



Farm workers and United Farm Worker (UFW) supporters gather at the steps of the State Capitol in Sacramento, California at the end of the 1966 Delano to Sacramento march. Photo courtesy of Walter P. Reuther Library, Wayne State University; photographer unknown.

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Chapter 7: Environmental Consequences

Analysis of the environmental impacts associated with the study alternatives

Introduction

NPS policy requires that a special resource study be accompanied by an Environmental Assessment (EA) or Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), as appropriate, prepared in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (NEPA) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 1500-1508), and Director's Order #12, *Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis, and Decision-Making* (2001), and accompanying handbook.

This EA also fulfills the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA), and has been prepared in accordance with the implementing regulations of the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation (36 CFR Part 800) and NPS Director's Order #28: *Cultural Resources Management* (DO-28) and accompanying Handbook. Since a study presents management alternatives at a broad level, the EA is similarly broad and the analysis is general (see Assumptions below). Implementation of an action alternative would come only after action by Congress. If the NPS is authorized to establish a site, more detailed planning through a general management planning process would result.

The following EA was completed to analyze the impacts of the five alternatives presented in the draft study report. The selected alternative for the study is the national historical park (from alternative E with some modifications) with incorporation of aspects of the national network (from alternative B). The above modifications would not constitute a change in environmental impacts beyond what was analyzed in the environmental assessment. The modifications to the selected alternative would generally assure beneficial effects on the resources associated with Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement. A Finding of No Significant Impacts (FONSI) was completed for this document in December 2011. The FONSI also contains a summary of public comments on the draft study report.

Factual corrections to the EA provided in public comments on the draft study report are denoted in the text. Text removed is depicted in strikethrough and language added is underlined.

The EA analyzes the potential environmental consequences, or impacts, that would occur as a result of the alternatives. Topics analyzed in this chapter include land use, water resources, vegetation and wildlife, cultural resources (including archeological resources, historic structures, cultural landscapes, and museum collections), visitor experience (access and transportation, visitor use opportunities / interpretation and education) and socioeconomics (including minority and low income populations). Direct, indirect, and cumulative effects are analyzed for each resource topic carried forward. Potential impacts are described in terms of type, context, duration, and intensity.

NEPA requires that environmental documents disclose the environmental impacts of the proposed federal action, reasonable alternatives to that action, and any adverse environmental effects that cannot be avoided should the proposed action be implemented. This section analyzes the environmental impacts of project alternatives on affected park resources. These analyses provide the basis for comparing the effects of the alternatives. NEPA requires consideration of context, intensity and duration of impacts, indirect impacts, cumulative impacts, and measures to mitigate impacts. In addition to determining the environmental consequences of the preferred and other alternatives, *Management Policies* (NPS 2006) and Director's Order-12, *Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis, and Decision-making* require analysis of potential effects to determine if actions would impair park resources. Impact analysis for historic properties is based on NHPA 36 CFR Part 800 criteria of effect as detailed below.

IMPACT TYPE classifies the impact as beneficial or adverse and direct or indirect.

- **Beneficial:** A change that improves the condition or appearance of the resource or a change that moves the resource toward a desired condition.
- **Adverse:** A change that would deplete or detract from the condition or appearance of the resource or a change that moves the resource away from a desired condition.

- **Direct:** An effect that is caused by an action and occurs in the same time and place.
- **Indirect:** An effect that is caused by an action but is later in time or farther removed in distance, but is still reasonably foreseeable.

CONTEXT describes the area or location in which the impact will occur.

- **Site Specific:** Impacts would occur at the location of the action.
- **Localized:** Impacts are limited in extent and would occur in the vicinity of the site being discussed.
- **Regional or Widespread:** Occurring across an area or habitat, such as affecting the resource within a watershed or park unit (beyond the boundary of the site being discussed). Widespread impacts are often detectable on a landscape or regional scale.

DURATION describes the length of time an effect will occur, either short-term or long-term:

- **Short-term** impacts generally last only during construction, and the resources resume their pre-construction conditions following construction. Short-term impacts are often quickly reversible and associated with a specific event and may last from one to five years.
- **Long-term** impacts last beyond the construction period, and the resources may not resume their pre-construction conditions for a longer period of time following construction. Long-term impacts may be reversible over a much longer period, or may occur continuously based on normal activity, or for more than five years.

INTENSITY describes the degree, level, or strength of an impact. For this analysis, intensity has been categorized into negligible, minor, moderate, and major. Because definitions of intensity vary by resource topic, intensity definitions are provided separately for each impact topic analyzed in this environmental assessment. Beneficial impacts are described but are not assigned intensity levels.

Reducing the Level of Impacts

To reduce their occurrence or intensity, impacts may be avoided, minimized or mitigated. Managers may

- **Avoid** conducting management activities in an area of the affected resource.
- **Minimize** the type, duration or intensity of the impact to an affected resource.
- **Mitigate** the impact by:
 - **Repairing** localized damage to the affected resource immediately after an adverse impact.
 - **Rehabilitating** an affected resource with a combination of additional management activities.
 - **Compensating** a major long-term adverse direct impact through additional strategies designed to improve an affected resource to the degree practicable.

Cumulative Impact Scenario

The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations, which implement the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 USC 4321 et seq.), require assessment of cumulative impacts in the decision-making process for federal projects.

The CEQ describes a cumulative impact as follows (Regulation 1508.7):

A “Cumulative impact” is the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (federal or non-federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

The cumulative projects addressed in this analysis include past and present actions, as well as any planning or development activity currently being implemented or planned for implementation in the reasonably foreseeable future. Cumulative actions are evaluated in conjunction with the impacts of an alternative to determine if they have any additive effects on a particular resource. Because most of the cumulative projects are in the early planning stages, the evaluation of cumulative impacts was based on a general description of the project. Ongoing or

reasonably foreseeable future projects were identified for the surrounding region.

The geographic scope for this analysis includes actions within the boundaries of sites associated with Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement. Because impacts are affected by regional boundaries for some resources topics (such as wildlife and special status species) the region is used as the reference area for these impact analyses.

Because proposed actions would occur from designation and into the future, the temporal scope of the cumulative impacts analysis includes known projects occurring in the vicinity of these sites.

PROJECTS INCLUDED IN THE CUMULATIVE EFFECTS ANALYSIS FOR THIS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Phoenix Sky Harbor Airport

Although the Phoenix Sky Harbor Airport has been purchasing land in the vicinity of the Santa Rita Center, it is unknown how development plans would affect this area or this site.

La Paz Master Development Plan (taken from the La Paz NHL Nomination, Rast 2005)

Completed: In 2001, the César E. Chavez Foundation (working with the NFWSC) began an effort to transform the property into the “National Chavez Center at Nuestra Señora Reina de La Paz.” The first phase of this effort began with the development of a memorial garden around the gravesite of César Chavez. Upon his death in 1993, Chavez was buried in a rose garden immediately east of the (former) administration building. Eight years later, landscape architect Dennis Dahlin oversaw the construction of memorial space that incorporated the gravesite and garden and added elements such as perimeter walls finished with stucco, stone fountains and sculptures, an arbor constructed with redwood beams, and native vegetation.¹ Associated landscaping work included the pavement of pathways north of the garden, the repavement of the parking lot south of the garden, and the creation of a picnic area south of the parking lot. An ancillary project resulted in the development of a playground area 40 yards north of the cafeteria building.

¹ See Dennis Dahlin, “Grassroots Design at the National Chávez Center,” *Landscape Online* (June 2005), available at <http://www.landscapeonline.com/research/article/5274> (last accessed July 23, 2005).

The first phase of redevelopment concluded with the opening of a visitors’ center in 2004 on the site of the former administration building. Given the prohibitive expense of renovation, the Chavez Foundation elected to raze the building and construct a replica on the same site. Although the building itself lost all integrity, the Foundation protected the integrity of the property as a whole by constructing a building with dimensions, roof lines, and siding that matched those of the original (The Foundation also built a replica of César’s corner office and refurbished it to match its appearance upon his death in 1993).

Current Phase: A second phase of redevelopment began in the spring of 2005. The Chavez Foundation plans to renovate and remodel the buildings of the North Unit in order to create an independent conference and retreat center. The Foundation plans to retain the buildings’ exterior materials and architectural characteristics. The interiors will be redesigned to provide meeting spaces and amenities for dining, lodging, and recreation. The Chávez Foundation anticipates a third phase of redevelopment that will include the construction of a cultural center, a central plaza, a chapel, and an open-air meditation space; the rehabilitation of the community garden; the paving of primary roadways; and the transformation of secondary roadways into hiking trails.² To date, changes associated with the redevelopment project have not detracted from the integrity of the property as a whole.

Future Plans: Following the construction of the conference center, the Chavez Foundation anticipates a third phase of redevelopment that will include the construction of a cultural center, a central plaza, a chapel, and an open-air meditation space; the rehabilitation of the community garden; the paving of primary roadways; and the transformation of secondary roadways into hiking trails.

Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad: The railroad has proposed the expansion of rail lines of the Tehachapi Loop that run adjacent to La Paz. The expansion project could potentially have short-term impacts on the delivery of educational and interpretive programs at La Paz during construction due to air quality impacts and an increase in traffic,

² Refer to “Master Plan: Nuestra Señora Reina de La Paz, César E. Chávez Education and Retreat Center, Keene, California” (2001), copy on file at Stony Brook Corporation offices, Nuestra Señora Reina de La Paz, Keene, Calif.

noise and vibration, and long-term impacts from the noise associated with increased rail traffic.

The Route 99 Corridor Enhancement Master Plan: This plan identifies several lane widening projects to increase Route 99 from four to six lanes. These projects could potentially impact historic resources along the march route. These projects could also provide opportunities to install trail markers and interpretive signage.

Santa Rita Center: This site is under-used and has experienced some deterioration. Nearby Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport has purchased surrounding properties and demolished structures as part of the airport's expansion plans.

Old Monterey County Jail: ~~The jail has deteriorated due to lack of maintenance.~~ The jail has been vacant for 34 years and has been ~~proposed~~ considered for demolition. ~~The property condition report (2000) indicated issues with roof, HVAC electrical plumbing, and concrete spalling (deterioration).~~ While the building has deteriorated somewhat from lack of use, issues with the roof, HVAC, plumbing and spalling of concrete were determined in 2000 to be reparable. In 2002 and 2004, Monterey County took steps to maintain the jail, including remediation of asbestos, encapsulation of lead paint, and work to prevent water intrusion. The County is stabilizing the roof as an interim measure and is proposing façade repairs and roof weatherization for a portion of the jail.

Chavez Family Homestead Site: This site in Yuma faces threats from erosion and other sources of deterioration, including dredging of an irrigation canal less than ten feet from the site. Nearby, the Laguna School's physical integrity has been compromised. The building retains integrity of location and setting, but the addition of a metal storage structure and general deterioration of the building have eroded the integrity of design, materials and workmanship.

Filipino Community Hall: Although minor renovation work was recently completed on the Filipino Community Hall, the building has problems with the HVAC system and needs a new roof. Current long-term tenants are leaving at end of 2011 which will likely also reduce the availability of funds for building maintenance.

No other reasonably foreseeable future development projects that would have impacts on the sites or their resources in the study area are currently known.

There are no proposed NPS projects with the potential to result in additional cumulative impacts on the resources analyzed in this study.

Assumptions

- The analysis in this document is necessarily broad because it covers a wide array of sites that are privately owned. Based on the current array of proposed alternatives and the likelihood of organizations participating with or deciding to coordinate with the NPS to open certain Cesar Chavez or farm labor movement areas to the public, not enough information is known about potential specific actions to conduct meaningful site-specific environmental impact analysis. If the NPS and/or other organizations later propose actions at one of the other developed areas additional site specific environmental analysis would occur and the NPS would consult with the USFWS and SHPO and actions would comply with NEPA, NHPA and the ESA and other applicable federal laws.
- Because the alternatives in this study are also conceptual, the analysis of environmental consequences is necessarily quite general. Reasonable projections of likely impacts are made.
- For many actions that could occur under the alternatives on private land, the NPS is neither the decision-maker nor the implementing organization. Therefore, the alternatives recognize the prerogative of individuals and organizations to choose whether and how to implement elements of the alternatives. Impacts therefore may vary widely, depending on how the responsible organization or individual chooses to implement proposed measures.
- Action items in the alternatives may require additional site-specific environmental analysis before they can be undertaken by the various implementing agencies and organizations.
- Compliance with federal and state biological and cultural resources laws and regulations as well as local zoning and permitting regulations and processes would be required for many actions under the alternatives.
- Current economic conditions limit the potential in the near term for increased local, state and federal funding for conservation and historic preservation. Some initiatives may not be financially feasible in the near term, while others may require creative approaches to funding.

Impact Topics

Specific impact topics were developed to address potential physical, natural, cultural, recreational, and social impacts that might result from the proposed alternatives as identified by the public, NPS, and other agencies, and to address federal laws, regulations and executive orders, and NPS policy. Impact topics are the resources of concern that may be affected by the range of alternatives considered in this EA. An Environmental Screening Form was used to identify initial resources of concern.

Environmental Screening Forms were mandated by NPS DO-12: *Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis and Decision-making*. Comments received from the public during scoping were also considered in the impact topic screening process. A brief rationale for the selection or non-selection of each impact topic is given in this section.

IMPACT TOPICS ANALYZED

Impacts of the alternatives on the following topics are presented in this EA: air quality; geology; paleontological resources; land use; water resources; vegetation; wildlife; federally listed species; prehistoric and historic archeological resources; historic structures / cultural landscapes; museum collections; visitor experience; and socioeconomics.

Physical Resources

Land Use

Management Policies (NPS 2006) states, "...the Service will cooperate with federal agencies; tribal, state, and local governments; nonprofit organizations; and property owners to provide appropriate protection measures. Cooperation with these entities will also be pursued, and other available land protection tools will be employed when threats to resources originate outside boundaries." Because the alternatives may affect land use, including ownership, occupancy and activities, land use has been retained as an impact topic.

Water Resources (Water Quality and Hydrology)

The 1972 Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended by the Clean Water Act (CWA) of 1977, is a national policy to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters, to enhance the quality of water resources, and to prevent, control, and abate water pollution. *Management Policies* (NPS 2006) provides direction for the preservation, use, and quality of water in national parks. The purpose of the CWA is to "restore and maintain the chemical,

physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters." To achieve the goal of the CWA, the Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) evaluates federal actions that result in potential degradation of waters of the United States and issuing permits for actions consistent with the CWA (under Section 404). The EPA or its designee – the states – reviews permits and actions under Section 401. Section 401 of the CWA as well as NPS policy requires analysis of impacts on water quality. Minor construction projects have the potential to contaminate ground and/or surface water and may have impacts to streams, including water quality. Potential effects to hydrology could also occur from the construction of structures, such as culverts or bridges; therefore this topic has been retained.

Biological Resources

Vegetation

NEPA calls for examination of the impacts on the components of affected ecosystems. *Management Policies* (NPS 2006) calls for protecting the natural abundance and diversity of park native species and communities, including avoiding, minimizing or mitigating potential impacts from proposed projects. Potential removal of or reestablishment of vegetation could impact the sites; therefore this topic has been retained for analysis.

Wildlife

NEPA calls for examination of the impacts on the components of affected ecosystems, including terrestrial and aquatic wildlife and fish. NPS policy is to protect the natural abundance and diversity of park native species and communities, including avoiding, minimizing or mitigating potential impacts from proposed projects. Because the sites are located in highly developed urban or agricultural areas, most wildlife species are anticipated to be common and/or abundant and generally would not be affected by additional existing or potential future use of the sites, with potential negligible to minor effects on diversity, abundance and distribution. There could, however, be effects on wildlife at some lesser disturbed sites, such as La Paz. Therefore, this topic has been retained for additional analysis.

Federally Listed Species

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) requires an examination of impacts to all federally-listed threatened or endangered species. *Management Policies* (NPS 2006) calls for an analysis of impacts to state-listed threatened or endangered species and federal candidate species. Under the ESA, the NPS is mandated to promote the conservation of all federal threatened and endangered species and their critical

habitats within the parks. *Management Policies* includes the additional stipulation to conserve and manage species proposed for listing. There is a potential for federally listed species to occur at La Paz, therefore, this topic has been retained for analysis.

Cultural Resources

Prehistoric and Historic Archeological Resources

Compliance with ARPA in protecting known or undiscovered archeological resources is necessary. *Management Policies* (NPS 2006) calls for ongoing inventory and analysis of the significance of archeological resources. In addition to the NHPA and *Management Policies*, NPS DO 28B *Archeology* affirms a long-term commitment to the appropriate investigation, documentation, preservation, interpretation, and protection of archeological resources within units of the National Park System. As one of the principal stewards of America's heritage, the NPS is charged with the preservation of the commemorative, educational, scientific, and traditional cultural values of archeological resources for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. Because previously unidentified archeological resources could be found in sites associated with Cesar Chavez; this impact topic is retained for further analysis.

Historic Structures / Cultural Landscapes

Consideration of the impacts to cultural resources is required under provisions of Section 106 of the NHPA as amended, and the 2008 *Programmatic Agreement among the National Park Service, the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation* (ACHP). It is also required under *Management Policies* (NPS 2006). Federal land management agencies are required to consider the effects proposed actions have on properties listed in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places (i.e., Historic Properties), and allow the ACHP a reasonable opportunity to comment. The National Register is the nation's inventory of historic places and the national repository of documentation on property types and their significance. Agencies are required to consult with federal, state, local, and tribal governments/organizations, identify historic properties, assess adverse effects to historic properties, and negate, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to historic properties while engaged in any federal or federally-assisted undertaking (36 CFR Part 800).

Historic Properties may be objects, structures, buildings or cultural landscapes. Cultural landscapes are settings humans have created in the natural world. They reveal the ties between the people and the land. These ties are based on the need to grow food, build settlements, recreate, and find suitable land to bury their dead. They range from prehistoric settlements to cattle ranches, from cemeteries to pilgrimage routes and are the expressions of human manipulation and adaptation of the land. Because some of the sites associated with Cesar Chavez are listed on or potentially eligible ~~listing in the~~ for the National Register, this topic has been retained for analysis.

Museum Collections

Management Policies (NPS 2006) and other cultural resources laws identify the need to evaluate effects on NPS collections if applicable. Requirements for proper management of museum objects are defined in 36 CFR 79. Because the collections at the sites associated with Cesar Chavez could potentially benefit from coordinated analysis and management; because there is the potential that additional materials could also be identified during the study and because implementation of the alternatives would add reports, plans, and data to be catalogued and/or archived, museum collections have been retained as an impact topic.

Recreational / Social Resources

Visitor Experience, including Access and Transportation, Interpretation and Education and Visitor Use Opportunities

According to *Management Policies* (NPS 2006), the enjoyment of park resources and values by people is part of the fundamental purpose of all park units. The NPS is committed to providing appropriate, high quality opportunities for visitors to enjoy the parks, and will maintain within the parks an atmosphere that is open, inviting, and accessible to every segment of society. The parks provide opportunities for forms of enjoyment that are uniquely suited and appropriate to the superlative natural and cultural resources found in the parks. *Management Policies* (NPS 2006) also states that scenic views and visual resources are considered highly valued associated characteristics that the NPS should strive to protect. Among the impacts that may be considered in this section are visitor access, opportunities and experience, soundscape and scenic resources. This section therefore also includes visitor access as well as interpretation and education. Management of invasive plants may affect visitor use by preventing visitors from experiencing or enjoying all or parts of the parks for short periods of time when some areas

of the parks may be closed due to treatments. Therefore this topic has been retained for analysis.

Socioeconomics

Socioeconomic impact analysis is required, as appropriate, under NEPA and *Management Policies* (NPS 2006) pertaining to gateway communities. The local and regional economy and some business of the communities surrounding the sites may be based on tourism and resource use. Manufacturing, professional services, and education also contribute to regional economies. Because the alternatives, if implemented, could affect local or regional economies, including minority and low income populations, this impact topic has been retained for additional analysis. Included in socioeconomics is a brief analysis of impacts on minority and low income populations. Farm laborers generally meet the definition of a low income population and Cesar Chavez and farm labor sites have direct connections to the Latino and Filipino American communities.

IMPACT TOPICS DISMISSED FROM FURTHER ANALYSIS

The topics listed below either would not be affected by the alternatives evaluated in this EA, or there would be negligible to minor effects on them. Therefore, these topics have been dismissed from further analysis. Negligible / minor effects are localized effects that would not be detectable over existing conditions or would not have lasting consequences. There would be no apparent change in the resource.

Air Quality

Under the Clean Air Act (CAA) (42 USC 7401 *et seq.*), no air quality designation is associated with the Cesar Chavez related sites. If national park unit designation occurred it is likely that these areas would fall under the Class II designation. Class II areas allow only moderate increases in certain air pollutants, while Class I areas (primarily large national parks and wilderness areas) are afforded the highest degree of protection. While negligible to minor effects could occur if a site was designated, these impacts would be undetectable because of the location of most of the sites in urban areas currently affected by vehicular, agricultural and other air quality impacts.

Geological / Paleontological Resources

Management Policies (NPS 2006) calls for analysis of geology and geological hazards should they be relevant. Geological resources, including paleontological resources (fossils) (both organic and

mineralized remains in body or trace form) will be protected, preserved, and managed for public education, interpretation, and scientific research (NPS 2006). Because there are no major geological resources associated with the sites, this topic has been dismissed from further analysis.

Soils

Management Policies (NPS 2006) require that the NPS understand and preserve, and prevent, to the extent possible, the unnatural erosion, physical removal, or contamination of the soil. Although potential future actions could have a minor effect on soils from disturbance associated with rehabilitation or construction, these site specific impacts are currently unknown and would undergo future environmental analysis. Therefore this topic has been dismissed from further analysis.

Floodplains

Floodplains are areas of low-lying land that are subject to inundation by the lateral overflow of waters from rivers or lakes with which they are associated. EO 11988 (Floodplain Management) requires an examination of impacts to floodplains, including the potential risk involved in placing facilities within floodplains. It states that federal agencies must:

...take action to reduce the risk of flood loss, to minimize the impact of floods on human safety, health and welfare, and to restore and preserve the natural and beneficial values served by floodplains...

Accordingly, agencies must determine whether a proposed action is located in or would impact the 100-year floodplain. The 100-year floodplain is designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as those low-lying areas that are subject to inundation by a 100-year flood (i.e., a flood that has a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year). Because, according to initial investigations, no areas of existing development at the sites are within the 100-year floodplain, this topic has been dismissed from further environmental analysis.

Wetlands

EO 11990 *Protection of Wetlands* requires federal agencies to avoid, where possible, adversely impacting wetlands. In addition, §404 of the CWA authorizes the ACOE to prohibit or regulate, through a permitting process, discharge or dredged or fill material or excavation within waters of the United States.

The ACOE identifies three criteria for the identification of wetlands including hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and positive indicators of wetland hydrology (ACOE 1987). The ACOE and EPA jointly define wetlands (under their administration of the CWA) as:

Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas (33 CFR 3 § 328.3, 2004).

DO 77-1: *Wetland Protection* requires that the NPS use the *Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States* (Cowardin et al. 1979) as the standard for defining, classifying, and inventorying wetlands. This system generally requires that a positive indicator of wetlands be present for only one of the indicators (vegetation, soils, or hydrology) rather than for all three parameters as mandated by ACOE and EPA. As with the ACOE, NPS policies for wetlands *Protection*, proposed actions that have the potential to adversely affect 0.10 acre or more of wetlands must be addressed in a *Statement of Findings*. As stated in 2006 *Management Policies* (NPS 2006) and DO 77-1 *Wetlands Protection*, strive to prevent the loss or degradation of wetlands and to preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial values of wetlands. Because, according to initial investigations, no areas of existing development at the sites contain wetlands, this topic has been dismissed from additional environmental analysis.

Ethnography / Traditional Cultural Resources

Analysis of impacts to known ethnographic resources is important under the NHPA and other laws. The NPS defines ethnographic resources as any “site, structure, object, landscape, or natural resource feature assigned traditional legendary, religious, subsistence, or other significance in the cultural system of a group traditionally associated with it” (DO-28, *Cultural Resource Management Guideline*:181). Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) or other sites are associated with the cultural practices and beliefs of a living community that are rooted in that community’s history and are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community. No traditional cultural properties or ethnographic resources associated with the sites have been identified to date. Therefore this topic has been dismissed from additional environmental analysis. Letters sent to potentially affiliated tribes raised no

issues about potential effects of this special resources study. If later ethnographic resource concerns were identified from ongoing consultation with affiliated tribes, these would be investigated further to avoid impacts.

Soundscape

In accordance with *Management Policies* (NPS 2006) and DO 47 *Sound Preservation and Noise Management*, an important component of the NPS mission is the preservation of natural soundscapes associated with national park units. No impacts to soundscapes have been identified from the alternatives; therefore this impact topic has been dismissed from further environmental analysis.

WILDERNESS

NPS wilderness management policies are based on provisions of the 1916 NPS Organic Act, the 1964 Wilderness Act, and legislation establishing individual units of the national park system. These policies establish consistent service-wide direction for the preservation, management, and use of wilderness and prohibit the construction of roads, buildings and other man-made improvements and the use of mechanized transportation in wilderness. All management activities proposed within wilderness are subject to review following the minimum requirement concept and decision guidelines. The public purpose of wilderness in national parks includes the preservation of wilderness character and wilderness resources in an unimpaired condition, as well as for the purposes of recreational, scenic, scientific, education, conservation, and historical use. Because there is no wilderness in or associated with any of the proposed sites, there would be no impacts to wilderness. Therefore this topic has been dismissed from additional environmental analysis.

Human Health and Safety / Hazardous Materials

Management Policies (NPS 2006) states that the NPS and its concessioners, contractors, and cooperators will seek to provide a safe and healthful environment for visitors and employees. If an NPS unit were later established, NPS standard safety policies and guidelines would be employed and would be used to minimize risk. Because no specific risks associated with the proposed alternatives have been identified, this topic has been dismissed from additional environmental analysis.

Prime and Unique Farmlands

The Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1981, as amended, requires federal agencies to consider

adverse effects to prime and unique farmlands that would result in the conversion of these lands to non-agricultural uses. Prime or unique farmland is classified by the USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), formerly the Soil Conservation Service, and is defined as soil that particularly produces general crops such as common foods, forage, fiber, and oil seed; unique farmland produces specialty crops such as fruits, vegetables, and nuts.

Prime farmland is one of several kinds of important farmland defined by the USDA. It is of major importance in meeting the nation's short and long-range needs for food and fiber. Because the supply of high-quality farmland is limited, the USDA recognizes that responsible levels of government, as well as individuals, should encourage and facilitate the wise use of our nation's prime farmland.

Prime farmland is defined by the USDA as:

...land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, fiber, forage, oilseed, and other agricultural crops with minimum inputs of fuel, fertilizer, pesticides, and labor, and without intolerable soil erosion, as determined by the Secretary [of Agriculture]. Prime farmland includes land that possesses the above characteristics but is being used currently to produce livestock and timber. It does not include land already in or committed to urban development or water storage (7 USC 73 §§ 4201 et seq., 1981).

Unique farmland is defined by the USDA as:

...land other than prime farmland that is used for production of specific high-value food and fiber crops, as determined by the Secretary [of Agriculture]. It has the special combination of soil quality, location, growing season, and moisture supply needed to economically produce sustained high quality or high yields of specific crops when treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods. Examples of such crops include citrus, tree nuts, olives, cranberries, fruits, and vegetables. (7 USC 73 §§ 4201 et seq., 1981).

Although it is likely that some of the sites associated with Cesar Chavez contain prime or unique agricultural soils or prime farmlands, there are no specific actions that would affect these. Proposals in this plan would not affect the status of these areas; there would be no conversion of farmland to nonagricultural uses. Prime farmland areas could be improved by the removal of nonnative invasive plants

if future NPS management occurred. Impacts on prime farmland would be negligible and beneficial. If later impacts were identified, additional environmental analysis would occur. Based on the limited scope of the proposed alternatives, additional environmental impact analysis of this topic has been dismissed.

Energy Consumption

Except associated with travel to the sites, implementation of the proposed actions would not cause substantial increases or decreases in the overall consumption of electricity, propane, wood, fuel oil, gas or diesel. As a result, energy consumption has been dismissed from additional analysis.

Lightscares or Night Sky

In accordance with *Management Policies* (NPS 2006), the NPS strives to preserve natural ambient lightscares, which are natural resources and values that exist in the absence of human-caused light. No impacts on natural lightscares have been identified as a result of the actions proposed in the alternatives. Therefore, lightscape, or night sky, will not be addressed further as an impact topic.

Wild and Scenic Rivers

Under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1271-1287), "...certain selected rivers of the Nation, which with their immediate environments, possess outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values, shall be preserved in free-flowing condition, and that they and their immediate environments shall be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations." There are no wild and scenic rivers in or proposed within any of the sites; therefore this impact topic has been dismissed from further analysis.

Environmental Justice

EO 12898 requires all federal agencies to incorporate environmental justice into their missions by identifying and addressing disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of their programs and policies on minorities and low-income populations and communities. The actions evaluated in this EA would not adversely affect socially or economically disadvantaged populations. There would be no disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minorities or low-income populations or communities. Potential beneficial effects to these communities, however, are discussed within Socioeconomics. Proposed actions would not

exclude or separate minority or low income populations from the broader community or disrupt community cohesiveness and economic vitality. Therefore, environmental justice has been dismissed from additional analysis.

Indian Trust Resources

Indian trust assets are owned by Native Americans but held in trust by the United States. Secretarial Order 3175 (“Identification, Conservation and Protection of Indian Trust Assets”) requires that any anticipated impacts to Indian trust resources due to a proposed project or action by agencies within the Department of the Interior be explicitly addressed in environmental documents. The federal Indian trust responsibility is a legally enforceable fiduciary obligation on the part of the United States to protect tribal lands, assets, resources, and treaty rights, and it represents a duty to carry out the mandates of federal law with respect to American Indian and Alaska Native tribes. None of the sites are held or contain areas that are held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of Indians due to their status as Indians, therefore this topic was dismissed from detailed analysis.

Public Health and Safety

Implementation of some of the proposed actions could potentially benefit public health. The alternatives would preserve agricultural land and open space which would contribute to improved health and recreational opportunities. Providing financial assistance for the preservation, protection, enhancement, and maintenance of resources would improve working conditions for employees and the safety of visitors. The benefits to public health and safety would be minor, and therefore have been dismissed from further analysis.

Climate Change and Sustainability

The long-term effects of global climate change are uncertain; however it is clear that the earth is experiencing a warming trend that affects ocean currents, sea levels, polar sea ice, and global weather patterns. Although these changes may affect winter precipitation patterns and amounts in the sites associated with this study, it would be speculative to predict localized changes in temperature, precipitation, or other weather changes, in part because there are many variables that are not fully understood and there may be variables not currently defined. Analysis of the degree to which effects may occur over the timeframe of this plan would be speculative and would not change actions associated with the alternatives. Therefore the effects of future

climate change or speculation about changes that would occur are not discussed further.

Physical Resources

Land Use

Intensity Level Definitions

Negligible	Measurable or anticipated degree of change would not be detectable or would be only slightly detectable and localized.
Minor	Impacts would be slightly detectable or localized within a small portion of the project area.
Moderate	Measurable or anticipated degree of change is readily apparent and appreciable, may be localized or widespread, and would be noticed by most people.
Major	Impacts would be substantial, highly noticeable, and widespread. Changes to the character of the landscape would occur.

DISCUSSION

The National Historic Landmark (NHL) eligible and listed and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligible and listed Cesar Chavez and farm worker movement-related sites have a variety of land use designations. Among these include residential, commercial, historical, community, places of worship, and industrial. In addition, some of these areas are in the midst of Williamson Act designated lands (lands that carry permanent agricultural uses with their titles). According to the California government website:

(<http://www.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/lca/Pages/Index.aspx>), the California Land Conservation Act of 1965, known as the Williamson Act, enables local governments to enter into contracts with private landowners to restrict specific parcels of land to agricultural or related open space use. In return, landowners receive lower property tax assessments because they are based upon farming and open space uses as opposed to full market value. The local governments also receive a benefit from the state for property tax revenues via the Open Space Subvention Act of 1971.

The Forty Acres, owned and managed by the Cesar E. Chavez Foundation, is zoned for larger lot, single-family residential development uses such as museums, parks and community facilities.

Filipino Community Hall, owned and managed by the Filipino Community of Delano, Inc., is used for cultural and community events in the evenings and on weekends and is zoned for general commercial use.

Nuestra Senora Reina de la Paz is owned and managed by the Chavez Foundation. It is zoned for low and medium density residential uses, with permitted uses for community recreational facilities, offices, and residential facilities.

Santa Rita Center, owned and managed by Chicanos Por La Causa, is zoned for historic preservation. The setting around the building is now largely industrial and vacant parcels, many of these are owned by the Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport. Zoning of this surrounding area could allow for major changes to surrounding properties.

The 1966 Delano to Sacramento march route spans 300 miles and passes through 43 cities and towns of various scale and size, including Visalia, Fresno, Madera, Merced, Modesto, Manteca, Stockton, Lodi, Courtland and Sacramento. Further research would be needed to determine zoning and land use patterns of specific march route sites however the majority of sites are in private ownership and likely range from residential to commercial and industrial zoning. When it was conducted in 1966, most of the march route followed public rights-of-way.

IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION: CONTINUE CURRENT MANAGEMENT)

There would be no changes in land use ownership, occupancy or use as a result of implementation of this alternative. Sites, organizations, and programs significant to the life of Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement would continue to operate independently. Most sites related to Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement are not managed to provide visitor opportunities to learn from or experience.

Existing land use plans and zoning would continue to guide management of individual areas. Some agricultural lands currently identified under the Williamson Act could continue to be protected, benefitting landscape preservation. Sites that are not currently used to interpret the life of Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement could be sold for development and the characteristics that identify them with this history could be modified or lost. Depending on the nature of the site and its

significance to the story, these could be minor to moderate adverse impacts. Except for sites already listed on city or county historic registers or linked via an existing program such as the Cesar E. Chavez Memorial Walkway in San Jose, there would continue to be no coordination of sites related to Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement. Over time, there could be systematic loss of some sites related to Cesar Chavez, where not already protected by private or municipal preservation organizations, a long-term indirect minor to moderate adverse effect because there would be no effort made to link these sites as part of a group, potentially leading to less collective desire for protection. Pending continued protection of sites designated or eligible as NHLs or listed on the National Register of Historic Places NRHP, effects would remain moderate.

IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVE B

An integrated network of historic sites, museums and interpretive programs would be coordinated with national, regional and local organizations. Although the sites would continue to be owned / managed by a variety of organizations and individuals, they would be linked via the network concept and local land use plans could be modified to reflect this, including changes to zoning if requested by landowners / managers. Possible changes to zoning could occur through county and city land use plans to reflect the recreational use or historic preservation of network sites and/or the intent to preserve these sites.

Long-term beneficial effects and additional localized preservation initiatives could result from recognizing these widely dispersed sites as part of a collection of sites related to the life of Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement. Recognition, in the network, however would be based on the desire of individual owners and organizations to participate in the network. Therefore, although some sites would be recognized and managed as part of the network a long-term beneficial impact, as in Alternative A some sites associated with Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement could be modified or lost. Where landowners elected to be part of the network, there would likely be long-term beneficial effects on protection of sites. NPS technical assistance and applicable historic preservation grants could be used to preserve some sites where current owners / managers do not have the resources to showcase their significance associated with Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement, resulting in long-term beneficial effects on land use from historic preservation efforts and new opportunities to provide visitors with a better understanding of the importance

of the site(s). These changes would likely affect current land use by the provision of designated visitor parking and/or other minor facilities. Where Williamson Act lands were designated near the sites, there would be better protection of historic views and landscapes.

As noted in the description of the alternatives, inclusion of sites in the network, however, would not guarantee their protection or preservation. As a result, while initial preservation efforts could result in long-term beneficial impacts, sites could eventually be developed or otherwise lose integrity, resulting in long-term minor to moderate adverse impacts from changes in ownership, occupation and operations. Whereas some sites with less significance could be lost, sites designated or eligible as NHLs or listing ~~on~~in the NHRP would be expected to be protected, a long-term beneficial effect on land use.

IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVE C

Designation of a national historic trail could result in some lands now zoned for other uses being rezoned for recreation, historic preservation and/or another suitable parkland type designation in city and county plans. Occupancy, ownership and types of uses could also change. Visitor facilities at the beginning (Delano) and end (Sacramento) of the 1966 March Route could be among these rezoned areas. Where Williamson Act lands were designated near the sites, there would be better protection of historic views and landscapes.

Use of the Forty Acres site facilities for a visitor center would result in a change in land use from management solely by the UFW to co-management as a primary visitor use designation by the NPS and would likely have long-term beneficial effects on the site. Among the changes that might occur would include the provision of formal public parking and other facilities, such as trails, to accommodate visitors at the site. Existing facilities at the Forty Acres site could also be used to provide other visitor services, subject to the desire for these changes and cooperative management by the current landowner and the NPS. While the site currently functions as a UFW field office, it also routinely hosts large social functions, such as rallies and commemorative events (Rast 2011). These uses could continue and others, such as a walking tour or exhibits could be added. All changes in land use would conform to and preserve, to the extent possible, character-defining features that contribute to the significance of the site as an NHL. To ensure this, a cultural landscape inventory could be prepared to identify these

characteristics and a cultural landscape report could be used to recommend appropriate methods to preserve these.

Specific sites associated with the farm worker towns along the 1966 March Route in the San Joaquin Valley could also be identified and preserved, subject to landowner / manager interest in being part of the national historic trail. Although the cities and towns may have undergone substantial changes since the march, it is likely that a substantial number of the buildings, urban centers and rural landscapes, as well as main streets and downtown locations proximate to the route retain integrity of design, materials and workmanship and/or their mid-twentieth century character (Rast 2011:53). Historic photographs specifically identify towns visited and the dates rallies occurred on the march. As qualifying segments of the march route were protected, zoning of these could change in city and county plans, depending on whether the route is identified for driving, bicycling and/or walking. Local cities and towns could develop tour itineraries that would include related sites and efforts could be made to protect these, a long-term beneficial effect, depending on the extent to which sites were identified and protected. It is likely; however, that some less important sites would be modified or lost, potentially resulting in long-term minor to moderate adverse effects.

Although no specific site has been identified for commemorating the end of the 1966 March Route in Sacramento, future identification and preservation of such a site at a museum or current visitor facility would likely result in beneficial changes in land use and protection associated with a partnership providing for additional visitor use, interpretation and/or education and potential historic preservation.

IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVE D

As in alternative C, land use zoning as well as ownership, occupancy, and type of use could change with the establishment of a National Historic Site commemorating the life of Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement. Most of these changes would occur associated with designation of the Forty Acres site as the primary visitor use destination for the national park unit. Changes would be similar to those identified in alternative C, but would likely be more extensive because of the focus on the Forty Acres as the primary visitor use area. Because of this increased focus, the NPS would initially work in partnership with the current landowner through a more formal cooperative agreement, however, if at

some point, use or management of the site by the current landowner changed; legislation would likely authorize the NPS to purchase the land from a willing seller or to receive the land as a donation. In addition, in working with others in the Delano area that own and/or manage other significant sites in the area associated with Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement, these additional areas could also be identified for long-term visitor use opportunities and if appropriate, changes in existing land use to provide for visitor use or other interpretive opportunities (such as for signs or waysides on a walking or driving tour) could occur.

If managed by the NPS, specific areas at the Forty Acres could be designated for various categories of park management activities through general management plan zoning. Among these could include administrative, maintenance, visitor facilities, and cultural / historic landscape preservation. These designations which would be coupled with long-term planning for the site(s) would further modify existing land uses to ensure full protection of cultural / historic resources and to illustrate and use the site's significance for NPS operations and visitor use. NPS management approaches would vary, depending on the extent of management provided for through a cooperative agreement with the current landowner / manager. As in alternative C, to the extent possible, character-defining features that contribute to the significance of the site as an NHL would be preserved in future management.

Where possible, especially at the Forty Acres, agricultural lands within and adjacent to the site if part of Williamson Act designated lands could continue to contribute to maintaining the appearance of the historic landscape thereby protecting the setting surrounding the sites that existed when the sites were used by Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement.

Because other sites, even those eligible as NHLs would not be linked in this alternative, there could continue to be a wide range of impacts, including minor to moderate adverse impacts, on land use if these properties were sold and developed or structures affiliated with Chavez and the farm labor movement lost.

IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVE E

Similar to alternative D, land use zoning as well as ownership, occupancy and type of use could change with the establishment of a national historical park commemorating the life of Cesar Chavez and the

farm labor movement. While changes at the Forty Acres would likely be the same as those in alternative D, these types of changes would also likely occur at other sites nationally significant (NHL eligible) to the life of Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement, depending on the NPS role and which sites became part of the national historical park. As in alternative D, the NPS could establish formal agreements with landowners of sites identified as part of the national historical park. These formal agreements could result in modifications at these sites to provide for visitor use and historic preservation. Visitor use would likely encompass a wide range of opportunities, from placement of signs directing visitors to the site and information outside the site noting its significance, to modifications that opened the interior of these sites to tours or to enclose exhibits. These interior and exterior changes could therefore result in the desire of landowners and/or the NPS to pursue zoning changes for the sites through city or county planning. As in other alternatives, it is likely that these zoning changes would include designating the areas for historic preservation, recreation or other park land uses. Because this alternative could encompass sites in two states and sites that are widely dispersed, it is also likely that an auto tour route would be identified and signed, which could result in additional changes in land use to designate appropriate routes to the sites.

As in alternative D, it is also likely that agricultural lands near the sites would continue to contribute to the historic appearance or setting of the sites. Where possible it is likely that routes to the sites would pass through existing agricultural areas. To the extent that these agricultural lands remained in this use or were identified through the Williamson Act, historic landscapes along these routes would be reminiscent of their appearance during the life of Cesar Chavez and of the landscapes integral to uniting farm laborers.

Depending on the plans of landowners and managers of sites, there could also be some minor beneficial or adverse effects on existing long-range plans for some of the sites, such as the Forty Acres or La Paz. Of the sites currently being considered as eligible for the national historical park, La Paz has a master plan and continues to be used as a conference center and to interpret the life of Cesar Chavez. It welcomes visitors to a museum facility and has plans to for further development of the conference center. Depending on the extent of future anticipated visitor use, there could be changes to this master plan to enhance the site for visitors if it was incorporated into the national historical park. Similarly, the Filipino

Community Hall, which is now used for elder day and health care and social and cultural events could eventually include indoor uses as well as outdoor recognition, if desired by the landowners and incorporated into the proposed park.

MEASURES TO AVOID, MINIMIZE OR MITIGATE IMPACTS

Measures to minimize impacts to land use would include:

- Under alternatives B-E, the NPS would provide technical assistance to assist private landowners in protecting sites eligible for listing in the NRHP or designation as an NHL.
- Under alternatives B-E, pending staff availability and funding, the NPS would assist private landowners in nominating eligible sites to the NRHP or for designation as an NHL. In alternative B this would be for network sites; in alternative C this would be for march route associated sites; in alternative D, this would be focused on sites in Delano and in Alternative E, this would be focused on nationally significant sites.

CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

There would be no contribution to cumulative effects on land use under alternative A. Alternatives B, C, D and E would have increasing levels of beneficial cumulative effects on land use from the preservation of historic sites related to the life of Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement combined with long-term adverse and beneficial effects from modifications to areas nearby from proposed development projects as described below.

To the extent that agricultural lands were also preserved additional beneficial effects on land use would also occur. Among the projects that could contribute to cumulative effects, include modifications to the cell and microwave towers near the Forty Acres (affecting alternatives B, C, D and E) and the likely proposed Phoenix Sky Harbor airport expansion near the Santa Rita Center (affecting alternatives B and E), as well as expansion of Highway 99 (affecting alternative C) and changes to the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad near La Paz (affecting alternative E). The Phoenix airport has been acquiring land in the vicinity of the Santa Rita Center; however, the Center is within a mile of downtown Phoenix and could be available for public use. Although many of the same land uses (light

manufacturing, railyards, transportation operations and warehouses) occur in the vicinity of the Santa Rita Center, housing has declined, likely due to the its presence within flight paths for the airport. Razing of many of the houses has occurred with this depopulation (Rast 2011). Enhancement of the Route 99 Corridor could contribute both beneficial and adverse effects associated with the march route, from the ability to place interpretive and directional signs and from impacts to cities and towns located along the route. Changes to the Burlington Northern Railroad route near La Paz would likely have short-term adverse effects from construction, coupled with long-term periodic noise.

CONCLUSION

Alternative A would have no direct effects on land use, but could have a long-term indirect minor to moderate adverse effect from not linking Chavez and farm labor movement-related sites from modifications or loss of these sites (efforts for protection would continue to be based on the initiative of current landowners). Alternatives B and C would have long-term beneficial effects from linking sites and resultant preservation initiatives, however some sites could be modified or lost, a minor to moderate adverse effect if other NHL-designated or eligible sites were protected. Alternative D would have long-term beneficial effects, primarily on protecting sites in Delano and the Forty Acres. Because some related sites, located elsewhere would not be linked, these could be modified or lost, a minor to moderate long-term adverse effect. Alternative E would link NHL-designated or eligible sites with long-term protection strategies, a long-term beneficial effect. Other sites could be associated and could be offered additional strategies for protection, a long-term beneficial effect.

Water Resources

Intensity Level Definitions

Negligible	<p>Hydrology: Impacts on hydrology and water quantity would be at or below the level of detection, would occur in a small area, and the changes would be so small that they would not be measurable or perceptible.</p> <p>Water Quality: Chemical, physical, or biological impacts would not be detectable, would be within water quality standards or criteria, and/or historic or desired water quality conditions.</p>
Minor	<p>Hydrology: Impacts on hydrology and water quantity would be detectable, but localized, small and of little consequence.</p> <p>Water Quality: Chemical, physical, or biological impacts would be detectable, but would be within water quality standards or criteria and/or historical or desired water quality conditions.</p>
Moderate	<p>Hydrology: Impacts on hydrology and water quantity would be readily detectable and have localized consequences on the health and functioning of an area or a measurable change to a hydrologic system.</p> <p>Water Quality: Chemical, physical, or biological impacts would be detectable but would be within water quality standards or criteria except for short-periods; historical baseline or desired water quality conditions would be temporarily altered.</p>
Major	<p>Hydrology: Impacts on hydrology and water quantity would be widespread, with substantial and regional consequences.</p> <p>Water Quality: Chemical, physical, or biological impacts would be detectable and would be frequently altered from the historical baseline or desired water quality conditions. Chemical, physical, or biological water quality standards or criteria would routinely be exceeded.</p>

IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVE A-C

There would be no known changes to water resources as a result of implementation of these alternatives. Because no changes would occur in management of existing Cesar Chavez and farm labor movement-related sites in alternative A, there would be no new

impacts to water resources. In Delano, at Forty Acres, use of a well drilled at the site during its development and later modified would likely continue.

Existing impacts may also be occurring at La Paz based on the location of Tehachapi Creek along the southern boundary of the site and from the low water crossing of Tehachapi Creek on the entrance road to La Paz. It is likely that this low water crossing regularly contributes sediment and could be affected by vehicle crossing of it when water is present. Among the likely impacts to this site that currently occur from vehicles passing through the low water crossing when water is present include adverse impacts on water quality from petroleum based vehicle contaminants, rubber residue from tires, possible transport of nonnative invasive plant seeds or parts coupled with disturbance of aquatic resources up and downstream from these impacts. Other impacts to water resources at the site could occur from periodic runoff from paved roads and facilities located throughout the site. It is unknown to what degree these impacts are occurring or could be affecting Tweedy or Tehachapi creeks.

In alternatives B-C, most of the other sites that could be included in the network or national historic trail are located in highly developed urban areas and contain no streams or other surface water resources. Existing impacts would continue to occur at La Paz.

IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVE D

There would be no known changes to water resources as a result of implementation of this alternative. Impacts at La Paz would likely continue to be the same as in alternatives A-C. Although modifications could be made to accommodate visitor parking and walking tours at the Forty Acres in Delano, there are no known water resources located at this site, aside from the well used to support existing operations.

IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVE E

If La Paz were to be designated as part of the national historical park, there could eventually be minor impacts to water resources if modifications to the low water crossing over Tehachapi Creek on the entrance road to La Paz were made. As noted above, this crossing is used by vehicles entering the site. Among the modifications that could be considered would be a small bridge or box culvert to avoid impacting the stream crossing from repeated vehicle crossing of the creek during spring and fall runoff. At other times of the year, this area is a dry wash.

Long-term beneficial effects on hydrology and water quality would occur over time from replacing the low water crossing with a bridge or box culvert. Replacement itself would have short-term minor adverse impacts from the potential for sedimentation from excavation around the stream channel for placement of the structure.

Because of its distance from developed areas and municipal systems, La Paz also likely is dependent on septic systems for treatment of human and other waste. These systems are currently functional but could need upgrades over time if the site is designated as part of the national historical park. Upgrades could have short-term negligible to minor adverse impacts on water resources from the potential for runoff to occur during construction and, if systems failed, there could be localized moderate adverse impacts on water resources from potential release of waste.

Other potential impacts likely occur now from use of water at the site and from the proximity of Tweedy Creek to the community garden.

MEASURES TO AVOID, MINIMIZE OR MITIGATE IMPACTS

Measures that would be included to minimize impacts to water resources include:

- Installing protective barriers around, adjacent to riparian areas to be protected, and/or using other erosion protection measures to minimize impacts to water resources.

- Avoiding or limiting the duration of instream work.
- Timing work in or near water to occur during low flow periods.

CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Because most sites are located in developed areas and consist of small residences or larger public buildings, many with landscaping, it is likely that these contribute negligible to minor adverse effects during runoff to area water quality. Because there would be no direct actions associated with alternatives A-D, there would be no contribution to cumulative impacts. Alternative E likely contributes negligible to moderate localized adverse impacts as a result of increased visitation over alternative A because of the low water crossing. If this was eventually replaced, long-term beneficial effects would result and the contribution to cumulative impacts would diminish. When combined with past, present and proposed future actions, primarily additional implementation of the master plan at La Paz and changes to the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad, alternative E would have long-term minor adverse and beneficial impacts.

CONCLUSION

Alternatives A-D would have no direct effects and ongoing minor adverse effects on water resources. Alternative E would have initial negligible to moderate adverse effects followed by long-term beneficial effects on water resources. ~~no~~

Biological Resources

Vegetation (including Nonnative Invasive Species), Wildlife and Federally Threatened and Endangered Species

Intensity Level Definitions

Negligible	<p>Native Vegetation: Impacts would have no measurable or perceptible changes in plant community size, integrity, structure or function. Individual native plants could be affected, but there would be no effect on plant populations.</p> <p>Nonnative Invasive Species: There would be no increase or barely detectable increases in the number of nonnative invasive species and the extent of their range. Effects would generally be short-term and small-scale.</p> <p>Wildlife: Impacts would not be measurable or perceptible.</p>
Minor	<p>Native Vegetation: Impacts to the size, structure, integrity, diversity or function of a plant community would be measurable or perceptible but would be localized within a relatively small area, and would not affect the overall viability of the plant community. Individual plants and/or a small segment of plant populations could be affected.</p> <p>Nonnative Invasive Species: Changes in the extent of nonnative invasive species would be short term, localized, and measurable.</p> <p>Wildlife: Impacts would be measurable or perceptible and would be localized within a relatively small area; however, the overall viability of wildlife would not be affected. Without further impacts wildlife populations or species would recover.</p>
Moderate	<p>Native Vegetation: Impacts would cause a change in the plant community (e.g., size, integrity, diversity, structure or function); however, the impact would remain localized. The change would be measurable and perceptible, but could be reversed. Impacts would affect some individual native plants and could also affect a sizeable portion of the population in the long term and over a large area.</p> <p>Nonnative Invasive Species: Changes in the extent of several or more nonnative species would occur over a relatively long period of time. Nonnative plants invasive could spread beyond the localized area.</p> <p>Wildlife: Impacts would be sufficient to cause a change in the abundance, distribution, quantity, or quality of wildlife or wildlife habitat; however, the impact would remain localized. The change would be measurable and perceptible.</p>
Major	<p>Native Vegetation: Impacts would be substantial, highly noticeable, and permanent in their effect on plant community size, integrity, diversity, structure or function.</p> <p>Nonnative Invasive Species: Changes would have a considerable long-term effect on native plant populations and nonnative invasive plants.</p> <p>Wildlife: Impacts would be substantial and highly noticeable, and could cause widespread changes in species or populations.</p>

IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVE A

Because no modifications to the existing ownership or management of Cesar Chavez and farm labor movement related sites would occur, there would be no impacts to vegetation or wildlife resources and no known impacts to federally threatened or endangered species would occur as a result of implementation of alternative A. Ongoing long-term minor adverse impacts would continue to occur from modifications to area landscaping and from noise related to staff and intermittent or regular human activities at some of the sites. Where unvegetated areas, or bare ground, existed, there would continue to be the potential for colonization by nonnative invasive plants, a long-term minor impact, that could range to moderate associated with the Forty Acres and La Paz, which have much larger areas where this impact could occur.

IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVE B

Ongoing impacts from alternative A would likely continue. Although modest changes could occur to sites to provide for additional use as a result of designation as part of a network of sites related to Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement under alternative B, these changes would generally be of small scale and would primarily include navigational and interpretive signs located at the network sites. Vegetation, if present, where signs were installed would primarily consist of landscaped and nonnative species present in the setting adjacent to key buildings or structures. As a result, there would be negligible adverse effects on native vegetation. Similarly, because most of the sites that could be designated as part of the network are located in urban, suburban or rural developed areas that have been largely modified by the presence of roads, buildings, structures, utilities and other facilities associated with modern life, very little native wildlife habitat exists. Nonetheless, it is likely that human-habituated species such as coyotes and foxes and a wide variety of native and nonnative birds would occur in the vicinity of these sites. Because actions to place signs and to enhance buildings and structures for visitor use would be of limited scope, impacts to native and nonnative wildlife would also be limited and would primarily have negligible to minor short-term adverse impacts from disturbance during construction. Long-term negligible to minor adverse impacts, such as from noise, would also continue to occur from use of the sites by staff and visitors passing within and through the areas on foot and in vehicles. There would be no impacts on federally threatened or endangered species and contributions to

bare ground, and consequent invasion by nonnative invasive species would be limited.

IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVE C

Ongoing impacts from alternative A would likely continue.

Forty Acres: No known threatened or endangered species occur at the Forty Acres site. Although nearby areas in this rural setting have remnant native vegetation and/or are comprised of agricultural lands and highly disturbed areas (such as an adjacent dump that also has existed since the time of the Forty Acres development), the Forty Acres site is primarily dominated by nonnative landscaping and hardscape surfacing dotted with buildings and facilities related to its long-term use as a UFW service center. Among the nonnative vegetation includes large areas of lawn edged or dotted with palm trees, Italian cypress, and a grove of Central Valley native Modesto ash (*Fraxinus velutina*), fruitless mulberry and magnolia trees. A landscaped garden is adjacent to the Filipino farm laborer housing area and small individual gardens are also located in this area. As noted in the cultural resources section, the site contains a former gas station, multipurpose hall, health clinic and 59-unit retirement center (Agbayani Village) with a shared courtyard and garden. Other facilities at the site include a well and pump, park, recreational fields and a system of roads and parking lots (Rast 2011). As a result, very little native vegetation has been retained at the site. Although native vegetation could be used in future landscaping efforts, it is likely that the site would continue to be comprised primarily of nonnative landscaping that is true to its historic period of significance. This would include replacing nonnative trees and shrubs in kind as decadence or die-off occurred. Although the pasture and recreational fields are no longer used, these are evident in the landscape and are currently dominated by nonnative, including nonnative invasive species.

Accommodating visitors by providing an NPS-staffed visitor center in one of the current buildings and/or providing a walking tour of the site could be done with very little modification to the existing site (Rast 2011:24). Although walkways and parking would be designated, there would be negligible to minor adverse impacts on native vegetation and wildlife due to the existing highly developed nature of the site. Long-term beneficial impacts on the historic appearance and setting could result from rehabilitation of the recreational field or pasture but would likely have little effect on native vegetation or wildlife. Regardless, it is likely that these open areas

would continue to provide opportunities to see wildlife, such as birds and occasional deer or coyotes and ground squirrels.

1966 March Route: No known threatened or endangered species occur along urban, suburban and rural areas that would likely encompass much of the march route from Delano to Sacramento. Although it is likely that remnant native vegetation could occur along roadways that could potentially be used by the 1966 March Route, it is more likely that these areas are comprised of bare ground, or dominated by nonnative plants, including invasive species; contain native and nonnative landscaping; and/or are agricultural production lands. Therefore, it is anticipated that there would be negligible adverse impacts to native vegetation from establishment of a national historic trail along the 1966 March Route. If routes for walking were designated as part of the 1966 March Route, landowners and/or managers could elect to enhance these with native plants and/or these walking routes could be designated in some areas that have remnant or widespread native vegetation, resulting in long-term beneficial effects. Similar to alternative B, it is likely that human-habituated wildlife would be present and could be seen in many areas designated as part of the 1966 March Route. Where the 1966 March Route traversed native plant communities, there would be both greater opportunities to affect native vegetation and wildlife and greater opportunities to enhance these. Foremost among the wildlife that would be seen would likely be birds and occasional small to medium-sized mammals adapted to human presence. In areas with or with some connection to native vegetation, it is also possible that native reptiles could be present. Overall impacts on wildlife and vegetation would be negligible to minor.

Sacramento Site: Because this site has not been identified, it is unknown what impacts to native vegetation or wildlife could occur. Nonetheless, because this site is anticipated to be within an existing museum or other visitor use facility, it is likely that there would be negligible, if any, impacts.

Other Related Sites: As noted in the alternatives description, significant sites other than the Forty Acres would continue to be owned and managed by their respective public and private owners. As a result it is unlikely that other than small changes would be made to existing landscaping and settings at these sites. Among the changes that could occur could be provision of navigational and interpretive signs as noted in if desired by current landowners / managers and if related site recognition was provided

by the NPS. Because these would primarily be placed within existing landscaped areas in urban, suburban and developed areas, there would be no or negligible short-term impacts to native vegetation and wildlife.

IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVE D

As in other alternatives, ongoing impacts occurring in alternative A would likely continue.

Forty Acres: Actions and impacts would be similar to alternative C. The Forty Acres would be used as a primary visitor destination to interpret the life of Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement.

Other Delano Sites: These include a wide variety of other sites located in the town of Delano, including the Filipino Community Hall, former Chavez family homes, local churches, NFWA offices, the Stardust Motel, Delano Memorial Park, Delano High School, and the former People's Bar and Café among others. In this alternative, the NPS would include these sites on a walking or driving tour or via some other way or recognition if desired by the current owners / managers. As a result, small changes to include navigational and interpretive signs could occur enroute to, or at these sites. Because these would primarily be placed within existing landscaped areas in urban, suburban and developed areas, projected impacts to native vegetation and wildlife would be short-term and negligible.

Other Related Sites: Because these would not be included in the historic site and would continue to be owned and managed by their respective public and private owners, it is unknown what changes could occur at these sites that would affect remnant vegetation and wildlife.

IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVE E

Ongoing impacts from Alternative A would likely continue.

Forty Acres: Actions and impacts would be the same as described in alternatives C and D.

La Paz: Of all of the sites affiliated with Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement, La Paz contains the most native vegetation as well as the most landscaping. Situated in central California at the bottom of the San Joaquin Valley, the National Chavez Center is surrounded by blue and live oak woodlands and savanna, dominated by European nonnative annual grasses and spotted with native perennial grasses and native and nonnative forbs.

Because most of the area has not been surveyed for rare, threatened or endangered species, it is unknown to what degree these may be present at the site. Regardless, Table 7-1 shows the likely species that could be present at the site based on its location near Keene in the foothills of the Tehachapi Mountains in Kern County. Although proposed actions in the La

Paz master plan would likely affect previously disturbed areas, surveys for potentially affected species would need to be conducted to ensure that these actions did not affect them. The list in Table 7-1 could therefore, eventually be modified to highlight only species that were likely to occur at the site.

Table 7-1: Federal Candidate, Threatened or Endangered Species Occurring in Kern County (that could also occur at La Paz)		
Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status
Mammals		
<i>Vulpes macrotis mutica</i>	San Joaquin kit fox	Endangered
<i>Dipodomys ingens</i>	Giant kangaroo rat	Endangered
<i>Dipodomys nitratooides nitratooides</i>	Tipton kangaroo rat	Endangered
<i>Sorex ornatus relictus</i>	Buena Vista Lake ornate shrew	Endangered
<i>Martes pennanti</i>	Fisher	Candidate
Birds		
<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>	California Condor	Endangered
<i>Polioptila californica californica</i>	Coastal California gnatcatcher	Threatened
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	Least Bell's Vireo	Endangered
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	Endangered
Amphibians		
<i>Rana aurora draytonii</i>	California Red-legged Frog	Threatened
<i>Ambystoma californiense</i>	California Tiger Salamander	Endangered
Reptiles		
<i>Gopherus agassizii</i>	Desert tortoise	Threatened
<i>Thamnophis gigas</i>	Giant garter snake	Threatened
<i>Gambelia silus</i>	Blunt-nosed leopard lizard	Endangered
Fish		
<i>Gila bicolor mohavensis</i>	Mojave Tui chub	Endangered
Invertebrates		
<i>Branchinecta conservation</i>	Conservancy fairy shrimp	Endangered
<i>Branchinecta longiantenna</i>	Longhorn fairy shrimp	Endangered
<i>Euproserpinus euterpe</i>	Kern Primrose Sphinx moth	
Plants		
<i>Pseudobahia peirsonii</i>	San Joaquin adobe sunburst	Threatened
<i>Sidalcea keckii</i>	Keck's Checker-mallow	Endangered
<i>Eremalche kernensis</i>	Kern mallow	Endangered
<i>Opuntia treleasei</i>	Bakersfield cactus	Endangered
<i>Monolopia (=Lembertia) congdonii</i>	San Joaquin wooly-threads	Endangered
<i>Caulanthus californicus</i>	California jewelflower	Endangered
<i>Arenaria paludicola</i>	Marsh sandwort	Endangered
<i>Chorizanthe parryi var. fernandina</i>	San Fernando Valley Spineflower	Candidate
*Definitions: Federal		
<u>Endangered (FE):</u> Species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range		
<u>Threatened (FT):</u> Species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant part of its range		
<u>Candidate (FC):</u> Species is a candidate (proposed) for threatened or endangered status		

Filipino Community Hall: The Filipino Community Hall is located within a highly developed urban landscape in Delano, California. There would be no effect on rare, threatened or endangered species or native vegetation from actions that could be undertaken to provide for visitor use at the site. Negligible to minor adverse effects on wildlife could occur from disturbance.

Santa Rita Center: The Santa Rita Center is located within a highly developed urban landscape in Phoenix, Arizona. There would be no effect on rare, threatened or endangered species or native vegetation from actions that could be undertaken to provide for visitor use at the site. Negligible to minor adverse effects on wildlife could occur from disturbance.

Other Designated NHP Sites: Actions and impacts would be the same as or similar to those described in “Other Related Sites” in alternative D.

MEASURES TO AVOID, MINIMIZE OR MITIGATE IMPACTS

Measures to minimize impacts to biological resources would include:

- Where appropriate, nonnative historic landscaping could be replaced in kind.
- Where appropriate, native plants would be used in landscaping modifications.
- If areas containing native plant communities were proposed for modifications to accommodate visitor use or facilities, these would be surveyed for sensitive, rare, threatened or endangered species and the species protected if found.
- Where NPS involvement occurred, sites would be monitored for noxious weeds and these would be treated as appropriate, following discovery.

CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Alternative A would have no new effects and no new contributions to cumulative effects. Ongoing

cumulative effects would continue to be present from existing development. Because most of the Cesar Chavez and farm labor movement-related sites are located in highly developed areas with little native vegetation or wildlife habitat, the contribution to cumulative effects from proposed actions that could take place under alternatives B-D is negligible. Overall cumulative effects would remain moderate to major from previous alteration of vegetation and wildlife habitat and presence at these sites. Alternative E would have negligible to minor cumulative adverse effects from the contribution of current actions combined with past, present and future actions that could occur at the sites, primarily related to its generally intact native landscape and proposed development projects through the La Paz master plan, potential additional development associated with the Phoenix Sky Harbor Airport, and Highway 99 corridor modifications.

CONCLUSION

Unknown effects could occur at sites not designated as part of the alternatives. Alternative A would have no new effects on federally threatened or endangered species, vegetation or wildlife. Ongoing impacts would continue to occur, including the potential for additional nonnative invasive species. Alternative B would have negligible to minor short-term adverse effects on native vegetation and wildlife and no effect on federally threatened or endangered species. Alternative C would have no effect on federally threatened or endangered species and negligible to minor, primarily short-term adverse impacts on native vegetation and wildlife. Alternative D would have negligible impacts on native vegetation and wildlife and no effect on federally threatened or endangered species. Alternative E could have negligible to minor adverse effects on native vegetation and wildlife and mitigation measures would be used to ensure no effect on federally threatened or endangered species.

Cultural Resources

Prehistoric and Historic Archeology / Historic Structures / Cultural Landscapes

Intensity Level Definitions

NEPA	Section 106	
Negligible to Minor	No Effect	A determination of no historic properties affected means that either there are no historic properties present or there are historic properties present in the area of potential effects (APE) but the undertaking will have no effect upon them (36 CFR 800.4(d)(1)).
Minor to Moderate	No Adverse Effect	A determination of no adverse effect means there is an effect, but the effect would not meet the criteria of an adverse effect [36 CFR Part 800.5(a) (1)], i.e. diminish the characteristics of the cultural resource that qualify it for inclusion in the National Register (36 CFR 800.5(b)). The undertaking is modified or conditions are imposed to avoid or minimize adverse effects. This category of effects may have effects that are considered beneficial under NEPA, such as restoration, stabilization, rehabilitation, and preservation projects.
Major	Adverse Effect	An adverse effect occurs whenever an impact alters, directly or indirectly, any characteristic of a cultural resource that qualifies it for inclusion in the National Register, e.g. diminishing the integrity (or the extent to which a resource retains its historic appearance) of its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Adverse effects also include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the alternatives that would occur later in time, be farther removed in distance or be cumulative (36 CFR 800.5(a) (1)). An adverse effect may be resolved in accordance with the 2008 Programmatic Agreement, or by developing a memorandum or program agreement in consultation with the SHPO, ACHP, American Indian tribes, other consulting parties, and the public to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effects (36 CFR Part 800.6(a)).

IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION)

Most development of sites related to Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement, including those at the Forty Acres and La Paz occurred prior to the advent of or just as cultural and archeological resources protection laws and guidelines were instituted. As a result, it is both unknown whether and unlikely that archeological resources were surveyed for during development of the sites. Most of the sites identified in the study are located in suburban or urban areas and are currently surrounded by nonnative landscaping, including lawns, gardens and/or impervious surfaces, such as sidewalks, other walkways, gravel and paved parking areas and roads. Of the numerous sites, little natural topography or remnant vegetation remains except at La Paz and near the Forty Acres. La Paz contains a wide array of native plant communities, including blue oak woodlands, riparian areas and grasslands occur in what appears to be a primarily natural setting, though based on the presence of nonnative European annual grasses, this area was likely affected by ranching during the early history of the area. No archeological sites, are currently known from this area, however,

systematic surveys have not occurred. The Forty Acres is located across from some fairly intact

natural communities, but is itself developed and it is likely that impacts to archeological resources, if originally present, have already occurred due to extensive grading of the topography and modification of the alkali soils that were initially present.

Under alternative A, there would be no new actions that would affect prehistoric or historic archeological resources. Although no new actions would occur, existing buildings would continue to be used by various organizations and entities. Use of the sites by current landowners could have the potential for ground disturbance and consequent impacts to archeological resources, particularly where some remnant native vegetation and soils exist. Therefore, although no new actions are proposed, current landowners could continue to modify areas under their control and could affect previously undiscovered archeological resources. Depending on the significance of these and the extent of disturbance, this could be a minor to moderate adverse effect. Archeological resources on private

lands could also continue to receive some beneficial effects from zoning, historic preservation and landowner stewardship. Because the likelihood of finding archeological resources in highly developed areas would be low given the suburban or urban setting of most sites, ongoing actions in alternative A would likely have no effect on archeological resources.

IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVE B

As in alternative A, there would be no anticipated direct effects on archeological resources from the implementation of the network for Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement related sites because most sites have been heavily disturbed by previous development. Nonetheless, as in alternative A, existing activities and uses would continue and could affect archeological resources. In addition, development of some sites to accommodate additional visitor facilities, including from placement of navigational and interpretive signs to link connected sites in the network could have minor adverse effects from disturbance or loss of archeological resources. Where state or federal archeological protection laws were invoked, these areas would be surveyed and/or tested in advance, thereby minimizing the potential for impacts to previously undiscovered archeological resources. Overall effects would likely be minor and would have no adverse effect on archeological resources. Some beneficial effects could also occur from additional survey and discovery of new archeological sites.

IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVE C

Forty Acres: There are no known archeological sites at the Forty Acres. In this alternative enhanced NPS involvement at this site could result in additional staffing and funding to protect archeological resources, a long-term beneficial effect. As in alternative B, where proposed actions to provide for visitor use require ground disturbance, these could have the potential to disturb previously unidentified archeological resources. Because mitigation measures, including pre-surveys and below ground sampling, where appropriate, as identified below would be employed prior to implementation of proposed actions, potential impacts to archeological resources would be expected to have no effect or no adverse effect.

1966 March Route / Sacramento Site: While designating sections of trail would likely occur, for the most part, in previously developed areas, such as along roadsides in the rural, suburban and urban

landscapes on the route that passed through towns and cities between Delano and Sacramento, some trail segments could cross areas of natural vegetation and topography. Trail segments needing construction, in addition to designation, would require ground disturbance and could affect previously unidentified archeological resources. The potential interpretive site in Sacramento would likely be a partner site and therefore would be located in an existing, publicly accessible structure where there would be no potential for effects on archeological resources. Because mitigation measures would be employed to designate and/or construct other trail sections, impacts would likely remain negligible to minor and would have no effect or no adverse effect on archeological resources. Long-term beneficial effects could result from areas where additional archeological surveys occurred.

IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVE D

Forty Acres: Actions and impacts would be the same as described in Alternative C.

Related Sites in Delano: As noted in alternative A, because these sites are located in a developed suburban / urban area, it is likely that impacts to archeological resources occurred with that development. As a result, there would be few anticipated impacts to archeological resources from minor enhancement of some of these sites for visitor use, including for the placement of navigational and interpretive signs and/or from other actions to accommodate visitor use. As in alternative C, where new ground disturbance was proposed in areas that had the potential for archeological resources and NPS involvement, surveys would occur prior to actions being taken. Future proposed actions would have no effect or no adverse effect on archeological resources.

Other Related Sites: Because these sites would continue to be privately owned and managed by a variety of individuals, foundations and religious organizations and would not be part of the national historic site, protection of archeological resources, if found, or surveys for these prior to actions taking place would likely not occur. As a result, there could be long-term minor to moderate adverse effects on such resources if present. Because, however, these sites are generally highly developed, except for La Paz, most actions would not affect previously undisturbed archeological resources.

IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVE E

Forty Acres: Actions and impacts would be the same as described in alternative C.

La Paz: There are no known archeological sites at La Paz. Because the natural landscape (terrain and vegetation) at La Paz is more extensive than that of other Cesar Chavez and farm labor movement related sites, however, there is a greater potential that archeological resources could be affected by proposed actions. It is likely; however, that most actions associated with providing visitor services would take place in existing facilities and in partnership with the current landowner. Nonetheless, there could be some actions, such as replacement of the low water crossing with a small bridge or box culvert that would cause ground disturbance. As in other areas there could also be additional placement of navigational and interpretive signs. Because the NPS would also work in cooperation with the existing landowner and would undertake site specific surveys prior to taking actions, as described in mitigation measures, actions under alternative E at La Paz would be anticipated to have no adverse effect on archeological resources.

Filipino Community Hall / Santa Rita Center / Other Designated National Historical Park Sites: As noted above, while previously unidentified archeological resources could be found in sites located in developed areas, it is likely that these were disturbed during initial construction of current buildings and structures. As a result, there would be little opportunity for new effects on archeological resources from enhancement of these sites, if needed, to provide for anticipated visitor use. The sites, currently being considered for inclusion in the national historical park, are generally not found in areas with intact topography or vegetation. As a result, it is likely that future proposed actions would have no effect or no adverse effect on archeological resources. As in other alternatives, mitigation measures would be employed where new ground disturbance was proposed, a long-term beneficial effect.

MEASURES TO AVOID, MINIMIZE OR MITIGATE IMPACTS

Measures to minimize impacts to prehistoric and historic archeological resources would include:

- Survey of project areas by a professional archeologist for prehistoric and historic cultural remains.
- Immediate work stoppage and/or relocation to a non-sensitive area would occur should unknown archeological resources be uncovered during construction to allow collection of artifacts, soil samples and

recordation. The site would be secured and consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer and tribal representatives would occur to determine appropriate actions to be taken.

- Additional consultation would occur if appropriate, according to provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990. In compliance with this act, the NPS would also notify and consult concerned tribal representatives for the proper treatment of human remains, funerary, and sacred objects should these be discovered during the course of the project.

CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Archeological resources within or near Cesar Chavez and farm labor movement related sites have likely been adversely impacted to varying degrees from past construction-related disturbances (prior to or concurrent with the advent of archeological resources protection laws); visitor impacts and vandalism; and from erosion and other natural processes. Because mitigation measures would be employed to minimize impacts to potentially unidentified cultural resources in other proposed and future projects, it is likely that these would protect archeological resources from additional impacts. There would be no construction-related contributions to cumulative impacts from new actions proposed under alternative A; ongoing impacts from landowner actions however could continue to occur. It is unknown whether there would be contributions to cumulative impacts on resources from proposed actions that would be implemented by others as identified in the vicinity of these sites. It is likely that under alternatives B-E, if archeological remains were inadvertently discovered during construction, these alternatives could contribute additional negligible to minor adverse impacts which would be mitigated by additional investigation of the find immediately upon discovery or relocation of the work to a non-sensitive area.

CONCLUSION

If archeological resources were discovered during implementation, the preferred action would be to avoid further impacts to the site by modifying project implementation as needed. If this is not possible, as much information as possible would be collected about the site in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and additional consultation with applicable agencies and tribes would occur as specified above. The proposed actions under

alternatives A would have no additional effects on archeological resources. Alternatives B-E would have no effect or no adverse effect on archeological resources .

Historic Structures / Potential Cultural Landscapes

INTENSITY LEVEL DEFINITIONS

(See Archeological Resources above)

DISCUSSION

As noted in the significance chapter, five sites are nationally significant and 11 others are potentially eligible for National Historic Landmark (NHL) nomination. Another twenty-four sites are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Two of the sites evaluated in this study are designated NHLs, the Forty Acres and the Mission San Juan Bautista. The Forty Acres is the only NHL designated for its association with Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement. The Arvin Labor Camp, Nuestra Senora Reina de La Paz, and the Monterey County Jail are listed on the NRHP.

The ~~five~~ five sites that were found to be nationally significant, and retain a high degree of integrity include:

- The Forty Acres National Historic Landmark (Delano, CA) (Designated as an NHL in 2008)
- Filipino Community Hall (Delano, CA)
- Nuestra Senora Reina de La Paz (Keene, CA) (listed on the NHRP August 2011, approved for NHL nomination by the National Historic Landmarks Committee as of December 2011)
- The Santa Rita Center (Phoenix, AZ) (Listed on the Phoenix Historic Property Register in 2007)
- The 1966 March Route (Delano to Sacramento, CA)

Preliminary analysis indicates that another 11 sites meet one or more NHL criteria but additional research would be necessary to establish significance and integrity. These include:

- UFW Field Office (San Luis, AZ) (Criterion 1)
- People's Bar and Café (Delano, CA) (Criterion 1)

- UFW Field Office ("El Hoyo") (Calexico, CA) (Criterion 1)
- Chavez Family Homestead Site (Yuma, AZ) (Criterion 2)
- Cesar and Helen Chavez Family Residence (Delano, CA) (Criterion 2) (moderate to high)
- NFWA Office (Delano, CA) (Criteria 1, 2) (low, moderate, high)
- St. Mary's Catholic Church (Stockton, CA) (Criterion 1)
- Monterey County Jail (Salinas, CA) (Criteria 1, 2) (listed on NRHP in September 2004 for associated with Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement)
- Our Lady of Guadalupe Church's McDonnell Hall (Criteria 1, 2) (San Jose, CA)
- Baptist Church ("Negrito Hall") (Delano, CA) (Criteria 1, 2)
- Arvin Farm Labor Center (Bakersfield, CA) (Criterion 2) (three 1930s buildings listed on the NRHP in 1996)

Another 24 sites may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under national, state or local significance but do not meet NHL criteria. The family residence sites, mission, CSO office and Mexican American Political Association Office are related to Cesar Chavez. The others are primarily related to the farm labor movement. Many of the sites also have lost some aspect of integrity (location, setting, use, feeling, association). In some cases, the association is also unclear.

San Francisco, CA

- San Francisco Labor Temple, San Francisco

San Jose-San Juan Bautista-Salinas, CA Area

- Cesar and Helen Chavez Family Residence, San Jose
- Mexican American Political Association Office, Salinas
- UFW Legal Offices, Salinas
- El Teatro Campesino, San Juan Bautista

Sacramento-Stockton-Modesto-Fresno-Caruthers-Visalia-Porterville, CA Area

- El Centro Campesino Cultural, Fresno
- Graceada Park, Modesto
- Woodville Farm Labor Center, Porterville

- Linnell Farm Labor Center, Visalia
- Fresno County Jail, Fresno

Delano, CA Area

- Stardust Motel, Delano
- Larry Itliong Residence, Delano

Bakersfield-Lamont-Arvin-Keene, CA Area

- Kern County Superior Court Building, Bakersfield

Los Angeles, CA Area

- Cesar and Helen Chavez Family Residence, Oxnard
- NFWA Office, Oxnard
- Cesar and Helen Chavez Family Residence, Los Angeles
- Boycott House (Harvard House), Los Angeles
- La Iglesia de Nuestra Senora Reina de Los Angeles ("La Placita" Church), Los Angeles
- Church of the Epiphany, Los Angeles

Borrego Springs-Coachella-Coachella Valley-Thermal-Blythe, CA Area

- Veterans Park, Coachella
- Cesar Chavez Elementary School, Coachella

San Luis-Yuma, AZ Area

- Maria Hau Residence, San Luis
- Laguna School Building, Yuma
- Chavez General Store, Yuma

IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION)

Approximately 41 of the sites analyzed for the special resource study are listed as or eligible for designation as an NHL or are listed on or eligible for the NRHP based on their relationship to Cesar Chavez and/or the farm labor movement. Most of these sites are owned privately by individuals, foundations, or religious organizations.

Mission San Juan Bautista is listed independently as an NHL. Under alternative A, existing management of the mission buildings and settings would continue.

Some of the sites evaluated in this study would continue to receive some protection from landowner stewardship. Others would continue to be neglected. Over time, additional buildings and structures would likely be demolished. At least four of the sites no longer have extant structures that date to the events that occurred during their association with Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement.

The Forty Acres NHL contains historic buildings, structures, sites and one object. Of the buildings, structures and objects at the site, there are four contributing buildings (Service Station, Roy L. Reuther Memorial Building, Rodrigo Terronez Memorial Clinic, and The Paolo Agbayani Retirement Village and Landscaping); three sites (Park, Grazing Pasture and Recreational Field), two structures (Roads and Parking Areas and Brick Barbecue); and one object (Reuther Memorial). One structure (Water Well and Pump) is non-contributing because it was recently replaced.

According to the NHL nomination, the 187-acre La Paz site contains 23 potential contributing buildings (dormitory, financial management building, trust funds building, North Unit, administration building, cafeteria, six houses, four manufactured houses, a Quonset hut, three garages, two storage units, and a microwave telecommunications building); two contributing sites (garden area, mobile home lot); and four contributing structures (boiler plant, water tank, satellite dishes, road system). La Paz also contains one building (visitor center), two sites (memorial garden and playground), and one structure (swimming pool) that are non-contributing.

As described above, the following sites are managed for their relationship with Cesar Chavez and/or the farm labor movement and would likely remain so under Alternative A, a long-term beneficial effect on historic structures and cultural landscapes from documentation of their significance and management in accordance with it:

- The Forty Acres (current use: UFW Field Office and continued Filipino Community retirement center) (owner: National Farm Workers Service Center, Inc.)
- Nuestra Senora Reina de La Paz (current use: National Chavez Center, Visitor's Center, Memorial Gardens, and Villa La Paz Conference Center) (owner: National Farm Workers Service Center, Inc.)

Sites associated with the official Cesar E. Chavez Memorial Historical Walkway (designated in 2009 as a five mile route that begins in downtown San Jose at a park named for Cesar Chavez and ends at the Mexican Heritage Plaza) would likely continue to be protected and interpreted for their association with Cesar Chavez under alternative A, a long-term beneficial effect. Because the potential NRHP eligible sites on this walk are maintained for other purposes (private home and church functions),

however, there could be minor to moderate adverse effects on some characteristics that make them potentially eligible. The route includes two important sites that are designated city historical landmarks including: Our Lady of Guadalupe Church's McDonnell Hall (potential national significance) and the former family residence of Cesar and Helen Chavez (Scharff Ave-~~local landmark~~). Other sites along the route are commemorative. The designated trail includes signs at the following locations: 1) the Cesar Chavez Arch of Dignity, Equality and Justice, 2) the Mayfair Community Center, 3) Cesar Chavez Elementary School, 4) Our Lady of Guadalupe Church, and 5) Cesar Chavez's former house on Scharff Avenue.

The following sites are actively used and would also therefore continue to be maintained (albeit, generally for other purposes). As a result, their integrity would not be assured under alternative A and, in fact, some now have integrity only associated with one of several characteristics. Over time, additional interior and exterior modifications would likely continue to be made at the following sites under alternative A as routine maintenance and use occurred. As a result, long-term minor to moderate adverse effects on some characteristics that make them potentially eligible for the NRHP could occur related to the following sites:

- McDonnell Hall, Our Lady of Guadalupe Catholic Church (current use: church activities and special events)
- Filipino Community Hall (current use: Delano Adult Day Health Care Center) (owner: Filipino Community of Delano, Inc.)
- Cesar and Helen Chavez Family Residence (Los Angeles) (current use: private residence)
- People's Bar and Café (current use: People's Market)
- El Teatro Campesino (current use: theater)
- St. Mary's Catholic Church (Stockton) (current use: Catholic church)
- Arvin Farm Labor Center (current use: residential and historic) historic housing demolished
- Cesar and Helen Chavez Family Residence (Delano) (current use: private residence)
- NFWA Office (Delano) (current use: evangelical church)
- Baptist Church ("Negrito Hall") (current use: Baptist church)

- Kern County Superior Court Building (Bakersfield) (current use: courthouse)
- Fresno County Jail (Fresno) (current use: county jail)
- Stardust Motel (Delano) (current use: Travel Inn motel)

The following sites are in disuse, used for storage and/or abandoned and would likely continue to deteriorate under alternative A. As a result, ongoing minor to major adverse effects to some or all of the characteristics that make them potentially eligible for the NRHP could occur at the following sites:

- Santa Rita Center (current use: storage) (owner: Chicanos Por La Causa, Inc.)
- Chavez Family Homestead site (current use: abandoned)
- Laguna School Building (current use: storage)
- UFW Field Office ("El Hoyo") (current use: vacant)
- UFW Field Office (San Luis) (current use: vacant)
- ~~Our Lady of Guadalupe Catholic Church Meeting Hall (current use: vacant)~~
- Monterey County Jail (on NRHP for association) (current use: vacant)
- ~~Fresno County Jail (Fresno) (current use: unknown)~~

The map of the 1966 Delano to Sacramento march route shows the following towns between Delano and Sacramento as intended destinations for the marchers: Delano, Ducor, Porterville, Lindsay, Farmersville, Visalia, Cutler, Parlier, Malaga, Fresno, "Highway City," Madera, Chowchilla, Merced, Livingston, Turlock, Modesto, Manteca, Stockton, Lodi and Sacramento. The march began at the former NFWA office on Albany Street in Delano and passed through 42 cities and towns in the San Joaquin Valley. It ended at the California State Capitol building in Sacramento. Although there are specific locations where rallies were held in each of these towns, these were used ephemerally and were not evaluated for individual significance. As a result, although the locations exist, some of the buildings or parks that hosted the marchers may have been lost or altered. Though most of the towns have undergone major changes, the route could still be followed.

While the route would remain, even if sites associated with it have been changed or lost, long-term minor to moderate adverse effects could continue to occur if this route was not highlighted for preservation.

Under alternative A, it is unknown how many of the other sites that retain some integrity associated with Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement would continue to be preserved for their relationship with Chavez and/or the farm labor movement. Sites in California may be more likely to be preserved, especially those that also have state significance because the state has designated March 31 as Cesar Chavez day and it is a holiday for state workers and an optional holiday for schools. Overall, however, there would likely continue to be piecemeal loss and deterioration of integrity associated with sites that are not currently recognized for their association with Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement.

Many other sites were evaluated by the Center for Oral and Public History but were not found to retain integrity or characteristics that would make them eligible for the NRHP (Rast 2011). Unless recognized and specific efforts were made to highlight their association with Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement, it is likely that these other sites would also continue to lose additional integrity under alternative A and contribute to additional minor to moderate adverse effects on the characteristics that could make them potentially eligible for the NRHP.

Overall, without establishment of a cohesive management unit, it is likely that the ability of public and private landowners to maintain and protect cultural resources would continue to be limited by funding, staffing and their ability to apply for grants to help them retain characteristics of buildings and sites that make their lands important in this part of American history. No specific actions would be taken under alternative A to ensure the stabilization or preservation associated with structures and sites related to Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement. No major funding would likely be directed toward stabilization or restoration of sites that are not in current use or currently recognized. For those sites that are in current use and/or those sites that are currently recognized for their association, it is possible that state and/or federal money or money from the organization that manages the site would continue to be periodically available for maintenance and/or additional stabilization or restoration work. Whether it would be used to restore or maintain character-defining features would depend on the knowledge of the site managers and

whether the property had been recognized at the city, state or federal level.

While cultural landscapes have not been specifically inventoried or evaluated, it is likely that several sites associated with Cesar Chavez qualify, including the Forty Acres, La Paz and some other significant sites, where both indoor and outdoor characteristics contribute to their significance. Designated separately from historic structures, cultural landscapes usually consist of a collection of historic structures, including the landscape surrounding them that was modified during the period of significance. Under alternative A, there would be no systematic effort to identify cultural landscapes or to inventory features associated with these or other sites that could be considered as a cultural landscape.

IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVE B

Under alternative B, the NPS would provide additional funds and staff to provide technical assistance for sites to further protect and interpret cultural resources associated with Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement. Through the network, partnerships between public agencies, private organizations, and individuals would be established to inventory, protect, and access cultural resources. Partnerships established with private organizations and individuals could allow better public access to privately-owned historic sites. Additional public access may provide opportunities for more public interpretation and education of historic resources. This could result in increased public knowledge and management changes that encourage protection of resources, resulting in long-term beneficial impacts to existing and potential historic structures and cultural landscapes.

Similar to alternative A, however, sites would be preserved and recognized on a case-by-case basis and would not be systematically stabilized or rehabilitated because they would continue to be owned privately. Their private landowners would be able to choose whether to partner with the NPS as part of a Cesar Chavez and farm labor movement network or to continue operating independently under current conditions.

While a network would result in additional coordination of interpretive and other services and would provide opportunities for stabilization or restoration of historic resources, monies available for these purposes would be limited and dispersed over time. As a result, some of the resources that are currently vacant or deteriorating could deteriorate

further and could become ineligible for the network based on loss of integrity. Other areas, such as the Forty Acres and La Paz would continue to be managed by the Chavez Foundation and could become anchoring properties in the network, as could the San Jose sites, where the city has supported numerous Chavez-commemorative areas, including a 5-mile designated walk. To the extent that current landowners with eligible resources chose to participate in the network, there would be long-term beneficial effects from increased coordination and new interpretive opportunities to link sites to a Chavez-related road tour or other unifying thematic structure. As noted in the alternative description, it is likely that being included in the network would allow eligible sites to leverage additional preservation efforts. Inclusion in the network would not guarantee future stabilization or rehabilitation efforts or preservation of any given site. At any time, landowners could withdraw participation in the network, sell properties or add non-contributing features or uses that would diminish the eligibility of their related site(s).

Because landowners, consisting of foundations, local governments, religious organizations and individuals would be responsible for historic preservation, uniform standards or retention of character-defining features would not be guaranteed. As a result, a wide range of beneficial and/or adverse effects on existing and potential historic structures could occur. It is likely that dependent on the resource, there could be determinations of no effect, no adverse effect or adverse effect for individual historic resources. There would be long-term beneficial effects from retention of important historic properties in the network, while loss of others could result in minor to moderate adverse effects by affecting the network concept itself. For instance, if nationally significant sites in Arizona were not included, they would comprise a missing link in the story. Similarly if some of nationally significant properties elected not to participate in the network, these stories could be less evident. Because this alternative would rely primarily on the ability of many disparate organizations to be coordinated by efforts of the NPS and each other, there could be wide-ranging disparity in what was offered at the various sites or how they contribute to the network as a whole. Nonetheless, overall effects would be expected to be long-term and beneficial on historic resources from increased coordination of interpretive and educational efforts and from the NPS-directed management of information sources, such as a network website leading to better historic preservation of buildings, structures, sites and objects. The NPS could also

provide technical assistance by helping to craft eligibility determinations and nominations for network sites with resources potentially eligible for the NRHP or designation as an NHL, another long-term beneficial effect.

IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVE C

With NPS staffing of a visitor center at the Forty Acres (in cooperation with the current landowner), this site would anchor the national historic trail on the south. Similarly, a partner-based visitor facility in a current museum or other existing facility in Sacramento would anchor the north end of the trail. As in alternative B, the NPS would serve primarily in a coordination role to administer the trail and to link the separate ownership and management of partner agencies and organizations. Where qualifying segments of the trail were identified, the NPS would plan for and mark the trail, certifying segments as protected and supporting voluntary resource preservation and protection. As in alternatives A and B, there could be a wide range of potential impacts regarding protection of historic resources that are part of associated sites. Due to the likely presence of the NPS at the Forty Acres, NPS staff could provide routine technical assistance to the landowner as site rehabilitation efforts were undertaken. Where possible, these would conform to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, a long-term beneficial effect on this historic property. Elsewhere, the NPS would also serve in a technical assistance role, advising private landowners about historic structure management and rehabilitation as requested.

As in alternative B, because private foundations, individuals and religious organizations would continue to own and manage most Cesar Chavez - related sites, and the NPS would retain only a coordinating and advisory role in supporting voluntary resource preservation and protection, impacts on historic properties and other contributing historic resources could vary widely as private landowners' implemented ongoing maintenance and occasional stabilization or rehabilitation. Although the NPS would advise private landowners to undertake actions for historic and eligible properties according to the Secretary's Standards, private landowners and managers could choose to undertake actions that did not comply with these. Where management actions protected sites, buildings and structures according to historic preservation standards, there would be long-term beneficial effects. Where they did not, minor to moderate adverse effects could occur.

Because sites in Arizona would not be part of the national historic trail, these could continue to deteriorate or could instead be highlighted by the existing landowners and or continue to be commemorated by the City of Phoenix. As a result, there could be long-term adverse or beneficial effects, depending on the disposition of these areas over time.

As in alternatives A and B, it is likely that dependent on the resource, there could be determinations of no effect, no adverse effect or adverse effect for individual historic resources, including those along the 1996 Delano to Sacramento march route. Where sites were recognized by NRHP listing or city or state historic registers these would be more likely to be protected and to retain their historic characteristics over time. Because the march route itself would be highlighted and identified for preservation there would be long-term beneficial effects as its contributing resources were protected and marked. As San Jose has done, local communities along the route could identify tour itineraries and applicable historic sites to showcase on the march route, likely leading to commemoration, protection and/or historic preservation of these sites, a long-term beneficial effect. As in alternative B, the NPS could also provide technical assistance toward this end in helping to craft eligibility determinations and nominations for the potentially historic properties related to the march route.

IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVE D

Similar to alternative C, there could be a cooperatively managed visitor center at the Forty Acres. While the UFW and Chavez Foundation would continue to own / manage the Forty Acres (unless donated to or purchased by the NPS), the NPS would take a broader role by designating the Forty Acres as a national historic site and providing enhanced visitor services, including interpretive and educational programs. Therefore, as in alternative C, there would be a greater opportunity for preservation of historic buildings, structures, sites and objects as well as cultural landscapes at the Forty Acres. It is likely that a cooperative management agreement would encourage actions that would adhere to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for actions taken that would affect these historic structures. As a result, there would be long-term beneficial effects on historic structures and cultural landscapes from management actions at the Forty Acres. Actions would be anticipated to have no effect or no adverse effect on historic structures and cultural landscapes.

Similarly, there would likely be a variety of long-term beneficial effects from the NPS presence in Delano related to the protection of associated sites in the community of Delano. As at the Forty Acres, the NPS could take on a broader technical assistance role to help site owners / managers identify actions that could further the protection of potentially historic resources at these sites. Creation of an expanded interpretive tour itinerary that encompassed these sites would also have some long-term beneficial effects in understanding the characteristics they possess that could allow them to be listed on the NRHP. Where requested, as in alternatives B and C, the NPS could assist with eligibility determinations and nominations for the NRHP.

Because there would be no recognition program for associated sites in alternative D, there would be no specific actions that could improve or ensure that historic resources associated with associated sites were protected. As a result impacts to these sites could vary widely and would likely be the same as described in alternative A. In general, sites that have some local, state or federal recognition would be more likely to be protected, while sites that are important but are not part of a recognition program could either be protected or could lose integrity. As in alternative A, sites that have lost some characteristics associated with integrity because they are used for storage, or are vacant or abandoned (such as the Santa Rita Center) would likely continue to lose these characteristics under alternative D. This would comprise an ongoing long-term minor to moderate adverse effect on potential historic resources and cultural landscapes. Some sites however would be offered additional assistance via their association with the Chavez Foundation and/or NPS. For instance, because La Paz is also managed by the Chavez Foundation, and a strong working relationship with the NPS would be established in this alternative based on cooperative actions at the Forty Acres and technical assistance from the NPS, it is likely that actions at La Paz would generally also be in conformance with the Secretary's Standards and that ongoing management and rehabilitation would include actions that would protect eligible historic resources. In addition, if La Paz were also listed on the NRHP as an NHL, protection of its historic resources could be more likely, a long-term beneficial effect.

IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVE E

Actions and impacts associated with the Forty Acres and sites in Delano in alternative E would be the

same as described in alternative D. ~~Conversely, actions and impacts associated with associated sites, some of which would be formally recognized under this alternative as part of the national historical park.~~ Designation as an associated site of the national historical park as part of the network would facilitate better protection of historic structures and cultural landscapes than in alternative D. Similar to some sites in alternatives C and D, the reasons for this would stem from additional NPS involvement site recognition and therefore an improved ability to provide technical assistance when requested by Cesar Chavez and farm labor movement related site owners and managers. As associated sites were certified ~~added~~, there would likely be long-term beneficial effects, including improved maintenance and treatment of historic structures from improved coordination with the NPS and from successful procurement of funding and/or grants for rehabilitation of historic characteristics.

Although it is likely that there would still continue to be a wide range of adverse and beneficial effects on sites that were not designated as part of the national historical park or as associated sites, similar to the network, march route and historic site alternatives, overall protection of Cesar Chavez and farm labor movement sites would likely be improved in alternative E compared to these other alternatives.

MEASURES TO AVOID, MINIMIZE OR MITIGATE IMPACTS

Measures to minimize impacts to historic structures and cultural landscapes would include:

- Federal actions undertaken by the NPS on historic or potentially eligible historic resources would meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties as applicable.
- Under alternatives B-E, pending staff availability and funding, the NPS would assist private landowners in nominating eligible sites to the NRHP or for designation as an NHL. In alternative B this would be for network sites; in alternative C this would be for the Delano to Sacramento march route associated sites; in alternative D, this would be focused on sites in Delano and in alternative E, this would be focused on nationally significant sites.

CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Although there would be no new actions in alternative A, it would continue to contribute minor to major adverse cumulative effects on historic and

cultural resources potentially eligible for the NRHP. Where buildings and structures were preserved, including their character-defining features, there would be long-term beneficial effects. Where buildings and structures continued to deteriorate, were deliberately modified or were lost, loss of integrity and character-defining features would have ongoing adverse effects. Ongoing beneficial effects (no adverse effect) would likely continue to occur at sites that have been listed on the NRHP, except associated with the Monterey County Jail, which has not been used for many years. Alternatives B, C, D and E would contribute a series of increasingly beneficial cumulative effects associated with the establishment of a variety of NPS-associated sites, including a potential national historic site or national historical park. Ongoing impacts affecting privately owned buildings and structures, however, would likely continue to occur and would be considered cumulative adverse effects. When combined with past, present and future actions, such as development plans along Highway 99, modifications to the railroad near La Paz, deterioration of the Chavez family homestead in Yuma and changes in the use of the Filipino Community Hall, alternative A would continue to have minor to major cumulative adverse effects, alternatives B and C would have minor to moderate cumulative adverse and beneficial effects. Alternatives D and E would also have minor to moderate cumulative adverse but could have more cumulative beneficial effects.

CONCLUSION

Alternative A. No specific actions would be taken to ensure the stabilization or preservation of NRHP listed or eligible sites identified with Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement. It is likely that three major sites, two listed (the Forty Acres and Mission San Juan Bautista) and one eligible (La Paz) for the NRHP as NHLs would continue to be preserved, a long-term beneficial effect. It is not clear, whether the separately listed Monterey County Jail would continue to be preserved. Two sites in San Jose would also likely persist because of their location on the city-established Cesar Chavez walk. The Santa Rita Center, listed on the Phoenix register could also persist, though it is currently minimally used for storage. There would be no systematic effort to inventory or rehabilitate cultural landscapes. Other sites eligible for the NRHP could be maintained or modified and there could be a variety of effects, ranging from no effect to no adverse effect to adverse effect. The preservation and management of these sites would continue to be dependent on the initiative of their private landowners.

Alternative B. With establishment of a cohesive NPS management unit (network) it is possible that the ability of private landowners to maintain and protect their sites would be supplemented by additional funding and technical assistance from the NPS. The extent to which this would allow preservation of sites is unknown and would be dependent on the initiative of private landowners to become part of the network and to work to protect their sites. Impacts would likely be similar to alternative A, with some long-term beneficial and some adverse effects. Overall impacts to historic and cultural resources would range from no effect to no adverse effect to adverse effect.

Alternative C. Similar to alternative B, with establishment of the 1966 Delano to Sacramento march route and actions to protect its eligibility as a national historic trail, sites associated with it could be protected and interpreted, pending landowner desire for affiliation. Because of the NPS presence at the Forty Acres for a visitor center, it is likely that actions to accommodate visitors would have no effect or no adverse effect on this NHL. This could also extend to related sites in other areas, pending the willingness of landowners to manage sites in accordance with historic preservation guidelines, however the NPS would retain only a technical assistance, coordinating or advisory role. Where management actions to protect sites, buildings and structures occurred, there would be long-term beneficial effects. Where they did not, minor to moderate adverse effects could occur. As in alternatives A and B, there would likely be a range of effects on historic resources.

Alternative D. As in alternative C, there would be greater opportunities for preservation of facilities associated with the Forty Acres. Actions would have no effect or no adverse effect on this site. Similar benefits could occur at related sites in Delano. Because there would be no recognition program for other related sites, however, there would likely continue to be a wide range of effects on these sites, ranging from beneficial effects where they were designated on the NRHP (such as La Paz) or by other municipalities (such as in San Jose and Phoenix) and protected to no effect, no adverse effect and adverse effects, depending on the disposition of the properties and the interest and initiative of landowners in maintaining the characteristics which make the sites potentially eligible for the NRHP.

Alternative E. The effort to protect the sites most eligible for NHL status through a national historical park could result in long-term beneficial effects from

actions that would protect and rehabilitate these sites. At a minimum, it is likely that designated and nominated NRHP sites would continue to be maintained, ~~with the possible exception of the Monterey County Jail.~~ Because these sites could be part of the park, depending on landowner desire, and not just associated they would be more likely to be protected. Specific management agreements for participation could ensure this. As in alternatives B and C, other ~~associated~~ related sites would also be offered technical assistance and this could lead to better protection of these sites. Overall, as in other alternatives there would likely continue to be a range of impacts that would affect NHRP eligible sites.

Museum Collections

Intensity Level Definitions

Negligible	Changes to museum collections would not have perceptible consequences.
Minor	Changes would affect the integrity of a few items in or eligible for a museum collection, but would not degrade the usefulness of the collection for research and interpretation.
Moderate	Changes would affect the integrity of numerous items in or eligible for a collection or diminish the usefulness of some items in the collection for research and interpretation.
Major	Changes would affect the integrity of most of the items in or eligible for a collection and/or the usefulness of numerous items in the collection for research and interpretation.

IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVES A AND B

There would be no changes to museum collections as a result of implementation of alternative A. Although the NPS would take on a network coordination role in alternative B, it is unlikely that there would be a consolidated effort among partners (comprised of the individual, foundation and religious organization private landowners) to manage or identify a single depository for museum collections. Instead, it is likely that network sites would continue to maintain their historic objects / collections associated with Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement independently. While the network website in alternative B could list key historic objects that were in the hands of its partners, these would not be owned or managed by any single entity. As a result, in both alternative A and alternative B, standards of care would vary among partners and organizations holding related objects. Because of this, there would be a variety of effects on museum collections, ranging from long-term beneficial effects where items were stored and maintained properly to minor to moderate adverse effects and even loss of resources, where they were not. To the degree that the NPS provided technical assistance to partner foundations, organizations and individual private landowners of Cesar Chavez and farm labor movement sites for museum collections and/or individual objects, there would be long-term beneficial effects on individual collections held and/or maintained at these sites.

IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVE C-E

In alternatives C, D and E, the NPS would take on an expanded role for conservation and protection of museum collections because it could, in fact, acquire objects pertinent to its role in providing for visitor services interpretation and education in these alternatives. Because the NPS would also work in partnership in each of these alternatives with the Chavez Foundation in its role at the Forty Acres, there is a potential for beneficial effects to occur from its ability to lend management and collections expertise (technical assistance) to this and other partner foundations, organizations and individual private landowners. It is also likely that as an overall coordinator of partner roles at these sites in these alternatives, that the NPS could become the recipient of donated objects or broader collections from individuals or organizations. To the extent that these were curated and stored by the NPS in an acceptable depository, there would be long-term beneficial effects on museum collections. Under alternatives D and E, it is also possible that a collections storage facility could eventually be needed and that this could be provided in a jointly managed building at the Forty Acres or another partner site, which could also have long-term beneficial effects. As in alternatives A and B, however, there also could be a wide range of negligible to localized moderate adverse effects on museum objects or collections currently maintained at partner sites, depending on the desire of these partner sites for NPS technical assistance advice in maintaining them.

MEASURES TO AVOID, MINIMIZE OR MITIGATE IMPACTS

Measures that would be used to minimize impacts to museum collections would include:

- Objects obtained by or donated to the NPS would be curated in an appropriate museum facility.
- Under alternatives C-E, the NPS would identify or provide technical support for a repository for collections storage. Where requested in Alternative B, the NPS could provide technical support regarding museum collections.

CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Except for the efforts provided under the Farm Labor Movement Documentation Project, an effort that is individually managed and privately funded by Leroy Chatfield, there has been no systematic effort to

collect and document objects associated with Cesar Chavez. This documentation project (a virtual archive launched in 2004), however, has identified a wide range of documents, oral histories, art and other objects associated with Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement and is available to the public at www.farmworkermovement.org. It contains primary, secondary and other sources of information. In addition, as noted in the Center for Oral and Public History report (Rast 2011), there is a repository of United Farm Workers of America (UFW) information at Wayne State University in Detroit, Michigan. This collection would likely yield a great deal of additional information, though its focus is somewhat different. In addition to the existing collections and individual objects maintained at the wide range of sites that were identified under this study, it is likely that a systematic survey for related objects and collections would also yield more information about and therefore better protection for museum objects and collections related to Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement. When the effects of alternative A or B are added to past, present and future actions, there would be both beneficial and negligible to minor cumulative adverse effects on museum collections, depending on the extent to which individuals, foundations and organizations preserved artifacts related to Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement. Alternatives C-E would likely also have negligible to minor adverse effects coupled with cumulative beneficial effects on museum collections.

CONCLUSION

There would be no new impacts in alternative A. It would not add appreciably to protection of museum collections, although some objects and materials could continue to be protected. Alternative B would likely have some beneficial effects in increased coordination associated with implementing the network but would also not be likely to add appreciably to protection of museum collections. Alternatives C, D and E, however could have the potential to add to museum collections and to improve protection of existing collections. These improvements would likely be greatest in alternative E, followed by alternatives C and D.

Recreational/Social Resources

Visitor Use and Experience-Access and Transportation

Intensity Level Definitions

Negligible	Proposed changes would have no detectable effect on visitor access or transportation to or within a site.
Minor	Changes in visitor access or transportation would be slightly detectable or localized within a small area of a site or would not affect the whole visit.
Moderate	Impacts would be readily apparent and would affect how visitors are able to access a site.
Major	Impacts would be substantial, highly noticeable changes in ease of access and transportation.

IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION)

There would be no changes to access and transportation as a result of implementation of alternative A. Without a national park system unit related to Cesar Chavez, it is anticipated that current visitation to the sites, traffic volumes and patterns of use would continue. Current programs and policies of existing federal, state, county and non-profit conservation organizations would remain in place. Some of these would continue to offer visitor facilities, while others would remain privately held and would not. People interested in Cesar Chavez would likely find their way to the visitor center at La Paz and perhaps would travel to other sites, but because there would be no systematic linkages associated with these sites, it is likely that this travel would be based on individual interest and experience and would occur widely spaced over time. Occasional ongoing social and public events would likely continue, however, at the Forty Acres and La Paz and could occasionally result in traffic congestion. Alternative A would have no new effects on access and transportation.

IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVE B

Alternative B would have long-term beneficial effects on providing access to sites and information about Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement. Creation of a NPS sponsored network of sites would encourage people to seek out the sites that were part

of it and public information pamphlets, brochures, and a website would be created to provide more information about the sites. More people would therefore be drawn to the sites and over time, it is likely that additional visitor services would be provided. Those sites that chose to be part of the network would eventually be somewhat integrated and would understand what visitor services were provided at each site. This shared knowledge would likely encourage visitors at one site to consider visiting others. Because there would be few changes in level of service at the sites, there would likely be no effect on transportation and no changes in traffic congestion. There would, however, continue to be occasional public events at the Forty Acres and La Paz that could temporarily increase traffic congestion. Generally, low numbers of additional or side trips would be generated and would likely involve small overall numbers of visitors.

IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVE C

As in alternative B, there would be long-term beneficial impacts on access to sites and information about Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement. Similar to other national historic trails, a NPS brochure would be created to highlight the publicly accessible sites. Although it would be possible to follow the 1966 Delano to Sacramento march route over the course of several days on an auto tour, stopping at available sites along the way, it is more likely that visitors would visit sites individually over time unless deliberately retracing the march route. Participation by a wide range of partners would allow for a broad visitor experience at many unique sites associated with Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement. For instance the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail has 24 sites along the trail from Mexico to San Francisco, which include national and state parks, churches, sections of road and designated trails and other sites. As in alternative B, there would likely be few changes in levels of service at the sites and thus no effect on transportation or traffic congestion. Occasional ongoing social and public events would likely continue, however, at the Forty Acres and La Paz and could occasionally result in traffic congestion.

IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVES D AND E

As in alternatives B and C, alternatives D and E would have long-term beneficial effects on visitor access, including both to park sites and to information about Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement. Because a national historic site or national historical park would be designated under these alternatives, it is likely that specific trips would

be generated by people to visit these. There are numerous park visitors who make it a point to visit each national park unit. In some cases, park visitors would be on a circuit, traveling to numerous sites in a region, while in others, they would choose to make the park itself the primary destination, especially for local or regional visitors. Under both alternatives D and E, a future management plan would establish long-term goals and desired future conditions for the sites. Because the sites in alternative E would be spread out, perhaps even over both Arizona and California, visitors would be arriving from multiple locations to reach the sites. As they neared the Forty Acres or La Paz, they would be directed along a single rural route, whereas in visiting other more urban areas, there could be multiple ways to reach the sites. Nonetheless, except associated with special events, no long lines of traffic congestion, such as that often experienced at entrance stations to national parks would be expected. Alternatives D and E would have long-term beneficial effects on access and negligible to minor adverse effects on transportation.

MEASURES TO AVOID, MINIMIZE OR MITIGATE IMPACTS

Measures to minimize impacts to access and transportation would include:

- Uniform signage if an NPS associated site was created under alternatives B-E.
- NPS assistance with planning for navigational and directional signage to sites via the most effective route if an NPS site was created under alternatives B-E.

CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Alternative A would have no new actions and thus would not contribute cumulative effects on visitor access and transportation. Existing sources of information about Cesar Chavez-related sites and access to these would continue. Because few sites provide public access, these would continue to be minor cumulative adverse effects. Recent opening of a formal visitor center and memorial gardens at La Paz has added to beneficial effects on public access. When added to past, present and anticipated future actions, such as proposed modifications along the Highway 99 corridor, alternatives B and C would have long-term beneficial effects on providing additional visitor access and information combined with some short-term adverse effects on access and transportation, while alternatives D and E would likely contribute more beneficial effects from

additional secure public access and availability of information over time. Alternatives B-E would also all likely have some continued minor cumulative adverse impacts on public access, from the potential that existing private landowners would not allow or would not facilitate public access to their related sites.

CONCLUSION

Alternative A would have no effect on access and transportation. Current conditions would continue. Alternative B would have long-term beneficial effects from providing information about access to publicly available sites and services. Because there would be few changes in levels of service at the sites, there would likely be no effect on transportation and no changes in traffic congestion. Alternative C would be similar to alternative B but could generate more trips to visit the 1966 Delano to Sacramento march route, related sites, and visitor centers. Alternatives D and E would have a range of beneficial effects on visitor access from opening more areas to visitation and from providing information. Except associated with special events in alternatives C, D and E, there would be few effects on transportation or traffic congestion.

Visitor Use and Experience -Visitor Use Opportunities / Interpretation and Education

Because most of the new visitor use opportunities would be associated with interpretation and education, these topics have been combined below.

Intensity Level Definitions: Visitor Use Opportunities

Negligible	Visitors would not be affected or changes in visitor use and/or experience would be below or at the level of detection. Any effects would be short-term. The visitor would not likely be aware of the effects associated with the alternative.
Minor	Changes in visitor use and/or experience would be detectable, although the changes would be slight and likely short-term. The visitor would be aware of the effects associated with the alternative, but the effects would be slight.
Moderate	Changes in visitor use and/or experience would be readily apparent and likely long-term. The visitor would be aware of the effects associated with the alternative and would likely be able to express an opinion about the changes.
Major	Changes in visitor use and/or experience would be readily apparent and have substantial long-term consequences. The visitor would be aware of the effects associated with the alternative and would likely express a strong opinion about the changes.

Intensity Level Definitions: Interpretation and Education

Negligible	Impacts would not be perceptible.
Minor	Impacts would be slightly perceptible or would affect a small number of programs or a relatively small area.
Moderate	Impacts would affect a large number of programs and/or would be readily apparent.
Major	Impacts would be substantial, highly noticeable, and/or result in changing the nature and extent of programming over a broad area.

IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION)

There would be no changes in visitor use opportunities as a result of implementation of this alternative. There would continue to be formal visitor use opportunities to view sites in San Jose either by walking or driving to sites along the Cesar E. Chavez Memorial Walkway (albeit little known outside of San Jose). Several of the other sites associated with Cesar Chavez also offer a small plaque or sign.

Ongoing opportunities to visit La Paz, including walking or reflecting or celebrating special events in the memorial gardens and touring the new visitor center (including a replica of Chavez's office there) would also be available. The visitor center is open daily except on holidays and currently charges a small fee. La Paz would also continue to offer a small picnic area. These opportunities would continue to be publicized on the Chavez Foundation website. The Chavez Foundation would also continue to offer elementary and secondary education teacher's packets and resource guides in several subject areas.

Occasional special events also allow for public access to the Forty Acres. For instance, guided tours were offered on the day of its dedication as a national historic landmark. Other sites, such as the Santa Rita Center, despite being formally recognized by the City of Phoenix would likely remain closed to visitors, pending establishment as a community center. Our Lady of Guadalupe / McDonnell Hall remains a church / facility and can be visited. Still other sites, such as the closed Monterey County Jail and the Filipino Community Hall could be viewed from the exterior. As a result, overall public use would continue to be limited and would be dependent on the initiative of the visitor to take advantage of opportunities to see related sites and on the initiative of site owners and managers to make these available to the public, a long-term minor to moderate adverse effect.

Opportunities are also available to make virtual visits to various websites, including the Chavez Foundation website, farmworker movement and farmworkers forum websites. The Chavez Foundation offers products (souvenirs) and services (a speaker's bureau), as well as books and a variety of other products, while all of these websites offer articles, white papers, timelines and other written material. Visitation would be expected to remain at current levels, including periodic increases for special events

at the Forty Acres or La Paz. While no additional visitor services would be provided in alternative A, there would be ongoing visitor use opportunities to experience some Cesar Chavez and farm labor movement sites and information, a long-term beneficial effect.

IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVE B

In addition to a variety of ongoing beneficial effects in alternative A, there would be enhanced opportunities for visitor use in alternative B. Partnerships between the NPS and private foundations, organizations and/or individuals would create new opportunities for visitors to experience and understand Cesar Chavez-related sites. Additional sites and new visitor use opportunities at those sites could be provided. The NPS would link sites that participated with interpretive programming, identifying major themes and coordinating information and some activities associated with the network. Educational programs, developed by the NPS and its partners would highlight Chavez's role in the farm labor movement.

Because there would be no official visitor center, many of the visitor use opportunities in alternative B would be dependent on the desire and initiative of partners to develop visitor facilities at their sites or would be dependent on internet-based information. The historic places and their signs, and educational or interpretive programs related to Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement, if offered, would become part of the network and would be eligible to use or display a network logo. These sites could also receive technical assistance and other benefits based on their relationship with each other and the NPS.

Coordination of the wide variety of sites managed by many different private organizations by the NPS would improve visitor understanding and education of this era in history over the no action alternative. Partner sites could offer a wide range of new visitor use opportunities, associated with interpretation and education, such as auto and walking tours and opportunities for photography, viewing exhibits and films, etc. There would also be new information on the internet, including an NPS-based network website for pre-visit site planning and for those people studying the life of Cesar Chavez and/or the farm labor movement. This website could offer links to other existing websites, such as the Chavez Foundation, farmworker movement site, farmworker forum site, etc. In addition, because this alternative could link sites in Arizona and California, a driving tour could be developed to trace Chavez's life from

its origin in Yuma to the major UFW activities that occurred in California, including in areas, where there are limited extant facilities such as in Los Angeles and Oxnard (where he lived with his family) before later significant events occurred.

While some partner locations would continue to be viewed only from the outside and current unrelated uses would likely continue, it is also possible that over time these sites could become more accessible to the public. Nonetheless, even commemorative and interpretive signs indicating the events that transpired would improve visitor use opportunities and experiences. Combined there would be long-term beneficial effects by providing new and/or expanded visitor use opportunities from implementing a Cesar Chavez and farm labor movement network under alternative B.

IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVE C

Opportunities for visitor facilities and services in alternative C would be enhanced. There would be a variety of long-term beneficial effects from establishment of the 1966 Delano to Sacramento march route trail. Many of the same beneficial effects identified in alternative B would also occur in alternative C; including a wide range of new interpretive and educational programs presented by the NPS and the likelihood that there could be a network-like group of related partner sites that would be associated with the march route.

There would also likely be more recreational opportunities, such as walking or driving tours, and more interpretive and educational visitor use opportunities than in alternative B. Because the NPS would play a more active and engaged role in this alternative, it is likely that public use and visitor enjoyment would increase. Local communities could develop tour routes that incorporate their Chavez-related sites and these could be linked to the march route.

New or expanded visitor use opportunities could include viewing exhibits and displays, and taking interpretive walks and/or attending talks in addition to viewing the outside of buildings and structures. These opportunities could also potentially include viewing the area where Chavez fasted at the Forty Acres and touring the park and gardens if eventually restored. NPS interpretive staffing of a national historic trail visitor center at the Forty Acres would facilitate the NPS role in planning for and marking the trail, certifying qualifying segments as protected and supporting voluntary resource protection.

Visitors could choose to walk some segments of the 1966 Delano to Sacramento march route or to follow it via roadside signage in their vehicles. Cities and towns where no formal signage now occurs could choose to mark their Chavez-related sites. With visitor centers at both ends of the historic trail, there would be opportunities to direct visitors to key sites along the trail, where partners would welcome them to see or experience sites of interest. Visitors could begin at either end or somewhere in the middle, following a tour itinerary of their choice. As in alternative B, pre-visit site planning information would also be available on the NPS website established for the historic trail.

IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVE D

As in alternatives B and C, public use and visitation enjoyment would be increased by exhibits, displays, tours, and NPS interpretive staffing, especially at the Forty Acres with establishment of a national historic site. Visitation would also likely increase because of the site designation compared to alternatives B and C (see Access and Transportation above). While there would initially be few changes in opportunities at the Forty Acres, eventually there could be a wider variety of activities and events, including children's programming through the Junior Ranger or educational curriculum development. In the interim, school groups and others could take advantage of programs developed by the Chavez Foundation. Because the NPS would share in historic preservation at the Forty Acres, other sites could be stabilized or restored, such as the park and recreational fields. As noted in the alternatives description, the Forty Acres could function as a research or education center for topics related to the life of Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement.

In addition to beneficial effects noted in alternatives B and C, such as expanded interpretive and educational programs, passive recreational opportunities and pre-visit site planning information on an NPS website established for the unit, it is likely that visitors would have other expanded opportunities in this alternative, especially at the Forty Acres. Highlighting just the Forty Acres and incorporating information about other key sites in Delano would provide more of a focus for park visitors. There could be guided or self-guided tours of the Forty Acres and sites in the town of Delano. The visitor center would likely offer a more expansive story, depending on whether private foundations, organizations and individuals chose to continue to offer information at their sites, despite not being included in the national historic site. Because these

sites would not officially be part of the national historic site and would not be associated sites, it is likely that many visitors would only visit the Forty Acres and would therefore not visit sites where specific events related to this era occurred, such as the Santa Rita Center. Despite this, opportunities to learn about these places would be provided through interpretive and educational programs, including films, exhibits and stories.

IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVE E

In terms of expanded visitor use opportunities, impacts from implementation of alternative E would be very similar to alternative D, however in alternative E, there would be a greater diversity of park sites included in the national historical park and there would be provisions made to include additional network sites that would continue to be owned / managed by their respective foundations, organizations or individuals. Therefore, in alternative E, visitors would have the greatest ability to visit sites where events associated with Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement occurred. National historical park designation would also likely provide greater recognition of, and access to, historic sites and could provide increased opportunities for public use and enjoyment at the sites included in this study. As in other action alternatives, increased visitation may result in increased public knowledge and could further encourage protection of resources, resulting in beneficial impacts over time. Actions associated with alternative E would likely result in more enhancement of the visitor experience and broader visitor satisfaction compared to other alternatives and a wide variety of other long-term beneficial effects.

As in alternative D, the NPS could eventually take ownership of sites if desired by current landowners who no longer could or wished to maintain them. Other sites would be privately owned and managed. In alternative E, there would likely be more cooperative agreements than in other alternatives to identify the key functions of the NPS compared to these management organizations.

CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Current visitor use opportunities, including interpretation and education are offered independently by the Chavez Foundation and the City of San Jose. Except for expansion of opportunities at La Paz, it is unknown how or if other organizations or site managers plan to offer visitor services or programming. There would be no cumulative effects to visitor use opportunities under alternative A

because these would not be coordinated or expanded. In the future, it is likely that unused road sections would become trails at La Paz and could provide additional visitor use opportunities at that site. Alternatives B-E would contribute an array of increasingly beneficial cumulative effects by providing additional visitor use opportunities that highlight the work of Cesar Chavez and his association with the farm labor movement. Over time there would be cumulative beneficial effects from more Americans gathering a better understanding of the farm labor movement and his contributions to it if one of these alternatives were implemented because information would be available through an NPS website and site visitor use opportunities would be advertised and potentially coordinated by the NPS.

CONCLUSION

Alternative A would have no effect on visitor use opportunities and interpretation and education about Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement. Alternatives B-E would likely have increasingly beneficial effects on visitor use opportunities associated with understanding Cesar Chavez and his influence on the farm labor movement. These opportunities would likely be greatest in alternative E and least in alternative B, though all of the action alternatives would contribute to engendering a better understanding of these events for all Americans as well as for international visitors (primarily in alternatives D and E if a new national park unit was established). Because of their inclusion of NPS involvement, alternatives B-E would provide a centralized national location for information about Cesar Chavez that would be available to all in perpetuity.

Socioeconomics (including minority and low income populations and communities and gateway communities)

Intensity Level Definitions

Negligible	There would be no measureable effect on the socioeconomic environment.
Minor	A small sector of the local or regional economy would be affected; however the effect would not be readily apparent.
Moderate	A small sector of the local or regional economy would be affected and this effect would be measurable but would not alter socioeconomic structure or functions.
Major	Changes in the regional economy would occur and would be readily apparent in shifts in the key economic functions and structure. New economic sectors could be created or others eliminated.

IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION)

There would be no changes to socioeconomic conditions as a result of implementation of this alternative. Under alternative A, services provided at the sites would continue at the same levels. The number of employees at the various historic sites included in this study would not change. No new direct impacts on the regional economy would occur with this alternative.

DISCUSSION

Recognition or designation of a national park unit incorporating one or more historically significant sites would likely have beneficial economic and social impacts on the area. Possible socioeconomic impacts could include: visitation to the site or sites, surrounding areas and other attractions, expenditures from park operations and park staff, expenditures by visitors, sales and hotel tax revenues from visitor expenditures, and growth in visitor-related businesses such as tourism.

IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVE B

Although the San Joaquin Valley has a primarily agriculturally-based economy, it also includes tourism, manufacturing and a variety of other employment sectors. Visitors to Yosemite, Sequoia and Kings Canyon national parks travel through the central valley to reach those destinations, contributing a small amount to the economy.

Establishing a network of Cesar Chavez and farm labor movement related sites in California and Arizona would likely have no effect on state economies and localized negligible to minor beneficial effects on regional economies. Because it is likely that a network NPS site would not be a big draw for visitors, alternative B would likely have the fewest beneficial impacts on socioeconomics, including little potential for developing gateway communities. In alternative B, this is especially true because there would be no one NPS visitor center or other centrally located facility to which visitors would be drawn (except as now offered under existing conditions by La Paz, which is currently the only related-site that offers a formal visitor center) focused on Cesar Chavez.

Alternative B activities would coalesce around a NPS network website which could have initial negligible and later improved beneficial effects on minority and low income communities by providing an additional point to collate information about the primarily Latino and Filipino heritage of farm workers associated with Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement in the southwestern United States. This site would be in addition to those already existing sites, including those hosted by the UFW, Chavez Foundation, Farmworker Movement Documentation Project, and the Farmworker Forum. Because the network would be associated with the NPS, Latino and Filipino and other low income farm worker populations would have a place to see themselves and their heritage in a national park unit. (Currently there are few national park units that highlight the history or heritage of these populations.) This would be a long-term beneficial effect on furthering the goals of ensuring that the national park system represents the whole of United States history and events important to it.

IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVE C

Alternative C could have slightly more beneficial effects on local economies, particularly in Delano and Sacramento, where visitor information centers would attract visitors. While this could be a slightly noticeable effect in Delano, it would be unlikely to be discerned in Sacramento, which has a much broader economic base. The effect in Delano would depend on the degree to which the national historic trail attracted visitors and how much these visitors spent to facilitate their visit to the Forty Acres and other sites in Delano. Because no food, fuel or lodging services would be available, those visiting from out of town or from out of the area would likely spend money on food and fuel and perhaps lodging,

depending on where they were from and whether the trip was a day trip or included additional sites on the march route or on a national park or other travel itinerary. Analysis of economic impacts of national parks through the Money Generation Model developed by Michigan State University does not identify the economic benefits associated with a national historic trail. The Money Generation Model is a conservative peer-reviewed tool used by the NPS Social Science Program to estimate the contribution of visitor and park payroll spending to gateway economies within a 50-mile radius of parks. Nonetheless, the model does show that even the smallest national park unit has a beneficial effect on local and generally regional economies from the employment of staff, and the purchase of materials and supplies. Because this alternative would include a small visitor center co-managed by the NPS (pending landowner approval), it is anticipated that these effects would occur and would be beneficial. Because, however, there would be no land ownership and thus no ongoing management of those lands, effects would be small.

As in alternative B, there would be some negligible to minor beneficial impacts from collating data for the primarily Latino and Filipino heritage of farm laborers associated with Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement in the southwestern United States as well as from having a national park unit that honored additional contributions of Latino and Filipino American communities to the history of the United States.

IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVE D

As in alternative C, alternative D would increase beneficial effects on local economies if a national historic site was established. Because the unit would be a more “traditional” unit of the national park system under alternative D, it would be more likely to generate a larger number of recreational visitors to the region and to fulfill other economic benefits traditionally associated with small national park sites. Because, however, it is unknown whether any land ownership would occur, these may initially be small and primarily associated with securing a small number of staff for interpretive, planning / management and potentially some limited maintenance operations, depending on the management agreement with the current landowner / manager. Additional visitors and NPS staff would contribute to the local economy by purchasing various goods and services, including food, gasoline, and lodging. To the extent that such expenditures are recycled into the local economy, a multiplier effect

would occur. Overall, beneficial impacts on the local economy would be expected. Because the use of a visitor center at the Forty Acres would focus interpretive and park operations in Delano, it is likely that most economic benefits would occur there, but that these could also extend to related sites if those continued operations to highlight contributions from Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement. Over time, there would likely be sustained economic benefits from tourism dollars and jobs supported by them.

Beneficial impacts associated with honoring the contributions of Latino and Filipino farm laborers as described in alternatives B and C would also be expected to occur and could be more extensive with greater involvement from the NPS in telling this part of the story through interpretive and educational materials.

IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVE E

Impacts from alternative E would be similar to alternative D. As in alternative D, establishment of a traditional national park unit would likely increase the number of visitors and economic benefits. In addition, because the national historical park would encompass sites in several different areas, including sites in both California and Arizona, those economic benefits would be spread out but could still provide discernible benefits where major sites were located, such as in Keene for La Paz, in Phoenix for the Santa Rita Center, and in Delano associated with several sites including the Filipino Community Hall and the Forty Acres. In addition, even smaller non-park but associated network sites, such as Yuma could see some benefit if sites in these towns provided visitor services and were highlighted as publicly accessible sites.

Beneficial impacts associated with honoring the contributions of Latino and Filipino and other farm workers would likely be the same as in alternative D.

CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Because there would be no new actions in alternative A, there would be no contribution to cumulative impacts on socioeconomics. Alternatives B-D would contribute increasingly beneficial effects on socioeconomics. The cultural heritage documentation of Latino and Filipino American contributions through the farm labor movement, including Cesar Chavez and his associates, could be enhanced by designation of a national park unit. Latino and Filipino Americans would be able to recognize the contributions of their communities to

the farm labor movement and the importance of these efforts if they were commemorated in a new national park unit. Because there would be no new actions in alternative A, there would be no contribution to cumulative impacts on socioeconomics. Alternatives B-D would contribute increasingly beneficial effects on socioeconomics. The cultural heritage documentation of Latino and Filipino contributions through the farm labor movement, including Cesar Chavez and his associates, could be enhanced by designation of a national park unit. Latino and Filipino Americans would be able to recognize the contributions of their communities to the farm labor movement and the importance of these efforts if they were commemorated in a new national park unit. Combined with past, present and future actions, such as the proposed changes in the Highway 99 corridor, and associated with the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad, alternatives B-D would have beneficial and negligible to minor adverse contributions to cumulative socioeconomic impacts.

CONCLUSION

Alternative A would result in no direct or cumulative impacts on socioeconomics. Alternative B would have some localized beneficial impacts on socioeconomics. Alternatives C, D and E would likely have increasingly beneficial impacts on socioeconomics, including some discernible impacts on local gateway communities, as well as beneficial impacts on the heritage documentation of some minority / low income populations from telling this story at a national park site.

ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERABLE ALTERNATIVE

In accordance with NPS Director's Order-12, *Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis, and Decision-making* and Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) requirements, the NPS is required to identify the "environmentally preferable alternative" in all environmental documents, including EAs. The environmentally preferable alternative is determined by applying the criteria suggested in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, which is guided by the CEQ. The CEQ (46 FR 18026 - 46 FR 18038) provides direction that the "environmentally preferable alternative is the alternative that would promote the national environmental policy as expressed in NEPA's Section 101," including:

1. Fulfill the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment for succeeding generations;
2. Assure for all Americans safe, healthful, productive, and aesthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings;
3. Attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk of health or safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences;
4. 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;
5. Achieve a balance between population and resource use which will permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life's amenities; and
6. Enhance the quality of renewable resources and approach the maximum attainable recycling of depletable resources (NEPA Section 101(b)).

Generally, these criteria mean the environmentally preferable alternative is the alternative that causes the least damage to the biological and physical environment and that best protects, preserves, and enhances historic, cultural, and natural resources (46 FR 18026 – 46 FR 18038).

Because it is likely that alternative E would protect the largest number of resources potentially eligible as NHLs, including opportunities for protection of these in perpetuity should current owners express an interest in donating or selling the properties in the future, alternative E would best meet criterion 1 above. Alternatives B, C and D would also meet it to varying extents, depending on whether key associated resources related to Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement were associated with these national park designations and protected. Although all action alternatives (B-E) would meet the intent embodied in criteria 2, 3, and 4, alternatives B, C and E would best meet these because they would provide opportunities for protection of the widest range of sites for visitors to learn about Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement. All alternatives would likely meet the principles identified in criteria 5 and 6. Although there are no specific actions related to these currently in the alternatives associated with these criteria, long-standing NPS policies and actions would apply. Based on this analysis, although alternatives B, C, D and E meet several of the criteria, alternative E also best meets two of the six

criteria and is therefore the environmentally preferable alternative.

Through the Finding of No Significant Impact for the special resource study, signed on December 15, 2011, the NPS has determined the selected combination of alternatives B and E to be the environmentally preferable course of action. These actions would protect the largest number of resources potentially eligible as NHLs, including opportunities for protection in perpetuity should current owners choose to donate or sell the properties to NPS in the future.

**Table 7-2: Impact Comparison Chart
Comparison of Environmental Impacts by Impact Topic**

Resource	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Land Use	There would be no direct impacts to land use. Existing land use plans and zoning would continue to guide management of individual areas. Over time, there could be systematic loss of some sites related to Cesar Chavez, where not already protected by private or municipal preservation organizations, a long-term indirect minor to moderate adverse effect because there would be no effort made to link these as part of a group of sites, potentially resulting in less desire for protection.	Long-term beneficial effects and additional localized preservation initiatives could result from recognizing widely dispersed sites in the network as part of a collection of sites. Although some sites would be recognized, others could be modified or lost. While initial preservation efforts could result in long-term beneficial effects, sites could eventually be sold or otherwise lose integrity, resulting in long-term minor to moderate adverse impacts from changes in ownership, occupation and operations pending continued protection of NHL eligible sites.	Specific sites associated with farm labor towns along the march route could be identified and preserved, subject to landowner / manager interest, resulting in a long-term beneficial effect, depending on the extent to which sites were identified and protected. Although the loss of some sites could occur and could have minor to moderate adverse effects, the widespread nature of this alternative could result in broader initiatives to preserve them.	There would be long-term beneficial effects from designating a visitor facility at the Forty Acres, resulting in future initiatives for its protection as an NHL. Sites in the Delano area could also be linked and therefore more protection initiatives would be offered for them. Some related sites in the Delano area, not part of the national historic site could be modified or lost, a minor to moderate long-term adverse effect.	Long-term beneficial effects would result from identification and protection of most or all NHL-eligible sites in the national historical park. Long-term protection efforts would be identified for these and other associated sites. Minor beneficial or adverse effects could occur related to existing long-range plans.
Water Resources	There would be no direct impacts on water resources from implementation of these alternatives. Most sites occur in highly developed areas and do not contain water resources. Existing impacts at La Paz from the low water crossing over Tehachapi Creek would continue. Other impacts to water resources at the site could occur from periodic runoff from paved roads and facilities located throughout the site. It is unknown to what degree impacts are occurring or whether these affect Tweedy or Tehachapi creeks.				The low water crossing of Tehachapi Creek could potentially be modified with a small bridge or box culvert, resulting in minor impacts from construction and overall long-term beneficial impacts from improved protection of water quality.

**Table 7-2: Impact Comparison Chart
Comparison of Environmental Impacts by Impact Topic**

Resource	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Vegetation, Wildlife, and Federally Threatened and Endangered Species	There would be no new impacts to vegetation, wildlife or federally threatened or endangered species. Ongoing minor adverse impacts to wildlife from noise and disturbance would continue to occur as could ongoing minor to moderate adverse impacts to vegetation from invasive species. It is likely that nonnative invasive species would be a problem in some areas where extensive bare ground exists, a long-term minor to moderate localized adverse effect.	Modest changes, such as the placement of navigational and interpretive signs, could occur at various sites to accommodate visitor use. Because these changes would generally occur in highly modified habitats, they would have negligible to minor short-term effects on native vegetation and wildlife and no effect on federally threatened or endangered species. Ongoing impacts from alternative A would likely continue.	No known federally threatened or endangered species occur at the Forty Acres or associated 1966 Delano to Sacramento march route sites. There would be no impact on known federally threatened or endangered species associated with actions at the Forty Acres or along the march route. Impacts on native vegetation and wildlife to accommodate visitors at the Forty Acres and other highly disturbed areas along the march route would be negligible to minor.	Actions and impacts at the Forty Acres would be the same as in alternative C. There would be no impacts on known federally threatened or endangered species. Negligible impacts on native vegetation and wildlife could occur to provide interpretive signs at other Delano sites. For other related sites that would not be included in this alternative, impacts on vegetation would be the same as in alternative A.	Actions and impacts at the Forty Acres would be the same as in alternatives C and D. While no impacts on known federally threatened or endangered species are projected to occur at La Paz, because actions would take place in previously disturbed areas, surveys for affected species would be conducted and if found, actions modified to avoid impacts if possible. Because other NHL-eligible sites are located in highly modified areas with little or no native vegetation, actions to provide for visitor use would have no effect on federally threatened or endangered species, negligible effects on native vegetation and short-term negligible to minor adverse effects on wildlife.

**Table 7-2: Impact Comparison Chart
Comparison of Environmental Impacts by Impact Topic**

Resource	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Archeological Resources	<p>No new actions would affect prehistoric or historic archeological resources. Resources if present have likely already been impacted.</p> <p>There would be no effect on archeological resources.</p>	<p>Placement of signs would not be expected to affect archeological resources if present in these already highly developed areas.</p> <p>There would be long-term beneficial effects where state or federal archeological resources protection laws were invoked and/or from survey or testing.</p> <p>There would be no effect or no adverse effect on archeological resources.</p>	<p>Actions and impacts would be similar to alternative B. Mitigation measures would be applied at areas where NPS had some involvement or jurisdiction.</p> <p>There would be no effect or no adverse effect on archeological resources.</p>	<p>Actions and impacts would be similar to alternative C at the Forty Acres site. At other associated sites in Delano, NPS involvement could result in survey and/or testing.</p> <p>Because other related sites would not be included in the national historic site, there could be unknown / ongoing impacts. Because these sites, however, are generally developed (except for some areas of La Paz), it is unlikely that previously undisturbed archeological resources would be present.</p> <p>There would be no effect or no adverse effect on archeological resources.</p>	<p>Actions and impacts would be similar to alternative D at the Forty Acres site.</p> <p>At other sites, where the NPS had some involvement, surveys and/or testing could occur in partnership with the landowner, particularly at La Paz where there is a higher potential for sites because of the amount of undisturbed area. At other sites, located in highly developed areas, it is unlikely that previously undisturbed archeological resources would be present.</p> <p>There would be no effect or no adverse effect on archeological resources.</p>

**Table 7-2: Impact Comparison Chart
Comparison of Environmental Impacts by Impact Topic**

Resource	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Historic Structures / Cultural Landscapes	<p>No specific actions would be taken to ensure the protection of NRHP listed or eligible sites identified with Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement.</p> <p>It is likely that the Forty Acres and Mission San Juan Bautista NHLs, and La Paz would continue to be preserved, a long-term beneficial effect. It is not clear, whether the separately listed Monterey County Jail would continue to be preserved. Two sites in San Jose would also likely persist because of local conservation efforts. The Santa Rita Center, listed on the Phoenix register could also persist, though it is currently minimally used for storage.</p> <p>There would be no systematic effort to inventory or protect cultural landscapes.</p> <p>Other sites eligible for NHL designation or listing in the NRHP could be maintained or modified with effects ranging from no effect to no adverse effect to adverse effect. The preservation and management of these sites would continue to be dependent on the initiative of their private landowners.</p>	<p>With establishment of a cohesive NPS management unit (network) it is possible that the ability of private landowners to maintain and protect their sites would be supplemented by additional funding and technical assistance from the NPS. The extent to which this would allow preservation of sites is unknown and would be dependent on the initiative of private landowners to affiliate and protect their sites.</p> <p>Impacts would likely be similar to alternative A, with some long-term beneficial and some adverse effects.</p> <p>Overall impacts to historic and cultural resources would range from no effect to no adverse effect to adverse effect.</p>	<p>Similar to alternative B, with establishment of the 1966 Delano to Sacramento march route and actions to protect its eligibility as an NHT, sites associated with it could be protected and interpreted, pending landowner desire for affiliation. If the NPS established a visitor center at the Forty Acres, it is likely that actions to accommodate visitors would have no effect or no adverse effect on this NHL. This could also extend to related sites in other areas, pending willingness of landowners to manage sites in accordance with historic preservation guidelines, however the NPS would retain only a technical assistance, coordinating or advisory role. Where management actions to protect sites, buildings and structures occurred, there would be long-term beneficial effects. Where they did not, minor to moderate adverse effects could occur.</p> <p>As in alternatives A and B, there would likely be a range of effects on historic resources.</p>	<p>There would be greater opportunities for preservation of facilities associated with the Forty Acres. Actions would have no effect or no adverse effect on this site. Similar benefits could occur at related sites in Delano. Because there would be no recognition program for sites beyond Delano, there would likely continue to be a wide range of effects on these sites. Beneficial effects could be expected for sites that are listed on the NRHP (such as La Paz, designated as NHLs, or designated by local municipalities (such as in San Jose and Phoenix) and protected to no effect, no adverse effect and adverse effects, depending on the disposition of the properties and the interest and initiative of landowners in maintaining the characteristics which make the sites potentially eligible for designations.</p>	<p>The effort to protect the sites most eligible for NRHP or NHL status through a national historical park could result in long-term beneficial effects from actions that would protect and rehabilitate these sites.</p> <p>At a minimum, it is likely that designated and nominated NRHP and NHL sites would continue to be maintained. Because these sites could be part of the park, depending on landowner desire, they would be more likely to be protected. Specific management agreements for participation could ensure this.</p> <p>Overall, as in other alternatives there would likely continue to be a range of impacts that would affect NRHP eligible sites.</p>

**Table 7-2: Impact Comparison Chart
Comparison of Environmental Impacts by Impact Topic**

Resource	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Museum Collections	There would be no new impacts. Alternative A would not add appreciably to protection of museum collections, although some objects and materials could continue to be protected. Some objects may also be lost due to lack of protection options.	This alternative would likely have some beneficial effects in increased coordination associated with implementing the network but would also not be likely to add appreciably to protection of museum collections.	Alternatives C, D and E, could have the potential to add to museum collections and to improve protection of existing collections. These improvements would likely be greatest in alternative E, followed by alternatives C and D.		
Visitor Use and Experience: Access and Transportation	There would be no changes to access and transportation. Current conditions would continue.	Long-term beneficial effects would occur from providing information about access to publicly available sites and services. Because there would be few changes in levels of service at the sites, there would likely be no effect on transportation and no changes in traffic congestion.	Similar to alternative B, there would be long-term beneficial impacts on access to sites associated with the 1966 Delano to Sacramento march route and information provided about them. Participation by a wide range of partners could allow for a broad visitor experience. Some specific trips could occur to visit the march route and associated sites. As in alternative B, there would be few changes in levels of service at the sites, therefore no effect on transportation or traffic congestion would be expected.	Alternative D would have a range of long-term beneficial effects on visitor access, with specific trips generated to visit either the national historic site. Because visitors could arrive from multiple destinations, there would be few impacts on traffic congestion. Because visitors would be concentrated in alternative D at Delano sites, there could be negligible to minor effects on traffic during special events or activities.	Similar to alternative D, alternative E would have a range of long-term beneficial effects on visitor access, with specific trips generated to visit the national historical park. Unlike alternative D where visits would be concentrated in Delano, alternative E could generate a wide variety of dispersed visits because of the number of individually associated sites and broadly protected sites that could be in both California and Arizona. Except during special events, impacts to traffic would be negligible to minor.
Visitor Use and Experience: Visitor Use Opportunities / Interpretation and Education.	There would be no effect on visitor use opportunities and interpretation and education about Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement.	Alternatives B-E would likely have increasingly beneficial effects on visitor use opportunities associated with understanding Cesar Chavez and his influence on the farm labor movement. These opportunities would likely be greatest in alternative E and least in alternative B, though all alternatives would contribute to engendering a better understanding of these events for all Americans as well as for international visitors (primarily in alternatives C, D and E if a new trail or national park unit was established). Because of their inclusion of NPS involvement, alternatives B-E would provide a centralized national location for information about Cesar Chavez that would be available to all in perpetuity.			

**Table 7-2: Impact Comparison Chart
Comparison of Environmental Impacts by Impact Topic**

Resource	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Socioeconomic impacts, including minority and low income populations	There would be no direct or cumulative impacts on socioeconomic.	There would be some localized beneficial effects on socioeconomic.	Alternatives C, D and E would likely have increasingly beneficial impacts on socioeconomic, including some discernible impacts on local gateway communities, as well as beneficial impacts on the heritage documentation for some minority / low income populations from telling this story at a national park site.		

