Supplement Analysis

for the

Columbia River Basin Tributary Habitat Restoration
Programmatic Environmental Assessment
(DOE/EA-2126/SA-73)

Tuuŝi Wána Floodplain and Fish Habitat Restoration Project
BPA Project number 1996-049-01
BPA contract number CR-3745608

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 Túuŝi Wána Floodplain and Fish Habitat Restoration Project (Project). This Project proposes to recover a floodplain surface compatible with and just above the existing Touchet River's gravel bed channel and add large wood structures to increase channel complexity, habitat for steelhead, Chinook salmon and bull trout, and improve riparian function.

This SA also evaluates whether the proposed Project presents substantial new circumstances or information about the significance of the adverse effects that bear on the analysis that were not addressed by the Programmatic EA. The findings of this SA determine whether additional National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis is needed under 10 C.F.R. § 1021 *et seq*.

Proposed Activities

Bonneville proposes to fund the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) to design and construct the Project on private land in Walla Walla County, Washington. Bonneville also proposes to provide funds to the Blue Mountain Land Trust and the CTUIR to acquire a voluntary permanent conservation easement encompassing the Project area, and an access easement for ingress and egress between Luckenbill Road and the conservation easement area. As part of the conservation easement transaction, the CTUIR and its Columbia Basin Water Transaction Program partners, in cooperation with the landowner, would also file a change application with the Washington State Department of Ecology to enable a portion of one surface water right to be transferred permanently instream for the benefit of fish and wildlife in the Touchet River.

These actions would support conservation of Endangered Species Act-listed species considered in the 2020 ESA consultations with the National Marine Fisheries Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service on the operations and maintenance of the Columbia River System and Bonneville's commitments to the CTUIR under the 2020 Columbia River Fish Accord Extension agreement, while also supporting ongoing efforts to mitigate for effects of the FCRPS 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*.).

Project Area

The Project site is located approximately 22 miles northwest of the City of Walla Walla and includes nearly 3 miles of the mainstem Touchet River between river miles 14 and 17. The functionality of channel and floodplain processes in the reach are impaired by riparian clearing, channelization, and degraded watershed conditions. Adjacent agricultural land use has resulted in removal of riparian and floodplain vegetation, removal of beaver from the landscape, channelization, and removal of large wood over the historic period. As a result, the Touchet River channel has incised 8 to 10 feet below the floodplain surface. The incised channel is confined by the abandoned floodplain terraces, but the channel is actively building an inset floodplain through channel migration into the highly erodible sediments that compose the terraces.

Floodplain Restoration

The Project would excavate/scrape a total of 281,200 cubic yards of material over 20 acres of the floodplain (floodplain reveals) to reconnect the currently incised stream with its historic valley floor over an approximately four-year period. Implementation of the Project would allow water to spread out more easily during high flows, creating a condition known as a "Stage 8 stream," where water flows across a broad flat area supporting a healthy floodplain rather than down an incised channel. These changes would improve habitat for native plants such as willow and cottonwood by creating appropriate soil conditions for riparian growth and survival. In addition, side channels would be excavated alongside the newly revealed stream margins to enhance lateral connectivity. The cut material from the floodplain excavations would be placed in the proposed fill areas along the valley margins.

Large Wood Structures

The floodplain excavations would be paired with the addition of structural elements (*e.g.,* large wood) and include apex, bank-buried, floodplain, and off-channel post-assisted large wood structures (LWS). Approximately 3,500 large wood pieces, not including slash materials, equivalent to 4,800 cubic yards would be placed in the newly revealed floodplain. Approximately 3,100 cubic yards of large wood would be placed within the waterbody. Timber piles would be installed with a vibratory pile driver to provide stability for the large wood material. Finally, 1,700 cubic yards of large wood would be placed adjacent to the waterbody above the Ordinary High Water (OHW) mark. These large wood pieces would combine to form approximately 138 structures that would differ in their composition and function. The structures would work together to drive lateral channel migration by mimicking the function of mature riparian trees, which would encourage sediment aggradation and water elevation level increase as well as provide anadromous fish habitat.

Revegetation

Strategic revegetation efforts would be implemented in a variety of styles and would be intensive in the first three to five years as the floodplain reveal excavation or wood structure installation is completed. Multiple years of monitoring, maintenance and adaptive management would ensure that the benefits provided by installed LWS (*e.g.*, invasive species management, planting on newly formed deposits following a high flow event, replanting areas with low survival) would occur. Site revegetation would include 15 acres of excavated and open areas revegetated with riparian communities; 5 acres revegetated with transitional communities; 27 acres revegetated with upland communities; 2 acres revegetated with emergent and riparian shrubs; 160 acres of agricultural conversion area transitioning the plant composition to native species; 50 acres of sterile cover crop applied; and 5,400 linear feet of willow and cottonwood trenches.

Construction Equipment

Construction equipment would include tracked excavators; wheeled loaders; tracked log loaders; off-highway haul trucks; on-road dump trucks; chain saws; gas, electric, or air powered drills; gas powered abrasive cut-off saws; excavator mounted hydraulically driven side grip vibratory pile driver; work trucks; and other small power or hand tools. Equipment would be stored in the primary upland staging area while not in use. Existing access roads would be preferentially used, while the number and length of temporary access roads would be minimized. Upon Project completion, temporary access roads would be obliterated, with soil stabilized and revegetated.

Conservation Easement Acquisition and Water Rights Transfer

The acquisition of a voluntary permanent conservation easement would encompass the boundaries of the Project area. The conservation easement would be funded by Bonneville and acquired and held by the Blue Mountain Land Trust. The United States (Bonneville) would hold certain third-party rights. The conservation easement would permanently protect riparian areas restored under the Project and provide other conservation benefits.

The conservation easement would permanently limit uses of the property to protect its conservation values. Restrictions are expected to include, among others, a prohibition on subdivision, residential, commercial, and industrial use, and construction of buildings and other structures. Limitations on public access would also be expected, and any long-term access roads within the conservation easement defined and approved. Acquisition of the conservation easement would also displace a tenant farmer that would need to cease farming operations and relocate.

As part of the conservation easement transaction, the CTUIR and its Columbia Basin Water Transaction Program partners, in cooperation with the landowner, would file a change application for Certificate of Water Right #345, which currently allows for irrigation of 219.0 acres of land from the Touchet River, with certain seasonal and annual restrictions. It is expected that 208.76 acres of irrigation water rights (approximately 3.21 cfs between April 1 and September 15 and 4.17 cfs from September 15 to April 1) would be permanently transferred to instream use for the benefit of fish and wildlife in the Touchet River. It is also expected that the landowner would retain about 10.24 acres of irrigation water for continued use on its larger fee-owned property outside of the conservation easement.

Monitoring and Adaptive Management

A monitoring and adaptive management plan (MAMP) was developed to identify measurable metrics tied to the Project objectives that would allow for efficient observation and provide procedures to ensure such objectives are being met. The CTUIR would convene a technical review team that would determine the appropriate course of action to ensure the Project meets technical objectives.

Actions that may be considered in the MAMP include additional large wood enhancement, additional floodplain or side channel excavation, channel grade control, supplemental riparian planting, additional browse protection, supplemental watering, and additional noxious weed control.

Environmental Effects

1. Fish and Aquatic Species

The effects of using an excavator and associated mechanized equipment for floodplain excavation and wood placement along the Touchet 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 beneficial long-term effects.

The Project area supports ESA-listed Snake River summer steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), Snake River spring and fall Chinook salmon (*O. tshawytscha*), Columbia River bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*), resident redband rainbow trout (*O. mykiss*), and western brook lamprey (*Lampetra richardsoni*). This part of the Touchet river is assumed to be primarily a migration corridor for adults migrating upstream to spawning areas and for juveniles migrating downstream to the ocean.

Consultation on the effects of this action on these species was completed under Bonneville's programmatic Fish and Wildlife Habitat Improvement Program (HIP) ESA consultation (NMFS# WCRO-2020-00102 and USFWS# 01E0FW00-19Y-F-0710), with the conclusion that the Projects would likely adversely affect these species and their designated critical habitat but would not likely result in jeopardy to the species or result in destruction or adverse modification of their designated critical habitat. All the conservation measures and terms and conditions from the HIP consultation would be implemented during Project construction.

The short-term adverse effects of this Project would scrape, expose, displace, reconfigure, or compact earth through the use of mechanized equipment within and along the Touchet River, and likely create conditions where sediment would be released for a short period of time following construction activities. Project actions within OHW would be subject to the conservation measures required by HIP, including that work would occur within the approved work window for this waterbody and during the dry season. The majority of excavation, scraping and creation of secondary channels would be completed outside of the river channel or above any water present. As such, it is not anticipated that floodplain excavation would cause appreciable increases in turbidity. Any turbid water from isolated areas would be pumped to upland areas for filtration.

The amount of sediment released would be moderate because there would be some instream excavation, dewatering, and reintroduction of flows over newly exposed soils and gravels. However, mitigation measures as detailed in the Programmatic EA, Appendix B for work area isolation and fish salvage would be applied, minimizing these impacts. These mitigation measures include: slowly dewatering the reach, conducting fish capture activities during periods of coolest water temperatures, having a fish biologist supervising fish capture activities, and effectively utilizing block nets to secure the area. Surface water isolation measures would include bulk bag, sheet pile, or concrete block coffer dams. Turbidity curtains and fish exclusion nets would be used on their own in slack water areas to isolate the work area where dewatering is not needed or in conjunction with coffer dams as needed to further limit turbidity releases and exclude fish from the work area. The sediment inputs would be consistent with the amounts evaluated in the Programmatic EA at Section 3.3.1.2.1.

The work area isolation, fish salvage, dewatering, and instream construction activity would displace fish from the work area until the work area is re-watered. Small aquatic organisms that could not be practically salvaged would likely be destroyed. The newly constructed in-stream environment 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. The anticipated amount of activity and the level of aquatic species disturbance, however, is consistent with the analysis in the Programmatic EA in Section 3.1.3, which describes that movement, sounds, and vibrations of human and mechanical activity would disturb fish and likely displace them temporarily.

This Project's beneficial effects would include the attainment of a floodplain surface with exposed gravel/cobble alluvium, increases in-channel roughness from large wood additions, and reestablishment of native riparian shrubs and a mature cottonwood gallery forest within the active channel migration zone and along the channel margins. The frequency and duration of hydrological connectivity within this reach of the Touchet River would increase, along with the restoration of stream flow and temperature regimes to ranges beneficial to fish and other aquatic species. These beneficial effects are consistent with the analysis in the Programmatic EA in Section 3.2.2, "Effects of Improving River, Stream, Floodplain, and Wetland Habitat (Category 2)."

2. Water Resources

The effects of floodplain scraping and wood placement along the Touchet River are consistent with the analysis in the Programmatic EA, "Water Resources" Section 3.3.2. While the Project would change the channel morphology and the conditions of the bed, bank, and floodplain through which water may flow, the Project would not affect the amount of water available. There would be no water withdrawals associated with the Project, but there may be improved groundwater recharge through improved floodplain function. Overall, there would be low effects to water quantity.

The Programmatic EA, Section 3.3.2.3, describes overall low impacts to water quality after considering moderate short-term adverse effects and beneficial long-term effects. On the short term, the Project would create sediment inputs from reintroducing flows to the dewatered work area following floodplain excavation and wood placement. As in the Programmatic EA, this is a short-term effect which would be lessened by the application of mitigation measures for work area isolation (Appendix B in Programmatic EA). These mitigation measures include minimization of areas to be impacted, location of refueling areas away from water bodies, use of non-toxic hydraulic fluids, and revegetation when actions are complete. Staging areas would be entirely above the OHW elevation. Straw wattles would be installed on the downslope sides of the staging areas in the event of wet weather during construction.

In the long term, the Project would decrease the sediment inputs through an increased potential of the floodplain to effectively manage its sediment loads, and a potential reduction of stream temperatures from stream form, large wood structures, and increased riparian vegetative cover. When the short-term, temporary effects are considered in the context of the long-term benefits of the Project, the overall effects on water quality would be low, which is consistent with the analysis presented in the Programmatic EA.

3. Vegetation

The effects of floodplain scraping and wood placement along the Touchet River are consistent with the analysis in the Programmatic EA, "Vegetation" Section 3.3.3. The Programmatic EA, Section 3.3.3.3, describes overall moderate impacts to vegetation after considering moderate short-term adverse effects and beneficial long-term effects. No ESA-listed plant species are present within this Project area.

This Project is anticipated to have less impact than that described in the Programmatic EA. Impacts to vegetation would be primarily from the loss of invasive vegetation that is currently present at the Project site. Floodplain excavation areas are proposed to increase the valley bottom's hydrogeomorphic connectivity and support the growth and natural regeneration of desirable riparian plant species (e.g., willow, cottonwood) by allowing root systems to more easily access the water table. These excavations are intended to enable the recovery of more natural riparian processes in the immediate to 20-year target timeframes.

In addition, plantings would occur downstream of large wood structures to simulate island shapes. These would be done with live cuttings and salvaged whole willows/cottonwoods extending below the low water level and interspersed between the large wood materials. Areas above OHW that would be disturbed would be seeded with a locally derived and adapted native seed mixture. Any temporary impacts to on-site vegetation that may result from the implementation of this Project would be completely restored to diverse, native vegetative communities.

Though the effects on vegetation from construction actions may be low in the short term, the long-term beneficial effects from initiating and maintaining a diverse forested valley bottom for long-term timescales would be high, thus when the short- and long-term effects are considered together, the overall effects of the Proposed Action on vegetation would be low.

4. Wetlands and Floodplains

There are no wetlands on the Project site. The placement of wood structures in the floodplain would be consistent with the analysis in the Programmatic EA "Wetlands and Floodplains" Section 3.3.4.2.2.

Structure placement would slow water flow across the newly excavated floodplain, improving floodplain function and enhancing floodplain connectivity. These actions would lead to long-term benefits such as restored floodplain processes and improved riparian habitat. The short-term effects on floodplains would be high from the impacts of heavy equipment operations. The Project would be following HIP conservation measures to avoid and minimize these temporary construction related impacts. Even when accounting for short term adverse effects, the overall impact on wetlands and floodplains would remain low, consistent with the findings of the Programmatic EA.

5. Wildlife

The effects of floodplain scraping and wood placement along the Touchet River are consistent with the analysis in the Programmatic EA, "Wildlife" Section 3.3.5. That analysis concluded that overall impacts to wildlife would be low after accounting for short term adverse effects and long-term beneficial outcomes. The Walla Walla subbasin, of which the Touchet River is a part of, contains an estimated 385 species of wildlife whose presence/status varies by area.

Species that may occur near the Project site include the yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*), Northwest white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus ochrourus*), ring-neck pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*) and the ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis*).

The proposed restoration actions are expected to improve aquatic and riparian habitat conditions, increasing habitat resiliency, carrying capacity, and connectivity within and across watersheds. These improvements would enhance wildlife reproductive success at both the individual level (from improved site conditions within a home range) and at the population level (by improving dispersal capabilities between separated subpopulations).

Some minor level of disturbance to individual wildlife and their habitats may occur during construction due to the temporary presence of humans and machinery. However, all activities would follow HIP conservation measures including avoidance of known nest or den sites, timing restrictions to minimize sensitive periods, and retention of large trees, logs, and snags. These measures would greatly reduce any adverse effects, and displaced wildlife are expected to reoccupy the site once construction activities conclude.

Given the short-term, localized nature of construction related impacts, and the substantial long term habitat benefits expected from the Project, the overall effect on wildlife would be minor and temporary, consistent with the low effect finding documented in the Programmatic EA.

6. Geology and Soils

The effects of floodplain scraping and wood placement along the Touchet River are consistent with the analysis in the Programmatic EA, "Geology and Soils" Section 3.3.6. That analysis identified moderate to high short-term impacts to soil from floodplain disturbance and heavy machinery use, which would be temporary and localized.

Project activities, including scraping, wood placement, and planting would displace and disturb soils. Best Management Practices would be implemented to avoid or minimize temporary fine sediment impacts, including limiting channel crossings, returning access roads and staging areas to pre-Project conditions, and stabilizing and restoring all disturbed areas with native plantings upon completion.

Loose materials from the newly exposed surface may release fine sediment into the river. However, this sediment release would be short-term, dispersing naturally within hours and further minimized through

sediment control measures such as fencing. Additionally, LWS are designed to capture and retain sediment onsite. As a result, sediment impacts from construction related activities would be short-term and moderate, which is consistent with the analysis presented in the Programmatic EA.

Overall, the Project is intended to improve the ecological function of the river, riparian areas and floodplain over the long term. The restoration of native vegetation would enhance soil biology and nutrient cycling by reestablishing aboveground plant communities and supporting belowground soil organisms.

Given the short-term, localized nature of construction related impacts, and the substantial long-term benefits expected from the Project, the overall effect on soil would be low, consistent with the moderate effect finding documented in the Programmatic EA.

7. Transportation

The effects of floodplain scraping and wood placement along the Touchet River are consistent with the analysis in the Programmatic EA, "Transportation" Section 3.3.7. The Programmatic EA, Section 3.3.7.3, describes low impacts to transportation.

This action would not impact any public or private roads. No roads would be closed, temporarily blocked, or relocated. Vehicles transporting workers and equipment to the Project site would be sharing local roads with other traffic. This level of impact would be low, as is stated in the Programmatic EA.

8. Land Use and Recreation

The Project site along the Touchet River has been historically modified and straightened to support irrigated agriculture (primarily alfalfa and winter wheat) and would be restored to a functioning floodplain with multi-channel stream habitat. The effort represents a reversion to pre-disturbance riparian conditions. The proposed change in land use – from an irrigated field to a rehabilitated floodplain – is anticipated to have a low to moderate effect on overall land use and recreation, as the Project area is small and situated within a predominantly agricultural landscape. Recreational activities such as hiking, bird watching, cross-country skiing, fishing, and hunting would be allowable under the conservation easement for the landowner and the landowner's invitees. The conservation easement also includes gathering and harvesting of plant resources by the CTUIR and its members for traditional and cultural use. This level of effect is consistent with that described in the Programmatic EA at Section 3.3.8.3, which notes that most Projects do not substantially alter underlying land use practices. Given the limited scale and the Project's objectives towards habitat restoration, the level of impact would be low, as is stated in the Programmatic EA.

9. Visual Resources

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

The proposed work would have low effects on visual quality. The proposed restoration actions are immediately adjacent to North Touchet Road, and some activities would be readily visible to travelers along this route. As described in Section 3.3.9.2 of the Programmatic EA ("Environmental Consequences for Visual Resources"), Project-related construction would result in some short-term visual impacts, including some disturbance that detracts from the view such as recently disturbed earth, the visible presence of LWS and numerous newly planted grasses, forbs, and shrubs. However, these visual impacts would last for only a few weeks during staging, construction, and replanting. In the long term, the Project's restored areas would have a more natural appearance as vegetation becomes established. This level of impact would be low, as is stated in the Programmatic EA.

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

The effects of this action in and along the Touchet 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 Project is far from any major population center or public use area and would not have any potential to directly impact the public, other than when sharing the roads when workers travel to and from the work site. But this effect would be very short-term, and likely too far from any population area to be heard or seen with no long-term source of emissions or noise created. The Project would have a low potential to impact public safety infrastructure (e.g., roads, telecommunications) or place a burden on emergency services (police, fire, ambulance) given the implementation of best management practices and incorporation of engineering risk factors, such as not increasing flood inundation extent and erosion potential surrounding public/private infrastructure or in other areas identified by landowners. As well as providing stabilization of placed large woody material to withstand the 25-year peak flow, with a factor of safety commensurate with the risk to public safety and property damage. Therefore, this level of impact would be low, as is stated in the Programmatic EA.

11. Cultural Resources

The effects of this action are consistent with the analysis in the Programmatic EA, "Cultural Resources" Section 3.3.11. The Programmatic EA, Section 3.3.11.3, describes low impacts to cultural resources because cultural resources would be avoided by Project construction, or any expected effects would be appropriately resolved through the Section 106 consultation process under the National Historic Preservation Act.

On February 7th, 2023, Bonneville initiated Section 106 consultation (WA 2022 210) with CTUIR, Nez Perce Tribe, Confederated Tribes of the Yakama Nation, and the Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. The CTUIR contracted out a cultural resource survey in which background research using the Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data was conducted, followed by an intensive pedestrian survey of the Area of Potential Effect. Bonneville determined that the implementation of the proposed undertaking would result in no adverse effect to historic properties and sent out a final determination on November 27th, 2024. No responses from consulting parties were received and the overall effect to cultural resources is expected to be none.

12. Socioeconomics

The effects of this action are consistent with the analysis in the Programmatic EA, "Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice" Section 3.3.10. The Programmatic EA, Section 3.3.10.3, describes low impacts to socioeconomics.

As described in the Programmatic EA, this action would not generate a requirement for additional permanent employees. There would be no effect on regional housing available for local populations. The Project would generate short-term employment for those directly implementing the actions and provide small, short-term inputs to local businesses for fuel, equipment, and meals. To reduce impacts to the current tenant farmer on the Project site, the tenant would be entitled to relocation benefits under the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies for Federal and Federally Assisted Programs, 42 U.S.C. 4601 *et seq*., and its implementing regulations at 49 Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.) Part 24. Based on the implementation of these measures, this degree of effect would be low, which is consistent with the Programmatic EA.

13. Climate Change

The effects of this action are consistent with the analysis in the Programmatic EA, "Climate Change" Section 3.3.10. The Programmatic EA, Section 3.3.10.3, describes low impacts to climate change.

Due to the short duration of construction activities and the relatively small number of vehicles and equipment involved, Project-related greenhouse gas emissions are anticipated to be low. This minimal contribution to climate change would be offset to some degree by the increased functioning of the floodplain including increased water table inputs, increased carbon sequestration in expanded and improved wetland habitats, and potentially decreased water temperatures from improved instream and riparian habitat conditions.

Findings

Bonneville finds that the types of actions and the potential impacts related to the proposed Túuši Wána Floodplain and Fish 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 substantial new circumstances or information about the significance of the adverse effects that bear on the analysis in the EA's Proposed Action or its impacts within the meaning of 10 C.F.R. § 1021.314 and 40 C.F.R. § 1502.9.[1] Therefore, no further NEPA analysis or documentation is required.

DANIEL GAMBETTA
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Date: 2025.07.10 16:14:51 -07'00'

Daniel Antonio Gambetta
Environmental Protection Specialist

Concur:

KATEY GRANGE
Digitally signed by KATEY GRANGE
Date: 2025.07.11 06:50:45 -07'00'

Katey Grange
NEPA Compliance Officer

[1] BPA is aware that the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), on February 25, 2025, issued an interim final rule to remove its NEPA implementing regulations at 40 C.F.R. Parts 1500–1508. Based on CEQ guidance, and to promote completion of its NEPA review in a timely manner and without delay, in this SA BPA is voluntarily relying on the CEQ regulations, in addition to the DOE NEPA Implementing Procedures (dated June 30, 2025), to meet its obligations under NEPA, 42 U.S.C. §§ 4321 et seq.