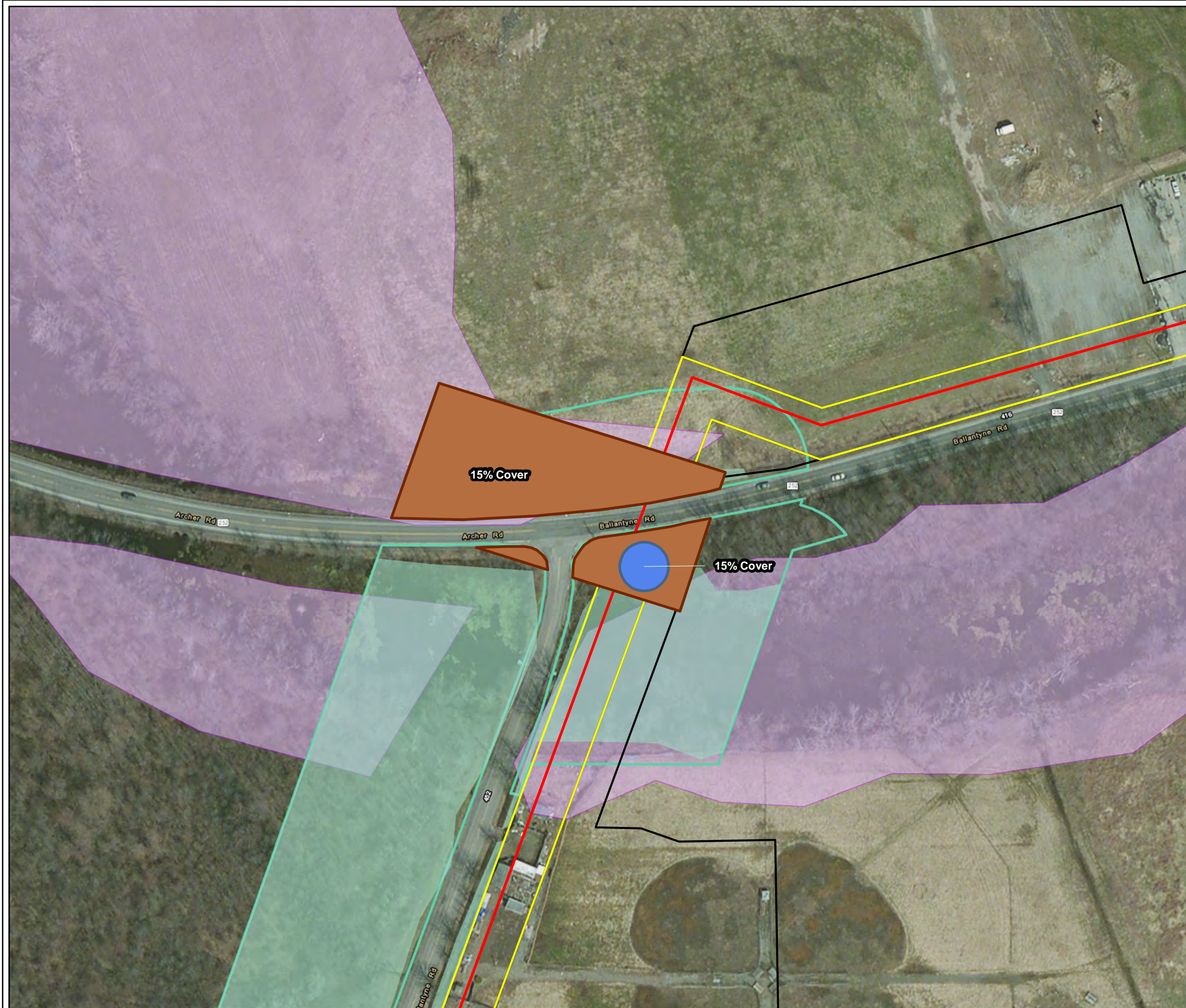
Figure 2. Invasive Species located within NYSDEC wetland and adjacent areas along the Avangrid CM5 Pipeline Project AOI, Monroe County, New York.

- Proposed Alignment
 - Right of Way (ROW)
 - Temporary Work Space
 - Field Delineated Wetland
 - DEC Wetland Adjacent Area
- Invasive Species**
- Rhamnus cathartica*



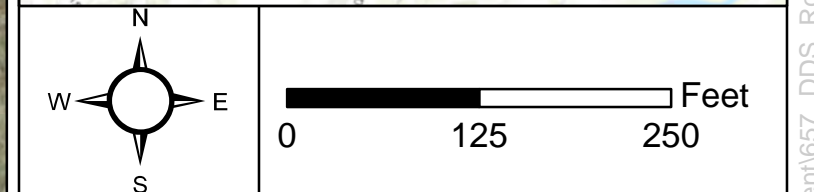
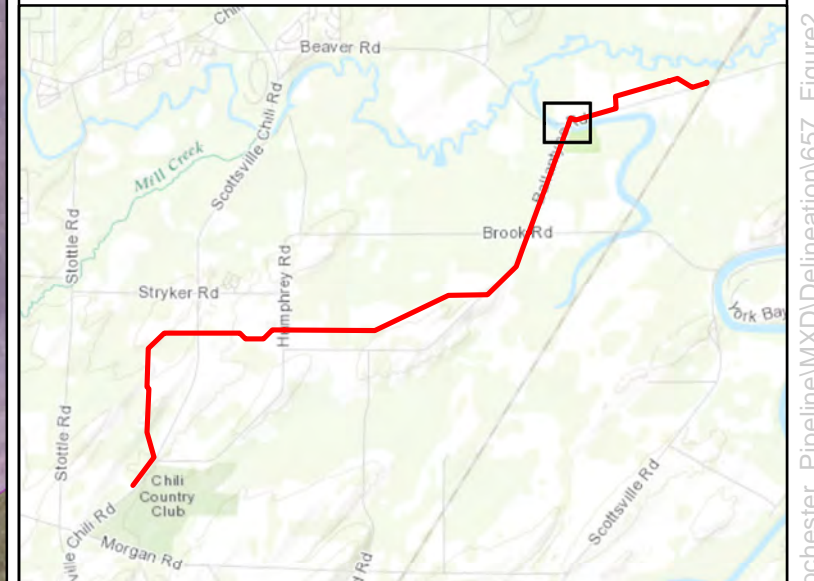
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Figure 2. Invasive Species located within NYSDEC wetland and adjacent areas along the Avangrid CM5 Pipeline Project AOI, Monroe County, New York.



- Proposed Alignment
- Right of Way (ROW)
- Temporary Work Space
- Field Delineated Wetland
- DEC Wetland
- DEC Wetland Adjacent Area

- Invasive Species**
- Lythrum salicaria*
 - Rhamnus cathartica*



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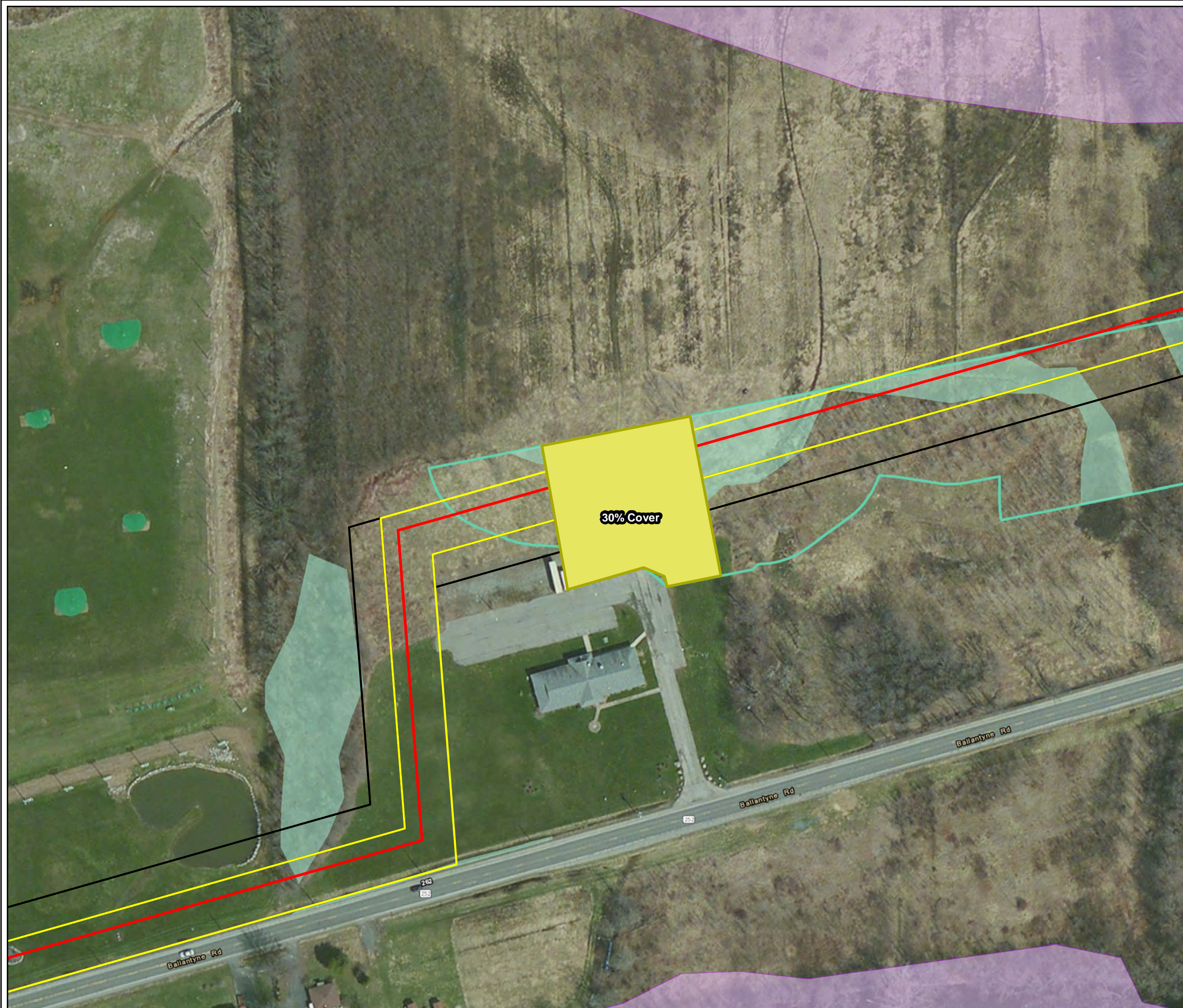
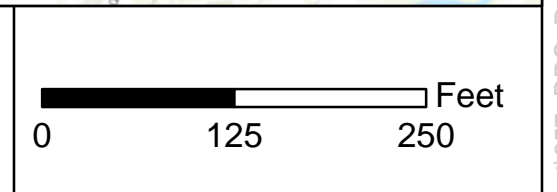
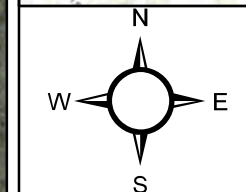
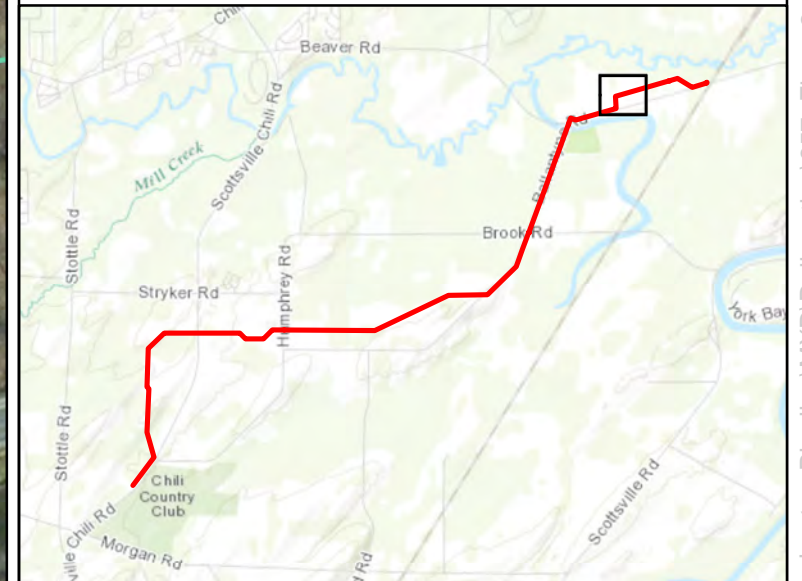


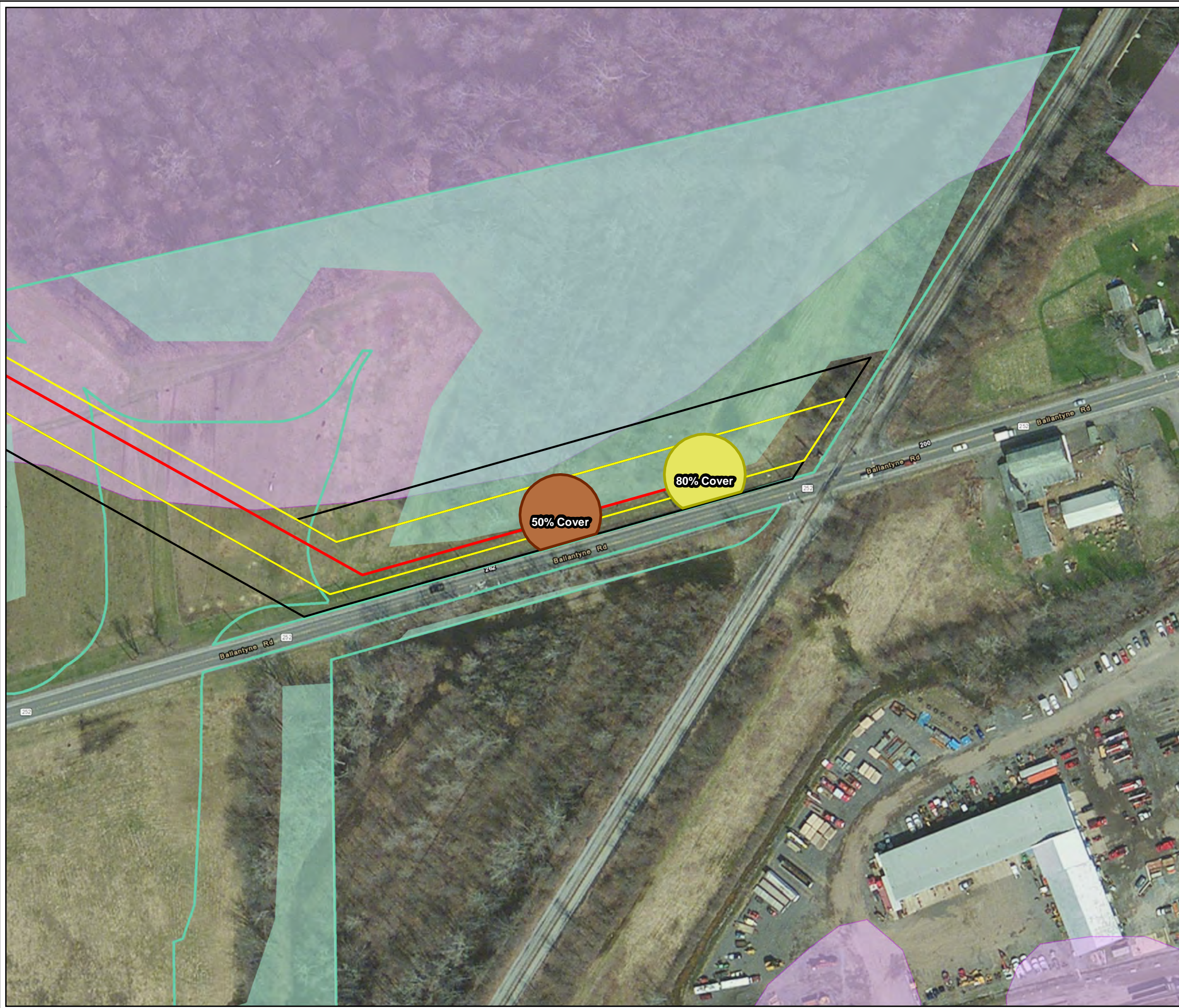
Figure 2. Invasive Species located within NYSDEC wetland and adjacent areas along the Avangrid CM5 Pipeline Project AOI, Monroe County, New York.

- Proposed Alignment
 - Right of Way (ROW)
 - Temporary Work Space
 - Field Delineated Wetland
 - DEC Wetland
 - DEC Wetland Adjacent Area
- Invasive Species**
- Phragmites australis*



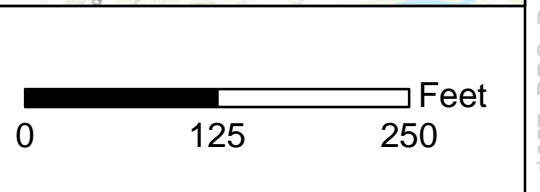
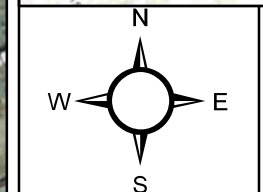
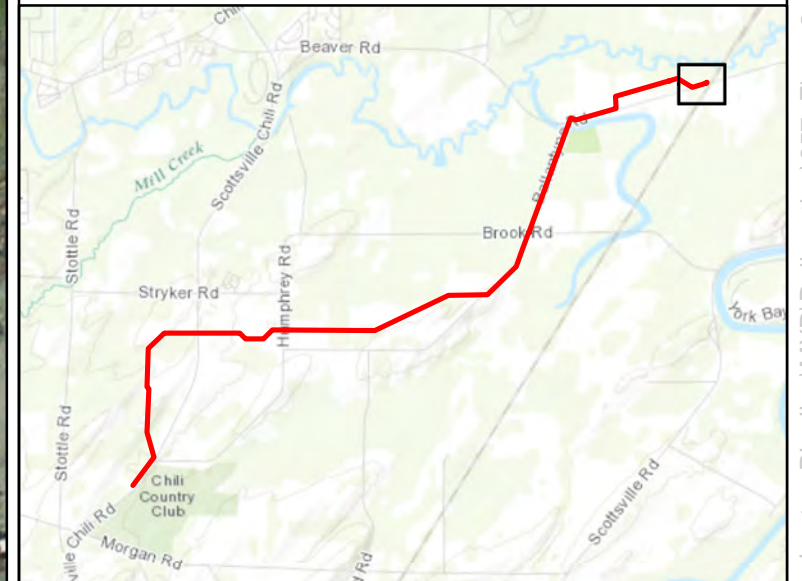
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Figure 2. Invasive Species located within NYSDEC wetland and adjacent areas along the Avangrid CM5 Pipeline Project AOI, Monroe County, New York.



- Proposed Alignment
- Right of Way (ROW)
- Temporary Work Space
- Field Delineated Wetland
- DEC Wetland
- DEC Wetland Adjacent Area

- Invasive Species**
- Lythrum salicaria*
 - Phragmites australis*



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