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PACIFIC WEST REGIONAL OFFICE Memorandum

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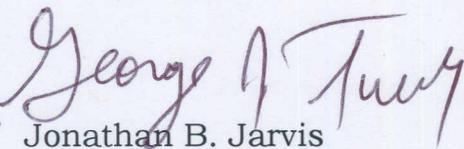
Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Lake Mead National Recreation Area

From: **ACTING** Regional Director, Pacific West Region

Subject: Environmental Compliance for Lower Moapa Valley Wastewater Collection System

The *Finding of No Significant Impact* for constructing the proposed expansion of the subject wastewater collection system is approved. To complete this particular compliance effort, the park should send its notice of the decision (and make the attached document available) to all individuals and organizations that received the supporting environmental assessment.

FOR 
Jonathan B. Jarvis

Attachment

EXPERIENCE YOUR AMERICA

The National Park Service cares for special places saved by the American people so that all may experience our heritage.

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR LOWER MOAPA VALLEY
COLLECTION SYSTEM**

October 2008

Lake Mead National Recreation Area
Nevada/Arizona

INTRODUCTION

An Environmental Assessment (EA) was prepared that evaluates the impacts of constructing a new expanded wastewater collection system to service the Lower Moapa Valley. Part of the new expanded collection system overlaps with the Lake Mead National Recreation Area (NRA) at the Overton Wildlife Management Area (OWMA). The EA analyzed the no action alternative and the proposed action.

PURPOSE AND NEED

Currently, the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) considers the soil and groundwater in the Valley to be oversaturated with nitrates. Nitrate levels are also out of compliance with United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards for the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 ((Maximum Contaminant Level [MCL] <10 parts per million [ppm])). The primary contributor to nitrate saturation is the high number of individual septic systems not meeting current standards to prevent nitrate contamination.

Additionally, the Park lift station, owned by the Clark County Water Reclamation District (CCWRD) and located on private land, which serves the existing Overton sewer system is near failure and needs to be replaced or taken out of service to avoid becoming out of compliance with NDEP regulations.

The purposes of this project are to:

- Meet both the current and future wastewater collection and treatment needs of the Valley, including meeting NDEP and EPA water quality requirements.
- Provide a major arterial for wastewater collection for Logandale and Overton.
- Reduce further nitrate saturation in the Valley.
- Help reduce sediment infiltration and improve the existing system's performance, which would help bring the system back in to compliance with NDEP and EPA requirements.
- Keep lift stations from failing and improve the system's capacity for future needs.

SELECTED ACTION

The selected action is the proposed action analyzed in the EA and is the same as the preferred alternative with no changes incorporated. Under the proposed action, a new wastewater collection system will be constructed to service the valley allowing residents to connect to the system if desired, and requiring new developments to utilize the system. The proposed project includes actions on both private lands and on lands within the NRA. All components of the project are presented here:

Actions occurring on lands managed by the NPS:

- 45,500 lineal feet of sewer force main (5 parallel pipelines in a 9,100 lineal foot corridor) and appurtenances which cross 3,980 lineal feet of NPS land. This will involve tunneling under the Muddy River.
- 18,200 lineal feet of dry utility duct and one 12 inch (30 cm) waterline (utility lines) (two parallel pipelines in a 9,100 lineal foot corridor). This will involve tunneling under the Muddy River.
- 16 above ground valve boxes for the force main, approximately 24 inches square and 45 inches tall. Four of the valve boxes would occur on NPS land. Each valve box would be accessed from the existing Lewis Avenue.
- Five fiber optic boxes for the force main, approximately 30 inches by 36 inches and 36 inches tall. Only part of the fiber optic boxes would be above ground. Three of the fiber optic boxes would occur on NPS land. Each fiber optic box would be accessed from the existing Lewis Avenue.
- Tunneling beneath one hill between the eastern boundary of the OWMA and the WRC. The tunnel would be approximately 380 feet.
- The existing Lewis Avenue between the Lewis lift station and the WRC will provide access to the force mains, valve boxes, and fiber optic boxes.

Actions occurring outside the NRA:

- Approximately 44,465 lineal feet of sewer pipeline and appurtenances for the initial trunk pipeline. The pipeline diameter will range from 18 to 36 inches (46 to 91 cm).
- A 30-inch (76.2-cm) pipeline attached to the existing Yamashita Bridge over the Muddy River.
- Crossing the Muddy River using existing inverted siphon at the Gubler Bridge.
- A 20 million gallon per day (mgd) peak capacity sewer lift station on a 3-acre site at Lewis Avenue.
- Four acre temporary laydown area at the Clark County Fairgrounds.
- Three acre temporary laydown area at the Lewis lift station.
- Either an open cut trench or tunneling under Overton City Park for approximately 1,000 feet of sewer pipeline between East Virginia Avenue and South Deer Street.
- Connections to the existing collection system in Overton.
- Abandonment/removal of the Park lift station and Overton Main lift station.
- Construction of a new Lewis lift station with odor control facilities to replace the Overton Main lift station.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

The EA addressed two alternatives in detail that would meet the purpose and need for action. The proposed action described above, and the no action alternative.

Under the no action alternative, a new wastewater collection system would not be built. The existing sewage system would remain in place and individual septic systems would continue to serve as the standard for sewage disposal. Under this alternative, homeowners would likely be required by the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection to install expensive nitrate removal systems.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED BUT DISMISSED

Package Plants - One alternative considered was to develop separate sewage treatment 'package plants' as new developments are constructed throughout the Valley. A 'package plant' is a developer-owned and operated sewage treatment system built to accommodate a finite number of residences. This alternative would not address the need to reduce the current level of groundwater saturation from individual septic systems, and compliance issues with NDEP and EPA requirements would continue. Additionally, this option was not approved by the Citizens Advisory Counsel (CAC), which was created to provide input into the new sewer system; it would increase the level of maintenance required by the CCWRD and the increased cost of this alternative makes it impractical. Therefore, this alternative was eliminated from further analysis.

Repair of Existing System - Another alternative considered but eliminated was to repair the existing sewer collection system. This alternative would limit the collection system to Overton and would not meet the needs for reducing future individual septic systems in Logandale and nitrate saturation would continue in that area. Additionally, the costs of these repairs spread across such a small user base would result in impractical costs for those homeowners. Therefore, this alternative was eliminated from further analysis.

ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

The environmentally preferred alternative is the alternative that will promote NEPA, as expressed in Section 101 of NEPA. This alternative will satisfy the following requirements:

- Fulfill the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment for succeeding generations;
- Assure for all generations safe, healthful, productive, and esthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings;
- Attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk of health or safety, or other undesirable or unintended consequences;
- Preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage and maintain, wherever possible, an environment that supports diversity and variety of individual choice;
- Achieve a balance between population and resource use that will permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life's amenities; and,

- Enhance the quality of renewable resources and approach the maximum attainable recycling of depletable resources.

The Council on Environmental Quality states that the environmentally preferable alternative is “the alternative that causes the least damage to the biological and physical environment; it also means the alternative which best protects, preserves, and enhances historic, cultural, and natural resources (46 FR 18026 – 46 FR 18038).” According to NPS NEPA Handbook (DO-12), through identification of the environmentally preferred alternative, the NPS decision-makers and the public are clearly faced with the relative merits of choices and must clearly state through the decision-making process the values and policies used in reaching final decisions.

The proposed action is the environmentally preferable alternative because overall it would best meet the requirements in Section 101 of NEPA. The proposed action would balance population and resource use by providing a new, expanded wastewater collection system needed for the current population growth occurring in Moapa Valley, and by eliminating the potential for further increases in nitrate saturation of soils and groundwater from new septic systems. The new wastewater collection system would attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk of health or safety, or other undesirable or unintended consequences. It would assume for all generations a safe, healthful, environment, and would permit a higher standard of living and a wide sharing of life’s amenities.

Unlike the proposed action, the no-action alternative would not balance population and resource use because soil and groundwater nitrate saturation would continue to increase as a result of population growth in Moapa Valley. Unlike the proposed action, the no-action alternative would not attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without undesirable or unintended consequences. Although the existing collection system would remain available, nitrates from existing and new septic systems would continue to compromise water quality, and would not assure a safe, healthful, and esthetically pleasing environment.

MEASURES TO MINIMIZE OR AVOID ENVIRONMENTAL HARM

Throughout the planning process, mitigation measures were identified and have been incorporated into the selected action to further reduce impacts. All mitigation measures would ensure impacts remain below levels of significance and are summarized in the table below. The listed mitigation measures address those impacts that have direct effects on NPS lands or indirect effects which impinge upon the park or its resources.

Mitigation Topic	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility
<p>Natural Resources – Threatened and Endangered Species - Desert Tortoise</p>	<p>A Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) shall be implemented for construction crews prior to the commencement of groundbreaking/excavation activities. Training materials and briefings shall include, but not be limited to, discussion of the federal ESA, the consequences of noncompliance with this act, identification and values of wildlife and natural plant communities, hazardous substance spill prevention and containment measures, and review of all required and recommended conservation measures.</p>	<p>NPS Resource Manager</p>
	<p>As part of the WEAP, a desert tortoise education program shall be presented to all personnel who will be on site. All permittees and their employees shall be informed, through this education program, of the potential for occurrence of the desert tortoise in the project area and of the threatened status of the species. They shall also be advised of the definition of “take”, the potential impacts to the tortoise, and the potential penalties for taking a threatened species. All field personnel involved in the activities permitted herein shall be educated about the desert tortoise and shall be alert for the presence of wildlife, including desert tortoise. All informed persons shall sign a statement indicating that they have completed the education program and understand fully its provisions.</p>	<p>NPS Resource Manager</p>
	<p>Installation of temporary tortoise-proof fencing will be done along Lewis Avenue, in areas that are classified as potential tortoise habitat. This area will be cleared by a qualified tortoise biologist no more than 24 hours prior to fence construction. A qualified tortoise biologist shall be on-site during initial blading of the fence line corridor, operation of any heavy equipment, and placement of the fence posts and wire to ensure that no tortoises are harmed. Following construction of the tortoise-proof fence and no more than 24 hours prior to commencement of surface-disturbing project activities, qualified biologists shall do a 100 percent desert tortoise clearance survey of the</p>	<p>NPS Resource Manager, Contractor</p>

	<p>entire area inside the fence to ensure that no tortoises are inside the fence. All tortoise burrows or other burrows that could be occupied by a tortoise should be searched for resident tortoises. If no tortoises are discovered inside the burrow, it should be collapsed or blocked to prevent tortoise re-entry. The entire project area will be searched three times unless no tortoises are seen during the second search. The tortoise-proof fence must be monitored at least monthly and more regularly depending upon precipitation. Monitoring and maintenance shall include removal of trash and sediment accumulation and restoration of zero clearance between the ground and the bottom of the fence.</p>	
	<p>As an alternative to installation of tortoise-proof fencing, a qualified tortoise biologist may be located on site to monitor for desert tortoise entering the project area. One qualified tortoise biologist would be required at every location where heavy equipment is located.</p>	NPS Resource Manager
	<p>It is not anticipated that a desert tortoise or tortoise nest would be encountered during clearance surveys or biological monitoring. However, should a desert tortoise or desert tortoise nest be found on the property during construction, all construction activities must cease immediately and a USFWS official must be contacted immediately.</p>	NPS Resource Manager
Natural Resources – General Wildlife	<p>The contractor shall implement a litter control program during construction activities that will include the use of covered, raven-proof trash receptacles, removal of trash from the construction site to the trash receptacles following the close of each work day, and proper disposal of trash in a designated solid waste disposal facility at the end of each work week. This effort will reduce the attractiveness of the area to opportunistic predators such as coyotes, kit foxes, and common ravens.</p>	Contractor
	<p>A maximum speed limit of 15 miles per hour will be maintained while traveling in areas of groundbreaking or excavation. This effort will reduce the potential for vehicle-wildlife related collisions.</p>	Contractor
Natural	<p>If construction is slated to occur during the</p>	NPS Resource

Resources - Threatened and Endangered Species – Southwest Willow Flycatcher	Southwestern Willow Flycatcher nesting period of June 22nd through July 17th, all five surveys, would be conducted by a qualified biologist, in accordance with the 2000 USFWS Southwestern Willow Flycatcher protocol revision. If no Southwestern Willow Flycatcher are detected during surveys, but one is observed during construction, all construction activities would cease and the USFWS will be contacted to determine appropriate actions.	Manager
	If construction is slated exclusively outside of the Southwestern Willow Flycatcher nesting period referenced above but still falls within the general migratory bird nesting period of March 15th through August 15th, a qualified biologist will conduct one migratory bird nest survey within the project area 24 hours prior to any groundbreaking activity. If any migratory bird nest(s) are located during these surveys, a protective buffer, as determined by the USFWS, will be placed around the nest and construction will not continue within this buffer until all chicks have fledged and left the area.	NPS Resource Manager
Natural Resources - Water Quality	Install silt fence on either side of the Muddy River following NPS-approved protocol to keep additional sediment from entering the Muddy River. Silt fence should be monitored and maintained on a weekly basis to ensure it is functioning properly. If sediment is detected in the Muddy River due to silt fence malfunction, the NPS shall be contacted immediately.	Contractor
	Within the project area, control erosion and runoff using Best Management Practices (BMP) as recommended by the NPS.	Contractor
	A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan (SPCC) would be developed and implemented. The implementation of these mitigation measures would help further reduce any impacts to insignificant levels.	Contractor
Natural Resources – Soils and Vegetation	Cacti and yucca species are protected under Nevada Revised Statutes 527.060-527.120 and are required to be salvaged based upon requirements stipulated by the local NPS office. Salvaged plants	NPS Resource Manager

	<p>will be used for revegetation of the project area or other disturbed areas, or sent to a NPS stockpiling facility as directed by the NPS.</p>	
	<p>Disturbed areas will be stabilized with appropriate treatments immediately following project facility construction until the areas can be re-vegetated, either through natural regrowth or artificially seeded with site-specific mix(es) during the next appropriate planting period (i.e. spring or fall).</p>	<p>Contractor, NPS Resource Manager</p>
	<p>Equipment would be free of caked mud or debris prior to entering the project site to avoid the introduction of noxious weeds. Weed monitoring would occur for species identified by the State of Nevada, as well as for additional species specified by Clark County during a given year. Such species comprise the official list of weeds for which a county may apply for cost-share funding for control and removal efforts. Should such species be found during monitoring, control and eradication efforts would be implemented following County control procedures.</p>	<p>Contractor, NPS Resource Manager</p>
<p>Natural Resources – Air Quality</p>	<p>Appropriate dust control measures would be taken and best management practices would be followed during construction, including the regular spraying of a liquid dust suppressant on the surface of dirt, turn around areas, and rights-of-way as approved by Clark County Department of Air Quality and Environmental Management. This suppressant will be approved by the NPS.</p>	<p>Contractor</p>
<p>Cultural Resources</p>	<p>Should previously unidentified cultural materials (artifacts, features, structures, human remains) be encountered during project activities, all operations in the immediate vicinity of the discovery would cease to protect the remains, and the NPS Authorized Officer (or his representative) for the project would be notified immediately. The NPS Authorized Officer would have 48 hours from the time of acknowledgement of the report of an unanticipated discovery to arrange an on-site inspection with the project Proponent and make a determination in consultation with the project Proponent of measures to be taken to protect the discovery in-place, recover the data, or allow the project to proceed.</p>	<p>Contractor, NPS Archaeologist</p>

General	All relevant permits from the State of Nevada and Clark County should be obtained prior to construction.	Contractor
	Coordination will occur to ensure that project activities do not impact recently planted fields and irrigation infrastructure at the OWMA.	CCWRD, Contractor
	Any fuel or hazardous waste leaks or spills will be contained immediately and cleaned up at the time of occurrence. Contaminated soil will be removed and disposed of at an appropriate facility.	Contractor
	A Traffic Control Plan would be developed and implemented prior to construction activities taking place.	Contractor

WHY THE SELECTED ACTION WILL NOT HAVE A SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON THE QUALITY OF THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

1. **Impacts that may have both beneficial and adverse aspects and which on balance may be beneficial, but that may still have significant adverse impacts which require analysis in an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS):** None of the adverse impacts identified would require analysis in an EIS. As described in the EA, there would be negligible to minor short term adverse impacts to air quality, geology and soils, vegetation and wildlife, wetlands, soundscapes, socioeconomics, land use, recreation and transportation. There would be long term, minor adverse impacts to visual resources. There would be no impact to cultural resources. The selected action would result in long term beneficial impacts to ground water quality.
2. **The degree to which public health and safety are affected:** There were no public health and safety issues identified during preparation of the EA, agency consultation, or the public review period that would be affected by the selected action.
3. **Any unique characteristics of the area such as proximity to historic or cultural resources, wild and scenic rivers, ecologically critical areas, wetlands or floodplains:** As described in the EA, cultural resources, wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, Indian Trust Resources, floodplains, prime and unique agricultural lands; sites on the U.S. Department of the Interior's National Registry of Natural Landmarks; or minority or low-income populations would not be affected by the selected action. The selected action is anticipated to result in short term, negligible effect to wetland/riparian resources.

4. **The degree to which impacts are likely to be highly controversial:** There were no highly controversial impacts identified during preparation of the EA, agency consultation, or the public review period.

5. **The degree to which the potential impacts are highly uncertain or involve unique or unknown risks:** There were no highly uncertain, unique, or unknown risks identified during the preparation of the EA, agency consultation, or the public review period. The potential impacts are well defined and analyzed in the EA.

Ground disturbing activities present the possibility of unearthing cultural resources. If cultural resources are discovered, the NPS Archeologist will be notified promptly and the NPS will consult with the Nevada State Historic Preservation Officer as required by 36 CFR 800.

6. **Whether the action may establish a precedent for future actions with significant effects, or represents a decision in principle about a future consideration:** Implementation of the selected action neither establishes a NPS precedent for future actions with significant effects nor represents a decision in principle about a future consideration.

7. **Whether the action is related to other actions that may have individual insignificant impacts but cumulatively significant impacts:** A cumulative analysis was completed for each impact topic discussed in the EA. Past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions that could contribute to cumulative impacts include private development throughout Lower Moapa Valley, new residential development, construction of the Gubler Bridge, and expansion of the existing water resource center. There are no current or foreseeable projects in this area of LMNRA.

Implementation of the selected action combined with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions will have cumulative impacts on the desert tortoise but would not jeopardize the continued existence of the species. There will be minor cumulative impacts to soundscapes, recreation access, and traffic. There will be long term cumulative beneficial impacts to ground water quality.

8. **The degree to which the action may adversely affect historic properties in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), or other significant scientific, archaeological, or cultural resources:** No cultural resources were located within the Area of Potential Effect. There would be no effect to NRHP eligible sites as a result of the selected action. According to the provisions of the Programmatic Agreement among the NPS, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of

State Historic Preservation Officers, dated July 17, 1995, no further compliance is necessary.

9. **The degree to which an action may adversely affect an endangered or threatened species or its habitat:** The selected action was evaluated for potential impacts to southwestern willow flycatcher and desert tortoise. Based on the quality of habitat and conservation measures incorporated into the selected action, the NPS has determined that the selected action *may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect* the southwestern willow flycatcher and *may adversely affect* the desert tortoise. The NPS completed formal consultation with the USFWS, and a biological opinion was received on January 25, 2008.
10. **Whether the action threatens a violation of federal, state, or local law or requirements imposed for the protection of the environment:** The selected action does not threaten to violate environmental laws. All required permits will be acquired prior to project activities commencing.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND AGENCY COORDINATION

NEPA regulations and Council on Environmental (CEQ) guidelines do not require that public scoping be held for the preparation of an EA. However, NPS Director's Order #12 does require some form of public involvement during the NEPA process. For this reason, the NPS has determined that past town advisory board meeting minutes, city council meeting minutes, newspaper articles, and public comments that have been held during the past two years be reviewed and covered in the EA.

The NPS issued a news release about the project to area media and posted the release on the park website on September 21, 2006. Moapa Valley Town Advisory Board (MVTAB), Citizens Advisory Council (CAC), and city council meetings over the past 2 years have included discussions of the wastewater treatment facility, specifically the new collection system. Meetings during the MVTAB occurred on 17 December 2005, 26 July 2006, and 10 January 2007 at the Moapa Valley Community Center, Overton, Nevada. The CAC and the CCWRD made presentations and discussed upgrades to the current facilities, the new facilities, and CAC recommendations for the new facilities. There was also a question and answer session to provide the public with project information and the opportunity to ask questions or make comments. The primary issues of concern that were raised during public meetings included: connection costs, annual service fees, location of the pipelines and effects to traffic, and rate increases. Another announcement explaining the Overton wastewater system, the Moapa Valley system expansion, and the CAC recommendations was placed on the CCWRD Clean Water Team website in February 2007.

The EA was made available for public and agency review and comment during a 30 day period from April 15, 2008 to May 19, 2008. LMNRA provided copies of the document to 19 agencies, organizations, and interested parties on the LMNRA mailing list. A total

of 140 other agencies, organizations, and individuals received notice by mail of the availability of the EA. In addition, the EA was made available for review on the LMNRA website, at 9 libraries, and interested parties could contact the LMNRA by telephone, or mail. No comments were received from the public.

The Nevada Department of Wildlife commented to request coordination with the supervisor of the OWMA to ensure that project activities do not impact recently planted fields and irrigation infrastructure. This coordination has been incorporated into the project mitigation.

The Clark County Desert Conservation Program commented to clarify that the Desert Conservation Plan referenced in the EA has been superseded by the Clark County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan and to inquire about the safety of dust suppressants proposed as part of mitigation. If suppressants other than water are used, they must be specifically approved by NPS and will pose no danger to plants or animals.

Compliance with section 7(c) of the ESA of 1973, as amended, was completed through formal consultation with the USFWS and development of a biological assessment for the potential effects of the project on the desert tortoise and southwestern willow flycatcher. The NPS concluded the selected action may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect the southwest willow flycatcher and may adversely affect the desert tortoise. Conservation measures are included in the design and implementation of the selected action, and the USFWS agreed, in a biological opinion dated January 25, 2008, that the project, as proposed and analyzed, is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the desert tortoise.

Agency Consultation

- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Nevada Department of Wildlife
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- Native American Coordination
- Public Review and Comment

IMPAIRMENT OF PARK RESOURCES OR VALUES

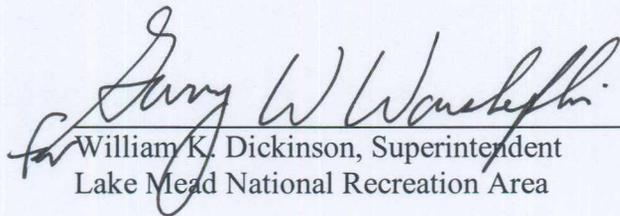
In addition to reviewing the list of significance criteria, LMNRA determined that implementation of the selected action will not constitute an impairment of park resources or values or alter opportunities for the enjoyment of the park. This determination was made only for project elements or actions occurring on NPS lands (described on page 2 above), and the conclusion is based on a thorough analysis of the impacts described in the EA, agency and public comments received, and the professional judgment of the decision-maker in accordance with the *NPS Management Policies 2006*. As described in the EA, implementation of the selected action will not result in major adverse impacts to a resource or value whose conservation is (1) necessary to fulfill specific purposes identified in the establishing legislation of LMNRA; (2) key to the natural or cultural integrity of the park; or (3) identified as a goal in the park's *General Management Plan* or other relevant National Park Service planning documents.

CONCLUSION AND BASIS FOR DETERMINATION

Based on the analysis completed in the EA, the capability of the mitigation measures to reduce, avoid, or eliminate impacts, and with due consideration of public response, the NPS determined that the selected action does not constitute an action that normally requires the preparation of an environmental impact statement.

Negative environmental impacts that could occur are negligible to moderate in effect. There are no unmitigated adverse impacts on public health, public safety, threatened or endangered species, sites or districts listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, known ethnographic resources, or other unique characteristics of the region. No highly uncertain or controversial impacts, unique or unknown risks, cumulative effects, or elements of precedence were identified. The implementation of the selected actions will not violate any federal, state, or local environmental protection law. There are no significant impacts to the affected environment. Implementation of the selected action will not result in unacceptable impacts or impairment of park resources. Therefore, in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality (40 CFR 1508.9), an environmental impact statement will not be prepared for this project, and the selected action may be implemented as soon as practicable.

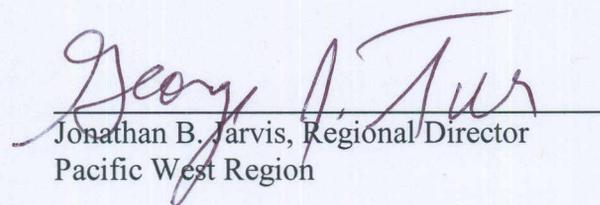
Recommended:



William K. Dickinson, Superintendent
Lake Mead National Recreation Area

10/29/08
Date

Approved:



Jonathan B. Jarvis, Regional Director
Pacific West Region

11/7/08
Date