(about 100 feet). Other land uses in the vicinity include light industry south of the Interstate Highway. The proposed site and land occupied by the ISSH are owned by the Department of Health and Welfare of the State of Idaho. The existing CCC is located in a rural area. Most of the land in the surrounding area is in natural condition (grasses and sagebrush), although some agricultural cropland and grazing of cattle does occur. The lease on this land from the Idaho Department of Fish and Game calls for the site to be restored to its natural condition if the CCC uses should be discontinued. However, it is expected that the Department of Fish and Game will choose to use or lease those buildings on the site that remain in structurally sound condition. Through cooperative agreements with State and federal agencies, the federal government prefers to locate new facilities on state or federal lands rather than to purchase land outright. This arrangement can result in long-

This arrangement can result in longterm leases for new facilities at little or no cost to the taxpayer.

The proposed action was found in the EA to have no significant impact on natural systems or resources. Minor soil erosion would occur during construction of the CCC at the proposed site. Best Management Practices, including minimizing the extent and duration of vegetation and soils disturbance, would be employed to minimize erosion. If damaged buildings were to be removed at the existing site near Marsing, decreased loads on soils would result in less subsidence of the ground surface than is currently occurring beneath existing buildings. Water for drinking and irrigation at the proposed facility would be provided by the City of Nampa. Stormwater runoff during construction would be maintained on site in accordance with federal requirements. Possible removal of some or all of the buildings at the existing site would result in fewer impermeable surfaces and less stormwater runoff.

Investigation into the historical land uses/operations for the ISSH and surrounding properties indicates that no significant concern regarding contamination of these lands from hazardous materials or wastes is warranted. Anecdotal information regarding possible underground contamination resulting from the storage of DDT at ISSH resulted in investigation and laboratory sample analysis of soils and groundwater. No pesticides were detected in any of the samples; therefore, no further action was taken. A number of chemicals are stored at the

existing Center for cleaning and vocational training purposes. Due to the nature of these chemicals and the small amount involved, the potential for impact is considered to be insignificant.

Vegetation at the proposed site consists of a residual corn crop. In the surrounding area, almost all vegetation is ornamental. While the existing site is fully landscaped, most of the surrounding vegetation is natural, providing some cover for wildlife in the area. Construction of the proposed project would eliminate the temporary cover provided for pheasants and rodents that currently exists at the proposed site. Demolition of some or all of the buildings at the existing site could result in restoration of natural vegetation that would provide habitat for wildlife species in the area. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has written that the proposed action is not likely to cause impacts to the wetlands, Federal candidate, nor listed endangered or threatened species.

Ambient noise levels would be increased somewhat at the proposed site as a result of the construction and operation of the proposed CCC. Because of the nature of nearby noise receptors (operations and maintenance facilities for ISSH), and the existence of other noises from the site, both types of impacts should be relatively unnoticeable. Noise levels at the existing Center would be expected to decline somewhat from current levels, but this would depend on the nature of any new tenant. Both the existing and the proposed sites are attainment areas for air quality standards. Dust and increased emissions from internal combustion engines will occur at the proposed site during construction of the Center. Best Management Practices including limitation of the extent and duration of soils disturbance and wetting down of access and construction areas will minimize impacts of dust during construction. Because of the nature of the surrounding uses and their distance from the site, these temporary air quality impacts should be minor. Long-term operational impacts to air quality would slightly increase due to emissions from additional motor vehicles in the area, but would not be significant. Air quality at the existing site would be expected to improve slightly as a result of fewer motor vehicles in the area, but would depend on the nature of other tenants that might locate or be in close proximity to this site. Outdoor security lighting at the proposed site would be noticeable in the area, but would be consistent with lighting at ISSH and would not impact sensitive receptors.

Lighting at the existing site would be expected to decrease, depending on the future use of the site.

The proposed action would not create significant adverse effects to the human or cultural environment. The relocation would create between 40 and 52 new jobs in the Nampa area. No jobs would be lost in Owyhee County, since current employees at the Center would maintain their jobs at the Nampa facility. The population of Owyhee County would decrease by about 140 (students at Marsing CCC), and the population of Nampa would increase by as much as 490 people (students, new staff members and their dependents).

Nampa schools in proximity to the proposed site, which are already at or over capacity, might be required to accommodate as many as 15 elementary schools students as a result of the relocation since as many as 20 Job Corps students could bring their young children to the new Center. This impact would be mitigated by construction of a new elementary school in the area, scheduled for construction upon passing of a pending bond election. Because of the relatively small number of students expected and the nature of school funding that virtually requires schools capacities to be exceeded before bonds for new schools are approved, the anticipated impact is expected to be short-term and not significant.

Police and fire services would be provided by the City of Nampa. Canyon County also provides emergency ambulance service to the area. These services would experience a small increase in demand for services. Owyhee County services to the existing site would be expected to experience a decrease in demand. Existing demands on emergency services would remain unchanged for the short term. In the long term, it would be expected that the CCC would close or relocate, and that there would be less demand on Owyhee County for emergency services. The central location of the proposed site in the region would result in decreased transportation requirements, both for the staff and for students.

Local businesses in Marsing would experience a loss of income estimated between \$40,000 and \$60,000 due to the Center relocation. This amount would probably be spent in Nampa or nearby communities as a result of the new location. Since federal facilities pay no taxes, there would be no adverse economic impacts to governments. Federal-in-lieu fees would no longer be paid to Owyhee County, but would be paid, instead, to Canyon County.

No structure nor other resource exists on either the existing or the proposed