

McKenzie-Beverly Transmission Line Repair and Maintenance Project

Decision Notice and Finding of No Significant Impact



Forest Service

Okanogan-Wenatchee
National Forest

Wenatchee River
Ranger District

August 2020

Contact for More Information

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Introduction

The McKenzie-Beverly Transmission Line Repair and Maintenance Project (Project) is being proposed by the Public Utility District No. 1 of Chelan County (Chelan PUD). As part of a special use permit (SUP), Chelan PUD would implement an *Operating Plan* for a transmission line maintenance program that would provide a mechanism for long-term, proactive, and systematic repair and maintenance activities along the McKenzie-Beverly transmission line.

The permit reissuance would allow for the safe operation and maintenance of the transmission line and environmental integrity of National Forest System lands occupied by the transmission line. Chelan PUD owns and operates the McKenzie-Beverly and McKenzie-Leavenworth 115-kV transmission lines, which are important utility connections that provide energy from Central Washington to Western Washington and serve a substantial number of electricity customers. Approximately 20 miles of the transmission lines are located within the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest, where they travel through a rugged section of the Cascade Range.

Chelan PUD is required to conduct line maintenance and replace poles, conductors, and other necessary equipment to maintain reliable operation and service of the line. Chelan PUD identifies maintenance requirements through annual inspections.

The McKenzie-Beverly transmission line was installed more than 80 years ago, and some of its original infrastructure may still be in place. Maintenance needs are constant, and access for maintenance work is not currently provided for all transmission structures or is restricted due to terrain or weather-related conditions. Emergency repair and maintenance actions have been necessary during the past several years, with no approved long-term maintenance program in place. The aging infrastructure and ongoing damage due to natural and other causes have the potential to compromise the transmission of critical electric service and/or threaten emergency services within the service area.

This decision notice (DN) is based on a review of the Environmental Assessment (EA), specialist reports and related scientific literature, the Wenatchee National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan; Forest Service 1990b), as amended, and through tribal consultation discussions. The final EA is available for public review at the Wenatchee River Ranger District Office located in Leavenworth, Washington. Project documents, maps, and other associated information can be found in the Project record and on the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest website. The EA is incorporated by reference and is cited in this decision.

Decision

Based upon my review, I have decided to implement the Proposed Action, including Project design criteria noted below and described in Section 2 of the EA. The proposed Project consists of four major elements that would allow for the safe operation and maintenance of the transmission line and environmental integrity of National Forest System lands occupied by the transmission line (Project EA, Section 2):

- Transmission line repair and maintenance
- Site access and staging
- Site treatment and habitat protection
- Compensatory mitigation actions

The best management practices (BMPs) and minimization measures described in Section 2.5.1 of the EA have been considered in the effect analysis and are incorporated into this decision. Additionally, specific Terms and Conditions that implement reasonable and prudent measures and outline required reporting and monitoring requirements in the Biological Opinions received from FWS and NFMS are included in this decision and are listed below. Where appropriate these should be included in the permit issued to CCPUD.

Reasonable and Prudent Measures (RPM) in the BO from National Marine Fisheries Service

The Forest Service shall:

1. RPM 1: Complete monitoring and reporting to confirm that the take exemption for the proposed action is not exceeded.
 - a. Monitoring. The Forest Service shall develop and carry out an annual monitoring plan to collect the following information:
 - i. A list of the ML 2A and Chelan PUD-permitted roads used during the year, including any work completed on the roads and BMPs implemented.
 - ii. An assessment of unauthorized use of permitted roads in riparian reserves adjacent to critical habitat in the Nason Creek Watershed. If unauthorized use is occurring, the Forest Service will take actions to prevent future unauthorized use.
 - iii. Completed restoration actions, including location, actions taken, and BMPs implemented.
 - b. Reporting. Submit each annual monitoring report to NMFS by December 31 each year.

Reasonable and Prudent Measures (RPM) in the BO from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

The Forest Service shall:

1. RPM 1: Minimize the likelihood of incidental take resulting from adverse effects to water quality from increased turbidity and fine sediment deposition.
 - a. T&C 1. The Forest Service shall ensure that bull trout redds are protected from increased turbidity prior to construction and maintenance activities within proximity to bull trout CH. Redd locations may be obtained from WDFW or the USFWS, Central Washington Field Office, or the Forest Service shall conduct field surveys.
 - b. T&C 2. The Forest Service shall ensure that turbidity levels do not exceed 5 NTUs (for background levels less than 50) or 10 percent (for background levels greater than 50 NTU) above baseline levels within the flow dependent “mixing zone” distances described in Section 20.1 and for a period greater than two hours. Turbidity-generating activities will stop and corrective actions will be taken if turbidity thresholds are exceeded.
 - c. T&C 3. On an annual basis, the Forest Service shall complete an assessment of all roads and routes permitted under the SUP that are within 300 feet of bull trout critical habitat in Nason Creek (including stream crossings on existing roads across bull trout critical habitat at FSR 6900-664 and FSR 6900-680) and make a determination if maintenance or other actions, such as physical closures are necessary to prevent sediment delivery to Nason Creek.
2. RPM 2: Minimize the likelihood of incidental take resulting from PEs that occur during the early nesting season (e.g. prior to July 15) in unsurveyed suitable habitat for the northern spotted owl.
 - a. T&C 4. On an annual basis, prior to March 1, or as soon as practicable, the Forest Service shall inform the USFWS Central Washington Field Office of work that is scheduled in unsurveyed suitable habitat. The USFWS and Forest Service will review the results of any northern spotted owl surveys that occurred in the action area. If surveys determine a nesting pair occurs in the action area or within 0.25 mile of maintenance activities, the USFWS and Forest Service will modify the annual work plan to avoid take if possible.

Modifications may include increased monitoring of nest response during maintenance activities, or delaying and or modifying the activity.

3. RPM 3: Monitor implementation of the proposed action and report the results of that monitoring to ensure that the level of take exemption provided under this Incidental Take Statement is not exceeded.
 - a. T&C 5. The Forest Service shall prepare an annual report describing the progress of the proposed Project, including implementation of the associated terms and conditions, and impacts to the bull trout and northern spotted owl (50 CFR § 402.14(i)(1)(iv) and 402.14(i)(3)). The report, which shall be submitted to the Central Washington Field Office on or before April 1 of the year following completion of activities covered in the operation and maintenance plan. The annual report will list and describe:
 - i. Results of annual road/route assessments (T&C 3) and any remedial actions implemented.
 - ii. Copies of the Repair and Maintenance Notice Forms submitted by the CCPUD prior to annual work (Exhibit 5 in the SUP Operating Plan), including BMPs and T&Cs implemented.
 - iii. Completed mitigation actions (PE 5), including location, dates of activity, BMPs implemented, and results of turbidity monitoring (extent, duration, and magnitude of plume).
 - iv. The results of all monitoring activities to confirm that the Terms and Conditions in this Incidental Take Statement are effective in avoiding and minimizing incidental take from proposed activities and that the extent of take is not exceeded.
 - v. Submit each annual monitoring report to USFWS' Central Washington Field Office.

Rationale for the Decision

I reviewed the EA for the Project and the information contained in the Project file. In making the decision, I considered how the Proposed Action addresses the stated purpose and need and complies with applicable laws, regulations, and policies.

The Project, including implementation of the design features and mitigation measures referenced above, will not substantially affect water resources, fisheries, wildlife, vegetation, recreation, transportation, cultural resources, or visual quality and aesthetics. It also meets requirements under the Forest Plan, the Clean Water Act (CWA), Endangered Species Act (ESA), and all other applicable laws, regulations, and policies.

Alternatives Considered

The Proposed Action is the only alternative that was determined to meet the Project purpose and need; therefore, it was the only alternative considered.

Tribal, Public, and Agency Involvement

Tribal Consultation

Government-to-government letters were sent from the Wenatchee River District Ranger to the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation (Colville Tribes) and the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation on June 12, 2016, to inform tribal leaders about the potential 30-year SUP for

transmission line maintenance and to determine if the tribes had any interest or concerns. The letters also included an invitation to consult under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Public Involvement

On June 19, 2016, the Forest Service initiated public scoping by publishing a legal notice in the Wenatchee World (newspaper of record). The Forest Service also mailed or emailed scoping information fliers to 176 potentially interested people, organizations, and agencies. Scoping responses were requested within 30 days. A copy of all the scoping materials was also published on the Forest Service website.

Three comments were received during the scoping period from the Colville Tribes, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), and one resident. The Forest Service responded directly to tribal staff and WDFW. The resident's comment was determined to be related to power lines owned and operated by the Bonneville Power Administration, not Chelan PUD.

On February 19, 2019, the Forest Service released a Draft EA for a 30-day public review period. No comments were received as part of this comment period.

Consultation with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries

The Forest Service consulted with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries (NOAA Fisheries) to address potential effects of the Proposed Action on fish and wildlife species listed under Section 7 of the ESA. Biological Assessments were prepared and reviewed by the USFWS and NOAA Fisheries. Biological Opinions from these agencies that analyzed the impacts of this Proposed Action include terms and conditions that informed the final decision for this Proposed Action. (USFWS 12 March 2020, NOAA Fisheries 10 February 2020)

Changes to the Environmental Assessment

The mitigation actions described in Section 2.7 of the draft EA have been updated based on coordination that took place between the Forest Service, Chelan PUD, NOAA Fisheries, and USFWS regarding details of the mitigation actions to address unavoidable impacts caused by the Proposed Action. Details of the mitigation actions were finalized, resulting in an additional 3 miles of roads to be decommissioned in the Nason Creek watershed (for a total of 9.18 miles of decommissioning), and removal of the Upper White Pine Riparian Restoration action. (The Upper White Pine Restoration work has been completed by Chelan PUD but is not considered a mitigation action for the McKenzie-Beverly Project.) The timing of the road decommissioning was also adjusted from 3 to 5 years to 3 to 8 years to accommodate the additional mileage. All other aspects of the mitigation actions remain as described in Section 2.7 of the EA.

Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI)

Based on the site-specific environmental analysis documented in the McKenzie-Beverly Transmission Line Repair and Maintenance Environmental Assessment, I have determined that the activities described will not significantly affect the quality of the human environment; therefore, an Environmental Impact Statement is not needed. This determination was made while considering both the context and intensity of the expected Project effects (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 1508.27).

Context

Project activities have been viewed and approved in a Regional context through the Wenatchee National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Service 1990b), as amended by the following:

- *Record of Decision for Amendments to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Planning Documents Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl* (Northwest Forest Plan; Forest Service and BLM 1994)
- *Record of Decision for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines* (Forest Service and BLM 2001)
- *Pacific Northwest Region Invasive Plant Program Preventing and Managing Invasive Plants Final Environmental Impact Statement* (Forest Service 2005a)
- *Pacific Northwest Region Invasive Plant Program Preventing and Managing Invasive Plants Record of Decision* (Forest Service 2005b)

Intensity

1. Impacts may be both beneficial and adverse. A significant effect may exist even if the Federal agency believes that on balance the effect will be beneficial.

Project actions will have both beneficial and adverse effects. I have considered the benefits to the critical infrastructure from implementing the Project as well as the benefits that the ecosystem will receive from implementing mitigation measures and find that the overall beneficial effects outweigh any adverse effects. Further, I find that when considered alone, the adverse effects of this Project, which are localized, minor, and in many cases temporary, are not significant (Project EA, Table 2.7-1).

2. The degree to which the proposed action affects public health or safety.

No significant adverse effects to public health or safety have been identified. The Operating Plan (EA Appendix A, Section 8) contains public safety provisions that must be adhered to as conditions of the SUP. This includes restrictions on blocking forest roads that are open to the public for recreation, a spill response plan, and a notification plan in case of serious accidents.

3. Unique characteristics of the geographic area, such as proximity to historic or cultural resources, park lands, prime farmlands, wetlands, wild and scenic rivers, or ecologically critical areas.

My decision will not adversely affect unique characteristics associated with the geographic area such as historic or cultural resources, parklands, wetlands, wild and scenic rivers, or ecologically critical areas. The characteristics of the geographic area do not make it uniquely sensitive to the effects of Project actions. Past actions of similar intensity in similar areas have not indicated any significant adverse effects.

- Cultural Resources (Project EA, Section 3.9.2): Operation and maintenance activities within known sites would be avoided, so no impacts are anticipated. Potential effects on previously undiscovered historic and archaeological resources could result from ground disturbance associated with construction of new access routes.
- Parklands: The Proposed Action does not impact parklands because there are no parks within the Project area.
- Wetlands (Project EA, Section 3.11.2): No long-term negative impacts on designated floodplains or wetlands are projected. Floodplains and wetlands would be protected through buffers and mitigation measures, which conform to Executive Orders 11988 and 11990.

- Wild and scenic rivers (Project EA, Section 3.11.4): No wild or scenic rivers are located within the Project area. Based on an eligibility analysis completed in 1990 for the Wenatchee Forest Plan, none of the creeks in the Project area were found to be potentially eligible.
 - Ecologically critical areas (Project EA, Sections 3.4.2, 3.5.2, 3.6.2): Vegetation clearing and moderate to substantial grading associated with construction of new access routes will result in loss of habitat elements provided by mature vegetation and soils, including shading and natural water drainage and storage. Treatments would occur in some Riparian Reserves, and effects are described in Section 3.6 of the t EA. The Proposed Action could reduce the quality or quantity of areas functioning as aquatic and terrestrial wildlife habitat in the Project area. Vegetation management activities within transmission corridors are not anticipated to impair ecological functions as compared to baseline conditions. In addition, implementation of BMPs and mitigation measures would provide benefits to water resources in the area, and address potential adverse impacts.
4. The degree to which the effects on the quality of the human environment are likely to be highly controversial.

I have determined that the effects on the quality of the human environment are not likely to be highly controversial. Access to recreational activities may be affected due to temporary road closures or detours within the immediate vicinity of the maintenance actions, for safety, in cases where lines need to be replaced (Project EA, Section 3.7.2). No adverse effects related to environmental justice have been identified (Project EA, Section 3.11.1).

5. The degree to which the possible effects on the human environment are highly uncertain or involve unique or unknown risks.

Chapter 3 of the EA and supporting documentation indicates that the possible environmental effects of implementing the Proposed Action are typical of this type of project. Planned actions are similar to those already accomplished on similar lands within the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest. The possible effects on the human environment do not involve any highly uncertain, unique, or unknown risks. The effects on wildlife habitat and aquatic system components are disclosed in the EA and are based on sound scientific research, as well as previous experience in the forest (Project EA, Sections 3.3, 3.4, 3.5). The effects on public use are clearly disclosed in the EA (Sections 3.7, 3.8).

6. The degree to which the action may establish a precedent for future actions with significant effects or represents a decision in principle about a future consideration.

Actions that will be implemented by the Project do not set a precedent for future actions because the Project primarily involves maintenance and similar actions have been implemented in the past (Project EA, Section 2.3).

7. Whether the action is related to other actions with individually insignificant but cumulatively significant impacts. Significance exists if it is reasonable to anticipate a cumulatively significant impact on the environment. Significance cannot be avoided by terming an action temporary or by breaking it down into small component parts.

The Project EA describes the direct, indirect, and cumulative effects to water resources (Project EA, Section 3.3.4), fisheries (Project EA, Section 3.4.4), wildlife (Project EA, Section 3.5.4), vegetation (Project EA, Section 3.6.4), recreation (Project EA, Section

3.7.4), transportation (Project EA, Section 3.8.4), cultural resources (Project EA, Section 3.9.4), and visual quality and aesthetics (Project EA, Section 3.10.4). There are no significant direct, indirect, or cumulative effects anticipated from implementing Project actions. The analysis of cumulative effects considered past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions on national forest lands as well as for other ownerships in the affected watershed (Project EA, Section 3.2.2).

8. The degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in the National Register of Historic Places or may cause loss or destruction of significant, scientific, cultural, or historic resources.

Operation and maintenance activities within known sites would be avoided, so no impacts are anticipated. Potential effects on previously undiscovered historic and archaeological resources could result from ground disturbance associated with construction of new access routes (Project EA, Section 3.9.2).

9. The degree to which the action may adversely affect an endangered or threatened species or its habitat that has been determined to be critical under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

The biological assessments and biological opinion concluded actions associated with the project may affect, and are likely to adversely affect ESA listed species and their critical habitat. However, these effects would not jeopardize the continued existence of listed species and are not likely to destroy or adversely modify their designated critical habitat.

10. Whether the action threatens a violation of Federal, State, or local law or requirements imposed for the protection of the environment.

The Project is in compliance with relevant federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and requirements designed for the protection of the environment. The Project will meet or exceed state water quality standards (see Project EA, Section 3.3.2) and no impacts to air quality are expected.

All Project activities and design criteria will comply with the Record of Decision (ROD; October 2005) for the Pacific Northwest Region Invasive Plant Program, Preventing and Managing Invasive Plants Final Environmental Impact Statement. Actions will be designed to prevent the spread of invasive plants, including noxious and undesirable weeds (Project EA, Appendix A, Exhibit 2). Cleaning of off-road equipment pursuant to Executive Order 13112, dated February 3, 1999, will be required (Project EA, Section 1.6).

The Project will have no significant adverse effects on the following elements:

- Water resources (Project EA, Section 3.3.2)
- Fisheries (Project EA, Section 3.4.2)
- Wildlife (Project EA, Section 3.5.2)
- Vegetation (Project EA, Section 3.6.2)
- Recreation (Project EA, Section 3.7.2)
- Transportation (Project EA, Section 3.8.2)
- Cultural resources (Project EA, Section 3.9.2)
- Visual quality and aesthetics (Project EA, Section 3.10.2)
- Social groups, civil rights, and environmental justice (Project EA, Section 3.11.1)

- Wetlands and floodplains (Project EA, Section 3.11.2)
- Farmland, rangeland, and forest land (Project EA Section 3.11.3)
- Wild and scenic rivers (Project EA, Section 3.11.4)
- Energy (Project EA, Section 3.11.5)
- American Indian treaty rights (Project EA, Section 3.11.6)

Findings Required By Other Laws and Regulations

As required by the National Forest Management Act Section 1604(i), I find this Project to be consistent with the Forest Plan. Chapter 2 of the EA and page 3 of this decision disclose information on the activities proposed in each alternative along with design features. Chapter 3 of the EA discloses information on the environmental effects of implementing each alternative and the findings of consistency with the Forest Plan and applicable laws, regulations, and policies. This decision is tiered to the 1990 Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Wenatchee National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan. Management direction comes from the Wenatchee National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Service 1990b), as amended, and is designed to meet or exceed the objectives of the Aquatic Conservation Strategy as set forth in the Northwest Forest Plan (Project EA, Section 1.5).

National Environmental Policy Act

The Council on Environmental Quality's implementing regulations at 40 CFR 1500-1508 and the Forest Service's implementing policy and procedures in Forest Service Manual 1950 and Forest Service Handbook 1909.15 establish the basic process for conducting and documenting environmental analysis, including public participation.

Endangered Species Act

ESA requires the Forest Service to manage for the recovery of endangered and threatened species and the ecosystems on which they depend. Implementing regulations are found in 50 CFR 402. The policy and process for Forest Service compliance with ESA are found in Forest Service Manual 2670.31. Under Section 7 of ESA, the Forest Service is required to ensure that its action, the reissuance of the SUP, does not jeopardize listed species or adversely affect critical habitat. The Forest Service consults with USFWS and NOAA Fisheries to evaluate potential effects to listed species or critical habitat from the Proposed Action.

Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act

The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, as amended by the Sustainable Fisheries Act of 1996, requires federal action agencies to consult with the Secretary of Commerce (NOAA Fisheries) regarding certain actions. Consultation is required for any action or proposed action authorized, funded, or undertaken by the agency that may adversely affect Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) for species managed in federal Fishery Management Plans. The Forest Service led EFH consultation with NOAA Fisheries to address potential effects from the Proposed Action.

National Historic Preservation Act

Executive Order 11593, 36 CFR 800.9 (Protection of Historic Properties), and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act require documentation of a determination of whether each undertaking would affect historic properties. Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest operates under a programmatic agreement between the Washington State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for consultation on project determination. The Forest Service has completed Section 106 consultation with the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

to address potential effects from the Proposed Action prior to implementation. The Section 106 consultation found that no adverse effects are anticipated, as described further in EA Section 3.9.

Clean Water Act

The CWA of 1977, and subsequent amendments, established the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the U.S., including wetlands and streams. It gives the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) authority to regulate discharge and fill activities within waters of the U.S. It also gives the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) the authority to implement pollution control programs and set water quality standards for all contaminants in surface waters. USEPA delegated implementation of its portion of CWA to the states; Washington recognizes the Forest Service as the Designated Management Agency for meeting CWA requirements on National Forest System lands. Implementation of the BMPs, referenced in Chapter 2 and provided as Exhibit 2 in the *Operating Plan* (Appendix A), would minimize the effects of operation and maintenance activities on the potential for sedimentation and chemical contamination of water resources.

National Forest Management Act

The National Forest Management Act and its regulations (36 CFR 219) establish guidelines for national forest management. The Forest Service administers the provisions of the National Forest Management Act, and would ensure consistency with the provisions of the act as part of issuing a SUP for the Proposed Action.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The purpose of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act is to establish an international framework for the protection and conservation of migratory birds. The Forest Service coordinated with USFWS on activities under the Proposed Action that may affect migratory bird species.

Invasive Species Management

Direction for Executive Order 13112 on invasive species management (issued February 3, 1999, and found in Forest Service Manual 2900) identifies prevention as the preferred strategy for managing competing and unwanted vegetation. In addition to treatment of known infestations, measures intended to prevent further infestations and weed-spread are part of the BMPs for the Proposed Action. These measures include cleaning of construction equipment, prompt revegetation of disturbed sites, and treatment of known weed sites before they become larger. These measures come from the *Wenatchee Forest Plan* as amended, Forest-wide Standards and Guidelines for noxious weeds, and the ROD for the *Pacific Northwest Region Invasive Plant Program: Preventing and Managing Invasive Plants Final Environmental Impact Statement* (Forest Service 2005b).

The 2005 ROD amends all forest plans in Washington and Oregon with goals, objectives, and standards related to invasive plants that complement the BMPs already in effect for the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest. The standards also prescribe prevention, cleaning of equipment, use of weed-free straw and mulch, use of weed-free rock and gravel sources, and prompt revegetation with native species or non-invasive non-native species. Additionally, a ROD for the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest Forest-wide Site-Specific Invasive Plant Management Environmental Impact Statement that tiers to the 2005 ROD provides specific direction for sites within forest (Forest Service 2017a). This EA is tiered to this broader-scale analysis and is intended to comply with the management direction.

Executive Order 11990 (Wetlands)

The purpose of this Executive Order is to avoid, to the extent possible, the long- and short-term adverse impacts associated with the destruction or modification of wetlands. Chelan PUD coordinated with USACE and USEPA regarding compliance with this Executive Order.

Implementation Date

Implementation of this Project may proceed immediately.

Administrative Review and Objection

This project is not subject to objection because no timely, specific written comments regarding the proposal were received during designated opportunities for public comment. (36 CFR 218.4).

Contact Person

For further information, contact Jeff Rivera, at the Wenatchee River Ranger District, by phone at (509) 548-2550, or by email to jeffrey.rivera@usda.gov.

Responsible Official:

KRISTIN BAIL
Forest Supervisor
Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest

Date