

Supplement Analysis
for the
Columbia River Basin Tributary Habitat Restoration Programmatic Environmental Assessment
(DOE/EA-2126/SA-88)

Hangman Creek T1030 Restoration Project
BPA project number 2010-072-00
BPA contract number 84053 REL 14

Bonneville Power Administration
Department of Energy



Introduction

In December 2020, Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) 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 Hangman Creek T1030 Restoration Project (project). BPA is proposing to fund the Coeur d'Alene Tribe (CDAT) to implement specific restoration actions assessed in the Programmatic EA in Hangman Creek in Benewah County, Idaho. The objective of the project is to establish a functional stream corridor that can sustain perennial flows by realigning the channel to a more natural design and reconnecting the floodplain and wetlands.

This SA analyzes the site-specific impacts of these activities to determine if the action is within the scope of the analysis considered in the Programmatic EA. It also evaluates whether the proposed project presents substantial new circumstances or information about the significance of the adverse effects that bear on the analysis and 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 Department of Energy (DOE) NEPA Implementing Procedures.

Proposed Activities

The project is located on Hangman Creek, approximately 1.5 miles east of U.S. Highway 95 and 5 miles southeast of Tensed, Idaho. The project extends approximately 1.2 river miles through tribally owned property within the boundaries of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation. The project would excavate new channel bends and fill in existing channel segments to create a more natural channel pattern to match the gradient and valley dimensions. Creek banks and the floodplain would be excavated up to about 8 feet to remove incision and reconnect the floodplain. The goal is for high flows to form side channels, so there would be no efforts to contain flood waters. A railroad berm outside the floodplain would be graded level to match the slope into the excavated floodplain elevations. Large woody debris along the top of the berm would be harvested for use in channel wood structures. Sod would be salvaged in excavated areas and stored for later use in vegetated structures. Excavation would occur across about 22 acres and approximately 52,000 cubic yards would be excavated and used as fill elsewhere in the project area.

The channel bed would be reconstructed throughout much of the project reach with a mix of salvaged and imported alluvium (approximately 6,500 cubic yards total) and boulder clusters would be placed throughout (about 3,900 individual boulders across the project).

Twenty-one large wood structures would be constructed on the outside of bends in the new creek alignment. Logs used in the structures would range in length from 10 feet to 20 feet. A trench, approximately 25 feet long and 15 feet wide along the bank, would be excavated and about 30 logs would be layered at intersecting angles in the trench and extend into the creek. Willow cuttings and potted plants would be added before the trench is backfilled.

Vegetated wood structures would be constructed along all banks by layering smaller logs (10 feet to 12 feet in length and 2 inches to 4 inches in diameter, placed at opposing angles into an excavated bank), streambed material, and brush and live willow cuttings (angled over the creek and placed perpendicular to flow), to a height matching bankfull elevation. Additional willow cuttings and potted plants would be added at the surface before open spaces are backfilled.

Floodplain roughness features (about 3,900 individual wood pieces of similar size to those in the large wood structures) would be placed over 18 acres of re-graded floodplain surface to protect filled areas, improve the floodplain's capability to slow flows, and capture sediment. Every 30 feet and at varying angles to the bank, a 10-foot-long trench would be excavated and planted with live willow cuttings before being backfilled and covered with salvaged sod.

Approximately 300 feet of ground would be cleared for a temporary access road and 1,800 feet of existing farm roads would be used for access. Five staging areas (less than 1 acre total) would be constructed for short-term storage of excavated material, logs, and equipment.

Disturbed areas would be decompacted (up to 8 inches) and seeded with native seed mixes after construction. Equipment to be used includes excavators, two-track dump trucks, skid steer, an all-terrain vehicle, a chainsaw, and a variety of service vehicles.

Work would occur in the summer and fall. The site would be monitored after construction is complete. Major channel construction failures would be repaired the following spring and may need additional excavation, fill, repair to wood structures, or new wood structures. Once side channels form, live willow stakes would be planted along the margins of the side channels the following spring. Any eroded willow trenches would be repaired the following summer. Replanting and reseeding efforts would be implemented in subsequent years if the native plant community is slow to establish or there is low survival in restored areas.

Funding this project would 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. (USC) 839 *et seq.*).

Environmental Effects

Chapter 3 of the Programmatic EA, as summarized in relevant parts below, discusses typical environmental disturbances and impacts stemming from habitat restoration in the Columbia River Basin. The implementation of this project requires the use of construction crews and heavy equipment for excavating new channel segments and floodplain areas, adding fill, reconstructing the streambed, and constructing wood and vegetation structures. Actions would disturb and displace soil in and along the creek, damage vegetation, create noise and vehicle emissions, and temporarily increase vehicle traffic and human activity in the project area. Below is a description of the potential site-specific impacts of the proposed 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 the Hangman Creek are consistent with the analysis in the Programmatic EA, Section 3.3.1.3 (*"Effects Conclusion for the Proposed Action on Fish and Aquatic Species"*), which describes overall low impacts to fish and aquatic species after considering moderate short-term adverse effects and beneficial long-term improvements.

No species listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) or identified for protection by the State of Idaho are present in the project area. Redband trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss gairdnerii*) are the species of interest to the CDAT for which this project was designed.

The short-term adverse effects of the project would expose, displace, reconfigure, or compact earth using mechanized equipment within and along Hangman Creek and create conditions where moderate amounts of sediment could be released for short periods of time. Excavation of the channel, floodplain, and railroad berm; reconstruction of the streambed; installation of wood and vegetation structures; and planting would produce temporary sediment discharges. In places where floodplain and new channel alignment excavation does not cross or overlap the existing wetted channel, work would be done before the area is exposed to flows from the creek. Temporary sediment discharges would be expected from the introduction of first-time flows into these areas. Mitigation measures would be applied to reduce sediment inputs, such as isolating instream work areas from flows and installing temporary erosion controls (floating silt curtains and silt fencing) before starting work. Although the anticipated amount of sediment discharged would be elevated, turbidity levels would be below levels harmful to fish and at durations not anticipated to cause harm as evaluated in Section 3.3.1.2.1 of the Programmatic EA (*"Short-Term Effects to Fish and Aquatic Species from Construction Activities"*).

Movement, noise, and vibrations from construction-related human and mechanical activity would likely temporarily disturb and displace fish and aquatic organisms from their preferred habitats for the duration of the project. Cofferdams would be used in areas that require work area isolation to separate part or all of the stream from flows and these areas would be dewatered prior to construction. Fish trapped in isolated areas would be salvaged and relocated to free-flowing portions of the river prior to dewatering. Dewatering could kill aquatic invertebrates not able to be salvaged or survive the temporary dewatering.

The anticipated amount of activity and aquatic species disturbance 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"*). The Programmatic EA disclosed direct, harmful, and sometimes fatal impacts to aquatic species, including displacement of fish from their preferred habitat.

The project's long-term beneficial effects include the creation of more complex habitats through improvements to the main channel, including boulders incorporated into the streambed and installation of wood and vegetation structures, and an increase in floodplain access. These beneficial effects are consistent with the analysis in Section 3.3.1.2.2 of the Programmatic EA (*"Effects to Fish and Aquatic Organisms unique to the Categories of Action"*). Overall, the project would have moderate short-term adverse effects on fish and aquatic species and beneficial long-term improvements, consistent with those described in the Programmatic EA.

2. Water Resources

The effects of using mechanized equipment and manually working in and along Hangman Creek are consistent with the analysis in Section 3.3.2.3 of the Programmatic EA (*"Effects Conclusion for the Proposed Action on Water Resources"*), which describes overall low water quality impacts after considering short-term adverse effects and beneficial long-term effects. There would be no effect on water quantity as there would be no water withdrawals. There would 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.

This project would create short-term, localized sediment inputs from using mechanized equipment along and within the river while excavating and filling areas around the channel and installing wood and vegetation structures. Restoration actions would disturb lengths of stream or banks consistent with the analysis in Section 3.3.2.2.1 of the Programmatic EA (*"Sedimentation and Turbidity Effects"*). These effects would be short-term, materializing for a few hours after excavation activities, and for a few hours after rewatering new or isolated sections of the creek. Effects would be mitigated by measures such as

installing sediment barriers in all work areas, removing vegetation and soil from equipment before starting work, sealing fine materials into the newly constructed streambed, and staging rewatering to slowly introduce flows into dewatered areas, as detailed in Section 2.4 of the Programmatic EA (*"Mitigation Measures and Design Criteria"*).

The project may also cause short-term increases in stream temperature due to construction-related disturbance of riparian vegetation. The long-term effects of this project, however, would be improved distribution of the stream to a more natural channel pattern that matches surrounding areas; increased floodplain interaction to improve water storage; and a reduction of summer stream temperatures from improved stream form, instream habitat structures, and increased native riparian vegetative cover. Overall, the project would have moderate short-term adverse effects and beneficial long-term improvements on water resources, consistent with those described in the Programmatic EA.

3. Vegetation

The effects of using mechanized equipment and manually working in and along Hangman Creek are consistent with the analysis in Section 3.3.3.3 of the Programmatic EA (*"Effects Conclusion for the Proposed Action on Vegetation"*), which describes overall moderate impacts to vegetation after considering moderate short-term adverse effects and beneficial long-term effects.

There are no state or ESA-listed plant species present in the project area. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) Information for Planning and Conservation (IPaC) tool lists the Spalding's catchfly (*Silene spaldingii*), ESA-listed Threatened, as having the potential to be present in the project area. However, there is no designated critical habitat and no confirmed presence of the species in the project area. CDAT has conducted plant surveys on reservation land and has not found any populations of Spalding's catchfly. The project area is too wet for the plant, which is found predominantly in Pacific Northwest bunchgrass grasslands and sagebrush-steppe ecosystems. The closest suitable habitat for Spalding's catchfly is 8 miles to the northwest of the project area. Therefore, the project would have no effect on ESA-listed plant species.

Project implementation, including excavation and fill activities, wood and vegetation structure installation, and establishment of staging areas and access routes would have moderate short-term impacts on vegetation. Plants within the approximate 22-acre project disturbance area would be removed, graded over, and trampled during implementation. Disturbance to riparian areas would be minimized by using existing access routes, seeding and planting native species in any disturbed areas, and preventing the spread of noxious weeds by washing construction equipment. Vegetation impacts would also be mitigated by planting willow stakes and potted plants throughout the floodplain and along banks and installing sod, vegetated wood structures, and willow trenches. Excavation of the floodplain area and installation of floodplain roughness structures would help distribute water over the floodplain and keep it there for longer, supporting establishment or improvement of riparian plant communities in the long term. Thus, the overall effects of the project on vegetation would be moderate and consistent with the effects described in the Programmatic EA.

4. Wetlands and Floodplains

The effects of using mechanized equipment and manually working in and along Hangman Creek are consistent with the analysis in Section 3.3.4.3 of the Programmatic EA (*"Effects Conclusion for the Proposed Action on Wetlands and Floodplains"*), which concluded that overall impacts to wetlands and floodplains would be low after considering short-term, adverse effects and beneficial long-term effects.

The project area contains approximately 3 acres of wetlands. By design, proposed construction activities would occur in riparian wetlands and floodplains. There would be adverse impacts in the short term from modification of the creek, floodplain, and wetland areas with construction equipment that would damage or destroy sections of wetlands by crushing or removing vegetation and temporarily changing the hydrology as soils are manipulated and creek flows are isolated. To reduce wetland impacts, the CDAT would implement all Clean Water Act (CWA) permitting and certification terms, conditions, and requirements. The project would qualify as non-reporting under Nationwide Permit (NWP) 27 revised

criteria (issued in March 2026) and is authorized to proceed under Section 404 of the CWA, provided that all applicable terms and conditions of NWP 27 are met throughout the duration of the project. The project also meets the terms of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's programmatic water quality certification under Section 401 of the CWA associated with the 2026 NWP 27 and no additional conditions apply.

Consistent with the Programmatic EA, there would be long-term beneficial effects on wetlands and floodplains from implementation of the project. The project area would support additional areas of wetlands after construction is complete and the area recovers from short-term effects of construction. There would be increased connectivity among the channels and adjacent floodplains. Floodplain grading and vegetation structure placement would improve capture and desired deposition of sediment. Overall, the project's effects on wetlands and floodplains would be low, consistent with effects described in the Programmatic EA.

5. Wildlife

The effects of using construction equipment and manually working in and along Hangman Creek are consistent with the analysis in Section 3.3.5.3 of the Programmatic EA (*"Effects Conclusion for the Proposed Action on Wildlife"*). The Programmatic EA describes low impacts overall to wildlife after considering certain short-term adverse effects to individual wildlife species, such as potential construction-related mortality, and beneficial long-term effects.

No ESA-listed or state-listed wildlife species are known to exist within the proposed project area. The FWS IPaC tool lists the monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*), ESA-proposed Threatened, and Suckley's cuckoo bumble bee (*Bombus suckleyi*), ESA-proposed Endangered, as having the potential to be present in the project area, but there is no designated critical habitat within the project area. Due to the disconnected floodplain and lack of native vegetation, desired habitat conditions and sufficient food sources for ESA-proposed species are not abundant in the project area and it is unlikely these species would be present in the project area. Therefore, the project would have no effect on ESA-proposed wildlife species.

Bald eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) and golden eagles (*Aquila chrysaetos*) can be found in Idaho year-round. There is no confirmed presence of nests or previously used nest sites for either species in the project area and IPaC information indicates the probability of presence of eagles would be low for the time of year construction would occur. If a nest is observed in the project area, CDAT would employ protection measures (*e.g.*, timing, distance) as necessary to ensure eagles would not be harmed as a result of the project. Bald and golden eagles could benefit from the project in the long-term from an increased source of food coming from improved fish and wildlife habitat in the area. Therefore, the project would have no adverse impacts to bald and golden eagles.

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 (22 acres) impact to soils and vegetation, and thus, to wildlife habitat. Human presence would cause sound and movement that temporarily disturbs or displaces local wildlife. Construction activities would destroy the habitats of small animals but would only temporarily displace medium-sized or larger animals from their preferred habitats during construction. Wildlife would likely re-occupy the site once human activity has moved or ceased.

Abundant similar wildlife habitat is present adjacent to the project area and there would be long-term beneficial improvement of wildlife habitat and no long-term negative changes to wildlife habitat. Overall, the project's effects on wildlife would be low, consistent with those described in the Programmatic EA.

6. Geology and Soils

The effects of using mechanized equipment and manually working in and along Hangman Creek are consistent with the analysis Section 3.3.6.3 of the Programmatic EA (*"Effects Conclusion for the Proposed Action on Geology and Soils"*). The Programmatic EA describes moderate overall effects after accounting for mitigation measures and long-term benefits.

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. The overall project area encompasses about 85 acres, but the extent of excavation would only be over about 22 acres. Though heavy machinery would impact soils during construction, excavation areas would be relatively small and the project would be implemented with mitigation measures designed to reduce adverse effects, such as minimizing the area of impact, applying erosion control measures, and site decompaction and seeding after construction.

Long-term improvement to soils is expected once disturbed surfaces are seeded and riparian plantings are established to help stabilize the soil surface. Long-term improvement to sediment transport and floodplain access within the project reach would restore natural sediment-forming processes. Overall, the project's effects on geology and soils would be moderate, consistent with the analysis in the Programmatic EA.

7. Transportation

The effects of this project in and along Hangman Creek are consistent with the analysis in Section 3.3.7.3 of the Programmatic EA (*"Effects Conclusion for the Proposed Action on Transportation"*), which describes low impacts to transportation.

The main effect the proposed restoration action would have on transportation would be an increase in vehicles transporting workers and equipment to the project site sharing local roads with other traffic. Project vehicles would access the site using Old Sanders Road on the north side of the creek. No public roads would be closed; none would be temporarily blocked; none would be relocated. Temporary access routes would mainly be on existing private farm roads. Overall, the project's impact on transportation would be low, consistent with effects described in the Programmatic EA.

8. Land Use and Recreation

Impacts to land use and recreation are consistent with the analysis in Section 3.3.8.3 of the Programmatic EA (*"Effects Conclusion for the Proposed Action on Land Use and Recreation"*), which concludes that land use practices at underlying project sites would remain unchanged in most cases. The Programmatic EA also describes recreation impacts most likely occurring on public lands. Adverse impacts to recreation would be from construction-related activities that would be observed and heard, and changes in site access.

The project is within two tribally-owned parcels that are accessible to any member of CDAT for hunting, gathering, and other traditional tribal practices at any time of year. One parcel is allotment land that is managed with support from CDAT farm and forestry programs for agricultural production and timber harvesting. The other parcel is tribal trust land managed by CDAT, with portions managed for timber harvest. The project area would not overlap agricultural areas of the allotment but would overlap timber harvest areas on both properties. Harvest areas are on the other side of the railroad berm and are scheduled to be thinned by the forestry department prior to the project. Downed trees would be left for use in the wood structures proposed for the project, so there would be minor impacts to these areas from removing downed trees. It is not expected that there would be long-term impacts to these areas.

There are walking trails throughout the properties and an unimproved road into the tribal trust property used by tribal members to access the site. There would be temporary, minor impacts to tribal member access during construction. Access routes may be temporarily disrupted during construction, and the project area would be closed to general tribal member access for about two months during active construction for safety purposes. The access routes would be restored to original or better conditions

once construction is complete and access would be re-opened to tribal members. Some planting activities would occur after the site is re-opened, but these are not expected to impact access routes and would not pose a danger to tribal members. There are no public recreational opportunities or public access to the project area, and this would not change after the project is implemented. Thus, there would be no impact to public recreation.

Overall, the project would have moderate, short-term recreational effects on tribal members during construction activities. Land use and public recreational opportunities would not change because of the project, consistent with the analysis in the Programmatic EA.

9. Visual Resources

The effects of the proposed project in and along Hangman Creek is consistent with the analysis in Section 3.3.9.3 (*"Effects Conclusion for the Proposed Action on Visual Resources"*), which describes low impacts to visual resources.

The project would have short-term, minor visual impacts from construction activities and vehicles accessing the site. The proposed project is close to Old Sanders Road, but mature trees along the roadway obscure the creek from view, so road users are unlikely to see most of the construction activity. There are three residences across the road from the project area, within 0.25 mile. Residents would likely see vehicles and equipment accessing the project site on Old Sanders Road. The trees along the roadway would likely obscure most of the project construction from view. There is also a residence on one of the parcels on which construction would occur, about 0.1 miles from the project area boundary. The property is used for agricultural operations and owners would allow use of existing farm roads for the project, so they are expecting to see construction activity. In the long term, road users and residents may see new wood and vegetation structures across the floodplain. After vegetation re-establishment, the project area would have a more natural appearance and would not visually detract from the area. The project's effects on visual resources would be low, consistent with the analysis in the Programmatic EA.

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

The effects of the proposed project in and along Hangman Creek is consistent with the analysis in Section 3.3.10.3 of the Programmatic EA (*"Effects Conclusion for the Proposed Action on Air Quality, Noise, and Public Health and Safety"*). This section describes low impacts to air quality, noise, and public health and safety.

Air quality impacts from vehicle and equipment exhaust and dust would be temporary and localized in nature, with no long or short-term violations of state air quality standards expected as a result of project implementation. Access routes for construction equipment, including Old Sanders Road (gravel) and temporary access routes on the site, would be regularly sprayed with water during use to reduce dust. Although construction, transportation, and site rehabilitation activities would temporarily elevate ambient noise levels at the construction site, activities would take place during daylight hours only and the project would not result in long-term changes to noise levels.

Routine safeguards would minimize risks to workers, tribal members, and the general public for the duration of construction and site restoration. Construction signage would be installed at access points to the project area to limit entry by anyone not authorized by the project. CDAT personnel (farm, forestry, and fish and wildlife programs) would coordinate access to the project area with the construction manager to access the site as needed to complete usual work. CDAT personnel and allotment owners would continue to have access to the property outside the project area. Operating construction vehicles and equipment inherently carries potential safety risks to operators, however, staff training and implementing best management practices, such as daily on-site safety precautions, would minimize that risk during construction activities. The project's effects on air quality, noise, and public health and safety would be low, consistent with the analysis in the Programmatic EA.

11. Cultural Resources

The effects of this restoration action in and along Hangman Creek are consistent with the analysis in Section 3.3.11.3 of the Programmatic EA (*"Effects Conclusion for the Proposed Action on Cultural Resources"*). The Programmatic EA describes low impacts to cultural resources because cultural resources would be avoided by project construction or effects would be appropriately resolved through the National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 consultation process.

A cultural resources survey and consultation with the CDAT and the CDAT Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) were completed for the area potentially affected by the project.

BPA sent a letter to consulting parties initiating consultation and sharing the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE) on April 18, 2025 (BPA Cultural Resources No.: ID 2025 005). On January 23, 2026, BPA sent a letter to consulting parties along with a summary of efforts made to identify historic properties. BPA made an Adverse Effect determination because there is a historic tribal structure (site 10BW524) within the APE that cannot be avoided by the project. On February 5, 2026, THPO concurred with BPA's determination. BPA continued to consult with the THPO on mitigation stipulations. On July 28, 2026, BPA and the CDAT executed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to resolve adverse effects to the historic property. CDAT would implement historic property mitigation stipulations according to details in the MOA, which documents that BPA would fund the CDAT to construct a new structure of a similar style at an undisclosed location on the reservation.

The project's effects on cultural resources would be low since adverse effects from the project to cultural or historic resources would be appropriately resolved through the Section 106 consultation process, consistent with the analysis in the Programmatic EA. In the unlikely event that cultural material is inadvertently encountered during the implementation of this project, BPA would require that work be halted in the vicinity of the finds until they can be inspected and assessed by the THPO in coordination with BPA.

12. Socioeconomics

The effects of this restoration project in and along Hangman Creek are consistent with the analysis in Section 3.3.13.3 of the Programmatic EA (*"Effects Conclusion for the Proposed Action on Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice"*), which describes low impacts to socioeconomics.

None of the restoration actions would generate a requirement for additional permanent employees, and the actions would not result in a requirement for 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 restoration project 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. The project's effects on socioeconomics would be low, consistent with the analysis in the Programmatic EA.

13. Climate Change

The effects of this project in and along Hangman Creek are consistent with the analysis in Section 3.3.14.3 of the Programmatic EA (*"Effects Conclusion for the Proposed Action on Climate Change"*), which 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. The project's effects on climate change would be low, consistent with those described in the Programmatic EA.

Findings

BPA finds that the types of actions and the potential impacts related to the proposed Hangman Creek T1030 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 NEPA and the DOE NEPA Implementing Procedures. Therefore, no further NEPA analysis or documentation is required.

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