

Supplement Analysis
for the
Columbia River Basin Tributary Habitat Restoration
(DOE/ EA - 2126/SA-83)

River Mile 3 Floodplain Enhancement
BPA project number 1998-021-00
BPA contract number 98336

Bonneville Power Administration
Department of Energy



Introduction

In December 2020, Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) completed the Columbia River Basin Tributary Habitat Restoration Programmatic Environmental Analysis (DOE/EA-2126) (Programmatic EA). The Programmatic EA analyzed the potential 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 proposed River Mile 3 Floodplain Enhancement Project that would implement some of the specific restoration actions assessed in the Programmatic EA in the Hood River located in Hood River County, Oregon. The Project would improve juvenile rearing and adult holding and spawning habitat (quantity; quality and diversity; streamflow; channel stability; and sediment load) as primary factors limiting the natural production of Endangered Species Act (ESA)-listed spring Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), steelhead trout (*O. mykiss*), and coho salmon (*O. kisutch*). In addition, the Project improvements would benefit bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*) and its designated critical habitat.

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.

Proposed Activities

BPA would fund the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs (CTWS) Reservation of Oregon and the Hood River Watershed Group (HRWG) to implement the Project. The Project is located at approximately River Mile (RM) 3 to RM 3.5 of Hood River, a tributary to the Columbia River, 2.5 miles south of the town of Hood River in Hood River County in Oregon, exclusively on private property. In addition, the Project encompasses a smaller habitat project completed in 2016. The previous project addressed floodplain and side channel connectivity, and habitat quantity, diversity, and complexity through the placement of Large Wood Structures (LWS) in the main channel and side channel.

Channel, riparian, and floodplain conditions in the lower Hood River have been impacted by the construction and operation of the Powerdale Dam and associated pipeline structures which led to highly managed instream flows beginning in 1909. The dam and its operational units included the 206-foot-long dam; a concrete intake structure; a reservoir formed by the dam; a 3-mile-long water conveyance system including a concrete canal, steel flume and pipeline; sand settling basin; penstock; upstream and downstream fish passage facilities; concrete powerhouse and generators; and a concrete flume in the tailrace. In 2006 flooding damaged the project infrastructure and electricity was no longer able to be produced, and the operator (PacifiCorp) agreed to decommission and remove the dam and some associated infrastructure. Decommissioning consisted of removing the dam and restoring a natural channel in the Hood River; and removing the adjacent Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife fish

facility, the intake structure, the power canal, the steel flume, sand settling basin, and other structures associated with the dam. All decommissioning actions were completed in 2010. On river left within the Project area between RMs 3-3.8, floodplain enhancement work was implemented by Columbia Land Trust and tribal partners in the mid-2010s. This work included removing portions of the steel pipeline, regrading the floodplain and breaching portions of a levee along the top of the bank on river-left, and grading high flow side channel inlets.

The Project area (Figure 1) primarily consists of floodplain with an overstory of deciduous species including Ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), western redcedar (*Thuja plicata*), black cottonwood (*Populus thricocarpa*), and alder (*Alnus* spp.). Saplings and small alders dominate the riparian corridor in most locations, with some large conifers intermixed along the channel margins. The riparian corridor is relatively narrow through much of the project area, and confining features such as hillslopes and terraces often support a more upland-style plant community than the lower floodplain areas. Both native and non-native (e.g., Himalayan blackberry, reed canarygrass) shrubs and herbaceous vegetation make up the understory and ground cover along the channel margins. Historical dam-building or operation activities or other large wood removal from the stream have likely reduced the amount of large wood in the channel and floodplain and altered age class distribution of the riparian community. Emergent wetlands, although present throughout the Project area, are disconnected from the main channel.

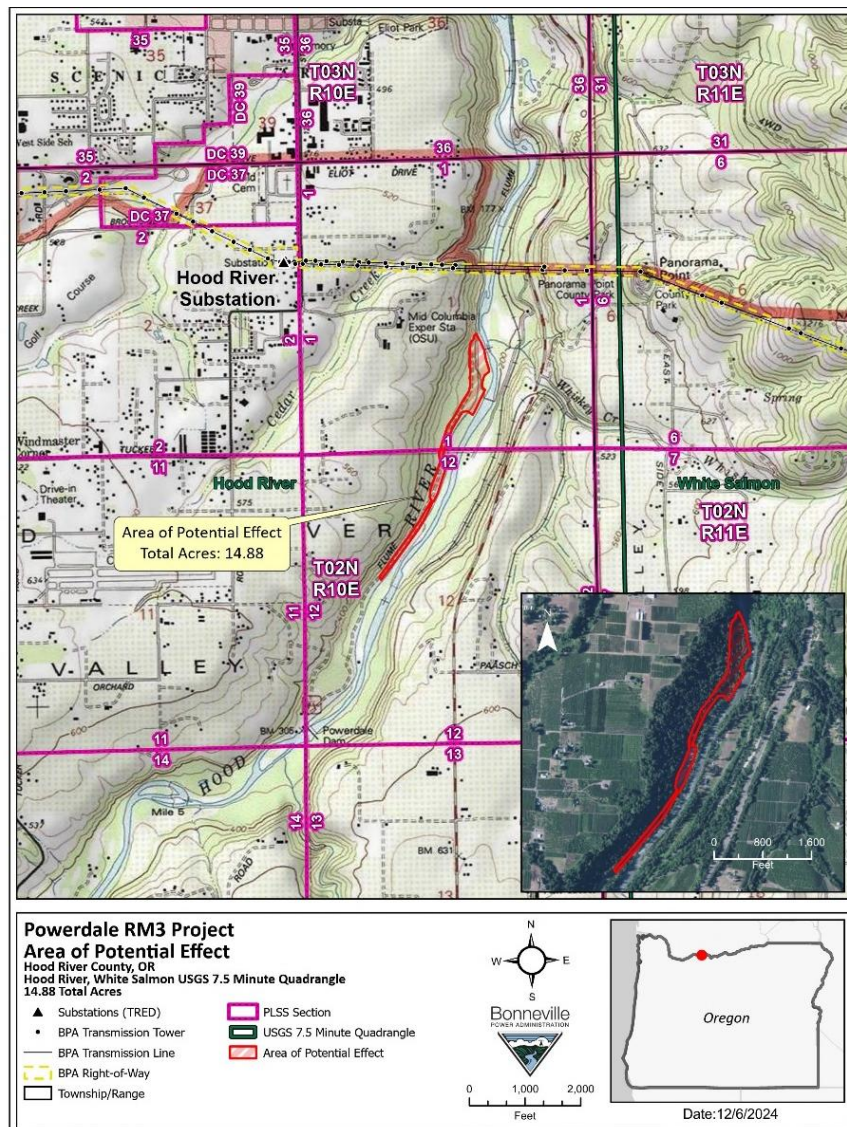


Figure 1. River Mile 3 Floodplain Enhancement Project location context map.

To improve floodplain connectivity and habitat, the Project would excavate 11,500 cubic yards (CY) of materials from the main channel and floodplains during LWS installation and 0.5 mile of side channel creation to be relocated or reused (~1,100 CY) as backfill within the Project site. Also, 158 logs (with root wads) and salvaged trees used in 24 LWS (two mainstem structures and 22 side channel habitat structures) would be installed. An existing access road is present along the west valley slope and would be utilized to the greatest extent possible during construction, although temporary access routes would also be required within the project area to implement some features of the project, such as excavation of habitat features, and on-site placement of excavated material. Vegetation removed during excavation would be salvaged for replanting or used to supplement constructed LWS to the extent practicable. Disturbance to trees greater than 6 inches diameter at breast height (DBH) would be avoided where feasible. Trees greater than 6 inches DBH that cannot be avoided would be used as habitat elements in the project design, generally incorporated into log structures at pools, or along the bank edges of riffle/run areas, or as structure in alcoves. All disturbed areas would be re-vegetated with native riparian vegetation. Specific treatments are described below.

Floodplain Restoration

The Project would utilize excavation to create a side channel to provide depth and velocity heterogeneity at a variety of flow conditions and reconnect the floodplain. The cut material from side channel creation would be placed in the proposed fill areas in upland areas or used to ballast LWS.

Large Wood Structures

The project would purchase 158 logs with root wads equivalent to 1,100 cubic yards, not including slash materials, to be placed in the constructed areas as LWS. The logs would come from existing logs stored by CTWS or from logs procured by HRWG. Trees salvaged during excavation operations would also be used in constructing LWS.

Two bar structures are proposed within the mainstem of the Hood River to improve the functionality of perennial side channel connections and provide direct margin and pool cover habitat. These consist of root wad logs, salvaged whole trees, slash, and large boulders. Structures would be ballasted via burial (using excess excavated material) and timber piles.

Also, 22 side channel LWS are proposed and are intended to provide pool cover; maintain side channel integrity; provide margin roughness; and promote hydraulic heterogeneity.

Revegetation

Strategic revegetation efforts would be implemented after construction, followed by multiple years of monitoring, maintenance, and adaptive management to realize the benefits provided by installed LWS. Adaptive management actions include invasive species management, planting on newly formed deposits following a high flow event, and replanting areas with low survival. Site revegetation would affect approximately 1 acre of excavated and open areas revegetated with riparian plant communities, 1 acre revegetated with transitional floodplain plant communities, and 3 acres revegetated with upland plant communities.

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; work trucks; and other small power/hand tools. Equipment would be stored in the primary staging area, outside the ordinary high-water line, while not in use.

Monitoring and Adaptive Management

A monitoring and adaptive management plan (MAMP) would be 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. 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; and weed control.

The proposed construction sequence is provided below. Although work is expected to be completed in Fall 2026, there may be additional work, as needed, to manage issues identified after construction that would be addressed in accordance with the Project's MAMP.

Floodplain and Uplands Work: Prior to July 15, 2026

- Install temporary erosion and sediment controls (TESC), construction staking, flagging of sensitive areas, etc.;
- Mobilize equipment to site and staging areas; and
- Clear and grub vegetation.

In-Water Work Window: July 15 – August 31, 2026

- Install block nets and salvage fish;
- Install work area isolation materials and dewater work areas;
- Construct side channel and LWS structures; and
- Remove work area isolation materials and remove block nets.

After In-Water Work Window: After August 31, 2026

- Complete any work remaining above ordinary high water;
- Seeding, mulching, and planting;
- Remove TESC; and
- Site cleanup and demobilization.

BPA funding of the proposed activities supports conservation of ESA-listed species considered in the 2020 National Marine Fisheries Service Columbia River System Biological Opinion and the 2020 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Columbia River System Biological Opinion. This funding would also support 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. §§ 839 *et seq.*).

Environmental Effects

The typical environmental impacts associated with the Project are described in Chapter 3 of the Programmatic EA. The Project includes side channel construction, installation of LWS, and the planting of salvaged and new native plants. Implementation of this Project would require the use of heavy equipment for staging, hauling, and excavation, and placement of LWS. Heavy equipment could 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; work trucks; and other small power/hand tools. Equipment would be stored in the primary staging area, outside the ordinary high-water line, while not in use. Restoration actions during construction would disturb and displace soil in and along the stream; damage vegetation; create noise, dust and vehicle emissions; stress fish; and temporarily increase vehicle traffic and human activity in the Project area. Potential impacts include minor impacts to fish populations from fish salvage activities and turbidity releases to the stream; spills from construction equipment; colonization of disturbed ground by invasive vegetation and short-term disturbance for nearby landowners. Because the Project is designed to improve both aquatic and riparian habitats for the long term, adverse effects from soil and vegetation disturbance and human and mechanical activity would be short-term effects only. Below is a description of the potential site-specific impacts of the River Mile 3 Floodplain Enhancement Project and an assessment of whether these impacts are consistent with those described in the Programmatic EA.

1. Fish and Aquatic Species

The effects of using mechanized equipment and manually working in and along Hood River are consistent with the analysis in Section 3.3.1 of the Programmatic EA (“Fish and Aquatic Species”). Section 3.3.1.3 of the Programmatic EA (“Effects Conclusion for the Proposed Action on Fish and Aquatic Species”) describes overall low impacts to fish and aquatic species after considering moderate short-term adverse effects and beneficial long-term effects.

Chinook salmon, steelhead, coho, and bull trout are listed as threatened under the ESA and are present within the Project area. According to the US Fish and Wildlife Service Information for Planning and Consultation (USFWS IPAC), there is also potential for northwestern pond turtle (*Actinemys marmorata*) to be in the project area. The Pacific lamprey (*Entosphenus tridentatus*) is also present. The Project contains designated critical habitat for bull trout, but there is no other designated critical habitat for any other aquatic species within the Project area. Consultation on the effects of this action on these species was completed in accordance with the Habitat Improvement Program Biological Opinion (NMFS, WCRO-2020-00102) which concluded that the Project would likely adversely affect each of these species in the short term but would not likely result in jeopardy to the continued existence of the species or result in adverse modification to its designated critical habitat.

In the short term, the Project would expose, displace, reconfigure, or compact earth through the use of mechanized equipment within and along Hood River and likely create conditions where sediment would be released for a short period of time following construction activities. Only a moderate amount of sediment is anticipated to be released by the Project because there would be instream excavation, dewatering, and reintroduction of flows over newly exposed soils and gravels. However, mitigation measures detailed in Appendix B of the Programmatic EA for work area isolation and fish salvage would be applied, minimizing these impacts. The sediment inputs would be consistent with the amounts evaluated in Section 3.3.1.2.1 of the Programmatic EA (“Short-Term Effects to Fish and Aquatic Species from Construction Activities”).

The work area isolation, fish salvage, dewatering, and instream construction activity would displace fish from the work area until it is re-watered. Small aquatic organisms that could not be practicably salvaged would likely be destroyed. The newly constructed in-stream environment would be re-colonized by fish and other aquatic organisms, with nearly all fish likely returning in a matter of hours to days, and with full returns likely following the seasonal flushing flows. The anticipated amount of activity and the level of aquatic species disturbance, however, is consistent with the analysis in Sections 3.1.3.1 and 3.3.1.2.1 of the Programmatic EA (“Dewatering for Instream Work” and “Short-Term Effects to Fish and Aquatic Species from Construction Activities,” respectively). Specifically, those sections of the Programmatic EA disclosed direct, harmful, and sometimes fatal impacts to aquatic species, including displacement of fish from their existing habitat during periods of movement, sounds, and vibrations from human and mechanical activity. The Project’s long-term beneficial effects include creation of more complex habitats through the addition of pools and woody vegetation to the stream and adjacent riparian areas; and the enhancement of in-stream habitat complexity over time by providing large wood structures and overhanging vegetation (tree transplants). These beneficial effects are consistent with the analysis in Section 3.3.1.2.2 of the Programmatic EA (“River, Stream, Floodplain, and Wetland Restoration and Channel Reconstruction (Category 2) Effects on Aquatic Species”).

The effects to fish species from Project activities would be adverse in the short term and beneficial in the long term. The overall effects on fish from Project activities would therefore be low, consistent with the Programmatic EA.

2. Water Resources

The effects of using mechanized equipment and manually working in and along Hood River are consistent with the analysis in Section 3.3.2 of the Programmatic EA (“Water Resources”). Section 3.3.2.3 of the Programmatic EA (“Effects Conclusion for the Proposed Action on Water Resources”) describes overall low impacts to water quality after considering moderate short-term adverse effects

and beneficial long-term effects. Section 3.3.2.2.1 of the Programmatic EA analyzes effects on water quantity.

Overall, the Project would create localized short-term sediment inputs from reintroducing stream flows onto recently excavated areas. This would be a temporary impact that may last a few hours. As described in the Programmatic EA, this impact would be lessened by the application of mitigation measures such as slow or metered placement of materials and monitoring. One long-term effect of the Project, however, would be increased floodplain connectivity associated with improved water quality and habitat for salmonids. The short-term adverse effects and long-term beneficial effects are consistent with those described in the Programmatic EA, and the overall effects on water quality would be low. This Project would not involve water withdrawals; however, there may be the potential for increased recharge of groundwater as the floodplain regains functionality. Overall, this would likely be a low effect to water quantity.

3. Vegetation

The effects of using mechanized equipment and manually working in and along Hood River are consistent with the analysis in Section 3.3.3 of the Programmatic EA (“Vegetation”). Section 3.3.3.3 of the Programmatic EA (“Effects Conclusion for the Proposed Action on Vegetation”) describes overall moderate impacts to vegetation after considering moderate short-term adverse effects and beneficial long-term effects. No ESA-listed or other sensitive plant species are present within the Project area.

The Project is anticipated to produce impacts to vegetation consistent with or less than those described in the Programmatic EA. Project implementation, including excavation activities, structure installation, and establishment of staging areas and access routes would have moderate short-term impacts on vegetation. The Project would directly impact approximately 3 acres of vegetation. Impacts to vegetation would be limited to some damage or elimination of herbaceous vegetation by construction equipment and human foot traffic (from which the vegetation would be anticipated to recover quickly either naturally or by replanting and seeding). Vegetation removed during excavation would be salvaged for replanting or used to supplement constructed LWS to the extent practicable. Disturbance to trees greater than 6 inches diameter at breast height (DBH) would be avoided where feasible. Trees greater than 6 inches DBH that cannot be avoided would be used as habitat elements in LWS. All disturbed areas would be re-vegetated with native riparian vegetation via plantings and seeding according to the planting plan upon completion of construction. This level of effect would be low to moderate.

4. Wetlands and Floodplains

The effects of using mechanized equipment and manually working in and along Hood River are consistent with the analysis in Section 3.3.4 of the Programmatic EA (“Wetlands and Floodplains”). Section 3.3.4.3 of the Programmatic EA (“Effects Conclusion for the Proposed Action on Wetlands and Floodplains”) describes overall low impacts to wetlands and floodplains after considering short-term adverse effects and beneficial long-term effects.

The Project is anticipated to have impacts similar to those described in the Programmatic EA. Wetlands are present throughout the Project area, located in low elevation floodplains that are inundated during flood events. Specifically, there would be short-term (i.e., weeks-long) adverse effects to wetlands and floodplains from earthmoving. Consistent with the Programmatic EA, Project implementation would also have long-term beneficial effects. It would directly create approximately 0.1 acre of wetlands and create conditions in this stream reach with increased connectivity to the floodplain and more diverse wetland vegetative conditions. These would increase the amount and quality of wetlands in the Project area. Appropriate Clean Water Act permitting would be obtained by the HRWG prior to any actions that may discharge to regulated waterbodies, and the project would adhere to all requirements set forth in the

permit. This level of effect would be low after considering short-term adverse effects and beneficial long-term effects, as stated in the Programmatic EA.

5. **Wildlife**

The effects of using mechanized equipment and manually working in and along Hood River are consistent with the analysis in Section 3.3.5 of the Programmatic EA (“Wildlife”). Section 3.3.5.3 of the Programmatic EA (“Effects Conclusion for the Proposed Action on Wildlife”) describes overall low impacts to wildlife after considering short-term adverse effects and beneficial long-term effects. There are three ESA-listed species, the endangered gray wolf (*Canis lupus*), North American wolverine (*Gulo gulo luscus*), and the threatened northern spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*), and two proposed for listing as threatened, the monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*) and Suckley's cuckoo bumble bee (*Bombus suckleyi*) that have the potential to occur within the Project area¹. Designated critical habitat is not located within or near the Project site, and the Project would thus have no effect on ESA-listed wildlife species. No other ESA-listed, state-listed, or other sensitive wildlife species are present within the Project area.

The actions of humans and machines in this area would temporarily displace wildlife from their existing locations and prevent them from reoccupying the site until construction activity has ceased. After construction, the habitat would be more hydrologically diverse but vegetatively similar. This level of effect would be low after considering short-term adverse effects and beneficial long-term effects, as stated in the Programmatic EA.

6. **Geology and Soils**

The effects of using mechanized equipment and manually working in and along Hood River are consistent with the analysis in Section 3.3.6 of the Programmatic EA (“Geology and Soils”). Section 3.3.6.3 of the Programmatic EA (“Effects Conclusion for the Proposed Action on Geology and Soils”) describes moderate impacts to geology and soils.

The Project is anticipated to have impacts consistent with those described in the Programmatic EA. Staging, hauling, and constructing LWS along Hood River would cause soil displacement, compaction, and the mixing of soil horizons. Design criteria, mitigation measures, and best management practices, such as use of mulching, mats, and straw wattles for erosion control, would all be applied as described in Section 2.4 of the Programmatic EA (“Mitigation Measures and Design Criteria”) to minimize impacts and maintain long-term productivity of soils.

The Project does not specifically target soils for restoration or enhancement (as it does fish habitat and hydrologic functions), but the proposed actions could result in maintaining and improving soil properties and functions as hydrologic function is restored within the floodplain. The level of beneficial effect would be moderate, consistent with the effect level described in the Programmatic EA.

7. **Transportation**

The Project’s effects in and along Hood River are consistent with the analysis in Section 3.3.7 of the Programmatic EA (“Transportation”). Section 3.3.7.3 of the Programmatic EA (“Effects Conclusion for the Proposed Action on Transportation”) describes low impacts to transportation.

No roads would be closed, temporarily blocked, or relocated. Access to the Project would be obtained via existing roads, and vehicles transporting workers and equipment to Project sites would share local roads with other traffic during construction, which would last less than four weeks. Temporary access roads would be created within the project site, but these would be removed at the conclusion of construction and replanted with native vegetation. This level of impact would be low, consistent with the Programmatic EA.

¹ US Fish and Wildlife Service Information for Planning and Consultation (IPAC), <https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/> (accessed 31 March, 2026).

8. Land Use and Recreation

The effects of the proposed Project in and along Hood 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 a low effect on land use and recreation from the Project. The Project is located on private property and has no public recreational opportunities. However, landowner access to the river would be temporarily limited during construction resulting in a low impact. This level of effect is consistent with that described in Section 3.3.8.3 of the Programmatic EA (“Effects Conclusion for the Proposed Action on Land Use and Recreation”), and the overall effects on land uses and recreation would be low.

9. Visual Resources

The Project’s effects in and along Hood River would be consistent with the analysis in Section 3.3.9 of the Programmatic EA (“Visual Resources”). Section 3.3.9.3 of the Programmatic EA (“Effects Conclusion for the Proposed Action on Visual Resources”) describes low impacts to visual resources.

The proposed restoration actions are immediately adjacent to Woodworth 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 and the visible presence of newly planted grasses, forbs, and shrubs. However, the visual impacts from construction activities would last for only a few weeks during staging, construction, and replanting. When construction is complete, the river would gradually appear less disturbed as the newly planted seeded grasses and forbs grow. Within a year or two, the matured vegetation would provide the same natural scenery that can be seen elsewhere along this road. This level of impact would be low, consistent with the Programmatic EA.

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

The Project’s effects in and along Hood River would be consistent with the analysis in Section 3.3.10 of the Programmatic EA (“Air Quality, Noise, and Public Health and Safety”). Section 3.3.10.3 of the Programmatic EA (“Effects Conclusion for the Proposed Action on Air Quality, Noise, and Public Health and Safety”) describes low impacts to air quality, noise, and public health and safety. In the short term, although landowners immediately adjacent to the Project may hear some construction noise during the few weeks of construction activities, this would only occur during normal working hours. Residents of the small town of Odell, Oregon—located approximately two miles from the Project area—would be too far away for construction-related noise, dust, or exhaust to affect them. In the longer term, the Project would not result in any new sources of emissions or noise. Although some potential safety impacts are anticipated from workers sharing roads when travelling to and from work sites, the potential impacts to public safety infrastructure (e.g., roads, telecommunications equipment, etc.) and emergency services (e.g., police, fire, and emergency medical services) would be low, consistent with the Programmatic EA.

11. Cultural Resources

The Project’s effects are consistent with the analysis in Section 3.3.11 of the Programmatic EA (“Cultural Resources”). Section 3.3.11.3 of the Programmatic EA (“Effects Conclusion for the Proposed Action on Cultural Resources”) describes low impacts to cultural resources, with any potential effects being amenable to resolution through the Section 106 consultation process under the National Historic Preservation Act. BPA consulted with the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the CTWS with respect to potential Project impacts on such resources in the Project’s vicinity. The CTWS Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) responded January 23, 2025, recommending an archaeological survey be conducted. A cultural survey and report were completed in 2025. No historic properties were identified. BPA sent a letter and the cultural resources survey report to consulting parties with BPA’s

determination of no historic properties affected on July 8, 2025. The Warm Springs THPO and Oregon SHPO concurred with this assessment on August 6, 2025.

12. Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice

The effects of this restoration Project along Hood River would be consistent with the analysis in Section 3.3.13 of the Programmatic EA (“Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice”). Section 3.3.13.3 of the Programmatic EA (“Effects Conclusion for the Proposed Action on Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice”) describes low socioeconomic impacts.

As described in the Programmatic EA, the Project is located exclusively on private property and would not require additional permanent employees, nor would it require individuals to leave or relocate to the local area. There would also be no effect on housing available for local populations, as the Project would not displace people or eliminate residential suitability of lands in or near the Project area. 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.

13. Climate Change

The effects of the Project in and along Hood River are consistent with the analysis in Section 3.3.14 of the Programmatic EA (“Climate Change”). Section 3.3.14.3 of the Programmatic EA (“Effects Conclusion for the Proposed Action on Climate Change”) describes low impacts on 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

BPA finds that the types of actions and the potential impacts related to the proposed River Mile 3 Floodplain Enhancement Project are similar to those analyzed in the *Columbia River Basin Tributary Habitat Restoration 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 NEPA and the DOE NEPA Implementing Procedures. Therefore, no further NEPA analysis or documentation is required.

Israel Duran
Environmental Protection Specialist

Concur:

Sarah T. Biegel
NEPA Compliance Officer