

SECTION A. Project Title: 2019 Supplemental Environmental Projects**SECTION B. Project Description**

There are 5 projects proposed as Supplemental Environmental Projects (SEPs) to settle the penalty for failing to initiate treatment of sodium bearing waste stored at the Idaho National Laboratory (INL) for the year from March 31, 2018 through March 30, 2019.

The SEPs are completed through agreement between DOE and the recipients to perform the work scope and provide progress reports to DOE. None of the projects take place on the INL Site and all are performed by the recipients or entities they contract with to complete the work.

SEP Project Descriptions:

1. Western States Project will perform training for State of Idaho regulatory personnel to enhance enforcement of environmental requirements.
2. The Upper Snake Region Riparian/Wetland Restoration Project is proposed as a Supplemental Environmental Project (SEP). This SEP contains five tasks related to water quality and wetland restoration work in Clark, Bonneville, Butte, and Jefferson Counties in Eastern Idaho. The work will be performed by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Idaho Department of Lands (IDL), and The Upper Snake River Chapter of Pheasants Forever.

These projects will install riparian fencing on IDL lands at the Grays Lake Outlet in Bonneville County and install fencing around natural springs and riparian areas in three locations on BLM lands in the Upper Snake Region. Another project will restore seasonal wetland acreage on the West Sloughs area of the Mud Lake Wildlife Management Area (Mud Lake WMA) near Terreton, Idaho.

The Grays Lake Outlet fence task will construct a riparian fence on IDL lands in Bonneville County to exclude livestock access; protecting the riparian areas and improving water quality. Approximately 1.14 miles of wire fence will be constructed. The SEP funding will provide the materials and contractor costs for installation.

The three BLM fencing projects are the West Monida Spring, Cold Creek Spring, and Wet Creek enclosures. The West Monida Spring project will involve 2,000 feet of fencing. The Cold Creek Spring project will install 3,168 feet of new fence and remove 1,100 feet of dilapidated fencing. The Wet Creek Spring project will involve removing old fencing and replacing with 23,760 feet of new fencing.

The West Sloughs task in the Mud Lake WMA in Jefferson County will improve water management to increase the spring and fall watering periods. The increased availability of water should result in improved wetland habitat. The project will install a PVC pipeline and pump between the Jernberg well and West Sloughs area to increase water in the wetland area. The West Sloughs area of the Mud Lake Wildlife Management Area in Jefferson County will restore and enhance seasonal wetlands by adding a new pipeline in the existing canal.

3. The Salmon, Idaho PM Advance Program Woodstove Replacement Project is proposed as a supplemental environmental project (SEP). This SEP will provide funds to the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and their partner, the Eastern Idaho Community Action Partnership (EICAP), to encourage residents in the "Salmon Woodstove Curtailment Area" to replace existing non-EPA certified wood stoves with propane or EPA-certified replacement stoves and other environmentally friendly heating appliances or by installing proper venting pipe to facilitate EPA-certified stove operation. The purpose of the Project is to improve air quality in and surrounding Salmon, Idaho by assisting low-income households to replace their uncertified wood stoves.
4. The Snake River School District 52 (SRSD) in Bingham County, Idaho, operates the Snake River Junior High School and the Snake River High School. The schools are located northwest of Blackfoot, Idaho. The site has four on-site wastewater septic systems developed during initial construction of the schools. One of the drainfields associated with the system failed during the summer of 2016, and pumping operations were initiated as a temporary solution and will continue as necessary until a final solution is implemented.

The project will provide for collection of all wastewater generated from both schools and pumping to the City of Blackfoot's Wastewater Treatment System. This will be achieved through 4.58 miles of pressurized sewer lines along the south right-of-way on State Highway 39 between mile post 47.1 and 51.8.

The SRSD selected a bid for the project in early 2019 that will connect the two schools to the sewage treatment plant in Blackfoot, eliminating the current failing drainfield. This SEP will provide approximately half the estimated funding for the two primary elements of the project: a sewer lift station with back-up generator and approximately 24,500 linear feet of pressure sewer main. The project will protect water quality and reduce the potential for impacts to the environment from the current failing system and provide improved treatment of the wastewater. Although not a part of this project, once installed the sewer main will enable development along on its corridor to connect and therefore reducing reliance on individual septic systems and improve treatment of sewage wastes in the area.

5. This SEP will evaluate the adequacy of the Butte County municipal landfill cover to meet regulatory requirements and be protective of the environment. The landfill is nearing its capacity so the status of soil cover needs to be evaluated for a determination on actions for closure. The SEP includes field investigation and soil testing, as well as modelling and demonstration of an alternative cover. The landfill is located one mile east of Arco and is 150-acre parcel.

SECTION C. Environmental Aspects / Potential Sources of Impact

The proposal includes building fencing, installation of a pvc water pipeline, installation of a lift station, generator, and wastewater pipeline, and site characterization activities. Fence building and installation of the pvc water pipeline is to protect and improve water quality and wildlife habitat.

Replacing woodstoves will improve air quality.

Installation of a lift station, generator, and wastewater pipeline will protect water quality by eliminating use of a drainfield. The pipeline will be installed in an existing right-of-way.

SECTION D. Determine the Level of Environmental Review (or Documentation) and Reference(s): Identify the applicable categorical exclusion from 10 CFR 1021, Appendix B, give the appropriate justification, and the approval date.

Note: For Categorical Exclusions (CXs) the proposed action must not: 1) threaten a violation of applicable statutory, regulatory, or permit requirements for environmental, safety, and health, including requirements of DOE orders; 2) require siting and construction or major expansion of waste storage, disposal, recovery, or treatment facilities; 3) disturb hazardous substances, pollutants, contaminants, or CERCLA-excluded petroleum and natural gas products that pre-exist in the environment such that there would be uncontrolled or unpermitted releases; 4) adversely affect environmentally sensitive resources. In addition, no extraordinary circumstances related to the proposal exist which would affect the significance of the action, and the action is not "connected" nor "related" (40 CFR 1508.25(a)(1) and (2), respectively) to other actions with potentially or cumulatively significant impacts.

References: B1.11 Installation of fencing, including, but not limited to, border marking, that would not have the potential to significantly impede wildlife population movement (including migration) or surface water flow.

B1.20 Small-scale activities undertaken to protect cultural resources (such as fencing, labeling, and flagging) or to protect, restore, or improve fish and wildlife habitat, fish passage facilities (such as fish ladders and minor diversion channels), or fisheries. Such activities would be conducted in accordance with an existing natural or cultural resource plan, if any.

B1.26 Siting, construction, expansion, modification, replacement, operation, and decommissioning of small (total capacity less than approximately 250,000 gallons per day) wastewater and surface water treatment facilities whose liquid discharges are externally regulated, and small potable water and sewage treatment facilities.

B3.1 Site characterization and environmental monitoring (including, but not limited to, siting, construction, modification, operation, and dismantlement and removal or otherwise proper closure (such as of a well) of characterization and monitoring devices, and siting, construction, and associated operation of a small-scale laboratory building or renovation of a room in an existing building for sample analysis.) Such activities would be designed in conformance with applicable requirements and use best management practices to limit the potential effects of any resultant ground disturbance. Covered activities include, but are not limited to, site characterization and environmental monitoring under CERCLA and RCRA. (This class of actions excludes activities in aquatic environments.) Specific activities include, but are not limited to: (b) Installation and operation of field instruments (such as stream-gauging stations or flow-measuring devices, telemetry systems, geochemical monitoring tools, and geophysical exploration tools); (c) Drilling of wells for sampling or monitoring of groundwater or the vadose (unsaturated) zone, well logging, and installation of water-level recording devices in wells.

B3.9 Projects to reduce emissions and waste generation at existing fossil or alternative fuel combustion or utilization facilities, provided that these projects would not have the potential to cause a significant increase in the quantity or rate of air emissions. For this

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category of actions, “fuel” includes, but is not limited to, coal, oil, natural gas, hydrogen, syngas, and biomass; but “fuel” does not include nuclear fuel.

B5.5 Construction and subsequent operation of short (generally less than 20 miles in length) pipeline segments conveying materials (such as air, brine, carbon dioxide, geothermal system fluids, hydrogen gas, natural gas, oil, produced water, steam, and water) between existing source facilities (such as facilities for use, reuse, transportation, storage, and refining), provided that the pipeline segments are within previously disturbed or developed rights-of-way.

Justification: The activity consists of providing funding to organizations to train personnel, build fencing and pipelines to protect natural resources, improve air quality, and perform site characterization.

Is the project funded by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act) Yes No

Approved by Jason Sturm, DOE-ID NEPA Compliance Officer on 06/13/2019