

**US Army Corps  
of Engineers**  
Baltimore District

# **DRAFT FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR ARKPORT DAM MASTER PLAN**

## **ARKPORT DAM AND RESERVOIR STEUBEN COUNTY, NEW YORK**

**MAY 2024**

This Environmental Assessment follows 40 CFR Parts 1500-1508, National Environmental Policy Act Implementing Regulations dated 1978

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# **FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT**

## **Environmental Assessment for the Arkport Dam Master Plan Steuben County, New York**

In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), including guidelines in 33 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 230 (Procedures for Implementing NEPA), the Baltimore District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), has assessed the potential impacts of the 2024 Arkport Dam Master Plan (2024 Master Plan). The Arkport Dam Project was authorized and constructed for the primary purpose of flood risk management originating on the Chemung Subbasin. Implementation of the Arkport Dam Master Plan and proposed land use designations must recognize and be compatible with the primary project missions of flood risk management.

USACE manages project lands in accordance with land use classifications that have been determined in the 2024 Master Plan for the project lands. Thus, land use classifications are fundamental to project lands management. Land use classifications (see Table S-1) provide for development and resource management consistent with authorized purposes and other Federal laws. The 2024 Master Plan provides a comprehensive description of Arkport Dam, a discussion of factors influencing resource management and development, a synopsis of public involvement and input into the planning process, and descriptions of existing development.

Under the No Action Alternative, USACE would take no action, which means land use reclassifications would not occur.

The Proposed Action includes adopting the 2024 Master Plan to reflect designation of land management and land uses classifications per current USACE regulations and guidance. The 2024 Master Plan refines land classifications to meet authorized project purposes and current resource objectives. This includes a mix of natural resource and recreation management objectives that are compatible with regional goals established by stakeholders and USACE during the master planning process, recognize outdoor recreation trends, and are responsive to public comment. The purpose of the Proposed Action is to ensure that the conservation and sustainability of the land, water, and recreational resources at Arkport Dam comply with applicable environmental laws and regulations and to maintain quality land for future use. The 2024 Master Plan is intended to serve as a comprehensive land management plan for the next 15 to 25 years. The Arkport Dam Master Plan has been updated in accordance with the January 2013 updates to the Engineer Regulation (ER) 1130-2-550 and Engineering Pamphlet (EP) 1130-2-550.

Table S-1 identifies the required land and water surface classification changes associated with the Proposed Action.

**Table S-1: Proposed Land Use Classifications at Arkport Dam.**

<b>Classification</b>	<b>2024 Master Plan (acres)</b>	<b>Classification Description</b>
<b>Project Operations</b>	47	This classification category includes all project land required for the structure, operation, administration, or maintenance of the project and which all must be maintained to carry out the authorized purposes of flood risk management, water supply, and water quality.
<b>Multiple Resource Management Land</b>		
<b>Low Density Recreation</b>	274	Management of this land classification calls for maintaining a healthy, ecologically adapted vegetative cover to reduce erosion and improve aesthetics, while also supporting low impact recreational opportunities such as bank fishing, hiking, wildlife viewing, and access to the shoreline. Hunting may also be allowed in select areas that are a reasonable and safe distance from high density recreational areas, dam operations, and adjacent residential properties. The new land classification criteria exclude vegetation and wildlife management areas, leaving only areas with minimal development to support passive recreation use (i.e., primitive camping, hunting, trails, wildlife viewing, etc.).
<b>Total</b>	321*	

*\*Mapping for the Master Plan update has been compiled using the best information available and is believed to be accurate. Previous project boundaries are based on original acquisition real estate deed records and mapping. Due to improved mapping technologies, minor discrepancies exist when comparing prior project boundaries and proposed land classification acreages. The original project boundary is approximately 326 ac. Non-Federal roads are not included in total acreage.*

USACE chose the Proposed Action because it would meet regional goals associated with good stewardship of land and water resources and allow for continued use and development of project lands without violating national policies or public laws.

USACE used the Environmental Assessment (EA) and comments received from other agencies to determine whether the Proposed Action requires the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). This included assessment of all environmental, social, and economic factors that are relevant to the recommended alternative considered in this assessment. The EA determined no impact would occur to the following resources: water resources, soils, biological resources, air quality, greenhouse gasses and climate, noise, geology, cultural resources, groundwater, wild and scenic rivers, utilities, hazardous materials and waste, socioeconomics and environmental justice, and traffic and transportation.

## Conclusion

Based on the summary of effects evaluated in the EA, I have determined that the Proposed Action alternative, which I have selected, will not have a significant effect on the natural and human environment. For this reason, no Environmental Impact Statement is required.

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Date

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Estee S. Pinchasin  
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# Acronyms

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
2024 Master Plan	2024 Arkport Dam Master Plan
3A	Tioga loam
ACS	American Community Survey
CEPD	Comprehensive Evaluation of Project A1:B40 Datum
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CF	Cut and Fill land
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cfs	cubic feet per second
Ch	Chenango channery silt loam
EA	Environmental Assessment
EO	Executive Order
EP	Engineering Pamphlet
ER	Engineer Regulation
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIRMs	Flood Insurance Rate Maps
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
GIS	Geographical Information System
HfC	Hornell-Fremont
HoB	Howard gravelly loam
HrB	Howard-Madrid complex
HtD	Howard-Alton
IPaC	Information, Planning, and Consultation
LRF	Lordstown Arnot
MdB	Mardin shannery silt loam
Mp	Middlebury silt loam
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NFIP	The National Flood Insurance Program
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
OPM	Operational Management Plan
ROI	region of influence
SME	subject matter expert
Tg	Tioga silt loam
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Vob	Volusia channery silt loam
ZOI	zone of interest



# **1 Introduction**

## **1.1 Project Background**

The Arkport Dam was authorized by the Flood Control Act of June 22, 1936, and amended by the Flood Control Act of June 28, 1938. Construction of the dam was initiated in May of 1937 and the dam was operationally complete in 1939. The New York State Flood of 1935 was devastating to the communities of the Upper Canisteo Valley, including Arkport, Hornell, and Canisteo, leading to the construction of the Arkport Dam. Arkport Dam is operated by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Baltimore District and associated infrastructure, as well as all land acquired for the dam and reservoir, are federally owned and administered by USACE.

The Master Plan for the project is the strategic land use management document that guides the comprehensive management and development actions related to project recreational, natural, and cultural resources throughout the life of the project. Implementation of the Master Plan and proposed land use classifications must recognize and be compatible with the primary project mission of flood risk management.

The USACE produces and uses the Master Plan to guide the responsible stewardship of USACE-administered lands and resources for the benefit of present and future generations. The Master Plan presents an inventory and analysis of land resources, resource management objectives, land classifications, and resource use plans for each land classification. Specific to the project, the Master Plan presents an evaluation of the assets, needs, and potential uses of the project reservoir and lands and provides direction for appropriate management, use, development, enhancement, protection, and conservation of the natural and man-made resources at the project. The Master Plan is guided by Engineer Regulation (ER) 1130-2-550 "Recreation Operations and Maintenance Policies," and Engineering Pamphlet (EP) 1130-2-550 "Recreation Operations and Maintenance Guidance and Procedures." Per guidance, USACE land classifications provide for development and resource management consistent with authorized purposes and other federal Laws.

USACE is proposing adoption of a Master Plan at Arkport Dam, to characterize land classifications, provide regional information, and ensure USACE policy compliance. Prior to this proposed Master Plan, there were no records of a previous Master Plan for Arkport Dam. This Environmental Assessment (EA) considers the potential impacts to the natural and human environment from the implementation of the 2024 Arkport Dam Master Plan (hereafter "2024 Master Plan").

### **1.1.1 Project Location and Setting**

Arkport Dam is located on the Canisteo River approximately one mile upstream of the village of Arkport, New York and eight miles upstream of Hornell, New York in Steuben County. The Canisteo River is a tributary of the Tioga River within the Susquehanna River watershed. The Canisteo River empties via the Tioga River into the Chemung River, and into the Susquehanna River. The surface area of the dry reservoir is 190 acres, and the total project area is approximately 321 acres that includes the dam, reservoir, and surrounding forest land. The valley floor is moderately wooded and consists primarily of livestock farms and residential areas. Due to improved mapping technologies, minor discrepancies exist when comparing prior project boundaries and proposed land classification acreages.

The project area is remote and consists of narrow to wide valleys with rolling forested hillslopes that rise to between 900 to 2,515 feet above sea level. The average temperature is between 37 to 59 degrees Fahrenheit and receives approximately 32 inches of precipitation a year. The Project area receives on average 41 inches of snow annually, with most snowfall occurring between December and February (Climate Data, n.d.).

### **1.1.2 Project History**

The Arkport Dam was authorized by the Flood Control Act of June 22, 1936, and amended by the Flood Control Act of June 28, 1938. Construction of the dam was initiated in May of 1937 and the dam was operationally complete in 1939. The Flood of 1935 was devastating to the communities of the Upper Canisteo Valley, including Arkport, Hornell, and Canisteo, leading to the construction of the Arkport Dam.

The dam is constructed of rolled earth fill with a concrete chute spillway in the right abutment. The dam is approximately 1,200 feet long, top width of 25, base width of 730 feet and maximum height of the embankment is 113 feet high at elevation 1,323 feet NAVD88. The outlet works consist of an un-gated reinforced-concrete outlet tunnel located under the right abutment. Flow drains into the flip bucket stilling basin at the downstream center of the spillway. The discharge through the conduit when the lake level is at spillway crest, is 1,040 cubic feet per second (USACE, 2021).

### **1.2 Purpose and Need for the Action**

The purpose of the action is to create an Arkport Dam Master Plan. The action is needed as required by ER and EP 1130-2-550. The Master Plan is intended to serve as a comprehensive land and recreation management plan for the next 15 to 25 years, which reflects current land uses, population trends, USACE management policy, and wildlife habitat at the Project.

### **1.3 Scope of the EA**

USACE prepared this EA pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 1500-1517), and the USACE implementing regulations, Policy and Procedures for Implementing NEPA, ER 200-2-2 (USACE 1988) to evaluate existing conditions and potential impacts of implementing the 2024 Master Plan. NEPA requires federal agencies to review potential environmental effects of federal actions, which includes the adoption of formal plans, such as master plans, approved by federal agencies upon which future agency actions will be based.

Alternatives considered within this EA focus on the proposed land use classifications as presented in the 2024 Master Plan and the types of future development projects that could occur within the land use classifications. The EA does not consider implementation of specific projects identified within the 2024 Master Plan during the master planning process as those projects are conceptual in nature, nor does it consider specific future development opportunities for leased areas. USACE would conduct further NEPA analysis on future projects once funding is available and detailed project planning and design occur.

### **1.4 Coordination and Public Review**

USACE coordinated with agencies, organizations, and members of the public with a potential interest in the Proposed Action during the development of the 2024 Master Plan and in

preparation of this EA. Additionally, Appendix D and E of the 2024 Arkport Dam Master Plan provide a record of coordination for the overall Master Plan with EA with project stakeholders, agencies, and the public.

Agency coordination was conducted by USACE with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) through the Information, Planning, and Consultation (IPaC) online system to ensure compliance with Section 7 of the ESA. The IPaC system was completed on August 1, 2022 and The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) was also in coordination for Section 7 compliance on October 12, 2022. An updated IPac report was conducted on January 8, 2024 and can be found in Appendix B of this EA.

## **2 Proposed Action and Alternatives**

### **2.1 Development of Alternatives**

USACE identified alternatives considered within this EA as a part of the master planning process. This Chapter describes the master planning process, screening criteria for alternative development and the alternatives carried forth for detailed analysis within this EA.

#### **2.1.1 Master Planning Process**

USACE guidance recommends the establishment of resource goals and objectives for the purposes of development, conservation, and management of natural, cultural, and man-made resources at a project location. Goals describe the desired end state of overall management efforts, whereas objectives are concise statements describing measurable and attainable management activities that support the stated goals. Goals and objectives are guidelines for obtaining maximum public benefits while minimizing adverse impacts on the environment and are developed in accordance with 1) authorized project purposes, 2) applicable laws and regulations, 3) resource capabilities and suitability, 4) regional needs, 5) other governmental plans and programs, and 6) expressed public desires.

The 2024 Master Plan establishes the following management goals for Arkport Dam:

- **Goal A** – Provide the best management practices to respond to regional needs, resource capabilities and capacities, and expressed public interests consistent with authorized project purposes.
- **Goal B** - Protect and manage project natural and cultural resources through sustainable environmental stewardship programs.
- **Goal C** – Provide public outdoor recreation opportunities that support project purposes and public interests while sustaining project natural resources.
- **Goal D** – Recognize the unique qualities, characteristics, and potentials of the Project.
- **Goal E** – Provide consistency and compatibility with national objectives and other state and regional goals and programs.

#### **2.1.2 Screening Criteria**

For an alternative to be considered viable, it must be compatible with the primary project missions of flood risk management. In addition, the alternative must meet management goal objectives and USACE-wide Environmental Operating Principles. Based on these criteria, this EA evaluates the No Action Alternative and the Proposed Action Alternative.

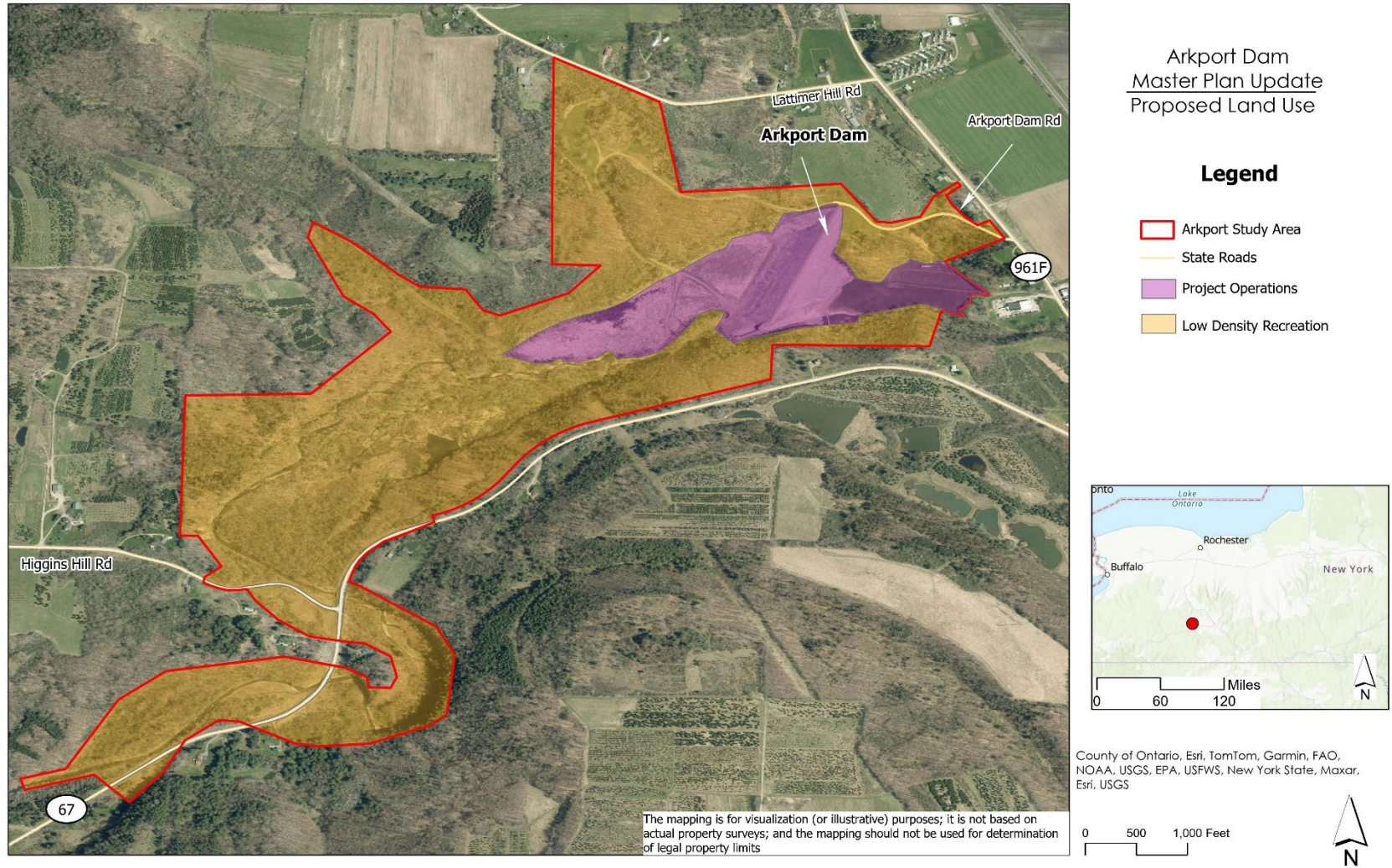
### **2.2 Alternative 1: No Action Alternative**

The No Action Alternative serves as a basis for comparison to the anticipated effects of the other action alternatives. Under the No Action Alternative, the USACE would take no action and would not adopt the 2024 Master Plan. No land use classifications would occur.

### **2.3 Alternative 2: Proposed Action (Preferred Alternative)**

Under Alternative 2, the Proposed Action Alternative, the USACE would implement the 2024 Master Plan and associated changes in land management in compliance with USACE regulations and guidance. This alternative would establish land classifications to adhere to USACE standards and include resource objectives that reflect current and projected needs compatible with regional goals. Required changes associated with the Proposed Action include classifications of land. Figure 2-1 depicts the proposed new land use classifications within the 2024 Master Plan. Table 2-1 quantifies the proposed land classifications and provides a description of the land use classification.

**Figure 2-1 Proposed Land Classifications Map**



Arkport Dam 2024 Master Plan

**Table 2-1 Proposed Land Use Classifications at Arkport Dam**

<b>Classification</b>	<b>2024 Master Plan (acres)</b>	<b>Classification Description</b>
<b>Project Operations</b>	47	This classification category includes all project land required for the structure, operation, administration, or maintenance of the project and which all must be maintained to carry out the authorized purposes of flood risk management, water supply, and water quality.
<b>Multiple Resource Management Land</b>		
<b>Low Density Recreation</b>	274	Management of this land classification calls for maintaining a healthy, ecologically adapted vegetative cover to reduce erosion and improve aesthetics, while also supporting low impact recreational opportunities such as bank fishing, hiking, wildlife viewing, and access to the shoreline. Hunting may also be allowed in select areas that are a reasonable and safe distance from high density recreational areas, dam operations, and adjacent residential properties. The new land classification criteria exclude vegetation and wildlife management areas, leaving only areas with minimal development to support passive recreation use (i.e., primitive camping, hunting, trails, wildlife viewing, etc.).
<b>Total</b>	321*	

*\*Mapping for the Master Plan update has been compiled using the best information available and is believed to be accurate. Previous project boundaries are based on original acquisition real estate deed records and mapping. Due to improved mapping technologies, minor discrepancies exist when comparing prior project boundaries and proposed land classification acreages. The original project boundary is approximately 326 ac. Non-Federal roads are not included in total acreage.*

**2.4 Alternatives Eliminated from Further Consideration**

USACE initially considered other alternatives to the Proposed Action as part of the master planning charrette process and the scoping process for this EA. However, none met the purpose of and need for the Proposed Action or the USACE regulations and guidance. Furthermore, no other alternatives addressed public concerns. As such, no other alternatives beyond the No Action and Preferred Alternative are being carried forward for analysis in this EA.

### **3 Environmental Setting and Consequences**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This chapter describes the natural and human environments that exist at the Project and the potential impacts of the No Action Alternative and Proposed Action (Preferred Alternative), outlined in Chapter 2. The description of baseline data sources and approach for analyzing impacts is discussed in Sections 3.1.1 and 3.1.2, respectively.

Several resources were determined not to be affected by the Proposed Action; therefore, a detailed analysis of these topics is not presented in this chapter. Section 3.1.3 provides a discussion of resources carried through for further analysis within the EA, and justification for those resources dismissed from further analysis.

#### **3.1.1 Description of Baseline Data and Data Sources**

The EA used the following types of data to characterize the affected environment of the project:

- Geographical Information System (GIS), including waters and wetlands inventory, floodplain mapping, and vegetation;
- Aerial photography;
- Regional and local reports: including Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Soil Surveys and previous studies conducted at the project;
- Agency databases including USFWS and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA);
- Information presented within the 2024 Master Plan
- Agency coordination

#### **3.1.2 Approach for Analyzing Impacts**

Impacts (consequence or effect) can be either beneficial or adverse and can be either directly related to the action or indirectly caused by the action. Direct effects are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place (40 CFR § 1508.8[a]). Indirect effects are caused by the action and are later in time or further removed in distance but are still reasonably foreseeable (40 CFR § 1508.8[b]). As discussed in this chapter, the alternatives may create temporary (less than 1 year), short-term (up to 3 years), long term (3 to 10 years following the Master Plan), or permanent effects.

Impacts on each resource can vary in degree or magnitude from a slightly noticeable change to a total change in the environment. This analysis classifies the intensity of impacts as beneficial, negligible, minor, moderate, or significant. The intensity thresholds are defined as follows:

- Beneficial – Impacts would improve or enhance the resource;
- None/Negligible – A resource would not be affected, or the effects would be at or below the level of detection, and changes would not be of any measurable or perceptible consequence;
- Minor – Effects on a resource would be detectable, although the effects would be localized, small, and of little consequence to the sustainability of the resource. Mitigation measures, if needed to offset adverse effects, would be simple and achievable;



- Moderate – Effects on a resource would be readily detectable, long-term, localized, and measurable. Mitigation measures, if needed to offset adverse effects, would be extensive and likely achievable; and
- Significant – Effects on a resource would be obvious and long-term and would have substantial consequences on a regional scale. Mitigation measures to offset the adverse effects would be required and extensive, and success of the mitigation measures would not be guaranteed.

As stated in Section 1.3, Scope of the EA, the analysis focuses on the proposed land use classifications as presented in the 2024 Master Plan. USACE would conduct further NEPA analysis on projects once funding is available and detailed planning and design occur.

### **3.1.3 Level of Resource Area Analysis**

All potentially relevant resource areas were initially considered for analysis in this EA. Consistent with NEPA implementing regulations and guidance, USACE focused the analysis on topics with the greatest potential for environmental impacts. This sliding-scale approach is consistent with NEPA (40 CFR § 1502.2(b)), under which impacts, issues, and related regulatory requirements are investigated and addressed with a degree of effort commensurate with their importance. Some resource topics are limited in scope due to the lack of direct effect from the Proposed Action on the resource or because that resource is not located within the project. For example, no body of water in the Arkport Dam watershed is designated as a federally wild or scenic river, so this resource will not be discussed.

In conducting this analysis, a qualified subject matter expert (SME) reviewed the potential direct and indirect effects of the No Action Alternative and the Proposed Action relative to each environmental and socioeconomic resource. The SME carefully analyzed and considered the existing conditions of each resource area within the Proposed Action's region of influence (ROI). Through this analysis, it was determined that, for several resource areas, negligible adverse effects would occur. This included air quality, greenhouse gases and climate, noise, geology, groundwater, cultural resources, wild and scenic rivers, utilities, hazardous materials and waste, socioeconomic and environmental justice, and traffic and transportation.

## **3.2 Water Resources**

### **3.2.1 Affected Environment**

#### *3.2.1.1 Surface Waters and Wetlands*

Arkport Dam is located within the headwaters of the Canisteo River and approximately 1 mile upstream from Arkport, and 8 miles upstream from Hornell. Arkport Dam has a rectangular shaped watershed that drains approximately 31 square miles, which is approximately 19 percent of the Canisteo River at Hornell, NY, and 9 percent of the drainage area of the Canisteo River at West Cameron, NY. Pertinent details are shown in Table 3-1.

Wetlands are common in the flat-bottom valley of the project area, mostly upstream of the dam embankment. A total of 15 freshwater emergent, freshwater forested/scrub shrub, and pond wetlands occur within the project area totaling approximately 101 acres, or 31 percent of the project's land area (Table 3-2) (USFWS, 2022).

**Table 3-1 Arkport Dam Pertinent Details (USACE, 2021)**

<b>Pertinent data</b>		
<b>Drainage Area</b>	<b>Sq. mi</b>	<b>% Controlled by Dam</b>
Canisteo River at Arkport Dam	30.5	100.00%
Canisteo River at Hornell	159	19.20%
Canisteo River at West Cameron	340	9.00%
<b>Elevations (feet above mean sea level)</b>	<b>Elevation</b>	
Top of dam	1,319.78 feet	
Reservoir, flood control (spillway crest)	1,303.78 feet	
Conservation pool	1,316.98 feet	
<b>Dam</b>	<b>Description</b>	
Type	Rolled Earth Filled Embankment	
Length	1,200 feet	
Maximum height above streambed	113 feet	
<b>Spillway</b>	<b>Description</b>	
Type	Side Channel with Ogee Weir	
Location	Right abutment	
Crest Length	160 feet	
Height above streambed	1,303.78 feet	
Type weir	Uncontrolled Ogee	
<b>Outlet works</b>	<b>Description</b>	
Type	Ungated Channel	
Location	Right Abutment	
Length (entrance to outlet portal)	1,000 feet	
Tunnel	8.0 Foot Diameter with 4.33 Foot Diameter Nozzle	
<b>Reservoir</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	
Length at elevation 1,303.78 (Spillway crest)	192 ac	
Length at elevation 1,316.98 (maximum pool)	242 ac	
<b>Storage</b>		
Maximum pool (1316.98)	10,830 acre-feet	
Flood control pool (elevation 1303.78)	7950 acre-feet	
Total storage	18,780 acre-feet	
<b>Lands acquired</b>		
Acquired for project	339 ac	
Current Real Estate	326 ac*	

\* Mapping for the Master Plan update has been compiled using the best information available and is believed to be accurate. Previous project boundaries are based on original acquisition real estate deed records and mapping. Due to improved mapping technologies, minor discrepancies exist when comparing prior project boundaries and proposed land classification acreages. The original project boundary is approximately 326 ac.

**Table 3-2 Project Area Wetlands (USFWS, 2022.)**

<b>Wetland Type</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Percent of AOI</b>
Freshwater Emergent Wetland	3	1%
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	44	14%
Freshwater Pond	2	1%
Riverine	52	16%
Total	101	31%
AOI	326*	

Source: (United States Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS), 2022)

\* Mapping for the Master Plan update has been compiled using the best information available and is believed to be accurate. Previous project boundaries are based on original acquisition real estate deed records and mapping. Due to improved mapping technologies, minor discrepancies exist when comparing prior project boundaries and proposed land classification acreages. The original project boundary is approximately 326 ac.

#### 3.2.1.2 Water Quality

The watershed is composed of several small tributaries with the largest being 4.5 square miles. The reservoir area is mostly meadow land that is surrounded by moderately steep hill sides that are well forested. The overall water quality of the dam is generally fair to good but is labeled as unassessed by New York State Water Quality (New York State Water Quality, n.d.). The Canisteo River contains alkaline water and a moderate nutrient load. Overall sedimentation is not an issue at the Arkport Dam (USACE, 2006). In 2021, the Susquehanna River Basin Commission (SRBC) conducted a Water Quality Strategy Survey. The study classified the Upper Canisteo River as high-water quality, nonimpaired biology and excellent in habitat categories (SRBC, 2021).

#### 3.2.1.3 Floodplains

Floodplains are areas of land adjacent to rivers and streams that convey overflows during flood events. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) defines a floodplain as being any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source (FEMA 2017). FEMA prepares Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) that delineate flood hazard areas, such as floodplains, for communities. These maps are used to administer floodplain regulations and to reduce flood damage. Typically, these maps indicate the locations of 100-year floodplains, which are areas with a 1 percent chance of flooding occurring in any single year (FEMA, n.d.). Executive Order (EO) 11988, Floodplain Management, states that actions by federal agencies are to avoid to the extent possible the long- and short-term adverse impacts associated with the occupancy and modification of floodplain development wherever there is a practicable alternative.

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) requires local jurisdictions to issue permits for all development in the 100-year floodplain, as depicted on maps issued by FEMA. Development is broadly defined to include any man-made change to land, including grading, filling, clearing, dredging, extraction, storage, subdivision of land, and construction and improvement of structures and buildings. For any development to take place, all necessary permits must be obtained, which may include federal and state permits, as well as local permits. To be properly permitted, proposed development may not increase flooding or create a dangerous situation during flooding, especially on another person's property. If a

structure is involved, it must be constructed to minimize damage during flooding. FEMA classifies the majority of this area as Zone A (1% annual chance of flooding) and Zone B (between the limits of the 100-year and 500-year floodplain) (FIRM# 3607770005B & 3609680020B) (Appendix A) (FEMA,n.d.).

### 3.2.2 No Action-Environmental Consequences

Under the No Action Alternative, USACE would not implement the 2024 Master Plan and no new land use classifications would occur. The operation and management of Arkport Dam and USACE lands would continue without a Master Plan. Although this alternative does not result in a 2024 Master Plan that meets current regulations and guidance, there would be no significant impacts to water resources on project lands.

### 3.2.3 Proposed Action-Environmental Consequences

The land use classifications required for the Proposed Action would not result in impacts to water resources. Table 3-3 summarizes effects to surface waters and wetlands based on the proposed changes to land use classifications.

**Table 3-3 Potential Water Resource Impacts from Land Use Classifications**

Classification	2024 Master Plan (acres)	Potential Impact/Classification Description
Project Operations:	47	<b>No Impact.</b> This land use classification would designate lands associated with the direct support for flood control operations, including dam and spillway structures. No new projects are proposed within this land use.
Low Recreation	274	<b>No Impact.</b> This land use focuses on the lands with minimal development or infrastructure that support passive public recreational use., such as fishing, hunting, wildlife viewing, or hiking. There are no future projects for the existing low-density recreation lands.
Total	321*	

\* Mapping for the Master Plan update has been compiled using the best information available and is believed to be accurate. Previous project boundaries are based on original acquisition real estate deed records and mapping. Due to improved mapping technologies, minor discrepancies exist when comparing prior project boundaries and proposed land classification acreages. The original project boundary is approximately 326 ac. Non-Federal roads are not included in total acreage.

### **3.3 Soils**

#### **3.3.1 Affected Environment**

In the immediate area, adjacent to Arkport Dam, soils are primarily mapped as gentle slope silt loam soils such as Middlebury silt loam (Mp), Tioga silt loam (Tg), to very steep gravelly soils such as Howard, Alton (HtD) and, Lordstown Arnot (LRF). Upstream of Arkport Dam on the valley floor bordering the Canisteo River, soils are mapped primarily as Fluvaquents and Ochrept soils, which are characterized as frequently flooded and consists of an alluvial material such as, silt loam or a gravelly sandy loam soil.

Additional predominant soil types within the Arkport Dam property lines include gravelly loam soils that are gently to moderately graded slopes which include, Howard gravelly loam (HoB) and previously disturbed soils that are designated as Cut and Fill land (CF).

Approximately, 1 percent of soils are considered New York Farmland of Statewide importance, including Hornell-Fremont (HfC) Mardin shannery silt loam (MdB), and Volusia channery silt loam (Vob) within the study area. Additionally, 37.8 percent of soils in the project area are categorized as Prime Farmland, including Tioga loam (3A), Chenango channery silt loam (Ch) Howard gravelly loam (HoB), Howard-Madrid complex (HrB), Middlebury silt loam (Mp) and Tioga silt loam (Tg). (NRCS, n.d.).

#### **3.3.2 No Action-Environmental Consequences**

Under the No Action Alternative, USACE would not implement the 2024 Master Plan and no new land use classifications would occur. The operation and management of Arkport Dam and USACE lands would continue without a Master Plan. Although this alternative does not result in a 2024 Master Plan that meets current regulations and guidance, there would be no significant impacts to soil resources on project lands.

#### **3.3.3 Proposed Action-Environmental Consequences**

Classifications required for the Proposed Action would not result in impacts to soils. Table 3-4 summarizes potential effects to soil resources based on the proposed changes to land use classifications.

**Table 3-4 Potential Soil Resource Impacts from Changes to Land Use Classifications**

Classification	2024 Master Plan (acres)	Potential Impact/Classification Description
Project Operations:	47	<b>No Impact.</b> This land use classification would apply to lands associated with the direct support for flood control operations, including dam and spillway structures. No new projects are proposed within this land use.
Low Recreation	274	<b>No Impact.</b> This land use focuses on the lands with minimal development or infrastructure that support passive public recreational use, such as fishing, hunting, wildlife viewing, or hiking. There are no future projects for the existing low-density recreation lands.
Total	321*	

\* Mapping for the Master Plan update has been compiled using the best information available and is believed to be accurate. Previous project boundaries are based on original acquisition real estate deed records and mapping. Due to improved mapping technologies, minor discrepancies exist when comparing prior project boundaries and proposed land classification acreages. The original project boundary is approximately 326 ac. Non-Federal roads are not included in total acreage.

### 3.4 Biological Resources

#### 3.4.1 Affected Environment

##### 3.4.1.1 Vegetation

According to the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), the Southwest Highlands of New York are characterized mainly as forest. Nearly 60 percent of the forests in the Southwest Highlands of New York consist of maple, beech, and birch. The primary species within this group is red maple (*Acer rubrum*), sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), white ash (*Fraxinus americana*) and black cheery (*Prunus serotina*). Other forest groups present in the Southwest Highlands of New York are classified as oak/hickory and pine forests, which includes white pine (*Pinus strobus*), red pine (*Pinus resinosa*), and jack pine (*Pinus banksiana*) (USDA, 2019).

Between 2012 and 2017, the overall forests of New York have gained approximately 250,000 acres, but lost approximately 390,000 acers, mainly due to agriculture, for a net decrease of forest acres of 0.3 percent. The surrounding area of Arkport Dam has experienced minor change of forest gain or loss. In 2019, New York had an estimated total of 18,622,212 acres of forest land with 73.5 percent being owned privately. Federal and State-owned forests account for 26.5 percent of New York forests, including Klipnocky, Bully Hill, and Cancacadea State Forests, which are in close proximity of Arkport Dam (USDA, 2019).

##### 3.4.1.2 Wildlife and Fisheries

Arkport Dam is remote and supports many habitat types including wetlands, grassy areas, fields, edges, and a variety of forest types and therefore attracts several species of wildlife.

Mammalian wildlife found on project lands include black bear (*Ursus americanus*), white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), fisher (*Martes pennant*), grey squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), grey fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), and red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*). Common avian species include a variety of songbirds and woodpeckers, as well as common game species including wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) and ruffed grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*).

Arkport Dam being considered a dry dam, there is little recreational fishing. However, trout is a popular game fish in the upper portions of the Canisteo River. On average, approximately 2,700 yearling (8-9inches) and 400 two-year-old (12-15 inches) of brown trout (*Salmo trutta*) are stocked downstream of the dam annually. Other sport fish species in the Canisteo River are smallmouth bass (*Micropterus dolomieu*), largemouth bass (*Micropterus salmoide*), and walleye (*Sander vitreus*). The Canisteo River also provides habitat for bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*), brown bullhead catfish (*Ameiurus nebulosus*), and common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) (NYSDEC, 2022).

### 3.4.1.3 Threatened and Endangered Species

#### 3.4.1.3.1 Federally Listed Species

Identified within the January 2024 IPaC report found in appendix B of this EA, the northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentironalis*) is the only federally listed threatened or endangered species that is known to exist within the project impact area. However, the green floater clam (*Lasmigona subviridos*) is identified as a proposed threatened species. The monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*) has been identified as a candidate species. However, the project area does not contain any critical habitat area for either the green floater or monarch butterfly.

Northern long-eared bats are medium sized bats (about 3-4 inches in length) associated with mature, interior forest environments. Unlike most other bats, the northern long-eared forages along wooded hillsides and ridgelines – not above valley-bottom streams and along the edges of riparian forests. The species is listed as threatened throughout all its range, primarily due to impacts of white-nose syndrome. Populations at northern long-eared bat hibernation sites have declined by 99 percent since the discovery of white-nose syndrome. Forest fragmentation and conversion are also major threats to the species due to its' association with large blocks of mature forest (USFWS,n.d.)

Green floaters are small freshwater mussels with olive green ovate trapezoidal shaped shells that are typically less than 2.2 inches wide (USFWS, 2023 (b)). Green floaters are one out of approximately 300 freshwater mussels native to United State waters that have experienced drastic declines over the last century. Declines of the population are a result of fragmentation and degradation of aquatic habitats due to agricultural runoff, mining wastes, development, and dam construction. Currently, green floaters are found in seven states including New York (USFWS, 2023(a)). Arkport Dam does not overlap with any critical habitat of the green floater.

Monarch butterflies are one of the most recognizable species in North America. Each year monarch butterflies migrate from Canada to their overwintering sites located in the mountains of central Mexico or coastal California. The monarch butterfly is currently considered a candidate species due to habitat loss at their overwintering sites. The habitat loss in Mexico is due to conversion of grasslands to agriculture and urban development, while in California it is caused by unsuitable management of the overwintering groves and drought.

Throughout their habitat range, exposure to insecticides has also hindered the population (USFWS,n.d.).

#### 3.4.1.3.2 *New York Threatened and Endangered Species*

According to NYSDEC correspondence on October 12<sup>th</sup>, 2022, there were no records of rare or state-listed animals, plants, or significant natural communities within the Arkport Dam Study Area (See Appendix B of this EA).

#### 3.4.1.4 *Non-Native, Invasive, and Nuisance Species*

Non-native species include plant, animal, or other types of organisms whose introduction into an ecosystem is likely to cause environmental, human, or economic harm. Non-native, or exotic, species may not be affected by existing predators, disease, or other limiting factors in their introduced range and therefore may thrive and outcompete native species. Non-native invasive species are therefore often difficult and expensive to manage. The Arkport Dam, and associated lands are experiencing several terrestrial plant invasive species, some of which are actively managed by Arkport Dam operators.

#### 3.4.1.5 *Plants*

The most abundant and managed invasive plant species that can be found in the project vicinity is Japanese knotweed (*Polygonum cuspidatum*). Arkport Dam operators actively manage this species with mowing and herbicide applications. Other species that are common in the New York region are Japanese barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*), Multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*), Garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolate*) and Japanese stiltgrass (*Microstegium vimineum*).

#### 3.4.1.6 *Insects*

Currently, the Project area has few problems with non-native invasive insect pests; however, invasive insects have been damaging in the past and are likely to cause damage in the future. Emerald ash borer (*Agrilus planipennis*) has been a problem for North American ash species (*Fraxinus* sp.) for many years throughout New York including Steuben County. Other common and/or emerging invasive pests, such as the hemlock woolly adelgid (*Adelges tsugae*) are confirmed to be present nearby in Steuben County but have yet to become a problem on project lands (USDAFS, 2022).

#### 3.4.1.7 *Birds*

Both invasive and native nuisance bird species are present in the project area. The European starling (*Sturnis vulgaris*) was introduced to Central Park, New York City in 1890 and is now a common resident of both urban and rural areas in the United States. European starlings outcompete native cavity nesting species by evicting already established nests.(APHIS, 2017). Starlings are present in the project area but are not actively managed.

### **3.4.2 No Action- Environmental Consequences**

Under the No Action Alternative, USACE would not implement the 2024 Master Plan and no new land use classifications would occur. The operation and management of Arkport Dam and USACE lands would continue without a Master Plan. Although this alternative does not result in a 2024 Master Plan that meets current regulations and guidance, there would be no significant impacts to vegetation resources on project lands.



### 3.4.3 Proposed Actions- Environmental Consequences

The land use classifications required for the Proposed Action would not result in impacts to biological resources. Table 3-5 summarizes potential effects to biological resources based on the proposed changes to land use classifications.

**Table 3-5 Potential Biological Resource Impacts from Changes to Land Use Classifications**

Classification	2024 Master Plan (acres)	Potential Impact/Classification Description
Project Operations:	47	<b>No Impact.</b> This land use classification would designate lands associated with the direct support for flood control operations, including dam and spillway structures. No new projects are proposed within this land use.
Low Recreation	274	<b>No Impact.</b> This land use focuses on the lands with minimal development or infrastructure that support passive public recreational use., such as fishing, hunting, wildlife viewing, or hiking. There are no future projects for the existing low-density recreation lands.
Total	321*	

\* Mapping for the Master Plan update has been compiled using the best information available and is believed to be accurate. Previous project boundaries are based on original acquisition real estate deed records and mapping. Due to improved mapping technologies, minor discrepancies exist when comparing prior project boundaries and proposed land classification acreages. The original project boundary is approximately 326 ac. Non-Federal roads are not included in total acreage.

### 3.5 Land Use and Recreation

#### 3.5.1 Affected Environment

Arkport Dam is located on the Canisteo River approximately one mile upstream of the village of Arkport, New York and eight miles upstream of Hornell, New York in Steuben County. Currently, there are six outgrants, most of which are easements. Of these easements only one is designated for recreational use, while the others are for utility companies. Although the primary function of the dam is flood risk management, the project also supports recreation opportunities above the dam. Opportunities are mostly nature based, including hunting, fishing, and snowmobiling. As the project operates as a dry reservoir, the project does not offer swimming.

#### 3.5.2 No Action-Environmental Consequences

Under the No Action Alternative, USACE would not implement the 2024 Master Plan and no new land use classifications would occur. The operation and management of Arkport Dam and USACE lands would continue as outlined in the previous Master Plan and there would be no short-, mid-, and long-range planning of future projects for recreational improvements and development at Arkport Dam. Although this alternative does not result in a 2024 Master Plan

that meets current regulations and guidance regarding land use classifications, there would be no significant impacts to land use and recreation.

### 3.5.3 Proposed Actions-Environmental Consequences

The project area provides recreational value to local residents. Residents typically use the facility for hunting, wildlife viewing, and snowmobiling. Each fall, hunters use the Arkport Dam property for small and large game hunting that includes squirrels, deer, and bear. Wildlife viewers and bird watchers can freely walk around the project area exploring the reservoirs open meadow, forested hill sides, and the waters of the Canisteo River. During the winter months, snowmobilers use the project's access roads as trails. None of these recreation activities are managed by USACE employees. Table 3-6 summarizes potential effects to land use and recreation based on the proposed changes to land use classifications.

**Table 3-6 Potential Land Use and Recreation impacts from Changes to Land Classifications**

Classification	2024 Master Plan (acres)	Potential Impact/Classification Description
Project Operations:	47	<b>No Impact.</b> This land use classification would designate lands associated with the direct support for flood control operations, including dam and spillway structures. No new projects are proposed within this land use.
Low Recreation	274	<b>No Impact.</b> This land use focuses on the lands with minimal development or infrastructure that support passive public recreational use., such as fishing, hunting, wildlife viewing, or hiking. There are no future projects for the existing low-density recreation lands.
Total	321*	

\* Mapping for the Master Plan update has been compiled using the best information available and is believed to be accurate. Previous project boundaries are based on original acquisition real estate deed records and mapping. Due to improved mapping technologies, minor discrepancies exist when comparing prior project boundaries and proposed land classification acreages. The original project boundary is approximately 326 ac. Non-Federal roads are not included in total acreage.

## 3.6 Resources Excluded from Further Evaluation

### 3.6.1 Air Quality

Arkport Dam is located in Steuben County, which has achieved attainment for all criteria of pollutants, therefore the Clean Air Acts' General Conformity Rule does not apply. Changes to land use classifications under the Proposed Action would not affect air quality. Any future projects that are outside the scope of this EA will be evaluated under future NEPA compliance documents as funding becomes available to implement the future projects. As a result, this resource topic is not further discussed in this EA.

### **3.6.2 Greenhouse Gases and Climate**

The project area falls within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Climate Division 30-01 (Western Plateau) and is characterized by a temperate climate with average annual temperatures between 37 and 57 degrees (NCEI, n.d.). Changes to land use classifications under the Proposed Action would not affect greenhouse gas emissions or climate. Potential greenhouse gas emissions and climate change impacts associated with the implementation of future projects will be evaluated in future NEPA documents. As a result, this resource topic is not further discussed in this EA.

### **3.6.3 Geology and Topography**

The project is within the Glaciated Low Allegheny Plateau section of the Northern Allegheny Plateau region, which is characterized by rolling hills, open valleys and low mountains that contain some exposed bedrock and Pleistocene glacial till (Library of Congress, n.d.). Changes to land use classifications under the Proposed Action would not affect geology or topography. Construction activities associated with implementation of future projects will be evaluated for impacts to geology and topography in future NEPA documents specific to individual development projects. As a result, this resource topic is not further discussed in this EA.

### **3.6.4 Groundwater**

Changes to land use classifications will not adversely affect the quality or availability of groundwater. Assessment of future project's water use would be performed during detailed project-specific planning. Therefore, groundwater is not further discussed in this EA.

### **3.6.5 Noise**

The project area is in a physical setting characterized as rural and very remote. In rural areas, most noise comes from transportation, human and animal sources (Engineering Toolbox, n.d.). Changes to land use classifications under the Proposed Action would not change the existing noise environment. Assessment of any future project's impact on noise would be performed during detailed project-specific planning. As a result, this resource topic is not further discussed in this EA.

### **3.6.6 Cultural Resources**

There are no known historic structures or archaeological sites in the project boundary eligible for or listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). No cultural resources have been previously identified within the Arkport Dam project area. Known architectural or above-ground resources are associated with the Arkport Dam such as the spillway, the stilling basin, and the earthen embankment. They have not been evaluated to determine their eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP. No cultural resources surveys have been conducted within the Arkport Dam project area. The adoption of the Master Plan does not have the potential to cause effects on these resources if present. USACE sent letters to the NY SHPO, the Seneca Nation of Indians, and the Seneca-Cayuga Nation of Indians on March 7, 2024. The NY SHPO responded in a letter dated March 13, 2024, that they have no cultural resource concerns with the Arkport Dam Master Plan update. A response was received on March 27, 2024 from the Seneca Nation that they had no comments on the Arkport Dam Master Plan update.

If specific project actions are proposed in the future, they will be subject to consultation and review under Section 106 of the NHPA. As a result, this resource area is not further discussed in this EA.

### **3.6.7 Utilities**

Changes to land use classifications under the Proposed Action would not affect utilities. The Arkport Dam project boundary includes electric and telephone lines. Current Civil Outgrants include electric and transmission lines of the New York State Electric and Gas Corps. Transmission lines are suspended above the project boundary and are located east of the dam, while electric and phone lines are located west of the dam embankment. Telephone lines are in ownership of Verizon PA LLC (Previously known as Bell Telephone of PA Company). An assessment of utilities associated with any future projects would be performed during detailed project-specific planning. Therefore, utilities are not further discussed in this EA.

### **3.6.8 Hazardous Materials and Wastes**

No known contaminated sites occur at the project area. Changes to land use classifications under the Proposed Action would not affect hazardous materials and wastes. An assessment of hazardous materials and wastes associated with any future projects would be performed during detailed project-specific planning. As a result, this resource area is not further discussed in this EA.

### **3.6.9 Socioeconomics, and Environmental Justice**

The Proposed Action would not result in any appreciable effects to the local or regional socioeconomic environment. Changes to land use classification would have no impact on socioeconomics or environmental justice. Impacts to socioeconomics and environmental justice associated with any future master planning projects would be assessed during detailed project-specific planning. As a result, this resource area is not discussed further in this EA.

## **4 Chapter 4: Cumulative Impacts**

As defined by CEQ, cumulative effects are those that "result from the incremental impact of the Proposed Action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, without regard to the agency (federal or non-federal) or individual who undertakes such other actions" (40 CFR 1508.7). Cumulative effects analysis captures the effects that result from the Proposed Action in combination with the effects of other actions taken during the duration of the Proposed Action at the same time and place. Cumulative effects may be accrued over time and/or in conjunction with other pre-existing effects from other activities in the area (40 CFR 1508.25); therefore, pre-existing impacts and multiple smaller impacts should also be considered. Overall, assessing cumulative effects involves defining the scope of the other actions and their interrelationship with the Proposed Action to determine if they overlap in space and time.

The NEPA and CEQ regulations require the analysis of cumulative environmental effects of a Proposed Action on resources that may often manifest only at the cumulative level. Cumulative effects can result from individually minor, but collectively significant, actions taking place at the same time, over time. As noted above, cumulative effects are most likely to arise when a Proposed Action is related to other actions that could occur in the same location and at a similar time.

### **4.1 Current and Reasonably Foreseeable Projects Within and Near the ROI**

There are no current or reasonably foreseeable projects within or near the region of influence. The administrative change in land use classification labels is not likely to create cumulative impacts when combined with other possible projects in the region of influence.

### **4.2 Analysis of Cumulative Impacts**

Impacts on each resource were analyzed according to how other actions and projects within the region of influence might be affected by the No Action Alternative and Proposed Action. Impacts can vary in degree or magnitude from a slightly noticeable change to a total change in the environment.

As discussed above, the administrative change in land use classification labels is not likely to create cumulative impacts when combined with other possible projects in the region of influence.

## **5 Irretrievable and Irreversible Commitment of Resources**

NEPA requires that federal agencies identify “any irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources which would be involved in the Proposed Action should it be implemented” (42 U.S. Code § 4332). An irretrievable commitment of resources is typically associated with the loss of productivity or use of a natural resource (e.g., loss of production or harvest). An irreversible commitment of resources occurs when the primary or secondary impacts of an action result in the loss of future options for a resource. Usually, this is when the action affects the use of a nonrenewable resource, or it affects a renewable resource that takes a long time to renew. The impacts for this project related to the classification of land would not be considered an irreversible commitment because much of the land could be converted back to the prior land use classification at a future date. No irretrievable or irreversible commitment of resources is anticipated by implementing the 2024 Master Plan.

## 6 Summary

Table 6-1 presents a summary of the environmental consequences by alternative analyzed in this EA. As discussed in Chapter 4, selection of the Proposed Action Alternative would not be anticipated to cause cumulative adverse impacts. Table 6-2 summarizes the level of compliance of the proposed alternative with environmental protection statutes and other environmental regulations. Based on the evaluation of project impacts described in Section 3, there are no significant impacts from the proposed action, and a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) has been prepared.

**Table 6-1 Summary of Potential Environmental Effects**

Alternative	Intensity of Impact				
	Significant	Moderate	Minor	None/Negligible	Beneficial
<b>Water Resources</b>					
No Action Alternative	-----	-----	-----	X	-----
Proposed Action Alternative	-----	-----	-----	X	-----
<b>Soil Resources</b>					
No Action Alternative	-----	-----	-----	X	-----
Proposed Action Alternative	-----	-----	-----	X	-----
<b>Biological Resources</b>					
No Action Alternative	-----	-----	-----	X	-----
Proposed Action Alternative	-----	-----	-----	X	-----
<b>Land Use and Recreation</b>					
No Action Alternative	-----	-----	-----	X	-----
Proposed Action Alternative	-----	-----	-----	X	-----

**Table 6-2 Compliance of the Proposed Action with Environmental Protection Statutes and Other Environmental Requirements**

<b>Federal Statutes</b>	<b>Level of Compliance</b>
Anadromous Fish Conservation Act	N/A
Archeological and Historic Preservation Act	Full
Archeological Resources Protection Act	Full
Bald and Golden Eagle Act	Full
Clean Air Act	Full
Clean Water Act	Full
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act	N/A
Endangered Species Act	Full
Farmland Protection Policy Act	Full
Federal Water Project Recreation Act	N/A
Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act	Full
Flood Control Act	Full
Land and Water Conservation Fund Act	N/A
Migratory Bird Treaty Act	Full
National Environmental Policy Act	Full
National Historic Preservation Act	Full
Noise Control Act	Full
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act	N/A
River and Harbors Act	N/A
Safe Drinking Water Act	N/A
Solid Waste Disposal Act	N/A
Toxic Substances Control Act	N/A
Water Resources Planning Act	N/A
Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act	Full
Wetlands Conservation Act	N/A
Wild and Scenic Rivers Act	N/A
<b>Executive Orders (EOs), Memoranda, etc.</b>	
Environmental Justice (EO 14096)	Full
Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality (EO 11514)	Full
Protection and Enhancement of Cultural Environment (EO 11593)	Full
Floodplain Management (EO 11988)	Full
Protection of Wetlands (EO 11990)	Full
Environmental Justice in Minority and Low-Income Populations (EO 12898)	Full
Protection of Children from Health Risks and Safety Risks (EO 13045)	Full
Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments (EO 13175)	Full
Indian Sacred Sites (EO 13007)	N/A
Invasive Species (EO 13112)	Full
Migratory Bird (EO 13186)	Full
Facilitation of Cooperative Conservation (EO 13175)	N/A
Chesapeake Bay Protection and Restoration (EO 13508)	Full
Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad (EO 14008)	Full
Further Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through The Federal Government (EO 14091)	Full



<b>Federal Statutes</b>	<b>Level of Compliance</b>
Prime and Unique Farmlands (CEQ Memorandum, 11 Aug 80)	Full

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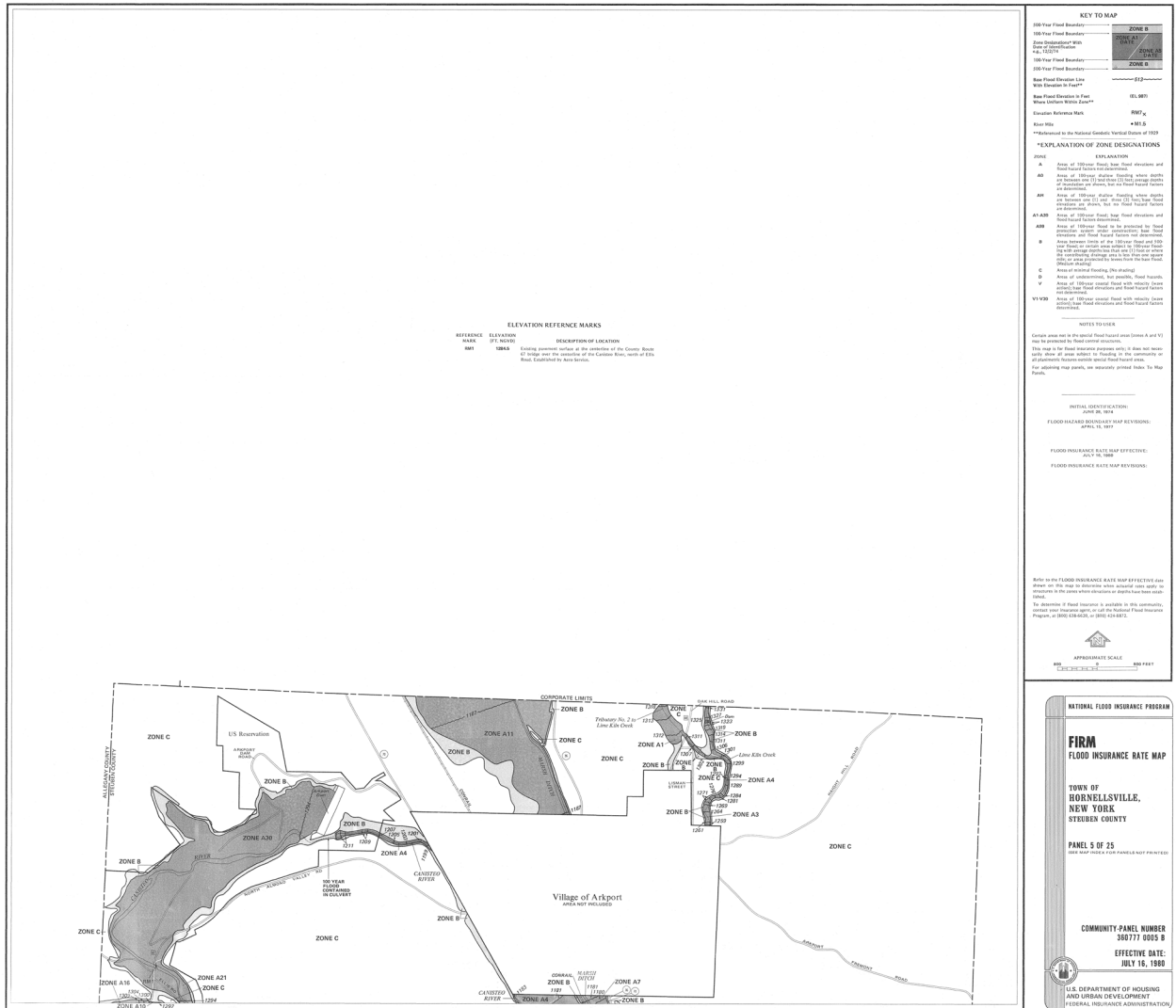
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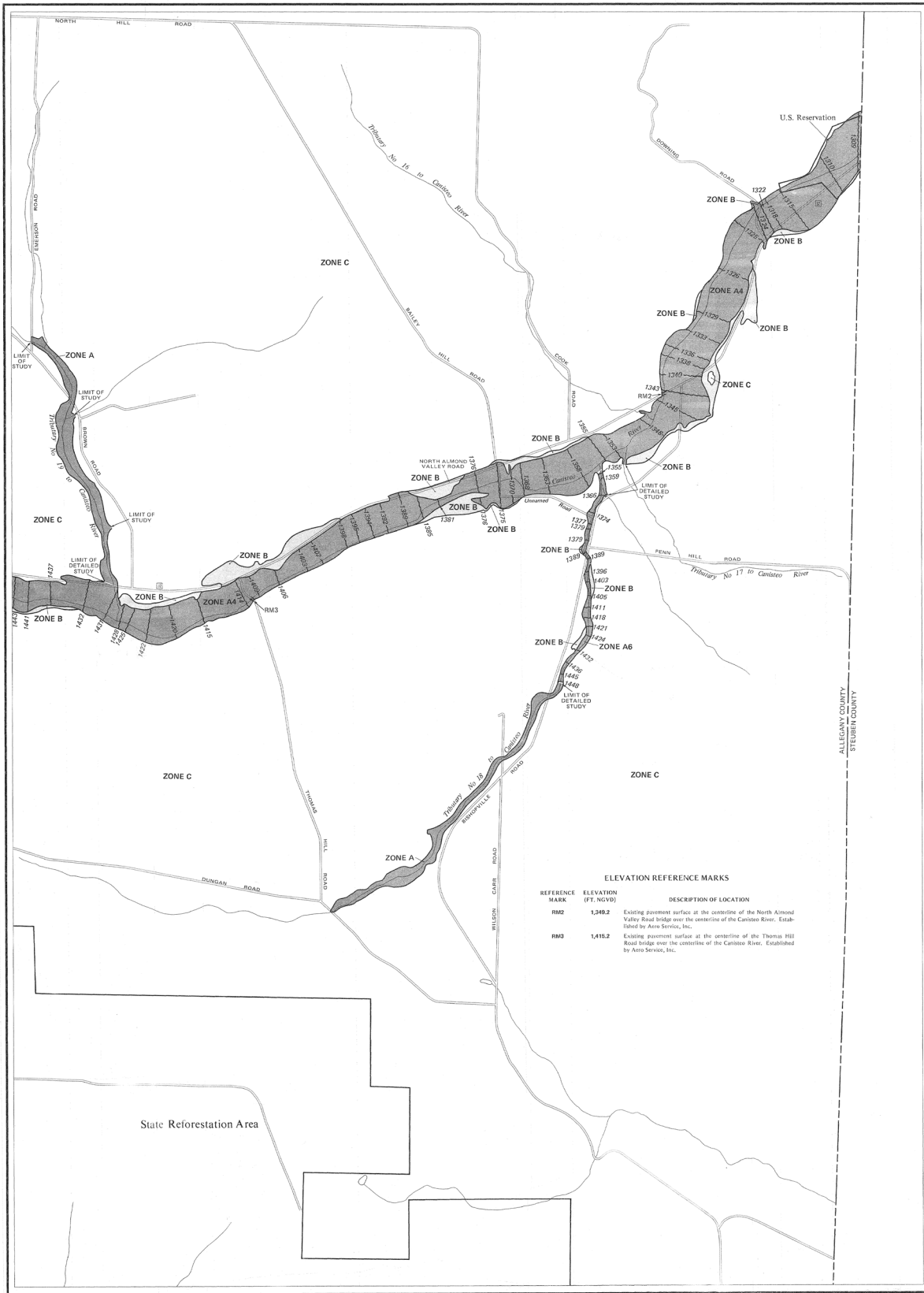
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# 8 Appendix

## Appendix A Floodplain Maps





**KEY TO MAP**

500-Year Flood Boundary	ZONE B
100-Year Flood Boundary	ZONE B
Zone Designations* With Date of Identification e.g., 12/2/74	ZONE A1 DATE ZONE A5 DATE
100-Year Flood Boundary	ZONE B
500-Year Flood Boundary	ZONE B

Base Flood Elevation Line With Elevation in Feet\*\*

Base Flood Elevation in Feet Where Uniform Within Zone\*\* (IEL 201)

Elevation Reference Mark RM1.5

Elver Mile M1.5

\*\*Referenced to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929

**\*EXPLANATION OF ZONE DESIGNATIONS**

**ZONE**

**A** Areas of 100-year flood base flood elevations and flood hazard factors not determined.

**A0** Areas of 100-year shallow flooding where depths are between one (1) and three (3) feet average depths of inundation are shown, but no flood hazard factors are determined.

**AH** Areas of 100-year shallow flooding where depths are between one (1) and three (3) feet; base flood elevations are shown, but no flood hazard factors are determined.

**A1-A30** Areas of 100-year flood, base flood elevations and flood hazard factors determined.

**A99** Areas of 100-year flood to be protected by flood protection system under construction; base flood elevations and flood hazard factors not determined.

**B** Areas between limits of the 100-year flood and 500-year flood; or certain areas subject to 100-year flooding with average depths less than one (1) foot or where the contributing drainage area is less than one square mile, or areas protected by levees from the base flood. (Minimum shading)

**C** Areas of minimal flooding. (No shading)

**D** Areas of undetermined, but possible, flood hazards.

**V** Areas of 100-year coastal flood with velocity (wave action); base flood elevations and flood hazard factors not determined.

**V1-V30** Areas of 100-year coastal flood with velocity (wave action); base flood elevations and flood hazard factors determined.

**NOTES TO USER**

Certain areas not in the special flood hazard areas (zones A and V) may be protected by flood control structures.

This map is for flood insurance purposes only; it does not necessarily show all areas subject to flooding in the community or all protective features outside special flood hazard areas.

**INITIAL IDENTIFICATION:**  
APRIL 12, 1974

**FLOOD HAZARD BOUNDARY REVISIONS:**  
JULY 28, 1977

**FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP EFFECTIVE:**  
MARCH 4, 1980

**FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP REVISIONS:**

Refer to the FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP EFFECTIVE date shown on this map to determine when actual rates apply to structures in the zones where elevations or depths have been established.

To determine if flood insurance is available in this community, contact your insurance agent, or call the National Flood Insurance Program, at (800) 638-6620, or (800) 424-8872.



**ELEVATION REFERENCE MARKS**

REFERENCE MARK	ELEVATION (FT. NGVD)	DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION
RM2	1,340.2	Existing pavement surface at the centerline of the North Almond Valley Road bridge over the centerline of the Canisteo River. Established by Arco Service, Inc.
RM3	1,415.2	Existing pavement surface at the centerline of the Thomas Hill Road bridge over the centerline of the Canisteo River. Established by Arco Service, Inc.

**NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM**

**FIRM FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP**

**TOWN OF ALMOND, NEW YORK ALLEGANY COUNTY**

**PANEL 20 OF 30**  
(SEE MAP INDEX FOR PANELS NOT PRINTED)

**COMMUNITY-PANEL NUMBER**  
360968 0020 B

**EFFECTIVE DATE:**  
MARCH 4, 1980

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**  
FEDERAL INSURANCE ADMINISTRATION

## **Appendix B Public and Agency Coordination**