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U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, SACRAMENTO
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
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REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

Environmental Resources Branch

AUG 04 2014

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

Isabella Lake Dam Safety Modification Project Phase I Real Estate Acquisition and
Relocation Kern County, California

I have reviewed and evaluated the information in this Supplemental Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the phase I real estate acquisition and relocation action proposed under the Isabella Lake Dam Safety Modification (DSM) Project, Kern County, California. The Isabella Lake DSM Project EIS determined that residents at the Lakeside Village Mobile Home Park and a nearby single-family farmhouse could potentially be exposed to significant levels of noise and diesel particulate matter that exceed health standards. Construction generated noise levels would exceed noise standards at these residences. To mitigate public health concerns from Isabella Lake DSM Project construction generated noise and air contaminant emissions, the Corps proposes to acquire the affected lands and relocate the residents specifically to mitigate for the significant adverse health risks of implementing the Isabella Lake DSM Project. The Isabella Lake DSM Project is scheduled to begin construction in 2017.

During this review, the possible consequences of the work described in the SEA have been studied with consideration given to environmental, social, cultural, and engineering feasibility. In evaluating the effects of the proposed project, specific attention has been given to significant environmental resources that could potentially be affected. Any effects on environmental resources would be avoided or minimized by using best management practices. There are no Federally-listed species in or near the project area.

Based on my review of the SEA and my knowledge of the project area, I am convinced that the proposed project is a logical and desirable alternative. Furthermore, I have determined that the project would have no significant effect on the environment. The real estate acquisitions and resident relocations necessary would be implemented in compliance with applicable Federal, State, and local laws, rules, and regulations. Based on the results of the environmental evaluation and completion of interagency coordination, I have determined that the SEA and Finding of No Significant Impact provide adequate documentation and that the project may proceed as proposed with no further environmental documentation required.

5 AUG 2014

Date

Michael J. Farrell
Colonel, U.S. Army
District Commander

Supplemental Environmental Assessment

Isabella Lake Dam Safety Modification Project

Phase I Real Estate Acquisition and Relocation Kern County, California

August 2014



**U.S. Army Corps
of Engineers**
Sacramento District

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

APE	Area of Potential Effect
Corps	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
DSAC	Dam Safety Action Classification
DSM	Dam Safety Modification
DSS	Decent Safe and Sanitary
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EO	Executive Order
ER	Engineering Regulation
FONSI	Finding Of No Significant Impact
HLR	Housing of Last Resort
Isabella Dams	Isabella Lake main dam, spillway and auxiliary dam
KCCCC	Kern County Child Care Council
KRV	Kern River Valley
LEP	Limited English Proficiency
Mobile Home Park	Lakeside Village Mobile Home Park
NAVD	North American Vertical Datum
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NO _x	Mono-Nitrogen Oxides
ROD	Record of Decision
RV	Recreational Vehicle
SEA	Supplemental Environmental Assessment
The Uniform Act	Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970
UCDC	U.S. Department of Commerce – U.S. Census Bureau
USC	United States Code of Federal Regulations
USFS	U.S. Department of Agriculture – Forest Service

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CHAPTER 1

PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE ACTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This Phase I Real Estate Acquisition and Relocation Supplemental Environmental Assessment (SEA) has been prepared in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), to discuss and disclose any potential environmental effects that may result from the federal acquisition of certain lands and relocation of residents displaced through implementation of the approved Isabella Lake Dam Safety Modification (DSM) Project. The Isabella Lake DSM Project has been previously evaluated under the NEPA and documented in the Draft (March 2012) and Final (October 2012) Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) prepared by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) - Sacramento District, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture – Forest Service (USFS). The Record of Decision (ROD) was signed on December 18, 2012.

1.2 LOCATION

Isabella Lake is on the Kern River in the Sierra Nevada, in the southernmost part of the Sequoia National Forest, Kern County, California (Figure 1). It sits approximately 35 miles northeast of Bakersfield, along Highway 178 and one mile upstream of the town of Lake Isabella. The Kern River drains an area of 2,100 square miles and is the most southerly of the major streams flowing into the San Joaquin Valley. The North Fork and South Fork of the Kern River comprise the headwaters, and each flows approximately 90 miles from the High Sierra to their confluence, about 1¼ miles upstream of the dam site. Downstream of Isabella Dam, the Kern River flows through the Kern River Gorge, through the Kern Valley, and into the San Joaquin Valley. From the mouth of the canyon, the Kern River flows 85 miles to its terminus at Tulare Lakebed.

The affected parcels and residents evaluated in this SEA are located at the Lakeside Village Mobile Home Park (mobile home park) on 2959 Eva Avenue, Lake Isabella, California, and at a single-family residence (farmhouse) located on 4547 Barlow Drive, Lake Isabella, California. Both of these parcels are located approximately 700 feet due south of the downstream toe of the auxiliary dam at Township 26 South, Range 33 East, Section 30 (Figure 2).

1.3 PROJECT AUTHORITY

The initial study for a flood reduction and water supply project on the Kern River was authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1936, approved June 22, 1936. Construction of Isabella Dam and Lake was authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944, Public Law 78-534, Chapter 665, Section 10, page 901.

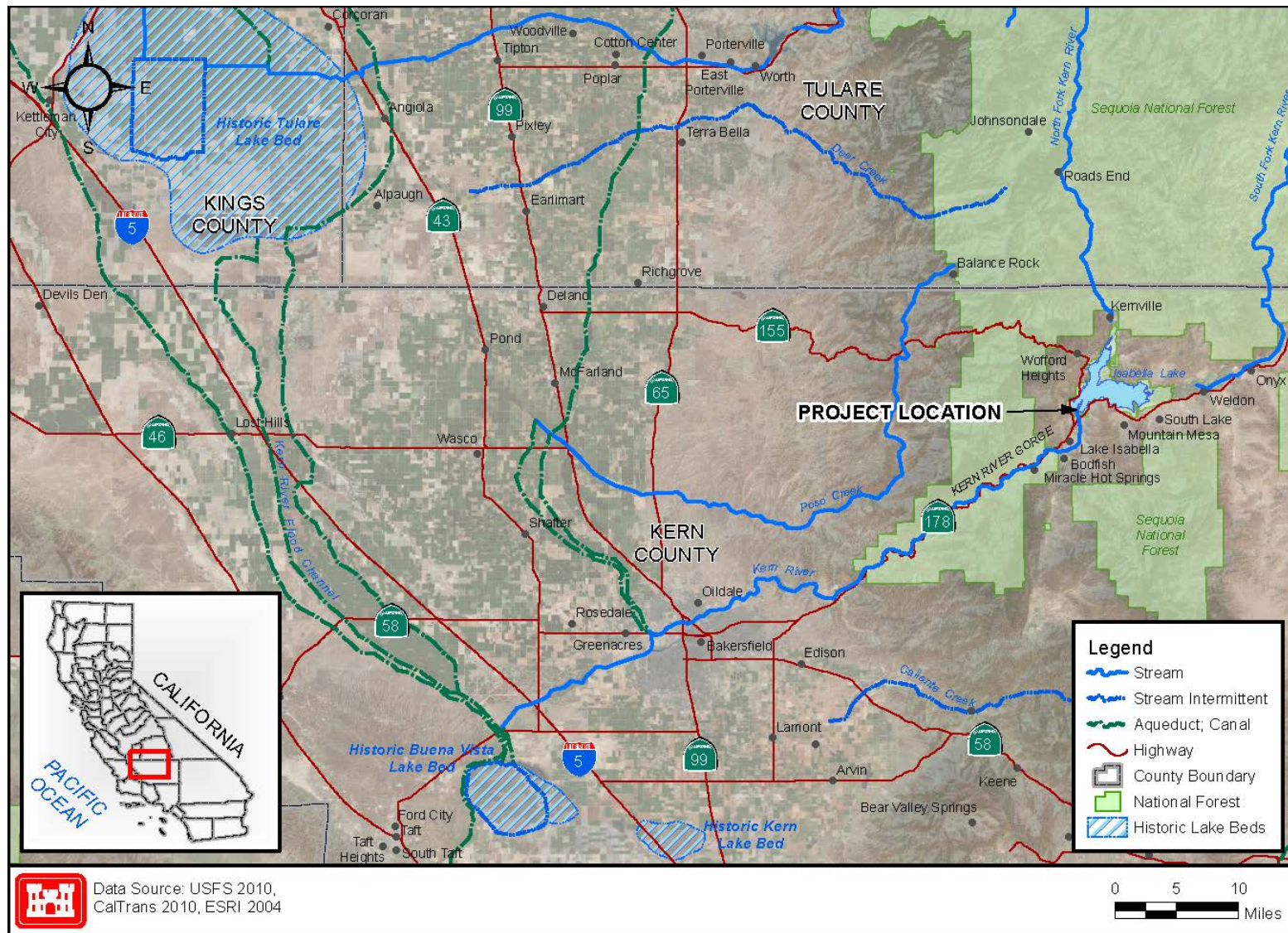


Figure 1. Project Location Map

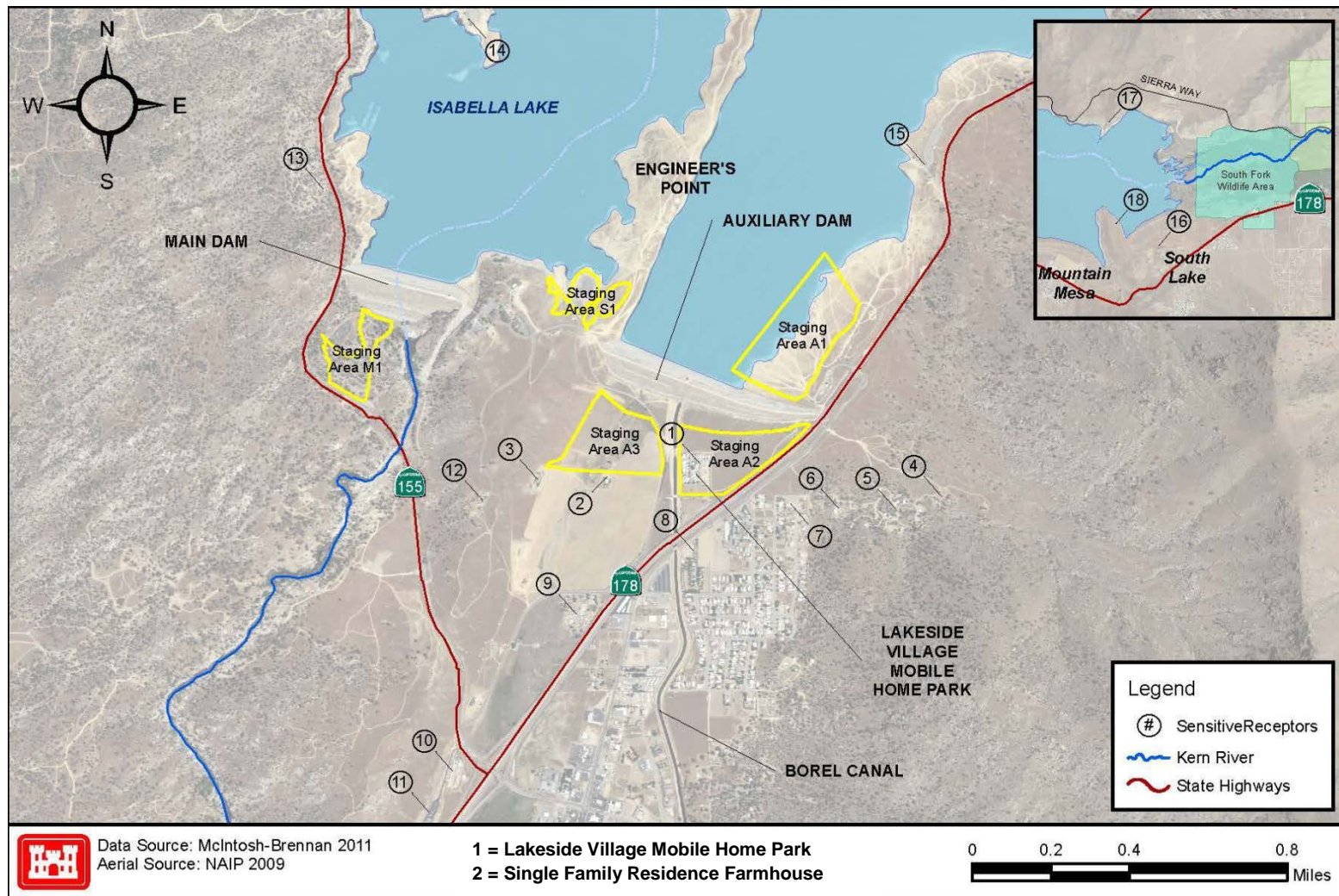


Figure 2. Project Vicinity Map

The Engineering Regulation (ER) 1110-2-1156 (final 28 October 2011) prescribes the guiding principles, policy, organization, responsibilities, and procedures for implementation of risk-informed dam safety program activities and a dam safety portfolio risk management process within the Corps. The purposes of the dam safety program are to protect life, property, and the environment by ensuring that all dams are designed, constructed, operated, and maintained as safely and effectively as is reasonably practicable. When unusual circumstances threaten the integrity of a structure and the safety of the public, the Corps has the authority to take expedient actions, require personnel to evaluate the threat, and design and construct a solution.

1.4 ISABELLA PROJECT BACKGROUND

In 2005, the Corps determined through a screening-level risk assessment process that the Isabella Lake main dam, spillway and auxiliary dam (Isabella Dams) posed unacceptable risk to life and public safety. Based on the risk assessment, the dams received a risk classification described as “urgent and compelling (unsafe)” and as “critically near failure”, or “extremely high risk”. However, failure is not believed to be imminent. The Corps commenced a dam safety study and based on the risk assessment, the Corps classified the Isabella Dams as Dam Safety Action Classification (DSAC) I in 2008 because elements of the Isabella Dams have been determined to be unsafe under extreme loadings and could result in significant and catastrophic consequences downstream.

The Corps then began a DSM Report which was completed in October 2012. The DSM Report recommends remediation measures to reduce the public safety and property damage risks posed by floods, earthquakes, and seepage at the Isabella Dams. In October 2012, the Corps published its Final EIS for the proposed remediation of the Isabella Dams. The Corps issued its ROD for the EIS on December 18, 2012. The EIS described the anticipated direct and indirect impacts expected to occur as a result of the remediation, including impacts to state, local and privately owned infrastructure in the Isabella Dams vicinity.

The final plan includes the following refinements, which were described in the Final EIS:

- Main dam full height filter and drain, with approximately 16-foot crest raise;
- Retrofit of main dam control tower for access with the raised dam;
- Improvements to the existing spillway;
- Construction of an approximately 900-foot wide emergency spillway;
- Auxiliary dam modification, with approximately 16-foot crest raise, approximately 80-foot wide downstream buttress, and shallow foundation treatment;
- Realignment of the Borel Canal conduit through the right abutment of the auxiliary dam;

- Relocation of the auxiliary dam control tower outside of the potentially liquefiable foundation zone; and,
- Relocation of State Routes 155 and 178 to accommodate the dam crest raises.

The approved Isabella Lake DSM Project features are shown on Figure 3.

1.5 PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE ACTION

The Isabella Lake DSM Project EIS determined that residents at the mobile home park and the nearby single-family farmhouse could potentially be exposed to significant levels of noise, fugitive dust and diesel particulate matter that exceed health standards. Construction generated noise levels would exceed noise standards at these residences. To mitigate public health concerns from Isabella Lake DSM Project construction generated noise and air contaminant emissions, the Corps proposes to acquire the affected lands and relocate the residents described in this SEA to specifically mitigate for the significant adverse health risks of implementing the Isabella Lake DSM Project. This SEA documents this proposed real estate action.

1.6 PURPOSE OF THIS SEA

This SEA partially fulfills the commitment to continue the NEPA analysis of the potential effects of implementing the Isabella Lake DSM Project. At the time of Project approval, certain unresolved issues were left for further analysis during the preconstruction engineering and design phase of the Isabella Lake DSM Project. As a result, a series of supplemental NEPA analyses would be required at a later time to analyze the potential effects associated with these remaining issues. These supplemental NEPA analyses include:

- Isabella Lake DSM Project Real Estate Acquisitions and Relocations Supplemental NEPA analyses;
- Isabella Lake DSM Project Recreation NEPA analyses, and;
- Isabella Lake DSM Project Highway 178/155 Realignment NEPA analyses.

The Isabella Lake DSM Project real estate acquisitions and relocations actions proposed will be fully described and further analyzed in two separate supplemental NEPA documents tiered to the EIS. This phase I real estate acquisitions and relocations supplemental EA specifically evaluates the effects of acquiring affected lands and relocating residences at the mobile home park and the farmhouse. A phase II real estate acquisitions and relocations supplemental EA will evaluate the disposition/demolition of the structures associated with the phase I real estate actions proposed, as well as the effects of acquiring lands, relocating residences, and disposition of structures at remaining parcels affected by implementation of the Isabella Lake DSM Project. The phase II



Figure 3. Isabella Lake Dam Safety Modification Project Features

real estate acquisitions and relocations supplemental EA will also evaluate the relocation and disposition of the USFS and Corps offices, maintenance facilities, and the USFS fire station. The phase II real estate acquisitions and relocations supplemental EA is anticipated to be release for a 30-day public review in December 2014.

1.7 PREVIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS AND ORGANIZATION OF THIS EA

The Isabella Lake DSM Project Final EIS was completed in December 2012, and the ROD was signed on December 18, 2012. The Isabella Lake DSMP Draft EIS is the primary source for detailed affected environment and environmental impact information for the Isabella Lake DSMP, with the Final EIS focusing on the preferred alternative and subsequent changes to the DEIS analyses.

This supplemental EA is tiered to the Draft and Final EIS, and will update the analysis provided in that document with a focus the Phase I Real Estate Acquisitions and Relocations action proposed. Throughout this document, information and analyses that have not changed since the Final EIS will be referenced back to that document, which will be available online at <http://www.spk.usace.army.mil/Missions/CivilWorks/IsabellaDam.aspx>. Copies of the Draft and Final Isabella Lake DSMP EIS may also be obtained by contacting the Sacramento District Public Affairs Office, 1325 J Street, Sacramento, CA 95814; Phone (916) 557-5101; email: isabella@usace.army.mil.

1.8 DECISION TO BE MADE

The District Engineer, commander of the Sacramento District, must decide whether or not the proposed action qualifies for a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) under NEPA or whether a Supplemental EIS must be prepared.

CHAPTER 2 ALTERNATIVES

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This section addresses alternative formulation, alternatives that were not considered, and presents the final array of alternatives to meet the purpose and need described above for the proposed action. A No Action alternative is considered to illustrate the potential effects of not implementing the preferred alternative.

2.2 ALTERNATIVES ELIMINATED FROM CONSIDERATION

2.2.1 Structure Modification for Public Health Issues

The residents in the high impact zone of the Isabella Lake DSM Project could be retrofitted with soundproofing insulation and air filtration and purification systems. However, widespread application of interior noise and hazard air reduction measures would likely be impractical due to the proximity of necessary construction staging areas, as well as the cost effectiveness of retrofitting the types of residences affected (older farmhouse and mobile homes). For these reasons, this alternative was removed from further study.

2.2.2 Use of Barriers

Sensitive receptors could be shielded by placing walls, berms, or other structures between the noise source and the receiver. Trees and other vegetation may also help to acoustically “soften” the effects of noise transmission. However, use of barriers on a large scale to shield sensitive receptors would likely be impractical due to geometric and economic constraints. The use of vegetation to provide some level of sound attenuation would have only a minor beneficial effect. The use of barriers or vegetation would not be effective for reducing air quality impacts. For these reasons, this alternative was removed from further study.

2.2.3 Use of Setbacks/Structure Relocation

Noise and hazard air exposure may be reduced by increasing the distance between the source and the receiver. The available noise attenuation from this technique is limited by the characteristics of the noise source but is generally about 4 to 6 decibels per doubling of distance from the source. For the Isabella Lake DSM Project, the use of increased setbacks would have practical limitations due to space constraints. Stationary construction equipment has been located as far as practicable from sensitive receptors in order to maximize noise reduction levels.

With regards to structure relocation, all of the mobile homes in the Lakeside Village Mobile Home Park are older. The residences may not meet Public Law 91-646 DSS standards, state of California current codes or the entry standards /requirements of the replacement mobile home parks in the area. The residences will require inspections by qualified professionals to determine if the structures are movable or not, otherwise they will need to be acquired in place from the numerous tenants. Since the cost of physically relocating the structures would likely be much higher than that of comparable dwelling replacement, this alternative was found to be less cost-effective and removed from further study.

2.3 NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

In accordance with NEPA guidelines, the No Action Alternative is included here as a baseline for comparison with the Preferred Alternative. Under the No Action Alternative, no action would be taken to acquire the mobile home park and farmhouse, or move affected residents prior to any action taken to implement the approved Isabella Lake DSM Project necessary to meet current dam safety requirements. As described in the Isabella Lake DSM Project EIS, the No Action Alternative to the approved Isabella Lake DSM Project would mean that there would be no Federal participation in remedial improvements to the Isabella main dam, spillway, or auxiliary dam. Isabella Dam would continue to be operated in accordance with the established Water Control Plan and Flood Control Diagram. In accordance with ER 1110-2-1156, the dam would be operated at the pre-Interim Risk Reduction Measure elevation of 2,609.26 feet NAVD 88 (568,070 acre-feet). However, under the No Action Alternative, the Isabella Dams have an unacceptably high risk of failure. The potential environmental, economic, and human consequences of dam failure would be extremely high.

During the construction period of the Isabella Lake DSM Project, certain properties immediately below the auxiliary dam were found likely to experience temporary unavoidable significant adverse effects in the form of nuisance and potential human health effects associated with construction activities. The residents at the mobile home park and farmhouse are likely to be exposed to noise, diesel emissions, fugitive dust, and glare from construction lighting that exceeds health standards. If the residents of these two properties are not relocated, there could be significant issues with:

- Noise During Construction: Construction equipment-related activities would result in noise levels that exceed applicable standards, create a substantial increase in ambient noise, and other maximum instantaneous noise levels. A significant noise impact would result from implementation of the Isabella Lake DSM Project with regards to annoyance and/or sleep disruption for the nearby existing noise-sensitive receptors. Likewise, vibration levels associated with the use of construction equipment could exceed Caltrans standards for the prevention of structural damage, and the Federal Transit Administration's maximum-acceptable vibration standards for human annoyance for

residential uses at existing nearby sensitive receptors. Implementation of the Isabella Lake DSM Project could also result in a significant impact due to the generation and exposure of persons to excessive ground-borne vibration or noise levels.

The mobile home park and farmhouse are located immediately adjacent to construction haul routes for the Isabella Lake DSM Project. Sensitive receptors along Isabella Lake DSM Project area roadways would likely be exposed to exterior and interior noise levels exceeding local noise level standards due to project-related traffic on local roadways.

- **Air Quality During Construction:** During construction of the Isabella Lake DSM Project, the mitigated construction emissions would exceed the significance threshold for NO_x established by the Eastern Kern Air Pollution Control District (see Table 1 for the year 2015) and is unavoidable. This would be the case even with implementation of the mitigation measure commitments made in the ROD. On this basis, construction of the Isabella Lake DSM Project would be considered to impede compliance with applicable air quality plans. Although the Corps would implement all feasible mitigation measures specified in the ROD to reduce impacts as much as practicable, residents of the mobile home park and farmhouse, located in close proximity to the construction area, would likely be exposed to emissions that exceed health standards.

Table 1
Estimated Construction Emissions (*)

Construction Year	Criteria Pollutants (tons/yr)					
	ROG	NO _x	CO	SO _x	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
UNMITIGATED						
2014 Emissions	0.67	4.60	6.28	0.00	1.34	0.40
2015 Emissions	3.98	27.51	37.58	0.00	8.01	2.38
2016 Emissions	0.99	6.86	9.37	0.00	2.00	0.59
2017 Emissions	15.68	122.15	73.29	0.26	10.10	6.39
2018 Emissions	3.42	23.08	23.88	0.02	5.79	2.37
2019 Emissions	10.07	62.92	50.37	0.14	7.10	5.26
2020 Emissions	6.65	38.92	37.31	0.11	4.41	2.98
2021 Emissions	0.80	3.81	13.57	0.01	0.22	0.12
2022 Emissions	0.48	2.11	12.14	0.00	0.23	0.09

Construction Year	Criteria Pollutants (tons/yr)					
	ROG	NO _x	CO	SO _x	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
<i>EKAPCD SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLDS</i>	25	25	--	27	15	--
<i>Exceed Threshold?</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>
MITIGATED						
2014 Emissions	0.67	4.60	6.28	0.00	1.34	0.40
2015 Emissions	3.98	27.51	37.58	0.00	8.01	2.38
2016 Emissions	0.99	6.86	9.37	0.00	2.00	0.59
2017 Emissions	7.50	16.65	124.88	0.26	2.22	1.82
2018 Emissions	1.54	3.83	30.57	0.02	3.69	0.93
2019 Emissions	4.55	10.47	78.48	0.14	2.88	2.14
2020 Emissions	3.38	8.60	57.08	0.11	1.60	0.98
2021 Emissions	0.61	1.92	15.26	0.01	0.12	0.04
2022 Emissions	0.42	1.46	12.39	0.00	0.09	0.03
<i>EKAPCD SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLDS</i>	25	25	--	27	15	--
<i>Exceed Threshold?</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>

(*) See Final EIS – Appendix F: Air Quality Analysis for emissions modeling details.

Proceeding with the construction of the Isabella Lake DSM Project, while exposing the residents to health and safety risks, is not a prudent or reasonable alternative. If the residents remain in-place per the No Action Alternative, concern for dam safety will continue unless other feasible alternative are found.

2.4 PREFERRED ACTION – PROPERTY ACQUISITION AND RESIDENT RELOCATION

2.4.1 Property Acquisition

The privately owned 6.70-acre, 34-rental-space Lakeside Village Mobile Home Park located at 2959 Eva Avenue, Lake Isabella, California (Figure 4), and the privately owned 0.99-acre single family farmhouse located at 4547 Barlow Drive, Lake Isabella, California (Figure 5), have been identified to be in areas of high risk to human health from construction-generated noise and air emissions. In addition, both of these properties would be used as, or in close proximity to, staging areas for the Isabella Lake DSM Project. In order to minimize unavoidable significant air quality and noise impacts, property acquisitions and permanent relocations of the affected residents are necessary. Property acquisitions would occur in August 2014.

The Real Estate Design Memorandum, dated 10 December 2012 and prepared by the Corps' Sacramento District Real Estate Division, states that "An Environmental Assessment will be prepared prior to the proposed acquisition of the [affected parcels] located within Kern County as part of the Isabella Lake DSM Project. Immediately after acquisition of the required properties, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will prepare a disposal plan [and supplemental EA] to demolish and dispose of existing buildings and structures and make necessary Health and Safety modifications to the properties for off-site removal of waste. The EA will reference the Isabella Lake DSM Project Draft EIS, dated March 22, 2012 which discusses the environmental impacts associated with the construction of the modified earthen embankment dam. The EIS indicates that traffic, noise, fuel emissions and dust levels anticipated with the proposed construction will exceed the Environmental Protection Agency's health risks and safety standards and will require relocation of affected residents within the immediate proximity of the construction and staging sites. Upon completion of the Isabella Lake DSM Project construction, any lands not needed for Isabella Dams operations and maintenance will be disposed of in accordance with real property disposal regulations."

All real estate to be acquired shall be fee simple estates. No easements will be acquired for construction. Escrow and Title contracts will be awarded following authorization to acquire those necessary properties. The proposed action will not require any new access roads for the property acquisitions. Existing public roads will be utilized for access to the properties. Once highway 155 and 178 relocation plans have been finalized by Caltrans and the Corps, a final description of additional properties required under the Isabella Lake DSM Project will be included in an amended REDM and Phase II supplemental EA. Table 2 on page 14 identifies the affected properties' by tract number, APN, physical address, method of acquisition and acreage.



Figure 4. Lakeside Village Mobile Home Park



Figure 5. Single Family Farmhouse

Table 2
Parcel Fee Acquisitions

Tract Number	APN	Physical Address	Method of Take	Acreage
424	485-070-03	2959 EVA AVE LAKE ISABELLA CA 93240	Full Property, Fee Purchase	6.7
422	485-070-14	4547 BARLOW DR LAKE ISABELLA CA 93240	Full Property, Fee Purchase	0.99

2.4.2 Resident Relocation

The properties affected by construction activities from the Isabella Lake DSM Project requires relocation of the residents in and adjacent to the 34-rental-space Lakeside Village Mobile Home Park located at 2959 Eva Avenue, Lake Isabella, California, and the single-family residential farmhouse located at 4547 Barlow Drive, Lake Isabella, California.

The Isabella Lake DSM Project will require the displacement of one 34-space mobile home park, and its 34 occupied residences in association with the mobile home park business, and 1 single family residence. Each eligible displaced person or family would be entitled to receive relocation benefits from the Federal Government. No person would be displaced until comparable decent safe and sanitary housing is available within a reasonable period of time prior to displacement, and the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, 42 U.S.C. Section 4601, et sq., as amended (the Uniform Act) requires that replacement homes be comparable with respect to number of bedrooms, total square footage, etc. (Corps 214b). Table 3 below summarizes the residential and commercial displacements that would occur as a result of the preferred action. Additional information on property acquisition, relocation services, and compensation for relocated residents is discussed further in Section 3.3, Socioeconomics.

Table 3
Property Displacements

Property Type	Count
Single Family Home	1
Mobile Home Park Single Family Residential	0
Permanent Mobile Homes/RV's	34
Temporary Resident RV's	0
Commercial Business	1
Totals	36

CHAPTER 3

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This section describes the environmental resources in the action area, as well as any effects of the proposed action on those resources. Each resource section below presents the existing resource conditions, environmental effects, and when necessary, mitigation measures are also proposed to avoid, reduce, minimize, or compensate for any significant effects. In determining the effects, the consequences of the proposed action are compared to the consequences of taking no action. Impacts are identified as direct or indirect, with cumulative impacts following in Section 3.3. Effects are assessed for significance based on significance criteria, which are established for each resource below.

3.2 ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES NOT EVALUATED IN DETAIL

Certain resources were eliminated from further analysis in this SEA because they were addressed adequately in the Isabella Lake DSM Project EIS. In addition, the proposed property acquisition and resident relocation would not change the effects on these resources initially evaluated in the 2012 Isabella Lake DSM Project EIS, and thus, do not require reevaluation. The resources determined that no further analysis was needed include: Geology, Soils, and Seismicity, Air Quality, Water Resources, Traffic and Circulation, Noise and Vibration, Hazardous, Toxic, and Radiological Waste, Biological Resources, Land Use, Recreation, Aesthetic Resources, Cultural Resources, and Public Health and Safety.

A phase II real estate acquisition and relocation supplemental EA, anticipated to be release for a 30-day public review in December 2014, will evaluate the disposition/demolition of the structures associated with the phase I real estate actions proposed, as well as the effects of acquiring lands, relocating residences, and disposition of structures at remaining parcels affected by implementation of the Isabella Lake DSM Project.

3.3 SOCIOECONOMICS AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

3.3.1 Regulatory Setting

Federal

The Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (amended in 1987), and the Housing and Urban Development Amendment Act of 1974(Public

Law 91-646). Relocation benefits and assistance are available to persons without regard to race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, or handicap. This act provides for uniform and equitable treatment of persons displaced by a Federal programs from their homes, businesses, or farms, including assuring just compensation and assisting in relocation. For example, if the construction of a highway under a Federal program requires the expropriation of homes, the expropriation must be made by either providing fair compensation for that property or providing assistance for, or reimbursement of, relocation expenses incurred by the affected person. The Compliance Supplement suggests verifying that the property acquired is appraised by qualified independent appraisers, the appraisals are examined by a review appraiser to assure acceptability, and that after acceptance, the review appraiser certifies the recommended or approved value of the property for just compensation to the owner.

Executive Order (E.O.) 12898, Federal Action to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations: Signed by President Clinton in 1994, E.O. 12898 directs each federal agency to “make achieving EJ part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations.” The order instructs each federal agency to develop a strategy for addressing EJ under the provisions of the EO. EO 12898 emphasizes the principles of Title VI and extends consideration to low-income populations, although without the statutory protections. Effective community impacts assessments will include a multidisciplinary study of project impacts that could affect communities, including EJ populations and populations protected under Title VI.

E.O.13045, Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks: Originally issued in 1997, the order applies to economically significant rules under E.O. 12866 where environmental health or safety risk that EPA has reason to believe may disproportionately affect children. Environmental health risks or safety risks refer to risks to health or to safety that are attributable to products or substances that the child is likely to come in contact with or ingest (such as the air we breathe, the food we eat, the water we drink or use for recreation, the soil we live on, and the products we use or are exposed to). When promulgating a rule of this description, EPA must evaluate the effects of the planned regulation on children and explain why the regulation is preferable to potentially effective and reasonably feasible alternatives.

E.O. 13166, Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency (LEP): Improving Access to Services for Persons with LEP was signed by President Clinton in 2000 and directs each federal agency to “examine the services it provides and develop and implement a system by which LEP persons can meaningfully access those services.” Identifying any LEP persons and making accommodations for communication in languages other than English ensures that agencies do not violate the Title VI prohibition against national origin discrimination. In January 2001, the DOJ released the Guidance to Federal Financial Assistance

Recipients Regarding Title VI Prohibition against National Origin Discrimination Affecting Limited Proficient Persons to clarify recipients' obligations to take reasonable steps to ensure access by LEP persons. This guidance defined a LEP person as one who has a limited ability to read, write, speak, or understand English. The purpose of this policy guidance is to assist recipients in fulfilling their responsibilities to provide meaningful access to LEP persons under existing laws. Additionally, the guidance describes the four factor assessment that can be used to ensure meaningful access for LEP persons.

3.3.2 Affected Environment

The Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice section of the Draft EIS (Section 3.15) sufficiently characterizes the regionally affected environment for this resource (Kern County, including the city of Bakersfield). This SEA describes and updates the existing social, economic and environmental justice characteristics within the local Kern River Valley (KRV) area of influence for the action proposed in this SEA.

Local Conditions. The farmhouse and mobile home park are located within the unincorporated community of Lake Isabella. Lake Isabella is the largest community in KRV located adjacent to and south of the Isabella Lake Dam and the Lake Isabella DSM Project. The mountainous KRV communities of Lake Isabella and Kernville grew up around Isabella Lake, Kern County's only major reservoir, in the 1950's and 1960's (KCCCC 2004). The area, in general, is characterized by a large number of retirees. Many residents must travel 45 minutes to either Bakersfield or Ridgecrest for employment and/or other services (KCCCC 2004).

Based upon the 2012 American Community Survey of the Lake Isabella census designated place, the Lake Isabella community has a total population of 2,781. The race breakdown is 96.6% White and 1.8% Black or African American. All other races make up less than 1% of the total population. Seventeen percent of the total population is Hispanic or Latino of any race (USDC 2012). The median age of all races within the Lake Isabella community is 43 years old.

Of the 2,164 total housing units, 25.1% are vacant with 56.4% of the vacant housing units used for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use. 42.4% of the total housing units are mobile homes. 62.9 % of the 1,621 occupied housing units are owner occupied, while 37.1% are renter occupied (USDC 2012). 21.8% of all households have children under the age of 18 living with them. 41.0% of the householders are living alone and 28.8% of the householders living alone are 65 years or older. The average household size of owner-occupied units is 2.06 persons and 2.34 persons for renter-occupied units.

The 2012 median income for a household in the city was \$20,621, and the median income for a family was \$30,701. The per capita income for the city was \$14,608, and 27.1% of

the population and 21.2% of families were below the poverty line. Out of the total population, 32.8% of those under the age of 18 and 10.1% of those 65 and older were living below the poverty line.

Action Area Conditions. The affected properties requiring relocation includes the residences in and adjacent to the Lakeside Village Mobile Home Park located at 2959 Eva Avenue, Lake Isabella, CA, and one single family residence located at 4547 Barlow Drive, Lake Isabella, CA 93240. One business associated with operation of the mobile home park will also require relocation.

All of the mobile homes at the mobile home park are at least 20+ years old. The residences may not meet The Uniform Act decent safe and sanitary (DSS) standards, state of California current codes or the entry standards and requirements of the replacement mobile home parks in the area. Any 180-day owner-occupied mobile home or recreational vehicle (RV) that is not DSS or that cannot find a permanent replacement site that is DSS would need to have their homes replaced with comparable RVs, mobile homes, or houses, depending on housing availability, at the time of relocation. This may also have to include some of the less than 180-day permanent residents in the mobile home park if they are unable to find permanent DSS replacement sites for their current dwellings. Also, according to the mobile home park operator, many of the residents of the mobile home park are elderly and are on fixed or limited incomes. Table 4 on the next page describes the residents of the affected properties.

3.3.4 Environmental Consequences

Basis of Significance. Significant effects occur when people's lives are affected by a project. These effects can include residential relocations, job losses, land use changes, population, business losses, and changes in public services.

No Action. The No Action Alternative would not increase population, local growth, or remove large quantities of private lands from the tax rolls. Residents would not be relocated; there would be no job loss due to the alternative, no land use changes, or any changes in public service. Because no major changes would occur to the socioeconomic conditions, there would be no socioeconomic adverse affects due to this alternative. There would also be no impacts, either beneficial or adverse, to low-income communities, minorities, or populations with limited English-speaking capabilities, as a result of the No Action Alternative.

The continued unacceptably high likelihood of dam failure under this alternative, however, would retain the potential for long-term, significant adverse impacts on the regional economy, primarily attributable to declines in business production from structural inundation and flooding of farmland, and public health and safety.

Table 4
Assessment of Residents for Potential Relocation Impacts

1. Will the project require the relocation of:	
a. Long-time neighborhood residents (generally 5+ years of tenure)? If yes, how many? 24	Yes
b. Elderly residents (generally 65+ years old)? If yes, how many? 15	Yes
c. Disabled residents? If yes, how many? 10	Yes
d. Low-income residents (generally poverty level)? If yes, how many? 32	Yes
e. Ethnic or racial minority residents? If yes, how many? 2	Yes
f. Non-English speaking residents? If yes, how many? 0	No
g. Households with school-age children? If yes, how many? 7	Yes
2. Are there households qualifying more than once under question #1? If yes, how many? 29 Explain: 15 elderly and low income, 2 minority elderly and low income, 10 disabled and low income, 2 longtime residents and household with school age children.	Yes
3. Are there adequate, comparable replacement housing or building sites available for relocates in or near their current neighborhood? If no, how close is comparable replacement housing or building sites?	Yes
4. Will the project relocate residents such that their access to current employment is impaired? If yes, how many? 0	No
5. Will the project relocate residents such that their access to schools, medical care, childcare or other essential goods and services is impaired? If yes, how many? 0	No
Business/Community Facility	No
1. Will the project require the relocation of a community facility such that the purpose for the facility is reduced or otherwise impaired? If yes, which facility or facilities?	No
2. Will the project require the relocation of a business that depends upon it's specific location for business? If yes, which business(es)?	

Preferred Action – Acquisition of Affected Properties and Relocation of Residents. The proposed action would require the acquisition of the 6.7-acre, 34-rental space Lakeside Village Mobile Home Park and the relocation of the personal property associated with the mobile home park. The proposed action would also require the relocation/replacement of the mobile homes and RVs located in the park, as well as relocation of its impacted residents. The mobile home park currently has 34 home sites occupied. This total includes 34 mobile homes.

There is one additional residence outside of the mobile home park that would be affected. The proposed action would require the acquisition and replacement of a privately owned, single-family farmhouse residence, as well as relocation of the occupants and their personal

possessions. The affected residence is located on 0.99 acres. There is no agricultural land associated with this private residence.

Social Vulnerability.

Table 5 below focuses on the measures of social vulnerability evaluated in consideration of effect of property acquisition and resident relocation. Measures, including income, political power, prestige, rural locations, ownership of residential property, and/or being renters, all add a certain level of vulnerability to the residents and business owners affected by the proposed action.

Table 5
Social Vulnerability of Residents

Issue	Description	Effect to Residents	
		Yes	No
Income, Political Power, Prestige	This measure focuses on ability to absorb losses and enhance resilience to impacts. Wealth enables communities to absorb and recover from losses more quickly due to insurance, social safety nets, and entitlement programs.	X	
Gender	Women can have a more difficult time during recovery than men, often due to sector-specific employment, lower wages, and family care responsibilities.		X
Race and Ethnicity	Imposes language and cultural barriers that affect access to post-disaster funding and residential locations in high hazard areas.		X
Age	Extremes of the age spectrum affect the movement out of harm's way. Parents lose time and money caring for children when daycare facilities are affected; elderly may have mobility constraints or mobility concerns increasing the burden of care and lack of resilience.	X	
Employment Loss	The potential loss of employment following a disaster exacerbates the number of unemployed workers in a community, contributing to a slower recovery.		X
Rural or Urban	Rural residents may be more vulnerable due to lower incomes and more dependent on locally based resource extraction economies (e.g., farming, fishing). High-density areas (urban) complicate evacuation out of harm's way.	X	
Residential Property	The value, quality, and density of residential construction affect potential losses and recovery. Expensive homes on the coast are costly to replace; mobile homes are easily destroyed and less resilient to hazards.	X	
Renters	People that rent do so because they are either transient or do not have the financial resources for home ownership. They often lack access to information about financial aid during recovery. In the most extreme cases, renters lack sufficient shelter options when lodging becomes uninhabitable or too costly to afford.	X	
Occupation	Some occupations, especially that involving resource extraction, may be severely impacted by a hazard event. Self-employed fishermen suffer when their means of production is lost and may not have the requisite capital to resume work in a timely fashion and thus will seek alternative employment. Those migrant workers engaged in agriculture and low skilled service jobs (housekeeping, childcare, and gardening) may similarly suffer, as disposable income fades and the need for services declines. Immigration status also affects occupational recovery.		X

Issue	Description	Effect to Residents	
		Yes	No
Education	Education is linked to socioeconomic status, with higher educational attainment resulting in greater lifetime earnings. Lower education constrains the ability to understand warning information and access to recovery information.		X
Population Growth	Counties experiencing rapid growth lack available quality housing, and the social services network may not have had time to adjust to increased populations. New migrants may not speak the language and not be familiar with bureaucracies for obtaining relief or recovery information, all of which increase vulnerability.		X
Medical Services	Health care providers, including physicians, nursing homes, and hospitals, are important post-event sources of relief. The lack of proximate medical services lengthens the time needed to obtain short-term relief and achieve longer-term recovery from disasters. Hospitals and nursing homes represent an increase in socially vulnerable people as the residing populations are less able to independently cope with disasters.		X

Reference: Applegate, pers. comm. 2014.

All property acquisitions would be conducted in compliance with Federal and State relocation laws, and relocation would be in accordance with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (42 United States Code, Section 4601 et seq.), and implementing regulation, 49 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 24. This law requires that appropriate compensation be provided to displaced residential and nonresidential landowners, and tenants and that residents be relocated to comparable replacement housing and receive relocation assistance. Provisions include relocation advisory services, moving costs reimbursement, replacement housing, and reimbursement for related expenses and rights of appeal. Compensation for living expenses would be provided for temporarily relocated residents and negotiations regarding any compensation for temporary loss of business would cover temporary relocations. This law applies to residential relocations as well as farms and businesses if they would be displaced for any length of time. The impacts on the small number of affected parties would be long-term, high and adverse, and possibly significant. However, the above-mentioned relocation provisions and other mitigations would reduce these potential impacts to less-than-significant levels.

Community

Schools, hospitals, churches, other public facilities, and services near the proposed action area would not be affected by the proposed action. Community cohesion, neighborhood character, access, and community circulation patterns would be unchanged by the proposed action since relocated residents would remain within the greater Lake Isabella area. Although there are minorities and low-income populations living within the region of influence, under the proposed action, no direct impacts to low-income communities or minority populations would

result from the proposed property acquisition and transfer since financial and relocation assistance would be offered.

Children

Under the proposed action, no direct impacts to children would result from the proposed property acquisition and transfer action. The percentage of the population under the age of 18 in and in the vicinity of the action area is substantially lower than the county average, which reduces the likelihood that children living in these areas would be affected. In addition, there are no centers where children would congregate (such as playgrounds, daycare facilities, and schools) in or in the vicinity of the action area. Indirect impacts to children would be slight, since the area of the proposed action is not located near densely populated areas. Fencing and “No Trespassing” signs would be placed around acquired sites to deter children from playing in these areas, and vehicles and equipment associated with acquisitions and relocations would be secured when not in use. Any potential health and safety issues would be temporary and would not result in long-term disproportionately high and adverse impacts on residents, including environmental justice populations or children.

3.3.5 Mitigation

In order to minimize adverse impacts of the proposed action, mitigation would include compensation to any land owner and tenants for the loss of their property and homes. In addition, each eligible displaced person or family would be entitled to receive relocation benefits from the Federal Government (Corps 2014b):

No person to be displaced would be required to move from his or her dwelling unless at least one comparable replacement dwelling has been made available to the person. The Uniform Act requires that replacement homes be comparable with respect to the number of bedrooms, total square footage; available on the market at the time of acquisition and most importantly, they must be DSS Standards. Also, Title 49 CFR Part 24 Appendix A § 24.2 (a) (9) (ii) (D) states... “Temporary relocation should not extend beyond one year before the person is returned to his or her previous unit or location. The Agency must contact any residential tenant who has been temporarily relocated and offer all permanent relocation assistance. This assistance would be in addition to any assistance the person has already received for temporary relocation, and may not be reduced by the amount of any temporary relocation assistance.” These requirements may result in supplemental as well as Housing of Last Resort (HLR) payments for many of the displaced households.

Each eligible displaced person or family is entitled to receive relocation benefits that entail:

1. Relocation advisory assistance;
2. Reimbursement for actual reasonable out of pocket moving expenses and any reasonable increase in rent and utility costs incurred in connection with temporary relocation;
3. Reimbursement for actual reasonable moving expenses for personal property including mobile homes not considered as real estate or;
4. Reimbursement for fixed moving expenses;
5. Replacement housing payment:
 - a. 180 day owner/occupant/Purchase Supplement (not to exceed \$22,500 unless HLR is in effect):
 - i. Price Differential payment,
 - ii. Incidental Expenses payment,
 - iii. Mortgage Interest Differential Payment or,
 - iv. Rental Assistance payment (not to exceed \$5,250 unless HLR is in effect),
 - v. Site replacement payment (for mobile homes).
 - b. 90 to 179-day owner/occupant (not to exceed \$5,250 unless HLR is in effect):
 - i. Rental Assistance payment or,
 - ii. Down-payment Assistance payment,
 - iii. Site replacement payment (for mobile homes).

Each eligible displaced business is entitled to relocation benefits that entail:

1. Reimbursement for actual reasonable moving expenses for personal property including mobile homes not considered as real estate,
2. Reimbursement for storage and insurance,
3. Re-establishment expenses up to \$10,000,
4. Reimbursement of search expenses up to \$2,500,
5. Actual Direct Loss of Tangible Personal Property (limited to actual, reasonable and necessary),
6. Low Value/High Bulk – (limited to actual, reasonable and necessary); or,
7. Reimbursement for an in-lieu-of fixed payment not to exceed \$20,000;
8. Relocation advisory assistance.

In conclusion, the Isabella Lake DSM Project would require the displacement of one 34-space mobile home park and its occupied residences, including the 34 mobile homes, as well as the displacement of one additional single family residence. The estimated relocation assistance would include estimated moving expenses, temporary lodging, business relocation payments, and labor costs.

Replacement housing is available; however, due to The Uniform Act DSS requirements, the condition and ages of the displaced mobile homes; current code state and replacement mobile home parks' requirements, HLR payments may be required. Equivalent replacement commercial facilities and properties are currently available.

With this, the Corps would ensure that the proposed action would cause the affected residents and business owners no loss of income, political power, and prestige; find desired residential locations; and maintain ownership of residential property and/or rental homes or properties within the KRV area and Kern County.

CHAPTER 4 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

NEPA requires the consideration of cumulative effects of the proposed action, combined with the effects of other projects. NEPA defines a cumulative effect as an effect on the environment that results from the incremental effect of an action when combined with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions (40 CFR 1508.7).

The cumulative effects analysis determines the combined effect of the proposed action and other closely related, reasonably foreseeable actions. Cumulative effects were evaluated by identifying other projects in and around the Isabella Lake vicinity that could have significant, adverse, or beneficial effects. These potential effects are compared to the potential adverse and beneficial effects of the proposed action to determine the type, length, and magnitude of potential cumulative effects. Additional information on cumulative effects is included in the Isabella Lake DSM Project EIS (Corps 2012a). Mitigation of significant cumulative effects could be accomplished by rescheduling actions of proposed projects and adopting different technologies to meet compliance. Significance of cumulative effects is determined by meeting Federal mandates and specified criteria identified in this document for affected resources.

4.2 PAST, PRESENT, AND REASONABLY FORESEEABLE FUTURE PROJECTS

During the preparation of the Isabella Lake DSAP EIS, a review was conducted of published material and available information in the Isabella Lake region to compile a list of existing, proposed, and reasonably foreseeable future actions. The following list was assembled and assessed for the proposed action's cumulative impacts analysis.

- Forest Service Motorized Travel Management EIS (USFS October 2009);
- Forest Service Giant Sequoia Monument Management Plan EIS (USFS August 2010);
- Kern River Valley Specific Plan (Kern County July 2011);
- Kern River Preserve (ongoing);
- Borel Canal Hydroelectric Project (ongoing);
- Bakersfield Resource Management Plan (ongoing);
- Weldon Ranch Solar Project (ongoing); and
- Weldon (Foresight) Solar Projects.

The actions on the above list were assessed as to their relevance for inclusion in this cumulative impact analysis based on their geographic area of influence, proximity to Isabella Lake, and time frame as a viable action and/or planning period involved. Detailed descriptions of these projects can be found in Section 4.3 of the Isabella Lake DSM Project EIS.

4.3 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The below sections discuss the potential cumulative impacts of the proposed action when combined with the other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions that are listed above. If the proposed action is not expected to contribute to a cumulative impact on a resource, that resource is not addressed. The resources determined that no further analysis was needed include: Geology, Soils, and Seismicity, Air Quality, Water Resources, Traffic and Circulation, Noise and Vibration, Hazardous, Toxic, and Radiological Waste, Biological Resources, Land Use, Recreation, Aesthetic Resources, Cultural Resources, and Public Health and Safety. The 2012 Isabella Lake DSM Project EIS addresses these resources in detail, and their analysis can be found in Section 4.4 of that document.

4.3.1 Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice

The areas affected by the proposed action include the mobile home park and farmhouse located immediately downstream of the auxiliary dam. These properties would be acquired, the residents relocated, and the existing structure protected in place. This is due to construction of the Isabella Lake DSM Project, which will be implemented within the foreseeable future. This action is necessary in order to prevent human habitation of land subject to excessive noise, vibration, and hazard air cancer risk during construction. Landowners are to be compensated based on fair market value and relocation assistance provided in accordance with the Uniform Relocation and Real Property Policies Act of 1970, as amended, for all business displacements and real property acquisitions, as described in the current proposed action. For these reasons, implementing the current and future projects would not make a significant cumulative effect on socioeconomics and environmental justice.

The proposed action projects would be required to comply with all applicable Federal, State, and local environmental laws and regulations. When the effects of the proposed action are considered with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable projects in the area, there are no significant cumulative effects found at this time.

CHAPTER 5

COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

5.1 FEDERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Clean Air Act, as amended and recodified (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.) *Compliance.* The primary objective of the Clean Air Act is to establish Federal standards for various pollutants from both stationary and mobile sources and to provide for the regulation of polluting emissions via state implementation plans. The project is not expected to violate any Federal air quality standards and would not hinder the attainment of air quality objectives in the local air basin.

Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) *Compliance.* The Clean Water Act establishes the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States and regulating quality standards for surface waters. A Section 404 permit or a section 401 water quality certification application would not be required because the project would not involve the placement of fill in wetlands or waters of the United States. The project would also not result in more than one acre of construction-related land disturbance. As such, a General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity (Construction General Permit, 99-08-DWQ) would not be required.

Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) *Compliance.* There are no special-status species that have the potential to occur in or near the proposed action area. No protected or candidate species would be affected by the implementation of the proposed action.

Executive Order 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations. *Compliance.* The order directs all Federal agencies to identify and address adverse human health or environmental effects of their programs, policies, and activities on minority and low-income populations. There are no effects on minority or low-income populations.

Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661, et seq.) *Compliance.* This act requires Federal agencies to consult with the USFWS and the CDFG before undertaking projects that control or modify surface water. Consultation was not required for the proposed action, as no modification to surface waters would occur as a result of the project.

Farmland Protection Policy Act (7 U.S.C. 4201 et seq.) *Compliance.* This Act requires a Federal agency to consider the effects of its actions and programs on the Nation's farmlands. The proposed action will not result in any long-term effects on any areas of potential prime or statewide important farmland.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act, as amended (16 U.S.C 703 et seq.) *Compliance.* The Migratory Bird Treaty Act implements various treaties and conventions between the United States, Canada, Japan, Mexico, and Russia, providing protection for migratory birds as defined in 16 U.S.C. 715j. The construction would not disturb any potential or existing habitat in the action area for migratory birds, and the implementations of the proposed action would have no significant effect on this habitat. The proposed action is in compliance with the provisions of this Act.

National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C 4321 et seq.) *Compliance.* This SEA is in compliance with this Act. The FONSI will be made available to agencies, organizations, and individuals who have an interest in the proposed action.

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). *Compliance.* Section 106 of the NRHP requires a Federal agency to consider the effects of Federal undertakings on historic properties, i.e., cultural resources that are listed in, or are eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places. The implementing regulation for Section 106 is 36 CFR Part 800 (revised 2004), “Protection of Historic Properties,” which requires Federal agencies to initiate Section 106 consultation with the California SHPO. Since the simple transfer, lease, or sale of property to Federal ownership or control is not considered an undertaking as defined by 36 CFR 800, there are no effects to historic properties and no need to consult with SHPO. The proposed action is in compliance with the provisions of this Act.

Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended (42 U.S.C. Section 4601, et seq.) *Compliance.* This Act provides for uniform and equitable treatment of persons displaced from their homes, businesses, or farms by Federal and Federally assisted programs and to establish uniform and equitable land acquisition policies for Federal and Federally assisted programs. The proposed action is in compliance with the provisions of this Act.

5.2 COORDINATION AND REVIEW OF THE SEA

Although economic and social factors are listed in the definition of effects in the CEQ NEPA Regulations (40 C.F.R. 1508.8), the definition of human environment states that “economic and social effects are not intended by themselves to require the preparation of an EIS.” Additionally, with the exception of feasibility, continuing authority, special planning/engineering reports or operations and maintenance activities involving the discharge of dredged or fill material, the Corps’ NEPA regulations (33 C.F.R. 230.11) provide that a notice of availability of the FONSI be sent to interested parties. Therefore, the FONSI associated with this SEA will be made available to agencies, organizations, and individuals who have an interest in the proposed action.

5.3 FINDINGS

Based on information in this SEA, the proposed action would have no significant effects on the environmental resources in or in the vicinity of the action area. Therefore, the proposed action would require no mitigation beyond those measures proposed in this SEA. The proposed action would meet the requirements for actions permitted following completion of a FONSI as described in 40 CFR 1508.13. These actions would not have a significant effect on the quality of the natural and human environment nor require preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement. A FONSI accompanies this EA.

CHAPTER 6 LIST OF PREPARERS

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