

RECLAMATION

Managing Water in the West

Draft FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

Millerton Lake State Recreation Area California Department of Parks and Recreation South Shore Maintenance Yard Improvements Project

FONSI-10-090

Recommended by:

Rain Healer
Natural Resources Specialist
South-Central California Area Office

Date: _____

Concurred by:

Chuck Siek
Supervisory Natural Resources Specialist
South-Central California Area Office

Date: _____

Concurred by:

Randy English
Chief, Resources Management Division
South-Central California Area Office

Date: _____

Approved by:

Michael P. Jackson
Area Manager
South-Central California Area Office

Date: _____



Introduction

In accordance with section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended, the South-Central California Area Office of the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), has determined that an environmental impact statement (EIS) is not required for the approval and funding, through an existing 50/50 cost share financial assistance agreement, of the California Department of Parks and Recreation's (CDPR's) proposed Maintenance Yard improvements project. This Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) is supported by Reclamation's Environmental Assessment (EA)-10-090, *Millerton Lake State Recreation Area California Department of Parks and Recreation South Shore Maintenance Yard Improvements Project*, and is hereby incorporated by reference.

Background

Millerton Lake was created as a result of construction of Friant Dam on the San Joaquin River, which is owned and operated by Reclamation. The Millerton Lake State Recreation Area (MLSRA) is maintained and operated by the CDPR on federal lands owned by Reclamation.

CDPR has proposed facility improvements to their South Shore Maintenance Yard (Maintenance Yard) in order to replace aging infrastructure, comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), and meet current health and safety standards. CDPR filed a notice of exemption for their proposed project on December 31, 2010.

Proposed Action

Reclamation will approve and fund, through an existing 50/50 cost share financial assistance agreement, CDPR's proposed Maintenance Yard improvements project. The proposed improvements will involve the following: demolition of seven existing shop buildings, construction of a new ADA compliant service yard building, construction of a new ADA-compliant storage building, construction of new covered boat storage "shell", construction of a multi-purpose water station with an evaporation pond, and modifications to existing utilities.

CDPR shall implement the following environmental protection measures to reduce environmental consequences associated with the Proposed Action (Table 1). Environmental consequences for resource areas assume the measures specified will be fully implemented.

Table 1 Environmental Protection Measures and Commitments

Resource	Protection Measure
Air Quality	CDPR will employ the following measures to reduce fugitive dust: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spray exposed soil with water during construction • Suspend excavation and grading when sustained winds exceed 25 miles per hour (mph) or instantaneous winds exceed 35 mph • Cover all trucks hauling soil, sand, or other loose material if they do not have at least 2 feet of freeboard
Biological Resources	A qualified biologist will be on-site or on-call during all activities that could result in the take of listed species. The qualifications of the biologist(s) will be presented to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for review and approval at least 60 calendar days prior to any groundbreaking at the project site. The biologist will have oversight over implementation of all the measures described in the Terms and Conditions of the biological opinion issued for this project, and he/she will have the authority to stop project activities, through communication with the

Resource	Protection Measure
	Project Manager, if any of the requirements associated with these measures are not being fulfilled. If the biologist(s) exercises this authority, the USFWS and the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG) will be notified by telephone and electronic mail within one (1) working day. The USFWS contact is Mr. Daniel Russell, Division Chief, Endangered Species Program, Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office, Sacramento (telephone [916] 414-6600). The DFG contact is the State Dispatch at (916) 654-4262.
Biological Resources	Prior to initiation of any on-site preparation/construction activities, the USFWS - approved biologist will conduct an education and training session for all available individuals who will be involved in the site preparation or construction, including the project representative(s) responsible for reporting take to the USFWS and the DFG. Training sessions will be required for all new or additional personnel before they are allowed to access the project site. Attendance sheets identifying attendees and the contractor/company they represent will be provided to the USFWS with the post-construction compliance report. At a minimum, the training will include a description of the California tiger salamander and vernal pool habitats. Additional information will include the general measures, as they relate to the project, that are being implemented to conserve this species; the penalties for non-compliance with these measures; travel within the marked project site will be restricted to established roadbeds and the boundaries (work area) within which the project must be accomplished. To ensure that employees and contractors understand their roles and responsibilities, training may have to be conducted in languages other than English.
Biological Resources	The limits of the construction area will be flagged, if not already marked by other fencing, and all activity will be confined within the marked area. All access to and from the project area will be clearly marked in the field with appropriate flagging and signs. Prior to commencing construction activities, the contractor will determine construction vehicle parking sites and all access routes. All construction activity will be confined within the project site, which may include temporary access roads, haul roads, and staging areas specifically designated and marked for these purposes. At no time will equipment or personnel be allowed to adversely affect habitat areas outside the project site without authorization from the USFWS.
Biological Resources	To the extent possible, nighttime and rainy-season construction must be minimized. Construction crews will be informed during the education program meeting that, to the extent possible, travel within the marked project site will be restricted to established roadbeds. Established roadbeds include all pre-existing and project-constructed unimproved, as well as improved roads.
Biological Resources	Permanent and temporary disturbances to habitats of the California tiger salamander will be minimized to the maximum extent practicable. To minimize temporary disturbances, all project-related vehicle traffic will be restricted to established roads and other designated areas. These areas also will be included in pre-construction surveys and, to the maximum extent possible, will be established in locations disturbed by previous activities to prevent further adverse effects.
Biological Resources	Project employees will exercise caution when commuting within California tiger salamander habitat. A 20-mile per hour speed limit will be required on unpaved roads within listed species habitats.
Biological Resources	To prevent harassment, injury or mortality of California tiger salamander or destruction of their refugia or burrows no pets of any kind will be permitted on construction sites.
Biological Resources	The onsite biological monitor will check for animals under all vehicles and equipment such as stored pipes before the start of work each morning. The biological monitor will check all excavated steep-walled holes or trenches greater than one foot (0.3 meters) deep for California tiger salamanders. California tiger salamanders will only be removed by individuals that have a special permit issued by the USFWS allowing them to handle listed species.
Biological Resources	To prevent inadvertent entrapment of California tiger salamanders during construction, all excavated, steep-walled holes or trenches will be covered at the close of each working day with plywood or similar materials, or provided with one or more escape ramps constructed of earth fill or wood planks. Before such holes

Resource	Protection Measure
	or trenches are filled, the on-site biologist will thoroughly inspect the opening for trapped animals. If at any time a trapped listed animal is discovered, the on-site biologist will immediately place escape ramps or other appropriate structures to allow the animal to escape from the opening, or will contact the USFWS and/or DFG by telephone for guidance. The USFWS will be notified of the incident by telephone and electronic mail within one (1) working day.
Biological Resources	All equipment will be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's directions so there will be no leaks of fluids such as gasoline, oils, or solvents.
Biological Resources	To eliminate an attraction to predators of the California tiger salamander, all food-related trash items such as wrappers, cans, bottles, and food scraps will be disposed of in closed containers; these containers will be removed at least once every day from the entire project site.
Pollution Prevention	CDPR will prepare a water pollution prevention control plan which will include best management practices (BMPs) to prevent soil erosion and sediment transportation. The plan will also include BMPs for managing stockpiles and preventing equipment fluid spills.

Reclamation's finding that implementation of the Proposed Action will result in no significant impact to the quality of the human environment is supported by the following findings:

Findings

Water Resources

Under the Proposed Action, construction activities will be confined to the CDPR Maintenance Yard and existing paved access road. The Proposed Action will not impede operation of the reservoir nor will it interfere with the delivery of water. In addition, there will be no water quality impacts as no construction activities will occur within or near the shoreline of Millerton Lake or any other body of water. There will be no impact to water resources as a result of the Proposed Action.

Land Use

The Maintenance Yard improvements will not change the area's land use designation as construction activities will be confined within the existing CDPR Maintenance Yard and access road. There will be no impact to land use as a result of the Proposed Action.

Biological Resources

A total area of 49,054 square feet or 1.13 acres will be temporarily affected by the Proposed Action, as well as some rodent burrows within 50 feet of the area; however, the entire area is not grassland habitat. Most of the 1.13 acres is developed for a fenced Maintenance Yard with structures, parking and utilities, but around the edges and within 50 feet there are active rodent burrows that could potentially be damaged, and thus 0.01 acres of habitat will be impacted. California tiger salamanders could also be crushed by moving vehicles and equipment or killed as a result of predators being attracted to trash left behind by workers. The proposed evaporation pond could also attract salamanders who may attempt to use it for breeding and whose eggs or larvae will likely not successfully hatch/develop in the pond. These impacts will be avoided or minimized by the measures incorporated into the project description (Table 1). Reclamation sent a request for formal consultation to the USFWS on June 3, 2011. Reclamation will not finalize the EA or sign the FONSI until consultation is complete.

Cultural Resources

Reclamation determined that the Proposed Action will have no effect on historic properties as there are none within the APE. However, because the Proposed Action was determined to be the type of action that has the potential to affect historic properties, Reclamation entered into consultation with SHPO on a finding of no historic properties affected pursuant to the regulations at 36 CFR Part 800.4(d)(1). On March 3, 2011, SHPO concurred with Reclamation's determination (see Appendix A in EA-10-090).

Indian Sacred Sites

The Proposed Action will not limit access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites on Federal lands by Indian religious practitioners or significantly adversely affect the physical integrity of such sacred sites. There will be no impacts to Indian Sacred Sites as a result of the Proposed Action.

Indian Trust Assets

The Proposed Action will not impact Indian Trust Assets as there are none in the Proposed Action area. The nearest Indian Trust Assets is Table Mountain Rancheria approximately three miles east of the Proposed Action area.

Environmental Justice

The Proposed Action will not cause dislocation, changes in employment, or increase flood, drought, or disease. In addition, there will be no increase in fees at the park that may affect recreational opportunities for disadvantaged populations. The Proposed Action will not disproportionately impact economically disadvantaged or minority populations.

Socioeconomic Resources

No jobs will be removed or created by the Proposed Action as construction will be done by CDPR personnel. No revenue will be generated by Maintenance Yard improvements. Therefore, there will be no impact to socioeconomic resources as a result of the Proposed Action.

Recreation

The Proposed Action will not impede recreational uses of the MLSRA as construction will be contained within an area that is currently restricted to the public; therefore, there will be no impact to recreation as a result of the Proposed Action.

Air Quality

Grading and other ground disturbing construction activities will produce temporarily increase dust with the action area. Operation of construction equipment will also temporarily produce additional exhaust emissions (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}). CDPR will employ best management practices as described in Table 1 to reduce these impacts. There will be no significant impacts to air quality as a result of the Proposed Action.

Global Climate

Under the Proposed Action, construction emissions will be temporary and will occur only during a short period of time which will not impact global climate change. Global climate change is expected to have some effect on the snow pack of the Sierra Nevada and the runoff regime.

Current data are not yet clear on the hydrologic changes and how they will affect the San Joaquin Valley. Central Valley Project water allocations are made dependent on hydrologic conditions and environmental requirements. Since Reclamation operations and allocations are flexible, any changes in hydrologic conditions due to global climate change will be addressed within Reclamation's operation flexibility and therefore surface water resource changes due to climate change will be the same under either alternative.

Cumulative Impacts

Past, current, and reasonably foreseeable actions in the area that could impact the California tiger salamander include predation by feral animals and hybridization with non-native tiger salamander species, which are sometimes introduced to ponds as fishermen cast off their left-over bait. These types of impacts could occur under either alternative and will not be exacerbated by the Proposed Action.

Impacts to air quality resulting from the Proposed Action will be temporary and minimized through best management practices; therefore, there will be no cumulative significant impacts as a result of the Proposed Action.

As the Proposed Action will not result in any direct or indirect impacts on land use, cultural resources, Indian Sacred Sites, Indian Trust Assets, economically disadvantage or minority populations, global climate, recreation, socioeconomic resources, and water resources, it will not contribute cumulatively to impacts on these resources.

RECLAMATION

Managing Water in the West

Draft Environmental Assessment

**Millerton Lake State Recreation Area
California Department of Parks and
Recreation South Shore Maintenance
Yard Improvements Project**

EA-10-090



**U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Reclamation
Mid Pacific Region
South-Central California Area Office
Fresno, California**

June 2012

Mission Statements

The mission of the Department of the Interior is to protect and provide access to our Nation's natural and cultural heritage and honor our trust responsibilities to Indian Tribes and our commitments to island communities.

The mission of the Bureau of Reclamation is to manage, develop, and protect water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the American public.

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
APE	Area of Potential Effect
BMPs	Best Management Practices
CAA	Clean Air Act
CDPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CO	Carbon monoxide
CWA	Clean Water Act
DFG	California Department of Fish and Game
EA	Environmental Assessment
FWCA	Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act
ITA	Indian Trust Asset
Maintenance Yard	South Shore Maintenance Yard
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MLSRA	Millerton Lake State Recreation Area
mph	miles per hour
National Register	National Register of Historic Places
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NO ₂	Nitrogen dioxide
O ₃	Ozone
PM _{2.5}	Particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter
PM ₁₀	Particulate matter between 2.5 and 10 microns in diameter
Reclamation	Bureau of Reclamation
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SJVAB	San Joaquin Valley Air Basin
SJVAPCD	San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District
SO ₂	Sulfur dioxide
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds

Section 1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Millerton Lake was created as a result of construction of Friant Dam on the San Joaquin River, which is owned and operated by the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation). The Millerton Lake State Recreation Area (MLSRA) is maintained and operated by the California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR) on federal lands owned by Reclamation.

CDPR has proposed facility improvements to their South Shore Maintenance Yard (Maintenance Yard) in order to replace aging infrastructure, comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), and meet current health and safety standards (Figure 1-1). CDPR filed a notice of exemption for their proposed project on December 31, 2010.

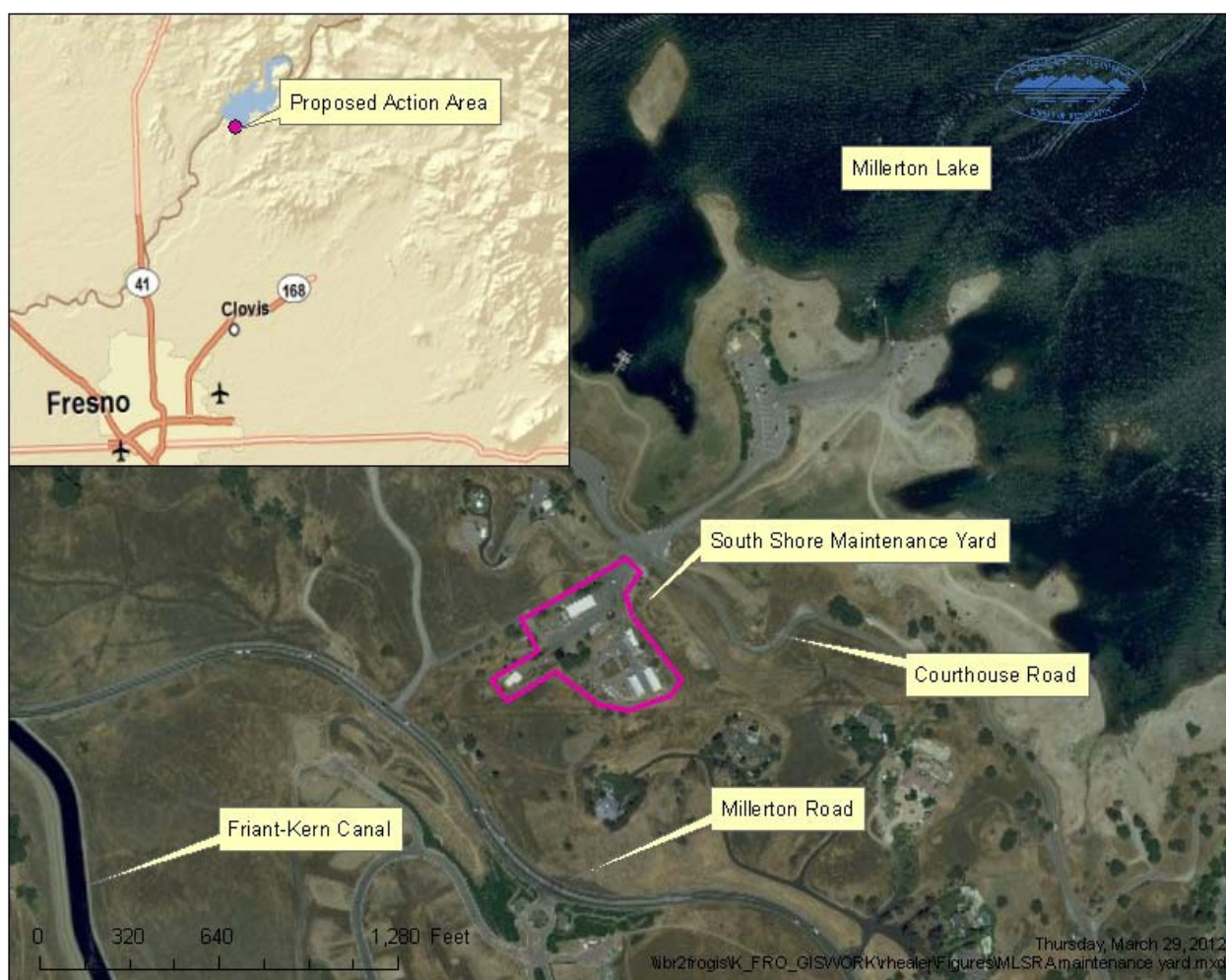


Figure 1-1 Millerton Lake South Shore Maintenance Yard

1.2 Purpose and Need

CDPR needs to replace aging infrastructure, comply with the ADA, and meet current health and safety standards within their Maintenance Yard. The purpose of the Proposed Action is to provide federal funding and approval for CDPR's Maintenance Yard improvements within the MLSRA.

1.3 Scope

This Environmental Assessment (EA) is being prepared to examine the possible impacts of funding and approving CDPR's Maintenance Yard improvements. This EA has also been prepared to examine the possible impacts of the No Action Alternative.

The Maintenance Yard is located within Section 8 of Township 11 South, Range 21 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, Fresno County, California (Figure 1-1).

1.4 Resources Eliminated from Further Analysis

Reclamation analyzed the affected environment of the Proposed Action and No Action Alternative and has determined that there is no potential for direct, indirect, or cumulative effects to the following resources:

Environmental Justice

No impact to economically disadvantaged or minority populations would occur under the No Action alternative as conditions would remain the same as existing conditions. The Proposed Action would not cause dislocation, changes in employment, or increase flood, drought, or disease. In addition, there would be no increase in fees at the park that may affect recreational opportunities for disadvantaged populations. The Proposed Action would not disproportionately impact economically disadvantaged or minority populations.

Global Climate

No impact to global climate change would occur under the No Action alternative as conditions would remain the same as existing conditions. Under the Proposed Action, construction emissions would be temporary and would occur only during a short period of time which would not impact global climate change. Global climate change is expected to have some effect on the snow pack of the Sierra Nevada and the runoff regime. Current data are not yet clear on the hydrologic changes and how they will affect the San Joaquin Valley. Central Valley Project water allocations are made dependent on hydrologic conditions and environmental requirements. Since Reclamation operations and allocations are flexible, any changes in hydrologic conditions due to global climate change would be addressed within Reclamation's operation flexibility and therefore surface water resource changes due to climate change would be the same with or without either alternative.

Indian Sacred Sites

No impact to Indian Sacred Sites would occur under the No Action alternative as conditions would remain the same as existing conditions. The Proposed Action would not limit access to and ceremonial use of Indian Sacred Sites on Federal lands by Indian religious practitioners or significantly adversely affect the physical integrity of such sacred sites. There would be no impacts to Indian Sacred Sites as a result of the Proposed Action.

Indian Trust Assets

No impact to Indian Trust Assets (ITA) would occur under the No Action alternative as conditions would remain the same as existing conditions. The Proposed Action would not impact ITA as there are none in the Proposed Action area. The nearest ITA is Table Mountain Rancheria approximately three miles east of the Proposed Action area.

Land Use

No impact to land use would occur under the No Action alternative as conditions would remain the same as existing conditions. The Maintenance Yard improvements would not change the area's land use designation as construction activities would be confined within the existing CDPR Maintenance Yard and access road. There would be no impact to land use as a result of the Proposed Action.

Recreation

No impact to recreation would occur under the No Action alternative as conditions would remain the same as existing conditions. The Proposed Action would not impede recreational uses of the MLSRA as construction would be contained within an area that is currently restricted to the public; therefore, there would be no impact to recreation as a result of the Proposed Action.

Socioeconomic Resources

No impact to socioeconomic resources would occur under the No Action alternative as conditions would remain the same as existing conditions. No jobs would be removed or created by the Proposed Action as construction would be done by CDPR personnel. No revenue would be generated by Maintenance Yard improvements. Therefore, there would be no impact to socioeconomic resources as a result of the Proposed Action.

Water Resources

No impact to water resources would occur under the No Action alternative as conditions would remain the same as existing conditions. Under the Proposed Action, construction activities would be confined to the CDPR Maintenance Yard and existing paved access road. The Proposed Action would not impede operation of the reservoir nor would it interfere with the delivery of water. In addition, there would be no water quality impacts as no construction activities would occur within or near the shoreline of Millerton Lake or any other body of water. There would be no impact to water resources as a result of the Proposed Action.

As there would be no impact to the resources listed above as a result of the Proposed Action or the No Action alternative, they will not be considered further.

1.5 Resources Requiring Further Analysis

This EA will analyze the affected environment of the Proposed Action and No Action Alternative in order to determine the potential direct, indirect, and cumulative effects to the following resources:

- Biological Resources
- Cultural Resources
- Air Quality

Section 2 Alternatives Including the Proposed Action

This EA considers two possible actions: the No Action Alternative and the Proposed Action. The No Action Alternative reflects future conditions without the Proposed Action and serves as a basis of comparison for determining potential effects to the human environment.

2.1 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, Reclamation would not approve or fund CDPR's Maintenance Yard improvements. CDPR's facilities would continue to not meet current health and safety standards and would not be compliant with ADA requirements.

2.2 Proposed Action

Reclamation proposes to approve and fund, through an existing 50/50 cost share financial assistance agreement, CDPR's proposed Maintenance Yard improvements project. The proposed improvements would involve the following: demolition of seven existing shop buildings, construction of a new ADA compliant service yard building, construction of a new ADA-compliant storage building, construction of new covered boat storage "shell", construction of a multi-purpose water station with an evaporation pond, and modifications to existing utilities. Specific construction details would involve the following:

- Demolition of an existing 228 square foot building and excavation of up to 2 feet of the existing foundation.
- Demolition of an existing 400 square foot building with 360 feet of deck and excavation of up to 2 feet of the existing foundation.
- Demolition of an existing 945 square foot building and excavation of 2 feet of the existing foundation as well as 122 square feet of the surrounding asphalt/concrete perimeter.
- Demolition of an existing 1,134 square foot building and excavation of 2 feet of the existing foundation as well as 150 square feet of the surrounding asphalt/concrete perimeter.
- Demolition of an existing 900 square foot building and excavation of 2 feet of the existing foundation as well as 130 square feet of the surrounding asphalt/concrete perimeter.
- Demolition of an existing 234 square foot Tuff Shed.
- Demolition of an existing 1,254 square foot building and excavation of 2 feet of the existing foundation as well as 208 square feet of the surrounding wooden deck.
- Construction of a new 3,600 square foot service building which would include a 1,200 square foot pedestrian walkway around the perimeter of the building. The building would require 2 feet of excavation and placement of a 6 inch thick concrete slab. The affected construction area would be approximately 3,055 square feet.

- Installation of approximately 110 linear feet of 2-inch electrical conduit for the new service building. This would require a 2-foot wide by 2-foot deep trench for placement of the conduit underground.
- Installation of approximately 55 linear feet of 2-inch water line for the new service building. This would require a 2-foot wide by 2-foot deep trench for placement of the conduit underground.
- Installation of approximately 270 linear feet of 4-inch sewer line for the new service building. This would require a 2-foot by 6-foot deep trench for placement of the conduit.
- Removal of 360 square feet of asphalt and placement of 360 feet of new asphalt within the Service Yard to make parking and travel paths compliant with ADA.
- Construction of a new 1,590 square foot storage building which would include a 265 square foot pedestrian walkway around the perimeter of the building. The building would require 2 feet of excavation and placement of a 6 inch thick concrete slab. The affected construction area would be approximately 1,855 square feet.
- Installation of approximately 110 linear feet of 2-inch electrical conduit for the new storage building. This would require a 2-foot wide by 2-foot deep trench for placement of the conduit underground.
- Installation of approximately 196 linear feet of 2-inch water line for the new storage building. This would require a 2-foot wide by 2-foot deep trench for placement of the conduit underground. The existing truck filler would be relocated as part of the trenching.
- Construction of a new 5,000 square foot boat storage building shell which would include a 1,000 square foot pedestrian walkway around the perimeter of the building. The building would require 2 feet of excavation and placement of a 6 inch thick concrete slab. The affected construction area would be approximately 6,000 square feet.
- Construction of a new 600 square foot multi-purpose water station and 1,500 square foot evaporation pond. The water station would require 2 feet of excavation and placement of a 6 inch thick concrete slab. The evaporation pond would require 2 feet of excavation. A 12 inch diameter gray water storage tank would also be placed in the area. The affected construction area would be approximately 2,300 square feet.
- Installation of an approximately 25 linear feet of 2-inch electrical conduit for the new water station. This would require a 2-foot wide by 2-foot deep trench for placement of the conduit underground.
- Installation of an approximately 205 linear feet of 2-inch gray water transfer line for the new water station. This would require a 2-foot wide by 4-foot deep trench for placement of the conduit underground.

Figure 2-1 illustrates existing conditions and the proposed improvements for the Maintenance Yard and Figure 2-2 illustrates proposed conditions within the Maintenance Yard after implementation of the project.

Equipment staging and vehicle parking would be sited on existing paved parking areas.

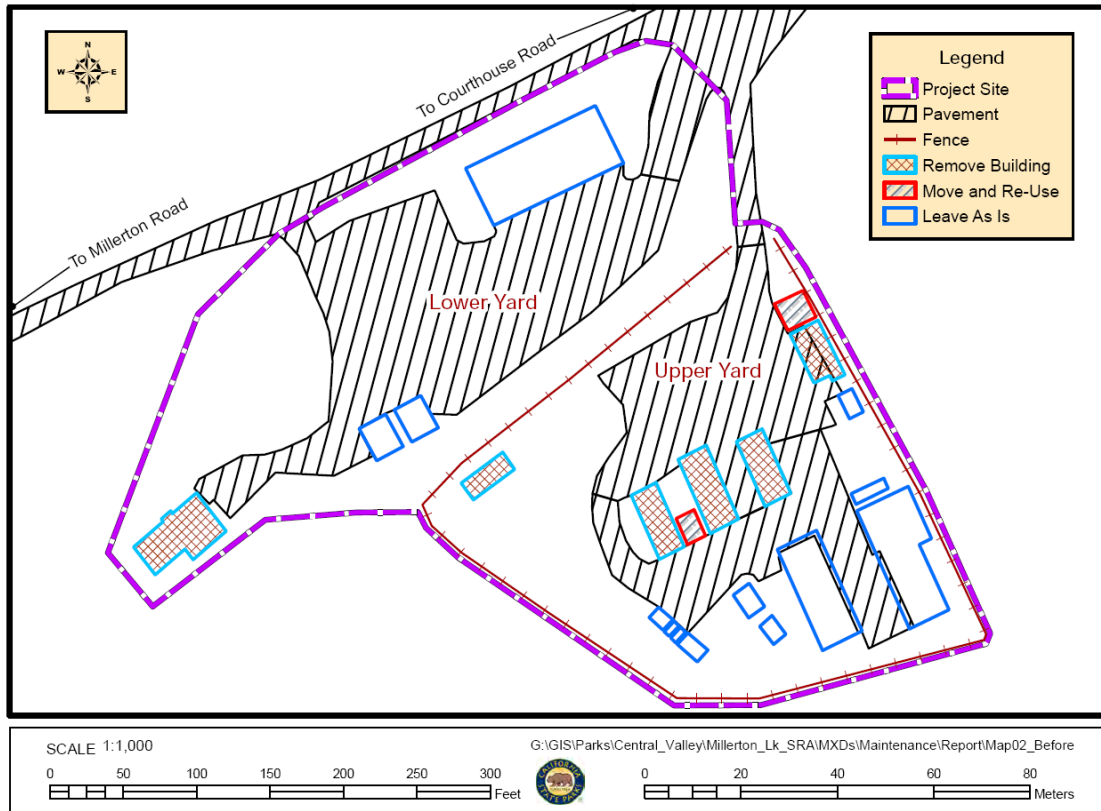


Figure 2-1 Existing Facilities and Proposed Improvements

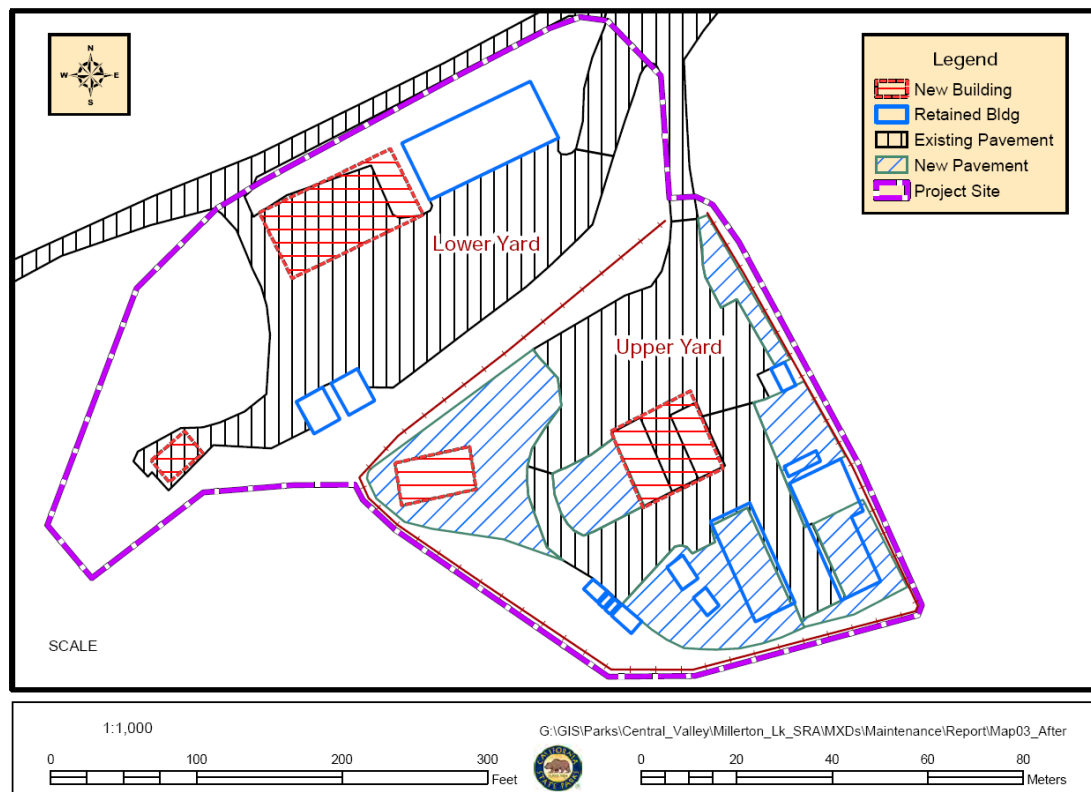


Figure 2-2 Proposed Conditions after Project Implementation

2.2.1 Environmental Commitments

CDPR shall implement the following environmental protection measures to reduce environmental consequences associated with the Proposed Action (Table 2-1). Environmental consequences for resource areas assume the measures specified would be fully implemented.

Table 2-1 Environmental Protection Measures and Commitments

Resource	Protection Measure
Air Quality	CDPR would employ the following measures to reduce fugitive dust: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spray exposed soil with water during construction • Suspend excavation and grading when sustained winds exceed 25 miles per hour (mph) or instantaneous winds exceed 35 mph • Cover all trucks hauling soil, sand, or other loose material if they do not have at least 2 feet of freeboard
Biological Resources	A qualified biologist will be on-site or on-call during all activities that could result in the take of listed species. The qualifications of the biologist(s) will be presented to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for review and approval at least 60 calendar days prior to any groundbreaking at the project site. The biologist will have oversight over implementation of all the measures described in the Terms and Conditions of the biological opinion issued for this project, and he/she will have the authority to stop project activities, through communication with the Project Manager, if any of the requirements associated with these measures are not being fulfilled. If the biologist(s) exercises this authority, the USFWS and the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG) will be notified by telephone and electronic mail within one (1) working day. The USFWS contact is Mr. Daniel Russell, Division Chief, Endangered Species Program, Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office, Sacramento (telephone [916] 414-6600). The DFG contact is the State Dispatch at (916) 654-4262.
Biological Resources	Prior to initiation of any on-site preparation/construction activities, the USFWS - approved biologist will conduct an education and training session for all available individuals who will be involved in the site preparation or construction, including the project representative(s) responsible for reporting take to the USFWS and the DFG. Training sessions will be required for all new or additional personnel before they are allowed to access the project site. Attendance sheets identifying attendees and the contractor/company they represent will be provided to the USFWS with the post-construction compliance report. At a minimum, the training will include a description of the California tiger salamander and vernal pool habitats. Additional information will include the general measures, as they relate to the project, that are being implemented to conserve this species; the penalties for non-compliance with these measures; travel within the marked project site will be restricted to established roadbeds and the boundaries (work area) within which the project must be accomplished. To ensure that employees and contractors understand their roles and responsibilities, training may have to be conducted in languages other than English.
Biological Resources	The limits of the construction area will be flagged, if not already marked by other fencing, and all activity will be confined within the marked area. All access to and from the project area will be clearly marked in the field with appropriate flagging and signs. Prior to commencing construction activities, the contractor will determine construction vehicle parking sites and all access routes. All construction activity will be confined within the project site, which may include temporary access roads, haul roads, and staging areas specifically designated and marked for these purposes. At no time will equipment or personnel be allowed to adversely affect habitat areas outside the project site without authorization from the USFWS.
Biological Resources	To the extent possible, nighttime and rainy-season construction must be minimized. Construction crews will be informed during the education program meeting that, to the extent possible, travel within the marked project site will be restricted to established roadbeds. Established roadbeds include all pre-existing and project-constructed unimproved, as well as improved roads.
Biological Resources	Permanent and temporary disturbances to habitats of the California tiger salamander will be minimized to the maximum extent practicable. To minimize

Resource	Protection Measure
	temporary disturbances, all project-related vehicle traffic will be restricted to established roads and other designated areas. These areas also would be included in pre-construction surveys and, to the maximum extent possible, would be established in locations disturbed by previous activities to prevent further adverse effects.
Biological Resources	Project employees will exercise caution when commuting within California tiger salamander habitat. A 20-mile per hour speed limit will be required on unpaved roads within listed species habitats.
Biological Resources	To prevent harassment, injury or mortality of California tiger salamander or destruction of their refugia or burrows no pets of any kind will be permitted on construction sites.
Biological Resources	The onsite biological monitor will check for animals under all vehicles and equipment such as stored pipes before the start of work each morning. The biological monitor will check all excavated steep-walled holes or trenches greater than one foot (0.3 meters) deep for California tiger salamanders. California tiger salamanders will only be removed by individuals that have a special permit issued by the USFWS allowing them to handle listed species.
Biological Resources	To prevent inadvertent entrapment of California tiger salamanders during construction, all excavated, steep-walled holes or trenches will be covered at the close of each working day with plywood or similar materials, or provided with one or more escape ramps constructed of earth fill or wood planks. Before such holes or trenches are filled, the on-site biologist will thoroughly inspect the opening for trapped animals. If at any time a trapped listed animal is discovered, the on-site biologist will immediately place escape ramps or other appropriate structures to allow the animal to escape from the opening, or will contact the USFWS and/or DFG by telephone for guidance. The USFWS will be notified of the incident by telephone and electronic mail within one (1) working day.
Biological Resources	All equipment will be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's directions so there will be no leaks of fluids such as gasoline, oils, or solvents.
Biological Resources	To eliminate an attraction to predators of the California tiger salamander, all food-related trash items such as wrappers, cans, bottles, and food scraps will be disposed of in closed containers; these containers will be removed at least once every day from the entire project site.
Pollution Prevention	CDPR would prepare a water pollution prevention control plan which would include best management practices (BMPs) to prevent soil erosion and sediment transportation. The plan would also include BMPs for managing stockpiles and preventing equipment fluid spills.

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Section 3 Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences

This section identifies the potentially affected environment and the environmental consequences involved with the Proposed Action and the No Action Alternative, in addition to environmental trends and conditions that currently exist.

3.1 Biological Resources

3.1.1 Affected Environment

A species list for the Friant U.S. Geological Survey 7.5 minute quadrangle was obtained from http://www.fws.gov/sacramento/ES_Species/Lists/es_species_lists-form.cfm on March 3, 2011 (document number 110303055201). Table 3-1 below lists these species and summarizes their potential for occurrence and Reclamation's effects determinations.

Table 3-1 Special Status Species Potentially Occurring with the Action Area

<u>Species</u>	<u>Status¹</u>	<u>Effects²</u>	<u>Occurrence in the Study Area³</u>
Amphibians			
California red-legged frog (<i>Rana draytonii</i>)	T	NE	Absent. No riparian habitat in or near Proposed Action area.
California tiger salamander (<i>Ambystoma californiense</i>)	T, X	MAA	Present. There is both upland refugial habitat and critical habitat present in the Proposed Action area. Breeding has been documented within 1.3 miles.
Fish			
Central Valley Steelhead (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>)	T, NMFS	NE	Absent. No natural waterways within the species' range will be affected by the proposed action.
delta smelt (<i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i>)	T	NE	Absent. No natural waterways within the species' range will be affected by the proposed action.
Invertebrates			
Conservancy fairy shrimp (<i>Branchinecta conservatio</i>)	E	NE	Absent. No vernal pools in Proposed Action area.
valley elderberry longhorn beetle (<i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i>)	T	NE	Absent. Elderberry shrubs are not present within 100 feet of the Proposed Action area.
vernal pool fairy shrimp (<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>)	T, X	NE	Absent. No vernal pools in Proposed Action area; no critical habitat present.
Mammals			
Fresno kangaroo rat (<i>Dipodomys nigratoides exilis</i>)	E, X	NE	Absent. The Proposed Action area was examined for signs of kangaroo rats and no evidence of their occurrence was found. Additionally, the Proposed Action area is outside of the Fresno kangaroo rat's range and its critical habitat.
San Joaquin kit fox (<i>Vulpes macrotis mutica</i>)	E	NE	Absent. The foothill habitat at the site is marginal at best, and no sign of any kit foxes was detected in the Proposed Action area.
Plant			
Hartweg's golden sunburst (<i>Pseudobahia bahiifolia</i>)	E	NE	Absent. The Proposed Action area is disturbed and lacks the <i>mima</i> mound topography generally

<u>Species</u>	<u>Status¹</u>	<u>Effects²</u>	<u>Occurrence in the Study Area³</u>
			associated with this species.
San Joaquin valley Orcutt grass (<i>Orcuttia inaequalis</i>)	T,X	NE	Absent. No vernal pools in Proposed Action area; no critical habitat present.
succulent owl's-clover (<i>Castilleja campestris</i> ssp. <i>succulenta</i>)	T,X	NE	Absent. No vernal pools in Proposed Action area; no critical habitat present.
Reptiles			
blunt-nosed leopard lizard (<i>Gambelia sila</i>)	E	NE	Absent. There is no arid grassland or saltbush scrub in the Proposed Action area; the area is outside the species' range.
giant garter snake (<i>Thamnophis gigas</i>)	T	NE	Absent. Wetland habitat that could support this species is lacking in the Proposed Action area.
¹ Status= Status of federally protected species protected under federal Endangered Species Act. E: Listed as Endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act. NFMS: Species under the Jurisdiction of the National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration Fisheries Service. T: Listed as Threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act. X: Critical habitat designated under the federal Endangered Species Act. C: Candidate to become a proposed species. ² Effects = Endangered Species Act Effect determination NE: No Effect anticipated from the Proposed Action to federally listed species MAA: Proposed Action may adversely affect this species and its critical habitat ³ Definition Of Occurrence Indicators Present: Species observed in the area. Absent: Species not recorded in study area and/or habitat requirements not met ⁴ CNDDDB = California Natural Diversity Database 2012			

The proposed project is in a developed area, encompassing portions of the Upper and Lower Maintenance Yard (Figures 2-1 and 2-2). Nearly the entire project area consists of numerous buildings/structures surrounded by asphalt or bare ground. There are very few natural resources in or adjacent to the project area. Vegetation bordering the site consists of scattered non-native ruderal plant species such as black mustard and Jimson weed with several scattered trees near the perimeter of the Maintenance Yard. Along the edges there are California ground squirrel and Botta's pocket gopher burrows. All of the action area lies within designated critical habitat for California tiger salamander, except a portion of Millerton Road that lies within the boundary.

Breeding California tiger salamander are found in vernal pools, vernal pool complexes, and seasonal ponds in associated annual grasslands, oak savannah, and coastal bay scrub plant communities of the Bay Area (Santa Clara Valley), Central Coast, Central Valley, and Southern San Joaquin Valley. The California tiger salamander also have adapted to using artificial water bodies, such as stock ponds during their aquatic phase. However, stock ponds are often not optimum breeding habitat because the hydroperiod is so short that there is not sufficient time for larvae to metamorphose, or it is so long that predatory fish and bullfrogs can colonize the pond. Permanent wetlands can support breeding California tiger salamander if fish are not present, but extirpation of the salamander is likely to occur if fish are introduced.

California tiger salamanders spend the majority of their lives in barrier-free upland habitats adjacent to breeding ponds. Within these upland habitats, adult California tiger salamander spend part of their lives in the underground burrows of mammals, especially the burrows of the California ground squirrel and valley pocket gopher, with depths ranging from approximately 8 inches to a little more than three feet beneath the ground surface. Small mammals are essential

in creating the underground habitat that adult California tiger salamander depend on for food, shelter, and protection from the elements and from predation.

A California tiger salamander was observed and reported to the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB 2012) less than 1/4 mile to the south of the project footprint, along the south side of Millerton Road. The nearest wetland habitat on the National Wetlands Inventory is less than a 1/3 mile from the site, south of Millerton Road. Other sightings have been made to the south of Millerton Road, but there are no occurrence records for the immediate area (Reclamation 2004). There are 14 known occurrences within 2.5 miles of the proposed project (CNDDB 2012). The action area consists of developed areas including a fenced Maintenance Yard with structures, parking and utilities, but around the edges and interspersed within are areas of annual grassland, which is the preferred plant community upland habitat for dispersal and migration of California tiger salamanders.

3.1.2 Environmental Consequences

No Action

Under the No Action Alternative, 0.01 acres of habitat for the California tiger salamander would not be impacted and individual salamanders would not be at risk from injury or death as a result of project activities. However, other small projects in the general area would likely proceed, and they could also impact the California tiger salamander, although Reclamation would consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) on such projects when they are on Reclamation-owned land.

Proposed Action

A total area of 49,054 square feet or 1.13 acres would be temporarily affected by the Proposed Action, as well as some rodent burrows within 50 feet of the area; however, the entire area is not grassland habitat. Most of the 1.13 acres is developed for a fenced Maintenance Yard with structures, parking and utilities, but around the edges and within 50 feet there are active rodent burrows that could potentially be damaged, and thus 0.01 acres of habitat would be impacted. California tiger salamanders could also be crushed by moving vehicles and equipment or killed as a result of predators being attracted to trash left behind by workers. The proposed evaporation pond could also attract salamanders who may attempt to use it for breeding and whose eggs or larvae would likely not successfully hatch/develop in the pond. These impacts would be avoided or minimized by the measures incorporated into the project description (Table 2-1). Reclamation sent a request for formal consultation to the USFWS on June 3, 2011. Reclamation will not finalize this EA until consultation is complete.

Cumulative Impacts

Past, current, and reasonably foreseeable actions in the area that could impact the California tiger salamander include predation by feral animals and hybridization with non-native tiger salamander species, which are sometimes introduced to ponds as fishermen cast off their left-over bait. These types of impacts could occur under either alternative and would not be exacerbated by the Proposed Action.

3.2 Cultural Resources

Cultural resources is a broad term that includes prehistoric, historic, architectural, and traditional cultural properties. The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 is the primary Federal legislation that outlines the Federal Government's responsibility to cultural resources. Section 106 of the NHPA requires the Federal Government to take into consideration the effects of an undertaking on cultural resources listed on or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). Those resources that are on or eligible for inclusion in the National Register are referred to as historic properties.

The Section 106 process is outlined in the Federal regulations at 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800. These regulations describe the process that the Federal agency (Reclamation) takes to identify cultural resources and the level of effect that the proposed undertaking will have on historic properties. In summary, Reclamation must first determine if the action is the type of action that has the potential to affect historic properties. If the action is the type of action to affect historic properties, Reclamation must identify the area of potential effects (APE), determine if historic properties are present within that APE, determine the effect that the undertaking will have on historic properties, and consult with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), to seek concurrence on Reclamation's findings. In addition, Reclamation is required through the Section 106 process to consult with Indian Tribes concerning the identification of sites of religious or cultural significance, and consult with individuals or groups who are entitled to be consulting parties or have requested to be consulting parties.

3.2.1 Affected Environment

Three cultural resources were identified within the APE: a shop building and a double-wide trailer at the lower maintenance yard and a district at the upper maintenance yard that consists of fourteen buildings and two carports. All three cultural resources were determined to be not eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

3.2.2 Environmental Consequences

No Action

There would be no impact to cultural resources as conditions would remain the same as existing conditions.

Proposed Action

Reclamation determined that the Proposed Action would have no effect on historic properties as there are none within the APE. However, because the Proposed Action was determined to be the type of action that has the potential to affect historic properties, Reclamation entered into consultation with SHPO on a finding of no historic properties affected pursuant to the regulations at 36 CFR Part 800.4(d)(1). On March 3, 2011, SHPO concurred with Reclamation's determination (Appendix A).

Cumulative Impacts

There would be no cumulative impacts to cultural resources as a result of either alternative as there are none in the action area.

3.3 Air Quality

3.3.1 Affected Environment

The Proposed Action area lies within the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin (SJVAB) under the jurisdiction of the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPCD). The pollutants of greatest concern in the San Joaquin Valley are carbon monoxide (CO), ozone (O₃), O₃ precursors such as volatile organic compounds (VOC), inhalable particulate matter between 2.5 and 10 microns in diameter (PM₁₀) and particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM_{2.5}). The SJVAB has reached Federal and State attainment status for CO, nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), and sulfur dioxide (SO₂). Although Federal attainment status has been reached for PM₁₀ the State has not and both are in non-attainment for O₃ and PM_{2.5} (Table 3-2). There are no established standards for nitrogen oxides; however, they do contribute to NO₂ standards (SJVAPCD 2012).

Table 3-2 San Joaquin Valley Attainment Status

Pollutant	California Attainment Status	National Attainment Status
O ₃	Nonattainment	Nonattainment
CO	Attainment	Attainment
NO ₂	Attainment	Attainment
SO ₂	Attainment	Attainment
PM ₁₀	Nonattainment	Attainment
PM _{2.5}	Nonattainment	Nonattainment

Source: CARB 2012; SJVAPCD 2012; 40 CFR 93.153

3.3.2 Environmental Consequences

No Action

There would be no impact to air quality as conditions would remain the same as existing conditions.

Proposed Action

Grading and other ground disturbing construction activities would produce temporarily increase dust with the action area. Operation of construction equipment would also temporarily produce additional exhaust emissions (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}). CDPR would employ best management practices as described in Table 2-1 to reduce these impacts. There would be no adverse impacts to air quality as a result of the Proposed Action.

Cumulative Impacts

There would be no cumulative impacts from the No Action alternative as no impacts to air quality would occur. Impacts resulting from the Proposed Action would be temporary and minimized through best management practices; therefore, there would be no cumulative adverse impacts as a result of the Proposed Action.

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Section 4 Consultation and Coordination

4.1 Public Review Period

Reclamation intends to provide the public with an opportunity to comment on the draft Finding of No Significant Impact and draft EA during a 30 day public comment period.

4.2 Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. § 661 et seq.)

The Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (FWCA) requires that Reclamation consult with fish and wildlife agencies (federal and state) on all water development projects that could affect biological resources. The amendments enacted in 1946 require consultation with the Service and State fish and wildlife agencies “whenever the waters of any stream or other body of water are proposed or authorized to be impounded, diverted, the channel deepened, or the stream or other body of water otherwise controlled or modified for any purpose whatever, including navigation and drainage, by any department or agency of the United States, or by any public or private agency under Federal permit or license”. Consultation is to be undertaken for the purpose of “preventing the loss of and damage to wildlife resources”.

The Proposed Action does not involve any new impoundment or diversion of waters, channel deepening, or other control or modification of a stream or body of water as described in the statute, but the replacement of aging infrastructure within CPDR’s Maintenance Yard. The proposed evaporation pond would be a man-made structure that would not receive water from any stream or body of water. In addition, the surface area would be much less than 10 acres. Consequently, Reclamation has determined that FWCA does not apply.

4.3 Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. § 1531 et seq.)

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act requires Federal agencies, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior and/or Commerce, to ensure that their actions do not jeopardize the continued existence of endangered or threatened species, or result in the destruction or adverse modification of the critical habitat of these species.

On June 3, 2011, Reclamation submitted a biological assessment to the USFWS with a request for formal consultation on the California tiger salamander and its critical habitat. On December 14, 2011, the USFWS sent a memorandum requesting more information before formal consultation could be initiated. Reclamation responded to the request on February 16, 2012. Reclamation is expecting a biological opinion and would not finalize this EA without receiving a non-jeopardy biological opinion.

4.4 National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. § 470 et seq.)

The NHPA of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.), requires that federal agencies give the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment on the effects of an undertaking on historic properties, properties that are eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The 36 CFR Part 800 regulations implement Section 106 of the NHPA.

Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to consider the effects of federal undertakings on historic properties, properties determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register. Compliance with Section 106 follows a series of steps that are designed to identify interested parties, determine the APE, conduct cultural resource inventories, determine if historic properties are present within the APE, and assess effects on any identified historic properties.

Reclamation entered into consultation with SHPO on a finding of no historic properties affected pursuant to the regulations at 36 CFR Part 800.4(d)(1). The consultation package was sent to SHPO on February 11, 2011. On March 3, 2011, SHPO concurred with Reclamation's determination (Appendix A).

4.5 Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. § 703 et seq.)

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act implements various treaties and conventions between the United States and Canada, Japan, Mexico and the former Soviet Union for the protection of migratory birds. Unless permitted by regulations, the Act provides that it is unlawful to pursue, hunt, take, capture or kill; attempt to take, capture or kill; possess, offer to or sell, barter, purchase, deliver or cause to be shipped, exported, imported, transported, carried or received any migratory bird, part, nest, egg or product, manufactured or not. Subject to limitations in the Act, the Secretary of the Interior may adopt regulations determining the extent to which, if at all, hunting, taking, capturing, killing, possessing, selling, purchasing, shipping, transporting or exporting of any migratory bird, part, nest or egg will be allowed, having regard for temperature zones, distribution, abundance, economic value, breeding habits and migratory flight patterns.

Migratory birds do not occur in the Proposed Action area and so none would be impacted by the Proposed Action.

4.6 Executive Order 11988 – Floodplain Management and Executive Order 11990 – Protection of Wetlands

Executive Order 11988 requires Federal agencies to prepare floodplain assessments for actions located within or affecting flood plains, and similarly, Executive Order 11990 places similar requirements for actions in wetlands. The Proposed Action would not affect either concern as there are none in the Proposed Action area.

4.7 Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq.)

Section 401 of the Clean Water Act [CWA] (33 U.S.C. § 1311) prohibits the discharge of any pollutants into navigable waters, except as allowed by permit issued under sections 402 and 404 of the CWA (33 U.S.C. § 1342 and 1344). If new structures (e.g., treatment plants) are proposed, that would discharge effluent into navigable waters, relevant permits under the CWA would be required for the project applicant(s). Section 401 requires any applicant for an individual U. S. Army Corps of Engineers dredge and fill discharge permit (Section 404) to first obtain certification from the state that the activity associated with dredging or filling will comply with applicable state effluent and water quality standards. This certification must be approved or waived prior to the issuance of a permit for dredging and filling.

No activities such as dredging or filling of wetlands or surface waters would be required for implementation of the Proposed Action; therefore, permits obtained in compliance with CWA are not required.

Section 5 List of Preparers and Reviewers

Rain Healer, Natural Resources Specialist, SCCAO
 Shauna McDonald, Biologist, SCCAO
 Patricia Rivera, Indian Trust Assets, MP- 400
 BranDee Bruce, Architectural Historian, MP-153
 Chuck Siek, Supervisory Natural Resources Specialist, SCCAO – reviewer

Section 6 References

Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation). 2004. Proposed Project Description for Communication Facility at Millerton State Park, Environmental Analysis, and Items for Discussion, by electronic mail from Ned Gruenhagen, Reclamation, to Susan Jones, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. December 22, 2004.

California Air Resources Board. 2011. California Air Basins. Website:
<http://www.arb.ca.gov/knowzone/basin/basin.htm> Accessed: May 2012.

California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB). 2012. California Department of Fish and Game. Government Version.

San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPCD). 2011. Ambient Air Quality Standards and Valley Attainment Status. Website:
<http://www.valleyair.org/aqinfo/attainment.htm> Accessed: May 2012.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2011. Species List

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (10-090)

*MILLERTON LAKE STATE RECREATION AREA CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF
PARKS AND RECREATION SOUTH SHORE MAINTENANCE YARD IMPROVEMENTS
PROJECT*

Appendix A

Concurrence Memo from the State Historic Preservation Officer

June 2012

**OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION**

1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
SACRAMENTO, CA 95816-7100
(916) 445-7000 Fax: (916) 445-7053
calshpo@parks.ca.gov
www.ohp.parks.ca.gov



BUREAU OF RECLAMATION OFFICIAL FILE COPY RECEIVED		
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March 03, 2011

In Reply Refer To: BUR110211B

Michael A. Chotkowski
Regional Environmental Officer
United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Reclamation,
Mid-Pacific Regional Office
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825-1898

Re: South Shore Maintenance Yard Project at Millerton Lake State Recreation Area (MLSRA), Fresno County, California (Project No. 090SCAO-262).

10-

Dear Mr. Chotkowski:

Thank you for consulting with me regarding the above noted undertaking. Pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800 (as amended 8-05-04) regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Bureau of Reclamation Mid-Pacific Regional Office (BUR) is the lead Federal agency for this undertaking and is seeking my comments on the effects that the proposed project will have on historic properties. The BUR proposes to permit the California State Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) to perform all of the required work proposed under this undertaking. The BUR owns Millerton Lake and the surrounding MLSRA, which is managed by DPR under a cooperative agreement, and has identified this proposed action on federal lands as an undertaking requiring compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA.

The undertaking will consist of modifications to buildings within both upper and lower portions of the South Shore Maintenance Yard including the removal/demolition of some buildings, the relocations of others, the construction of new buildings/facilities, and the installation of new utilities and drainage improvements. The BUR has determined that the Area of Potential Effects consists of an area of approximately 3.49 acres. Three built-environment properties were identified that, based on age, required evaluation under the criteria of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). In addition to your letter of February 11, 2011, and attachment (map) you have submitted the following documents in support of your efforts to identify and evaluate historic properties in the project APE.

- *Archaeological Survey Report BOR Grant/Design and Construction at the South Shore Maintenance Yard Millerton Lake State Recreation Area, Fresno County, California* (Warren Wulzon, Acquisition & Development Division, Northern Service Center, State of California Department of Parks and Recreation: September 20, 2010)

Project	11018006
Control No.	11018006
Folder I.D.	11018006
Date Input & Initials	3-7-2011

- *Letter Report: Millerton State Recreation Area South Shore Maintenance Yard Project* (Dan Osana, State Historian II, Northern Service Center, State of California Department of Parks and Recreation: January 12, 2011).

The DPR (Osana 2011:13) has evaluated the buildings and structures in the APE under the four criteria of eligibility for the NRHP and has determined that the Shop Building and the Doublewide Mobile Home located in the Lower Maintenance Area are not eligible for the NRHP under any criteria. The DPR (Osana 2011:13-15) has also determined that the Millerton South Shore Upper Maintenance Yard District is not eligible for the NRHP under any criteria and that none of the component buildings and structures are individually eligible for the NRHP under any criteria. The BUR has stated their concurrence with these determinations (page 2 of your letter of February 11, 2011). Based on these determinations and the negative findings of the archaeological survey of the project APE, the BUR has concluded that a finding of No Historic Properties Affected is appropriate pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.4(d)(1).

After reviewing your letter, and supporting documentation, I have no objection to your finding of No Historic Properties Affected. Be advised that under certain circumstances, such as unanticipated discovery or a change in project description, the BUR may have additional future responsibilities for this undertaking under 36 CFR Part 800. Thank you for seeking my comments and for considering historic properties in planning your project. If you require further information, please contact William Soule, Associate State Archeologist, at phone 916-654-4614 or email wsoule@parks.ca.gov and Tristan Tozer, State Historian, at phone 916-445-7027 and ttozer@parks.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Susan H. Stratton for".

Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA
State Historic Preservation Officer