U.S.Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration

NEPA Categorical Exclusion Form
FHWA WA-Div

PART 1

General Information

Grant Recipient:	**County(ies):**	**Federal Aid Project Number (if known):**
City of Richland	Benton	Click or tap here to enter text.

Project Title:
Downtown Connectivity Project

NEPA Start Date:	**Categorical Exclusion (CE):** c(22)
05/16/24	Identify one CE from 23 CFR 771.117 that fits the ENTIRE project. eCFR :: 23 CFR 771.117 -- FHWA categorical exclusions. ☐OTHER Click or tap here to enter text.

Federal Aid Program:
☒SS4A ☐ AOP ☐ RAISE ☐PROTECT ☐CFI ☐NEVI ☐SMART ☐OTHER Click or tap here to enter text.

Beginning terminus: George Washington Wy & Bradley **Ending terminus**: George Washington Wy & Symons **Miles:** 1.3	**Section(s):** 2, 11 **Township(s):** 9N **Range(s):** 28E

Project Description (Attach Vicinity Map)

The City of Richland is proposing to construct sidewalk improvements, barrier-separated two way bike facilities, improved intersections including curb extensions, new curb ramps and modified signals and new location pedestrian crossings, creating a one-way couplet with improved active mode facilities in the Jadwin Avenue and George Washington Way corridors.

Purpose and Need

Richland's Local Road Safety Plans (LRSP) and Comprehensive Safety Action Plans (CSAP) identified George Washington Way and Jadwin Avenue as safety priorities due to the high crash rate on the two corridors. To meet the City's desire for Complete Streets and reaching our Vision Zero goal by 2035, modifications to George Washington Way and Jadwin Avenue are necessary. Nearly 30% of fatal crashes in Richland occur in this corridor. Speeds, pedestrian hazards, access control and obstructions in the clear zone are risks in the corridor that can be mitigated through project improvements. The project will provide safer and more connected active mode facilities for pedestrians and bicyclists in the Downtown Richland area. The project will provide high comfort, barrier separated bicycle facilities in both the Jadwin and George Washington Way corridors, close sidewalk gaps, replace outdated curb ramps for accessibility, add pedestrian signals and meet a Council-approved goal of modifying the Jadwin Avenue and George Washington Way corridors into a one-way couplet.

PART 2 - NEPA Approval

This section must be signed by all parties and approved by FHWA prior to federal authorization of the next phase of the project.

After reviewing the current status of this project, the Recipient considers the NEPA process and documentation to be complete. The Recipient confirms that there are no unusual circumstances associated with the project as defined by 23 CFR 771.117 (b) that would require completion of either an Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement.

Unusual circumstances include:

- Significant environmental impacts;
- Substantial controversy on environmental grounds;
- Significant impact on properties protected by Section 4(f) of the DOT Act or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act; or
- Inconsistencies with any Federal, State, or local law, requirement or administrative determination relating to the environmental aspects of the action.

The Recipient acknowledges that a reevaluation of the approval will occur if there are any changes to the proposed action. Changes may include 1) changes in scope or location, 2) changes in ability of project to deliver environmental commitments as promised to agencies and/or parties, 3) identification of new environmental impacts not considered in the NEPA document, 4) new information or circumstances relevant to environmental concerns with bearing on the proposed action or its impacts, which would result in substantial environmental impact not considered in the NEPA document.

Prepared by: Brett Schock, PE, AICP, RSP2i **Date:** 6/6/2025	**Organization:** Transpo Group	**Telephone (include area code):** 425-896-5229 **E-mail address:** brett.schock@transpogroup.com
Recipient Acceptance of Project: Sheldon Williamson, PE **Date:** 6/6/2025	**Organization:** City of Richland	**Telephone (include area code):** 509-942-7492 **E-mail address:** swilliamson@ci.richland.wa.us

FHWA has reviewed the proposed action and has determined implementation of the proposed action will not result in any significant impacts to the human and/or natural environment. If during further development of the project there is a substantial change in the impacts of or the scope of the proposed action, the environmental effects need to be reevaluated.

FHWA Environmental Reviewer: Click or tap here to enter text. **Date** Click or tap to enter a date.	**FHWA Area Engineer:** Click or tap here to enter text. **Date** Click or tap to enter a date.

ELISA SIMS ALBURY

Digitally signed by ELISA SIMS ALBURY
Date: 2025.06.09 11:34:47 -07'00'

Part 3 - Permits, Approvals & Right-of-Way (ROW)

Permits and Approvals

☐Yes ☒No	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Permit ☐Sec. 10 ☐ Sec. 404 ☐Nationwide Type: Click or tap here to enter text. ☐Individual Permit No.: Click or tap here to enter text.	☒Yes ☐No	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Baseline General for Construction
☐Yes ☒No	Coastal Zone Management Certification	☐Yes ☒No	Shoreline Permit
☐Yes ☒No	Critical Areas Ordinance (CAO) Permit	☐Yes ☒No	State Waste Discharge Permit
☐Yes ☒No	Forest Practices Act Permit	☐Yes ☒No	Water Rights Permit
☐Yes ☒No	Hydraulic Project Approval	☐Yes ☒No	Water Quality Certification – Section 401 Issued by: Click or tap here to enter text.
☐Yes ☒No	Local Building or Site Development Permits	☐Yes ☒No	Tribal Permit(s) (List if any): Click or tap here to enter text.
☐Yes ☒No	Local Clearing and Grading Permit	☐Yes ☒No	Other Permits (List): Click or tap here to enter text.

Right-of-Way

☒Yes ☐No	Is permanent ROW acquisition needed? If yes, amount needed: 1,750 SF (acres/sq. ft.).
☒Yes ☐No	Is temporary ROW acquisition needed? If yes, amount needed: 10,000 SF (acres/sq. ft.).
☐Yes ☒No	Is relocation required? Describe: Click or tap here to enter text.
☐Yes ☒No	Has ROW (property and/or property interests) been acquired for this project prior to the NEPA start date? If yes, documentation demonstrating compliance with 23 CFR 710.501 may be required.
☐Yes ☒No	Is a detour required? If yes, please attach detour information.

Federal Agencies

U.S. Coast Guard Permitting

☐Yes ☒No	Does the project propose any new or modify any existing bridges or culverts crossing a waterway? If Yes, attach a copy of the jurisdictional determination email or letter from the U.S. Coast Guard.

Other Federal Agencies

☐Yes ☒No	Does the project involve any federal properties, approvals or funding from other/additional federal agencies? If Yes, please list. Click or tap here to enter text.

PART 4 - Environmental Documentation

Use the CE Guidebook to answer questions on the following environmental resources. Identify proposed mitigation. Attach additional pages or supplemental information if necessary.

1. Air Quality - Identify any anticipated air quality issues.

Is the project exempt from Air Quality conformity requirements (See Appendix A)? ☒Yes ☐No

a. If Yes, identify exemption – please refer to Appendix A in the CE Guidebook for a list of exemptions.
Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities

b. Is the project located in an Air Quality Non-attainment Area or Maintenance Area for carbon monoxide, ozone or PM 10 or PM 2.5? ☐Yes ☒No

2. Critical and Sensitive Areas

a. Is this project within a sole source aquifer? ☐Yes ☒No
If Yes, is the project exempt from EPA approval? ☐Yes ☐No
If Yes, please list exemption: Click or tap here to enter text.
If No, date of EPA approval: Click or tap here to enter text.
List data source. https://www.epa.gov/dwssa/map-sole-source-aquifer-locations

b. Will this project impact Species/Habitat other than Endangered Species Act listed species? ☐Yes ☒No
Explain your answer. One Shrubsteppe habitat is identified along the Urban Greenbelt trail between Jadwin Avenue and George Washington Way south of Williams Boulevard. The identified area will not be affected by activities associated with the project.
List data source. https://geodataservices.wdfw.wa.gov/hp/phs/

c. Is this project within one mile of a Bald Eagle nesting territory, winter concentration area or communal roost?
☐Yes ☒No If Yes, the grant recipient must go to the US Fish & Website (https://www.fws.gov/story/do-i-need-eagle-take-permit) and review the information under *When is a permit recommended?*
Explain why a permit is or is not needed: Bald eagles are unlikely to be disturbed by routine use of roads, homes or other facilities where such use was present before an eagle pair nested in a given area
List data source. https://www.fws.gov/story/do-i-need-eagle-take-permit
Attach a copy of the permit if needed.

d. Are wetlands present within the project area? ☒Yes ☐No
If Yes, estimate the impact in acres: 0/No impact
List data source. City knowledge of freshwater emergent wetland along Hip Deep Creek (no project impact), see project map for location of Hip Deep Creek
Attach a copy of the proposed mitigation plan.

3. Cultural Resources– Include as an attachment all documentation of the Section 106 consultation process for the proposed project.

a. Is the project exempt under the Exemption Regarding Historic Preservation Review Process for Undertakings Involving Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment? ☐Yes ☒No

b. Date of DAHP concurrence with the APE: 2/14/2025 Or ☐ Not Applicable

c. Date of Tribal consultation(s) (if applicable): 2/7/2025

d. Date of DAHP concurrence with the determination of effects: 5/22/2025

e. Are there adverse effects on cultural/historic resources? ☐Yes ☒No
If Yes: Date of approved Section 106 MOA: Click or tap to enter a date.

4. Floodplains and Floodways

a. Is the project located in a 100-year floodplain? ☐Yes ☒No
If Yes, is the project located within a 100-year floodway? ☐Yes ☐No

b. Will the project impact a 100-year floodplain? ☐Yes ☒No

If Yes, briefly describe impacts. Attached floodplain report (as applicable).
Click or tap here to enter text.

5. Hazardous and Problem Waste – Identify potential sources and type(s).

a. Does the project require excavation below the existing ground surface? ☒Yes ☐No

b. Will groundwater be encountered? ☒Yes ☐No

c. Will any properties be acquired as part of this project? ☒Yes ☐No

d. Is this site located in an undeveloped area (i.e., no buildings, parking, storage areas or agriculture)? ☐Yes ☒No

e. Is the project located within a one-mile radius of a known Superfund Site? ☐Yes ☒No

f. Is this project located within a ½-mile radius of a site or sites listed on any of the following Department of Ecology databases? ☒Yes ☐No **If Yes, check the appropriate boxes below**.

- ☒ Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP), State Cleanup Site (SCS), or Independent Cleanup Program (ICP)
- ☒ Underground Storage Tank (UST)
- ☒ Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST)
- ☒ Confirmed and Suspected Contaminated Sites List (CSCSL)

g. Has a site reconnaissance (windshield survey) been performed? ☒Yes ☐No
If Yes, identify any properties not identified in the Ecology or ERS database search as an attachment -- name, address and property use. None

h. Based on the information above and project specific activities, is there a potential for the project to generate, acquire or encounter contaminated soils, groundwater or surface water? ☒Yes ☐No
If Yes, explain:
Signal foundations, especially in the north half of the project, may encounter groundwater or contaminated soils.

If you responded **Yes** to any of the questions in this section (5.a. – 5.f. or 5.h.), contact FHWA to determine what level of Hazardous Waste documentation may be required.

6. Noise

a. Does the project involve constructing a new roadway? ☐Yes ☒No

b. Is there a change in the vertical or horizontal alignment of the existing roadway? ☐Yes ☒No

c. Does the project increase the number of through traffic lanes on an existing roadway? ☐Yes ☒No

d. Is there a change in the topography as a result of the project? ☐Yes ☒No

e. Are there auxiliary lanes extending 1½ miles or longer being constructed as part of this project? ☐Yes ☒No

If you answered Yes to any of the preceding questions, identify and describe any potential noise receptors within the project area and subsequent impacts to those noise receptors. Please attach a copy of the noise analysis if required.

Click or tap here to enter text.

If impacts are identified, describe proposed mitigation measures.

Click or tap here to enter text.

7. Section 4(f) Resources, Section 6(f) Resources, Wild & Scenic Rivers, and Scenic Byways

a. Please identify any Section 4(f) properties (parks, recreation areas, wildlife refuges, or historic properties) within the project limits and the areas of impacts. (Attach Section 4(f) documentation as required – See CE Guidebook for more information).
Jefferson Park, John Dam Plaza, Urban Greenbelt Trail. Documentation of outreach and Section 4(d) de minimis concurrence for all three impacts is attached.

b. Please identify any properties within the project limits that used funds from the Land & Water Conservation Fund Act (Section 6(f) properties).
N/A

c. Please list any Wild and Scenic Rivers and Scenic Byways within the project limits.
N/A

8. Agricultural Lands

a. Are there agricultural lands within 300 feet of the project limits? ☐Yes ☒No

If Yes, describe impacts:

Click or tap here to enter text.

b. Are impacted lands considered to be prime or unique farmland? ☐Yes ☒No

If Yes, date of project review by Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS): Click or tap to enter a date.

9. Rivers, Streams (continuous or intermittent) or Tidal Waters

a. Identify all waterbodies within 300 feet of the project limits or that will otherwise be impacted by project construction.

Hip Deep Creek

b. Identify stream crossing structures by type (see CE Guidebook for details).

Round Culvert – 60" (under George Washington Way), unknown culvert (under Jadwin Avenue)

10. Tribal Lands – Identify whether the project will occur within any Tribal lands, including reservation, trust, and fee lands. Please do not list usual and accustomed areas.

None

11. Water Quality/Stormwater

a. Will the project create new or replace existing pollution generating impervious surfaces? ☐Yes ☒No

If Yes, how much new?

How much replaced? 662,000 SF (all remaining roadway areas overlaid)

b. Will this project's proposed stormwater treatment facility be consistent with the guidelines provided by either WSDOT's HRM, DOE's stormwater management manual for eastern/western Washington, or a local agency equivalent manual? ☒Yes ☐No

If No, explain the proposed water quality/quantity treatment for the new and any existing pollution generating impervious surface associated with the proposed project.

Click or tap here to enter text.

c. Amount of existing pollution generating impervious surface (square feet) within the project limits:

838,000 SF

d. Amount of proposed post-project untreated pollution generating impervious surface (square feet):

662,000 SF (176,000 SF removed PGIS, converted to bike use, see overview map)

e. List the project stormwater runoff receiving waterbodies.

Hip Deep Creek which connects, via a USACE pump station, to the Columbia River, see overview map

Attach a Stormwater Discipline Report, as needed, to support answers above (see CE Guidebook for details).

12. Environmental Commitments

Describe any environmental commitments that may affect or be affected by the project (either previous or required as part of the proposed project). Include additional pages as necessary.

None

~~13. Environmental Justice~~ Not Applicable See FHWA Notes.

~~Does the project meet any of the exemptions noted in Appendix C of the CE Guidebook? ☐Yes ☐No~~

~~If Yes, note the exemption and appropriate justification in the space below.~~

~~Click or tap here to enter text.~~

~~If No, attach Appendix D and supporting documentation as required per the decision matrix and described in the CE Guidebook. This will include at least two demographic information sources and possibly a description of anticipated project impacts.~~

Part 5 - Biological Assessments and EFH Evaluations

1. Do any listed species potentially occur in the project's action area and/or is any designated critical habitat present within the project's action area? ☐Yes ☒No

Attach species listings and action area description.

Affected ESA Listed Species and habitats	**2.** Will any construction work occur within 0.25 mile of any of the following?	**3.** Does the project involve blasting, pile driving, concrete sawing, rock-drilling or rock-scaling activity within one mile of any of the following?
Oregon Spotted Frog designated critical habitat or suitable habitat?	☐Yes ☒No	☐Yes ☒No
Yellow-billed Cuckoo suitable habitat?	☐Yes ☒No	☐Yes ☒No
Spotted Owl management areas, designated critical habitat or suitable habitat?	☐Yes ☒No	☐Yes ☒No
Marbled Murrelet nest or occupied stand, designated critical habitat or suitable nesting or foraging habitat?	☐Yes ☒No	☐Yes ☒No
Western Snowy Plover designated critical habitat?	☐Yes ☒No	☐Yes ☒No
Killer Whale designated critical habitat?	☐Yes ☒No	☐Yes ☒No
Grizzly Bear suitable habitat?	☐Yes ☒No	☐Yes ☒No
Gray Wolf suitable habitat?	☐Yes ☒No	☐Yes ☒No
Canada Lynx suitable habitat?	☐Yes ☒No	☐Yes ☒No
Columbia White-tailed Deer suitable habitat?	☐Yes ☒No	☐Yes ☒No
Woodland Caribou suitable habitat?	☐Yes ☒No	☐Yes ☒No
Streaked Horned Lark designated critical habitat or suitable habitat?	☐Yes ☒No	☐Yes ☒No
Taylor's Checkerspot designated critical habitat or suitable habitat?	☐Yes ☒No	☐Yes ☒No
Mazama Pocket Gopher designated critical habitat or suitable habitat?	☐Yes ☒No	☐Yes ☒No
Eulachon designated critical habitat or suitable habitat?	☐Yes ☒No	☐Yes ☒No
Rockfish designated critical habitat or suitable habitat?	☐Yes ☒No	☐Yes ☒No
A mature coniferous or mixed forest stand?	☐Yes ☒No	☐Yes ☒No
Marine waters	☐Yes ☒No	☐Yes ☒No

☒Yes ☐No	4. Will construction occur outside the existing pavement? If Yes, answer part (a) below. If No, go to question 5.
☒Yes ☐No	a. Will construction activities occurring outside the existing pavement involve clearing, grading, filling, or modification of vegetation or tree-cutting?
☐Yes ☒No	5. Are there any Federally listed Threatened or Endangered plant species located within the project limits? **If Yes, attach a list of these plant species within the action area.**
☐Yes ☒No	6. Does a mature coniferous or mixed forest stand occur within 200' of the project site?
☐Yes ☒No	7. Will the project involve any in-water work?

☒Yes ☐No	8. Will any construction work occur within 300 feet of any perennial or intermittent waterbody that either supports or drains to waterbody supporting listed fish?
☒Yes ☐No	9. Will any construction work occur within 300 feet of any wetland, pond or lake that is connected to any permanent or intermittent waterbody?
☐Yes ☒No	10. Does the action have the potential to directly or indirectly impact designated critical habitat for salmonids (including adjacent riparian zones)?
☐Yes ☒No	11. Will the project discharge treated or untreated stormwater runoff or utilize water from a waterbody that supports or drains into a listed fish-supporting waterbody?

Analysis for Effect Determinations –

If there are any Yes answers to questions 1-6 in Part 5, please determine if any effects to listed species or designated critical habitat could occur and if not, provide supporting rational here. Attach additional sheets if needed.

Construction will occur within existing grass associated with Jefferson Park. The existing grasses are maintained (mowing, etc.) and part of the City-constructed park. The grasses are not native and do not provide critical habitat or host listed species.

If there are any Yes answers to questions 7-11, consultation is likely required, unless supporting analysis is provided here showing no risk of exposure to project effects or no degradation of critical habitat.

While construction will occur within 300 feet of Hip Deep Creek and the associated emergent wetland that drains to the Columbia River, the waterway and wetland will be unaffected by the construction. The construction near the waterbody will consist of the installation of pavement markings and signal equipment for a new pedestrian crossing, all within the current right of way and paved limits of the existing roadway and sidewalks. Best management practices will be used to control any potential runoff during construction. The final proposed condition within 300' of the Hip Deep Creek will result in a net reduction in PGIS due to conversion to a bike facility and installation of medians on existing PGIS used by motor vehicles. There is no risk of exposure to project effects or degradation of critical habitat from the activities associated with the project.

Analysis for RRMP ESA 4(d) determination for NMFS – A grant recipient must be certified by the Regional Road Maintenance Forum to utilize 4(d)**.**

Is the grant recipient certified to use the 4(d) Rule? ☐Yes ☒No

Maintenance Category (check all that apply)

☐ Roadway Surface	☐ Stream Crossings	☐ Emergency Slide/Washout Repair
☐ Enclosed Drainage Systems	☐ Gravel Shoulders	☐ Concrete
☐ Cleaning Enclosed Drainage Systems	☐ Street Surface Cleaning	☐ Sewer Systems
☐ Open Drainage Systems	☐ Bridge Maintenance	☐ Water Systems
☐ Watercourses and Streams	☐ Snow and Ice Control	☐ Vegetation

Describe how the project fits in the RRMP 4(d) Program:

Click or tap here to enter text.

Summary Effect Determinations and Consultation Pathways for ESA and EFH

If each of the questions in the preceding sections resulted in a "No" response or if any of the questions were checked "Yes," but adequate justification can be provided to support a "no effect" determination, then check "No Effect" below. If this

checklist cannot be used for Section 7 consultation (i.e., adequate justification cannot be provided or a "may effect" determination is anticipated), a separate Biological Assessment is required.

Complete the sections below summarizing the effects determination and consultation pathways.

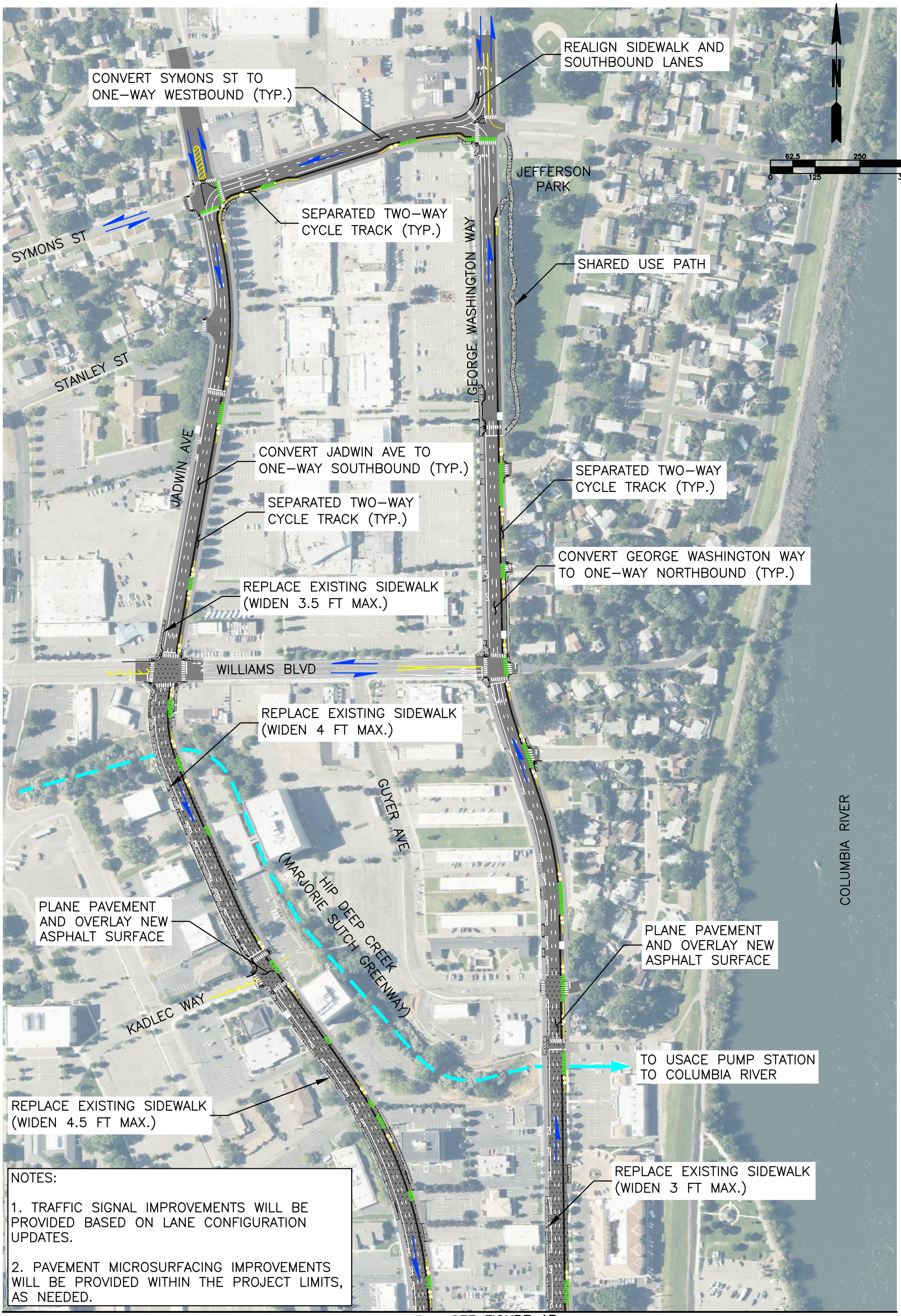
	NMFS	USFWS
	☒ No Effect	☒ No Effect
☐ NLAA – (FHWA to add Date of Concurrence)	Click or tap to enter a date.	Click or tap to enter a date.
☐ LAA – (FHWA to add Date BO Issued)	Click or tap to enter a date.	Click or tap to enter a date.
	☐ RRMP 4(d)	

EFH Determination
☐ No Adverse Effect
☐ Adverse Effect Click or tap to enter a date.

Part 6 - FHWA Comments
Section 13 of this CE Form no longer applies consistent with Executive Orders 14154 and 14173 issued on January 21, 2025. EO 14154 revokes EOs 11991 and 14096 and EO 14173 revokes EO 12898. (See Federal Register :: Executive Orders).

Part 1

Project Vicinity Map



NOTES:

1. TRAFFIC SIGNAL IMPROVEMENTS WILL BE PROVIDED BASED ON LANE CONFIGURATION UPDATES.

2. PAVEMENT MICROSURFACING IMPROVEMENTS WILL BE PROVIDED WITHIN THE PROJECT LIMITS, AS NEEDED.

MATCH LINE – SEE FIGURE 1B

Project Limits - Richland Connectivity Improvements

1.22100.00 - Richland Downtown Connectivity

February 12, 2025

FIGURE 1A

Feb 12, 2025 - 4:43pm nathanh M:\22\1.22100.00 - Richland Downtown Connectivity Project\Engineering\CAD\Exhibits\22100-TG-FIG-PROJ LIMITS.dwg Layout: 1A

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WHAT TRANSPORTATION CAN BE.

MATCH LINE – SEE FIGURE 1A

N

62.5 250
0 125 375

SWIFT BLVD

PLANE PAVEMENT AND OVERLAY NEW ASPHALT SURFACE

PLANE PAVEMENT AND OVERLAY NEW ASPHALT SURFACE

REPLACE EXISTING SIDEWALK (WIDEN 3.5 FT MAX.)

NEWTON ST

MANSFIELD ST

SEPARATED TWO–WAY CYCLE TRACK (TYP.)

SEPARATED TWO–WAY CYCLE TRACK (TYP.)

CONVERT GEORGE WASHINGTON WAY TO ONE–WAY NORTHBOUND (TYP.)

CONVERT JADWIN AVE TO ONE–WAY SOUTHBOUND (TYP.)

JOHN DAM PLAZA

COLUMBIA RIVER

KNIGHT ST

PLANE PAVEMENT AND OVERLAY NEW ASPHALT SURFACE

JADWIN AVE

GEORGE WASHINGTON WAY

LEE BLVD

REPLACE EXISTING SIDEWALK (WIDEN 5.5 FT MAX.)

URBAN GREENBELT TRAIL

GILLESPIE ST

REALIGN SIDEWALK AND SOUTHBOUND LANES

JADWIN AVE

BARTH AVE

FALLEY ST

NOTES:

1. TRAFFIC SIGNAL IMPROVEMENTS WILL BE PROVIDED BASED ON LANE CONFIGURATION UPDATES.

2. PAVEMENT MICROSURFACING IMPROVEMENTS WILL BE PROVIDED WITHIN THE PROJECT LIMITS, AS NEEDED.

Project Limits - Richland Connectivity Improvements

1.22100.00 - Richland Downtown Connectivity

February 12, 2025

FIGURE
1B

transpogroup
WHAT TRANSPORTATION CAN BE.

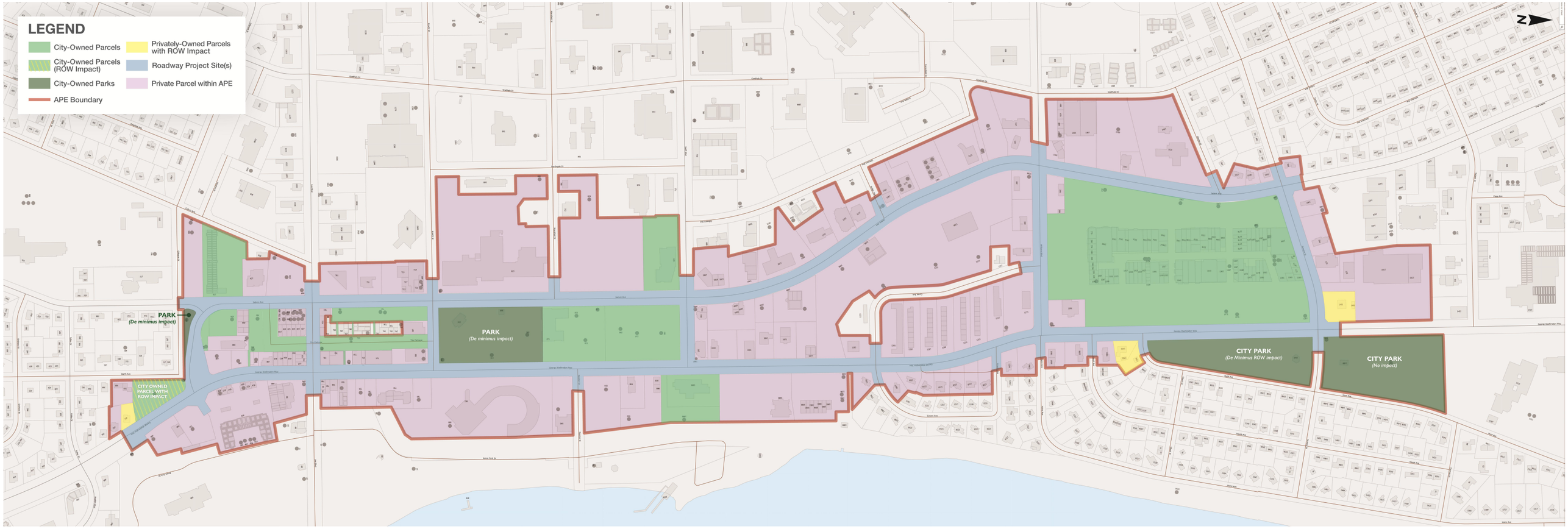
Part 4, Section 3

Area of Potential Effect (APE) Map

Cultural Resources Report

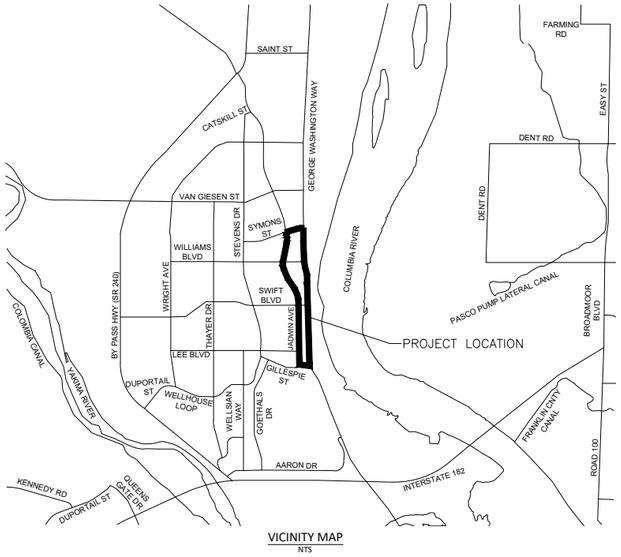
DAHP Concurrence & City of Richland response

Tribal Consultant Records (5 Tribes)



City of Richland - Downtown Connectivity Project

Area of Potential Effect Map



VICINITY MAP
NTS

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

CONVERT GEORGE WASHINGTON WAY AND JADWIN AVENUE BETWEEN SYMONS STREET AND JADWIN AVENUE TO A ONE-WAY COUPLET WITH IMPROVED ACTIVE MODE FACILITIES. CONSTRUCT SIDEWALK MODIFICATIONS, CURB RAMPS, MEDIANS, STORMWATER IMPROVEMENTS, LANDSCAPING, CYCLE TRACK, CHANNELIZATION, AND SIGNING ALONG GEORGE WASHINGTON WAY AND JADWIN AVENUE.

transpogroup
WHAT TRANSPORTATION CAN BE.

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

Author(s): Molly Swords and Kristen Tiede, GRAM Northwest, LLC

Title of Report: *Cultural Resource Survey Report for Richland Downtown Connectivity Project, Richland, Washington (DAHP Project #2024-10-07757)*

Date of Report: October 2024 REVISED May 2025

County(ies): Benton **Section:** 2, 11 **Township:** 9N **Range:** 28E

Quad: Richland, WA 7.5 **Acres:** 48

PDF of report submitted (REQUIRED): ☒ Yes

Historic Property Inventory Forms to be Approved Online? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Archaeological Site(s)/Isolate(s) Found or Amended? ☐ Yes ☒ No

TCP(s) found? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Replace a draft? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Satisfy a DAHP Archaeological Excavation Permit requirement?
☐ Yes (#_____) ☐ No

Were Human Remains Found?
☐ Yes (DAHP Case #_____) ☒ No

DAHP Archaeological Site #: None

- Submission of PDFs is required.
- Please be sure that any PDF submitted to DAHP has its cover sheet, figures, graphics, appendices, attachments, correspondence, etc., compiled into one single PDF file.
- Please check that the PDF displays correctly when opened.

Cultural Resource Survey for Richland Downtown Connectivity Project, Richland, Washington (DAHP Project #2024-10-07757)

Preface

This cultural resource report has been prepared by GRAM Northwest, LLC for the proposed Richland Downtown Connectivity Project in Richland, Washington. The project follows George Washington Way north from the intersection with Jadwin Avenue to Symons Street, west along Symons Street to Jadwin Avenue, and then south along Jadwin Avenue to the intersection with George Washington Way. The project will not involve state or federal funding; however, the project is subject to compliance with the Washington State Environmental Policy Act (RCW 43.21, "State Environmental Policy").

This report includes a literature review, a geomorphologic review, data from geographic information systems, and a site visit. The site visit was conducted on October 22, 2024. All photos from the site visit are included in Appendix A. **Based on the results of the background research, site visit, and proximity to 45DT41, cultural resources monitoring is recommended for portions of this project where ground disturbing activities will be deeper than 6 feet in depth and therefore more likely to encountered undisturbed native sediments. A majority of the ground disturbing activities associated with this project will be less than 2 feet in depth. An Inadvertent Discovery Plan should be followed during the ground disturbing work for this project less than 6 feet in depth (Appendix B).**

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Contents

Figures

Tables

Appendices

1 Introduction

This cultural resource report has been prepared by GRAM Northwest, LLC for the proposed Richland Downtown Connectivity Project in Richland, Washington. The project follows George Washington Way north from the intersection with Jadwin Avenue to Symons Street, west along Symons Street to Jadwin Avenue, and then south along Jadwin Avenue to the intersection with George Washington Way. The project will not involve state or federal funding; however, the project is subject to compliance with the Washington State Environmental Policy Act (RCW 43.21, "State Environmental Policy").

1.1 Project Activities

The project area is approximately 2.55 miles in length along George Washington Way, Symons Street, and Jadwin Avenue in Richland, Washington. Project activities include the construction of sidewalk improvements and barrier-separated two-way bike facilities; the improvement of intersections including curb extensions, new curb ramps and modified signals and new location pedestrian crossings; the creation of a one-way couplet with improved active mode facilities in the Jadwin Avenue and George Washington Way corridors. The project area is located in Sections 2 and 11 of Township 9N, Range 28E (Figures 1 and 2).

1.2 Project Proponent and Regulatory Background

The project proponents are Transpo Group USA, Inc and the City of Richland. This survey report is intended to meet the requirements of the Washington State Environmental Policy Act (RCW 43.21, "State Environmental Policy").

1.3 Survey Personnel

The principal investigator for this project was Molly Swords (Senior Archaeologist) of GRAM Northwest. Ms. Swords and Kristen Tiede (Project Archaeologist II) meet the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualification standards and oversaw the completion of all elements of this cultural resource survey. The site visit was conducted by Molly Swords and Kristen Tiede.

1.4 Availability of Survey and Inventory Forms

Digital copies of any additional documents (e.g., site and/or isolate forms) associated with this project will be available via the Washington Information System for Architectural & Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD) (https://wisaard.dahp.wa.gov/), which is maintained by the DAHP.

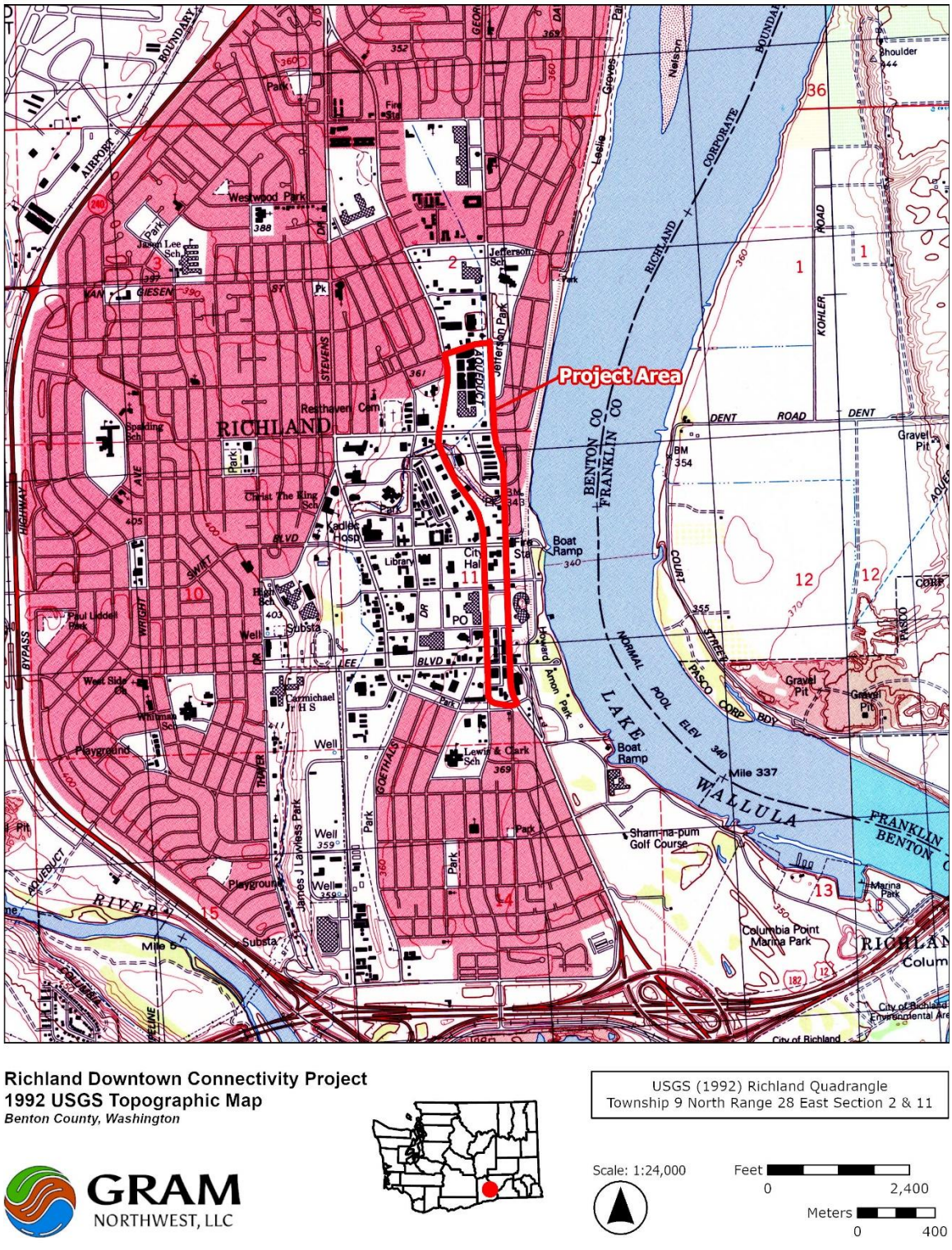

Figure 1. Project Area on USGS Quad Topography Map

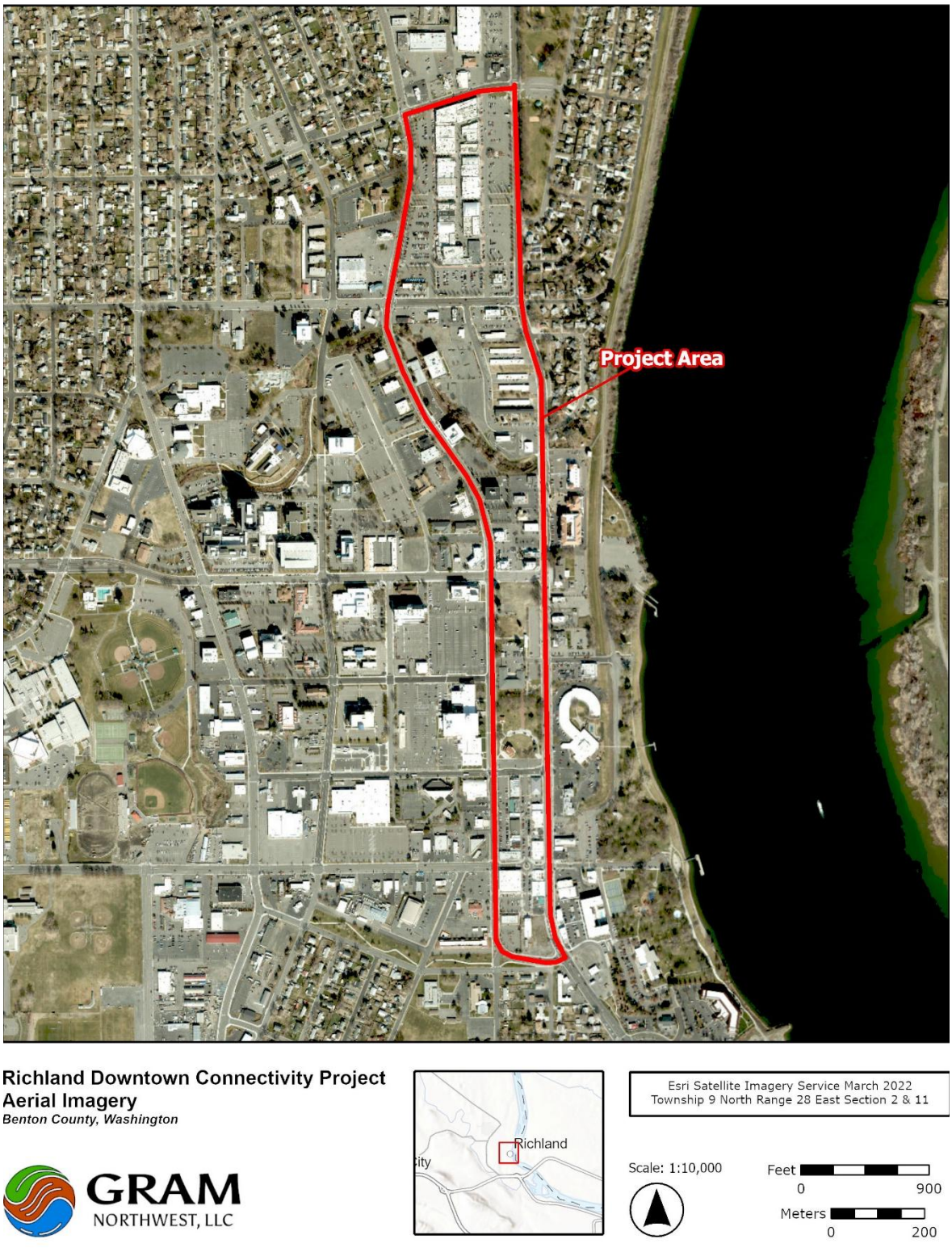

Figure 2. Project Area – Aerial Imagery

2 Environmental Setting

2.1 Climate and Vegetation

The project area is located within the Columbia Plateau, a region characterized by a shrub-steppe ecosystem. This semiarid environment typically consists of perennial grasses and shrubs, including the following: Great Basin wild rye (*Leymus cinereus*), needle and thread grass (*Stipa comata*), antelope bitterbrush (*Purshia tridentate*), sagebrush (*Artemisia* sp.), and rabbitbrush (*Chrysothammus* sp.). Native wildflowers include balsamroot (*Balsamorhiza* sp.), buckwheat (*Eriogonum* sp.), phloxes, desert parsleys, and lupines (Franklin and Dyrness, 1973). This area receives approximately 20 centimeters (8 inches) of rainfall annually, primarily during the winter months (Morgan et al., 2001).

2.2 Geomorphology

The geomorphology within and around the project area is composed entirely of Quaternary alluvium described as unconsolidated or semiconsolidated alluvial clay, silt, sand, gravel, and/or cobble deposits. The area also includes peat, muck and diatomite; beach, dune, lacustrine, estuarine, marsh, landslide, lahar, glacial, or colluvial deposits; volcaniclastic or tephra deposits; and modified land and artificial fill. These geological units are described as observed in the Washington Department of Natural Resources geologic information portal (https://geologyportal.dnr.wa.gov/).

3 Cultural Setting

3.1 Pre-Contact Cultural Sequence

Archaeological investigations conducted on the Columbia Plateau have enabled the creation of a cultural chronology dating to the end of the Pleistocene epoch. Table 1 summarizes the cultural sequence for the area (from Sharpe and DeMaris, 2012 [used with permission]).

Table 1. Pre-Contact Cultural Sequence for Southeast Washington

Cultural Period	Years Before Present	Site Types	Architecture	Subsistence
General Columbia Plateau				
Windust Phase	11,000 – 8,000	Rock shelters, caves, game processing sites, lithic reduction sites; isolated lithic tools Examples include Marmes Rockshelter, Bernard Creek, Lind Coulee, Kirkwood Bar, Deep Gully, Granite Point, Fivemile Rapids, and Bobs Point	Rock shelters and caves; open habitation sites No evidence of constructed dwellings or storage features	Large mammals supplemented with small mammals and fish Toolset: Windust, Clovis, Folsom, and Scottsbluff points; contracting stemmed points and/or lanceolate points; cobble tools

Table 1. Pre-Contact Cultural Sequence for Southeast Washington

Cultural Period	Years Before Present	Site Types	Architecture	Subsistence
Mid-Columbia Region — Vantage Area				
Cascade/ Vantage Phase	8,000 – 4,500	Lithic scatters, quarry sites, resource processing sites, and temporary camps	Rock shelters and caves; open habitation sites	Mobile, opportunistic foragers subsisting on fish, mussels, seeds, and mammals Basalt leaf-shaped Cascade and stemmed projectile points, ovate knives, edge-ground cobble tools, microblades, hammerstones, core tools, and scrapers
Frenchman Springs Period	4,500 – 2,500	Habitation sites along major rivers, confluences, tributaries, canyons, and rapids Lithic scatters, quarry sites, resource processing sites, seasonal round of upland to lowland travel for resource procurement, and seasonal camps	House dwellings, including semi-subterranean	As earlier, but with increased use of upland resources, seeds, and roots Groundstone and cobble tools, mortars, pestles, contracting stemmed, corner notched, and stemmed projectile points, hopper mortar bases and pestles, knives, scrapers, and gravers Wider tool material variety

Table 1. Pre-Contact Cultural Sequence for Southeast Washington

Cultural Period	Years Before Present		Site Types	Architecture	Subsistence
Cayuse Phase	I	2,500 – 1,200	Habitation sites at major rivers, confluences, tributaries, canyons, and rapids Lithic scatters, quarry sites, resource processing sites, and seasonal round camps Ideological and spiritual sites	Pithouses with wall benches	Reliance on riverine resources, fish, and botanicals; basal-notched and corner-notched projectile points (most corner-notched) Variety of tools including groundstone, scrapers, lanceolate and pentagonal knives, net weights, cobble tools, drills, etc.
	II	1,200 – 900	Same as Cayuse Phase I	Pithouses without wall benches	Same as Cayuse Phase I
	III	900 – 250	Increased mobility and hunting ability due to horse introduction Large village habitation sites along rivers, seasonal round camps Same site types as Cayuse Phases I & II	Pit longhouse village sites	Decrease in corner notched points, increase in stemmed and side-notched projectile points, fine pressure flaked tools Increase in trade goods
Sources: Morgan et al. (2001); Walker (1998); Sharpe and Marceau (2001); Swanson (1962); Nelson (1969); Galm et al. (1981); Benson et al. (1989); Thoms et al. (1983); Green (1975); and Rice (1980).					

3.2 Ethnographic Period

Native American groups in the region include the Wanapum, Yakama, Umatilla, Nez Perce, Walla Walla, Cayuse, Palouse, and other neighboring groups (Fagan, 2000; Schuster, 1998; Stern, 1998). The groups were joined by bordering territory, language (Sahaptin), common culture, and frequent social interaction. Although the different groups within the Southern Plateau presided and had power over a specific territory, hunting and fishing grounds were shared amongst all, as cooperation between these groups was common.

The *Handbook of North American Indians* (Walker, 1998) summarizes the ethnohistoric cultural pattern of the Columbia Plateau as follows:

- Riverine settlement patterns
- Reliance on a diverse subsistence base of anadromous fish and extensive game and root resources

- Mutual cross-utilization of subsistence resources among the various groups comprising the populations of the area
- Extension of kinship ties through extensive intermarriage
- Limited political integration, primarily at the village and band levels, until adoption of the horse
- Relatively uniform mythology, art styles, and religious beliefs and practices focused on the vision quest, shamanism, lifecycle observances, and seasonal celebrations of the annual subsistence cycle

3.2.1 Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation

The Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation was formed following the signing of the 1855 Treaty (Schuster, 1998:327; Ruby et al., 2010:92; Lally, 2022:8). The project area occurs in the ancestral lands of the Yakama Nation and neighboring groups (the Yakama, Kittitas, Klikitat, Taitnapam, and Wanapam) (Schuster, 1998:327; Lally, 2022). These groups were closely related but typically resided in independent villages and bands (Schuster, 1998:327). The Yakama Nation lived along the western part of the Columbia Plateau in an area that ranged from the snow-capped peaks of the Cascade divide, down along the Columbia River from past Celilo Falls to the Hanford Reach, and across Horse Heaven Hills (Schuster, 1998:328; Ruby et al., 2010:388; Lally, 2022:3). The project area is within the ancestral lands of several lower Yakama bands (Mámachatpam) bands who lived within the Yakima watershed, including the area south of Wenas Creek and reaching the Columbia River (Schuster, 1998). Many natural features in the landscape are sacred or of mythological significance. These features and places are traditional cultural properties or historic properties of religious and cultural significance to the Yakama Nation.

It was across this landscape that the Yakama Nation subsisted in a variety of ways (Schuster, 1998; Ruby et al., 2010:389). The seasonal round began when the snow melted in late February or early March. Before leaving the winter villages, a “first foods feast” would be held at the longhouse that focused on celery, *Lomatium grayi*, one of the first plant foods available. By this time, the first salmon arrived on their annual migration to the interior Plateau (Schuster, 1998:331).

Fisherman would wait for permission from a headman to fish. A salmon feast would be held mid-spring, following which people dispersed to fishing stations on the Columbia, Yakima, Klikitat, White Salmon, Cowlitz Rivers, and their tributaries. After the spring salmon run, families then focused on root-digging grounds, where roots were prepared for storage and game was hunted. By early summer, a larger run of salmon occurred, and groups would return to their fishing stations (Schuster, 1998:331).

To escape the heat of the summer months, families moved into the higher elevations of the mountains where plant foods were gathered, and game was hunted. During the late summer, many families gathered in Kittitas country to dig camas. Trout fishing, berry picking, trading, and horse racing took place during this time. When huckleberries became ripe in the high mountains in late summer, another first-foods feast was held (Schuster, 1998:331).

By fall, another fish run occurred, leading to a return to the river valleys. In addition, many would travel to the trading centers on the Columbia River. This was also the time of year for visiting with friends and family, gathering cached food stores, and hunting. During mid-November, families returned to their winter villages along the rivers, streams, and tributaries of the Columbia Plateau with the food supplies

they had gathered and preserved for the winter. Hunting and fishing would continue through the winter as feasible (Schuster, 1998:331).

Fishing was integral to subsistence, with salmon serving as a primary food source (Schuster, 1998:331; Ruby et al., 2010:389). Annual spawnings of chinook, coho, sockeye, and chum were caught along the Columbia River and its tributaries. In addition to salmon, steelhead trout, sturgeon, sucker, and lamprey also supplemented the diet of Yakama and neighboring groups. Fishing technology included spears, two pronged-toggling harpoons, leisters, gaffs, seines, fish weirs and traps, gill nets, and dip nets from platforms (Schuster, 1998:331).

Men fished in relays, both day and night. Simultaneously, women cut the fish for drying on scaffolds, and what was not eaten was packed (Schuster, 1998:331). Dried salmon was typically pounded in a mortar and pestle "until finely pulverized, then pressed down as hard as possible, in layers separated by rye grass to prevent spoilage, into a basket lined with dried salmon skin to eliminate air, covered with the skin of a fish, and secured by a cord" (Schuster, 1998:331). Hundreds of pounds of salmon could be preserved this way for a long period of time (Schuster, 1998:331).

Hunting provided an important source of food, as well as raw materials to be used for clothing, shelter, tools, and other items. Deer, elk, bear, mountain sheep, mountain goats, wolves, and foxes were hunted during the different seasons of the year. The meat was eaten fresh or dried for winter. Hides of deer or elk were scraped and tanned for use in clothing. Bones and antlers were typically made into tools or handles of implements. None of the animals were wasted; even deer hooves could be made into ceremonial rattles for use during ceremonies. Before the Yakama and their neighboring groups received guns through trade, game was hunted using bows and arrows were used for hunting. Unlike fishing, hunting was typically carried out by individuals or small groups. Eagle feathers were highly sought after, and eagles were captured but never killed (Schuster, 1998:331-333).

According to Schuster (1998:336), "The basic political organization for all groups was the village; and except for rare alliances in the time of warfare, a multivillage band was the largest political grouping." Headmen were chosen for their position based on wisdom, personal character, and leadership skills. In their villages, headmen provided for those in need and were assisted by an informal village council made up of respected men and women of the village (Schuster, 1998:336). "When requested to do so, they heard cases and tried to settle internal disputes; and they maintained informal control over village activities" (Schuster, 1998:336).

Men and women with specialized skills could be appointed leadership roles for special activities including shamans, medicine doctor, sweat bath leader, heads of hunting or sighting parties, leader of ritual root digging before first food feasts, a longhouse ritual leader, or a war chief (Schuster, 1998:336). Cooperation and sharing were a significant part of Yakama culture, where "expectations of reciprocity and responsibility for the welfare of others" were important to the village members (Schuster, 1998:336). According to Schuster (1998:336), "These ideals were informally taught within the extended family, demonstrated in subsistence activities, and reinforced during community ceremonies."

The horse had a seismic impact on the Yakama Nation. The Yakama acquired horses in the 1730s through trading and raiding. The horse dramatically increased mobility and increased Yakama contact with the Plains Tribes when the Yakama people traveled to the Plains to hunt buffalo (Schuster, 1998:342; Ruby et al., 2010:389). Contact with the Plains Tribes saw material cultures adopted or exchanged (Schuster, 1998:342). Increased contact, trade, and the growing presence of Euromericans in

North American brought several smallpox epidemics that occur in the late 1700s. These epidemics had severe impacts on Native communities (Schuster, 1998:343).

3.2.2 Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation

The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) is made up of the descendants of the Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla tribes (Stern, 1998; Ruby et al., 2010; CTUIR, n.d.). The Walla Walla lived primarily along the Columbia River, lower Snake River, and Walla Walla River (Stern, 1998; Ruby et al. 2010; CTUIR, n.d.; Conner and Lang, 2006:28). The current project area is within the traditional territory of the Walla Walla. There were three primary groups: the walúulapam, who were "named after their settlement at the mouth of the Walla Walla River, and extending along both banks of the Columbia" (Stern, 1998:396); the naχiyamłáma on the lower Snake River; and the chamnapam "named from their principal settlement, čamná, in the lower valley of the Yakima River, near present-day Richland" (Stern, 1998:396).

While the Umatilla and Walla Walla spoke similar dialects of Sahaptin, the Cayuse spoke a separate language, possibly of Penutian origins. The Walla Walla language belongs to the Northeast Sahaptin cluster (Stern, 1998:395; Ruby et al., 2010:370; CTUIR, n.d.). Stern (1998:395) indicated "intermarriage among the three peoples and with the Nez Perce was accompanied by bilingualism, in which Nez Perce became the favored language."

The Southern Plateau groups did not have formal political unity under a permanent central influence; instead, they formed smaller, politically self-governing groups or villages (Stern, 1998). Dwellings typically consisted of mat lodges with associated pit houses for storage (Stern, 1998:396). During this period, Native American groups moved seasonally. Seasonal rounds included semi-permanent winter villages along major waterways, including the Columbia and Umatilla Rivers (Chatters, 1980; Stern, 1998; CTUIR, n.d.). In the spring, small groups would travel into canyons and river valleys in temporary camps to fish and gather roots and other spring provisions (Chatters, 1980; Stern, 1998:396). A feast was held in early spring to celebrate wild celery (*Lomatium grayi*), one of the first food sources in spring (Stern, 1998:396; CTUIR, n.d.). Summer food gathering centered on collecting berries and other mountain-based foods in the late summer and early fall (Chatters, 1980). In late summer, neighboring groups gathered with the walúulapam near Wallula (Stern, 1998:400). Some Walla Wallas also joined their neighbors to travel to the Plains to hunt buffalo (Stern, 1998:396; Minthorn, 2006:62).

3.2.3 Native American Named Places

Review of the project area, as described in *Čáw Pawá Láakni, They Are Not Forgotten: Sahaptian Place Names Atlas of the Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla* (Hunn et al., 2015), indicates the project area is within one known named place:

- ***Čamná*:** The area of Richland, Washington, near the mouth of the Yakima River. A village was located here and people from this area were known as Čamnápam. They are mentioned by Lewis and Clark: "Chim-nah-pum on the northwest side of the Columbia both above and below the entrance of Lewis's River and on the Tapteel River which falls into the Columbia 15 M above Lewis's R." Three dense concentrations of settlement were strung along the Columbia, at the mouth of the Walla Walla River, at the mouth of the Snake River, and at the mouth of the Yakima River at the village of Čamná. The villages in this vicinity were of medium size. Their number indicates the

richness of the area in terms of Walla Walla economy. Activities were diversified, with fishing predominating.

Hunn et al. (2015) indicate an additional four named areas within 1.6 kilometers (1 mile) of the project area:

- **Ákakpa (meaning "Canada goose place"):** refers to a small island in the Columbia River, opposite Richland, Washington. Hunting, fishing, and gathering of plant materials took place here.
- **Haháwpa (meaning "place of peachleaf willow sticks"):** refers to a location on the west side of the Columbia River, near the site of present-day Richland, Washington. Haháw is the peaf-leaf willow, which was used for structural braces in longhouses. There were opportunities for fishing here as well.
- ***Šišušpa* (meaning "evil smelling place"):** Located near Richland, Washington. This was a large settlement of many people on both sides of the river, where a salmon fishing weir was maintained in the fall. Stream fishing also took place here toward the mouth of the river, where seine nets were dragged between two canoes. Horses were "corralled" on nearby islands and grazed in the area. Whitefish, silver salmon, and some late Chinooks were caught here. Tules were also gathered here. A legendary story features Coyote, who bathed in the water here after he was sprayed by Skunk and tried to wash off the scent. The smell still resides in the water at this place.
- ***Tanáxalu* (meaning "throw rock at fish"):** Located on the opposite side of the Columbia River from Richland, Washington. This was a large permanent village that was known especially as a fishing site.
- One traditional travel corridor is also in the area, headed southeast from Čamná.

Additional sources were also reviewed to identify other traditionally named areas around the project area. Several of the place names documented in Hunn et al. (2015) were significant to multiple Tribes in the region:

- ***Chiawana/Nch'i-wa'na* (meaning "big river"):** Refers to the Columbia River (Hunn, 1991; Scheuerman and Trafzer, 2015:176). Hunn (1991) indicated that people living in villages along the Columbia were referred to as wana-La'-ma.
- ***Ahowpa/Hahaw-pa* (meaning "sticks"):** Refers to the site of present-day Richland (Hunn, 1991).
- ***Cham'na*:** Refers to a village on the north bank of the Yakima River at its mouth, near Richland, Washington. People from this village were known as chamna-pam (Hunn, 1991). One of these individuals drew a map of the Columbia River from Wallula to the mouth of the Yakima River for Lewis and Clark (Splawn, 1917).
- **Kmił:** refers to present-day Richland (Beavert, 2017:20).
- **Táalapaypia:** refers to a location near Richland, where the North Wind Brothers fought with Chinook Wind (Scheuerman and Trafzer, 2015:48).
- ***Tinup pepe*:** Refers to a hot spring across the Yakima River from Cham'na (Hunn 1991:89).
- ***Towmowtowee* (meaning "water pulls down"):** Refers to a stretch of the Columbia River at Richland, Washington (Hunn, 1991).

- ***Unapi'piya*:** Refers to a place near Richland, Washington (Hunn, 1991).

Records indicated that Cham'na may have overlapped with the current project area.

3.3 Euro-American Period

3.3.1 Euro-American Explorers

Contact between Native Americans and Euro-Americans on the Columbia Plateau began with the Corps of Discovery in the early 1800s (Plamondon, 2004). In 1805, when the Corps of Discovery, headed by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, reached the confluence of the Yakima and Columbia Rivers, they noted European trade goods had already reached this part of North America. In addition, the Corps of Discovery observed evidence of smallpox epidemics (Schuster, 1998; Walker and Sprague, 1998:138).

The Corps of Discovery arrived at the confluence of the Snake and Columbia Rivers on October 16, 1805. Clark described the area in his journal: "In every direction from the junction of those rivers the Countrey [sic] is one Continued low plain and rises from the water gradually…" (Moulton 2002:277). Here, a large gathering of Wanapum and Yakama people had gathered to meet them. A large group of tribal members approached the camp "singing and beeting [sic] on their drums Stick and keeping time to the music [sic], they formed a half circle around us and Sung for Some time, we gave them all Smoke, and Spoke to their Chiefs as well as we could by Signs informing them of our friendly disposition" (Moulton 2002:278). On October 17, 1805, Clark and two others paddled up the Columbia River to the mouth of Yakima River, in present-day Richland, where they purchased supplies of meat and fish (Moulton 2002:285-287). On October 18, 1805, the Corps of Discovery left their camp near the confluence and continued down the Columbia River, using a map drawn by one of the "Chim-nâ pum nation" (Moulton, 2002:296; Splawn, 1917:138).

Early explorers sought trade with Native Americans, and trade routes were established. Other settlers including miners, livestock producers, and homesteaders soon followed. By the 1860s, the discovery of gold north and east of the mid-Columbia region resulted in an influx of miners traveling through the area. The mining industry created a demand for beef, and the Columbia Basin was ideal for livestock production (Grundy et al., 1998).

3.3.2 The Fur Trade

The fur trade of the Pacific Northwest and Columbia Plateau was built upon established Indian trade networks that involved the exchange of numerous commodities, in addition to peltries and hides (Swagerty, 1988; Walker and Sprague, 1998:139-140). Native Americans used these networks along established trails and centers to gather for trade. Prized trade commodities traveled hundreds or thousands of miles from their origins. These prized items may have had some common social or ceremonial value. Commodities were typically traded at important places that were "trade centers" connected by elaborate "trade nets" (Swagerty, 1988).

Major trade centers were typically located around surplus-abundant economies able to selectively harvest food and other commodities to nonhorticultural or fishing neighbors (Swagerty, 1988). Within the Columbia Plateau, several areas served as important trade (or rendezvous) centers. The primary trade center in the Pacific Plateau area was centered at The Dalles (present-day Oregon). From here, other permanent (and regionally significant) trade centers were connected by trade nets.

Important trade centers frequented by Plateau Tribes were the Kittitas Fair, Grande Ronde rendezvous, Kettle Falls, located near the confluence of the Snake and Columbia Rivers (Swagerty, 1988). At these locations, a variety of goods and foods were exchanged. Items from The Dalles area trade network have been found in archaeological sites from Alaska to California and as far east at sites along the Missouri River (Swagerty, 1988). Due to the extensive nature of trade prior to Euromerican fur traders entering the region, it is no surprise that the Corps of Discovery noted the presence of European trade goods when they entered the region in 1805.

The period of greatest intensity for the Euromerican fur trade began around the 1810s and ended roughly in the 1870s. Concurrently, Native Americans would suffer a demographic decline, intensifying warfare, and a diminished subsistence base. The British North West Company's David Thompson explored the Columbia River in 1811 (Meinig, 1995:37; Johansen, 1967). Thompson reached the mouth of the Snake River on July 9, 1811, claiming the area for Britain and the North West Company (Meinig, 1995:37; Nisbet, 2007:202-203). By 1818, the North West Company began construction of Fort Nez Perces near the mouth of the Walla Walla River (Kershner, 2013; Phillips, 1971; Meinig, 1995:62). In 1814, Ross visited the area to purchase horses from the Yakama (Ross, 2000). Contact between Euromericans and Native Americans for trade would continue, with some experiencing intermittent interactions while other groups in the Plateau played a significant role (Stern, 1993; Stern, 1996).

3.3.3 The Treaty of 1855

The Treaty of 1855 was a significant event on the Columbia Plateau. The project area is located on lands ceded by representatives of the Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla tribes to the U.S. government in the Treaty of 1855. On May 28, 1855, Governor Isaac Stevens convened the treaty council at Fort Walla Walla (1856–1858, which is located along present-day main street in downtown Walla Walla, Washington) to negotiate for land cessions and removal to reservations. The Tribes included in treaty negotiations were the Yakama Nation, Umatilla, Cayuse, Walla Walla, Nez Perce, and related bands.

Originally, only two reservations were proposed: the Nez Perce Reservation and the Yakama Reservation. When the Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla tribes would not agree to leave their homelands, the representatives of the U.S. government agreed to create a third reservation (Minthorn, 2006:68; Hunn et al., 2015:49). The Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla agreed to location of the third reservation in traditional Cayuse lands near the foothills of the Blue Mountains and signed the Treaty of 1855 on June 9, which created the Umatilla Indian Reservation (Minthorn, 2006:68; Hunn et al., 2015:49; Stern, 1998:414). Their descendants are known today as the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR). The treaty was ratified on March 8, 1859 (Minthorn, 2006:69). The treaty also included provisions regarding the construction of fences, purchase of farm equipment, and the establishment of a sawmill, flour mill, hospital, two schoolhouses, a blacksmith shop, as well as homes for the agent, other staff, and head chiefs (Pond and Hester, 2006:98-99). The Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla had ceded 4,012,800 acres to the U.S. government but retained approximately 512,000 acres as the Umatilla Indian Reservation. However, by the time the boundary was surveyed in 1871, the reservation included only 245,000 acres (Hunn et al., 2015:49-50).

On June 9, 1855, the Yakama treaty was signed, ceding almost 11 million acres (Schuster, 1998; Lally, 2022:9). Within these ceded lands tribes and bands were allowed to gather, hunt, and fish (Lally, 2022:12). The treaty also established a new political entity that comprised 14 independent "tribes and bands," speaking three languages who would occupy the territory. It was to be known as the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation. The treaty stipulated that no Euromericans,

except for U.S. government employees, could live on the reservation without the permission of the Yakama, their agent, and the Indian Superintendent. The Treaty of 1855 also stipulated that the U.S. government was to provide annuities, two schools, a hospital and doctor, a farmer, a saw and flourmill, and a craftsman to teach their trades (Schuster, 1998). The Treaty of 1855 did not prevent conflict but in many ways compounded it, as many of the treaty stipulations were not enforced and though the Yakama Treaty was signed in 1855, it was not ratified by the U.S. Senate until 1859.

3.3.4 The Yakama War

Prior to the signing of the Treaty of 1855, Kamiakin called for a council of Plateau Tribes, with many meeting the call in the Grande Ronde Valley. During the meeting, Kamiakin called for the Plateau Tribes to form a confederacy and resist the occupation of their lands (Schuster, 1998; Splawn, 1917). The signing of the treaty did not alleviate tensions. After prospectors continually crossed Yakama country to reach the gold fields of the eastern Cascade Mountains, many other Plateau Tribes joined with the Yakama to drive Euromericans from their country (Schuster, 1998).

The war wrought much destruction. U.S. Army troops doggedly pursued Native Americans throughout the area. U.S. soldiers looted and burned down Saint Joseph's Mission, claiming the Oblate fathers were providing guns and ammunition to the Native Americans. In the spring of 1856, the Yakama and Klikitat attacked an army post in the Cascade Mountains. Between 1857 and 1858, the war would shift north. In 1858, U.S. Army forces were famously defeated at the Battle of Steptoe Butte, but the war continued, and the U.S. Army mounted a large expedition into the heart of the Columbia Plateau, up to the Plains of Spokane (Kip, 1999). Many of the Natives were captured at the end of the war, with some executed. Kamiakin escaped to Canada for a time but later returned to settle among relatives in Palouse country (Schuster, 1998; Splawn, 1917).

3.3.5 The Oregon Trail

The Oregon Trail had a substantial impact on the Columbia Plateau, as roughly a quarter of a million people crossed the Plateau bound for various locations in the Pacific Northwest. The first overland travelers in covered wagons furnished the first mode of mass transportation to the Pacific Northwest that exploited or elaborated upon traditional Native American trade, subsistence, and hunting trails to complete the 6-month, 2,170-mile journey by wagon (Bagley, 2010).

When the *Donation Land Act of 1850* was passed, the number of emigrants pushing through Oregon was amplified. The act voided all laws previously passed making grants of land but was worded to consider existing claims in the Oregon Country. Settlers arriving after 1850 were granted half a section if married, or one-quarter of a section if single. The Donation Land Act resulted in increased traffic along the Oregon Trail and growing tensions between Indians and non-Indians.

Timing was very important to the emigrants' success in reaching Oregon. Emigrants typically departed from Missouri in April or May to arrive in the Pacific Northwest by September or August. This timeframe put them on schedule to reach the mountain passes when snowpack melted and would not hinder their journey (Unruh, 1993). Not long after leaving Independence, Missouri, many emigrants lightened their loads by dumping excess items.

The first leg of the journey along the Platte River was not as strenuous, but life was not easy during the crossing. Every stop entailed foraging for firewood or buffalo chips and water, constant wagon maintenance, and other camp tasks (Bagley, 2010; Unruh, 1993). As the Oregon Trail reached the

Continental Divide, the terrain and rivers created severe tests. Toward the end of the trail, the journey did not get easier, as they had to cross the Blue Mountains in eastern Oregon and the Cascade Range. Emigrants would finally arrive at their destination in the Willamette Valley, while others branched off into the Seattle area and some headed south to California.

The U.S. Army also traversed the Oregon Trail. In 1849, the route was used by the U.S. Army. The Mounted Riflemen camped and traversed the Oregon Trail from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to Fort Vancouver, Washington (Settle, 1989). The regiment departed Fort Leavenworth in May and arrived in Fort Vancouver in October after enduring a long march with many hardships. The influx of emigrants and regular army units increased traffic and tensions.

3.4 Euro-American Settlement

Eastern Washington saw an increase in Euro-American settlement in the late 1800s, beginning with livestock producers. Ranchers relied on the abundant bunchgrass and open rangeland to graze thousands of cattle, and later sheep and horses. The open range lasted from the 1880s until about 1910, when homesteaders settled the area and plowed the rangeland to plant crops. However, livestock remained an important economic commodity to the area's agricultural producers (Fridlund, 1985).

The *Homestead Act of 1862* enabled legal land ownership to those 21 years of age or older who were willing to live on and develop the land. Around 1900, homesteaders moved west, and agricultural producers gradually replaced the open-range livestock operations that had dominated the area in the latter part of the 1800s and early 1900s. The Northern Pacific Railroad entered the area in the 1880s, creating transportation routes for agricultural commodities and an increase in settler traffic (Lewty, 1987).

In 1943, the Columbia Basin Project was authorized by the U.S. federal government as a project to control floods, regulate stream flow, improve navigation, and provide storage and delivery for irrigation water to approximately 202,343 hectares (500,000 acres) of land (Callum et al., 2005). The project began with the construction of the Grand Coulee Dam, which provided irrigation water to convert large areas of desert into productive farmland (Meinig, 1995). The Columbia Basin Project initially authorized water management for 443,131 hectares (1,095,000 acres); however, by the mid-1980s, only around half of this area was receiving irrigation water (Alwin, 1984).

3.5 City of Richland

The history of the city of Richland, Washington, is described by the City of Richland (2015), Davis and Bergum (1996), Gibson (2002), and Kershner (2008) is summarized below:

- **1805:** The Corps of Discovery canoed up the Columbia River to the mouth of the Yakima River and observed the area that would eventually become Richland (Kershner, 2008).
- **1864:** The John B. Nelson family, the first settlers of what is now Richland, settled on the south side of the Yakima River (City of Richland, 2015; Gibson, 2002:7).
- **1888:** Ben Rosencrance moved north across the Yakima River to what is now Richland and filed a homestead claim of 688 hectares (1,700 acres), with other farmers soon following. Irrigation canals were dug to provide water to the dry land (Kershner, 2008).

- **1894:** W.R. Amon and son Howard Amon created the Benton Water Company, along with other investors. The Benton Water Company provided water and electricity to the area, and Amon's proposed building a town (Kershner, 2008).
- **1905:** The first post office opened, with the town name listed as Benton. Per the Postal Service's request, Benton was renamed "Richland" to avoid confusing it with another community in the state (City of Richland, 2015; Davis and Bergum, 1996:63).
- **1910:** Richland was incorporated as a fourth-class town on April 28 (City of Richland, 2015).
- **1943:** The United States government began condemning farms, homes, and businesses in Richland for the eventual development of Richland as a government city to house workers at the Hanford Site (Kershner, 2008; Davis and Bergum, 1996:63). Richland was built into a bedroom community for some 16,000 Hanford workers. The Hanford Site eventually produced the plutonium used in the atomic bomb dropped on Nagasaki, Japan, which quickly brought an end to the second World War (Kershner, 2008).
- **1955:** Richland was directed by federal law to make the transition from a federal city to a self-governing city within 5 years. Residents were unhappy with high housing appraisals that would make purchasing their homes and businesses back from the government more difficult. Appraisals were lowered to a more acceptable level (Kershner, 2008).
- **1958:** Richland was incorporated as a first-class city via popular vote by its inhabitants (Kershner, 2008; Gibson, 2002:8; Davis and Bergum, 1996:63). Nuclear weapons production during the Cold War and later environmental cleanup continued to draw Hanford Site workers and their families to Richland (City of Richland, 2015; Gibson, 2002:97).

Hanford still plays a significant role in Richland's economy. The current estimated population of Richland is 64,233 (World Population Review, 2024).

4 Literature Review

A literature review was conducted for all land within a 1.6-kilometer (1-mile) radius of the project area using WISAARD and available historical maps.

4.1 Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites/Isolates

A review of WISAARD identified no previously reported sites within the project area. Ten sites and two archaeological districts were identified within 1.6 kilometers (1 mile) of the project area (Table 2).

Table 2. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites/Isolates

Site Number	Type	Relative Age	Eligibility*	Description	In Project Area?*
45FR17	Site	Pre-contact	Eligible	Lithic material and one hammerstone	No
45FR18	Site	Pre-contact	Unevaluated	3 housepits, shell, anvil mortar and pestle	No
45BN24	Site	Pre-contact	Eligible	Campsite with FCR, lithic scatter	No

Site Number	Type	Relative Age	Eligibility*	Description	In Project Area?*
45BN25	Site	Pre-contact	Unevaluated	Campsite with cobble flakes, cobble tools, FCR	No
45BN191	Site	Pre-contact	Unevaluated	Hearth	No
45BN583	Site	Pre-contact	Unevaluated	Lithic scatter measuring 605 m x 155 m	No
45BN1725	Site	Pre-contact	Eligible	Cemetery/burials and lithic scatter	No
45BN1929	Site	Pre-contact	Eligible	Shell midden, lithic scatter, fire-cracked rock, shell, and bone	No
45BN2033	Site	Pre-contact	Unevaluated	Seasonal habitation site	No
45BN2372	Site	Historic	Potentially Eligible	Historic Richland Landfill	No
45DT39	District	Multi-com-ponent	Eligible	Hanford South Archaeological District	No
45DT41	District	Multi-component	Eligible	Tri-Cities Archaeological District	No
*As identified in WISAARD.					

4.2 Previously Conducted Archaeological Surveys

A review of WISAARD identified no previously conducted archaeological surveys within the project area. Forty-four surveys were identified within 1.6 kilometers (1 mile) of the project area (Table 3).

Table 3. Previously Conducted Archaeological Surveys

Report Number	Title	Reference	In Project Area?
1334533	*Cultural Resource Inventory Report McMurry Park Apartments Development*	Tracy (1995)	No
1341007	*Proposed U.S. Cellular Facility Richland Downtown*	Baker et al. (2002)	No
1342286	*Cultural Resource Inventory Report Tri-Cities Encroachments, Richland*	Keith (2000)	No
1343936	*Letter to Bill Erickson Regarding Monitoring of the Relocation of the Transmission Line Located Along the 1800 Block of Stevens and Mahan Drives in Richland*	Miller (2004)	No
1345453	*Cultural Resource Inventory Report-Howard Amon Park Sewer System Improvement*	Keith (1999a)	No
1345461	*Cultural Resources Inventory Report Tri-Cities Property Encroachments*	Keith (1999b)	No
1345464	*Cultural Resource Inventory Report Franklin County Powerline Replacement*	Keith (1999c)	No

Table 3. Previously Conducted Archaeological Surveys

Report Number	Title	Reference	In Project Area?
1346289	*Cultural Resources Survey and Shovel Testing for Proposed Improvements to Howard Amon Park*	Miller (2005)	No
1346877	*Cultural Resource Inventory Report for Richland Bend Habitat Management Unit Fence Installation*	Keith (2006a)	No
1347070	*Archaeological Testing for Proposed Irrigation Improvements to the City of Richland's Howard Amon Park*	Miller (2006)	No
1347192	*A Cultural Resources Survey for the Walla Walla Region 2006 Transmission Line Maintenance Project*	Clark (2006)	No
1347411	*Walla Walla District Monitoring Report for Richland Bend Habitat Management Unit*	Keith (2006b)	No
1347501	*McNary Reservoir Cultural Resource Inventory Survey Report*	Dickson (1999)	No
1348334	*Archaeological Survey for the Proposed River Walk Village Development*	Sharma and Fagan (2006)	No
1348843	*Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Lawless Drive*	Weaver and Schwab (2007)	No
1349120	*Revised Archaeological Survey for the Proposed River Walk Village Development*	Sharma and Fagan (2007)	No
1350020	*Archaeological Survey for the Lowering of Levee 2-C*	Senn (2007)	No
1351250	*TRI Marina Alt. 1*	Stipe (2008)	No
1352599	*Archaeological Assessment of the 390 Bradley Boulevard Property*	Chatters (2009)	No
1354701	*Cultural Resources Monitoring of Installation of Playground Equipment at Columbia Playfield*	Senn (2010)	No
1353080	*Cultural Resources Assessment for Bradley Boulevard Realignment*	Schumacher (2009)	No
1681660	*Determination of Eligibility Report for Site 45BN583, Howard Amon Park*	Smith and Kopperl (2012)	No
1682065	*A Literature Review of the Ice Harbor, Little Goose, Lower Granite, Lower Monumental, McNary, and Mill Creek Dam Reaches and Cultural Resources Inventory of Selected Parcels in the McNary and Ice Harbor Dam Reaches*	Van Galder et al. (2011)	No
1682519	*Landscaping along Newton Street, Howard Amon Park*	Hall (2012)	No

Table 3. Previously Conducted Archaeological Surveys

Report Number	Title	Reference	In Project Area?
1683228	*Cultural Resources Assessment for the Duportail Street/Stevens Drive Extension Project*	Cowan (2012)	No
1684043	*Inventory of Unsurveyed Lands with McNary Project Area*	Dickson (2011)	No
1684476	*Richland Federal Building Determination of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places*	Boyle (2013)	No
1686470	*Cultural Resources Assessment for the Duportail Street Reconstruction Project*	Berger (2015)	No
1687300	*Cultural Resources Assessment of the City of Richland John Dam Plaza HAPO Community Stage Project*	Stapp et al. (2015)	No
1687315	*Archaeology Monitoring Report for the 2015 Stevens Drive Extension Phase II Project*	Hansen et al. (2015)	No
1687413	*Data Recovery and Monitoring Report for Site 45BN583, Howard Amon Park*	Smith et al. (2015)	No
1688047	*Traditional Cultural Property and Archaeological Monitoring at McNary and Little Goose Projects 2013, 2014, 2015*	Shellenberger and Kiona (2015)	No
1688209	*Cultural Resources Report for the Howard Amon Park Tree Planting Project*	Sharpe and Harvey (2016)	No
1689095	*Cultural Resources Survey for Pasco District FY17 Priority Pole Project-2017 Construction*	Teoh (2017a)	No
1689682	*Cultural Resources Survey for Pasco District FY17 Priority Pole Project-2018 Construction*	Teoh (2017b)	No
1689962	*Cultural Resources Survey for the Richland Franklin UHF Replacement Project*	Tipton and Schmidt (2018)	No
1691016	*2018 Cultural Resources Assessment of the Richland Park Place Parcel*	Hansen et al. (2018)	No
1692428	*Cultural Assessment for the Howard Amon Park Trail Lighting Project*	Cervantes et al. (2018)	No
1694597	*Cultural Resource Survey Report for Development of the Wellhouse Heights Fill Source Site*	Sexton and Swords (2020)	No
1696007	*Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Development of an Apartment Complex at 425 Bradley Boulevard*	Swords and Sexton (2021)	No
1696244	*Cultural Resources Survey for FY18 Pasco District Wood Pole Replacement Project*	Perkins (2019)	No

Table 3. Previously Conducted Archaeological Surveys

Report Number	Title	Reference	In Project Area?
1697161	*Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Proposed Construction of a Panda Express*	Swords and May (2022)	No
*	*Cultural Resource Survey Report for City of Richland Former Landfill Characterization*	Swords and Tiede (2024)	No
*No NADB assigned in WISAARD.			

4.3 Historic Properties

A review of WISAARD identified no previously reported historic properties within the project area. There are over 300 historic properties identified within 1.6 kilometers (1 mile) of the project area, which include General Leslie R. Groves Park, James Lawless Park, White Bluffs-Richland No. 1 transmission line, the Richland Masonic Lodge No. 283, the Richland theater, levees, the Federal Building, the Uptown shopping center, churches, commercial buildings, residences, and other standing structures. One hundred of these properties are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places:

- Levee 2-C
- Federal Building, Post Office, and Court House
- Thayer Drive Substation, Richland
- Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints
- Chief Joseph Middle School
- Uptown Shopping Center
- Structure at 310 Barth Ave., Richland
- Residence at 1405 Black Ct, Richland
- Residence at 1404 Black Ct, Richland
- Structure at 1205 Davenport St., Richland
- Residence at 1404 Gunnison Ct, Richland
- Structure at 1400-1402 Hunt Ave, Richland
- Structure at 1348 Jadwin Ave, Richland
- Residence at 1400 Kuhn St., Richland
- Residence at 924 McPherson Ave, Richland
- Residence at 1405 Putnam St, Richland
- Structure at 1406 Riche Ct, Richland
- Structure at 1407 Riche Ct, Richland
- Residence at 1315 Roberdeau St, Richland
- Residence at 346 Sangford Ave., Richland
- Structure at 812 Snow Ave., Richland
- Residence at 1308 Swift Blvd, Richland
- Residence at 1313 Swift Blvd, Richland
- Residence at 803 Thayer Drive, Richland
- Residence at 805 Thayer Drive, Richland
- Structure at 815 Thayer Drive, Richland
- Residence at 907 Thayer Drive, Richland
- Residence at 909 Thayer Drive, Richland
- Structure at 911 Thayer Drive, Richland
- Structure at 913 Thayer Drive, Richland
- Residence at 1004 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Structure at 1005 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Structure at 1012 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Residence at 1015 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Structure at 1022 Thayer Dr, Richland

- Residence at 1101 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Residence at 1102 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Residence at 1105 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Residence at 1108 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Residence at 1112 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Residence at 1120 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Residence at 1123 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Structure at 1202 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Residence at 1208 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Residence at 1216 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Residence at 1300 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Structure at 1304 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Residence at 1320 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Residence at 1325 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Residence at 1340 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Residence at 1341 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Structure at 1347 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Structure at 1400 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Residence at 1404 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Residence at 1407 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Structure at 1408 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Residence at 1409 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Residence at 1413 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Structure at 1416 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Residence at 1435 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Structure at 1436 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Residence at 1441 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Residence at 1444 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Residence at 1445 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Residence at 1448 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Structure at 1500 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Structure at 1501 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Residence at 1504 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Residence at 1505 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Residence at 1508 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Residence at 1512 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Residence at 1516 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Residence at 1517 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Residence at 1521 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Residence at 1522 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Residence at 1524 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Residence at 1527 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Residence at 1532 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Residence at 1534 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Residence at 1536 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Residence at 1537 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Residence at 1602 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Residence at 1603 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Structure at 1604 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Structure at 1606 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Structure at 1607 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Structure at 1610 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Structure at 1611 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Structure at 1612 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Structure at 1613 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Residence at 1614 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Structure at 1615 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Structure at 1619 Thayer Dr, Richland
- Structure at 1402 Townsend Ct, Richland
- Structure at 1308 Van Giesen St, Richland
- Residence at 1304 Wilson St, Richland
- Residence at 1200 Winslow Ave, Richland

- House at 4160 Burns Road, Pasco
- Garage at 4160 Burns Road, Pasco

4.4 Cemeteries

A review of WISAARD identified no known cemetery/burial within the project area. There are two recorded cemeteries/burials within a 1.6-kilometer (1-mile) radius of the project area:

- 45BN1500 (Resthaven Cemetery)
- 45BN1725 (Sham-Na-Pum Golf Course cemetery)

4.5 Historic Maps

4.5.1 1880 General Land Office Map

Review of the 1880 General Land Office (GLO) map (Figure 3) showed that the area had been surveyed, but no features fell within the project area. A trail appeared to run along the shoreline of the Columbia River near the project area.

4.5.2 1917 U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Map

Review of the topographic map of the 1917 U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) (Figure 4) showed several streets and structures within the project area. A possible drainage or irrigation canal ran through the project area from the Columbia River.

4.5.3 1948 Historic Aerial Imagery

Review of the 1948 historic aerial imagery (Figure 5) showed extensive development in the southern portion of the project area. The northernmost portion of the project area did not appear to be developed, though there were several unimproved footpaths.

4.5.4 1952 Historic Aerial Imagery

On the 1952 historic aerial imagery (Figure 6), a majority of the project area had been developed, except for the area along the drainage or irrigation canal running from the Columbia River.

4.5.5 1960 Metsker Map

Review of the 1960 Metsker Map (Figure 7) showed streets in the present-day locations of George Washington Way and Jadwin Avenue. There was no street in the present-day location of Symons Street.

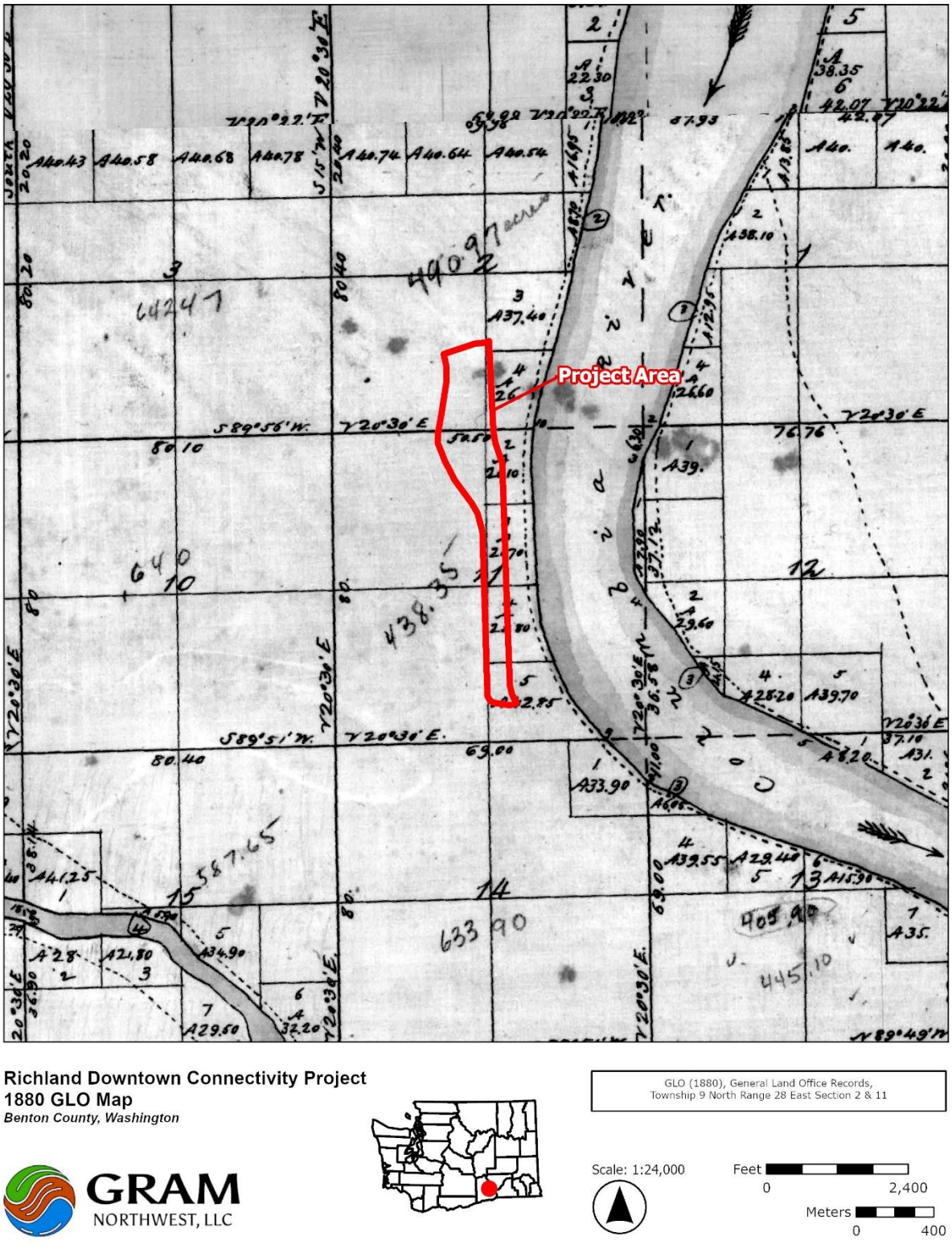

Figure 3. Map of Project Location and 1880 General Land Office Map

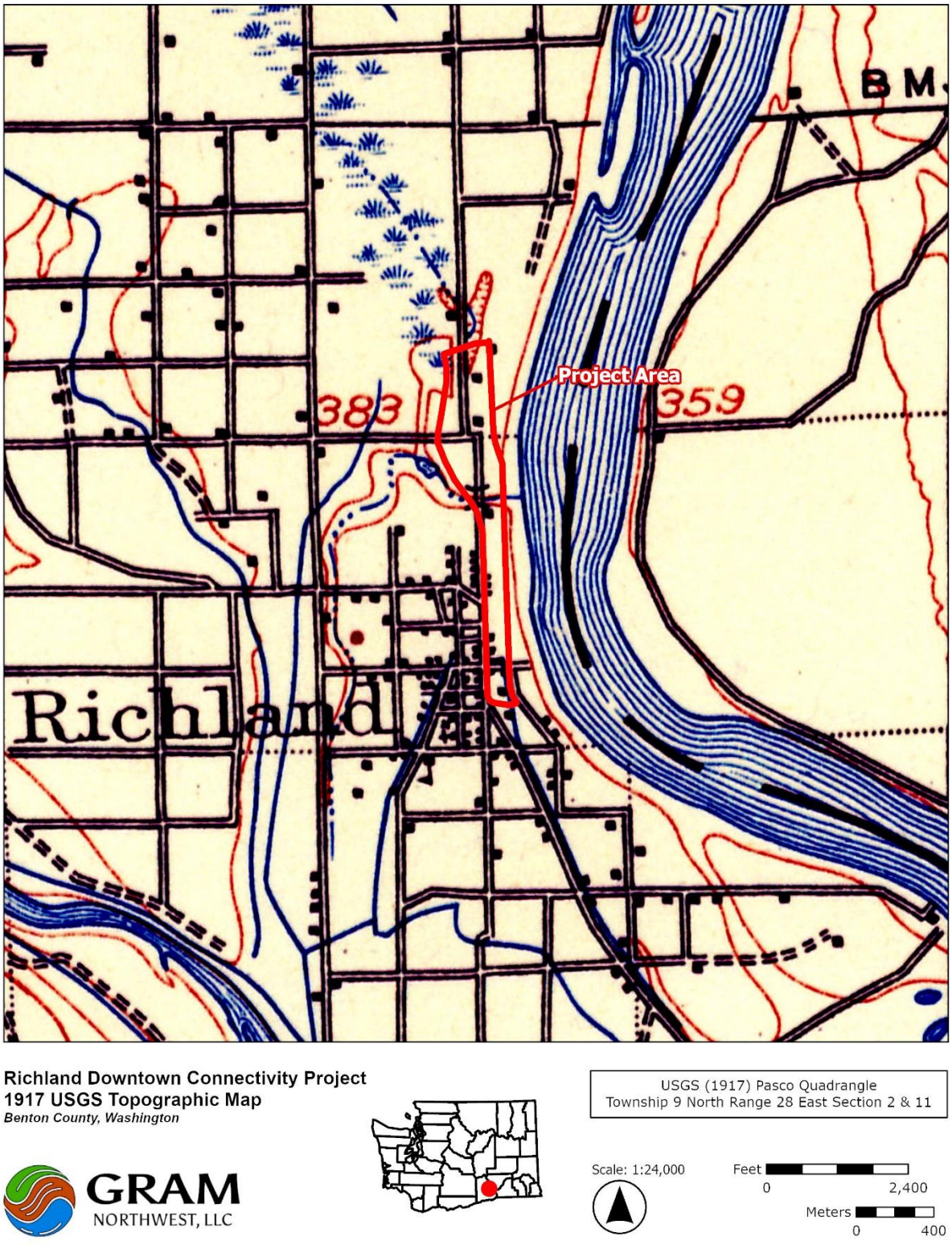

Figure 4. Map of Project Location and 1917 USGS Topographic Map

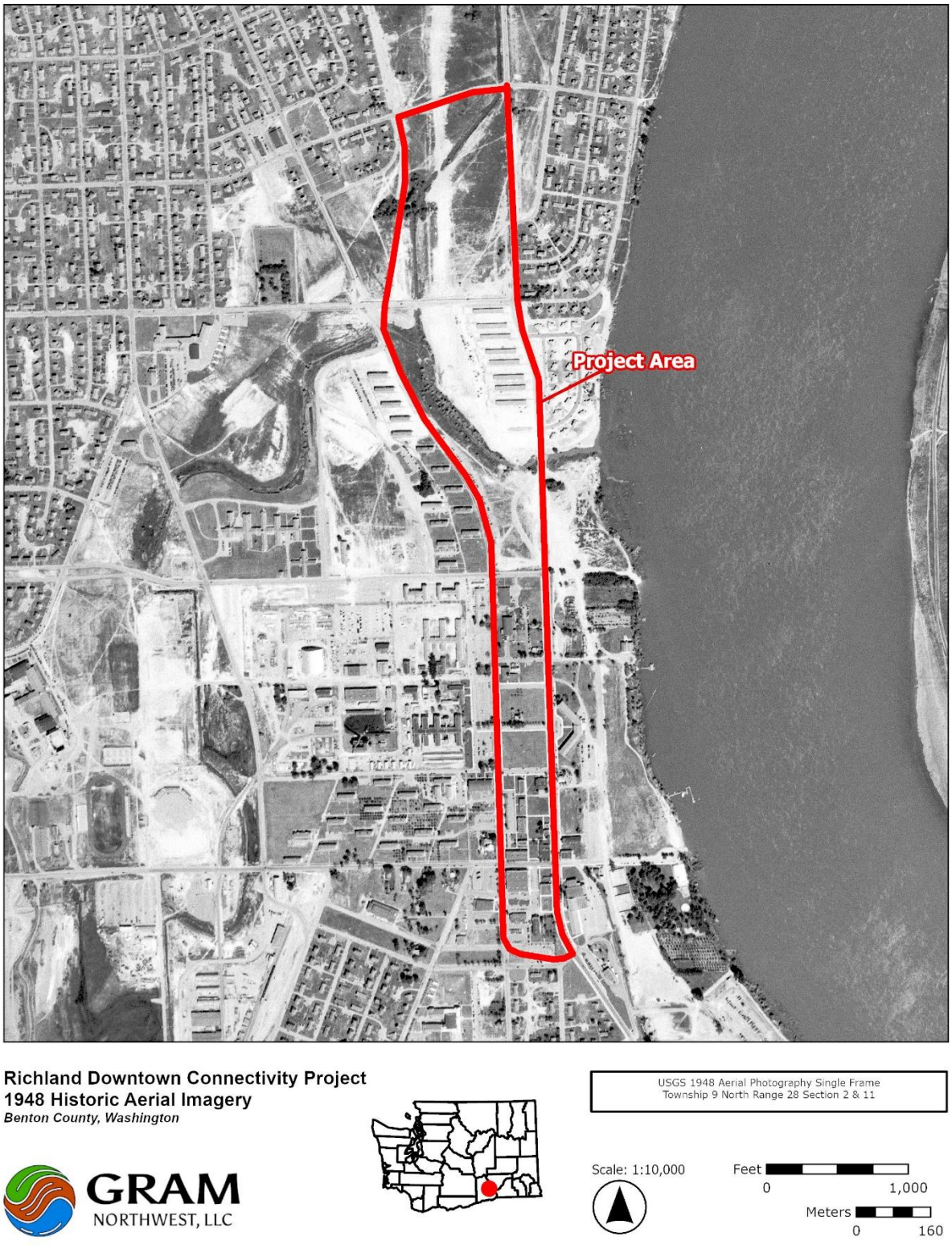

Figure 5. Map of Project Location and 1948 Historic Aerial Imagery

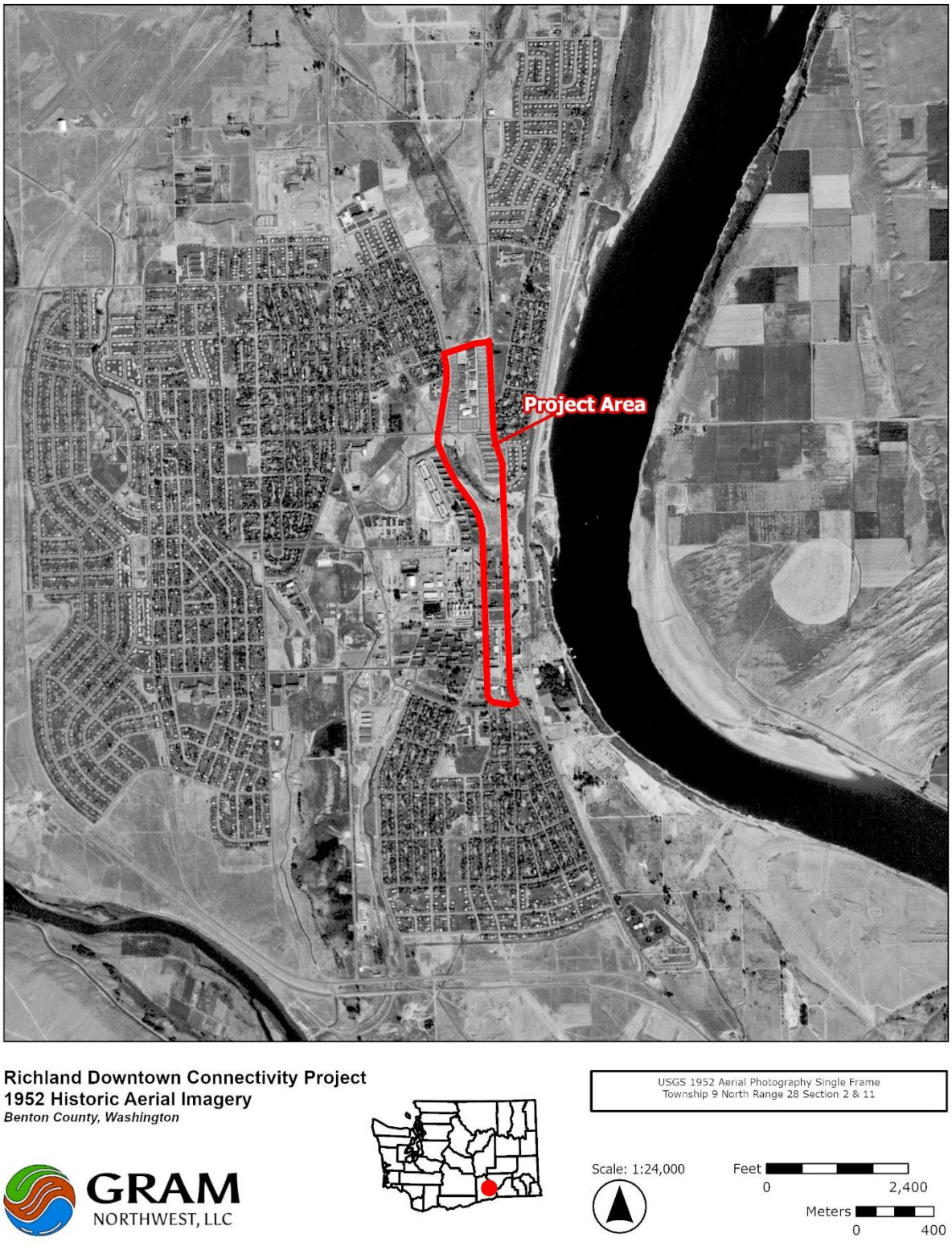

Figure 6. Map of Project Location and 1952 Historic Aerial Imagery

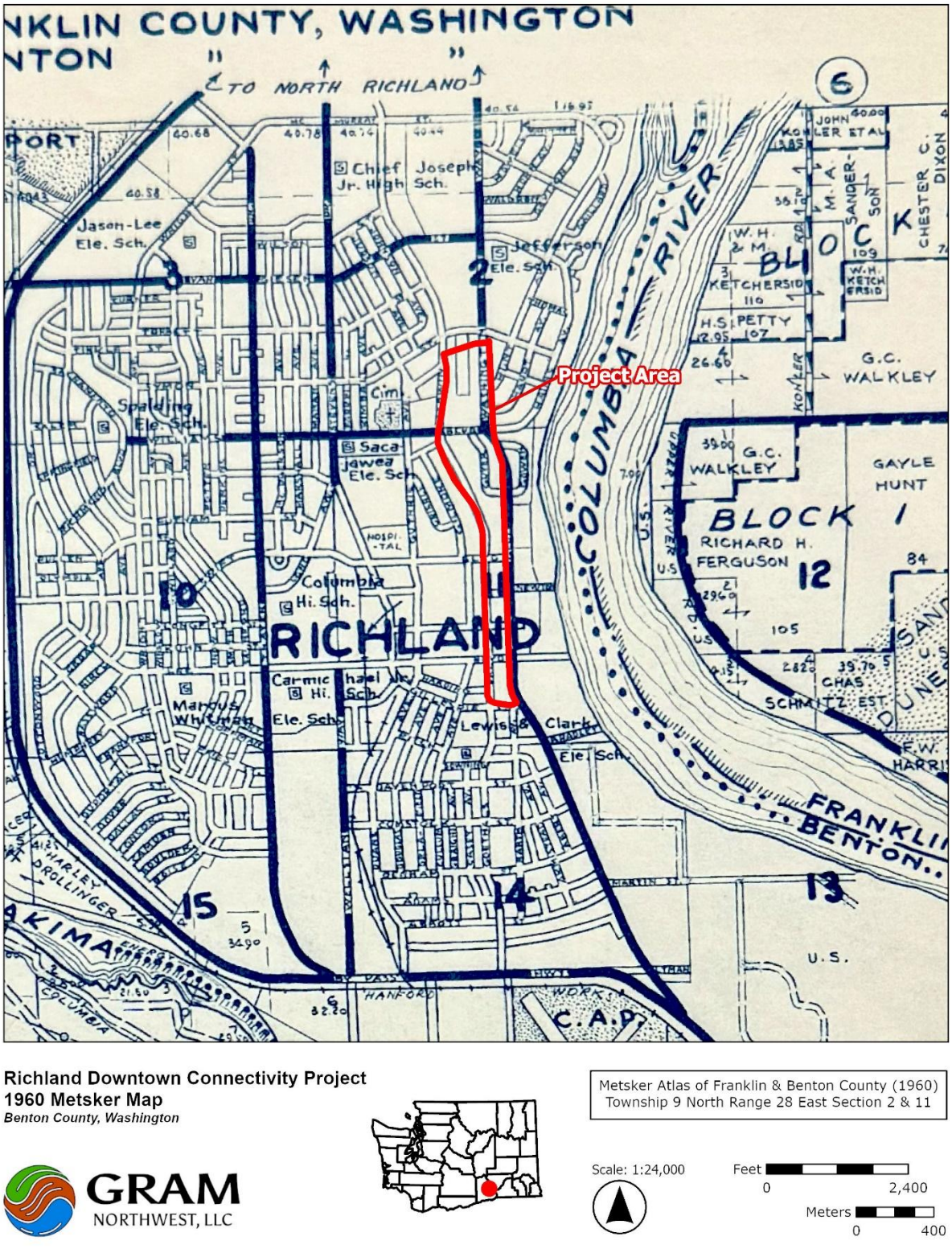

Figure 7. Map of Project Location and 1960 Metsker Map

4.5.6 Additional Maps

Additional USGS topographic maps were reviewed digitally on USGS topoView as part of this project (https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/). Reviewed maps included the following:

- Richland, Washington (1951)
- Walla Walla, Washington (1953)
- Walla Walla, Washington (1958)
- Richland, Washington (1978)
- Richland, Washington (1992)
- Richland, Washington (2011)
- Richland, Washington (2014)
- Richland, Washington (2017)
- Richland, Washington (2020)
- Richland, Washington (2023)

Review of historical USGS topographic maps indicated extensive development within the project area. Richland is mapped surrounding the project area in 1951. By 1978, streets were present in the present-day locations of George Washington Way, Jadwin Avenue, and Symons Street. Numerous buildings were mapped around the project area at that time. By 2011, the Resthaven Cemetery was labeled to the west of the project area.

4.5.7 Google Earth Historical Imagery

Historical aerial imagery of the project area from Google Earth was reviewed from 1985, 1996, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2009, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024.

The project area shows extensive development throughout the range of historical imagery. The resolution of the 1985 image was poor, making it difficult to determine if the streets were in the present-day alignment. By 1996, Symons Street, Jadwin Avenue, and George Washington Way appeared to be in their present-day alignments. Most of the lots within the project area boundary appeared to be developed at that time. Very few changes could be observed in the aerial imagery through the present day.

5 Research Design

5.1 Objectives and Expectations

The scope of this survey is limited to providing the client with relevant information to meet the requirements of SEPA (RCW 43.21) (checklist question 13). The components of question 13 are as follows:

- Are there any buildings, structures, or sites located on or near the site that are over 45 years old listed in or eligible for listing in national, state, or local preservation registers? If so, specifically describe.

- Are there any landmarks, features, or other evidence of Native American or historic use or occupation? This may include human burials or old cemeteries. Are there any material evidence, artifacts, or areas of cultural importance on or near the site? Please list any professional studies conducted at the site to identify such resources.
- Describe the methods used to assess the potential impacts to cultural and historic resources on or near the project site. Examples include consultation with the Tribes and DAHP, archaeological surveys, historic maps, geographic information system data, etc.
- Discuss proposed measures to avoid, minimize, or compensate for loss, changes to, and disturbance to resources. Please include plans for the above and any permits that may be required.

The goal of this research design was to determine if there are any constraints on development of the project area by identifying cultural resources, determining their extent, and evaluating their eligibility for listing in state or national historic registers.

Based on the information obtained from the literature review, there is a potential for both pre-contact and historic cultural materials. Previous cultural resource investigations and a literature search in the general area have identified isolated finds and small sites (primarily near water sources). Historically, the project area has the potential to contain early settlement and agricultural related items such as can scatters, roads, or isolated finds.

5.2 Proposed Site Visit Methods

Due to extensive existing development within the project area, pedestrian survey and subsurface testing were not feasible for this project. Instead, GRAM Northwest recommended conducting a site visit to examine and photograph the project area.

6 Site Visit Results and Analysis

A site visit was conducted on October 22, 2024, by Molly Swords (Senior Archaeologist) and Kristen Tiede (Project Archaeologist II) of GRAM Northwest (Figure 8). Neither pedestrian survey nor subsurface testing were feasible, as the project area is covered with asphalt or concrete. Additionally, utilities ran along both sides of George Washington Way, Symons Street, and Jadwin Avenue.

There are two historic properties eligible for the National Register of Historic Places near the project area: the Uptown Shopping Center and the Federal Building. None of the proposed improvements will impact either historic property. Additionally, due to the existing infrastructure surrounding those historic properties, the Downtown Connectivity Project would not introduce any new adverse effects.

In addition, the project area is near but fully outside Archaeological District 45DT41, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The project area ranges from 60 meters at the southern end of the project area to 356.5 meters at the northern end of the project area from 45DT41. A majority of the ground disturbing work will be less than 2 feet in depth and unlikely to reach undisturbed native sediments. However, a portion of the ground disturbing work will be approximately 10 feet in depth, and more likely to reach undisturbed native sediments.

Representative photos are included in Figures 9-16. All photographs are included in Appendix A. **As the project area has been previously disturbed, GRAM Northwest recommends the project follow an**

Inadvertent Discovery Plan for ground-disturbing work less than six feet in depth associated with this project (Appendix B). However, due to the proximity to Archaeological District 45DT41, ground disturbing activities greater than 6 feet in depth should have a cultural resources monitor present.

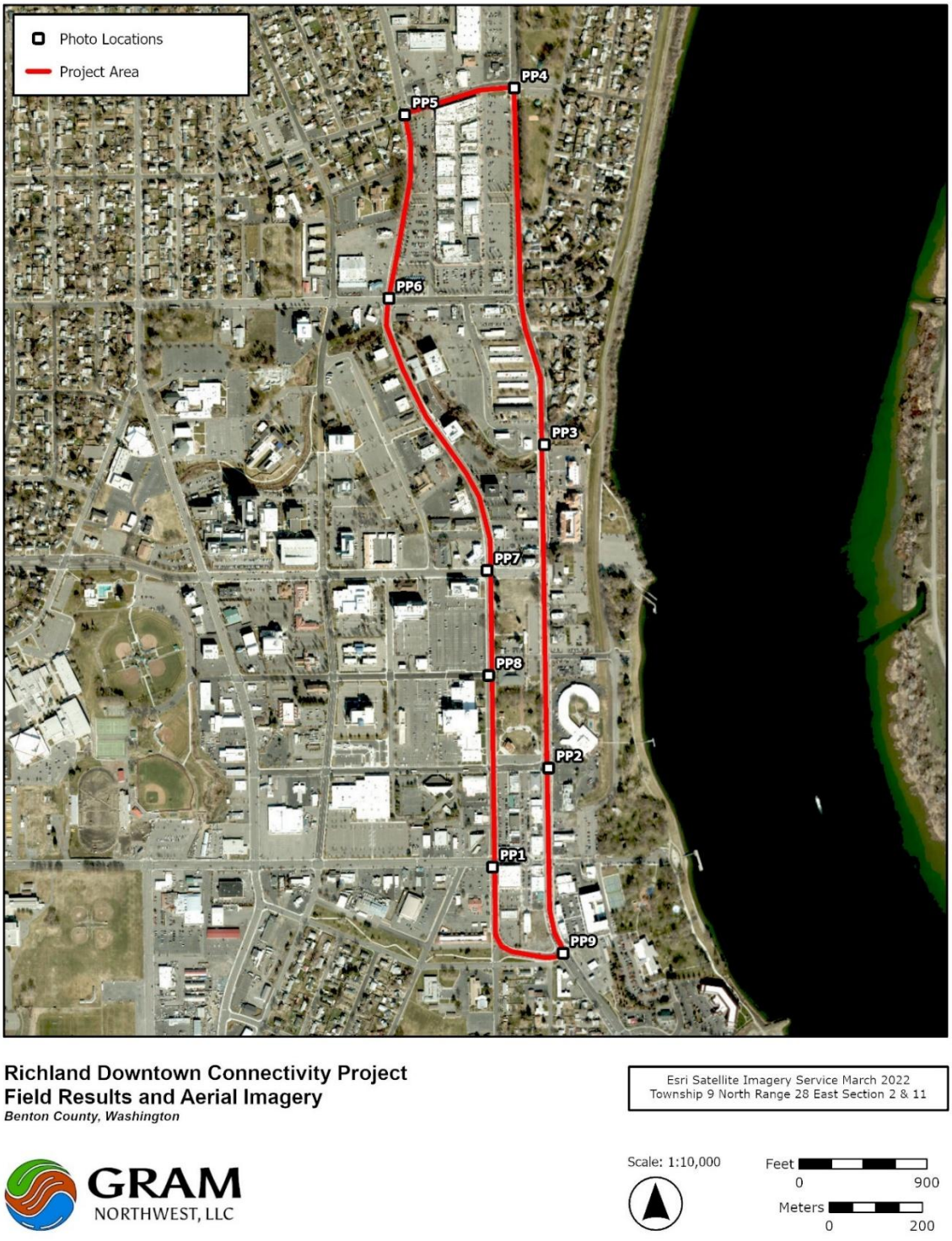

Figure 8. Results Map

Figure 9. Overview from Photo Point 1 at the intersection of Lee Blvd and Jadwin Avenue (Aspect: North)

Figure 10. Overview from Photo Point 3 along George Washington Way (Aspect: North)

Figure 11. Overview from Photo Point 5 at the intersection of Symons Street and Jadwin Avenue (Aspect: South)

Figure 12. Overview from Photo Point 7 at the intersection of Jadwin Avenue and Swift Blvd. Note the Richland City Hall in right frame (Aspect: South)

Figure 13. Overview from Photo Point 8 at the intersection of Jadwin Avenue and Mansfield St (Aspect: South)

Figure 14. Overview from Photo Point 9 at the intersection of Jadwin Avenue and George Washington Way (Aspect: West)

Figure 15. View of the Uptown Shopping Center (Aspect: Northeast)

Figure 16. View of the eastern face of the Federal Building (Aspect: West)

7 Conclusions and Recommendations

Background research (including a review of archaeological site and survey data available in the WISAARD), analysis of historical maps and geographic information system data, and an assessment of local geology were conducted to identify any previously recorded cultural resources within the project area.

A review of literature via WISAARD identified no archaeological sites, isolates, or previously conducted archaeological surveys within the project area. A review of Google Earth Historical Imagery and USGS topographic maps indicated the project area had been developed at least since the 1970s.

A site visit was conducted on October 22, 2024. Pedestrian survey and subsurface testing within the project area were not feasible, due to extensive existing development.

There are two historic properties eligible for the National Register of Historic Places near the project area: the Uptown Shopping Center and the Federal Building. None of the proposed improvements will impact either historic property. Additionally, due to the existing infrastructure surrounding those historic properties, the Downtown Connectivity Project would not introduce any new adverse effects.

The project area nearby, but fully outside Archaeological District 45DT41, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The project area ranges from 60 to 356.5 meters away from 45DT41.

Due to the extensive existing infrastructure, utilities, and development within the project area, cultural resources monitoring is only recommended for ground disturbing activities deeper than 6 feet in depth associated with this project. A majority of the ground disturbing activities associated with this project will be less than 2 feet in depth. An inadvertent discovery plan should be followed during the shallower ground-disturbing activities (Appendix B).

8 Conclusions and Recommendations

The findings of the literature review and site visit indicate that the project area has a low potential to contain archaeological materials. Due to current site conditions, cultural resources monitoring is not recommended for this project.

This survey report was developed to answer all of the components of question 13 of the SEPA checklist (RCW 43.21). The components of question 13 are as follows:

- Are there any buildings, structures, or sites located on or near the site that are over 45 years old listed in or eligible for listing in national, state, or local preservation registers? If so, specifically describe.
  - No. Background research and site visit to support this project did not identify any historic buildings, structures, or sites within the project area.
- Are there any landmarks, features, or other evidence of Native American or historical use or occupation? This may include human burials or old cemeteries. Are there any material evidence, artifacts, or areas of cultural importance on or near the site? Please list any professional studies conducted at the site to identify such resources.

  - A site visit determined pedestrian survey and subsurface testing were not feasible within the project area. A review of archaeological site and survey data available in the WISAARD, analysis of historical maps and geographic information system data, and archaeological fieldwork conducted to support this project did not identify any cultural resources within the project area.

- Describe the methods used to assess the potential impacts to cultural and historic resources on or near the project site. Examples include consultation with the Tribes and the DAHP, archaeological surveys, historic maps, geographic information system data, etc.
  - A professional archaeological review (including archaeological site and survey data available in the WISAARD), analysis of historical maps, and geographic information system data were conducted as part of this survey report.

- Discuss proposed measures to avoid, minimize, or compensate for loss, changes to, and disturbance to resources. Please include plans for the above and any permits that may be required.
  - The findings of the literature review and site visit did not identify any cultural resources within the project area. As such, no additional measures were recommended for this project. However, an Inadvertent Discovery Plan should be followed during ground-disturbing work (see Appendix B).

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Appendix A – Project Photographs

Figures

Figure A- 1. Overview from Photo Point 1 at the intersection of Lee Blvd and Jadwin Avenue (Aspect: North)

Figure A- 2. Overview from Photo Point 1 at the intersection of Lee Blvd and Jadwin Avenue (Aspect: (East)

Figure A- 3. Overview from Photo Point 1 at the intersection of Lee Blvd and Jadwin Avenue (Aspect: South)

Figure A- 4. Overview from Photo Point 2 at the intersection of Knight St and George Washington Way (Aspect: South)

Figure A- 5. Overview from Photo Point 2 at the intersection of Knight St and George Washington Way (Aspect: West)

Figure A- 6. Overview from Photo Point 2 at the intersection of Knight St and George Washington Way (Aspect: North)

Figure A- 7. Overview from Photo Point 3 along George Washington Way south of Gowen Avenue (Aspect: South)

Figure A- 8. Overview from Photo Point 3 along George Washington Way south of Gowen Avenue (Aspect: West)

Figure A- 9. Overview from Photo Point 3 along George Washington Way south of Gowen Avenue (Aspect: North)

Figure A- 10. Overview from Photo Point 4 at the intersection of Symons St and George Washington Way. Note the Uptown Shopping Center in the background right frame (Aspect: South)

Figure A- 11. Overview from Photo Point 4 at the intersection of Symons St and George Washington Way (Aspect: West)

Figure A- 12. Overview from Photo Point 4 at the intersection of Symons St and George Washington Way (Aspect: North)

Figure A- 13. Overview from Photo Point 5 at the intersection of Symons St and Jadwin Avenue (Aspect: East)

Figure A- 14. Overview from Photo Point 5 at the intersection of Symons St and Jadwin Avenue. Note the Uptown Shopping Center in the background left frame (Aspect: South)

Figure A- 15. Overview from Photo Point 5 at the intersection of Symons St and Jadwin Avenue (Aspect: Southwest)

Figure A- 16. Overview from Photo Point 6 at the intersection of Jadwin Avenue and Williams Blvd (Aspect: North)

Figure A- 17. Overview from Photo Point 6 at the intersection of Jadwin Avenue and Williams Blvd (Aspect: East)

Figure A- 18. Overview from Photo Point 6 at the intersection of Jadwin Avenue and Williams Blvd (Aspect: South)

Figure A- 19. Overview from Photo Point 7 at the intersection of Jadwin Avenue and Swift Blvd (Aspect: East)

Figure A- 20. Overview from Photo Point 7 at the intersection of Jadwin Avenue and Swift Blvd (Aspect: South)

Figure A- 21. Overview from Photo Point 7 at the intersection of Jadwin Avenue and Swift Blvd (Aspect: Northeast)

Figure A- 22. Overview from Photo Point 8 at the intersection of Jadwin Avenue and Mansfield St (Aspect: North)

Figure A- 23. Overview from Photo Point 8 at the intersection of Jadwin Avenue and Mansfield St. Note the view of the Federal Building is block by trees right frame (Aspect: South)

Figure A- 24. Overview from Photo Point 9 at the intersection of Jadwin Avenue and George Washington Way (Aspect: Southwest)

Figure A- 25. Overview from Photo Point 9 at the intersection of Jadwin Avenue and George Washington Way (Aspect: West)

Figure A- 26. Overview from Photo Point 9 at the intersection of Jadwin Avenue and George Washington Way (Aspect: North)

Figure A- 27. Overview of the Uptown Shopping Center (Aspect: East)

Figure A- 28. Overview of the Uptown Shopping Center (Aspect: Northeast)

Figure A- 29. Overview of the Uptown Shopping Center (Aspect: Northeast)

Figure A- 30. Overview of the Uptown Shopping Center (Aspect: Southeast)

Figure A- 31. Overview of the Uptown Shopping Center (Aspect: Southwest)

Figure A- 32. Overview of the Uptown Shopping Center (Aspect: South)

Figure A- 33. Overview of the Uptown Shopping Center (Aspect: West)

Figure A- 34. Overview of the Uptown Shopping Center (Aspect: Northwest)

Figure A- 35. Overview of the Federal Building (Aspect: West)

Figure A- 36. Overview of the Federal Building (Aspect: Southwest)

Figure A- 37. Overview of the Federal Building (Aspect: West)

Figure A- 38. Overview of the Federal Building (Aspect: Northwest)

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Appendix B – Inadvertent Discovery Plan

Richland Downtown Connectivity Project Inadvertent Discovery Plan

October 2024

Project Location

USGS Quadrangle: Richland, WA 7.5'
Township: 9N, Range: 28E
Sections: 2, 11

Project Description

Project activities include the construction of sidewalk improvements and barrier-separated two-way bike facilities; the improvement of intersections including curb extensions, new curb ramps and modified signals and new location pedestrian crossings; the creation of a one-way couplet with improved active mode facilities in the Jadwin Avenue and George Washington Way corridors. Excavation is not expected to exceed 3 meters (10 feet) in depth.

Project Area

The project area is located in Sections 2 and 11 of Township 9N, Range 28E, in Benton County, Richland, Washington (Figures 1 and 2).

Inadvertent Discovery Plan

This inadvertent discovery plan (IDP) was prepared to support project activities described above. This plan was prepared to provide field personnel with a process for the inadvertent discovery of cultural resources and/or human remains identified during fieldwork for the project.

Recognizing Cultural Resources

A cultural resource discovery could be prehistoric or historic. Examples include the following:

- An accumulation of shell, burned rocks, or other food-related materials
- Bones or small pieces of bone
- An area of charcoal or very dark-stained soil with artifacts
- Stone tools or waste flakes (i.e. an arrowhead. or stone chips)
- Clusters of tin cans or bottles, logging or agricultural equipment that appears to be older than 50 years
- Buried railroad tracks, decking, or other industrial materials

When in doubt, assume the material is a cultural resource.

Onsite Responsibilities

STEP 1: Stop Work

If any employee, contractor, or subcontractor believes that he or she has uncovered a cultural resource at any point in the project, all work must stop immediately in the vicinity of the find. Notify the

appropriate party(ies) as outlined in steps 2 through 4. The area surrounding the find must be secured using pin flags, stanchions and rope, or other appropriate delineation to provide for the security and protection of the discovery.

STEP 2: Notify the Archaeological Monitor

If there is an archaeological monitor for the project, notify that person. If there is a monitoring plan in place, the monitor will follow the procedure as described.

If there is no monitor present, proceed to Step 3 and notify the project manager.

STEP 3: Notify the Project Manager

Notify the identified project manager of this project or other applicable contacts:

Project Manager
Sheldon Williamson, P.E.
City of Richland
Public Works Capital Projects Manager
625 Swift Blvd., MS-26, Richland, WA 99352
Email: swilliamson@ci.richland.wa.us
Phone: 509-942-7492

Alternate Project Contact
Carlo D;Alessandro, P.E.
City of Richland
Public Works Director
625 Swift Blvd., MS-26, Richland, WA 99352
Email: cdalessandro@ci.richland.wa.us
Phone: 509-942-7461

Project manager responsibilities include the following:

- ***Protect the Find*:** The project manager is responsible for ensuring that the project takes appropriate steps to protect the discovery site while all necessary assessments and notifications are completed. As stated in steps 1 and 2, all work will stop immediately in the surrounding area, and the area will be secured to protect the integrity of the resource. Vehicles, equipment, and unauthorized personnel will not be permitted to enter the area of the discovery. See the section of this plan titled "Resuming Work" for further instruction on how and when work may resume.
- ***Direct Project Activities Elsewhere Onsite:*** The project manager may direct project activities to continue in areas away from cultural resources for working in other areas prior to contacting the concerned parties.
- ***Contact the Project Archaeologist*:** If the assigned project archaeologist has not yet been contacted, the project manager must do so.

STEP 5: Notify the Professional Archaeologist

Notify the identified professional archaeologist serving as the archaeologist for this project (if a monitor is not present)

Professional Archaeologist(s)

Molly Swords, Senior Archaeologist, GRAM Northwest, LLC
1201 Jadwin Ave., Richland, WA 99352
Phone: (703) 283-5175
Email: molly.swords@gramnorthwest.com

Kristen Tiede, Project Archaeologist II, GRAM Northwest, LLC
1201 Jadwin Ave., Richland, WA 99352
Phone: (208) 791-7089
Email: Kristen.Tiede@gramnorthwest.com

The professional archaeologist's responsibilities include the following:

- ***Identify Find*:** The professional archaeologist will examine the area to determine if there is an archaeological find.
  - If it is determined not to be a cultural resource/archaeological find or human remains, work may proceed with no further delay.
  - If it is determined to be a cultural resource/archaeological find or human remains, the professional archaeologist will continue with all notifications.

  If the find may be human remains or funerary objects, the Project Archaeologist will ensure that a qualified physical anthropologist examines the find. **If the find is determined to be human remains, the procedure described in the section of this plan titled "DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS" will be followed.**
- ***Notify Appropriate Parties:*** If the find is determined to be a cultural resource, the professional archaeologist will notify the appropriate parties. Notifications may include the following:
  - ***Agency Contact:*** The professional archaeologist will contact the designated point of contact for the City of Richland.
  - ***Washington Department of Archaeology (DAHP)*:** The professional archaeologist will contact DAHP.
  - ***Tribes*:** If the discovery may be of interest to Native American Tribes, the professional archaeologist, the Agency point of contact, and the DAHP will coordinate with the interested and/or affected Tribes.
- ***Record the Find:*** The project archaeologist will work with DAHP and the consulting parties as appropriate to determine how to record the find. Methods for recording will likely require completion of a Washington State Archaeological Site or Isolate Form.

Resuming Work

Work outside of the discovery location may continue while documentation and assessment of the cultural resources proceed. The professional archaeologist must determine the final boundaries of the discovery location.

Work may continue at the discovery location only after the process outlined in this plan is followed and the project manager, DAHP, and any affected Tribes (if applicable) determine that appropriate documentation has been completed.

Discovery of Human Remains

The inadvertent discovery of human skeletal remains on non-federal and non-Tribal land in the state of Washington is implemented under RCW 68.50.645, 27.44.055, and 68.60.055. The information below in italics for the inadvertent discovery of human remains was obtained from the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation web page **(http://www.dahp.wa.gov/programs/human-remains-program/idp-language)**.

In the event that human remains are encountered during field-related project activities, the following steps will be implemented.

Step 1: Stop Work Immediately

If ground disturbing activities encounter human skeletal remains during the course of data collection or construction, then all activity will cease that may cause further disturbance to those remains. The area of the find will be secured and protected from further disturbance.
(http://www.dahp.wa.gov/programs/human-remains-program/idp-language)

In order to secure the discovery, a temporary fencing system such as posts and rope or similar protection measures will be placed around the discovery. Work in the immediate area of the discovery will be discontinued, however; work outside the discovery area may continue.

When an inadvertent discovery is encountered, staff will take measures to avoid further disturbance of the area. Any human skeletal remains, regardless of antiquity or ethnic origin, will at all times be treated with dignity and respect. Cultural materials shall not be moved from the location of the discovery. Photographs shall not be taken of bones unless photographs are needed to assist in the determination of the remains to be human or animal.

Step 2: Notification Process

The finding of human skeletal remains will be reported to the county medical examiner/coroner and local law enforcement in the most expeditious manner possible. The remains will not be touched, moved, or further disturbed. The county medical examiner/coroner will assume jurisdiction over the human skeletal remains and make a determination of whether those remains are forensic or non-forensic.
(http://www.dahp.wa.gov/programs/human-remains-program/idp-language)

In the event of the discovery of human remains, the following individuals will be contacted:

Benton County Coroner

William Leach, Coroner
7110 West Okanogan Pl. Building A, Kennewick WA 99336
Phone: (509) 736-2720
Email: william.leach@co.benton.wa.us

Benton County Sheriff

Address: 7122 West Okanogan Pl. Building B, Kennewick, WA 99336
Phone: (509) 735-6555

City of Richland Point of Contact

Mike Stevens
Mike Stevens, Planning Manager
Address: 505 Swift Blvd. MS#35, Richland, WA 99352
Phone: (509) 942-7596
Email: mstevens@ci.richland.wa.us

Step 3: Jurisdictional Authority

If the county medical examiner/coroner determines the remains are non-forensic, then they will report that finding to the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) who will then take jurisdiction over the remains. The DAHP will notify any appropriate cemeteries and all affected tribes of the find. The State Physical Anthropologist will make a determination of whether the remains are Indian or Non-Indian and report that finding to any appropriate cemeteries and the affected tribes. The DAHP will then handle all consultation with the affected parties as to the future preservation, excavation, and disposition of the remains.
(http://www.dahp.wa.gov/programs/human-remains-program/idplanguage)

DAHP Contact

Guy Tasa, State Physical Anthropologist
Phone: (360) 586-3534
Email: Guy.Tasa@dahp.wa.gov

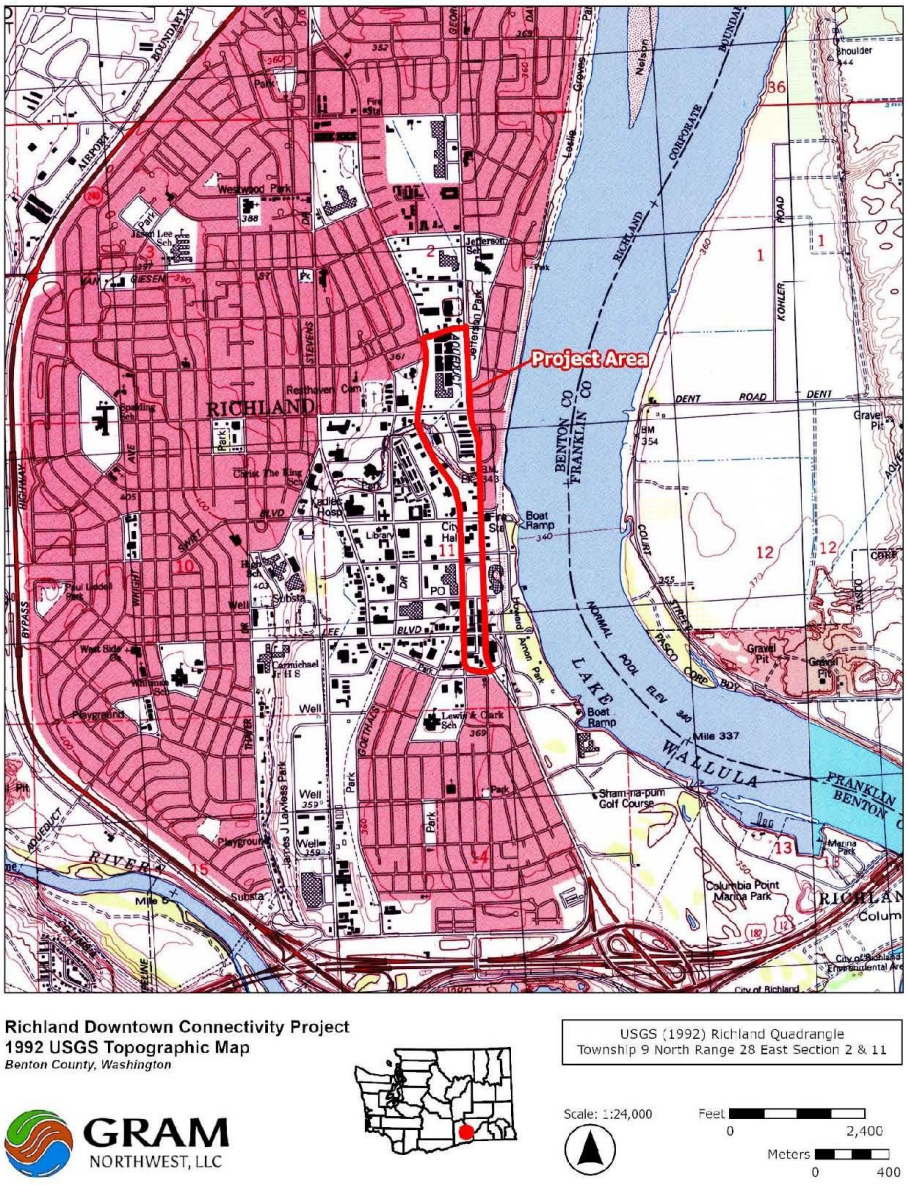

Figure 1. Project Area and USGS Topographic Map

Figure 2. Project Area and Aerial Imagery

U.S. Department
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Washington Division

Suite 501 Evergreen Plaza
711 Capitol Way South
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February 7, 2025

HEV-WA/File #

Dr. Allyson Brooks
Washington State Historic Preservation Officer
Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
P. O. Box 48343
Olympia, WA 98504-8343

Re: Richland Downtown Connectivity Project, Benton County, Washington
Request for Comment, Area of Potential Effects (APE)

Dear Dr. Brooks:

Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.3(c)(3), the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), is initiating consultation with your office in regard to the Richland Downtown Connectivity Project, Benton County, Washington, which FHWA has determined to be an undertaking pursuant to 36 CFR 800.3(a). We invite your comment on the Area of Potential Effects (APE) as defined below.

This Project will reconfigure George Washington Way and Jadwin Avenue to a one-way couplet with improved bike and pedestrian facilities. The project is located in Section 11 of Township 9 N, Range 28 E and Section 2 of Township 9 N, Range 28 E.

See the attached Vicinity and APE Map for additional locational information.

Please provide any comments by March 10, 2025.

Project Description

The project includes reconfiguring the existing lanes of Jadwin Avenue and George Washington Way between their intersection and the intersection of both roadways with Symons Way. The project will create a one-way couplet, northbound on George Washington Way and southbound on Jadwin Avenue. The lane reconfiguration will leave sufficient space in the existing curb-to-curb footprint for median-separated two-way cycle tracks on each roadway, and improvement of existing sidewalks to meet current ADA standards and City width minimums in the downtown core. Existing signals will be modified to accommodate the new one-way operation, include additional signals for bikes and pedestrians, and new pedestrian signals will be added at

crossings. The work activities will have no visual or auditory impacts to adjacent properties. Staging is anticipated to occur within these limits.

Definition of the Project Area of Potential Effects (APE) and Survey Methodology
The Project's APE includes areas where archaeological resources may be encountered or disturbed and areas where historic structures, landscapes, and viewsheds may be directly or indirectly affected. Potential effects to archaeological sites are primarily anticipated where ground disturbance will occur during project construction. Work anticipated will be typical for active mode and roadway maintenance-type projects and includes but is not limited to pavement marking, median construction, sidewalk repair, signal replacement (at existing signalized intersections), new pedestrian signals, curb ramp replacement/modernization, stormwater adjustments to match new curb lines at existing intersections.

Historic-aged structures may be directly affected by the above-described construction activities, and may be indirectly affected by noise, vibration, or changes to the visual environment associated with the construction and implemented use of the proposed project.

The APE for this project is defined as follows:

1. All areas where ground disturbance is planned, including but not limited to clearing and grubbing of vegetation, grading, channel reconstruction, and temporary bypass construction; and,
2. Historic properties located within the limits of construction as shown on the attached APE map.

Database Results
The City of Richland has contracted with GRAM Northwest to perform the archeological investigation for the Project. Based upon a review of the Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) WISAARD database, the results of background research and a site visit, cultural resources monitoring is not recommended for this project. An Inadvertent Discovery Plan will be followed during ground disturbing work for this project. The details of the database searches and other background research is included in the attached report from GRAM Northwest.

Identification of Consulting Parties and Public Outreach
Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.3(f), FHWA has identified the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, and the Nez Perce Tribe as having a demonstrated interest in historic properties that may be present within the Project's APE. FHWA will send an invitation to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, and the Nez Perce Tribe to inquire as to whether they would like to be considered as consulting parties for this undertaking. These invitations will also include copies of the APE and information contained in this letter to seek their comment on the APE definition.

The City of Richland intends to engage in public outreach on this project to give the public a chance to comment consistent with 36 CFR 800.3(e). The City of Richland will maintain a project specific webpage on the City's public website.

We look forward to responding to any concerns the tribes may identify and will notify you of any such concerns. Should you require additional information or have any questions please contact me at (360) 870-9720, or by email at elisa.albury@dot.gov. Thank you for your consultation on this project.

Sincerely,

RALPH J. RIZZO
Division Administrator

By: Elisa Sims Albury
Environmental Protection Specialist

Enclosures
Vicinity and APE Map
Cultural Resource Survey Report for Richland Downtown Connectivity Project, Richland, Washington (DAHP Project #2024-10-07757)

cc:
Dennis Wardlaw, DAHP, Transportation Archaeologist, Dennis.Wardlaw@dahp.wa.gov
Sheldon Williamson, City of Richland, Capital Projects Manager, swilliamson@CI.RICHLAND.WA.US
Brett Schock, Transpo Group, Senior Project Manager, brett.schock@transpogroup.com

Allyson Brooks Ph.D., Director
State Historic Preservation Officer

February 14, 2025

Mr. Ralph Rizzo
Division Administrator
Federal Highway Administration

In future correspondence please refer to:
Project Tracking Code: 2025-02-00993
Property: City of Richland_ Downtown Connectivity Project
Re: APE Concur

Dear Mr. Rizzo:

Thank you for contacting the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) regarding the above referenced project. In response, we have reviewed your description and map of the area of potential effect (APE).

We concur with your definition of the APE. However, we do not concur with the recommendations of the cultural resources review included in your documentation. While the review mentions the National Register listed Tri-Cities Archaeological District, it fails to identify that this District is immediately adjacent to the proposed project area. Further, the lack of any subsurface investigation does not support the recommendation for no further oversight. Absent any efforts to fully inventory the proposed project area, archaeological monitoring, to be conducted by personnel that meets the Secretary of Interior Standards, should be required during construction.

Along with the results of the monitoring, we will need to review your consultation with the concerned tribes, and other interested/affected parties. Please provide any correspondence or comments from concerned tribes and/or other parties that you receive as you consult under the requirements of 36 CFR 800.4(a)(4).

These comments are based on the information available at the time of this review and on behalf of the SHPO in conformance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations 36 CFR 800. Should additional information about the project become available, our assessment may be revised.

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment. Please ensure that the DAHP Project Number (a.k.a. Project Tracking Code) is shared with any hired cultural resource consultants and is attached to any communications or submitted reports. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Dennis Wardlaw
Transportation Archaeologist
(360) 485-5014
dennis.wardlaw@dahp.wa.gov

From: Wardlaw, Dennis (DAHP) <Dennis.Wardlaw@dahp.wa.gov>
Sent: Thursday, May 22, 2025 8:34 AM
To: Brett Schock <brett.schock@transpogroup.com>
Cc: Williamson, Sheldon <swilliamson@CI.RICHLAND.WA.US>; Albury, Elisa (FHWA) <elisa.albury@dot.gov>
Subject: RE: City of Richland_ Downtown Connectivity Project_ APE Concur(2025-02-00993)

Hi Brett,

Good morning and thank you for the summary of our conversation yesterday. DAHP agrees with the plan for monitoring to occur for signal installation and for the remaining portions of the project to be covered with an inadvertent Discovery Plan. However, if the scope of the project does change, please resume consultation.

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment.

Regards,
Dennis

From: Brett Schock <brett.schock@transpogroup.com>
Sent: Wednesday, May 21, 2025 11:59 AM
To: Wardlaw, Dennis (DAHP) <Dennis.Wardlaw@dahp.wa.gov>
Cc: Williamson, Sheldon <swilliamson@CI.RICHLAND.WA.US>; Albury, Elisa (FHWA) <elisa.albury@dot.gov>
Subject: RE: City of Richland_ Downtown Connectivity Project_ APE Concur(2025-02-00993)

Dennis –

Per our call today, in response to DAHP's concerns on the project in the response referenced below;

- The cultural resources report has been amended to add the Tri-Cities Archeological District. Note that the project's boundaries are fully **outside** of the District's boundaries, but it has been included.
- The project is designed to only affect disturbed soils. The majority of the project's construction occurs on the surface; rechannelization, updating existing curb ramps to meet current ADA standards, surface medians, etc. The only changes with significant depth will be signal foundations that may be required at several intersections. In response;
    - An inadvertent discovery plan has been added to the Cultural Resources report
    - The project team can commit to monitoring being on-site on construction dates when drilling of signal foundation shafts are occurring.
- And just to reiterate, the project is intentionally designed to avoid any native soils. All construction will occur in areas that have significant disturbance from existing roadways, sidewalks, utilities, retail and residential development.
- We received no response from communications with concerned tribes or interested/affected parties. Communications were sent to those parties in the first week of February, 2025, with a

follow up to an additional recommended party in the first week of April, 2025. Records of these communications will be included in the final NEPA submittal.

If you have any further outstanding questions, please let me know.

Thanks,
Brett

Brett Schock, PE, AICP, RSP2i, ENV SP | Active Modes Lead
425-896-5229 412-849-0449
transpogroup
Celebrating 50 Years of What Transportation Can Be

From: Albury, Elisa (FHWA) <elisa.albury@dot.gov>
Sent: Monday, February 24, 2025 4:53 PM
To: Brett Schock <brett.schock@transpogroup.com>; Williamson, Sheldon <swilliamson@CI.RICHLAND.WA.US>
Subject: FW: City of Richland_ Downtown Connectivity Project_ APE Concur(2025-02-00993)

All,
Please see attached DAHP's response to the Section 106 Initiation. It looks like they are requesting either 1) more investigation is needed or 2) a commitment to CR monitoring during construction. Please let me know how you would like to proceed or if we need to discuss.

Also, based upon Dennis's response I also sent an initiation letter to the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs today.

Thanks
Elisa

From: Wardlaw, Dennis (DAHP) <Dennis.Wardlaw@dahp.wa.gov>
Sent: Friday, February 14, 2025 9:04 AM
To: Albury, Elisa (FHWA) <elisa.albury@dot.gov>
Cc: keithb@nezperce.org; tearafarrowferman@ctuir.org; Casey_Barney@yakama.com; thpo@ctwsbnr.org
Subject: City of Richland_ Downtown Connectivity Project_ APE Concur(2025-02-00993)

Hi Elisa,

Good morning. Attached please find our letter for the project referenced in the subject line. Please let me know if you have any questions.

Regards,
Dennis

Dennis Wardlaw, M.A.
Transportation Archaeologist
Dept. of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
1110 Capitol Way South, Suite 30
Olympia, WA 98501
Phone: 360-485-5014

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February 24, 2025

HEV-WA/File #

Jonathan W. Smith, Sr., Chairman
Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon
1233 Veterans Street,
PO Box C
Warm Springs, Oregon 97761

City of Richland
Downtown Connectivity Project
Initiation of Section 106 Consultation/APE
DAHP Project Number 2025-02-00993

Dear Chairman Smith:

The City of Richland is proposing to reconfigure George Washington Way and Jadwin Avenue to a one-way couplet with improved bike and pedestrian facilities (Project) with grant funding from the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). FHWA has determined this project is an undertaking subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), 54 U.S.C. § 300101 et seq., and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR Part § 800 and as such would like to initiate government-to-government consultation for this Project.

FHWA has entered the environmental review phase of this Project and together with the City of Richland will prepare documentation to support the determination of this project as a Categorical Exclusion under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). We are inviting your comments on the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this Project pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4.

The proposed Project is located on George Washington Way and Jadwin Avenue, Benton County, Sections 2 and 11, Township 9 N, Range 28 E. The project includes reconfiguring the existing lanes of Jadwin Avenue and George Washington Way between their intersection and the intersection of both roadways with Symons Way. The project will create a one-way couplet, northbound on George Washington Way and southbound on Jadwin Avenue. The lane reconfiguration will leave sufficient space in the existing curb-to-curb footprint for median-separated two-way cycle tracks on each roadway, and improvement of existing sidewalks to meet current ADA standards and City width minimums in the downtown core. Existing signals will be modified to accommodate the new one-way operation, include additional signals for bikes and pedestrians, and new pedestrian signals will be added at crossings. The work activities will have

no visual or auditory impacts to adjacent properties. Staging is anticipated to occur within these limits.

The APE is defined as an area that includes all project construction and excavation activity required to construct, modify, improve, or maintain any facilities; any right-of-way or easement areas necessary for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Project; all areas used for habitat creation; and all construction staging areas, access routes, utilities, and stockpiling areas. The APE for the project consists of all parcels with frontage adjacent to George Washington Way and Jadwin Avenue between the intersection of the two roads and extending north to the intersection of each roadway with Symons Street. The APE also includes parcels with frontage adjacent to Symons Street between Jadwin Avenue and George Washington Way. The APE is shown on the enclosed map.

FHWA is notifying you about the referenced Project because of the possible interest of the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon (Tribes) in Benton County. Should the Tribes elect to participate in Section 106 review of the referenced Project, please notify FHWA within 30 days of your receipt of this initiation. Your response to this letter, acknowledging your interest in participating in this undertaking as a consulting party, in identifying any historic properties, including Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) that may exist within the Project's APE, and providing any key tribal contacts, is greatly appreciated. We are also inviting comments regarding any other tribal concerns the proposed Project may raise. Electronic versions of this letter are copied to the State Historic Preservation Officer and the technical staff at the Tribes. Should you have any questions about this project, please contact me at (360) 870-9720 or elisa.albury@dot.gov.

Sincerely,

RALPH J. RIZZO
Division Administrator

By: Elisa Sims Albury
Environmental Protection Specialist

Enclosures
Vicinity and APE Map
Cultural Resource Survey Report for Richland Downtown Connectivity Project, Richland, Washington (DAHP Project #2024-10-07757)

cc:
Robert Brunoe, Natural and Cultural Resources, Robert.brunoe@ctwsbnr.org
Cultural Resources, THPO@ctwsbnr.org.
Austin Smith, Natural and Cultural Resources, austin.smithjr2@ctwsbnr.org
Dennis Wardlaw, DAHP, Transportation Archaeologist, Dennis.Wardlaw@dahp.wa.gov
Sheldon Williamson, City of Richland, Capital Projects Manager, swilliamson@CI.RICHLAND.WA.US
Brett Schock, Transpo Group, Senior Project Manager, brett.schock@transpogroup.com

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**Federal Highway
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February 7, 2025

HEV-WA/File #

Gary Burke, Chairman
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
46411 Timíne Way
Pendleton, Oregon 97801

City of Richland
Downtown Connectivity Project
Initiation of Section 106 Consultation/APE
DAHP Project #2024-10-07757

Dear Chairman Burke:

The City of Richland is proposing to reconfigure George Washington Way and Jadwin Avenue to a one-way couplet with improved bike and pedestrian facilities (Project) with grant funding from the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). FHWA has determined this project is an undertaking subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), 54 U.S.C. § 300101 et seq., and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR Part § 800 and as such would like to initiate government-to-government consultation for this Project.

FHWA has entered the environmental review phase of this Project and together with the City of Richland will prepare documentation to support the determination of this project as a Categorical Exclusion under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). We are inviting your comments on the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this Project pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4.

The proposed Project is located on George Washington Way and Jadwin Avenue, Benton County, Sections 2 and 11, Township 9 N, Range 28 E. The project includes reconfiguring the existing lanes of Jadwin Avenue and George Washington Way between their intersection and the intersection of both roadways with Symons Way. The project will create a one-way couplet, northbound on George Washington Way and southbound on Jadwin Avenue. The lane reconfiguration will leave sufficient space in the existing curb-to-curb footprint for median-separated two-way cycle tracks on each roadway, and improvement of existing sidewalks to meet current ADA standards and City width minimums in the downtown core. Existing signals will be modified to accommodate the new one-way operation, include additional signals for bikes and pedestrians, and new pedestrian signals will be added at crossings. The work activities will have

no visual or auditory impacts to adjacent properties. Staging is anticipated to occur within these limits.

The APE is defined as an area that includes all project construction and excavation activity required to construct, modify, improve, or maintain any facilities; any right-of-way or easement areas necessary for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Project; all areas used for habitat creation; and all construction staging areas, access routes, utilities, and stockpiling areas. The APE for the project consists of all parcels with frontage adjacent to George Washington Way and Jadwin Avenue between the intersection of the two roads and extending north to the intersection of each roadway with Symons Street. The APE also includes parcels with frontage adjacent to Symons Street between Jadwin Avenue and George Washington Way. The APE is shown on the enclosed map.

FHWA is notifying you about the referenced Project because of the possible interest of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) in Benton County. Should the CTUIR elect to participate in Section 106 review of the referenced Project, please notify FHWA within 30 days of your receipt of this initiation. Your response to this letter, acknowledging your interest in participating in this undertaking as a consulting party, in identifying any historic properties, including Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) that may exist within the Project's APE, and providing any key tribal contacts, is greatly appreciated. We are also inviting comments regarding any other tribal concerns the proposed Project may raise. Electronic versions of this letter are copied to the State Historic Preservation Officer and the technical staff at the CTUIR. Should you have any questions about this project, please contact me at (360) 870-9720 or elisa.albury@dot.gov.

Sincerely,

RALPH J. RIZZO
Division Administrator

By: Elisa Sims Albury
Environmental Protection Specialist

Enclosures
Vicinity and APE Map
Cultural Resource Survey Report for Richland Downtown Connectivity Project, Richland, Washington (DAHP Project #2024-10-07757)

cc:
Teara Farrow Ferman, CTUIR, Cultural Resources, tearafarrowferman@ctuir.org
Dennis Wardlaw, DAHP, Transportation Archaeologist, Dennis.Wardlaw@dahp.wa.gov
Sheldon Williamson, City of Richland, Capital Projects Manager, swilliamson@CI.RICHLAND.WA.US
Brett Schock, Transpo Group, Senior Project Manager, brett.schock@transpogroup.com

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February 7, 2025

HEV-WA/File #

Shannon Wheeler, Chairman
Nez Perce Tribe
P.O. Box 305
Lapwai, ID 83540

City of Richland
Downtown Connectivity Project
Initiation of Section 106 Consultation/APE
DAHP Project #2024-10-07757

Dear Chairman Wheeler:

The City of Richland is proposing to reconfigure George Washington Way and Jadwin Avenue to a one-way couplet with improved bike and pedestrian facilities (Project) with grant funding from the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). FHWA has determined this project is an undertaking subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), 54 U.S.C. § 300101 et seq., and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR Part § 800 and as such would like to initiate government-to-government consultation for this Project.

FHWA has entered the environmental review phase of this Project and together with the City of Richland will prepare documentation to support the determination of this project as a Categorical Exclusion under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). We are inviting your comments on the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this Project pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4.

The proposed Project is located on George Washington Way and Jadwin Avenue, Benton County, Sections 2 and 11, Township 9 N, Range 28 E. The project includes reconfiguring the existing lanes of Jadwin Avenue and George Washington Way between their intersection and the intersection of both roadways with Symons Way. The project will create a one-way couplet, northbound on George Washington Way and southbound on Jadwin Avenue. The lane reconfiguration will leave sufficient space in the existing curb-to-curb footprint for median-separated two-way cycle tracks on each roadway, and improvement of existing sidewalks to meet current ADA standards and City width minimums in the downtown core. Existing signals will be modified to accommodate the new one-way operation, include additional signals for bikes and pedestrians, and new pedestrian signals will be added at crossings. The work activities will have no visual or auditory impacts to adjacent properties. Staging is anticipated to occur within these limits.

The APE is defined as an area that includes all project construction and excavation activity required to construct, modify, improve, or maintain any facilities; any right-of-way or easement areas necessary for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Project; all areas used for habitat creation; and all construction staging areas, access routes, utilities, and stockpiling areas. The APE for the project consists of all parcels with frontage adjacent to George Washington Way and Jadwin Avenue between the intersection of the two roads and extending north to the intersection of each roadway with Symons Street. The APE also includes parcels with frontage adjacent to Symons Street between Jadwin Avenue and George Washington Way. The APE is shown on the enclosed map.

FHWA is notifying you about the referenced Project because of the possible interest of the Nez Perce Tribe (Tribe) in Benton County. Should the Tribe elect to participate in Section 106 review of the referenced Project, please notify FHWA within 30 days of your receipt of this initiation. Your response to this letter, acknowledging your interest in participating in this undertaking as a consulting party, in identifying any historic properties, including Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) that may exist within the Project's APE, and providing any key tribal contacts, is greatly appreciated. We are also inviting comments regarding any other tribal concerns the proposed Project may raise. Electronic versions of this letter are copied to the State Historic Preservation Officer and the technical staff at the Tribe. Should you have any questions about this project, please contact me at (360) 870-9720 or elisa.albury@dot.gov.

Sincerely,

RALPH J. RIZZO
Division Administrator

By: Elisa Sims Albury
Environmental Protection Specialist

Enclosures
Vicinity and APE Map
Cultural Resource Survey Report for Richland Downtown Connectivity Project, Richland, Washington (DAHP Project #2024-10-07757)

cc:
Patrick Baird, Nez Perce Tribe, Cultural Resources, keithb@nezperce.org
Dennis Wardlaw, DAHP, Transportation Archaeologist, Dennis.Wardlaw@dahp.wa.gov
Sheldon Williamson, City of Richland, Capital Projects Manager, swilliamson@CI.RICHLAND.WA.US
Brett Schock, Transpo Group, Senior Project Manager, brett.schock@transpogroup.com

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http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/wadiv

February 7, 2025

HEV-WA/File #

Gerald Lewis, Chairman
Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation
P.O. Box 151
Toppenish, WA 98948

City of Richland
Downtown Connectivity Project
Initiation of Section 106 Consultation/APE
DAHP Project #2024-10-07757

Dear Chairman Lewis:

The City of Richland is proposing to reconfigure George Washington Way and Jadwin Avenue to a one-way couplet with improved bike and pedestrian facilities (Project) with grant funding from the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). FHWA has determined this project is an undertaking subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), 54 U.S.C. § 300101 et seq., and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR Part § 800 and as such would like to initiate government-to-government consultation for this Project.

FHWA has entered the environmental review phase of this Project and together with the City of Richland will prepare documentation to support the determination of this project as a Categorical Exclusion under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). We are inviting your comments on the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this Project pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4.

The proposed Project is located on George Washington Way and Jadwin Avenue, Benton County, Sections 2 and 11, Township 9 N, Range 28 E. The project includes reconfiguring the existing lanes of Jadwin Avenue and George Washington Way between their intersection and the intersection of both roadways with Symons Way. The project will create a one-way couplet, northbound on George Washington Way and southbound on Jadwin Avenue. The lane reconfiguration will leave sufficient space in the existing curb-to-curb footprint for median-separated two-way cycle tracks on each roadway, and improvement of existing sidewalks to meet current ADA standards and City width minimums in the downtown core. Existing signals will be modified to accommodate the new one-way operation, include additional signals for bikes and pedestrians, and new pedestrian signals will be added at crossings. The work activities will have no visual or auditory impacts to adjacent properties. Staging is anticipated to occur within these limits.

The APE is defined as an area that includes all project construction and excavation activity required to construct, modify, improve, or maintain any facilities; any right-of-way or easement areas necessary for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Project; all areas used for habitat creation; and all construction staging areas, access routes, utilities, and stockpiling areas. The APE for the project consists of all parcels with frontage adjacent to George Washington Way and Jadwin Avenue between the intersection of the two roads and extending north to the intersection of each roadway with Symons Street. The APE also includes parcels with frontage adjacent to Symons Street between Jadwin Avenue and George Washington Way. The APE is shown on the enclosed map.

FHWA is notifying you about the referenced Project because of the possible interest of the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation (Yakama) in Benton County. Should the Yakama elect to participate in Section 106 review of the referenced Project, please notify FHWA within 30 days of your receipt of this initiation. Your response to this letter, acknowledging your interest in participating in this undertaking as a consulting party, in identifying any historic properties, including Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) that may exist within the Project's APE, and providing any key tribal contacts, is greatly appreciated. We are also inviting comments regarding any other tribal concerns the proposed Project may raise. Electronic versions of this letter are copied to the State Historic Preservation Officer and the technical staff at the Yakama. Should you have any questions about this project, please contact me at (360) 870-9720 or elisa.albury@dot.gov.

Sincerely,

RALPH J. RIZZO
Division Administrator

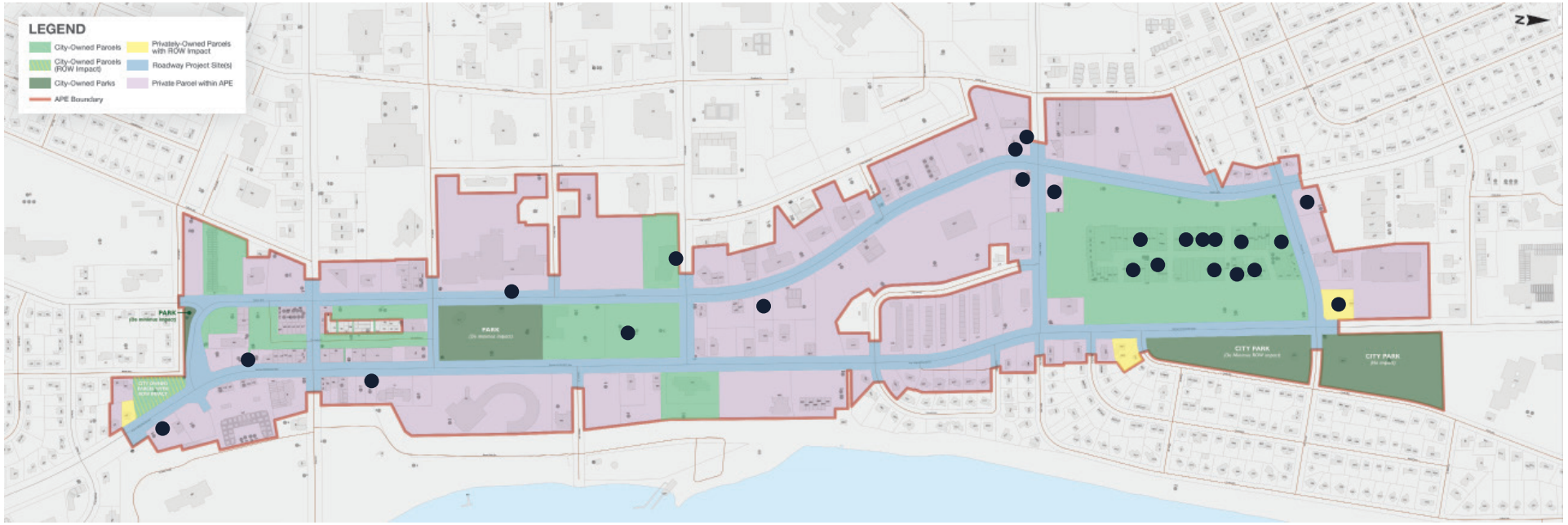
By: Elisa Sims Albury
Environmental Protection Specialist

Enclosures
Vicinity and APE Map
Cultural Resource Survey Report for Richland Downtown Connectivity Project, Richland, Washington (DAHP Project #2024-10-07757)

cc:
Casey Barney, Yakama, Cultural Resources, Casey_Barney@yakama.com
Rose Ferri, Yakama, Cultural Resources, Interim THPO, Rose_Ferri@yakama.com
Dennis Wardlaw, DAHP, Transportation Archaeologist, Dennis.Wardlaw@dahp.wa.gov
Sheldon Williamson, City of Richland, Capital Projects Manager, swilliamson@CI.RICHLAND.WA.US
Brett Schock, Transpo Group, Senior Project Manager, brett.schock@transpogroup.com

Part 4, Section 5

Hazardous materials database search results



City of Richland - Downtown Connectivity Project

Database results include: VCP, UST/LUST, CSCL

transpogroup
WHAT TRANSPORTATION CAN BE.

City of Richland - Downtown Connectivity Project

Site Name	Source	VCP/SCP /ICP	UST/LUST	Cleanup Site Id (WA)	Facility Site Id (WA)	Contaminant	Site Status	Address	City	Zip Code	Latitude	Longitude
Richland Uptown Shopping Center Parcel 26	https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/		UST	11638	20871	Petroleum-Other	Awaiting Cleanup	1317 GEORGE WASHINGTON WAY	RICHLAND	99354	46.287167	-119.275592
Richland Uptown Shopping Center Parcel 04	https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/	VCP	UST	11648	17604	Non-Halogenated Organics - Petroleum-Other?	No Further Action	1332 JADWIN AVE	RICHLAND	99354	46.287314	-119.276249
Richland Uptown Shopping Center Parcel 06	https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/		UST	11647	24112	Non-Halogenated Organics - Petroleum-Other?	Awaiting Cleanup	1340 JADWIN AVE	RICHLAND	99354	46.287544	-119.275812
Richland Uptown Shopping Center Parcel 09	https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/		UST	11646	5431	Non-Halogenated Organics - Petroleum-Other?	No Further Action	1350 JADWIN AVE	RICHLAND	99354	46.288034	-119.27625
Richland Uptown Shopping Center Parcel 10	https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/	VCP	UST	11645	10144	Non-Halogenated Organics - Petroleum-Other?	Cleanup Started	1364 JADWIN AVE	RICHLAND	99354	46.288313	-119.27625
Richland Uptown Shopping Center Parcel 22	https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/		UST	11639	19542	Non-Halogenated Organics - Petroleum-Other?	No Further Action	1365 GEORGE WASHINGTON WAY	RICHLAND	99354	46.288418	-119.275594
Richland Uptown Shopping Center Parcel 21	https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/		UST	11640	19975	Non-Halogenated Organics - Petroleum-Other?	Awaiting Cleanup	1367 GEORGE WASHINGTON WAY	RICHLAND	99354	46.28863	-119.275483
Richland Uptown Shopping Center Parcel 11	https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/	VCP	UST	11644	11498	Non-Halogenated Organics - Petroleum-Other?	No Further Action	1368 JADWIN AVE	RICHLAND	99354	46.288445	-119.27625
Richland Uptown Shopping Center Parcel 12	https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/		UST	11643	24530	Halogenated Organics - Other Halogenated Org	Awaiting Cleanup	1370 JADWIN AVE	RICHLAND	99354	46.288732	-119.27625
Welcome Aboard Travel	https://epa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappvie		UST	n/a	45397556		Closed UST(s)	1375 GEORGE WASHINGTON WAY	RICHLAND	99352	46.2888	-119.2748
Richland Uptown Shopping Center Parcel 17	https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/		UST	11649	14650	Halogenated Organics - Other Halogenated Org	No Further Action	1379 GEORGE WASHINGTON WAY	RICHLAND	99354	46.288927	-119.275594
Richland Uptown Shopping Center Parcel 14	https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/	VCP	UST	11642	4215	Petroleum-Other	Awaiting Cleanup	1388 JADWIN AVE	RICHLAND	99354	46.28937137	-119.2762329
Sun Mart 2	https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/		UST, LUST	5437	7542129	Non-Halogenated Organics - Petroleum-Gasolin	No Further Action	1401 GEORGE WASHINGTON WAY	RICHLAND	99354	46.290174	-119.274781
Jet	https://epa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappvie		UST	n/a	17478395		Closed UST(s)	1402 JADWIN AVE	RICHLAND	99352	46.2898	-119.2769
Curleys Texaco	https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/		LUST	11988	91996575	Metals - Lead, Non-Halogenated Organics - Ben	Cleanup Started	294 WILLIAMS BLVD	RICHLAND	99352-4533	46.28583	-119.27719
McCues Texaco	https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/		LUST	7512	2937673	Other Contaminant - LUST - Other Hazardous Su	No Further Action	295 WILLIAMS BLVD	RICHLAND	99352-3409	46.28557	-119.27761
SUPER LUBE	https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/		UST	4688	1351361	Non-Halogenated Organics - Petroleum Product	No Further Action	421 WILLIAMS BLVD	RICHLAND	99352	46.28565	-119.27851
Tri City Oil 05	https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/	VCP	LUST	5474	9012746	Non-Halogenated Organics - Petroleum Product	No Further Action	421 WILLIAMS BLVD	RICHLAND	99354	46.2855147	-119.2782836
Jackpot Food Mart 056	https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/	VCP	LUST	5992	38214358	Non-Halogenated Organics - Petroleum-Gasolin	No Further Action	500 GEORGE WASHINGTON WAY	RICHLAND	99352-4421	46.27247	-119.27241
Tri City Battery Goodyear	https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/		LUST	6085	43737443	Halogenated Organics - Polychlorinated biPhen	No Further Action	601 GEORGE WASHINGTON WAY	RICHLAND	99352	46.27385	-119.27399
RAINBOW SERVICE STATION	https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/		LUST	9004	39427311	Non-Halogenated Organics - Petroleum-Other?	No Further Action	750 GEORGE WASHINGTON WAY	RICHLAND	99352-9999	46.27575	-119.27348
US GSA Richland Federal Bldg US	https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/		LUST	6850	91679255	Other Contaminant - LUST - Other Hazardous Su	Cleanup Started	825 JADWIN AVE	RICHLAND	99352	46.27786	-119.27533
Levee Pump Plant 2C	https://epa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappvie		UST	n/a	7564937		Closed UST(s)	GEORGE WASHINGTON WAY	RICHLAND	99352	46.2816	-119.275
Richland City Hall	https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/		UST, LUST	11376	99996527	Non-Halogenated Organics - Petroleum-Gasolin	No Further Action	505 SWIFT BOULEVARD	RICHLAND	99352	46.27957	-119.27444

Part 4, Section 7

Section 4(f) Documentation:

Jefferson Park

John Dam Plaza

Urban Greenbelt Trail

CITY OF RICHLAND
PUBLIC WORKS
625 Swift Boulevard, MS-26
Richland, WA 99352
(509) 942-7390

January 24, 2025

Brett Schock, PE
Transpo Group
12131 113th Ave NE #203
Kirkland, WA 98034

RE: *Richland Downtown Connectivity Project*
De Minimis Section 4(f) Evaluation

Dear Mr. Schock,

The City of Richland Public Works Department is proposing to make improvements to George Washington Way between Jadwin and Symons Avenue and Jadwin Avenue between George Washington Way and Symons including reconfiguring George Washington Way, Jadwin Ave, and Symons Street to one-way couplet, geometric changes to several intersections, reconfigure and replace traffic signals, repurpose road width for buffered-protected bike lanes, wider sidewalks, on street parking, bump-outs, pavement markings, signage, streetlights, stormwater drainage enhancements, and pedestrian crossing enhancements. Includes traffic signal changes throughout the corridor, signal coordination, bicycle and pedestrian enhancements at intersections, and pedestrian hybrid beacons. Also, includes modifications to cross-streets Jadwin Ave, Lee Blvd, Knight Street, Mansfield St, Newton St, Swift Blvd, Guyer Ave, Gowen Ave, Kadlec Way, Williams Blvd, Hains Ave, Haupt Ave, Hunt Ave, Stanley Street and Symons Ave.

It is our understanding that areas of right-of-way (ROW) are likely to be required at several parcels within the project limits, including the City of Richland owned John Dam Plaza (PID# 111983020625000), Gillespie Parkway (PID# 111983020558001) along with an additional use of Jefferson Park (PID# 102984020803000) for a multi-use pathway.

The City of Richland Parks and Public Facilities Department holds official jurisdiction over the above-mentioned properties and has reviewed project impacts to the properties as shown on the ROW plans. We concur that the proposed project will not adversely affect the activities, features, or attributes that make these park areas important as a recreational resource eligible for Section 4(f) protection. The subject was presented and discussed at the Parks and Recreation Commission Meeting on January 9, 2025. We agree that this project will result in a *de minimis* impact on the park areas.

Sincerely,

Jon Amundson, ICMA-CM, PMP
City Manager

Agenda
Parks and Recreation Commission Meeting
Thursday, January 9, 2025
Richland City Hall ~ Council Chambers
625 Swift Boulevard

Commission Members: Chair Mason, Vice-Chair Gutierrez, and Members Buelt, Cunningham, Gubba, Hodges, Lunstad, Thallapally, and Watrous

Council Liaison: Mayor Pro Tem Kent
Staff Liaison: Parks & Public Facilities Director Waite

Regular Meeting - 6:00 p.m.

Welcome

Pledge of Allegiance

Call to Order/Attendance:

Approval of Agenda: (Approved by Motion)

1. Approval of the January 9, 2025 Parks and Recreation Commission Meeting Agenda

Approval of Minutes: (Approved by Motion)

2. Approval of the following Meeting and Special Workshop Minutes:

    - November 14, 2024 Meeting
    - December 12, 2024 Meeting and December 12, 2024 Special Workshop

Council Liaison Report:

Recreation Report:

Parks & Public Facilities Report:

Public Comments:

Presentations:

3. Downtown Connectivity Project Update and National Environment Policy Act (NEPA) Section 4(f) De Minimis Review
    - Sheldon Williamson, Public Works Capital Project Manager

4. Placement of the Bernard Hosey Art Sculpture
    - Julie Piper, Recreation & Facilities Manager

Commission Comments:

Adjournment

Individuals with difficulty attending the in-person meeting may request to provide comments remotely. (Ch. 42.30 RCW) Requests for sign interpreters, audio equipment, and/or other special services must be received 48 hours before the meeting by calling the City Clerk's Office at 509-942-7389.

MINUTES

Richland Parks and Recreation Commission Meeting

Richland City Hall – Council Chambers
625 Swift Boulevard
Thursday, January 9, 2025 ~ 6:00 p.m.

CALL TO ORDER:

Chair Mason called the meeting to order at 6:01 p.m.

ATTENDANCE:

Chair Mason, Vice Chair Gutierrez, and Commissioners Buelt, Cunningham, Hodges, Watrous, and Lunstad were present.

Commissioners Gubba and Thallapally were absent.

Parks and Public Facilities Director Waite and Recreation Manager Piper also attended.

APPROVAL OF THE JANUARY 9, 2025, AGENDA:

Commissioner Lunstad moved to approve the January 25, 2025, Parks and Recreation Commission meeting agenda. Vice Chair seconded the motion. Motion approved 7-0.

APPROVAL OF THE FOLLOWING PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSION MINUTES:

- November 14, 2024 Meeting
- December 12, 2024 Meeting and December 12, 2024 Special Workshop

Commissioner Hodges moved to approve the meeting and special workshop minutes. Vice Chair Gutierrez seconded the motion. Motion approved 7-0.

RECREATION REPORT:

Recreation Manager Piper presented the Recreation Report.
Subjects included: Youth basketball league grades 1-6, volleyball league, spring flag football registration, BINGO, Heart Safe class, Cool Desert Night, and other summer special event, and recreation programs.

PARKS AND FACILITIES REPORT:

Parks and Public Facilities Director Waite presented the Parks and Public Facilities Report.
Subjects included: the “52 in 25” program, RFQ for the comprehensive park, trails, and open space plan, and updates on West Village Park and Howards Amon playground.

PUBLIC COMMENTS:

None. Closed 6:20 p.m.

PRESENTATIONS:

3. Downtown Connectivity Project Update and National Environment Policy Act (NEPA) Section 4(f) De Minimis Review
- Sheldon Williamson, Public Works Capital Project Manager

The presentation included updates on projects and positive impacts on parks and recreation. The three locations discussed were Jefferson Park, John Dam Plaza, and Gillespie Parkway.

4. Placement of the Bernard Hosey Art Sculpture
- Julie Piper, Recreation Manager

Piper presented and discussed the placement of the third donated art sculpture, *“On the Edge.”* The proposed location for the installation is Trailhead Park. The discussion included site suitability, visibility, and potential community engagement. Further evaluation and approval may be required before proceeding with the installation.

ADJOURNMENT:

The meeting adjourned at 7:11 p.m.

Prepared by: Patty Roe _____
Patty Roe, Parks and Public Facilities - Administrative Assistant II

Reviewed by: _____
Chris Waite, Parks and Public Facilities Director

Approved by: _____
Chair Mason, Richland Parks and Recreation Commission

Section 4(f) *De Minimis* Impact Determination (per 23 CFR 774)

Date:	April 2, 2025
Lead Agency:	City of Richland
Project Number:	
Project:	Downtown Connectivity Project
Project Description:	The City of Richland is proposing to construct sidewalk improvements, barrier-separated two way bike facilities, improved intersections including curb extensions, new curb ramps and modified signals and new location pedestrian crossings, creating a one-way couplet with improved active mode facilities in the Jadwin Avenue and George Washington Way corridors.
Section 4(f) Resource:	Jefferson Park
Type of 4(f) Resource:	☑ Public Park or Recreational Area ☐ National-Register Eligible Historic Site ☐ Publicly-owned Wildlife or Waterfowl Sanctuary
Size of the *de minimis* use of the 4(f) Resource (in acres):	0.195 acres of 11.51 acres (1.69%)
Primary Purpose/Function:	Sports fields and public greenspace.
Official with Jurisdiction:	Jon Amundson, ICMA-CM, PMP City Manager, City of Richland

De minimis Documentation

1. *Describe the Section 4(f) property and the attributes and features that qualify it for Section 4(f) protection, attach a map with shows the boundary of the resource, the locations of key features (e.g. ball fields, structures) and shows the area to be used;*

Jefferson Park is a public park in the City of Richland with open spaces, two baseball ballfields, play structures, parking, a gazebo, and infield structures for the ballfields. The park is adjacent to the Richland Head Start Early Learning Center and Jefferson Elementary School.

2. *Describe the impacts to the Section 4(f) property, and any avoidance, minimization and mitigation or enhancement measures, and why they are considered de minimis as defined in 23 CFR 774.17;*

The proposed use would add a 10-12' wide paved shared use path for approximately 850' along George Washington Way to the park. The alignment of the shared use path will replace existing grasses, but will not impact trees or significant shrubs. The impacts to Jefferson Park will be an enhancement to the park, adding high comfort multimodal active mode facilities for cyclists and pedestrains that are directly connected to the wider network of active mode improvements, especially for bike riders of all ages and abilities, that are being proposed with the overall Downtown Connectivity Project. Placement of the shared use path within the park will increase the safety for users by increasing separation from vehicle traffic and locating users closer to likely destinations within the park. The improvements are considered *de minimus* under 23 CFR 774.13 Section (f)(4). The impacts of the improvement will not adversely affect the features, attributes, or activities qualifying the property for protection under Section 4(f), and will in fact enhance those attributes.

3. *For parks, recreational facilities, and wildlife and waterfowl sanctuaries:*

a. *Describe the Public Outreach that has been or is being conducted (leave blank for historic sites);*

A presentation of the planned improvements was made to the City of Richland's Parks and Recreation Commission on January 9, 2025.

b. *Include written concurrence of the official with jurisdiction over to 4(f) resource with the* de minimis *determination.;*

Attachments to this form include the presentation materials from the January 9, 2025 Parks and Recreation Commission meeting (summary memo, slides, and meeting agenda) as well as the letter from the City Manager concurring with the *de minimus* determination.

4. ***For historic resources, attach Section 106 Documentation (Include SHPO concurrence in project-level findings (DOEs and or FOEs) and Programmatic Agreement Memos for archaeological resources); and***

N/A

Request for Approval

Based upon this analysis we request FHWA's approval that the use of the Section 4(f) resource described above is *de minimis* as defined in 23 CFR 774.17.

Sheldon Williamson

Sheldon Williamson, PE
Project Manager, City of Richland

6/6/25
Date

FHWA Approval

ELISA SIMS ALBURY

Digitally signed by ELISA SIMS ALBURY
Date: 2025.06.09 11:32:18 -07'00'

Gary Martindale, Team Leader, Engineering & Operations
FHWA Washington Division

Date

Proposed Improvements - Jefferson Park

December 12, 2024

FIGURE 1

1.22100.00 - Richland Downtown Connectivity

transpogroup
WHAT TRANSPORTATION CAN BE.

Section 4(f) *De Minimis* Impact Determination (per 23 CFR 774)

Date:	April 2, 2025
Lead Agency:	City of Richland
Project Number:	
Project:	Downtown Connectivity Project
Project Description:	The City of Richland is proposing to construct sidewalk improvements, barrier-separated two way bike facilities, improved intersections including curb extensions, new curb ramps and modified signals and new location pedestrian crossings, creating a one-way couplet with improved active mode facilities in the Jadwin Avenue and George Washington Way corridors.
Section 4(f) Resource:	John Dam Plaza
Type of 4(f) Resource:	☑ Public Park or Recreational Area ☐ National-Register Eligible Historic Site ☐ Publicly-owned Wildlife or Waterfowl Sanctuary
Size of the *de minimis* use of the 4(f) Resource (in acres):	0.012 acres of 4.13 acres (0.29%)
Primary Purpose/Function:	Amphitheatre and public greenspace.
Official with Jurisdiction:	Jon Amundson, ICMA-CM, PMP City Manager, City of Richland

De minimis Documentation

1. *Describe the Section 4(f) property and the attributes and features that qualify it for Section 4(f) protection, attach a map with shows the boundary of the resource, the locations of key features (e.g. ball fields, structures) and shows the area to be used;*

John Dam Plaza is a public park and amphitheater in the City of Richland with open spaces, a stage and amphitheatre area, hardscape walkways, and minor structures for restrooms and park/theatre operations. The park is adjacent to the Richland Police Station and has a large parking lot on the south side of the park.

2. *Describe the impacts to the Section 4(f) property, and any avoidance, minimization and mitigation or enhancement measures, and why they are considered de minimis as defined in 23 CFR 774.17;*

The proposed use would cause an impact to the parking lot, adjusting curb returns, sidewalks, and curb ramps to improve crossing comfort and safety at the George Washington Way and Knight Street intersections, covering an area of approximately 1,500 square feet that is currently hardscape (parking lot, roadway paving in George Washington Way and Knight Street, curbing, sidewalk and out-of-compliance curb ramps). No loss of parking will occur due to the use. The impacts to John Dam Plaza will have no effect on the use of the park, causing no change in the available parking, and improving the crossing conditions for pedestrians at the intersection of George Washington Way and Knight Street. The improvements are considered *de minimus* under 23 CFR 774.13 Section (f)(4). The impacts of the improvement will not adversely affect the features, attributes, or activities qualifying the property for protection under Section 4(f).

3. *For parks, recreational facilities, and wildlife and waterfowl sanctuaries:*

a. *Describe the Public Outreach that has been or is being conducted (leave blank for historic sites);*

A presentation of the planned improvements was made to the City of Richland's Parks and Recreation Commission on January 9, 2025.

b. *Include written concurrence of the official with jurisdiction over to 4(f) resource with the* de minimis *determination.;*

Attachments to this form include the presentation materials from the January 9, 2025 Parks and Recreation Commission meeting (summary memo, slides, and meeting agenda) as well as the letter from the City Manager concurring with the *de minimus* determination.

4. ***For historic resources, attach Section 106 Documentation (Include SHPO concurrence in project-level findings (DOEs and or FOEs) and Programmatic Agreement Memos for archaeological resources); and***

N/A

Request for Approval

Based upon this analysis we request FHWA's approval that the use of the Section 4(f) resource described above is *de minimis* as defined in 23 CFR 774.17.

Sheldon Williamson — 6/6/25

Sheldon Williamson, PE
Project Manager, City of Richland

Date

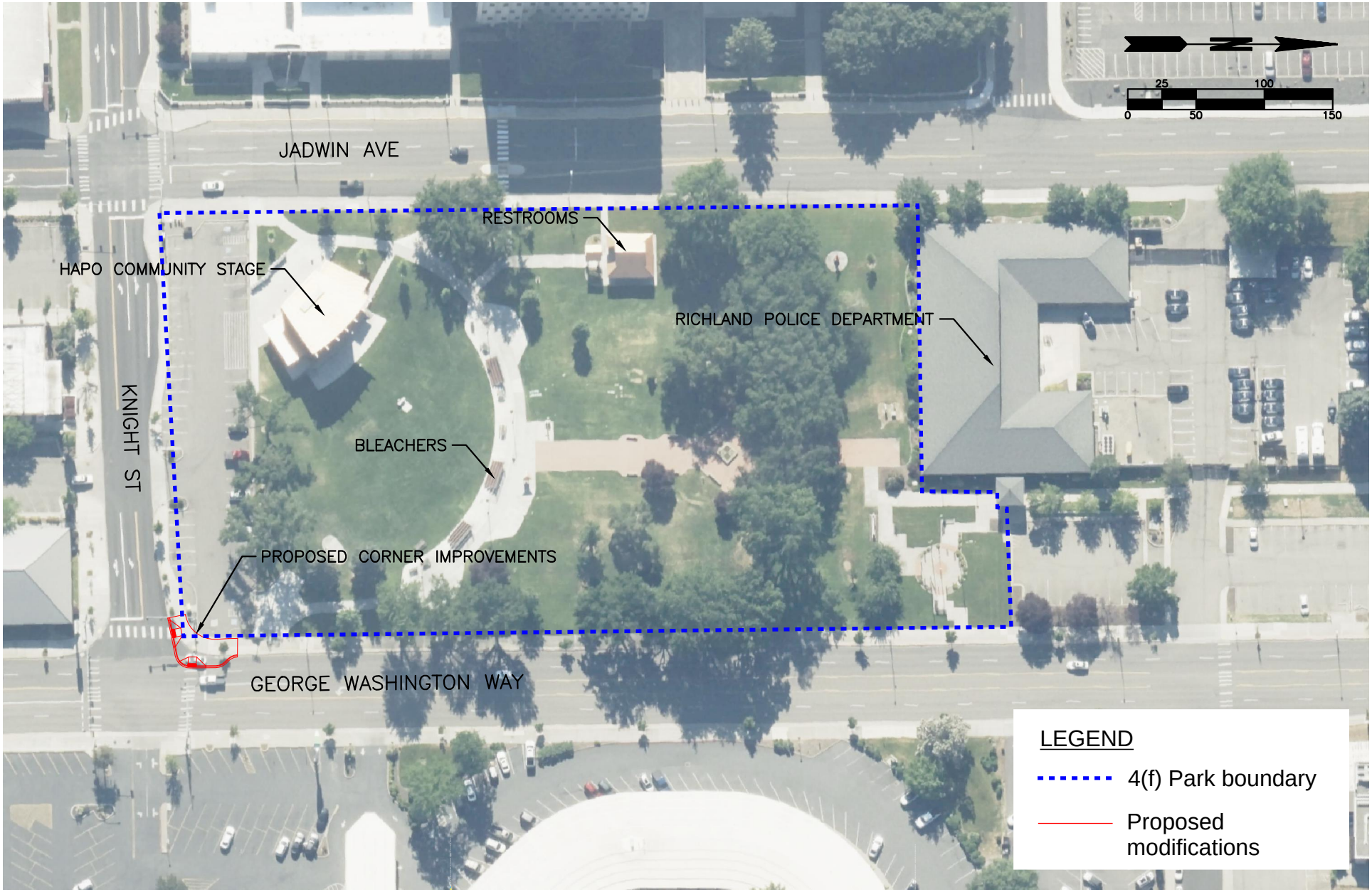
FHWA Approval

ELISA SIMS ALBURY

Digitally signed by ELISA SIMS ALBURY
Date: 2025.06.09 11:32:57 -07'00'

Gary Martindale, Team Leader, Engineering & Operations
FHWA Washington Division

Date



Proposed Improvements - John Dam Plaza

1.22100.00 - Richland Downtown Connectivity

December 12, 2024

transpogroup
WHAT TRANSPORTATION CAN BE.

FIGURE
2

Section 4(f) *De Minimis* Impact Determination (per 23 CFR 774)

Date:	April 2, 2025
Lead Agency:	City of Richland
Project Number:	
Project:	Downtown Connectivity Project
Project Description:	The City of Richland is proposing to construct sidewalk improvements, barrier-separated two way bike facilities, improved intersections including curb extensions, new curb ramps and modified signals and new location pedestrian crossings, creating a one-way couplet with improved active mode facilities in the Jadwin Avenue and George Washington Way corridors.
Section 4(f) Resource:	Urban Greenbelt Trail
Type of 4(f) Resource:	☑ Public Park or Recreational Area ☐ National-Register Eligible Historic Site ☐ Publicly-owned Wildlife or Waterfowl Sanctuary
Size of the *de minimis* use of the 4(f) Resource (in acres):	0.032 acres of 0.35 acres (9.3%)
Primary Purpose/Function:	Multiuse trail.
Official with Jurisdiction:	Jon Amundson, ICMA-CM, PMP City Manager, City of Richland

De minimis Documentation

1. *Describe the Section 4(f) property and the attributes and features that qualify it for Section 4(f) protection, attach a map with shows the boundary of the resource, the locations of key features (e.g. ball fields, structures) and shows the area to be used;*

The Urban Greenbelt Trail is a segment of a larger trail network. The subject segment is located between Jadwin Avenue and George Washington Way, north of Gillespie Street. A hardscape path with landscaped buffer to Jadwin Avenue comprises the majority of the park space.

2. *Describe the impacts to the Section 4(f) property, and any avoidance, minimization and mitigation or enhancement measures, and why they are considered de minimis as defined in 23 CFR 774.17;*

The landscaped buffer will need to be modified as part of the project, removing grasses, bushes, 7 street trees, several bushes/shrubs, and rock groundcover in an area of approximately 3,600 square feet between the existing trail path and Jadwin Avenue. The impacts to Urban Greenbelt Trail will have no impact on the park, causing no change in the multiuse pathway. The changes will widen the multiuse pathway and provide additional connections through the area to new pathways and protected bike facilities along Jadwin Avenue. The improvements are considered *de minimus* under 23 CFR 774.13 Section (f)(4). The impacts of the improvement will not adversely affect the features, attributes or activities qualifying the property for protection under Section 4(f).

3. *For parks, recreational facilities, and wildlife and waterfowl sanctuaries:*

a. *Describe the Public Outreach that has been or is being conducted (leave blank for historic sites);*

A presentation of the planned improvements was made to the City of Richland's Parks and Recreation Commission on January 9, 2025.

b. *Include written concurrence of the official with jurisdiction over to 4(f) resource with the* de minimis *determination.;*

Attachments to this form include the presentation materials from the January 9, 2025 Parks and Recreation Commission meeting (summary memo, slides, and meeting agenda) as well as the letter from the City Manager concurring with the *de minimus* determination.

4. ***For historic resources, attach Section 106 Documentation (Include SHPO concurrence in project-level findings (DOEs and or FOEs) and Programmatic Agreement Memos for archaeological resources); and***

N/A

Request for Approval

Based upon this analysis we request FHWA's approval that the use of the Section 4(f) resource described above is *de minimis* as defined in 23 CFR 774.17.

Sheldon Williamson — 6/6/25

Sheldon Williamson, PE
Project Manager, City of Richland

Date

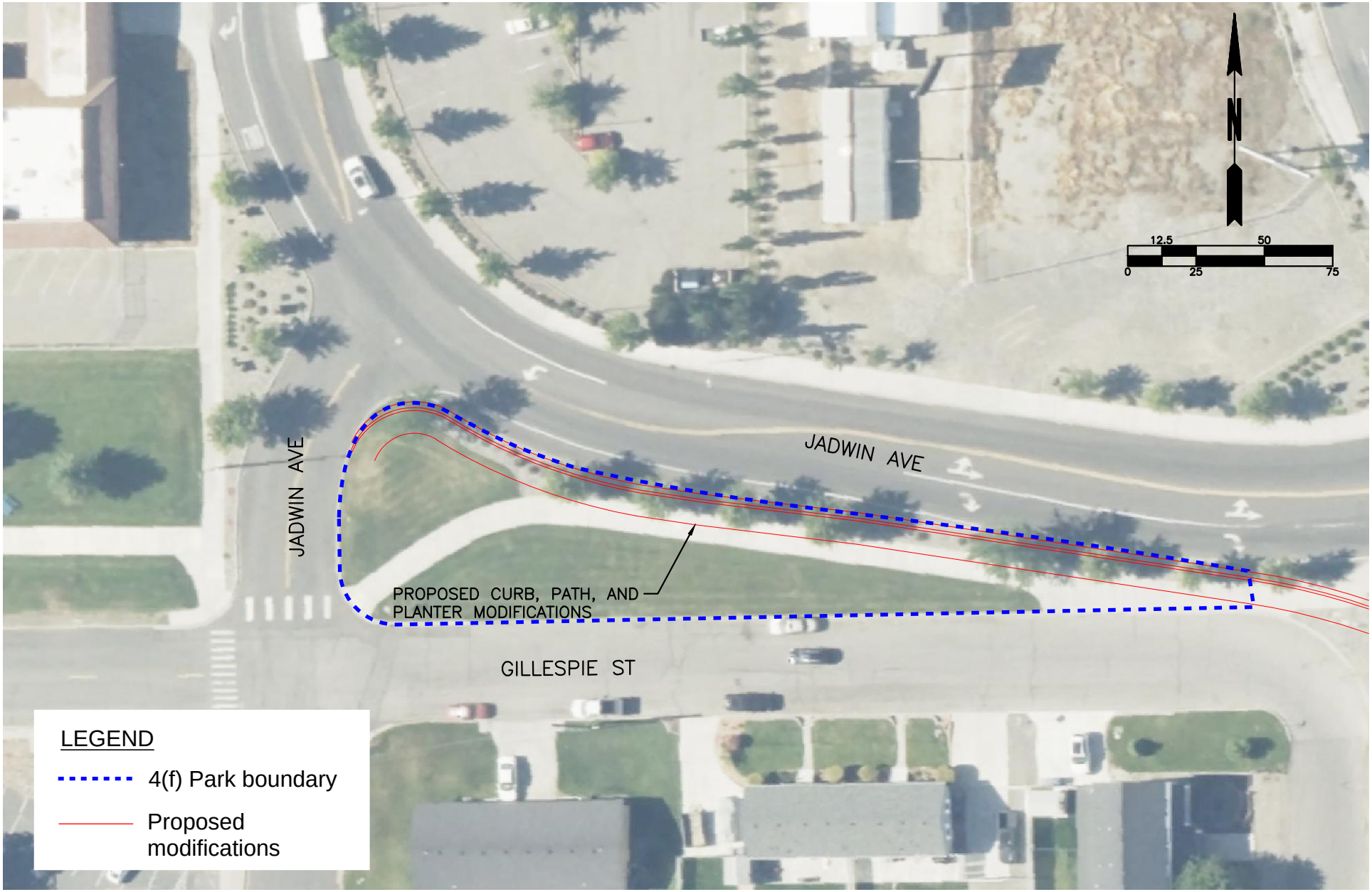
FHWA Approval

ELISA SIMS ALBURY

Digitally signed by ELISA SIMS ALBURY
Date: 2025.06.09 11:33:35 -07'00'

Gary Martindale, Team Leader, Engineering & Operations
FHWA Washington Division

Date



Proposed Improvements - Urban Greenbelt Trail

December 12, 2024

FIGURE 3

1.22100.00 - Richland Downtown Connectivity

transpogroup
WHAT TRANSPORTATION CAN BE.

Part 5

iPaC report results

IPaC **U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service**

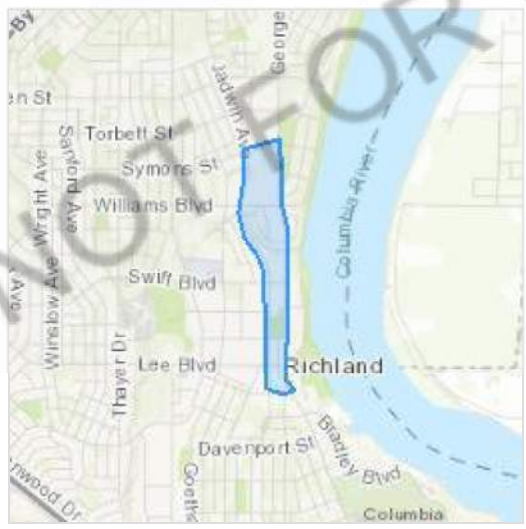
IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

Location

Benton County, Washington



Local office

Washington Fish And Wildlife Office

(360) 753-9440
(360) 753-9405

510 Desmond Drive Se, Suite 102
Lacey, WA 98503-1263

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species[1] and their critical habitats are managed by the Ecological Services Program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries[2]).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact NOAA Fisheries for species under their jurisdiction.

1. Species listed under the Endangered Species Act are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the listing status page for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).

2. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Birds

NAME	STATUS
Yellow-billed Cuckoo Coccyzus americanus There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3911	Threatened

Fishes

NAME	STATUS
Bull Trout Salvelinus confluentus There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8212	Threatened

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly Danaus plexippus Wherever found There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Proposed Threatened
Suckley''s Cuckoo Bumble Bee Bombus suckleyi No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10885	Proposed Endangered

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

There are no critical habitats at this location.

You are still required to determine if your project(s) may have effects on all above listed species.

Bald & Golden Eagles

Bald and Golden Eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act [2] and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) [1]. Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to Bald or Golden Eagles, or their habitats, should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate avoidance and minimization measures, as described in the various links on this page.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action

There are Bald Eagles and/or Golden Eagles in your project area.

Measures for Proactively Minimizing Eagle Impacts
For information on how to best avoid and minimize disturbance to nesting bald eagles, please review the National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines. You may employ the timing and activity-specific distance recommendations in this document when designing your project/activity to avoid and minimize eagle impacts. For bald eagle information specific to Alaska, please refer to Bald Eagle Nesting and Sensitivity to Human Activity.

The FWS does not currently have guidelines for avoiding and minimizing disturbance to nesting Golden Eagles. For site-specific recommendations regarding nesting Golden Eagles, please consult with the appropriate Regional Migratory Bird Office or Ecological Services Field Office.

If disturbance or take of eagles cannot be avoided, an incidental take permit may be available to authorize any take that results from, but is not the purpose of, an otherwise lawful activity. For assistance making this determination for Bald Eagles, visit the Do I Need A

Permit Tool. For assistance making this determination for golden eagles, please consult with the appropriate Regional Migratory Bird Office or Ecological Services Field Office.

Ensure Your Eagle List is Accurate and Complete
If your project area is in a poorly surveyed area in IPaC, your list may not be complete and you may need to rely on other resources to determine what species may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys). Please review the Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles, to help you properly interpret the report for your specified location, including determining if there is sufficient data to ensure your list is accurate.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to bald or golden eagles on your list, see the "Probability of Presence Summary" below to see when these bald or golden eagles are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

Review the FAQs
The FAQs below provide important additional information and resources.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bald Eagle Haliaeetus leucocephalus This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Dec 1 to Aug 31
Golden Eagle Aquila chrysaetos This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles", specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (▪)
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

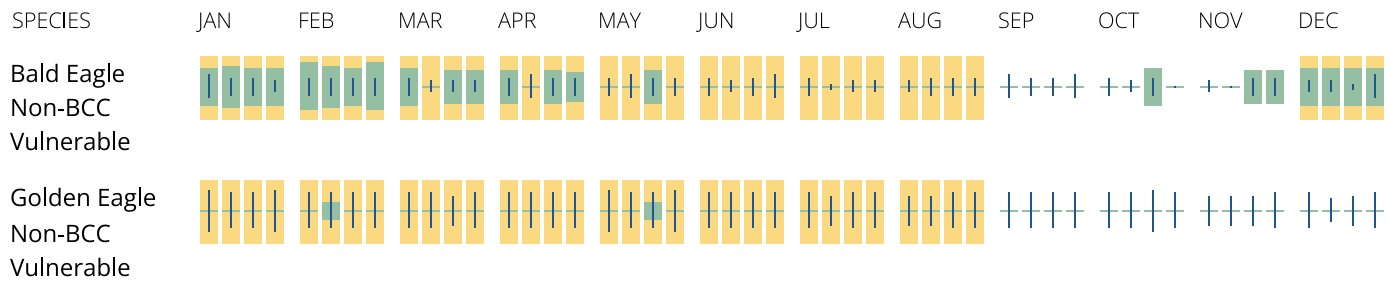
Survey Effort (|)
Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (–)
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe
Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.

▪ probability of presence ▪ breeding season | survey effort – no data



Bald & Golden Eagles FAQs

What does IPaC use to generate the potential presence of bald and golden eagles in my specified location?

The potential for eagle presence is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are an eagle (Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act requirements may apply).

Proper interpretation and use of your eagle report

On the graphs provided, please look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical line) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal line). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort line or no data line (red horizontal) means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list and associated information help you know what to look for to confirm presence and helps guide you in knowing when to implement avoidance and minimization measures to eliminate or reduce potential impacts from your project activities or get the appropriate permits should presence be confirmed.

How do I know if eagles are breeding, wintering, or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating, or resident), you may query your location using the RAIL Tool and view the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If an eagle on your IPaC migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it (indicated by yellow vertical bars on the phenology graph in your "IPaC PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY" at the top of your results list), there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

Interpreting the Probability of Presence Graphs

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.

To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.

The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

Breeding Season ()
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort ()
Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

No Data ()
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe
Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.

Migratory birds

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) [1] prohibits the take (including killing, capturing, selling, trading, and transport) of protected migratory bird species without prior authorization by the Department of Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service). The incidental take of migratory birds is the injury or death of birds that results from, but is not the purpose, of an activity. The Service interprets the MBTA to prohibit incidental take.

1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds

- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action

Measures for Proactively Minimizing Migratory Bird Impacts

Your IPaC Migratory Bird list showcases birds of concern, including Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC), in your project location. This is not a comprehensive list of all birds found in your project area. However, you can help proactively minimize significant impacts to all birds at your project location by implementing the measures in the Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds document, and any other project-specific avoidance and minimization measures suggested at the link Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds for the birds of concern on your list below.

Ensure Your Migratory Bird List is Accurate and Complete

If your project area is in a poorly surveyed area, your list may not be complete and you may need to rely on other resources to determine what species may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys). Please review the Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles document, to help you properly interpret the report for your specified location, including determining if there is sufficient data to ensure your list is accurate.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, see the "Probability of Presence Summary" below to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

Review the FAQs

The FAQs below provide important additional information and resources.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
American Avocet Recurvirostra americana This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Apr 21 to Aug 10
American White Pelican pelecanus erythrorhynchos This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6886	Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 31

Bald Eagle Haliaeetus leucocephalus — Breeds Dec 1 to Aug 31
This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626

Black Tern Chlidonias niger surinamenisis — Breeds May 15 to Aug 20
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3093

California Gull Larus californicus — Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Calliope Hummingbird Selasphorus calliope — Breeds May 1 to Aug 15
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9526

Cassin's Finch Haemorhous cassinii — Breeds May 15 to Jul 15
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9462

Clark's Grebe Aechmophorus clarkii — Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Evening Grosbeak Coccothraustes vespertinus — Breeds May 15 to Aug 10
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Forster's Tern Sterna forsteri — Breeds Mar 1 to Aug 15
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

Franklin's Gull Leucophaeus pipixcan — Breeds May 1 to Jul 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Golden Eagle Aquila chrysaetos — Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680

Lesser Yellowlegs Tringa flavipes — Breeds elsewhere
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9679

Lewis's Woodpecker Melanerpes lewis — Breeds Apr 20 to Sep 30
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9408

Long-eared Owl asio otus — Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 15
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3631

Marbled Godwit Limosa fedoa — Breeds elsewhere
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9481

Northern Harrier Circus hudsonius — Breeds Apr 1 to Sep 15
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8350

Olive-sided Flycatcher Contopus cooperi — Breeds May 20 to Aug 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3914

Pectoral Sandpiper Calidris melanotos — Breeds elsewhere
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Rufous Hummingbird Selasphorus rufus — Breeds Apr 15 to Jul 15

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8002

Sage Thrasher Oreoscoptes montanus — Breeds Apr 15 to Aug 10

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9433

Western Grebe aechmophorus occidentalis — Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6743

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles", specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week

12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.

3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (▪)

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

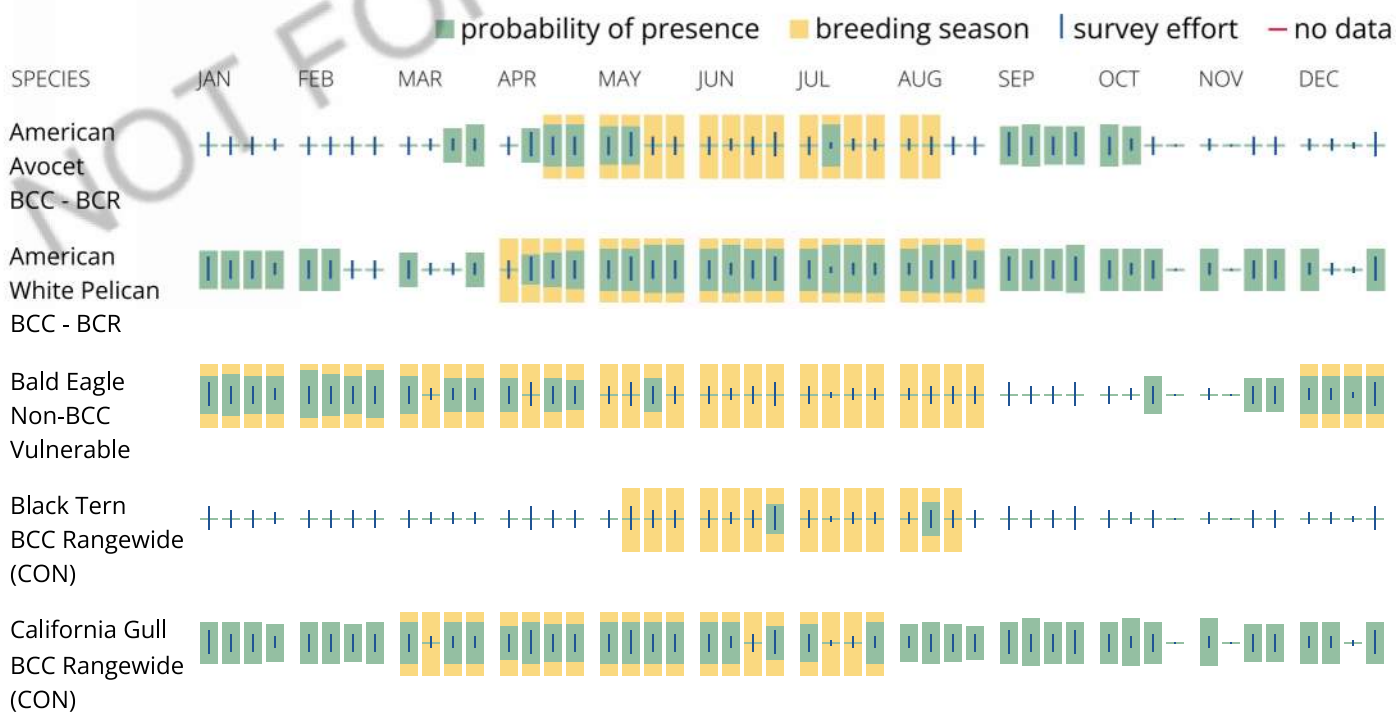
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

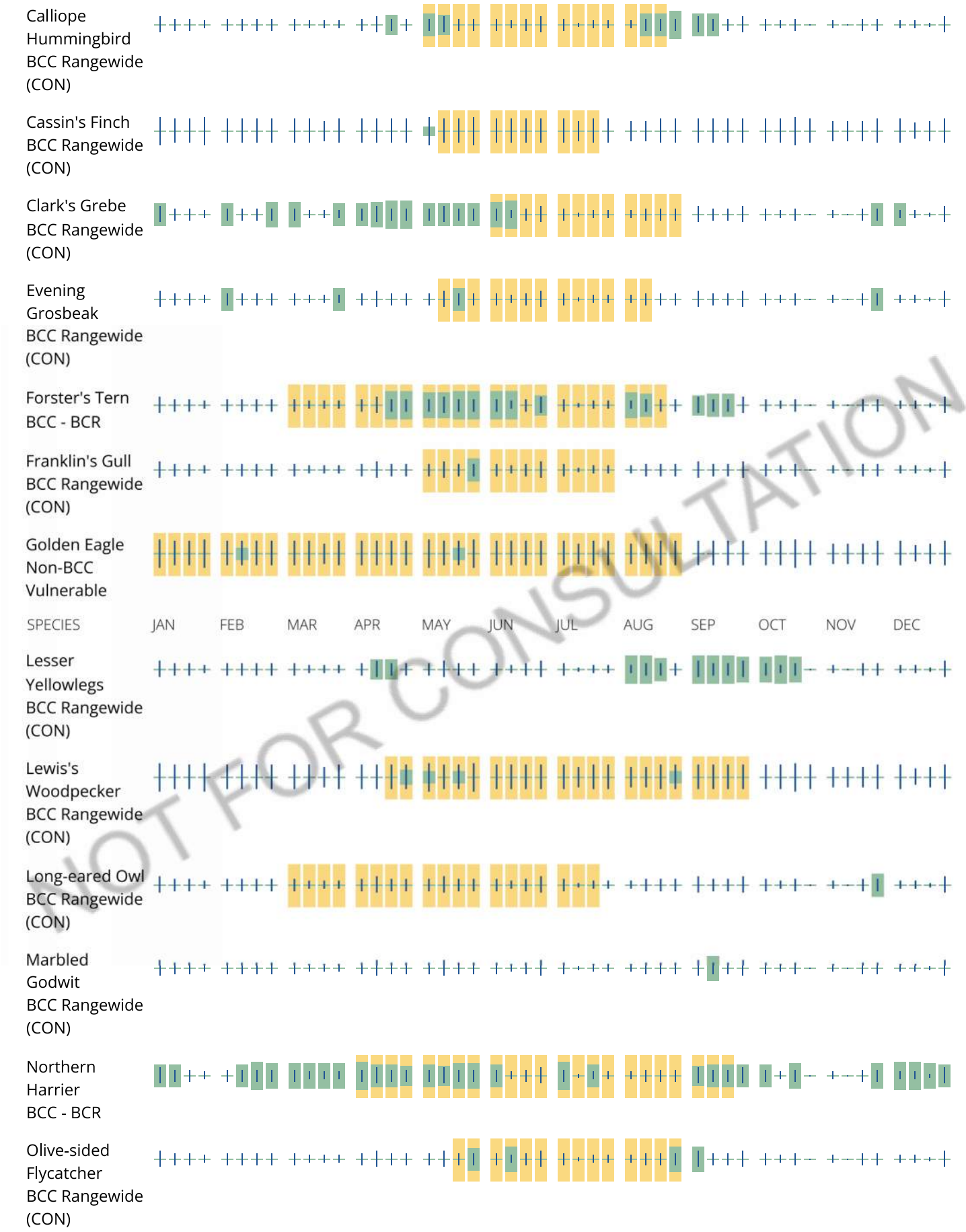
No Data (–)

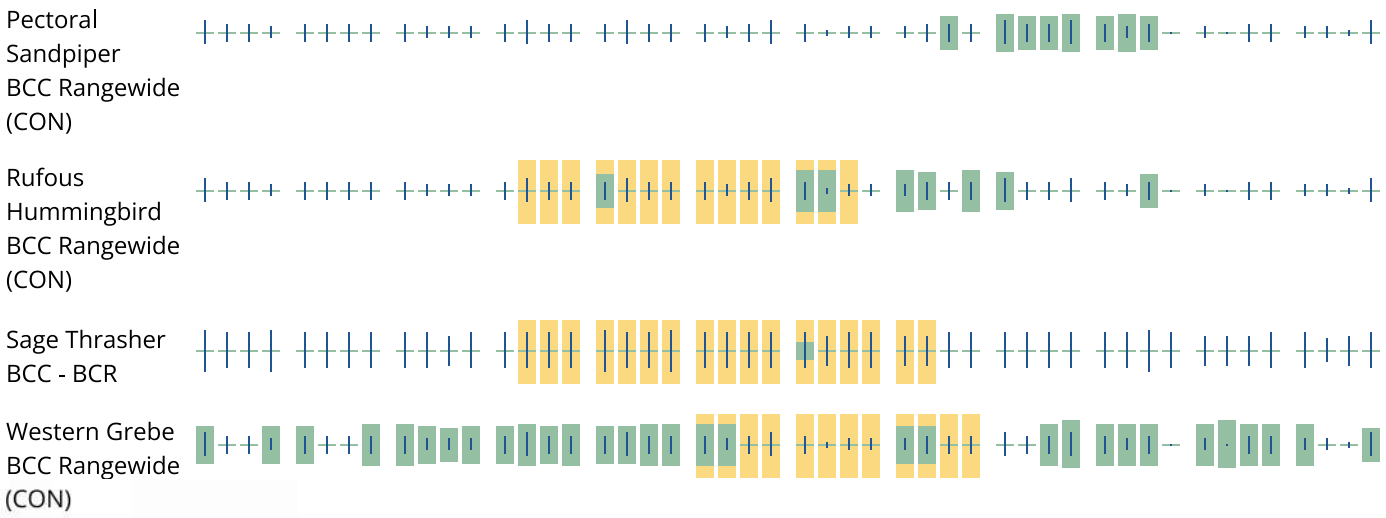
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.







Migratory Bird FAQs

Tell me more about avoidance and minimization measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

Nationwide Avoidance & Minimization Measures for Birds describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year-round. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is one of the most effective ways to minimize impacts. To see when birds are most likely to occur and breed in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. Additional measures or permits may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the list of migratory birds that potentially occur in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location, such as those listed under the Endangered Species Act or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act and those species marked as "Vulnerable". See the FAQ "What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?" for more information on the levels of concern covered in the IPaC migratory bird species list.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) with which your project intersects. These species have been identified as warranting special attention because they are BCC species in that area, an eagle (Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, and to verify survey effort when no results present, please visit the Rapid Avian Information Locator (RAIL) Tool.

Why are subspecies showing up on my list?

Subspecies profiles are included on the list of species present in your project area because observations in the AKN for **the species** are being detected. If the species are present, that means that the subspecies may also be present. If a subspecies shows up on your list, you may need to rely on other resources to determine if that subspecies may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys).

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). This data is derived from a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets.

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go to the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating, or resident), you may query your location using the RAIL Tool and view the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If a bird on your IPaC migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it (indicated by yellow vertical bars on the phenology graph in your “IPaC PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY” at the top of your results list), there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially BCC species. For more information on avoidance and minimization measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts, please see the FAQ “Tell me more about avoidance and minimization measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds”.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the Northeast Ocean Data Portal. The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf project webpage.

Proper interpretation and use of your migratory bird report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical line) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal line). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list does not represent all birds present in your project area. It is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list and associated information help you know what to look for to confirm presence and helps guide implementation of avoidance and minimization measures to eliminate or reduce potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about avoidance and minimization measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about avoidance and minimization measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds".

Interpreting the Probability of Presence Graphs
Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:
The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.

To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.

The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

Breeding Season ()
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort ()

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

No Data ()
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe
Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the National Wildlife Refuge system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

There are no refuge lands at this location.

Fish hatcheries

There are no fish hatcheries at this location.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)

Impacts to NWI wetlands and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

This location overlaps the following wetlands:

FRESHWATER FORESTED/SHRUB WETLAND

PSS1C

A full description for each wetland code can be found at the National Wetlands Inventory website

NOTE: This initial screening does **not** replace an on-site delineation to determine whether wetlands occur. Additional information on the NWI data is provided below.

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tuberficid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate Federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.