

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT
FOR
ADAMS, ASOTIN, BENTON, CHELAN, COLUMBIA, DOUGLAS, FERRY,
FRANKLIN, GARFIELD, GRANT, KITTITAS, KLICKITAT, LINCOLN,
OKANOGAN, PEND OREILLE, SPOKANE, STEVENS, WALLA WALLA,
WHITMAN, AND YAKIMA COUNTIES - WASHINGTON
2016 APHIS RANGELAND GRASSHOPPER/
MORMON CRICKET SUPPRESSION PROGRAM
Environmental Assessment Number: WA-16-1

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has analyzed a range of alternatives for grasshopper control on private, state and Federal land in Adams, Asotin, Benton, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman and Yakima counties, Washington. This environmental assessment is supported by and tiered to the Rangeland Grasshopper and Mormon Cricket Suppression Program Final EIS (APHIS EIS 2002). The analysis is also supported by a Biological Assessment for endangered species prepared by APHIS and a Biological Opinion prepared by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). APHIS completed local consultations with the FWS and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). No FWS listed species are known to occur within the proposed treatment areas at the present time. NMFS has determined that the proposed carbaryl bait hatching bed treatments will not affect listed anadromous fish. Environmental documents and correspondence can be obtained by contacting USDA APHIS, 222 N. Havana, Spokane, WA 99202 or APHIS, 4700 River Road, Riverdale, MD 20737-1228.

The alternative methods analyzed included chemical control by malathion, carbaryl and diflubenzuron sprays, carbaryl bait, and no action. The environmental impacts of each method and potential mitigation measures are described in the Environmental Assessment (EA). The operational procedures and mitigation measures identified in the EA would ensure that no significant adverse environmental impacts other than those identified in the APHIS EIS 2002 would occur to the human environment. The alternative selected is the Reduced Agent Area Treatments (RAATS).

Reasons for the finding of no significant impact include:

- Threatened, endangered or proposed species would not be adversely affected under the carbaryl bait treatment.
- No unstable or limited range wildlife population would be adversely affected.
- Water resources, including all wetlands, irrigation canals and drain channels, would not be adversely affected.

- Impacts to all other resources would be minor to moderate and short-term.

DETERMINATION

On the basis of the information contained and referenced in the EA and the 2002 EIS, it is my determination that none of the alternative methods analyzed constitutes a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment.

I find that the environmental process undertaken for this program is entirely consistent with executive Order 12898, "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low Income Populations" and Executive Order No. 13045, "Protection of Children From Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks" and Executive Order 13186 "Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds."

Date

Responsible Official