

Supplement Analysis
for the
Columbia River Basin Tributary Habitat Restoration
(DOE/EA-2126/SA-52)

Mad River River Mile (RM) 1.1-4.3 Aquatic Habitat Restoration Project
Bonneville project number 2009-003-001
Bonneville contract number 56662 REL 300

Bonneville Power Administration
Department of Energy



Introduction

In December 2020, Bonneville Power Administration (Bonneville) and the Bureau of Reclamation completed the Columbia River Basin Tributary Habitat Restoration Programmatic Environmental Assessment (DOE/EA 2126) (Programmatic EA). The Programmatic EA analyzed the potential environmental impacts of implementing habitat restoration actions in the Columbia River Basin and its tributaries.

Consistent with the Programmatic EA, this Supplement Analysis (SA) analyzes the effects of the Mad River RM 1.1-4.3 Aquatic Habitat Restoration Project (Mad River Project). Mad River is a tributary to the Entiat River in Chelan County, Washington. Bonneville would implement this project by providing funds to the Yakama Nation Fisheries (YNF), which would undertake many of the specific restoration actions assessed in the Programmatic EA. The objective of the proposed project is to increase in-stream habitat diversity and off-channel habitat for the benefit of Endangered Species Act (ESA)-listed salmonids. This SA analyzes the site-specific impacts of the project to determine if its effects are within the scope of the analysis considered in the Programmatic EA. It also evaluates whether the proposed project presents significant new circumstances or information relevant to environmental concerns that were not addressed by the EA. The findings of this SA determine whether additional National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis is needed pursuant to 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 1502.9 and 10 CFR 1021 *et seq.*

Proposed Activities

The Mad River Project would be located in the lower end of the Mad River approximately 1.1 miles above its confluence with the Entiat River and approximately 10 miles northwest of Entiat, Washington (Figure 1). The Mad River flows southeast through a narrow valley surrounded by forested mountains. Land use in the project area is dominated by forestry and recreation. Recreation within and near the project area includes a moderate level of camping, hiking, and biking occurring late spring through early fall at the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest (OWNF) Pine Flats Campground and Mad River Trail.

The project would occur on OWNF managed lands within and near the Pine Flats Campground. Habitat conditions within this area along the Mad River have been measured to be at risk and unacceptable for supporting anadromous fish. Historical river clearing, logging, and campsite and road development have contributed to decreased cover habitat, pools, and side channel connectivity, all of which this project seeks to address.

The project would install approximately 14 boulder-ballasted wood habitat structures, about 7 bank-buried wood habitat structures, about 5 apex large wood habitat structures, and about 23 habitat boulders in and along the river and side channels; excavate four historical side-channels and selectively excavate in one active side channel; remove a remnant wood-stave pipe (wood boards placed against each other and held together with steel bands to create a pipe) and associated concrete spanning the river; and place boulders to block vehicle access immediately adjacent to the river. Boulder-ballasted wood habitat structures would consist of multiple pieces of small and large wood ballasted by boulders and either buried in the bank or not. Bank-buried wood habitat structures would consist of multiple pieces of small and large wood, partially buried in the bank.

Apex large wood structures would consist of multiple pieces of small and large wood, anchored with wood pilings. Trees and boulders would come from stream banks, equipment access routes in the OWNF, and from non-federal lands via commercial purchase. Installation of some large-wood structures would include excavation of streambanks or scour pools to facilitate placement of the wood at the designated elevation. Excavated streambank soil and stream gravel would be stockpiled on site for use as additional ballast for the large-wood structures. Sediment that is not re-used on site will be moved to a designated site outside of the floodplain. Site-specific work areas for each treatment would typically be less than 250 square feet. Each of the four excavated historical side-channels would be approximately 400 feet in length by 50 feet in width (20,000 square feet or 0.5 acres). The duration of each restoration action would be approximately one day. Work areas would be separated from each other, typically by about 50 to 150 feet.

The project would require approximately 2,200 feet of temporary access routes. Combined with construction activities, a total of about 3.0 acres would be disturbed for the project.

The existing OWNF campground road would be utilized for access and staging of materials and equipment. An additional staging area would be located along OWNF Road 5700 at its junction with OWNF Road 5800. A 40-foot-long temporary bridge and 16 individual stream crossings (locations not requiring improvements where equipment and vehicles would cross the stream) would be utilized for work activities in and along the river across from OWNF Road 5700. Wood and boulders would be placed by land-based heavy equipment. In areas requiring dewatering (for large-wood habitat structures), sheet-pile cofferdams would be installed to isolate the in-water work. The project area would be regraded to match existing topography, decompacted where necessary, and revegetated with native plant species in all areas disturbed during construction. In addition, the project area would be monitored closely in future years and adaptively managed to ensure survivability success to achieve desired in-stream and riparian habitat values, such as: structural integrity of installed habitat structures, extent of plant cover in revegetated areas, and treatment of invasive plants. All in-water work activities would take place in 2024 during the in-water work window of July 16 – 31, with a possible one-week extension until August 7th agreed to by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW).

These actions would support conservation of ESA-listed species considered in the 2020 ESA consultations with both the NMFS and USFWS on the operations and maintenance of the Columbia River System (2020 NMFS and USFWS CRS Biological Opinions). This project also supports ongoing efforts to mitigate for effects of the Federal Columbia River Power System on fish and wildlife in the mainstem Columbia River and its tributaries pursuant to the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act of 1980 (Northwest Power Act) (16 U.S.C. (USC) 839 *et seq.*).



Figure 1 – Location of Mad River RM 1.1-4.3 Aquatic Habitat Restoration Project

Environmental Effects

The implementation of this project would require the use of heavy equipment for placing wood, boulders, and the temporary bridge and excavating streambanks, scour pools, side channels and their inlets and outlets, and the wood-stave pipe and concrete. The temporary stream crossings would not require construction or excavation, however, use of the 16 crossings would be limited to no more than 40 times across the stream as approved by WDFW. The revegetation (planting and seeding) of areas disturbed during construction would be conducted by hand or with limited use of heavy equipment outside of the active floodplain. To protect aquatic species and provide fish passage during in-stream construction activities, temporary sheet-pile cofferdams would be installed in some work locations. Fish and aquatic species would be salvaged from the isolated work areas and translocated downstream of

the in-stream work areas. All of these restoration actions would disturb and displace soil in and along the river and side channels; damage vegetation; create noise and vehicle emissions; stress handled fish; and temporarily increase vehicle traffic and human activities in the project area. The typical effects associated with the environmental disturbances created by this project are described in Chapter 3 of the Programmatic EA and summarized in this document.

Below is a description of the potential site-specific effects of the Mad River Project, and an assessment of whether these effects are consistent with those described in the Programmatic EA. This project is designed to improve aquatic habitat conditions for the long term, so the adverse effects from soil and vegetation disturbance, and from human and mechanical activity, as detailed below, would be short term only.

1. Fish and Aquatic Species

The effects of using heavy equipment and manually working in and along the Mad River are consistent with the analysis in the Programmatic EA, "Fish and Aquatic Species," Section 3.3.1. The Programmatic EA, Section 3.3.1.3, describes overall low impacts to fish and aquatic species after considering moderate short-term adverse effects and highly beneficial long-term effects.

Three fish species listed under the ESA are present in the project area: Upper Columbia River (UCR) spring Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), UCR steelhead (*O. mykiss*), and Columbia River bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*). Consultation on the effects of the project on these species was completed under the OWNF's programmatic Aquatic Restoration Activities in the States of Oregon, Washington and portions of California, Idaho, and Nevada (ARBO II) consultation with the conclusion that the project would likely adversely affect these species and their designated critical habitat in the short term, but would not likely result in jeopardy to the species or result in destruction or adverse modification of their designated critical habitat.

The short-term adverse effects of the project would expose, displace, reconfigure, or compact earth through the use of heavy equipment in and along the Mad River. It would likely create conditions where small amounts of sediment could be released for short periods of time. The amount of sediment anticipated from the project would be moderate because there would be some in-stream excavation (for constructed scour pools, inlets and outlets to the deepened side channels, and removal of the wood-stave pipe and associated concrete), and use of a temporary bridge and stream crossings. There would, however, be no large-scale dewatering/rewatering of the entire river or stream channels for complete reconstruction, proposed actions would be constructed during low stream flow, and mitigation measures as detailed in the Programmatic EA (e.g., requiring in-stream work areas to be isolated during construction and operation of equipment for below the ordinary-high-water-mark construction to occur from the top of the streambank along adjacent upland areas, to the extent possible) would be applied. The sediment inputs would be typical of the amounts that fish and other aquatic species naturally encounter in their environment during high flow events, but well below the larger amounts evaluated in the Programmatic EA at Section 3.3.1.2.1.

The work area isolation, fish salvage, and instream construction activities would displace fish from work areas until the work activities are completed. Small aquatic organisms that could not be salvaged would likely be destroyed. The newly constructed in-stream areas and temporary stream crossings would be re-colonized by fish and other aquatic organisms with near-full recovery likely in a matter of weeks, and full recovery likely following the first seasonal flushing flows. In the Programmatic EA, direct, harmful, and sometimes fatal impacts to aquatic species are disclosed, and movement, sounds, and vibrations of human and mechanical activities are discussed as likely to disturb fish and displace them from their preferred habitat for as long as that movement, sound, and vibration are present. The anticipated

amount of activity and the level of aquatic species disturbance, however, is consistent with the analysis in the Programmatic EA at Section 3.3.1.2.1.

The project's long-term beneficial effects include creation of more complex habitats through the addition of wood structures (where low levels and limited potential for natural wood recruitment exist), boulder structures, and deepened side channels thereby creating or restoring pool habitat, fish cover, spawning gravel, and rearing habitat for adult and juvenile spring Chinook salmon, steelhead, and bull trout. These beneficial effects are consistent with the analysis in the Programmatic EA found at Section 3.3.1.2.2.

2. Water Resources

The effects of using heavy equipment and manually working in and along the Mad River as described are consistent with the analysis in the Programmatic EA in Section 3.3.2, "Water Resources." The Programmatic EA, Section 3.3.2.3, describes overall low impacts to water quality after considering moderate short-term adverse effects and highly beneficial long-term effects. There would be no effect to water quantity from water withdrawals. There would, however, be the potential for increased recharge of groundwater since the connection between surface flows and the floodplain would be increased over both space and time.

Overall, this tributary restoration project would create short-term, localized, sediment inputs from the impacts of heavy equipment working in and along the river. Restoration actions that involve bank disturbance (construction of the bank-buried wood structures and side channel inlets and outlets, installation of the temporary bridge, use of the stream crossings, and removal of the wood-stave pipe and associated concrete) would disturb approximately 700 feet of stream or river bank. This amount is consistent with the Programmatic EA (which evaluated actions that would disturb many hundreds of feet of river bank); and the sediment produced from these restoration actions is not anticipated to be greater than what occurs naturally during annual, natural, high flow events. As in the Programmatic EA, these are short-term effects which would be lessened by the application of mitigation measures such as protection of existing vegetation, minimization of areas to be impacted, and revegetation when the project is complete. The long-term effects of this project, however, would be a decreased potential for unnatural sediment inputs; an increased potential of the floodplains to effectively manage its sediment loads; and a reduction of stream temperatures from improved stream form, instream habitat structure, and increased riparian vegetative cover. These long-term beneficial effects are consistent with those described in the Programmatic EA.

3. Vegetation

The effects of using heavy equipment and manually working in and along the Mad River are consistent with the analysis in the Programmatic EA, Section 3.3.3, "Vegetation." The Programmatic EA, Section 3.3.3.3, describes overall moderate impacts to vegetation after considering moderate short-term adverse effects and highly beneficial long-term effects. No plant species listed by the state or Federal governments as endangered or threatened are present within this project area. Long-sealed globemallow (*Iliamna longisepala*) is a former state-listed species (delisted in 2019) and previous United States Forest Service (USFS) sensitive plant that occurs within the project area. It is still considered a USFS "species of local concern." Populations have been located and would be avoided during construction.

This project is anticipated to produce impacts to vegetation consistent with or less than those described in the Programmatic EA. There would be no large-scale earthmoving with its associated vegetative loss. Other than the deepened historic side channels, each constructed feature in this project would impact

less than 1,000 square feet (0.02 acre) and would be separated from other similar features by 50 to 150 feet. The deepened side channels would impact less than 34,000 square feet (0.8 acre). The Programmatic EA in Section 3.3.3.2, "Environmental Consequences for Vegetation," evaluated constructed features that could disturb up to 50 acres.

Impacts to vegetation would occur from heavy equipment turning soil, and plants being uprooted, buried, crushed, or torn apart. However, disturbance to plants would only occur when absolutely necessary either to reach a site or during excavation activities. The project has been designed to minimize impacts to native vegetation. Vegetation would be restored through seeding and planting native species in disturbed areas following project implementation. Trees removed during construction would be saved to be used during placement of wood structures. This level of effect would be moderate in the short term. The long-term beneficial effects of restored or improved vegetative conditions would be moderate. The overall effects of the project would be moderate in the longer term and would be consistent with those evaluated in the Programmatic EA.

4. Wetlands & Floodplains

The effects of using heavy equipment and manually working in and along the Mad River are consistent with the analysis in the Programmatic EA, "Wetlands and Floodplains," Section 3.3.4. The Programmatic EA, Section 3.3.4.3, describes overall low impacts to wetlands and floodplains after considering short-term adverse effects and highly beneficial long-term effects.

This project is anticipated to have less impact than the effects described in the Programmatic EA. With this project, there would be less short-term adverse effects to floodplains and wetlands: there would be less extensive earth-moving; heavy equipment operations would be used in about 0.25 acre of wetland (for which a Clean Water Act Section 404 permit and 401 Water Quality Certification have been issued to the YNF); and no temporary dewatering of stream channels would occur. In contrast, the Programmatic EA evaluated more extensive impacts to wetlands from the actions of more construction equipment and complete dewatering and rerouting of rivers and streams.

Consistent with the Programmatic EA, there would be long-term beneficial effects from implementation of this project. There would be increased connectivity between the river and its floodplain from the newly installed wood and boulder habitat structures and deepened side channels. There would also be some flow redirection as habitat structures would facilitate more natural lateral movement and sinuosity of channels. This would slow water velocities, facilitate more effective connection between the channel and the floodplain, and provide for more efficient sediment movement and retention in the floodplain. This level of effect would be low, as stated in the Programmatic EA.

5. Wildlife

The effects of using heavy equipment and manually working in and along the Mad River are consistent with the analysis in the Programmatic EA, Section 3.3.5, "Wildlife." The Programmatic EA, Section 3.3.5.3, describes low impacts to wildlife after considering high short-term adverse effects and highly beneficial long-term effects.

One wildlife species listed under the ESA is present in the project area: northern spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*) and its designated critical habitat. Consultation on the effects of the project on this species was completed under the OWNF's ARBO II consultation with the conclusion that the project "may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect" this species and its designated critical habitat in the short term, but would not likely result in jeopardy to the species or result in destruction or adverse modification of its designated critical habitat. The project would implement the conservation measures

identified in the ARBO II to reduce and minimize effects to northern spotted owl. No additional sensitive wildlife species have been documented within the project area.

The disturbance of wildlife by the movement, sounds, and vibrations of human and mechanical activity during construction would disturb wildlife and likely displace them temporarily from their preferred habitat for as long as the movement, sounds, and vibrations are present. The project area is essentially forested and has some potential for screening human activity that would be conducted in and along the Mad River. Further, there is abundant adjacent habitat for temporarily displaced wildlife. This disturbance would be limited in duration and cause no lasting impacts to local wildlife. The anticipated amount of activity and the level of wildlife disturbance would be low, as stated in the Programmatic EA.

Vegetation removal during construction could cause temporary or permanent displacement of wildlife as it may take one or more growing seasons for desired habitat conditions to be restored. Riparian vegetation removal could also affect non-mobile species such as invertebrates and amphibians that could not escape for the duration of the activity, as there would be unavoidable disturbance and changes in habitat structure. Additional impacts to non-mobile species could include stress (disrupted feeding, breeding, hiding, etc.) and mortality from crushing by heavy equipment. These adverse effects would be short term (one or more years); however, the resulting condition of the restoration action would provide habitat conditions that would be restored over what had been there previously, with the intended vegetative conditions having a higher carrying capacity for both dependent and generalist wildlife than current conditions. Long-term benefits include increased plant species richness and diversity, increased habitat structural diversity, increased habitat heterogeneity, and increased extent of riparian habitat.

The short-term effects on small, individual wildlife species may be moderate to high for individuals that are harmed or killed by construction activities, but effects would be comparatively minor for larger animals that may only be displaced from habitats rendered unsuitable for occupancy for a short period of time. The long-term effects on wildlife populations, however, would be beneficial from the increased habitat quality and carrying capacity resulting from the project. The overall effects of the project would be low and consistent with those evaluated in the Programmatic EA.

6. Geology & Soils

The effects of using heavy equipment and manually working in and along the Mad River are consistent with the analysis in the Programmatic EA, "Geology and Soils," Section 3.3.6. The Programmatic EA, Section 3.3.6.3, describes moderate impacts to geology and soils.

The short-term effects from this project would be less than those analyzed in the Programmatic EA because the planned restoration actions would have far less impact to soils. There would be no large-scale earthmoving, and thus, no widespread mixing of soil horizons or severe compacting of soils. There would be heavy equipment used, so there would be some localized soil compaction and disturbance as the equipment travels across the project areas and maneuvers at each construction site. However, the limited use of heavy equipment is much less of an impact than was considered in the Programmatic EA, and mitigation measures designed to minimize adverse effects, such as minimizing the area of impact through design, applying erosion control measures, and decompacting all areas that were compacted during implementation would also be applied. The level of effect from heavy equipment would be short-term and moderate on geology and soils.

7. Transportation

The effects of this project in and along the Mad River are consistent with the analysis in the Programmatic EA, Section 3.3.7, "Transportation." The Programmatic EA, Section 3.3.7.3, describes low impacts to transportation.

The main effects the proposed restoration action would have on transportation would be that vehicles transporting workers and equipment to project sites would be sharing local roads with other traffic, and temporary traffic control, including barricades, construction signage, and closures, would occur at the staging area along OWNF Road 5700 at its junction with Road 5800. Temporary closures would not exceed 15 minutes. No roads would be closed permanently; roads would not be temporarily blocked longer than 15 minutes; and no roads would be relocated. This level of impact would be low, as stated in the Programmatic EA.

8. Land Use & Recreation

The effects of the proposed project in and along the Mad River are consistent with the analysis in the Programmatic EA, Section 3.3.8, "Land Use and Recreation." The Programmatic EA, Section 3.3.8.3, states that overall effects on land uses and recreation would be low to moderate.

There would be no effect on land use, and a temporary effect on recreation from the proposed project. Land uses would not change, and public recreational opportunities on the river at this location would result in short-term displacement of recreational users from the immediate project area. Temporary partial displacement of recreational users would occur at the proposed project area, in Pine Flats Campground, for about 4 weeks. Half of the campground would remain open for camping and recreation. There are other recreational camping opportunities in the area to serve as alternatives during the displacement. Additionally, public parking and access to the Mad River Trail would be maintained for the duration of the project. No permanent change in land use or recreation would occur from the proposed project. This level of effect is consistent with that described in the Programmatic EA at Section 3.3.8.2, which describes low to moderate impacts to land use and recreational opportunities.

9. Visual Resources

The effects of the proposed project in and along the Mad River are consistent with the analysis in the Programmatic EA, Section 3.3.9, "Visual Resources." The Programmatic EA, Section 3.3.9.3, describes low impacts to visual resources.

The proposed restoration actions are far from any major highway or other potential viewpoint and thus would not be visible to anyone other than the recreationists visiting the river reach. The construction equipment would be visually consistent with that used during a standard forestry project and the new habitat structures would be visually consistent with the stream and riparian habitats. As discussed above under "Vegetation," there would be no large-scale soil or vegetation disturbance (as was assessed for some projects in the Programmatic EA), and changes to the visual landscape would thus be minor, and nearly undetectable to most viewers. This level of impact would be low, as stated in the Programmatic EA.

10. Air Quality, Noise, and Public Health and Safety

The effects of the proposed project in and along the Mad River are consistent with the analysis in the Programmatic EA, "Air Quality, Noise, and Public Health and Safety," Section 3.3.10. The Programmatic EA, Section 3.3.10.3, describes low impacts to air quality, noise, and public health and safety.

The proposed restoration actions are far from any major population center; thus, the potential impacts to the public would be from recreationalists sharing the roads when workers travel to and from the work site and one half of the Pine Flats Campground used for staging materials and equipment. Air quality and noise would be affected by operations and emissions from the construction machinery and equipment to be used during construction. The project would limit construction activities to normal daytime working hours and during weekdays to minimize the effects of construction related emissions and noise for the public. Additionally, all vehicles would be limited to reduced speeds within the campground and along the road corridor to minimize dust and noise. For longer-term recreationalists, there are other recreational camping opportunities in the area to serve as alternatives during the approximately 4 week of construction activities to avoid these effects. Overall, these effects would be short-term; no long-term source of emissions or noise would be created. These levels of impact would be low to moderate, as stated in the Programmatic EA.

No restoration action proposed has the potential to impact public safety infrastructure (e.g., roads, telecommunications) or place a substantial burden on emergency services (e.g., police, fire, ambulance). Though there could be a need for emergency services from injuries related to construction, such impacts would be minimized through the implementation of construction safety best management practices and would likely be low and short-term. The potential health and safety risks to workers and the public during construction would not be greater than a standard forestry project, and therefore the short-term effects of the action to public health and safety would be low. Adequate signage, construction and staging area monitors, and other routine safeguards for worker and public safety would be applied to minimize these effects. This level of impact would be low, as stated in the Programmatic EA.

11. Cultural Resources

The effects of the restoration action in and along the Mad River are consistent with the analysis in the Programmatic EA, Section 3.3.11, "Cultural Resources." The Programmatic EA, Section 3.3.11.3, describes low impacts to cultural resources and potential effects would be appropriately resolved through the Section 106 consultation process under the National Historic Preservation Act.

A cultural resource survey was conducted, and consultations with the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP), Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation (YN), and Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation (CTCR) were completed for the area potentially affected by the proposed project. The results of that survey and consultations were that no cultural resources were identified and no historic properties would be affected. CTCR concurred on December 14, 2023, and DAHP concurred on January 31, 2024, that the project would have no effect on historic properties. A response was not received from the YN.

12. Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice

The effects of this restoration project in and along the Mad River are consistent with the analysis in the Programmatic EA, "Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice," Section 3.3.13. The Programmatic EA, Section 3.3.13.3, describes low impacts to socioeconomics and environmental justice.

As described in the Programmatic EA, the restoration action would not generate a requirement for additional permanent employees or require individuals to leave the local area, or relocate within it. There would be no effect on housing available for local populations. This project would not displace people or eliminate residential suitability from lands being restored, or from lands near the site. The project would generate short-term employment for those directly implementing the restoration actions and would provide small short-term cash inputs to local businesses for fuel, equipment, and meals. This degree of effect would be low.

There are no environmental justice populations present that could be adversely affected, as this project and its short-term adverse impacts are limited to the OWNF managed land on which it is located, and no offsite effects are anticipated that could adversely impact environmental justice populations elsewhere. The project, however, would benefit anadromous fish populations and has potential to increase fish numbers that could benefit environmental justice populations that fish for sustenance along the Columbia River.

13. Climate Change

The effects of this project in and along the Mad River are consistent with the analysis in the Programmatic EA, Section 3.3.14, "Climate Change." The Programmatic EA, Section 3.3.14.3, describes low impacts to climate change.

Due to the short duration of construction activities and the relatively small number of construction vehicles involved, project-related greenhouse gas emissions are anticipated to be low. The project would have a low level of effect on climate change from short-term emissions from motorized equipment operations during implementation of the restoration actions, but these would be offset to some degree by the ameliorating effects of restored floodplain function such as increased water table inputs, increased carbon sequestration in expanded and improved riparian wetlands, and decreased water temperatures from improved instream and riparian habitat conditions. The overall effects on climate change would be low.

Findings

BPA finds that the types of restoration actions and the potential impacts related to the proposed Mad River RM 1.1–4.3 Aquatic Habitat Restoration Project are similar to those analyzed in the Columbia River Basin Tributary Habitat Restoration Programmatic Environmental Assessment (DOE/EA 2126) and Finding of No Significant Impact. There are no substantial changes in the EA's Proposed Action and no significant new circumstances or information relevant to environmental concerns bearing on the EA's Proposed Action or its impacts within the meaning of 10 CFR § 1021.314 and 40 CFR §1502.9. Therefore, no further NEPA analysis or documentation is required.

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