

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

CONFLUENCE PROJECT LISTENING CIRCLE LEASE

CHIEF TIMOTHY PARK

Asotin County, Washington

Prepared for

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

WALLA WALLA DISTRICT



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APPENDIX A (Attached as separate file)

Biological Assessment

SECTION I. PURPOSE AND NEED

A. Introduction

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), Walla Walla District, proposes to issue a lease for up to 25 years to the Confluence Project for park purposes, including but not limited to artwork improvements at Chief Timothy Park near Clarkston, Washington (Exhibit 1). This lease would authorize the construction and maintenance of an artwork, a Listening Circle, which would be one in a series of art installations constructed by the Confluence Project in the Lower Columbia Basin. The Confluence Project has requested the use of the Chief Timothy Park site for this project.

Confluence Project is a non-profit collaborative effort of Pacific Northwest tribes, civic groups from Washington and Oregon, artist Maya Lin, and other artists and architects. Through place and art, the goal of the Confluence Project is to integrate environmental concerns and history with sensitivity to the changes that have occurred since the Lewis and Clark expedition traveled through the area. Each of its seven sites features an art installation that interprets the area's ecology and history, encouraging the visitor to reflect on how the surroundings have changed over time. Each installation also references a passage from the Lewis and Clark journals.

The proposed site for the lease and the Listening Circle project is located in Section 20, T11N, R45E, WM at Chief Timothy Park on Silcott Island in the Lower Granite Lake (reservoir) of the Snake River at river mile 131 in Asotin County, Washington about 6 miles west of Clarkston (Exhibit 1). Chief Timothy Park is owned by the Corps and operated by a concessionaire, Northwest Land Management.

The Confluence Project selected the Chief Timothy project site because it is a publicly accessible location near the confluence of the Clearwater and Snake rivers with views of hillsides that reflect a dry grassy steppe and river canyon landscape similar to that through which Lewis and Clark traveled over 200 years ago. A large, stone-rimmed earthwork, a "listening circle", would be sculpted out of a depression located at the top of the island. The Listening Circle would consist of a basalt amphitheater approximately 150 feet in diameter. The amphitheater would have a seating capacity of 150-200 attendees and could be used as a gathering place for the general public and for special events. It is also designed to serve as a spot for quiet contemplation by visitors. The shape is inspired by a Nez Perce blessing ceremony performed there in spring 2005. A pathway from the parking area would lead to the top of a hill, and around and down into the amphitheater before connecting with other trails on the island.

Chief Timothy Park is situated on the southern portion of Silcott Island, comprising 143 of the island's 282 acres. The park consists of a day use area with a swimming beach, a boat launch with five boating docks and a camping area with 66 camp sites. Recreational activities include boating, hiking, swimming, fishing, and camping. Except for several gravel maintenance roads, all roads in the park are paved. Access to the park is from U.S. Highway 12 on the south.

For the period 2002 to 2011, park visitation ranged from 29,279 to 76,957 visits per year, with an average visitation of 39,500.¹ The park currently operates on a seasonal basis between May 1 and October 31, and is effectively closed with access roads gated during the off season.

To allow construction and operation of the proposed Listening Circle at Chief Timothy Park by the Confluence Project, the Corps would issue a lease to the Confluence Project for park purposes. In addition to a lease, the Corps may issue a temporary license for construction access, and/or an easement at a future date for additional access needs, should it be determined necessary. In the event that either a license or easement were issued, it would be for the use of existing roads and trails, and no additional roads and trails would be developed on Silcott Island as a result. Corps regulations require the Corps to prepare an environmental assessment (EA) for issuing a lease. As required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and subsequent implementing regulations (Title 40, CFR Parts 1500-1508), this EA has been prepared to determine whether the action proposed by the Corps constitutes a "...major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment..." and whether an environmental impact statement is required.

B. Purpose and Need

The purpose of the proposed action is to enhance the recreation experience of visitors at Chief Timothy Park through creation of a new activity area and cultural attraction. The proposed action involves the creation of a Listening Circle that would contribute to recreational experiences by educating and reminding visitors of the landscape, historical context, and Native American tribes encountered by the Lewis and Clark Expedition as it passed through this area.

Granting a lease for the Listening Circle would assist the Corps in meeting that portion of its mission to foster outdoor recreation. The proposed art installation at Chief Timothy Park would provide recreational opportunities that complement the park's existing uses and facilities, and contribute to the preservation of natural and cultural resources; it could also promote sustainable growth for the local economy through increased visitation.

Pursuant to policies and procedures applicable to recreational development on Corps lands, the construction, use and maintenance of the proposed Listening Circle by the Confluence Project on federal lands at Chief Timothy Park requires issuance of a term lease by the Corps. State of Washington restrictions on the use of funding from the State for the Listening Circle require a location on public land within the state.

C. Authority

The Corps is proposing to issue the lease under the authority of Title 16, U.S. Code, Section 460d, the 1944 Flood Control Act as amended by the 1954 Flood Control Act.

¹ Corps visitation reports.

SECTION II. ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS CONSIDERED

Two alternatives are analyzed in this EA: issuing a lease for the Listening Circle or not issuing a lease (no action). The No Action alternative does not satisfy the purpose and need of enhancing recreational experiences for visitors at Chief Timothy Park, but is included as required by NEPA as a benchmark against which the proposed action can be compared.

A. No Action

Under a No Action alternative, the Corps would not issue a lease, which means the Confluence Project would not be allowed to construct the Listening Circle and associated features at Chief Timothy Park. The Listening Circle site is most frequently used for passive recreational activities, such as a dog-walking area for park visitors. Under the No Action alternative, there would be no change to those current uses or the proposed construction area.

B. Proposed Action

The proposed action is to issue a lease for up to 25 years to the Confluence Project for construction, operation, and maintenance of the Listening Circle. At its discretion, the Corps may also issue a temporary license for construction access, and/or an easement at a future date for additional access needs. The proposed Listening Circle project was developed and designed by the Confluence Project in coordination with the Corps, Northwest Land Management, Asotin County and the Nez Perce Tribe, and in consideration of the physical, environmental, cultural and recreational characteristics of the site.

The Listening Circle would consist of an amphitheater constructed of basalt rock, with its center planted in native grasses. The amphitheater would be approximately 150 feet in diameter and be located in an existing depression on the site (Exhibit 2).

The Confluence Project estimates that the Listening Circle could receive between 1,500 and 9,000 visitors annually, with an annual average of 5,250 visitors.² In addition to casual use of the site by individuals, the site would be available for special events. Ongoing management and routine maintenance of the Listening Circle would be provided by an entity to be established by the Confluence Project prior to issuance of the lease.

² This estimate is based on a methodology that considers the number of weeks of park operation and the likely number of visitors per event per week at the Listening Circle. On the high end, it is assumed the park would be open 24 weeks annually (May – October), that the Listening Circle has a seating capacity of 150 per event, and is utilized at least two times per week. On the low end, the same 24-week duration is assumed with only 50 visitors per event, and only one event per week. A factor of 1.25 is also assumed to account for casual visitation (non-event use) of the site during the 24 weeks. This gives an approximate range of 1,500 – 9,000 visitors per year, with the average being 5,250 visitors annually.

1. Construction

Total area of construction disturbance for this project would be approximately two acres. Construction would be timed to avoid conflicts with park recreation uses, i.e., either prior to or after the peak use period of June through August, and to minimize conflicts with migratory bird nesting in April - August. Depending upon the timing of environmental clearances and the contracting process, construction would take place over a six-week period (depending upon weather conditions) either between March - April or mid-September - November, as early as 2013. Site restoration activities would continue beyond the construction period. Best management practices (BMPs) would be employed per Asotin County standards to minimize construction impacts, e.g. dust control measures.

The Listening Circle would consist of three concentric rings of basalt rock. The rings would form an amphitheater approximately 150 feet in diameter. The center of the Listening Circle would be planted with native grasses. Fill materials brought to the island for construction (including gravel and basalt) would be obtained from permitted quarry or borrow sites.

Construction equipment (including dump trucks, excavators and bulldozers) would access the Listening Circle site via the existing maintenance road to the south. Following construction activities, this road would be repaired and resurfaced with gravel.

Approximately 823 cubic yards of clean fill (fill without contaminants) would be used on the site. Based upon a standard truck capacity of 10-12 cubic yards (Exhibit 4); this would entail approximately 70-82 dump truck loads (35-41 with dual trailers). Path improvements at the Listening Circle site would consist of crushed gravel brought in from off site.

Construction staging would be accommodated within the Listening Circle construction area as depicted on Exhibit 3.

2. Access

Existing paths and roads would be utilized to access the Listening Circle. They would remain in their current locations except for minor realignments adjacent to the Listening Circle, which would be surfaced in gravel. For abandoned sections of path, packed soil surfaces would be tilled in preparation for revegetation.

Vehicular access to the Listening Circle would be limited to maintenance vehicles and American with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) access as described below. General parking for visitors would be provided at the existing overflow parking area lot located at the west end of Silcott Island (Exhibit 2). Visitors would be directed to walk to the Listening Circle using an existing maintenance road that runs east-west along the northern perimeter of the island. The road from the parking area to the Listening Circle site is about 2,000 feet long and is currently used by hikers and park vehicles.

The ADA requires access to the site for people with disabilities. Visitors needing ADA access to the site would utilize an existing maintenance road that connects south of the Listening Circle to camping and day-use areas. A locked gate at the entrance to

this road would limit general access from this location. ADA access would be provided from two parking spaces adjacent to the Listening Circle. From these parking spaces to the Listening Circle, the access path would be graded and surfaced to meet ADA requirements. Information on access for people with disabilities would be provided at the park entrance kiosk.

Information/directional signage would be developed in consultation with the Corps, Northwest Land Management and Nez Perce Tribe and include signage at the park entrance, at the existing overflow parking area, at the trail head (existing maintenance road), and at the ADA access path.

Chief Timothy Park is owned by the Corps and currently operated by a concessionaire, Northwest Land Management. Planned access to the Listening Circle area is through this leased area operated by Northwest Land Management. In the future, should the surrounding area no longer be operated by Northwest Land Management, the Corps may elect to issue an easement to the Confluence Project for continued access to the Listening Circle leased area. Should an easement be issued in the future for access, it would be for the use of existing roads and trails, with no additional roads and trails being developed.

3. Site Restoration

Soils disturbed during construction would be reseeded with native grasses and wildflowers approved by the Corps in order to revegetate the area to a more natural condition (Exhibit 5). The reseeded of abandoned portions of the existing pathway and other areas disturbed by construction would be timed to take advantage of fall or spring rains. Supplemental irrigation would be provided from park sources (wells) as needed until satisfactory coverage is achieved; if irrigation is needed outside of periods of park operation (April-November), water would be trucked to the site.

4. Operation and Maintenance

Ongoing maintenance would be provided by Northwest Land Management or other local groups through contract with the Confluence Project.

All visitors to Chief Timothy Park would have access to the Listening Circle for casual enjoyment. Should a public event be planned for the site, the management and operation of the event would be in accordance with the rules and regulations established by the park operator. Event compliance and planning would be the responsibility of the entity contracted with by Confluence Project for ongoing site/artwork maintenance.

5. Mitigation

A nesting platform at the downstream end of Silcott Island adjacent to the Listening Circle access trail is currently used by a pair of osprey. The nest is approximately 1/3 mile from the proposed Listening Circle, about 300 feet from the existing overflow parking lot, and about 100 feet from the access road (see Exhibit 3). To minimize the potential for human disturbance, a second platform would be constructed by

Confluence Project at the opposite end (northeast corner) of Silcott Island in an area with no formal public access (trails).

SECTION III. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

A. Natural Environment

1. Geology and Soils

Affected Environment

The project site consists of dry, silty and loamy soils and has an approximate grade of two percent, with an elevation of 810 feet. There is no evidence of unstable soils on the site.

Environmental Consequences

No Action

Under the no action alternative, minor soil disturbance from ongoing park recreation uses and maintenance would continue near the site. Any restoration activities would be conducted by Northwest Land Management as stipulated by the Corps.

Proposed Action

In the proposed action, soil impacts due to placement and grading of fill, surfacing of trails with gravel, and revegetation would be minor. Approximately 823 cubic yards of fill would be used in construction of the Listening Circle. Erosion would be controlled during construction through standard best management practices (BMPs), such as silt fencing and dust control measures.

There would be minor soil disturbances such as compaction associated with use and maintenance of the site. In particular, the existing maintenance road along the northern perimeter of the island would receive greater foot traffic. This is likely to increase the amount of maintenance the road requires. Responsibility for ongoing maintenance of the road would be addressed in an agreement between the Confluence Project and the Corps' park management lessee.

Stone for the artwork would be quarried from a local source, and would be an irreversible use of a native natural resource.

2. Water Resources

Affected Environment

Silcott Island is surrounded by the Snake River to the north and an inland channel to the south. There are no wetlands present within the project area. The area is not located within a 100-year flood plain.

The Snake River in the vicinity of Silcott Island is a 303(d) listed water body due to temperature and pH.³ Since this section of the river was listed for temperature, cold water releases from Dworshak Dam upstream have reduced water temperatures in the summer. Data collected by the Corps between 2008 - 2011 demonstrates that elevated pH levels occur in the Snake River water flowing into Lower Granite reservoir.

The Listening Circle site drains away from the river, with about 60 percent of the site currently draining into what appears to be a former borrow pit, where water runoff collects in the site's depression and drains back into the soil. The remainder of the site drains southward across the island at a gentle slope such that most surface water would percolate into the ground.

Environmental Consequences

No Action

Under a no action alternative, the conditions described above would remain unchanged.

Proposed Action

Under the proposed action, the outer ring of the Listening Circle would be approximately 180 feet from the Snake River. During construction of the project, runoff would be minimized and localized through BMPs (e.g., erosion control fencing and revegetation). With standard BMPs, no direct or indirect impacts to water resources from construction would be expected. Runoff from soil compaction associated with use and maintenance of the site would be minimal due both to the low volume of use and dry climate; in addition, runoff at the site would tend to drain to the middle of the Listening Circle.

There would be no surface water withdrawals or diversions associated with construction or use of the site and no discharges of waste materials to surface water. Irrigation for revegetation would be provided through natural rainfall or from park sources or trucking in of water if needed until satisfactory coverage is achieved.

3. Terrestrial Resources

Affected Environment

Vegetation Resources

The vegetative cover of the Listening Circle site and the access path to the south is currently dry, degraded grassland consisting of mostly non-native plants. Original vegetation was probably Eastside Steppe, which is considered to be a priority habitat for the State of Washington.⁴ The Listening Circle site currently receives periodic, minor disturbance to vegetation from both recreation uses and maintenance activities (e.g., brush burning, mowing). Site visits (February and July, 2009) indicate that the area has also been affected by probable historic removal of soil and filling

³ Washington Department of Ecology, Washington State's Water Quality Assessment [303(d)], 2008. <http://apps.ecy.wa.gov/waters08/ViewListing>.

⁴ *Priority Habitats and Species List*, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, August, 2008.

with small quantities of soil and asphalt. South of the project site is a camping area that has been planted with pines and deciduous trees.

Two federally-protected vegetative plant species listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) are identified as potentially occurring in Asotin County – Spalding’s catchfly (*Silene spaldingii*) and Ute ladies’-tresses (*Spiranthes diluvialis*). Spalding’s catchfly is primarily restricted to mesic (not extremely wet nor extremely dry) Palouse grasslands. Ute ladies’-tresses is normally found in wetland or riparian areas. As indicated in the Biological Assessment (BA) in Appendix A, the habitat on Silcott Island and at the proposed project site is not suitable for these species.

Wildlife Resources

A variety of wildlife species have been observed using Silcott Island. Park personnel report that great horned owl, coyote, and white-tailed deer use Silcott Island.⁵ The Listening Circle site is used by geese during winter months for feeding and resting. There is a nesting platform at the downstream end of Silcott Island that has been in use by a pair of ospreys (observed during April and July 2009 site visits). The nest is approximately 1/3 mile from the proposed Listening Circle, about 300 feet from the existing overflow parking lot, and about 100 feet from the access road and that would be used by Listening Circle visitors (see Exhibit 3).

Additional information about wildlife potentially occurring in the project area is obtained from studies conducted for the 66-acre Chief Timothy Habitat Management Unit (HMU) one-quarter mile to the east. The HMU is one of 54 sites included in the Lower Snake River Fish and Wildlife Compensation Plan. Starting in 1977, habitat development and maintenance has been performed on the Lower Snake River as mitigation for construction of the four lower Snake River dams.

Four species of mammals were recorded at the Chief Timothy HMU through trapping surveys and incidental observations in 2008 – house mouse, deer mouse, Western harvest mouse, and American beaver.⁶ A December 2009 survey counted more than 500 mule and white-tailed deer in the HMU.⁷

In bird censuses conducted by the Corps in 1997-1998, 653 birds representing 42 separate spring bird species were observed at the Chief Timothy HMU. Most commonly observed species included American goldfinch, American robin, cowbird, Canada goose, California quail, European starling, mourning dove, Northern oriole, red-winged blackbird, song sparrow, spotted sandpiper, violet-green swallow, yellow warbler, and white-crowned sparrow.⁸ Surveys conducted in 2008 and 2009 indicate that the HMU supports moderate to high total bird abundance, landbird abundance, and total species richness in both winter and summer. Breeding migrant

⁵ Personal communication. Michael Hauser, Northwest Land Management, February 6, 2009.

⁶ Engilis et al. 2010. *Diversity and Distribution of Small Mammals in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Habitat Management Units of the Lower Snake River, Washington: 2009 Field Season*. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Clarkston Natural Resource Office, Walla Walla District. May.

⁷ 2009 survey data, provided by Russell Davis, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, January 12, 2012.

⁸ Unattributed report: *Snake River analysis of habitats and value to birds and wildlife*, provided by Russell Davis, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, January 12, 2012.

species were both abundant and diverse. Nearctic migrant abundance was similarly high in the winter. Riparian-dependent breeders were fairly common while abundance of Partners in Flight⁹ priority species was relatively low. Game birds were present but relatively sparse in both seasons.¹⁰ Winter waterfowl surveys conducted in 2011 recorded 535 ducks, 796 Canada geese, and 250 coots in the HMU. In mid-winter waterfowl surveys conducted in 2010 and 2012, 342 and 65 Canada geese were counted, respectively. The relatively low number in the most recent count is likely due to the unseasonably warm weather.¹¹ A mature bald eagle was also observed in the January 2012 waterfowl survey.¹²

Shorelines along the lower Snake River are generally highly disturbed and provide poor habitat for most amphibians and reptiles. Surveys in 1998 identified only three herpetofauna species in the Chief Timothy HMU – painted turtles, common garter snake and terrestrial garter snake.¹³ An additional species, the American Bullfrog, was detected in the HMU during 2009 surveys. Based on habitat and species distribution, other species not detected which have the potential to occur in the Chief Timothy HMU include Western toad, Pacific treefrog, Western yellow-bellied racer, Great Basin gopher snake and Northern rattlesnake.¹⁴ There are no wetlands present within the project area and amphibian and reptile use would be expected to be minimal.

Federally-protected wildlife species listed under ESA and identified as potentially occurring in Asotin County includes the Canada Lynx (*Lynx canadensis*) (Threatened). As indicated in the BA, Silcott Island does not offer suitable habitat for this species. The habitat in the proposed project site is not suitable for lynx because of the lack of seclusion in this high human activity area, especially Highway 12, and limited prey. There are no historic records of lynx in this part of the Snake River canyon.

The upland sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*) is a Washington state-endangered bird that could occur in Asotin County. However, no upland sandpipers were observed during site visits to Silcott Island, nor were upland sandpipers reported by Audubon members conducting bird counts in Asotin County in 2008.¹⁵ Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife staff reports that state-listed threatened and endangered species would not likely be associated with the project site.¹⁶

⁹ Partners in Flight, a member of the North American Bird Conservation Initiative, is dedicated to conservation of landbirds, colonial wading birds, waterfowl and shorebirds.

¹⁰ Fischer et al. 2010. *Seasonal Bird Communities in U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Properties along the Snake River in Eastern Washington*. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District. September

¹¹ Personal communication. Mark Graves, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, January 23, 2012 and January 24, 2012.

¹² Personal communication. Mark Graves, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, January 24, 2012.

¹³ Loper and Lohman. 1998. *Distribution and Abundance of Amphibians and Reptiles in Riparian and Upland Habitats Along the Lower Snake River*. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District. February.

¹⁴ Alminas et al. 2010. *Herpetofauna of the Lower Snake River Habitat Management Units: Results of the 2009 Field Season*. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District. May.

¹⁵ www.palouseaudubon.org.

¹⁶ Personal Communication. Pat Fowler, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, February 3, 2009.

Environmental Consequences

No Action

Vegetation Resources

Under the no action alternative, habitat conditions and uses of the project area would be expected to remain the same. As indicated in the BA, the habitat on Silcott Island and around the proposed project site is highly disturbed and not suitable for the two federally-protected plant species identified as potentially occurring in Asotin County. Therefore, the no action alternative would have no effect on federally-listed plant species potentially occurring in the area.

Wildlife Resources

The types and numbers of wildlife species using the project site and Silcott Island would be expected to be unaffected under the no action alternative. The pair of ospreys observed using the nesting platform at the northwest corner of Silcott Island appear to be habituated to the current low level of visitor and maintenance vehicle use of the existing maintenance road that passes near the nesting platform and would not be expected to abandon the platform because of human disturbance.

Herpetofauna species would continue to be expected to be relatively rare on Silcott Island due to lack of aquatic habitat and human presence. Recreation, operations and maintenance activities at Chief Timothy Park could directly impact any herpetofauna present in the area through harassment, injury or death. Given their minimal observed presence, such impacts would be minor and not expected to have cumulative effects on populations of these species.

As indicated in the BA, Silcott Island does not offer suitable habitat for the single federally-protected wildlife species identified as potentially occurring in Asotin County; therefore, the no action alternative would have no effect on federally-listed wildlife species potentially occurring in the area. Similarly, no impacts to State-listed threatened and endangered species would be likely as none of these species has been observed or would be expected to be present in the project site or vicinity.

Proposed Action

Vegetation Resources

Under the proposed action, approximately two acres of existing vegetative cover would be removed during construction of the Listening Circle. Overall vegetation impacts to the area surrounding the Listening Circle may be positive because disturbed portions of the site would be revegetated with native grass species in an area now dominated by non-native vegetation. The revegetation would receive temporary irrigation during establishment.

Due to the degraded nature of the vegetation resources in the area, increased human activity at the Listening Circle site would not be expected to have direct or cumulative effects on vegetative resources. Ongoing maintenance of the site would be expected to help ensure the success of revegetation, which would improve the quality of the area's vegetative resources. Minor indirect effects on vegetation on Silcott Island may occur with trampling in areas outside the immediate project area.

As with the no action alternative, no effects on federally-listed plant species potentially occurring in the area would be expected due to lack of suitable habitat for these species.

Wildlife Resources

Temporary effects to wildlife use of the project area and surrounding portions of Silcott Island, including the shoreline zone immediately to the north, would be expected throughout the construction period due to equipment noise and emissions and human presence. Wildlife would be expected to avoid the area, particularly during daylight hours.

Visitor use of the Listening Circle area following construction would also likely reduce wildlife use in the vicinity, although current use is limited by the degraded habitat. An estimated average of 5,250 persons may visit the Listening Circle annually. During periods of increased human activity, wildlife using the site would be displaced to other nearby habitat. Due to an abundance of similar grassland habitat in the vicinity, no adverse cumulative effects would be expected by such displacement and no unique habitats would be affected.

Most Listening Circle visitors would use the road that travels within about 100 feet of the existing osprey nesting platform. Increased human use of the road near the osprey nest could adversely affect its use for nesting. As mitigation, an additional osprey nesting platform would be constructed at an isolated area at the northwest corner of Silcott Island that does not receive much human use. This would provide the osprey with an alternate nesting location should human disturbance become too great at the existing location. Construction of the osprey nesting platform would occur prior to the first osprey nesting season following construction of the project.

Effects on herpetofuana species present in the project area would be as described for the no action alternative, except that the increased human presence in the area could increase the likelihood of direct effects, most notably avoidance of the area due to harassment. Such impacts would be minor and not expected to have cumulative effects on populations of these species.

No effects on federally-listed or state-listed wildlife species potentially occurring in the area would be expected due to lack of suitable habitat.

4. Aquatic Resources

Affected Environment

The aquatic environment in the vicinity of the Silcott Island is part of Lower Granite reservoir. The substrate is mostly silt supporting a limited diversity of benthic organisms. There is limited riparian vegetation on the shoreline to provide shading for aquatic organisms.

The Snake River near Silcott Island provides habitat for numerous fish species, which use this portion of the river as a migration corridor. Out-migrating juveniles are

known to use the area to rest and rear. Key fish species known to occur in this portion of the Snake River include: ¹⁷

- Sockeye salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*)
- Bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*)
- Steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), Snake River Basin
- Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), Snake River Spring/Summer Run and Snake River Fall Run
- Smallmouth bass (*Micropterus dolomieu*)
- Channel catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus*)

Of these, federally-protected species listed under ESA and identified as potentially occurring in the area include sockeye salmon (Endangered), bull trout (Threatened), steelhead (Threatened), and Chinook salmon (Threatened). The Snake River adjacent to the proposed project is designated as critical habitat for these listed species. In addition, under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery and Conservation Act, the Snake River is considered Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) for Chinook and coho salmon.¹⁸

Environmental Consequences

No Action

Current development and activities at Chief Timothy Park would not be expected to have any significant direct or cumulative effects on fish and other aquatic species, including federally-listed species, or on critical habitat or EFH. There are no known major sources of sediment or other pollutants at the park that could affect species survival along this section of the Snake River. Similarly, the minimal amount of fishing that occurs here would not be expected to adversely affect fish population levels.

Proposed Action

Construction of the Listening Circle would not directly impact the aquatic environment or fish species because the river and fish habitat (including water quality) would not be directly affected by construction activities. (Also see the Water Resources section of this EA.) The northern edge of the action area for the Listening Circle would be located within 200 feet of the Snake River. The area north of the Listening Circle that would be disturbed by trucks and machinery would be 175 to 150 feet from the Snake River. Soil-disturbing activities to be undertaken during construction include clearing, grading, and filling within a two-acre construction area. If exposed soils are subject to stormwater runoff during construction, erosion could occur. Sediment-laden stormwater could result in an increase in turbidity. A fuel or hydraulic fluid spill could also occur within about 175 to 150 feet from the river. Spills in other portions of the work area would likely be contained by the topography of the site, i.e., a large depression formed by an old borrow pit. Possible direct and indirect construction impacts to all fish species potentially present in this section of the Snake River would be avoided or minimized due to: 1) minimal clearing and fill

¹⁷ http://wdfw.wa.gov/outreach/fishing/wfg2001/g_cty.htm.

¹⁸ Amendment 14 to the Pacific Coast Salmon Plan; Appendix A. Pacific Fishery Management Council, 1999.

and removal activities; 2) favorable drainage patterns that reduce the likelihood of construction-related runoff; and 3) application of BMPs that would control runoff and erosion.

Operation and maintenance of the Listening Circle would also not be expected to have any significant direct or cumulative effects on fish or other aquatic species, including federally-listed fish species, or on critical habitat or EFH. The minimal amount of additional fishing that would be attributable to Listening Circle visitation would not be expected to adversely affect fish population levels. Following construction, potential effects to fish species would be diminished through site revegetation. As noted in the accompanying BA, the proposed action is determined to have *No Effect* on individuals or critical habitat for federally-listed species that inhabit this portion of the Snake River due to site characteristics and mitigating measures. There would be no impact to EFH as defined under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act.

B. Human Environment

1. Aesthetic Resources

Affected Environment

The project area comprises a very small portion (less than 1.5%) of Chief Timothy Park, which in turn utilizes approximately one-half of Silcott Island. Silcott Island is located in a rural setting at the northern entrance to Hell's Canyon, a steep-walled scenic reach of the Snake River. The island is a relatively low elevation feature in this canyon environment.



View from the site facing adjacent hills. The undeveloped landscape adds to the park setting of the proposed use.

On Silcott Island, the developed recreational facilities of Chief Timothy Park are the dominant visual features. Due to the island's flat landscape, park facilities are not readily visible from the Snake River. Views of adjacent hills immediately facing Silcott Island are undeveloped and contribute to the park setting. However, canyon slopes upstream and downstream of the island have dispersed ranch-style housing and access roads cut into the steep slopes.

There are no structures on the proposed project site. However, a below grade sewage treatment pond is situated approximately 50 yards to the south. Park facilities, including cabins and restrooms, are located more than 0.25 mile from the project site.

The visual quality of the project site itself is degraded, as the depression in which the Listening Circle would be constructed has been affected by brush burning, probable historic removal of soil, and filling with small quantities of soil and asphalt. The surrounding landscape is dominated by a grass and herb-dominated plant cover with

a minor shrub component composed primarily of rabbit brush. This low growing desert vegetation is green in the spring and turns brown in the summer. Key visual features within the project area vicinity include U.S. Highway 12 to the south, and a county road and a railroad across the river. Silcott Island sits in a reservoir (Lower Granite Lake) used by recreational boaters and commercial towboats pushing barges.

Noise sources are primarily seasonal recreational activities and associated vehicle traffic. Ambient noise is generally low due to the rural location. Sources within the vicinity include vehicular traffic on nearby roads, most notably U.S. Highway 12 and the railroad across the river. During periods of high use at Chief Timothy Park, noise is generated from camping, picnicking and play activities as well as boating in the Snake River. Noise at the project site itself is limited to occasional recreational use and maintenance activities. For much of the year, noise at both the project site and on Silcott Island is limited to ambient sources.

Environmental Consequences

No Action

Under a no action alternative, aesthetic resources would remain unchanged from current conditions. Current views of the project area would remain unchanged from viewpoints within and outside the park. The visual quality of the immediate project area would remain somewhat degraded. There are no known land uses or activities that would substantially modify current views or noise levels from the project area to adjacent park areas in the foreground and middle ground, as well as to areas outside the park in the background.



The Listening Circle would be built into an existing depression, creating a low profile limiting visibility.

Proposed Action

Given the low intensity and limited area of development associated with the Listening Circle project, no formal visual quality analysis involving assessments of impacts to visual quality from a variety of viewpoints was conducted.

The Listening Circle would be built into the landscape in an existing depression. Given the low profile of the Listening Circle's design, the facility would be minimally visible in the foreground and middle ground, and only from a few houses in the background. The project is intended to complement the rural landscape and would have no adverse impacts on scenic resources.

Construction-related noise, mostly due to heavy equipment, is estimated to last no more than three months (a shorter construction period is anticipated). Construction would be timed to avoid conflicts with park recreation uses, i.e., either prior to or after the peak use period of June through August. Site restoration activities would continue beyond the construction period. Construction noise levels would be

regulated by Asotin County. There could be some intermittent disturbance of wildlife during construction.

The project's intended use is consistent with existing uses at the park and would not be expected to generate adverse noise impacts. Although events at the Listening Circle could generate additional noise (e.g., music), the site is physically and topographically isolated from other park uses and the additional noise would be expected to have little if any impact on adjacent recreational uses.

2. Cultural Resources

Affected Environment

The Snake River Canyon is a landscape setting where cultural resources are common. At least 12 sites have been recorded in past archaeological surveys within a one-mile radius of the project site. Known cultural resources include prehistoric sites, historic sites, and ethnographic Nez Perce sites, including a village and trails. However, all but one recorded prehistoric site, and portions of another recorded historic site near Silcott Island have been inundated following the construction of the Lower Granite Dam.

Because of its close proximity to the Snake River, the project area has likely been used historically by both Native Americans and European settlers for fishing, hunting, and transportation. A historic community in the vicinity named Silcott was mostly inundated by the Lower Granite Reservoir in 1975. Additional information on the cultural setting is provided in the cultural resources report.

The former Alpowai Interpretive Center, located on the site the Alpowai encampment of the Nez Perce Indian Tribe that was the home of Chief Timothy, has been closed and there are no plans at this time to reopen it. When open, this facility was managed as part of Chief Timothy Park.

An archaeological survey of the site was conducted in March 2009 and a cultural resources report submitted to the Corps¹⁹. No prehistoric or historic cultural material in the project area was encountered. No subsurface investigations were conducted as per guidelines provided by the Corps of Engineers. Much of the project area has been disturbed, especially in the vicinity of the proposed Listening Circle.

Environmental Consequences

No Action

As there would be no new ground-disturbing activities, no known or suspected cultural resources would be affected in the no action alternative.

Proposed Action

The cultural setting of the area would be enhanced with construction of the proposed Listening Circle. The Chief Timothy project site was specifically selected because of its cultural heritage. The project site is a publicly accessible location several miles downstream of the confluence of the Clearwater and Snake rivers with views of

¹⁹ Sappington et al. 2009. *Results of Cultural Resource Investigations for the Proposed Listening Circle at Chief Timothy Park, Asotin County, Washington*. Prepared for Confluence Project. March 30.

hillsides that reflect a dry grassy steppe and river canyon landscape similar to that through which Lewis and Clark traveled over 200 years ago, albeit modified by human developments such as the Lower Granite Reservoir, roads, a railroad, and housing development. The shape of the Listening Circle is inspired by a Nez Perce blessing ceremony and the project has been designed in consultation with the Tribe. This project would be one in a series of art installations constructed by the Confluence Project in the Lower Columbia Basin to commemorate the bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark Voyage of Discovery and the changes brought by the expedition. A key purpose of the Listening Circle is to interpret the area's ecology and history, encouraging the visitor to reflect on how the surroundings have changed over time.

Based on the absence of cultural material observed during the 2009 surface survey, there would be no adverse effect on historic properties (per Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966). However, due to the documented use of the area prehistorically and historically, ground-disturbing construction activities would be monitored by an archaeologist to ensure that cultural resources are not inadvertently disturbed. If archaeological remains are found during construction, all work in the area of the discovery will cease (construction can proceed elsewhere), efforts will be made to protect the find, and the District Archaeologist will be contacted immediately.

3. Recreation Uses

Affected Environment

The proposed project site is located within Chief Timothy Park. Recreational activities at the park include boating, hiking, swimming, fishing, and camping. The park consists of a day use area with a swimming beach, picnic facilities, restrooms, and a boat launch with five boating docks, and a camping area with 66 camp sites. Camping facilities consist of pull-through RV, RV/tent, tent-only, and cabin camping. For the period 2000 to 2009, park visitation ranged from 12,291 to 138,414 visits per year, with an average visitation of 48,369. The park currently operates on a seasonal basis between May 1 and October 31, and is effectively closed with access roads gated during the off season.

The project site is located north of developed park facilities and provides only casual, seasonal use by visitors engaged in recreational activities such as dog walking or bird watching. The undeveloped nature of current access to the site (maintenance roads) and its use as a disposal and burning area discourage active recreation use.

Key recreation opportunities in the immediate vicinity include fishing, hunting, hiking, and other day use recreation at the Chief Timothy HMU to the east of the project area and boating within Lower Granite Reservoir. Multiple recreation opportunities are also available in Clarkston, eight miles to the east.

Environmental Consequences

No Action

In the no action alternative, there would be no change in the range and quantity of recreation opportunities provided at and in the vicinity of Chief Timothy Park and thus no effect on the recreational experience.

Proposed Action

Under the proposed action, the operation of the Listening Circle would be expected to have long-term positive effects on the recreational experience provided at and in the vicinity of Chief Timothy Park. The Listening Circle would be an art installation by a world-famous artist and would be expected to increase the cultural and historic-related tourism for Chief Timothy Park. As such, it would be expected to complement existing park facilities and attract additional visitors to the park. A synergistic effect would be expected, as existing park facilities such as camping areas could see an increased demand from visitors coming to the park primarily for events at the Listening Circle. Similarly, upon becoming aware of the Listening Circle, park visitors may desire to schedule future events at the Listening Circle.

The projected 5,250 average annual visitors to the Listening Circle would increase use of a part of the park that is currently used for maintenance activities, open space and limited recreation. Existing park facilities are anticipated to have adequate capacity to meet increased demand resulting from Listening Circle use. However under a worst case scenario, high event attendance could exceed planned capacity of park infrastructure, for example, sanitary facilities. The entity selected by Confluence Project to oversee the scheduling of events would be responsible for managing such impacts to an acceptable level, e.g. renting temporary sanitary facilities.

Construction would be timed to avoid conflicts with park recreation uses, i.e., either prior to or after the peak use period of June through August. Construction would take place over a six-week period (depending upon weather conditions) either between March – April or mid-September – November, as early as 2013. Construction staging would occur adjacent to the Listening Circle, over 600 feet away from campground development. However, construction vehicles would still be utilizing the access road that terminates in an area of 17 camping spaces. If any camping occurs in this area during the construction period, some disturbance of visitors could occur. The Confluence Project would coordinate with Northwest Land Management and the Corps to avoid such conflicts and provide compensation if necessary.

Additionally, construction truck traffic could damage existing asphalt roads in the park. Pavement condition of park roads would be monitored and if construction-related damage occurs, the pavement would be repaired by the Confluence Project to a quality equal to or better than the pre-damaged condition.

4. Land and Shoreline Use

Affected Environment

The current use of the Listening Circle site is for recreation. There are currently no structures on the project site. Property uses adjacent to Silcott Island and the Lower Granite Reservoir include rural residential and a Corps wildlife habitat management area.

Non-federal uses at the project area are subject to Asotin County land use regulations including the County's Comprehensive Plan and Shoreline Master Program (a component of the Comprehensive Plan). The Listening Circle project area is designated Recreation and Open Space under the Comprehensive Plan and Recreational Development, with an Environmental Designation of Upland - Conservancy in the Shoreline Master Program.

Environmental Consequences

No Action

Under the No Action alternative, there would be no changes in land uses and no effects on adjacent and nearby uses.

Proposed Action

Construction and operation of the Listening Circle would change the land use in the immediate vicinity of the structure, but this change would be compatible with the recreation land use designation for the park. The depression would no longer be available for debris disposal, but that maintenance action could be accomplished through other means. Other than the Listening Circle, no structures would be created or demolished in the proposed action. Visitors to the site and events would change the use from dispersed recreation to a more intense recreational use, but the use would still be for recreation. As discussed above under *Recreation*, the Listening Circle would be expected to complement existing recreation uses at Chief Timothy Park and no adverse effects on these or other land uses in the vicinity would be expected.

The proposed use is consistent with land use designations identified in the following federal and local plans:

- Lower Granite Master Plan (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1974): The Master Plan designates the site as Recreation - Intensive Use. These lands "are allocated for use as developed public-use areas for intensive recreation activities by the visiting public, including areas for concession and quasi-public development. Intensive use recreation areas are defined as lands on which facilities have been or will be provided to accommodate the recreation needs of visitors in concentrated numbers, and such adjacent or associated lands without facilities as required for open space purposes to make a whole recreation unit." The Master Plan also identifies an amphitheater as a future development component of Chief Timothy Park. Even though the proposed Listening Circle is smaller in scale than the amphitheater illustrated in the Master Plan, the Listening Circle would be compatible with the Master Plan.

- Asotin County Comprehensive Plan (1999): The proposed use would be consistent with Asotin County zoning and plan designation of Recreation and Open Space.
- Asotin County Shoreline Master Program: The current shoreline use designation is Recreational Development, with an Environmental Designation of Upland – Conservancy. The project’s approximate 180-foot distance from the shoreline would exceed the minimum shoreline setback of 100 feet for this type of use. The site is not classified by the County as an environmentally sensitive area. ²⁰ A Shoreline Management Substantial Development Permit was issued by the County to the Confluence Project on July 7, 2009 (expires July 27, 2014).

5. Transportation System

Affected Environment

Access to Chief Timothy Park is from U.S. Highway 12 via a local access bridge and road. Access to the project area is via unpaved maintenance roads, either from an existing overflow parking area or off a campground access loop road.

The current overflow parking area (which would be utilized for most Listening Circle visitors) has approximately 50 parking spaces that are seldom used. An additional approximately 190 parking places are available within the park at day use and camping areas.²¹

Environmental Consequences

No Action

Under the no action, there would be no changes to the existing transportation and access systems. Access paths to the project area would remain unpaved and only occasionally used for maintenance purposes.

Proposed Action

As with the no action alternative, existing transportation and circulation patterns would remain unchanged, with the exception of the addition of two handicapped accessible parking spaces in proximity to the Listening Circle in the proposed action. Vehicular access to the Listening Circle would be limited to maintenance vehicles and ADA access. General parking for visitors would be provided at the existing overflow parking area lot located at the west end of Silcott Island and visitors would be directed to walk to the Listening Circle using the existing maintenance road that runs east-west along the northern perimeter of the island.

Highway 12 and park access roads have adequate capacity to accommodate additional traffic associated with the proposed action.

²⁰ Personal Communication with Karst Riggers, Asotin County Planning, February 5, 2009.

²¹ The park has approximately 95 parking spaces used for day-use recreation and tent-only camping plus parking associated with the 50 pull-through RV and RV/tent sites. Approximately 30 parking spaces are located in the southern portion of the park near a boat ramp, with an additional 15 spaces adjacent to the restroom south of the Listening Circle.

Construction traffic impacts would primarily be associated with placement of fill and rock. Approximately 823 cubic yards of fill would be used on the site, entailing approximately 70-82 dump truck trips (35-41 with dual trailers) to the project area. Construction is expected to be scheduled to avoid periods of park operation. If construction occurs after park opening, mitigation to avoid disruptions to park uses would be negotiated with Confluence Project, Northwest Land Management and the Corps.

Construction equipment would access the Listening Circle site via the existing maintenance road to the south. Following construction activities, this road would be repaired and resurfaced with gravel. The bridge that provides access into the park should not be affected by construction vehicles (including loaded dump trucks) operating legally on the state highway. However, any damage to the bridge caused by construction activities would be repaired by Confluence Project.

Use of both the overflow parking lot and the access road would increase as a result of Listening Circle activities. Events would generate periodic, low levels of additional traffic to Chief Timothy Park. As an example, a gathering of 100 people at approximately 2.5 persons per vehicle would generate 40 additional vehicles; the existing overflow parking area, which would be designated for Listening Circle use, would be about 80% filled under this scenario.

During a peak-use event, with 200 persons accessing the Listening Circle, the capacity of the overflow parking lot would be exceeded. However, adequate capacity exists to accommodate this demand, with approximately 190 other parking places available in the park. Insufficient capacity to accommodate all parking needs would not be expected to be an issue, except in the rare circumstance when a peak-use event is scheduled to coincide with peak camping and day use. If parking capacity becomes an issue, carpooling could be encouraged and events planned for the Listening Circle could be scheduled to not coincide with peak use of other park facilities.

6. Air Quality

Affected Environment

Air quality at Chief Timothy Park is generally good because of the park's rural location. Minor levels of pollution are caused by camping and recreation-related activities and vehicles accessing the park; there are no known exceedences of air quality standards.

Environmental Consequences

No Action

Under the no action alternative, air quality would remain unchanged.

Proposed Action

Minor impacts to air quality would result from construction activities under the proposed action. These impacts would primarily be associated with maintenance road use to access the project site. Standard construction practice BMPs (e.g., dust control) and other measures as required by Asotin County would be employed to

minimize air quality impacts. There are no off-site sources of air emissions associated with construction.

No measurable air quality impacts would be expected from site use, except for minor increases in emissions from additional traffic generated as a result of Listening Circle use and from maintenance activities.

SECTION IV. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW REQUIREMENTS

A. Federal Regulations

- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)²² – This EA has been prepared and is being distributed to agencies and the public for review and comment pursuant to requirements of the Act. Full compliance with NEPA will be achieved with issuance of a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI), if one is determined to be appropriate, or with preparation of an environmental impact statement (EIS) and issuance of a Record of Decision.

Clean Water Act

- Section 401 Water Quality Certification. The issuance of the proposed lease and construction, operation, and maintenance of the artwork and features would not involve placement of fill or dredged material into nearby water or non-isolated wetlands. Water quality certification is not needed for the proposed project.
- Section 402 Construction Stormwater General Permit. Construction of the artwork would disturb more than one acre of land and there is the potential for storm water runoff to enter surface water, therefore, a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) storm water permit would be obtained by Confluence Project prior to construction of the project.
- Section 404 Permit. The issuance of the proposed lease and construction of the artwork and features would not involve placement of fill or dredged material below ordinary high water; therefore, the proposed action would not require a Section 404 permit.
- Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA). A Biological Assessment was completed for the project and a determination made that the construction of the proposed project would have *No Effect* on federally listed species or their critical habitat (see Appendix A).
- Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA). Construction is scheduled to occur outside of the migratory bird nesting season.
- Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA). As indicated in the Biological Assessment accompanying this EA, the proposed

²² Title 40, CFR Parts 1500-1508.

action would not adversely affect essential fish habitat quality or quantity – including direct, indirect, cumulative, site-specific, or habitat-wide impacts.

- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Cultural resource investigations of the site discovered no cultural resources and it is determined that there would be no adverse effect on historic properties. The Corps has provided this determination to the Washington State Historic Preservation Officer and interested Native American Tribes. Construction activities would be monitored by a qualified archaeologist, and the State Historic Preservation Officer would be consulted if archaeological materials are discovered during construction.
- Executive Order 12898 (as amended by Executive Order 12948) on Environmental Justice. The project would have no disproportionate effects on minority or low-income populations. The proposed project site is on public land in rural Asotin County. The park is open to all members of the public. The project has been designed in consultation with the Nez Perce Tribe, a partner in the Confluence Project series of art work installations in the Columbia Basin.

B. State of Washington/Asotin County Regulations

- Washington Shoreline Management Act/ Asotin County Shoreline Master Plan – Shoreline Substantial Development Permit #ER-2009-10023-1 was issued by Asotin County to Confluence Project on July 27, 2009 (expires July 27, 2014). This permit authorizes construction of the proposed Listening Circle based upon compliance with the Washington Shoreline Management Act (Chapter 90.58 RWC), Washington Department of Ecology Substantial Development Permit approval criteria (WAC Chapter 173-27-15), and Asotin County’s Shoreline Master Plan.
- Washington State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) – Pursuant to SEPA provisions (WAC Chapter 197-11-610 and 635), this NEPA documentation meets requirements for evaluation and review under SEPA; separate SEPA documentation is not required.

C. Consultation and Coordination

This EA has been prepared for review and comment by the public and appropriate agencies pursuant to Corps policies and procedures, including:

- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- National Marine Fisheries Service
- Washington State Historic Preservation Office

In preparing this environmental assessment, the following Tribes and agencies were contacted:

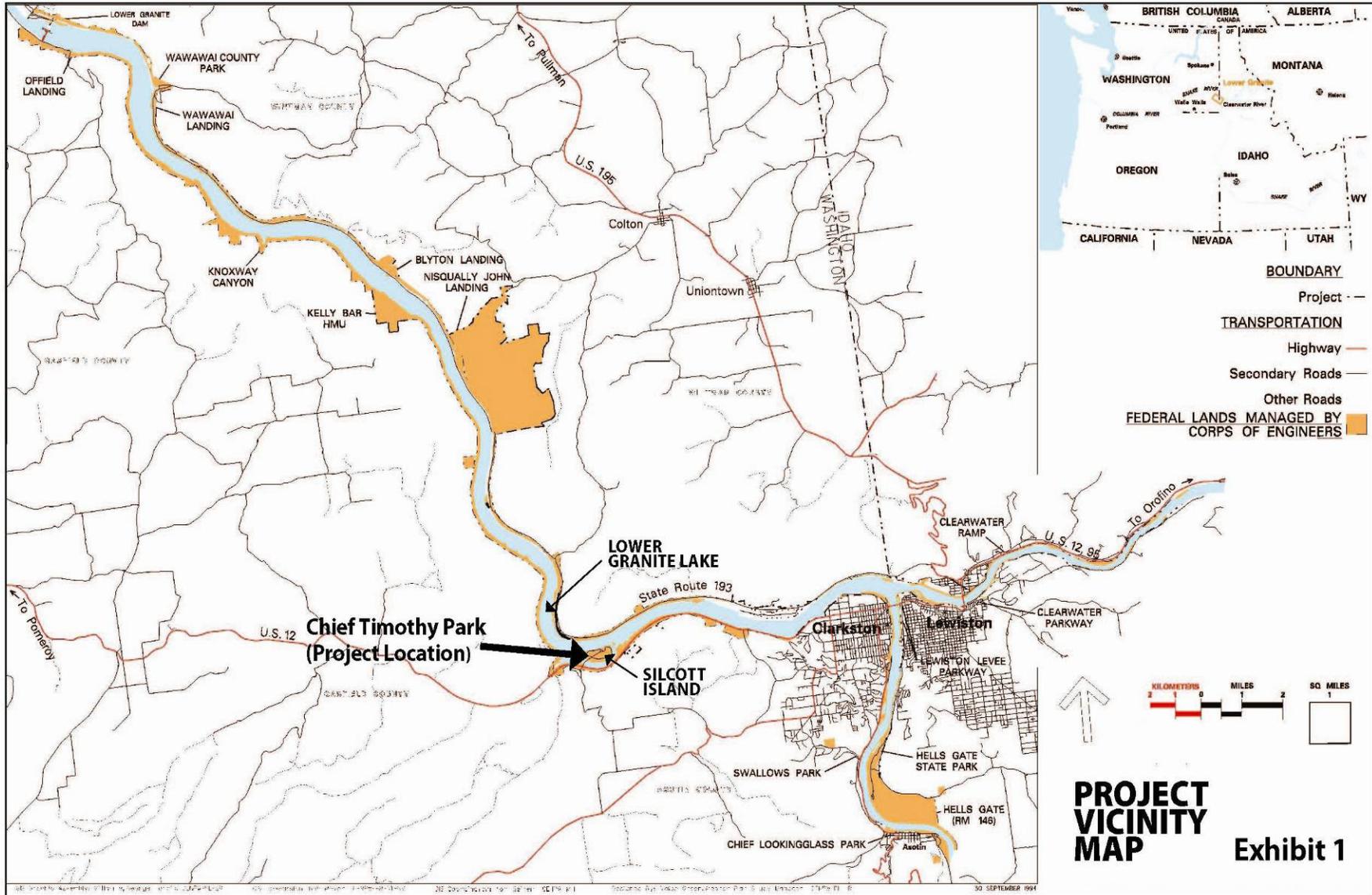
- Nez Perce Tribe
- Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

- United States General Land Office
- Asotin County Building and Planning Department, Asotin, Washington
- Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

The EA and draft FONSI were distributed to the following for public review and comment:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
National Marine Fisheries Service
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
Washington Department of Ecology
Washington State Historic Preservation Office
Asotin County Building and Planning Department
City of Clarkston – Planning
City of Lewiston
Nez Perce Tribe
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation
Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation
Wanapum

EXHIBIT 1: Project Vicinity



Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1995

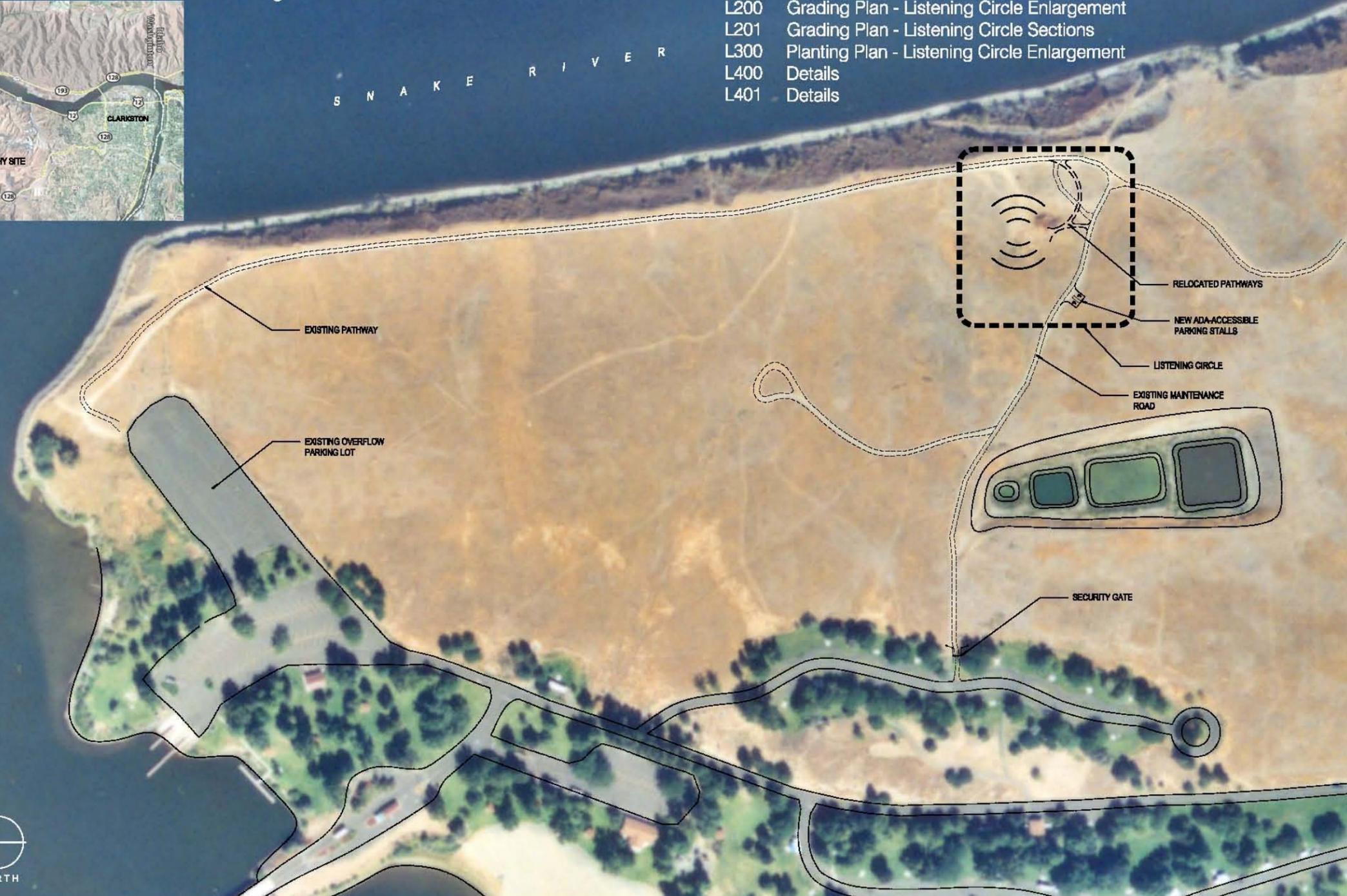
CONFLUENCE PROJECT Chief Timothy



S N A K E R I V E R

- L000 Cover Sheet
- L001 Revised Survey / Demolition Plan
- L002 Erosion Control Plan
- L003 Erosion Control Details
- L004 Signage / Osprey Platform Layout
- L100 Revised Layout & Materials Plan - Overall
- L101 Revised Layout & Materials Plan - Listening Circle Enlargement
- L200 Grading Plan - Listening Circle Enlargement
- L201 Grading Plan - Listening Circle Sections
- L300 Planting Plan - Listening Circle Enlargement
- L400 Details
- L401 Details

VICINITY MAP (NTS)



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Project:
**Confluence Project
Chief Timothy**
The Confluence Project

Submitted:
sheet title:
COVER SHEET

Date: 08-08-10
Revisions:

Drawn By: TS
Checked By: JF
Job No.: 103069.5
Approved: JF

L000
sheet no. of 12

EXHIBIT 3



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THE CONFLUENCE PROJECT
 L001 - SURVEY / DEMOLITION PLAN
 L001 - SURVEY / DEMOLITION PLAN
 PROJECT NO. 1000000000



Project:
Confluence Project
Chief Timothy
 The Confluence Project

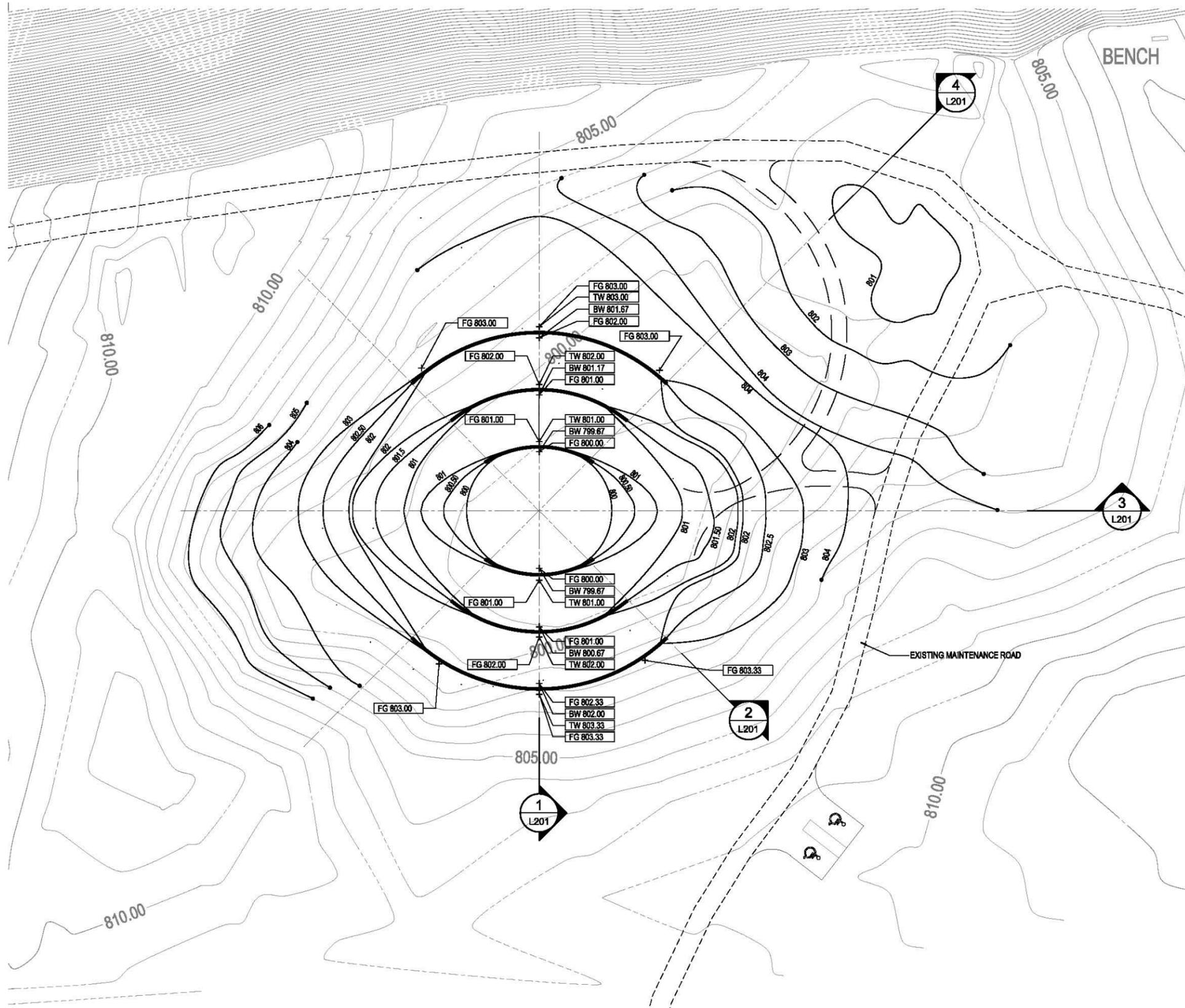
Submitted:
 sheet No.:
REVISED - SURVEY / DEMOLITION PLAN

Date: 08-08-10
 Project:

Checked By: TS
 Job No: 1000000000
 Drawing No:

L001
 Sheet 01 of 12

EXHIBIT 4



LEGEND

- - - EXISTING CONTOUR
- PROPOSED CONTOUR

EARTH WORK VOLUME CALCULATIONS

TOTAL CU YD OF SOIL FILL NEEDED: 823



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STATE OF
WASHINGTON
REGISTERED
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
JAMES W. FRIEDBERG
LICENSE NO. 1078
EXPIRES ON 12/31/2011



project:
**Confluence Project
Chief Timothy**
The Confluence Project

submitter:
sheet title:
**GRADING PLAN -
LISTENING CIRCLE
ENLARGEMENT**

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Date:	09-08-10
Revisions:	
1	09-19-08
2	09-29-09

Drawn By: CMAP/MZ
Checked By: JF
Job No: 103089.5
Approved: JF

L200
sheet no. of 12

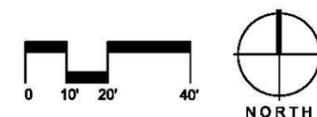


EXHIBIT 5



PLANT LEGEND

Group A Seed Mix (% by weight)

- 30% Pseudoroegneria spicata - BLUEBUNCH WHEATGRASS
- 30% Festuca idahoensis - IDAHO FESCUE
- 10% Hesperostipa comata - NEEDLE AND THREAD GRASS
- 10% Poa secunda - SANDBERG'S BLUEGRASS
- 10% Agropyron dasytachyum - THICKSPIKE WHEATGRASS
- 5% Helianthus cusickii - CUSICK'S SUNFLOWER
- 5% Lupinus spp. - LUPINE

Application rate: 5 lbs. per 1000 sf

Group B Seed Mix (% by weight)

- 20% Pseudoroegneria spicata - BLUEBUNCH WHEATGRASS
- 20% Festuca idahoensis - IDAHO FESCUE
- 10% Hesperostipa comata - NEEDLE AND THREAD GRASS
- 10% Poa secunda - SANDBERG'S BLUEGRASS
- 10% Agropyron dasytachyum - THICKSPIKE WHEATGRASS
- 5% Bistorta anglica - ARROWLEAF BALSAMROOT
- 5% Helianthus cusickii - CUSICK'S SUNFLOWER
- 3% Liatris scariosa - BITTERROOT
- 2% Lupinus spp. - LUPINE
- 5% Brodiaea douglasii - DOUGLAS' BRODIAEA

Application rate: 5 lbs. per 1000 sf

Group C Seed Mix (% by weight)

- 20% Pseudoroegneria spicata - BLUEBUNCH WHEATGRASS
- 35% Festuca idahoensis - IDAHO FESCUE
- 5% Hesperostipa comata - NEEDLE AND THREAD GRASS
- 35% Poa secunda - SANDBERG'S BLUEGRASS
- 5% Agropyron dasytachyum - THICKSPIKE WHEATGRASS

Application rate: 5 lbs. per 1000 sf

NOTE: APPLY GROUP 'A' SEED MIX TO ALL OTHER AREAS DISTURBED BY ROAD OR OTHER CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES.



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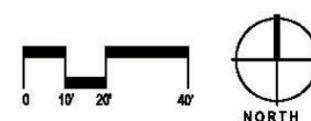
project
Confluence Project
Chief Timothy
The Confluence Project

submitter:
sheet title:
**PLANTING PLAN -
LISTENING CIRCLE
ENLARGEMENT**

DATE: 09-08-10
REVISIONS:

Drawn By: MWCM
Checked By: JF
Job No.: 103089.5
Approved: JF

L300
sheet no. of 12



APPENDIX A: BIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

(Attached as separate file)