WAC 197-11-960 Environmental **checklist.**

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

Purpose of checklist:

The State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), chapter 43.21C RCW, requires all governmental agencies to consider the environmental impacts of a proposal before making decisions. An environmental impact statement (EIS) must be prepared for all proposals with probable significant adverse impacts on the quality of the environment. The purpose of this checklist is to provide information to help you and the agency identify impacts from your proposal (and to reduce or avoid impacts from the proposal, if it can be done) and to help the agency decide whether an EIS is required.

Instructions for applicants:

This environmental checklist asks you to describe some basic information about your proposal. Governmental agencies use this checklist to determine whether the environmental impacts of your proposal are significant, requiring preparation of an EIS. Answer the questions briefly, with the most precise information known, or give the best description you can.

You must answer each question accurately and carefully, to the best of your knowledge. In most cases, you should be able to answer the questions from your own observations or project plans without the need to hire experts. If you really do not know the answer, or if a question does not apply to your proposal, write "do not know" or "does not apply." Complete answers to the questions now may avoid unnecessary delays later.

Some questions ask about governmental regulations, such as zoning, shoreline, and landmark designations. Answer these questions if you can. If you have problems, the governmental agencies can assist you.

The checklist questions apply to all parts of your proposal, even if you plan to do them over a period of time or on different parcels of land. Attach any additional information that will help describe your proposal or its environmental effects. The agency to which you submit this checklist may ask you to explain your answers or provide additional information reasonably related to determining if there may be significant adverse impact.

Use of checklist for nonproject proposals:

Complete this checklist for nonproject proposals, even though questions may be answered "does not apply." IN ADDITION, complete the SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET FOR NONPROJECT ACTIONS (part D).

For nonproject actions, the references in the checklist to the words "project," "applicant," and "property or site" should be read as "proposal," "proposer," and "affected geographic area," respectively.

A. BACKGROUND

1. Name of proposed project, if applicable:

   Obtain Washington Department of Ecology's (Ecology) Aquatic Invasive Species Management General Permit to control or eradicate nonnative invasive aquatic animals in freshwater and marine environments.

2. Name of applicant:

   Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) – Fish Program – Fish Management Division – Aquatic Invasive Species Unit

3. Address and phone number of applicant and contact person:

   Jesse Schultz
   Fish Program
   Fish Management Division
   Aquatic Invasive Species Unit
   1111 Washington St SE Olympia, WA 98501 – 10916th Floor
   (360) 902-2184 Office
   (360) 902-2943 Fax

4. Date checklist prepared: January 2014

5. Agency requesting checklist:

   WDFW
   Fish Program
   Fish Management Division
   Aquatic Invasive Species Unit

6. Proposed timing or schedule (including phasing, if applicable):

   Timing is dependent on an unforeseen emergency identifying an infestation of nonnative invasive aquatic animals warranting treatment – therefore unknown. At this time there are no known infestations of aquatic invasive animals that are planned for treatment. A completed application package which includes a signed Notice of Intent (NOI) and a signed and completed State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) checklist will be submitted to Ecology 60 days prior to a planned pollutant discharge date. Once Ecology has received the complete application for coverage, WDFW will publish twice, one week apart a public notice in a local newspaper of general circulation that an application for permit coverage has been made. Public notices will occur at the major city of WDFW's Regions throughout the state (listed below) and on their website.
   Region 1 – Spokane

Region 2 – Wenatchee
Region 3 – Yakima
Region 4 – Seattle
Region 5 – Vancouver
Region 6 - Olympia

7. Do you have any plans for future additions, expansion, or further activity related to or connected with this proposal? If yes, explain.

   Does not apply.

8. List any environmental information you know about that has been prepared, or will be prepared, directly related to this proposal.

   Treatments authorized in the permit (Ecology's Aquatic Invasive Species Management General Permit) may be used. Refer to Washington Department of Ecology's Non-Project Environmental Impact Statement for treatments.

Chemicals and Products Authorized For Use under this Permit

1.

9. Do you know whether applications are pending for governmental approvals of other proposals directly affecting the property covered by your proposal? If yes, explain.

   Does not apply.

10. List any government approvals or permits that will be needed for your proposal, if known. Other permits (listed below) may be needed depending where an emergency nonnative invasive aquatic animal incident occurs.

    Local jurisdictions (city or county governments) may require shoreline permits for activities in or near the water under the Shoreline Management Act (Chapter 173-27 WAC). Under special circumstances, local governments may also issue Conditional Use or Variance permits.

    Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) Special Local Need or Section 18 Emergency Exemption permits if the chemical is not registered under the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

    Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA). WDFW protects freshwater and marine habitats using the agency's authority to provide approvals for construction projects that use, divert, obstruct, or change the natural bed or flow of state waters. The HPA permit is authorized through Chapter 77.55 RCW, and administered through rules in Chapter 220-110 WAC.

11. Give brief, complete description of your proposal, including the proposed uses and the size of the project and site. There are several questions later in this checklist that ask you to describe certain aspects of your proposal. You do not need to repeat those answers on this page. (Lead agencies may modify this form to include additional specific information on project description.)

    WDFW serves Washington's citizens by protecting, restoring and enhancing fish and wildlife and their habitats, while providing sustainable wildlife-related recreational and commercial opportunities. WDFW helps to meet this mission through the strategic goals of preventing the introduction of new nonnative invasive aquatic animals and controlling or eradicating established populations. WDFW's Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) Unit proposes the use of pesticides listed under this permit in condition S4 to control or eradicate nonnative invasive aquatic animals that pose the greatest threat to Washington State. Use of pesticides would occur in state freshwater, brackish, estuarine, or marine waters depending on the invasive species. Size of the project and site will vary greatly depending on the species as well. Conditions of Ecology's Aquatic Invasive Species Management General Permit will be followed (attached is application package). See also Washington Department of Ecology's Non-Project Environmental Impact Statement.

12. Location of the proposal. Give sufficient information for a person to understand the precise location of your proposed project, including a street address, if any, and section, township, and range, if known. If a proposal would occur over a range of area, provide the range or boundaries of the site(s). Provide a legal description, site plan, vicinity map, and topographic map, if reasonably available. While you should submit any plans required by the agency, you are not required to duplicate maps or detailed plans submitted with any permit applications related to this checklist.

    The location proposed for permit coverage is all waters of the state as they occur throughout Washington State. The location of specific discharges is unknown and yet to be determined. The location is dependent upon the discovery of nonnative invasive aquatic animals warranting treatment (emergency nonnative invasive aquatic animal incident (incident)). Treatments may occur in freshwater, brackish, estuarine, and marine environments of Washington State. See also to Washington Department of Ecology's Non-Project Environmental Impact Statement.

B. ENVIRONMENTAL ELEMENTS

1. **Earth**

a. General description of the site (circle one): Flat, rolling, hilly, steep slopes, mountainous, other. . . .

    Does not apply.

b. What is the steepest slope on the site (approximate percent slope)?

Site is dependent on an anticipated, but currently unspecified incident – therefore unknown. There is the possibility that treatment on steep slopes may occur. Refer to Washington Department of Ecology's Non-Project Environmental Impact Statement.

c. What general types of soils are found on the site (for example, clay, sand, gravel, peat, muck)? If you know the classification of agricultural soils, specify them and note any prime farmland.

Site is dependent on an anticipated, but currently unspecified incident – therefore unknown. The soils of the sites will vary. Refer to Washington Department of Ecology's Non-Project Environmental Impact Statement.

d. Are there surface indications or history of unstable soils in the immediate vicinity? If so, describe.

Site is dependent on an anticipated, but currently unspecified incident– therefore unknown. Internal WDFW pre-treatment planning will identify the history of any unstable soils in the immediate vicinity if any. Refer to Washington Department of Ecology's Non-Project Environmental Impact Statement.

e. Describe the purpose, type, and approximate quantities of any filling or grading proposed. Indicate source of fill.

Does not apply.

f. Could erosion occur as a result of clearing, construction, or use? If so, generally describe.

Does not apply.

g. About what percent of the site will be covered with impervious surfaces after project construction (for example, asphalt or buildings)?

Does not apply.

h. Proposed measures to reduce or control erosion, or other impacts to the earth, if any: Does not apply.

2. **Air**

a. What types of emissions to the air would result from the proposal (i.e., dust, automobile, odors, industrial wood smoke) during construction and when the project is completed? If any, generally describe and give approximate quantities if known.

There may be temporary impacts from motorized equipment and exhaust from treatment equipment. Some of the chemicals may have strong odors. Any impacts to air quality will be short-term and limited to the vicinity of treatment. Refer to Washington Department of Ecology's Non-Project Environmental Impact Statement.

b. Are there any off-site sources of emissions or odor that may affect your proposal? If so, generally describe.

Does not apply.

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control emissions or other impacts to air, if any:

Treatment will be conducted according to the pesticide product label, and aerosol treatments would not be conducted during periods when wind is greater than 10mph. Odor issues may occur if there are large amounts of decaying organisms. Signage will be posted to inform the public to avoid unintentional exposure. Refer to Washington Department of Ecology's Non-Project Environmental Impact Statement.

The use of pesticides resulting in deceased organisms may result in objectionable odors for persons in the treatment areas. Odors would be short-term and if conducted in non-summer months will reduce the decay rate. The WDFW generally plans to leave deceased organisms in the water to provide nutrients for growth of phytoplankton and zooplankton subsequent to treatment. In response to local concerns, WDFW will offer, upon request, to remove dead organisms that have washed onto the shore of lakeside residences (Temple et al. 2008).

3. **Water**

a. Surface:

1) Is there any surface water body on or in the immediate vicinity of the site (including year-round and seasonal streams, saltwater, lakes, ponds, wetlands)? If yes, describe type and provide names. If appropriate, state what stream or river it flows into.

All treatments will be conducted in surface water environments ranging from wetlands to the ocean. Refer to Washington Department of Ecology's Non-Project Environmental Impact Statement.

2) Will the project require any work over, in, or adjacent to (within 200 feet) the described waters? If yes, please describe and attach available plans.

Yes. Treatment will take place within water bodies and equipment staging may take place within 200 feet of described waters. Oil spill prevention and response plans will be followed accordingly for equipment in staging areas. Refer to

Washington Department of Ecology's Non-Project Environmental Impact Statement.

3) Estimate the amount of fill and dredge material that would be placed in or removed from surface water or wetlands and indicate the area of the site that would be affected. Indicate the source of fill material.

   Does not apply.

4) Will the proposal require surface water withdrawals or diversions? Give general description, purpose, and approximate quantities if known.

   No withdrawals or diversions are anticipated.

5) Does the proposal lie within a 100-year floodplain? If so, note location on the site plan.

   Yes, all treatments will be made into water bodies. Refer to Washington Department of Ecology's Non-Project Environmental Impact Statement.

6) Does the proposal involve any discharges of waste materials to surface waters? If so, describe the type of waste and anticipated volume of discharge.

   Yes – treatments will be made into water bodies per the product labeling requirements. Refer to Washington Department of Ecology's Non-Project Environmental Impact Statement.

b. Ground:

1) Will ground water be withdrawn, or will water be discharged to ground water? Give a general description, purpose, and approximate quantities if known.

   Does not apply.

2) Describe waste material that will be discharged into the ground from septic tanks or other sources, if any (for example: Domestic sewage; industrial, containing the following chemicals. . . ; agricultural; etc.). Describe the general size of the system, the number of such systems, the number of houses to be served (if applicable), or the number of animals or humans the system(s) are expected to serve.

   Does not apply.

c. Water runoff (including stormwater):

1) Describe the source of runoff (including storm water) and method of collection and disposal, if any (include quantities, if known). Where will this water flow? Will this water flow into other waters? If so, describe.

   The treatment will not be made to upland (terrestrial) areas, so no runoff containing pesticides from treatment is expected will occur. Refer to Washington Department of Ecology's Non-Project Environmental Impact Statement.

2) Could waste materials enter ground or surface waters? If so, generally describe. Yes. Pesticides would be discharged to surface waters of the state. Below is a brief discussion of each chemical allowed by the permit. For more discussion of each pesticide as it relates to surface waters and groundwater refer to Washington Department of Ecology's Non-Project Environmental Impact Statement.

   Sodium Chloride
   The U.S. or Canadian governments have established no water quality standards or criteria for sodium chloride. EPA reports that detections in groundwater approach 100 percent for all land use categories (urban, forest, rangelands). Environment Canada (2000) reported that their mass balance modeling indicated that for road salt application rates above 20 tonnes NaCl per two-lane-kilometer roads, regional scale groundwater chloride ion concentration > 250 mg/L will likely result under high-density road networks typical of urban areas. Compared to the use of deicing products, the amount and proposed uses of NaCl under the Aquatic Invasive Species Permit are minimal and should result in little impact to ground water.

   Potassium Chloride
   Potassium is strongly bound by clay particles. Leaching through soil and into ground water is important only on coarse-textured soils. Virginia authorities anticipated negligible impacts, if any, to nearby wells after the potassium chloride treatment of Millbrook Quarry.

   Chlorine
   In water, chlorine dioxide forms chlorite that may move into groundwater, although reactions with sediments may reduce the amount of chlorite reaching the groundwater (ATSDR, 2004). The Centers for Disease Control Agency recommends disinfecting contaminated wells (bacterial contamination) with household bleach during an emergency.

   Acetic Acid
   EPA did not include acetic acid in its list of drinking water contaminates. In wells contaminated with hydrocarbons, a cleanup method uses acetic acid to destroy or reduce the initial concentration levels of these contaminants. The U.S. Geological Survey National Water Quality Assessment program has no information on acetic acid in ground water. Used as allowed under the Aquatic Invasive Species Permit, there should be no concern for ground water contamination by acetic acid.

Calcium Hydrozide
There are no available data for any groundwater sampling for the presence of calcium hydroxide in the U.S. Liming for invasive species management is unlikely to pose a problem for groundwater.

Rotenone
Rotenone strongly adsorbs to sediments, plants, and particulate matter in treated waters. As a result, rotenone should not leach into groundwater. No one has detected rotenone in groundwater, even in test areas associated with rotenone treatments. The EA and the risk assessment addresses ground water issue in areas of fractured basalt.

Antimycin
Antimycin A adsorbs strongly to sediments, plants, and particulate matter in treated waters. As a result, antimycin A should not leach into groundwater.

Potassium Permanganate
Potassium permanganate is used for the removal of organic contaminants in potable groundwater wells. There should be no impacts to groundwater.

Endothall
Some endothall will move into the upper sediments in treated systems. However, partitioning of endothall into sediments is a relatively minor pathway and it does not accumulate as indicated by its disappearance from hydro soil within 30 – 60 days, presumable because of microbial metabolism. Within the soil/terrestrial environment, endothall is expected to leach and follow the same distribution paths as water.

Sodium Carbonate Peroxyhydrate
There are no federal drinking water/groundwater standards for sodium carbonate peroxyhydrate or hydrogen peroxide. There should be no concerns with the use of sodium carbonate peroxyhydrate and groundwater contamination.

Methoprene
New York's Suffolk County Department of Health Services analyzed methoprene in hundreds of surface and well water samples, but had no hits at a detection limit of 0.2 μg/L. They found methoprene (at a detection limit of 0.01 μg/L) only when they collected samples immediately after spraying (as referenced in Johnson and Kinney, 2006). Because methoprene does not leach and breaks down rapidly, EPA does not expect it to contaminate ground water (EPA, 2001). Therefore, there should be no adverse impacts to ground water from the use of methoprene for aquatic invasive animal control.

Chelated Copper Compounds

Copper is not likely to contaminate ground or surface waters through leaching or runoff since copper binds strongly to soil and sediment (EPA, 2006). There should be no impact to ground water from any aquatic invasive animal species management projects using copper.

Pseudomonas Fluorescens Strain CLO145
Documents submitted to EPA in support of the registration package indicated that it would be unlikely for *Pseudomonas fluorescens* CL145A to enter the ground water through applications to surface water to control zebra and quagga mussels.

d. Proposed measures to reduce or control surface, ground, and runoff water impacts, if any:

Treatments and concentrations will be conducted according to the pesticide product label. Refer to Washington Department of Ecology's Non-Project Environmental Impact Statement.

4. **Plants**

a. Check or circle types of vegetation found on the site:

Site is dependent on an anticipated, but currently unspecified incident and therefore unknown. The vegetation on the site could vary from freshwater wetland to Pacific Ocean shoreline. Refer to Washington Department of Ecology's Non-Project Environmental Impact Statement.

b. What kind and amount of vegetation will be removed or altered?

Site is dependent on an anticipated, but currently unspecified incident and therefore unknown. The kind and amount of vegetation on site will vary depending on location. It is possible that vegetation will need to be removed or altered to successfully eradicate the invasive species targeted for treatment. However, treatment will not be targeting plants. Refer to Washington Department of Ecology's Non-Project Environmental Impact Statement.

c. List threatened or endangered species known to be on or near the site.

Site is dependent on an anticipated, but currently unspecified incident and therefore unknown. Any listed species identified would be through federal ESA Section 7 consultation. Internal WDFW pre-treatment planning will identify any listed or sensitive species present to ensure that treatment operations do not jeopardize the continued existence of the species. WDFW's fish timing windows will be followed. Refer to Washington Department of Ecology's Non-Project Environmental Impact Statement.

d. Proposed landscaping, use of native plants, or other measures to preserve or enhance vegetation on the site, if any:

No measures to preserve or enhance vegetation are proposed.

5. **Animals**

a. Circle any birds and animals which have been observed on or near the site or are known to be on or near the site:

Site is dependent on an anticipated, but currently unspecified incident – therefore unknown. Wildlife may be present when treatments occur. Refer to Washington Department of Ecology's Non-Project Environmental Impact Statement.

b. List any threatened or endangered species known to be on or near the site.

Site is dependent on an anticipated, but currently unspecified incident – therefore unknown. Any listed species identified would be through federal ESA Section 7 consultation. Internal WDFW pre-treatment planning will identify any listed or sensitive species present to ensure that treatment operations do not jeopardize the continued existence of the species. Refer to Washington Department of Ecology's Non-Project Environmental Impact Statement.

c. Is the site part of a migration route? If so, explain.

Site is dependent on an anticipated, but currently unspecified incident – therefore unknown. Internal WDFW pre-treatment planning will identify any migration route(s) present.

d. Proposed measures to preserve or enhance wildlife, if any:

No measures to preserve or enhance wildlife are proposed.

6. **Energy and natural resources**

a. What kinds of energy (electric, natural gas, oil, wood stove, solar) will be used to meet the completed project's energy needs? Describe whether it will be used for heating, manufacturing, etc.

The types of energy will vary depending on treatment and site. Gasoline and diesel fuels will probably be the two main energy needs for vehicles, watercrafts, and hot water pressure washers operations. If heated water is used as a treatment, the hot water pressure washer requires fuel for heating water. Refer to Washington Department of Ecology's Non-Project Environmental Impact Statement.

b. Would your project affect the potential use of solar energy by adjacent properties? If so, generally describe.

Does Not Apply.

c. What kinds of energy conservation features are included in the plans of this proposal? List other proposed measures to reduce or control energy impacts, if any:

Does Not Apply.

7. **Environmental health**

a. Are there any environmental health hazards, including exposure to toxic chemicals, risk of fire and explosion, spill, or hazardous waste, that could occur as a result of this proposal? If so, describe.

Environmental health hazards will vary depending on treatment type and location. Potential hazards will primarily be exposure to pesticides allowed for use by the permit. Refer to Washington Department of Ecology's Non-Project Environmental Impact Statement for a discussion of environmental health hazards posed by the pesticides allowed for use in the permit.

1) Describe special emergency services that might be required.

None are anticipated. Any spills that may occur during transportation will be cleaned up according to label requirements and WDFW spill response procedures identified in pre-treatment planning documentation for each site.

2) Proposed measures to reduce or control environmental health hazards, if any:

Treatments will be conducted according to pesticide product label and use only licensed aquatic pesticide applicators, which will follow special restrictions and monitoring in the permit. These are the mitigation measures to reduce chemical impacts to human health and the environment. Refer to Washington Department of Ecology's Non-Project Environmental Impact Statement.

Following the treatment, a complete visual survey will be conducted to evaluate the success of the renovation.

b. **Noise**

1) What types of noise exist in the area which may affect your project (for example: traffic, equipment, operation, other)?

Does Not Apply.

2) What types and levels of noise would be created by or associated with the project on a short-term or a long-term basis (for example: traffic, construction, operation, other)? Indicate what hours noise would come from the site.

   Intrusive noise levels vary depending on time, wind direction, and location. Sources of noise during the application include road traffic, watercraft, and human activity (e.g., generators, motors, and people). Noise will generally be of short duration, concentrated and more apparent at and near the site of treatment during daytime hours.

3) Proposed measures to reduce or control noise impacts, if any:

   Personnel conducting treatment operations must have taken WDFW's Hearing Conservation Program training and are required to wear personal protective devices (e.g. hearing protection) at the site of the operation of motors, per WDFW safety procedures developed for each treatment project. Public impacts from noise would be limited by temporarily prohibiting public access to the treatment site.

8. **Land and shoreline use**

a. What is the current use of the site and adjacent properties?

   Site is dependent on an anticipated, but currently unspecified incident – therefore unknown. Land use will likely vary depending on treatment location. Internal WDFW pre-treatment planning will identify land and shoreline uses. Shoreline property owners will be notified prior to or concurrent with treatment. Refer to Washington Department of Ecology's Non-Project Environmental Impact Statement.

b. Has the site been used for agriculture? If so, describe.

   Site is dependent on an anticipated, but currently unspecified incident – therefore unknown. Livestock grazing and other agricultural activities may occur in the vicinity of the treatment site. Internal WDFW pre-treatment planning will notify all parties who use surface waters for potable or domestic water use, irrigation use, or livestock watering.

   Refer to Washington Department of Ecology's Non-Project Environmental Impact Statement.

c. Describe any structures on the site.

   Site is dependent on an anticipated, but currently unspecified incident – therefore unknown. Structures may occur at the treatment site. Refer to Washington Department of Ecology's Non-Project Environmental Impact Statement.

d. Will any structures be demolished? If so, what?

Site is dependent on an anticipated, but currently unspecified incident – therefore unknown. Structures may have to be demolished if they occur at the treatment site in rare incidents. Refer to Washington Department of Ecology's Non-Project Environmental Impact Statement. No.

e. What is the current zoning classification of the site?

Site is dependent on an anticipated, but currently unspecified incident – therefore unknown. Internal WDFW pre-treatment planning will identify zoning classification of the treatment site. Refer to Washington Department of Ecology's Non-Project Environmental Impact Statement.

f. What is the current comprehensive plan designation of the site?

Site is dependent on an anticipated, but currently unspecified incident – therefore unknown. Internal WDFW pre-treatment planning will identify current comprehensive plan of the treatment site. Refer to Washington Department of Ecology's Non-Project Environmental Impact Statement.

g. If applicable, what is the current shoreline master program designation of the site?

Site is dependent on an anticipated, but currently unspecified incident – therefore unknown. Internal WDFW pre-treatment planning will identify, and comply with any use or permitting requirements of the current shoreline master program of the treatment site. Refer to Washington Department of Ecology's Non-Project Environmental Impact Statement.

h. Has any part of the site been classified as an "environmentally sensitive" area? If so, specify.

Site is dependent on an anticipated, but currently unspecified incident– therefore unknown. Internal WDFW pre-treatment planning will identify environmentally sensitive areas within the treatment site. WDFW will determine critical habitat areas and comply with appropriate timing window restrictions for pesticide applications. Refer to Washington Department of Ecology's Non-Project Environmental Impact Statement.

i. Approximately how many people would reside or work in the completed project?

The number of people will vary from a small treatment requiring approximately five to a large treatment requiring approximately 20.

j. Approximately how many people would the completed project displace?

Site is dependent on an anticipated, but currently unspecified incident – therefore unknown. Internal WDFW pre-treatment planning will identify the approximate

number of people the project could temporarily displace. Refer to Washington Department of Ecology's Non-Project Environmental Impact Statement.

k. Proposed measures to avoid or reduce displacement impacts, if any:

If treatment disrupts water supply – provide alternative water supply for residents with water rights for drinking, stock watering or irrigation.

l. Proposed measures to ensure the proposal is compatible with existing and projected land uses and plans, if any:

AIS not only threaten the ecological integrity of Washington's waters, but also have economic impacts. AIS can contribute to increased occurrences of toxic algae blooms, limit water recreational use, and increased maintenance resulting in reduced shoreline property values. Invasive aquatic Site is dependent on an anticipated, but currently unspecified incident – therefore unknown. Internal WDFW pre-treatment planning will identify existing and projected land uses and plans for the treatment site. The proposal will be compatible with land uses and plans. Refer to Washington Department of Ecology's Non-Project Environmental Impact Statement.

9. **Housing**

a. Approximately how many units would be provided, if any? Indicate whether high, middle, or low-income housing.

Does not apply.

b. Approximately how many units, if any, would be eliminated? Indicate whether high, middle, or low-income housing.

Does not apply.

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control housing impacts, if any:

Site is dependent on an anticipated, but currently unspecified incident– therefore unknown. Internal WDFW pre-treatment planning will identify any impacts to housing because of the treatment. None are anticipated, but one user group may be persons using watercraft as permanent housing in marinas.

10. **Aesthetics**

a. What is the tallest height of any proposed structure(s), not including antennas; what is the principal exterior building material(s) proposed?

Does not apply.

b. What views in the immediate vicinity would be altered or obstructed?

Site is dependent on an anticipated, but currently unspecified incident – therefore unknown. Internal WDFW pre-treatment planning will identify views in the immediate vicinity that would be temporarily altered or obstructed.

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control aesthetic impacts, if any:

The use of pesticides resulting in deceased organisms may result in objectionable odors for persons in the treatment areas. Odors would be short-term and if conducted in non-summer months will reduce the decay rate. The WDFW generally plans to leave deceased organisms in the water to provide nutrients for growth of phytoplankton and zooplankton subsequent to treatment. In response to local concerns, WDFW will offer, upon request, to remove dead organisms that have washed onto the shore of lakeside residences (Temple et al. 2008).

11. **Light and glare**

a. What type of light or glare will the proposal produce? What time of day would it mainly occur?

Treatment would be conducted during daylight hours.

b. Could light or glare from the finished project be a safety hazard or interfere with views?

Does not apply.

c. What existing off-site sources of light or glare may affect your proposal?

Does not apply.

d. Proposed measures to reduce or control light and glare impacts, if any:

Does not apply.

12. **Recreation**

a. What designated and informal recreational opportunities are in the immediate vicinity?

Water related activities such as angling, boating, swimming, and shore-side recreation activities such as camping and hiking may occur.

b. Would the proposed project displace any existing recreational uses? If so, describe.

Yes. Recreational activities may be prohibited prior to, and for a period of time subsequent to treatment. Water use restriction listed on the label and in permit will be followed and may restrict primary contact recreation as well as fishing restrictions.

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control impacts on recreation, including recreation opportunities to be provided by the project or applicant, if any:

Advanced warning through public meetings, news releases, signage, and temporary administrative personnel in the project area alerting the public of possible restrictions on land and water uses. Except in the case of an emergency, treatments would be planned to avoid weekends and holidays so as to limit impacts to recreation.

Water bodies would be restocked with game fish to reduce impacts to recreational fishermen in rare situations where pesticide treatments eradicated all non-targeted game fish.

13. **Historic and cultural preservation**

a. Are there any places or objects listed on, or proposed for, national, state, or local preservation registers known to be on or next to the site? If so, generally describe.

Treatment of nonnative invasive aquatic organisms is not expected to impact historical or cultural resources. However, depending on the species, impacts could occur.

b. Generally describe any landmarks or evidence of historic, archaeological, scientific, or cultural importance known to be on or next to the site.

Site is dependent on an anticipated, but currently unspecified incident – therefore unknown. Internal WDFW pre-treatment planning will identify any landmarks or evidence of historic, archaeological, scientific, or cultural importance known to be on or next to the site.

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control impacts, if any:

Unknown at this time. Will be decided at the time an incident occurs.

14. **Transportation**

a. Identify public streets and highways serving the site, and describe proposed access to the existing street system. Show on site plans, if any.

Site is dependent on an anticipated, but currently unspecified incident – therefore unknown. Internal WDFW pre-treatment planning will identify public streets and highways serving the site.

b. Is site currently served by public transit? If not, what is the approximate distance to the nearest transit stop?

Site is dependent on an anticipated, but currently unspecified incident– therefore unknown. The site may be served by public transit.

c. How many parking spaces would the completed project have? How many would the project eliminate?

Site is dependent on an anticipated, but currently unspecified incident – therefore unknown. Internal WDFW pre-treatment planning will identify possible temporary closures of boat launches and parking spaces.

d. Will the proposal require any new roads or streets, or improvements to existing roads or streets, not including driveways? If so, generally describe (indicate whether public or private).

No.

e. Will the project use (or occur in the immediate vicinity of) water, rail, or air transportation? If so, generally describe.

Site is dependent on an anticipated, but currently unspecified incident – therefore unknown. Internal WDFW pre-treatment planning will identify water, rail, or air transportation. Rail transportation is not anticipated.

f. How many vehicular trips per day would be generated by the completed project? If known, indicate when peak volumes would occur.

Number of vehicular trips will vary depending on treatment.

g. Proposed measures to reduce or control transportation impacts, if any:

Impacts that may result from land or aerial transportation to treatment sites will be evaluated in the pre-treatment planning process.

15. **Public services**

a. Would the project result in an increased need for public services (for example: fire protection, police protection, health care, schools, other)? If so, generally describe.

It is not anticipated that treatment activities related to this proposal would increase the need for public services.

b. Proposed measures to reduce or control direct impacts on public services, if any.

Personnel of the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife will be present during all treatments to monitor the operation and ensure the safety and well-being of the public and the affected environment.

16. **Utilities**

a. Circle utilities currently available at the site: electricity, natural gas, water, refuse service, telephone, sanitary sewer, septic system, other.

Does not apply.

b. Describe the utilities that are proposed for the project, the utility providing the service, and the general construction activities on the site or in the immediate vicinity which might be needed.

Does not apply.

C. SIGNATURE

The above answers are true and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that the lead agency is relying on them to make its decision.

Signature: Jesse Schultz

Date Submitted: 2/25/14

D. SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET FOR NONPROJECT ACTIONS (do not use this sheet for project actions)

Because these questions are very general, it may be helpful to read them in conjunction with the list of the elements of the environment.

When answering these questions, be aware of the extent the proposal, or the types of activities likely to result from the proposal, would affect the item at a greater intensity or at a faster rate than if the proposal were not implemented. Respond briefly and in general terms.

1. How would the proposal be likely to increase discharge to water; emissions to air; production, storage, or release of toxic or hazardous substances; or production of noise?

Projects conducted under the Aquatic Invasive Species Management Permit will result in the discharge of pesticides to surface waters of the state in order to eradicate or control populations of aquatic invasive species that have the potential to greatly impact Washington waters and their use. Site is dependent on an anticipated, but currently unspecified incident – therefore unknown. Internal WDFW pre-treatment planning will identify nature of discharge. Refer to Washington Department of Ecology's Non-Project Environmental Impact Statement.

The assessment of human, social, and biological impacts is included starting on page 59 of the adopted document (Washington Department of Ecology's Non-Project Environmental Impact Statement).

Intrusive noise levels vary depending on time, wind direction, and location. Sources of noise during the application include road traffic, motorboats, and human activity (e.g., generators, motors, and people). Noise is generally concentrated and more apparent at and near the site of applications.

Proposed measures to avoid or reduce such increases are: inherent in the planning and application of pesticides by project biologists. Factors such as water temperatures, alkalinity, pH, and suspended sediments are considered during the pre-treatment planning for each application. Appropriate concentration of pesticide chemicals are determined to ensure the eradication of the undesirable non-native species targeted by the treatment, and to ensure that minimal impacts will affect the native species and populations, humans and livestock.

2. How would the proposal be likely to affect plants, animals, fish, or marine life?
The pesticide discharges authorized by this permit are intended to kill target organisms and will often affect closely related organisms as well. Permit conditions and the FIFRA label will mitigate impacts to non-target organisms. Refer to

Washington Department of Ecology's Non-Project Environmental Impact Statement.

Treatments could have a temporary negative effect on non-targeted plants, animals, fish, and marine life depending on what pesticide chemical is used. However, not conducting any type of control or eradications efforts could have a long term effect if AIS become established. AIS often have few to no predators, disease, and out compete native species for forage and habitat. Thus, AIS populations increase and native species populations decrease or even expire.

Proposed measures to protect or conserve plants, animals, fish, or marine life are: an internal WDFW pre-treatment planning will identify the most appropriate pesticide chemical for treatment to minimize effects to non-targeted species and only licensed personnel will conduct treatments according to the product label.

3. How would the proposal be likely to deplete energy or natural resources?

It is not anticipated that the activities resulting from this proposal will deplete energy or natural resources.

Proposed measures to protect or conserve energy and natural resources are: does not apply.

4. How would the proposal be likely to use or affect environmentally sensitive areas or areas designated (or eligible or under study) for governmental protection; such as parks, wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, threatened or endangered species habitat, historic or cultural sites, wetlands, floodplains, or prime farmlands?

Site is dependent on an anticipated, but currently unspecified incident – therefore unknown. Internal WDFW pre-treatment planning will identify possible use and effect of treatments at sensitive areas.

Proposed measures to protect such resources or to avoid or reduce impacts are:

- All treatments will follow state and federal laws.
- Waters will not be treated in ways which would cause significant negative impacts. An exception may be granted in case of a biological emergency.
- The public will be part of the decision making process.
- A public meeting will be held in the vicinity of the proposed treatment site before a final decision is made.

5. How would the proposal be likely to affect land and shoreline use, including whether it would allow or encourage land or shoreline uses incompatible with existing plans?

Site is dependent on an anticipated, but currently unspecified incident – therefore unknown. Internal WDFW pre-treatment planning will identify possible effects treatments might have on land and shoreline use.

Proposed measures to avoid or reduce shoreline and land use impacts are:

- All treatments will follow state and federal laws.
- Waters will not be treated in ways which would cause significant negative impacts. An exception may be granted in case of a biological emergency.
- The public will be part of the decision making process.
- A public meeting will be held in the vicinity of the proposed treatment site before a final decision is made.

6. How would the proposal be likely to increase demands on transportation or public services and utilities?
Site is dependent on an anticipated, but currently unspecified incident – therefore unknown. Internal WDFW pre-treatment planning will identify possible effects treatments might have on transportation, public services, and utilities.

Proposed measures to reduce or respond to such demand(s) are:

- All treatments will follow state and federal laws.
- Waters will not be treated in ways which would cause significant negative impacts. An exception may be granted in case of a biological emergency.
- The public will be part of the decision making process.
- A public meeting will be held in the vicinity of the proposed treatment site before a final decision is made.

7. Identify, if possible, whether the proposal may conflict with local, state, or federal laws or requirements for the protection of the environment.

The activities included in this proposal will comply with all applicable local, state and federal policies and laws. The use of pesticide chemicals will be consistent with WDFW safety policies.

http://inside.dfw.wa.gov/policies/search.php?Category=2000

References

Hamel, Kathy. 2010. *Non-Project Environmental Impact Statement Aquatic Invasive Species Control*. Washington Department of Ecology. https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/1010010.html

Temple, R., and J. Anderson. 2008. *Draft programmatic environmental assessment for WDFW statewide lake and stream rehabilitation program*. http://wdfw.wa.gov/hab/sepa/08060_draft_ea.pdf