



FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT AND DECISION RECORD

KINGMAN LAKE RESTORATION PROJECT in Washington, D.C. Environmental Assessment

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Superintendent, National Capital Parks — East

Approved:

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FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT AND DECISION RECORD
KINGMAN LAKE RESTORATION PROJECT
NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS - EAST
WASHINGTON, DC

INTRODUCTION

The National Park Service (NPS) prepared an environmental assessment (EA) consistent with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), the Department of the Interior (DOI) NEPA regulations (43 CFR 46), and the 2026 DOI Handbook of NEPA Implementing Procedures (516 DM 1 Handbook). This Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) documents the NPS's determination that the Kingman Lake Restoration Project (the project) in Washington, D.C. (the selected action) will not result in significant environmental impacts.

The project area is located in the Anacostia River in northeast and southeast Washington, D.C. The United States owns the bed of the Anacostia River, which includes Kingman Lake. Persons undertaking activities that may have an impact on the proprietary interests of the United States in the riverbed must have a permit from the NPS (NPS 1976). The District owns and the DOEE manages the portion of Kingman Island located south of Benning Road, as well as Heritage Island, which is within Kingman Lake. National Capital Parks – East, on behalf of the NPS, administers the Langston Golf Course, which is on the western shore of Kingman Lake and the northern portion of Kingman Island.

PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE ACTION

The purpose is to restore aquatic habitats and increase resiliency in Kingman Lake and the Anacostia River for species of concern. It will involve restoration of approximately 55 acres within the upper, central, and lower portions of Kingman Lake and a fringe marsh along the western shoreline of the Anacostia River. This will be accomplished through multiple types of restoration projects, such as tidal wetland restoration, native submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) bed restoration, and invasive species management. The need for taking action is to evaluate whether to authorize the District of Columbia D.C. Department of Energy and the Environment to perform the restoration of aquatic habitat in Kingman Lake.

The degraded condition of the Anacostia River, including Kingman Lake, has been the subject of work by the NPS, US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), US Geological Survey, DOEE, Anacostia Watershed Society (AWS), and others for more than 20 years. Although progress has been made, this project is needed to continue efforts to address remaining degraded conditions, including low habitat quality, low species diversity, sedimentation, eutrophication, and the spread of invasive species.

SELECTED ACTION

The NPS selected the proposed action for implementation, which includes issuance of a Special Use Permit to DOEE to employ seven restoration techniques throughout Kingman Lake: woody debris habitat enhancement, *Phragmites* management, habitat channel creation, riverine non-persistent emergent marsh, native SAV vegetation planting, mudflat habitat creation, and sheet pile modification. These restoration techniques were developed for four distinct sections of the Kingman Lake project area (Upper Kingman Lake, Central Kingman Lake, Lower Kingman Lake, and the Anacostia River fringe marsh), as described in the EA (pages 4 to 6) and shown in figure 1 of the EA (page 2).

Construction Elements

During construction, eight temporary berms will be placed at key locations throughout the project area (figure 2 in the EA, page 13). The berms will maintain low water levels in the work area for safety and to reduce impacts outside the work area, as lower water levels will help reduce turbidity in the work zone and limit the flow of turbid waters out of the work zone. The temporary berms will be placed only as needed to minimize deployment time and will be removed when no longer needed.

Temporary access roads will be needed for construction vehicles to access the restoration areas (figure 2 in the EA, page 13). Construction vehicle access will use existing pathways on Kingman Island and golf cart paths on the Langston Golf Course, to the extent possible. DOEE has planned to coordinate construction for this project with planned upgrades to the Langston Golf Course. The plan to renovate Langston Golf Course has recently been altered, and the future of the renovations is unknown. DOEE will coordinate construction for the Kingman Lake Restoration project with the NPS to coincide, if possible, with golf course enhancements, minimizing impacts on golf course visitors and the golf course itself. In areas without existing paths, construction access paths (approximately 12 to 15 feet wide) will be placed to minimize disturbance to existing native vegetation, especially trees. Tree clearing would occur in the winter months (November 16 through March 31) to comply with time-of-year restrictions for listed bat species. Construction mats, mulch, or similar materials will be used to reduce the impacts of the access paths on existing vegetation. Staging and stockpile areas will be in existing open areas to minimize disturbance to existing vegetation (figure 2 in the EA, page 13).

Restoration activities in Kingman Lake will adhere to NPS standards for clean fill and sediment quality, using dredged material only if it meets established criteria. Techniques involving ground disturbance will be carefully evaluated to prevent contaminant resuspension, with sediment testing results guiding decisions on excavation, habitat enhancements, and other measures. Where testing indicates sediment contamination exceeds regulatory thresholds, actions will be modified or avoided as necessary, in consultation with the NPS. For a description of historical sediment contamination, ongoing sediment sampling and testing, and coordination efforts, see pages 3 and 4 of the EA, and for additional details on potential source material and dredged material testing, see page 14 of the EA.

Restoration Techniques

Seven restoration techniques are proposed for each section of the project area — woody debris habitat enhancements, *Phragmites* management, introduction of habitat channels, riverine non-persistent emergent marsh development, native SAV plantings, mudflat habitat creation, and sheet pile modification. These techniques are briefly described in the following paragraphs, and the portions of the project area where they will be used are identified. Full details of the techniques and how they will be used in each portion of the project area are provided in chapter 2 of the EA on pages 14 through 24. Restoration activities will be restricted to the limits of disturbance shown in figure 2 on page 13 of the EA. All elevations discussed in this document are relative to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD88); positive and negative elevations are relative to the established zero point for NAVD88.

Woody Debris Habitat Enhancement. Adding woody debris within riverine tidal open waters and emergent marshes provides both habitat and protection from predators for a variety of aquatic and terrestrial species. Woody debris placed in open waters, including deep pools, enhances adult and juvenile fish habitat and should enhance native mussel reproduction and attachment sites within the lake. Woody debris placed within emergent wetlands and near tidal open water edges provides structures for basking turtles and cover for other herpetofauna species. It also provides perch and feeding sites for larger wading birds and shorebirds. Enhancements will include placement of either large woody debris or woody habitat structures. The large woody debris will provide habitat for birds, herpetofauna, and amphibians, and the woody aquatic habitat structures will provide habitat for fish, mussels, and other aquatic species. Woody debris habitat enhancement will be used in Upper Kingman Lake.

***Phragmites* Management.** *Phragmites* (*Phragmites australis* or common reed) is a tall, perennial grass that can reach up to 15 feet, easily identified by its feathery seed heads and dense stands of hollow stems. This invasive species threatens wetlands by creating monocultures that outcompete native plants, decreasing biodiversity, trapping sediment, raising ground levels, and changing hydrology. It also offers poor habitat for wildlife and heightens fire risk. *Phragmites* spread rapidly through seeds and underground rhizomes, making control challenging and requiring a combination of management techniques to prevent further ecological damage. A June 2025 vegetation survey within the project area showed that areas with an elevation of 1.2 feet or higher are dominated by *Phragmites*, whereas lower areas support a diverse mix of marsh plants such as wild rice and spatterdock.

Management efforts aim to control or eradicate *Phragmites* to restore native riverine emergent high marsh species. Strategies include mechanical removal of plants and rhizomes and lowering ground elevations below 1.2 feet to promote frequent inundation, which inhibits *Phragmites* growth and allows native vegetation to establish. Areas could be revegetated with native non-persistent emergent vegetation and seeding with additional low- to mid-marsh species. This seeding will help diversify the native vegetation in the disturbed areas and establish vegetation faster to outcompete invasive species. Dredged sediment containing rhizomes will be disposed of at an appropriate facility to prevent the spread of *Phragmites*. DOEE will develop and oversee a sustained Invasive Species Management Program, which will be reviewed by the National Park

Service before implementation. The program will include long-term monitoring and treatment using targeted herbicides and manual removal. Non-mechanical removal will consist of chemical treatment in place without removal of sediment or rhizomes, this will take place over the course of multiple years to ensure full eradication of *Phragmites* in the targeted area. Mechanical *Phragmites* management will be used in Upper Kingman Lake and the Anacostia River Fringe Marsh, while non-mechanical *Phragmites* management will occur in Central Kingman Lake to avoid disturbance of potentially contaminated sediments that are being treated in a remediation project.

Habitat Channel Creation. Habitat channels will consist of a single primary channel and multiple secondary channels that branch from the main flow paths within the lake, improving hydrologic connectivity and habitat diversity in wetland areas. The primary habitat channel will be used to rewater areas of *Phragmites* stands, thereby flooding and flushing the smaller habitat channels, inhibiting *Phragmites* establishment, and preventing sediment aggradation. The secondary habitat channels will be dredged, and a thin layer of coarse sand or pea gravel will be placed in the beds of these channels to promote SAV establishment, create fish-spawning gravel areas, and improve habitat for native mussels. Habitat channel creation will be used in Upper Kingman Lake.

Riverine Non-Persistent Emergent Marsh Restoration. Riverine non-persistent emergent wetlands occur within river or stream systems and are characterized by vegetation that emerges above the water but does not persist year-round. These wetlands can provide flood control, water filtration, and high-functioning wildlife habitat, but they are highly dynamic due to seasonal water-level and elevation changes.

To enhance habitat diversity, support species of greatest conservation need (including native freshwater mussels), support establishment of wetlands, and improve water quality, methods focus on restoring a broad variety of sloped riverine non-persistent emergent mid to low marsh zones that transition to mudflats. Clean fill will be brought in, placed, and contained using natural materials to build up wetland elevations and restore multiple improved functional habitat types / zones (mid to low marsh zones and mudflat edges). Riverine non-persistent emergent marsh development will be used in Central Kingman Lake and Lower Kingman Lake.

Native SAV Planting. SAV presence in Kingman Lake varies year-to-year. The most recent data from 2024 show that no SAV was present in Kingman Lake. In 2023, SAV was present, but 100% of the species were non-native, limited to hydrilla (*Hydrilla* sp.) and brittle water nymph (*Najas minor*). These submerged aquatic plants can thrive in a wide range of conditions and spread rapidly by seeds, fragments, and/or tubers. Hydrilla and brittle water nymph can provide some ecological benefits (e.g., shelter for some fish, food for waterfowl), but their aggressive spread and disruption of native ecosystems make them a management concern in the United States. Native SAV species, such as wild celery (*Vallisneria americana*), redhead grass (*Potamogeton perfoliatus*), coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*), and pondweed (*Potamogeton* spp.), will be planted to enhance areas currently dominated by non-native species. SAV seeds will be collected from a nearby seed source, either on the Anacostia or Potomac rivers, or within

the Chesapeake Bay, as needed. Native SAV plantings will be used in Central Kingman Lake and Lower Kingman Lake.

Mudflat Habitat Creation. Many of the existing or proposed riverine non-persistent emergent marsh areas will also serve as low-tide mudflat areas suitable for migrating shorebird feeding habitat during periods when vegetation has gone dormant. The areas between the current bathymetric elevation and the proposed marsh will also serve as mudflat areas. Mudflats are transitional areas between open water and vegetated marshes. They are exposed at low tide, usually rich in nutrients and organic matter, and provide important foraging habitat for birds, fish, and invertebrates. Maintaining areas of low-tide mudflat will provide adequate shorebird feeding habitat during the growing season when vegetated areas are thick with emergent vegetation.

By creating mudflat areas at target elevations (ranging from -1 to 0 feet, with mean low water or -0.67 feet being the optimal elevation), the proposed activities will provide a level of resilience to future sea level rise within the lake. Clean fill material or clean sand cap material will be placed and contained using natural materials, including coir fiber rolls and coir fiber matting, to build up mudflats to target elevations, the mudflat creation area will begin south of the East Capitol Street bridge. Mudflat habitat creation will be used in Lower Kingman Lake. The NPS made one minor edit to the selected action.

Since the publication of the EA, there has been a minor change to the selected alternative. Specifically, the mudflat habitat creation area in Central Kingman Lake will no longer include the shaded areas under the East Capitol Street bridge. Instead, mudflat creation will begin south of the bridge. This update is reflected in the description above and in **Appendix B: Errata**.

Sheet Pile Modification. Approximately 1,500 linear feet of sheet pile were installed in 2003 to contain the fringe marsh (see R-1 in figure 5 of the EA, page 22). The design includes cutting the sheet pile at the exterior mud line to reconnect the marsh to the Anacostia River. Turbidity curtains will be employed to reduce sediment resuspension. Coir fiber logs will be strategically placed in the marsh to stabilize the edge while still allowing improved tidal and storm event flows. The coir fiber logs will be used to stabilize the excavated area until vegetation becomes established. Sheet pile modification will be used in the Anacostia River Fringe Marsh.

DESIGN FEATURES TO MINIMIZE IMPACTS

The NPS places strong emphasis on avoiding, minimizing, and mitigating potentially adverse environmental impacts. Therefore, the NPS will implement resource protection measures and best management practices (BMPs) to protect the natural and cultural resources that the project could affect. The selected action incorporates by reference the resource protection measures listed in chapter 2 of the EA (pages 24 to 26) and presented in this document as **Appendix C**.

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

A description of all potential environmental effects associated with the proposed action and with the no action alternative is included in the EA, incorporated by reference herein. The statements and conclusions reached in this FONSI are based on documentation and analysis provided in the

EA and associated decision file. Consistent with the DOI NEPA Handbook, Section 1.2(b), the NPS evaluated the significance of the selected action, identified as the proposed action in the EA, by analyzing the potentially affected environment and the degree of the effects of the proposed action. Significance is determined solely in relation to reasonably foreseeable adverse effects. The degree of effect is considered by evaluating both short- and long-term effects, both beneficial and adverse effects, effects on public health and safety, economic effects, and effects on the quality of life of the American people.

The EA discloses the reasonably foreseeable effects of the proposed action, including the combined effects of the proposed action with those of past, ongoing, and anticipated future actions on the park's archeological resources, historic resources and cultural landscapes, visitor use and experience, and vegetation. While other park resources may experience some effects, those effects are minimal and were determined to not warrant detailed analysis in the EA. Accordingly, these resources are not discussed further here, as the anticipated effects are so minor that they have no potential result in significant impacts. For a detailed description of the issues and impact topics considered but dismissed, see pages 7-11 of the EA.

Potentially Affected Environment

Kingman Lake is part of the tidal Anacostia River in Washington, DC, which connects to the Potomac River. Historically, the Anacostia served as a trade route, but by the mid-1800s, deforestation and agriculture caused heavy sediment buildup. In response, the river was dredged and straightened between the 1920s and 1940s, and a seawall was built to control floods and improve navigation. This work also led to the creation of Kingman Lake and nearby islands, transforming marshes considered hazardous into parkland. Despite these improvements, urbanization and pollution from industry and sewage severely damaged the river's natural habitats, impacting the region's ecological diversity.

A more detailed description of the potentially affected environment per resource is included in the EA under the subheadings "Affected Environment" for each resource carried forward for analysis, including floodplains and wetlands, submerged aquatic vegetation, and visitor use and experience, and vegetation.

Short and Long-term Beneficial and Adverse Effects

Floodplains and Wetlands

Restoration actions under the selected action will have adverse impacts on floodplains and wetlands during construction activities that include the creation and use of access paths, staging and stockpile areas, and temporary berms. Impacts on wetlands from implementing restoration techniques will include sediment and soil compaction, vegetation crushing, increased turbidity, loss of some benthic organisms and vegetation rooted in the river bottom, and disruption of water flow. These impacts will be limited to the duration of construction activities and minimized using BMPs, such as placing construction mats and mulch, working when vegetation is dormant, using appropriately sized construction equipment, and employing turbidity curtains. Over the long term, the project will enhance wetland resilience and biodiversity, including habitat diversity, resulting in beneficial impacts on floodplains and wetlands. The restoration activities will

improve flood storage capacity, stabilize sediments, and promote hydrologic connectivity, ultimately strengthening the ecological health and resilience of floodplain and wetland areas.

Submerged Aquatic Vegetation (SAV)

Some proposed restoration actions under the selected action could temporarily and permanently affect SAV. Construction activities such as woody debris placement, fill addition, coir log installation, grading, and channel excavation may cause short-term increases in turbidity, blocking sunlight and hindering SAV growth, but these impacts will be confined to the construction period. Restoring non-persistent emergent marshes could alter water depths, potentially hindering future SAV establishment in those areas, but may also protect downstream SAV planting zones, aiding in native SAV persistence. Long-term benefits include native SAV planting, which bolsters existing communities and enhances ecological functions like nutrient cycling, sediment stabilization, turbidity reduction, wave energy dissipation, and habitat provision.

Visitor Experience

Construction activities for the Kingman Lake Restoration project will disrupt visitor access to active construction areas at Kingman Lake, Kingman Island, and Heritage Island, with short-term impacts on wetland vegetation, affecting the area's aesthetics. These disturbances are expected to be temporary, as construction will be completed during winter months when visitation is lower, vegetation is projected to recover by spring, and to the extent possible, construction will be coordinated with planned golf course renovations that will temporarily close Langston Golf Course, eliminating additional impacts on visitors there. Construction of the Upper Kingman Lake habitat improvements is dependent on the availability of the Langston Golf Course for access. Although short-term impacts are anticipated, long-term benefits include improved wetland and wildlife habitats, enhanced water quality, and a more resilient environment that will enhance visitor experience through increased wildlife sightings, recreational activities, and educational opportunities.

Effects on Public Health and Safety

As required by the DOI NEPA Handbook, the NPS is assessing the significance of the proposed action's effects on public health and safety. The proposed action will not result in significant adverse effects on public health and safety; therefore, this topic was not addressed in the EA.

The Kingman Lake Restoration project will not cause significant adverse impacts on public health or safety. During construction, public safety will be maintained through exclusion zones, barriers, signage, and personnel. In addition, the public will be given advance notice of any closures that may occur. Any negative effects will be brief and localized. Over the long term, the project will serve to increase habitat diversity and ecosystem resilience, support cleaner water, increase pollination, and improve soil stabilization, services that benefit public health, recreation, and education.

Economic Effects

As required by the DOI NEPA Handbook, the NPS is assessing the significance of any economic effects. The selected action is not expected to result in significant economic effects at the local, regional, or national level; therefore, this topic was not addressed in the EA. As the DOI NEPA Handbook advises, economic effects should be evaluated in terms of their degree and geographic relevance, with particular attention to local scale impacts.

The selected action will not result in significant adverse economic effects. Construction of the selected alternative will result temporary restrictions on public access and recreation. These temporary construction-related effects will not substantially affect regional or local employment, business activity, tax revenue, tourism, or access to nearby commercial areas. Any short-term economic effects associated with construction activity, including construction employment, materials procurement, and related spending, will be minor and beneficial. The project will therefore have no significant adverse economic impacts, and any economic effects will be limited, localized, and primarily beneficial.

Effects on the Quality of Life of the American People

As required by the DOI NEPA Handbook, the NPS is assessing the significance of the proposed action's effects on the quality of life of the American People. The selected action will not result in significant adverse effects on the quality of life of the American people; therefore, this topic was not addressed in the EA.

The selected action will not result in significant adverse effects on the quality of life of the American people. Restoring wetlands, creating habitat channels, installing woody debris, controlling Phragmites, and planting native species will enhance wildlife habitat and positively impact the quality of life for the American people. Though construction may cause brief disruptions, best management practices will minimize negative effects. Ultimately, the revitalized area will offer lasting improvements to visitor access, recreation, and natural beauty, thereby enriching the quality of life for all who enjoy these spaces.

RESOURCES CONSIDERED BUT DISMISSED

The NPS dismissed several resource topics from detailed analysis because the proposed project would not cause significant effects, the issues were not central to the decision to choose between alternatives, or anticipated impacts would be minimal. Wildlife and wildlife habitat, including species of greatest conservation need, could experience short-term disturbance during construction, but long-term restoration of wetlands, habitat diversification, invasive species control, and BMPs would provide overall beneficial conditions; thus, detailed analysis was not warranted. Rare, threatened, and endangered species were also dismissed because impacts would mirror those described for wildlife, and ongoing coordination under Section 7, timing restrictions, and mitigation measures ensure no adverse effects. Cultural resources—including historic districts, structures, bridges, and archeological sites—would not be adversely affected, as effects are temporary, limited, and would be restored to pre-construction conditions, with consultation ongoing. In all cases, while minor short-term impacts may occur, they are either

mitigated or insignificant, and long-term benefits or protections are ensured through established practices; therefore, these topics did not require further detailed analysis within the EA.

BASIS FOR THE DECISION

The selected action, alternative 2 (preferred alternative), best meets the project's purpose and need without causing significant resource impacts. Under this alternative, the NPS will issue the Special User Permit to DOEE, and DOEE will restore the aquatic habitat in Kingman Lake using a variety of techniques. These actions will restore aquatic habitats and increase resiliency in Kingman Lake and the Anacostia River for species of concern.

The NPS also evaluated a No Action Alternative, which would not restore Kingman Lake. This alternative was not selected because it would not address the current degraded ecological conditions of the area, including low habitat quality, low species diversity, sedimentation, eutrophication, and the spread of invasive species.

DECISION

I have reviewed the EA prepared for this project, the analysis of environmental impacts, and all associated compliance documentation. All identified adverse effects are highly localized and minimized through established mitigation measures. Based on this review, I have selected the proposed action for implementation. The EA demonstrates that the selected action will not result in significant adverse impacts on the human environment. Therefore, preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement is not required. Lastly, as the Responsible Official, I certify that the NPS has considered all relevant information raised during the NEPA process and that the NEPA process is closed (516 DM 1 Handbook § 4.1). I therefore approve the selected action for implementation.

APPENDIX A: NON-IMPAIRMENT DETERMINATION

INTRODUCTION

As described in National Park Service (the NPS or Service) 2006 Management Policies, §1.4.4, the National Park Service Organic Act prohibits the impairment of park resources and values. Guidance for Non-Impairment Determinations and the NPS NEPA Process (April 2025) provides guidance for completing non-impairment determinations for NPS actions requiring preparation of an environmental assessment (EA) or environmental impact statement pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The NPS has completed a non-impairment analysis for impacts to Kingman Lake, an administrative unit of National Capital Parks - East in Washington, D.C. and determined that it will not result in impairment of park resources or unacceptable impacts as described in the 2006 NPS Management Policies.

To make an impairment determination, the NPS must evaluate the criteria discussed below.

An impact on any park resource or value may constitute impairment, but an impact would be more likely to constitute an impairment to the extent that it affects a resource or value whose conservation is:

- Necessary to fulfill specific purposes identified in the establishing legislation or proclamation of the park;
- Key to the natural or cultural integrity of the park or to opportunities for enjoyment of the park; or
- Identified in the park's general management plan or other relevant NPS planning documents as being of significance (NPS Management Policies 2006, Section 1.4.5).

The NPS non-impairment analysis normally does not include discussion of impacts to visitor experience, socioeconomics, public health and safety, land use, park operations, and wilderness, as these do not constitute impacts to park resources and values subject to the non-impairment standard under the Organic Act. See Management Policies § 1.4.6. (see also, Guidance for Non-Impairment Determinations and the NPS NEPA Process, April 2025).

This determination of non-impairment has been prepared for the selected action, as described in the finding of no significant impact (FONSI). As a basis for evaluating the potential for impairment on the park's resources, the NPS relied on the EA

The following resources or values were evaluated in detail: on floodplains, wetlands, and submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV).

PURPOSE AND FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCES AND VALUES OF NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS – EAST

National Capital Parks–East (NACE) is anchored by foundational resources established through its enabling legislation, particularly the Capper-Cramton Act of 1930, which authorized the preservation and development of large urban parklands across Washington, D.C., and Maryland.

The Park's fundamental resources and values include:

- Natural Areas and Ecosystems: Forests, wetlands, tidal marshes, and riparian corridors supporting biodiversity and urban wildlife.
- Open-Space Buffers and Scenic Green Corridors: Protecting water quality and providing ecological and recreational buffers along major waterways.
- Historic Districts, Forts, Parkways, Homes, and Farms: Including Civil War forts, historic homes, parkways, and working landscapes such as Oxon Cove Farm.
- Cultural Landscapes: Designed and vernacular landscapes reflecting 225 years of regional development.
- American Indian Archaeological Sites: Evidence of Indigenous habitation along the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers.
- Ethnographic Resources: Cultural practices and values tied to Indigenous and African American histories, including civil rights heritage.
- Outdoor Recreation: Trails, water access, picnicking, and educational programming connecting communities to nature and history.
- Interpretive and Civic Values: Stories of civil rights, social justice, and regional growth represented in NACE parks.

Collectively, these resources reflect NACE's core mission to preserve nationally important cultural and natural assets while providing vital recreational, educational, and ecological benefits within a highly urbanized region.

Floodplains and Wetlands – The selected action will not result in impairment to wetlands and floodplains. Construction activities may cause short-term impacts, including soil compaction, sediment disruption, damage to wetland vegetation, increased turbidity, and the loss of benthic organisms and vegetation rooted in the river bottom. These impacts will be reduced using BMPs, such as appropriately sized construction machinery, access by boat, barge, or on foot, construction mats, and temporary berms. Adverse impacts will be limited to the construction phase, and vegetation is expected to return the following spring. Overall, the long-term impacts on wetlands and floodplains will be beneficial. The selected action will improve floodplains by increasing flood storage capacity, strengthening hydrologic connectivity, and reducing water flow rates. It will also yield many benefits for wetlands, including creating richer habitats and greater biodiversity, boosting resilience to sea-level rise, and protecting shorelines from erosion and scour. Additionally, the selected action will improve water quality, inhibit the invasive Phragmites, promote the growth of native SAV, create vital fish-spawning habitats, reduce sediment migration, restore diverse wetland habitats and zones, and lessen shear stress on the Anacostia River fringe marsh.

Submerged Aquatic Vegetation – The selected action will not impair SAV. Construction activities will cause short-term adverse impacts on SAV, as noted for floodplains and wetlands. The greatest impact will be a temporary increase in turbidity in open water areas, reducing sunlight penetration and inhibiting SAV growth; these effects will occur only during the

construction phase. Native SAV planting will offer long-term advantages for SAV communities. Strategic placement of SAV will enhance existing communities and boost ecological functions, such as nutrient cycling, sediment stabilization, turbidity reduction, wave energy mitigation, and the provision of food and habitat for aquatic life.

RESOURCES CONSIDERED BUT DISMISSED

As documented in the EA, other issues and resources were considered but dismissed from detailed analysis because any effects will be brief, localized, and low in intensity, with no lasting change to resource condition or integrity.

Wildlife and wildlife habitat, including species of greatest conservation need, could experience short-term disturbance during construction, but long-term restoration of wetlands, habitat diversification, invasive species control, and BMPs would provide overall beneficial conditions; thus, detailed analysis was not warranted. Rare, threatened, and endangered species were also dismissed because impacts would mirror those described for wildlife, and ongoing coordination under Section 7, timing restrictions, and mitigation measures ensure no adverse effects. Cultural resources—including historic districts, structures, bridges, and archeological sites—would not be adversely affected, as effects are temporary, limited, and would be restored to pre-construction conditions, with consultation ongoing. In all cases, while minor short-term impacts may occur, they are either mitigated or insignificant, and long-term benefits or protections are ensured through established practices; therefore, these topics did not require further detailed analysis within the EA.

CONCLUSION

Based on the EA, subject matter expert input, the Park's foundation documents, and this analysis, the NPS finds that implementing the selected action does not prevent the National Park Service from fulfilling the Park's purposes and will not result in impairment of the resources or values of President's Park.

APPENDIX B: ERRATA

This errata contains corrections and minor revisions to the Kingman Lake Restoration Environmental Assessment (EA). The edits and corrections in this errata do not result in any substantial modification being incorporated into the selected action, and it has been determined that the revisions do not require additional environmental analysis. The errata, when combined with the EA, comprises the only amendments deemed necessary for completing compliance and documentation for the project.

Original text from the EA is included to provide context and to allow for comparison to the text changes. Additions to the text are underlined, and deleted text is shown in ~~strikeout~~.

Chapter 1, Project Area Location and Description, Upper Kingman Lake section, page 4

Upper Kingman Lake is located north of the Benning Road Bridge, recently renamed the Ethel Kennedy Bridge, and extends to the wooden bridge crossing at the northern mouth of the lake with the Anacostia River. This area contains extensive mudflats and shallow water due to branching tidal flow patterns. Over the years, ongoing management efforts by the USACE, National Park Service, the District of Columbia, and the US Geological Survey (USGS) have been undertaken at Upper Kingman Lake to improve marsh conditions. The USACE reconstructed portions of Kingman Lake in 2000 to create emergent freshwater tidal wetlands (Hammerschlag et al. 2006). Dredged material from channels in the Anacostia River was pumped into a containment cell in the Upper Kingman Lake area ~~of Kingman Marsh~~. After the sediments were dewatered and consolidated, the area was planted with six native species (Hammerschlag et al. 2006). This vegetation was initially protected from resident Canada geese (*Branta canadensis*), but after a year, the fencing and netting were removed because it was thought the vegetation would be resilient to geese browsing. However, subsequent years proved this theory incorrect, as geese foraging damaged the planted areas extensively, leaving only mud flats. In 2014, the National Park Service released the *Anacostia Park Wetlands and Resident Canada Goose Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement*, which provided guidance on the long-term planning and management of wetlands and resident Canada geese. Under the selected alternative, the National Park Service ~~managed~~ started an annual monitoring and management program for the resident, non-migratory Canada goose population, removing them from Kingman Lake, allowing This allowed native species palatable to resident Canada geese to reestablish. However, common reed (*Phragmites australis*), an invasive species, also became established and has continued to expand in several locations throughout Upper Kingman Lake.

Chapter 1, Project Area Location and Description, Central Kingman Lake section, page 5, first paragraph

Central Kingman Lake is located south of the Benning Road Bridge and north of the East Capitol Street Bridge and encompasses the entirety of Heritage Island. This area averages 3 feet deep with areas of restored wetlands and a deeper channel between Heritage and Kingman Islands. Restoration in this area has also been a joint effort among the USACE, National Park Service, the District of Columbia, and USGS. Much of this area consisted of riverine open water until 2000, when USACE created emergent freshwater tidal wetlands by placing dredged material

from the wooden bridge connecting Heritage Island to the west bank of the lake and extending to the southern tip of Heritage Island (Hammerschlag et al. 2006). In the winter of 2005 / 2006, this same area was blocked off again, a new wider and deeper pilot channel was dug central to the area, and additional dredged material was placed to reconstruct emergent wetland zones, primarily in three areas along the western bank of the lake and in an area east of the new channel that adjoins the west bank of Heritage Island (Krafft et al. 2009). Following settlement of the placed material, these areas were planted in the fall and winter of 2006. The primarily non-persistent emergent tidal wetlands that have developed in these areas are well-established, though remnant sections of goose exclusion fencing can be found in many areas. A patch of *Phragmites* is located at higher elevation areas of the marsh, ranging from 1 to 2 feet along the western edge of Heritage Island.

Chapter 1, Project Area Location and Description, Central Kingman Lake section, page 5, end of section, new paragraph

The areas directly north and south of the Benning Road Bridge are affected by the flow constriction, causing higher shear stresses and resulting in deeper waters and tighter slopes. This area begins to flatten out towards the main flow path located along the west bank of Kingman Island, which is primarily at a depth of -5 feet, with some pockets of deeper water from -6 to -7 feet near where the channel is conveyed beneath the bridge. The main flow path is located along the west bank of the lake and ranges from -5 feet to -2 feet in depth, with shallower portions of the channel evident near where it approaches the bridge. Shallow water areas within this portion of the lake extend south of Heritage Island and towards the west bank of the lake, gradually sloping east towards the deeper main flow channel along the west bank of Kingman Island.

Chapter 1, Project Area Location and Description, Lower Kingman Lake section, page 5, second and third sentences

~~Except during low tide periods, when several areas of mudflat are evident. This portion of the lake consists primarily of riverine open water habitat, deepwater habitat, and occasional SAV habitat in shallower areas.~~

This part of the lake mainly features riverine open water, deepwater habitats, and occasional submerged aquatic vegetation in shallower zones, except during low tide when several mudflat areas become visible.

Chapter 1, Lower Kingman Lake description, page 6

~~The areas directly north and south of the Benning Road Bridge culvert are affected by the flow constriction, causing higher shear stresses and resulting in deeper waters and tighter slopes. This area begins to flatten out towards the main flow path located along the west bank of Kingman Island, which is primarily at a depth of -5 feet, with some pockets of deeper water from -6 to -7 feet near where the channel is conveyed beneath the bridge. The main flow path is located along the west bank of the lake and ranges from -5 feet to -2 feet in depth, with shallower portions of the channel evident near where it approaches the bridge. Shallow water areas within this portion of the lake extend south of Heritage Island and towards the west bank of the lake, gradually sloping east towards the deeper main flow channel along the west bank of Kingman Island.~~

Chapter 2, Alternative 2, Construction Elements section, page 14, first paragraph

Restoration techniques that require fill would use material that meets the *NPS Clean Fill Protocol* (NPS 2024a) for upland placement or the *ARSP Beneficial Reuse Criteria for Aquatic Placement* (NPS 2024b) for in-water placement (e.g., wetlands). DOEE is planning to dredge select areas of the mainstem of the Anacostia River to improve boating access to the navigational channel. This would be a potential source of material, as would material dredged through the ARSP, provided the sediment meets NPS standards. Dredged material would be tested and used only if it meets NPS standards and is not likely to contain *Phragmites* roots. The design documents include specifications for the fill material, including sediment types, organic content, and other geotechnical specifications to ensure the material is suitable for habitat restoration in Kingman Lake. Approximately 40,000 cubic yards of material would be needed for this project.

Chapter 2, Lower Kingman Lake, Mudflat Habitat Creation section, page 23

Many of the existing or proposed riverine non-persistent emergent marsh areas would also serve as ~~mid- to high-~~ low-tide mudflat areas suitable for migrating shorebird feeding habitat during periods when vegetation has gone dormant. The areas between the current bathymetric elevation and the proposed marsh will also serve as mudflat areas. Mudflats are transitional areas between open water and vegetated marshes. They are exposed at low tide, usually rich in nutrients and organic matter, and provide important foraging habitat for birds, fish, and invertebrates. Maintaining areas of low-tide mudflat within the lake would provide adequate shorebird feeding habitat during the growing season when vegetated areas are thick with emergent vegetation. Several of these mudflat areas already exist within the Upper and Central Kingman Lake areas. To mimic other established low-tide mudflats within the lake, the proposed elevations for the area would range from -1 to 0 feet, with mean low water or -0.67 feet being the optimal elevation. By creating mudflat areas at these target elevations, the proposed activities would provide a level of resilience to future sea level rise within the lake.

Within the Lower Kingman Lake area, there would be one mudflat habitat creation area (figure 5). Area F-1 extends southward from the proposed riverine non-persistent emergent marsh M-3 beneath the shaded areas of the East Capitol Street Bridge to the shallow main flow path along the western side of the lake. This area currently provides shallow water habitat in this portion of the lake, as it is mostly flat at or near elevation -2 feet, with a few high spots at elevation -1 foot closer to the bridge. Clean fill material or clean sand cap material would be placed and contained using natural materials, including coir fiber rolls and coir fiber matting, to build up mudflats to target elevations, ~~including in shaded areas beneath the bridge;~~ the mudflat creation area would begin south of the East Capitol Street bridge.

Chapter 3, Floodplains and Wetlands, Affected Environment section, page 31, first bullet

Recreation (Consumptive and Non-Consumptive) – Ability for the wetland and associated watercourses to provide recreational opportunities such as canoeing, boating, fishing, ~~hunting,~~ and other active or passive recreational activities. Consumptive activities consume or diminish the plants, animals, or other resources that are intrinsic to the wetland, whereas non-consumptive activities do not.

Chapter 3, Visitor Experience, Affected Environment section, page 37, first three sentences

Due to its location in a primarily urban area, Kingman Lake is a popular location for outdoor recreation. A pedestrian bridge from the Anacostia River Walk Trail on the west bank provides access to Kingman Island and Heritage Island, ~~which offer recreational and outdoor learning opportunities.~~ The Island can also be accessed from either of two gates adjacent to Benning Road, approximately halfway across the Island. The north gate leads to the driving range. The south gate leads to the Kingman Island natural area. Kingman and Heritage Islands offer recreation and outdoor learning opportunities, including for biking, birding, hiking, fishing, boating, and picnicking (Kingman and Heritage Islands 2023).

APPENDIX C:DESIGN FEATURES TO MINIMIZE IMPACTS

To minimize resource impacts related to the selected action, the project will implement resource protection measures and best management practices (BMPs) whenever feasible. These protection measures are considered part of the action alternatives, and they will be implemented to avoid or reduce impacts on resources. Subject to the final design and approval of plans by relevant agencies, resource protection measures include, but are not limited to, the items below.

Resource Protection Measure	Authority
To minimize ground disturbance, staging and stockpiling areas will be in previously disturbed areas, including the roadway and gravel pullouts, golf cart paths, or areas relatively free of vegetation. In non-developed areas, construction mats, mulch, or similar materials will be placed to reduce impacts, and staging and stockpiling areas will be restored to pre-construction conditions following construction.	NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> , Section 9.1.3.1
Construction activities will be limited to daytime hours to avoid impacts on wildlife.	NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> , Sections 4.9 and 4.10
To reduce air pollution and noise, construction equipment and vehicles will be appropriately sized for the task at hand, well-maintained, and properly functioning. Equipment idling will be limited to only what is necessary for safety and mechanical reasons. Equipment and vehicles will also be checked for leaks in oil and other fluids. No fuel storage will be allowed on park land. Refueling trucks will be allowed but will not be stored overnight on park land.	Clean Air Act NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> , Section 4.7.1
Standard sediment and erosion controls will be implemented, such as silt fencing, mountable berms, staging and stockpile areas, temporary berms, and turbidity curtains. Additionally, DOEE will implement turbidity monitoring during modification of the sheet pile.	Clean Water Act NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> , Section 4.6.3
A construction spill prevention, control, and countermeasures plan will be developed and implemented.	NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> , Section 9.1.6.2
Previous restoration efforts included fencing to exclude resident Canada geese and protect new plants. Remnant fencing from these efforts remains within the project area and is no longer needed. Remnant fencing will be removed during construction efforts for this project.	Executive Order 11990, "Protection of Wetlands" Director's Order 77-1: Wetland Protection NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> , Section 4.6.5
A mussel survey will be conducted before construction activities to determine if mussels are present within the areas to be dredged. If mussels are present, the National Park Service and DOEE will work with AWS to relocate the mussels.	NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> , Section 4.4.2
Time-of-year restrictions (e.g., those for in-water work or vegetation clearing, if required) identified through ESA Section 7 consultation or other stipulations identified through the permitting process will be implemented to protect rare, threatened, and endangered species and migratory birds.	Endangered Species Act NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> , Section 4.4.2.3

Resource Protection Measure	Authority
Fill used in upland restoration techniques will meet the NPS clean fill requirements, as provided in <i>Clean Fill Protocol for Contaminated Sites</i> (NPS 2024a); for in-river (e.g., wetlands) restoration, the <i>Anacostia River Sediment Project Beneficial Reuse Criteria for Aquatic Placement</i> (NPS 2024b) will apply.	Clean Fill Protocol for Contaminated Sites <i>Anacostia River Sediment Project Beneficial Reuse Criteria for Aquatic Placement</i>
Placement of woody debris will occur during the dormant season to minimize impacts on existing stands of non-persistent emergent vegetation.	Executive Order 11990, “Protection of Wetlands” Director’s Order 77-1: Wetland Protection NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> , Section 4.6.5
Large woody debris will be placed and secured in areas closer to the shoreline to minimize disturbance to existing wetland vegetation. The debris will be placed from land, then adjusted using an excavator with a long arm and tree-moving attachment from the shoreline to minimize wetland impacts.	Executive Order 11990, “Protection of Wetlands” Director’s Order 77-1: Wetland Protection NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> , Section 4.6.5
To avoid transport of nonnative species to the project area, all construction vehicles will be washed and inspected prior to use. DOEE will require contractors comply with the existing ARSP decontamination protocol.	Executive Order 13751, “Safeguarding the Nation from the Impacts of Invasive Species” NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> , Section 4.4.4
Material dredged to create habitat channels will be disposed of at an appropriate facility to avoid furthering the spread of <i>Phragmites</i> and comply with requirements based on the results of sediment testing, as appropriate.	Executive Order 13751, “Safeguarding the Nation from the Impacts of Invasive Species” NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> , Section 4.4.4 NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> , Section 4.8.2.4
The <i>Phragmites</i> management areas will be monitored under a sustained Invasive Species Management Program aimed at controlling <i>Phragmites</i> and allowing the natural spread of native emergent vegetation.	Executive Order 13751, “Safeguarding the Nation from the Impacts of Invasive Species”
Matting will be placed in wetland areas before heavy equipment is used to reduce impacts on wetlands and vegetation.	Executive Order 11990, “Protection of Wetlands” Director’s Order 77-1: Wetland Protection NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> , Section 4.6.5

Resource Protection Measure	Authority
Currently, in Upper Kingman Lake, there is a healthy population of annual wild rice throughout the proposed work area. Habitat structures are proposed to be installed with minimal impact on wild rice, using only hand-placed structures within known areas of wild rice. Structures to be placed by heavy machinery will not be within known wild rice areas, and matting will be used to protect native vegetation during installation and while moving through the site. Construction will take place during the dormant season (October through March) to avoid impacting wild rice.	NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i>, Section 4.4.2

APPENDIX D: RESPONSE TO PUBLIC COMMENTS

The Kingman Lake Restoration Environmental Assessment (EA) for National Capital Parks – East was available for public review and comment from December 12, 2025, through January 23, 2026. The National Park Service (NPS) received 8 pieces of correspondence during the public review period. All comments were read and analyzed to identify substantive comments. Section 4.6 of the NPS National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Handbook defines a substantive comment as one that does one or more of the following:

- Question, with reasonable basis, the accuracy of information in the NEPA document
- Question, with reasonable basis, the adequacy of the environmental analysis
- Present reasonable alternatives other than those presented in the NEPA document
- Cause changes or revisions in the proposal

In other words, substantive comments raise, debate, or question a point of fact or analysis. Comments that merely support or oppose a proposal or that merely agree or disagree with NPS policy are not considered substantive and do not require a formal response. The following text summarizes the substantive comments received during the comment period and is organized into concern statements and responses.

SUGGESTIONS FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

1. **Concern Statement:** The following suggestions were provided to further enhance natural resources in the project area.

- Plant trees in the project area to aid soil stability, provide additional wildlife habitat, and produce oxygen.
- Implement extensive native species planting around the lake and on the islands to support wildlife habitats.
- Perform a thorough dredging of the channel that supplies Kingman Lake, beginning at the north end of Kingman Island and extending south to where it reconnects with the Anacostia River, covering both sides of Heritage Island.

Agency Response: We appreciate the recommendations. The National Park Service, with DOEE, continues to implement programs to enhance the natural resources of Kingman Lake, Kingman Island, Heritage Island, and the surrounding Anacostia Park. The recommendations provided are outside the scope of this restoration effort but work to enhance habitat and encourage the growth of native species is at the heart of the work of both agencies. Dredging the inlet to Kingman Lake and a channel south to the mouth would alter the current flowpath, which diverges into two flowpaths near the Benning Road Bridge, adversely impact habitat, and fail to achieve the objectives of this project.

2. **Concern Statement:** In addition to the time-of-year restrictions presented in the EA, the National Park Service should include specific language about preventing disturbance to native wildlife species. A commenter suggested the following: “Vegetation pruning and tree clearance shall not occur during bird and mammal breeding season (March 1 – August 31), and aquatic work shall be scheduled to minimize disruption to aquatic species (e.g., mussels, fish, aquatic turtles).”

Agency Response: Tree clearing would occur in the winter months (November 16 through March 31) to comply with time-of-year restrictions for listed bat species. These restrictions

would also coincide with the breeding seasons of migratory birds and hibernation of turtles. Resource protection measures have been included to avoid impacts where possible and to minimize impacts where they cannot be avoided. The National Park Service, through the EA and this Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI), considered the impacts of construction on aquatic species and determined that the selected action would benefit aquatic species.

3. **Concern Statement:** The National Park Service should consider adding the fringe wetlands adjacent to River Terrace on the east bank of the main stem to this project. This fringe marsh was created at the same time as the Anacostia River Fringe Marsh. Additionally, the proximity of these two fringe marshes would allow seed exchange via water or wildlife vectors, potentially resulting in the colonization of invasive species in the restored Anacostia River Fringe Marsh.

Agency Response: River Terrace is outside the geographic scope of the Kingman Lake project. The *Phragmites* stand in River Terrace is being addressed by DOEE under a separate project. Although not part of the Kingman Lake project, DOEE will be managing both projects and will provide needed continuity between the efforts.

4. **Concern Statement:** The *Phragmites* stand in the western emergent wetlands in Central Kingman Lake should be considered for additional management.

Agency Response: This area of Central Kingman Lake was avoided because of its proximity to proposed work under the Anacostia River Sediment Project (ARSP).

5. **Concern Statement:** The no action alternative should include the ARSP early action area [EEA] Remedial Action, which includes dredging of portions of Kingman Lake to address PCB contamination. This remedial action is expected to occur before the restoration actions at Kingman Lake. This change should be made in chapter 2 for the description of the no action alternative, as well as in the analysis of impacts of the no action alternative on floodplains and wetlands.

Agency Response: DOEE is still in the planning stages for the ARSP, and nothing has been implemented at this time. As such, it was not included in the no action alternative.

6. **Concern Statement:** The design of the woody debris habitat enhancement should be designed so that the structures are always visible, even at high tide. This is a safety issue, as people wading could trip or boaters could be grounded on submerged structures.

Agency Response: The woody debris features were designed to be effective for specific habitat enhancements. Keeping these features above water would render them ineffective relative to the stated goals. Kingman Lake is a shallow lake that is tidally influenced, and boaters must be aware of tidal conditions and lake conditions to avoid becoming grounded. These structures would replicate naturally occurring conditions that boaters and waders typically encounter in a natural lake setting.

7. **Concern Statement:** The access path at Langston Golf Course (shown in figure 2) should be changed to follow the common path of travel — the path should head directly south from the clubhouse, then follow the path adjacent to the fence and across the footbridge. Following the existing path of travel will reduce restoration needs following construction.

Agency Response: The main staging area will be in the driving range parking lot, not the clubhouse. This avoids the need to use the footbridge which would not support construction equipment. Routes were developed to minimize impacts to the extent practical while

providing needed access. The project will coordinate with the golf course manager at the time of construction to further minimize impacts.

8. **Concern Statement:** The EA should be revised due to the cancellation of the lease with the National Links Trust for Langston Golf Course. The restoration project will need to move forward without consideration of scheduling during the previously proposed golf course enhancements. The National Park Service should coordinate the use of the golf course to minimize impacts on the facility, its operation, and the users of the golf course. Staging areas at the golf course should be limited to parking areas, maintenance areas, and the driving range. Wetland matting should be used for temporary paths to avoid soil compaction. The National Park Service should consider alternating closing of portions of the golf course. For example, the portions of the golf course on the island (driving range and holes 10, 11, and 12) and the portions on the mainland (holes 1 through 9 and 13 through 18) could be lumped and opened or closed as necessary to facilitate restoration activities.

Agency Response: Given the uncertainty of the plans for improvements and rehabilitation at Langston Golf Course, the National Park Service will coordinate with DOEE on construction logistics as DOEE finalizes design and construction documents, secures permits, and prepares construction.

9. **Concern Statement:** The EA should be edited to include a description of how the Kingman Lake restoration will tie into the redevelopment of the RFK Stadium site. A commenter noted a desire to preserve the portion of land along the west side of Kingman Lake, as it is important to the area's biodiversity, and to retain the lake and river's edges as living shorelines, not sea walls.

Agency Response: The project at RFK is outside the scope of this project. Additionally, it is a separate project that is still in the planning stages. Coordination between the projects is ongoing and will continue.

10. **Concern Statement:** This plan should include trash traps at the north and south lake entrances to prevent trash from entering the lake. Trash accumulates in the wetlands of the Anacostia River and removing it can harm the newly established plantings. Installing trash traps would help prevent pollution or impacts from clean-up efforts.

Agency Response: Goose exclusion fencing will be installed around new plantings. This fencing should trap trash, preventing it from getting into the newly restored areas.

11. **Concern Statement:** To enhance visitor experience, the National Park Service should provide boating access. Kingman Lake is popular for boating and provides a potentially safe place to teach water safety. The project should include anticipated watercraft routes. If habitat channels are unsuitable for boating access, barriers should be built using natural materials, as permanent signage and fencing would detract from the lake's natural aesthetic. To enhance safety, the concrete ruins should be removed from the project area.

Agency Response: Enhancing recreational opportunities is not within the scope of this project. Habitat channels and concrete ruins will not cause safety concerns, as the project does not include changes to the concrete ruins. Depth within the lake continually changes with tidal conditions and may be passable at high tide but not at lower tide. Boaters should be aware of the depth they are traversing and of tidal fluctuations while on the water.

12. **Concern Statement:** The National Park Service should consider long-term goals for providing water access and recreational use. Although water quality is currently unsafe for

recreational activities involving water contact, this project along with the Anacostia River Sediments Project could accelerate progress towards achieving water quality goals. This project should identify locations for future recreational activities (e.g., swimming, wading, floating). Commenters acknowledge that constructing recreational accommodations is not within the scope of this restoration project, but the locations for water access should be identified. That way, these access locations can be accommodated in project planning to maximize visitor experience and safety.

Agency Response: Identifying recreational water access locations is not within the scope of this project. The current levels of trash in Kingman Lake make water access unsafe, even when *Escherichia coli* levels are within acceptable levels.

- 13. Concern Statement:** The analysis of alternative 2 on floodplains and wetlands should acknowledge that excavation of sediment could result in the exposure of contaminated sediment at depth, and removal of sheet pile below the mudline could destabilize sediment and result in the mobilization of potentially contaminated sediment. Commenters recommend that available sediment testing data be reviewed, sediment behind the sheet pile be sampled before construction, and details of the sediment characterization be included. The design should be updated to protect against sediment mobilization, even if the sheet pile must remain in place. Commenters also recommend testing sediment in areas planned for excavation or ground disturbance that have not been included in the ARSP effort, to evaluate contaminant levels before starting work.

Agency Response: As stated on pages 24 and 35 of the EA, the sheet pile will be cut at the exterior mud line; therefore, sediment behind the sheet pile will not be destabilized. On page 14, the EA notes that the techniques that will require excavation include woody debris habitat enhancement, *Phragmites* management, and creation of habitat channels. As noted on page 18 of the EA: “Action areas identified by the ARSP were avoided in selecting areas for habitat channels. Even so, background levels of constituents may be present in the sediment. Therefore, the disposal facility would be selected based on the results of sediment testing. Because of concerns with *Phragmites* and contaminants, DOEE would not use these dredged materials for restoration.” Page 14 also notes that all sediment sampling results will be examined prior to any excavation, and for any areas where test results exceed ARSP EEA Remedial Action Levels (RAL), DOEE will consult with the National Park Service on next steps. Next steps may include additional sediment testing, if warranted. DOEE would also consider available measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts associated with disturbing contaminated sediments, including not implementing restoration measures in this area if impacts cannot be avoided. These decisions will be made in consultation with the National Park Service. DOEE will ensure coordination, collaboration, and data sharing between the ARSP and this project and with the National Park Service as part of consultation and collaboration. For other techniques that include sediment disturbance but not excavation (mudflat habitat creation, riverine non-persistent emergent marsh restoration, and sheet pile modification), DOEE will evaluate the need to modify the proposed action to avoid or minimize potential impacts associated with disturbing contaminated sediments.

- 14. Concern Statement:** The EA should discuss the impacts on the restoration activities of removing the seawall after restoration is complete.

Agency Response: There are no plans to remove the seawall around Kingman and Heritage Islands; therefore, there will be no impacts on the restoration activities.

- 15. Concern Statement:** The EA states that the sediment sampling results were anticipated in January 2026. These data should be analyzed as soon as possible to facilitate the design process, including identifying required mitigation.

Agency Response: The results of the 2025 sediment testing by ARSP were not available at the time this FONSI was written. However, as noted in the response to concern statement 13, DOEE will continue to coordinate with the National Park Service and will share these results with the National Park Service when available.

- 16. Concern Statement:** The golf cart bridge should be rebuilt to remove the existing concrete structures and relocate them to avoid disruption of water exchange between Kingman Lake and the Anacostia River mainstem. This will also improve visitor safety.

Agency Response: Rebuilding the golf cart bridges is outside of the scope of this project. They are currently considered safe for golf carts and pedestrian traffic.

RECOMMENDED CHANGES TO THE EA

- 17. Concern Statement:** The EA mentions the Benning Road Bridge Culvert but does not provide its location.

Agency Response: The paragraph discussing the Benning Road Bridge culvert refers to Central Kingman Lake and therefore was in the wrong section. That paragraph has been moved to page 5 and is now the last paragraph describing Central Kingman Lake. The word “culvert” has been deleted because it is a feature of the bridge and should not have been called out separately. The culvert exists directly beneath the bridge as part of the Benning Road Bridge structure. This is addressed in the errata (attachment B).

- 18. Concern Statement:** Commenters noted that the duration of construction is not provided.

Agency Response: The duration of the construction for the restoration activities is currently unknown. This project requires coordination with other agencies and landowners. The final design of the restoration activities is ongoing, as it depends on these factors. Once the design is finalized and permits are obtained, the National Park Service will provide updates via the project page on PEPC. Tree removal and lakebed disturbance will adhere to the recommended time-of-year restrictions to mitigate impacts on rare, threatened, and endangered species and migratory birds.

- 19. Concern Statement:** The National Park Service should include the location of Kingman Marsh, as well as areas previously planted and areas excluded from the work, in figure 1.

Agency Response: Figure 1 was not updated to include locations for Kingman Marsh and areas previously planted and excluded from the work. Kingman Marsh is commonly used to refer to the project area, not to any portion of it. In the errata (attachment B), the sentence on page 4 that refers to Kingman Marsh was edited to remove this term. Portions of the project area that have been previously planted were also not identified on figure 1, as they are not relevant to the understanding of this proposed restoration activities for this project.

- 20. Concern Statement:** The National Park Service should identify the locations of work under the ARSP on figures.

Agency Response: The figures in the EA have not been updated with the locations of work under the ARSP. The ARSP work can cover the entirety of Kingman Lake, and this could confuse the reader. Further, identifying the ARSP work locations are not relevant to the understanding of this proposed restoration activities for this project

- 21. Concern Statement:** A bathymetric map showing the elevations of the lake bottom and the adjacent land should be provided. This map will clarify the bathymetric survey data, making it more useful than relying solely on the narrative description.

Agency Response: A bathymetric map is not required for the analysis in the EA.

- 22. Concern Statement:** Beavers are active on the Anacostia River and often inhabit Kingman Lake, creating channels that are typically 18 – 24 inches deep. The National Park Service should clarify whether this was considered in establishing elevations.

Agency Response: Beaver activity was not considered in determining the elevations for the restoration of Kingman Lake. Although beaver activity has been observed in Kingman Lake, no studies specific to the lake are known. Kingman Lake is a dynamic system, with many factors determining hydrology, including herbivory, naturally occurring woody debris, seasonality, and tides. Beavers add another dynamic factor to the constantly changing system.

- 23. Concern Statement:** The National Park Service should specify what dredged material from the ARSP EEA Remedial Action would be considered for beneficial reuse for this project, as one commenter states that beneficial reuse is likely not viable based on bulk sediment and pore water criteria. (page 14)

Agency Response: As stated on page 14, restoration techniques that require fill will only use material that meets the *NPS Clean Fill Protocol* for upland placement or the *ARSP Beneficial Reuse Criteria for Aquatic Placement* for in-water placement. Dredged material will be tested and used only if it meets NPS standards and is not likely to contain *Phragmites* roots. The design documents will include specifications for the fill material, including sediment types, organic content, and other geotechnical specifications to ensure the material is suitable for habitat restoration in Kingman Lake.

- 24. Concern Statement:** Confirm that the areas proposed for marsh restoration in Central and Lower Kingman Lake will be achieved through filling activities only, as excavation may expose contaminated sediment at depth.

Agency Response: As described on pages 20 and 21, restoration activities for Central and Lower Kingman Lake will not include excavation, just placement of fill.

- 25. Concern Statement:** The affected environment text for visitor experience (page 37 of the EA) should be updated to read: “A pedestrian bridge from the Anacostia River Walk Trail on the west bank provides access... The Island can also be accessed from either of two gates adjacent to Benning Road approximately halfway across the Island. The north gate leads to the driving range. The south gate leads to Kingman Island natural area.”

Agency Response: This edit was addressed in the errata (attachment B), the text of the Visitor Experience Affected Environment section was updated to read: “Due to its location in a primarily urban area, Kingman Lake is a popular location for outdoor recreation. A pedestrian bridge from the Anacostia River Walk Trail on the west bank provides access to Kingman Island and Heritage Island. The Island can also be accessed from either of two gates adjacent to Benning Road, approximately halfway across the Island. The north gate leads to the driving range. The south gate leads to the Kingman Island natural area. Kingman and Heritage Islands offer recreation and outdoor learning opportunities, including biking, birding, hiking, fishing, boating, and picnicking (Kingman and Heritage Islands 2023).”

COMMENTS PROVIDING ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROJECT AREA

- 26. Concern Statement:** Sediment sampling in the channels of Kingman Lake will help determine the final design of the channels and identify areas where capping may be needed. Capping will be required in areas that exceed 600 ug/kg (the ARSP EEA hot spot remedial action level). Results of the sediment sampling will be incorporated into the ARSP EAA Design.

Agency Response: DOEE will consult with the National Park Service to ensure actions meet their requirements for sediment placement.

- 27. Concern Statement:** The National Park Service should note that the wetland restoration at Upper and Central Kingman Lake in this area was a joint effort between the US Army Corps of Engineers, National Park Service, and the District of Columbia.

Agency Response: The description of the past and ongoing wetland restoration efforts was edited to note that USACE, the National Park Service, the District of Columbia, and USGS have been working collaboratively.

- 28. Concern Statement:** One commenter noted that two surveys documented the expanding area of *Phragmites* on the western bank of Central Kingman Lake, adjacent to the Robert F. Kennedy Stadium — 2023 surveys and 2025 surveys conducted by DOEE.

Agency Response: The commenter is correct about the patches of *Phragmites*; however, the design for this restoration project will address the largest patch of *Phragmites*. Furthermore, the patch on the western bank of Central Kingman Lake occurs in an area the ARSP has identified for sediment remediation. As noted on page 18 of the EA, this project intentionally avoided action areas identified by the ARSP.

- 29. Concern Statement:** Although not in the project area, green herons have been observed at the confluence of Hickey Run and the Anacostia River, just north of the project area; they could also be using habitats in the project area. Green herons are not federally protected or listed as rare, but they are in steep decline. (page 7)

Agency Response: The discussion on pages 7 – 9 of the EA regarding wildlife and wildlife habitat does not address all species that may be present. There are likely many species that use Kingman Lake and adjacent areas, but the improvements from the restoration activities should benefit many species, including the green heron.

- 30. Concern Statement:** Some restoration activities will take place where there are no data from ARSP sampling or other efforts to indicate the level of contamination in the sediment.

Agency Response: Please see the response to concern statement 13 above. DOEE will continue to review data from the ARSP and share these data with the National Park Service to determine next steps. For actions that will disturb sediment, next steps may include additional sediment testing, if warranted.

FIXING ERRORS IN THE EA

- 31. Concern Statement:** The EA references recreational hunting on page 31 and should be removed, as hunting is illegal in DC.

Agency Response: On pages 30 and 31 of the EA, the bulleted list outlines common functions and values of wetlands. The reference to hunting in the first bullet on page 31 is general and does not indicate that hunting will be allowed in the project area. However, for clarity, hunting was deleted. This is addressed in the errata (attachment B).

- 32. Concern Statement:** The second sentence of the Lower Kingman Lake discussion on page 5 of the EA is incomplete.

Agency Response: The commenter is correct. In the errata (attachment B), the second and third sentences were combined and edited to read: “This part of the lake mainly features riverine open water, deepwater habitats, and occasional submerged aquatic vegetation in shallower zones, except during low tide when several mudflat areas become visible.”

COMMENTS ON THE PUBLIC REVIEW PROCESS

- 33. Concern Statement:** The National Park Service should allow stakeholders to sign up to get updates on this project. The press release may not reach all interested parties.

Agency Response: The National Park Service will update PEPC with project developments. The project proponent, DOEE, also provides updates to the public via their website: <https://doee.dc.gov/service/habitat-restoration-kingman-lake-20>.

- 34. Concern Statement:** The National Park Service should remove barriers to engagement. Requiring written comments by mail or hand delivery places an undue burden, especially since nonprofits and steward groups often produce formal comments, and electronic submission is impractical for many individuals.

Agency Response: The public comment process allowed comments to be submitted via regular mail and PEPC, which allows for electronic comments.

**APPENDIX E: NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT, SECTION
106 CONSULTATION**



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
National Capital Parks-East
National Capital Region
1900 Anacostia Drive, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20020

IN REPLY REFER TO:
1.A.2 (NCR-NACE)

February 6, 2025

David Maloney, SHPO
DC Office of Planning
Historic Preservation Office
899 North Capitol Street NE,
Suite 7100
Washington, DC 20002

Subject: Kingman Lake Wetland Restoration and Enhancement
Washington, District of Columbia
Section 106 Invitation to Consult

Dear Mr. Maloney:

The National Park Service, National Capital Parks – East (NPS, NACE) wishes to invite the District of Columbia Historic Preservation Office (DC SHPO) into consultation regarding a project led by the DC Department of Department of Energy and Environment (DOEE) to restore and enhance the wetlands within Kingman Lake. The project will occur adjacent to Langston Golf Course, within Anacostia Park, located in DC NE Ward 7.

The NPS has determined that the above-referenced project meets the definition of an undertaking with the potential to affect historic properties, and invites the DC SHPO to consult on its potential to affect historic properties, in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, now codified as title 54 U.S.C. §306108 and as set forth in the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Regulations (36 CFR §800.2(c)(1)).

Description of the Undertaking:

This DOEE project aims to enhance approximately 10 acres of degraded habitat within Kingman Lake for DC species of greatest conservation need, such as American black duck (*Anas rubripes*), striped bass (*Morone saxatilis*), American shad (*Alosa sapidissima*), alewife (*Alosa pseudoharengus*), blueback herring (*Alosa aestivalis*), and freshwater mussel species.

A variety of restoration approaches are proposed throughout Kingman Lake. Each approach has a different anticipated improvement to the functionality and habitat of the system both individually and collectively. Enhancement strategies include native submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) plantings,

phragmites management, riverine non-persistent emergent marsh planting, mudflat habitat enhancement, fringe marsh sheet pile modification/removal, habitat channeling, and woody debris habitat enhancements. Please see the attached Design Report, specifically Sect 3. Restoration Design Elements, for more details on these strategies and their placement locations.

During construction, stabilization methods will be used to prevent sediment transport into the Anacostia River. For example, coir fiber logs and matting will be used to protect newly placed marshes while new vegetation establishes, turbidity curtains will be in place to prevent suspended sediment from entering the waterway, and silt fencing will be installed on land to prevent overland flow from transporting any imported clean fill material into the waterway.

Area of Potential Effect:

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the undertaking is defined as the project limits of disturbance, including any temporary or permanent easements associated with this project.

The APE encompasses the upper, central, and lower portions of Kingman Lake and along the western shoreline of the Anacostia River at one of the fringe wetlands. Kingman Lake is a semi-enclosed portion of the tidal Anacostia River that is separated from the river by a constructed island, Kingman Island, which is approximately 1.7 miles long. Kingman Lake encompasses a smaller island, Heritage Island, which is 0.25 miles long. Compared to the mainstem of the Anacostia River, Kingman Lake is a more shallow aquatic system with a narrow main flow path a few feet deep at low tide and fringe wetlands extending from the banks. The northern portion of Kingman Lake has a more extensive wetland complex with pockets of native vegetation.

Identification of Historic Properties:

Historically, the Anacostia River was used for the passage of trade vessels. By the 1850s, deforestation and agriculture resulted in large amounts of sediment deposited in the river. To improve navigation, the Anacostia River wetlands were dredged by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in the 1920s. Dredge materials were used to form Heritage Island and the southern half of Kingman Island up to the Benning Road Bridge, while the malarial flats and former oxbow became Kingman Lake. A 1927 aerial exhibits the cutoff of the natural flow of the Anacostia River with the new route, with the formation of Heritage Island and the southern half of Kingman Island visible south of the bridge. By 1945, primary work was completed in the project area, with the full formation of the lake and islands.

Large stretches of the Kingman Island shoreline were once fully armored with a stone wall, known as the Anacostia Seawall. Construction on the Seawall stretched through World War II, with repairs needed after significant flooding in the 1930s and 1940s. Additional repair episodes occurred in 1953 and 196.

The APE is partially within the boundaries of Langston Golf Course Historic District (NRIS# 91001525), which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1991. To further understand the historic resources within the APE, DOEE and their consultant team will conduct a Phase IA study to document the area, and determine extant previously recorded resources within the APE. Upon request, this study can be shared with your office once complete.

In July, 2024 a Cut-and-Fill Archeological Study was conducted by Dovetail Cultural Resource Group at the request of DC SHPO to determine if Phase I survey was necessary for the undertaking, and identify the potential for archaeological sites and submerged resources within the project area. The study concluded that the probability for intact archaeological resources within the project area is considered low, and further study of archeological resources is not recommended. Please see attached for a copy of this report.

The NPS respectfully requests your review of the undertaking and seeks comments within 30-days of your receipt of this letter. Please reference the project name in your comments and direct all correspondence and any questions you may have to the attention of Hannah Thomas, Acting Cultural Resource Program Manager, at hannah_thomas@nps.gov or by phone at 202-354-2037.

Sincerely,

Michael Commisso
Deputy Superintendent

Attachments: APE Map
Cut-and-Fill Archeology Survey
30% Design Report
30% Design Documents

CC: Andrew Lewis, Senior Preservation Specialist, D.C. Office of Planning (andrew.lewis@dc.gov)
Ruth Trocolli, District Archaeologist, D.C. Office of Planning (Ruth.Trocolli@dc.gov)

From: Lewis, Andrew (OP) <andrew.lewis@dc.gov>

Sent: Wednesday, January 14, 2026 3:34 PM

To: Thomas, Hannah L <hannah_thomas@nps.gov>; Trocolli, Ruth (OP) <Ruth.Trocolli@dc.gov>

Cc: Ames, Christine (OP) <christine.ames@dc.gov>

Subject: Re: [EXTERNAL] Re: Kingman Lake, NPS NACE: Section 106 Invitation to Consult (PEPC# 122247)

Hello Hannah:

Thank you for following up on this matter. I apologize for the delayed response but am writing to let you know that, based upon our review of the additional project information, we have determined this project (25-0301) will have "no adverse effect" on any historic built environment resources such as Langston Golf Course or the larger Anacostia Park Historic District.

Best regards,



C. Andrew Lewis, Senior Historic Preservation Specialist
DC State Historic Preservation Office, DC Office of Planning
899 North Capitol Street, NE, Suite 7100, Washington, DC 20002
202-442-8841
andrew.lewis@dc.gov
<http://planning.dc.gov/historicpreservation>



DC STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE FEDERAL AGENCY SECTION 106 REVIEW FORM

TO: Ariel Trahan, Environmental Protection Specialist, DOEE;
Hannah Thomas, Cultural Resources Program Manager, NPS- National Capital Parks- East

ADDRESS: Via email to: ariel.trahan@dc.gov & hannah_thomas@nps.gov

PROJECT NAME/DESCRIPTION: NPS NACE Kingman Lake wetland restoration (PEPC # 12247)

PROJECT ADDRESS/LOCATION DESCRIPTION: Kingman Lake

DC SHPO PROJECT NUMBER: 25-0301

The DC State Historic Preservation Office (DC SHPO) has reviewed the above-referenced federal undertaking(s) in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and has determined:

☐	This project will have no effect on historic properties. No further DC SHPO review or comment will be necessary.
☐	There are no historic properties that will be affected by this project. No further DC SHPO review or comment will be necessary.
☒	This project will have no adverse effect on historic properties. No further DC SHPO review or comment will be necessary.
☐	This project will have no adverse effect on historic properties conditioned upon fulfillment of the measures stipulated below.
☒	Other Comments / Additional Comments (see below):

Thank you for providing this opportunity to review and comment. SHPO has reviewed the project for effects on above-ground historic properties and including archaeological resources and has made a finding of No Adverse Effect. The conditions of the February 2026 No Adverse Effect finding for archaeology have been met. If project plans change or any type of post-review/unanticipated archaeological discovery is made during construction, immediately contact the District Archaeologist, Dr. Ruth Troccoli at 202-442-8836 or ruth.troccoli@dc.gov and Assist. District Archaeologist, Christine Ames at 202-741-5246 or christine.ames@dc.gov.

BY:

Christine Ames, RPA
Assistant District Archaeologist
DC State Historic Preservation Office

DATE: 12 May 2026

Tribal Nation Consultation

As noted in chapter 4 of the EA, the National Park Service initiated consultation with the following Federally Recognized Tribes and State Recognized Tribes on February 6, 2025. A representative consultation letter is on the following page.

Federally Recognized Tribes

- Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
- Catawba Indian Nation
- Chickahominy Indian Tribe
- Chickahominy Tribe Eastern Division
- Delaware Nation
- Monacan Indian Nation
- Nansemond Indian Nation
- Pamunkey Indian Tribe
- Rappahannock Tribe
- Shawnee Tribe
- Upper Mattaponi Indian Tribe

State Recognized Tribes

- Accohannock Indian Tribe
- Cedarville Band of Piscataway Indians
- Choptico Band of Piscataway
- Piscataway Conoy Tribe
- Piscataway Indian Nation



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
National Capital Parks-East
National Capital Region
1900 Anacostia Drive, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20020

IN REPLY REFER TO:
1.A.2 (NCR-NACE)

February 6, 2025

John Johnson, Governor
Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
2025 South Gordon Cooper Drive
Shawnee, OK 74801
jjohnson@astribe.com
governor@astribe.com

Subject: Kingman Lake Wetland Restoration and Enhancement
Washington, District of Columbia
Section 106 Invitation to Consult

Dear Governor Johnson:

The National Park Service, National Capital Parks – East (NPS, NACE) wishes to invite the District of Columbia Historic Preservation Office (DC SHPO) into consultation regarding a project led by the DC Department of Department of Energy and Environment (DOEE) to restore and enhance the wetlands within Kingman Lake. The project will occur adjacent to Langston Golf Course, within Anacostia Park, located in DC NE Ward 7

The NPS has determined that the above-referenced project meets the definition of an undertaking with the potential to affect historic properties, and invites the Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma to consult on its potential to affect historic properties, in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, now codified as title 54 U.S.C. §306108 and as set forth in the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Regulations (36 CFR §800.2(c)(2)(ii)(D)).

Description of the Undertaking:

This DOEE project aims to enhance approximately 10 acres of degraded habitat within Kingman Lake for DC species of greatest conservation need, such as American black duck (*Anas rubripes*), striped bass (*Morone saxatilis*), American shad (*Alosa sapidissima*), alewife (*Alosa pseudoharengus*), blueback herring (*Alosa aestivalis*), and freshwater mussel species.

A variety of restoration approaches are proposed throughout Kingman Lake. Each approach has a different anticipated improvement to the functionality and habitat of the system both individually and collectively. Enhancement strategies include native submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) plantings,

phragmites management, riverine non-persistent emergent marsh planting, mudflat habitat enhancement, fringe marsh sheet pile modification/removal, habitat channeling, and woody debris habitat enhancements. Please see the attached Design Report, specifically Sect 3. Restoration Design Elements, for more details on these strategies and their placement locations.

During construction, stabilization methods will be used to prevent sediment transport into the Anacostia River. For example, coir fiber logs and matting will be used to protect newly placed marshes while new vegetation establishes, turbidity curtains will be in place to prevent suspended sediment from entering the waterway, and silt fencing will be installed on land to prevent overland flow from transporting any imported clean fill material into the waterway.

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The APE encompasses the upper, central, and lower portions of Kingman Lake and along the western shoreline of the Anacostia River at one of the fringe wetlands. Kingman Lake is a semi-enclosed portion of the tidal Anacostia River that is separated from the river by a constructed island, Kingman Island, which is approximately 1.7 miles long. Kingman Lake encompasses a smaller island, Heritage Island, which is 0.25 miles long. Compared to the mainstem of the Anacostia River, Kingman Lake is a more shallow aquatic system with a narrow main flow path a few feet deep at low tide and fringe wetlands extending from the banks. The northern portion of Kingman Lake has a more extensive wetland complex with pockets of native vegetation.

Identification of Historic Properties:

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Large stretches of the Kingman Island shoreline were once fully armored with a stone wall, known as the Anacostia Seawall. Construction on the Seawall stretched through World War II, with repairs needed after significant flooding in the 1930s and 1940s. Additional repair episodes occurred in 1953 and 196.

The APE is partially within the boundaries of Langston Golf Course Historic District (NRIS# 91001525), which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1991. To further understand the historic resources within the APE, DOEE and their consultant team will conduct a Phase IA study to document the area, and determine extant previously recorded resources within the APE. Upon request, this study can be shared with your office once complete.

In July, 2024 a Cut-and-Fill Archeological Study was conducted by Dovetail Cultural Resource Group at the request of DC SHPO to determine if Phase I survey was necessary for the undertaking, and identify the potential for archaeological sites and submerged resources within the project area. The study concluded that the probability for intact archaeological resources within the project area is considered low, and further study of archeological resources is not recommended. Please see attached for a copy of this report.

In addition to the Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, the NPS is initiating consultation with other Federally Recognized Tribes who may attached religious or cultural significance to properties within the project area as required in 36 CFR §800.2(c)(2)(ii)(D). The NPS is also initiating consultation with the DC Historic Preservation Office and engaging with select State Recognized Tribes who may have attached religious or cultural significance to properties within the project area.

The NPS respectfully requests your review of the undertaking and seeks comments within 30-days of your receipt of this letter. Please reference the project name in your comments and direct all correspondence and any questions you may have to the attention of Hannah Thomas, Acting Cultural Resource Program Manager, at hannah_thomas@nps.gov or by phone at 202-354-2037.

Sincerely,

Michael Commisso

Michael Commisso
Deputy Superintendent

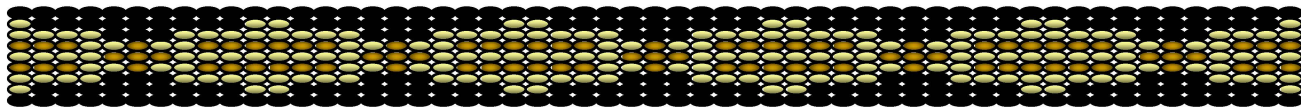
Attachments: APE Map
Cut-and-Fill Archeology Survey
30% Design Report*
30% Design Documents*

**Note – Due to file size, these documents may be accessed upon request via a file transfer site. Please reach out to hannah_thomas@nps.gov if you would like access.*

CC: Devon Frazier, THPO (drazier@astribe.com, 106NAGPRA@astribe.com)

Catawba Indian Nation
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
1536 Tom Steven Road
Rock Hill, South Carolina 29730

Office 803-328-2427



March 11, 2025

Attention: Hannah Thomas
USDI NPS
1900 Anacostia Drive, S.E.
Washington, DC 20020

Re. THPO #	TCNS #	Project Description
2025-384-15		Kingman Lake Wetland Restoration and Enhancement – Washington, DC

Dear Ms. Thomas,

The Catawba have no immediate concerns with regard to traditional cultural properties, sacred sites or Native American archaeological sites within the boundaries of the proposed project areas. **However, the Catawba are to be notified if Native American artifacts and / or human remains are located during the ground disturbance phase of this project.**

If you have questions, please contact Caitlin Rogers at 803-328-2427 ext. 226, or e-mail Caitlin.Rogers@catawba.com.

Sincerely,

Wenonah G. Haire
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

From: [Jessica Phillips](#)
To: [Thomas, Hannah L](#)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Re: [EXTERNAL]NPS NACE: Section 106 Invitation to Consult (PEPC# 122247)
Date: Friday, February 7, 2025 10:30:45 AM

This email has been received from outside of DOI - Use caution before clicking on links, opening attachments, or responding.

Thank you for contacting us regarding the proposed project.

At this time, the Tribe does not wish to actively participate in this consultation project, because:

X	This project is outside our immediate ancestral territory
	The project's impacts are anticipated to be minimal
	The project is more closely related to the [Tribe's name] tribe, which may be participating in consultation
	The tribal office does not currently have the capacity to participate in this project
	Other: [list here]

However, the Tribe requests to be contacted if:

- Sites associated with local native history may be impacted by this project;
- Adverse effects to historic properties are identified in association with this project;
- Human remains **from any era** are encountered during this project;
- Unanticipated native cultural remains are encountered during this project;
- Other Virginia Tribes consulting on this project cease consultation; or
- The project size or scope becomes **larger or more potentially destructive** than currently described.

Please do not make any assumptions about future consultation interests based on this decision, as priorities and information may change. We request that you send any future consultation communications in electronic form to consultations@cit-ed.org. We appreciate your outreach to the Chickahominy Indian Tribe—Eastern Division and look forward to working with you in the future.

Blessings,

Jessica Phillips
Tribal Environmental Director
Tribal Consultations Point of Contact

Chickahominy Indian Tribe - Eastern Division
2895 Mt. Pleasant Road
Providence Forge, VA 23140
P: 804-966-7815, Option 2
Jessica.Phillips@cit-ed.org

From: Thomas, Hannah L <hannah_thomas@nps.gov>
Sent: Thursday, February 6, 2025 11:46 AM
To: Consultations <consultations@cit-ed.org>
Subject: [EXTERNAL]NPS NACE: Section 106 Invitation to Consult (PEPC# 122247)

Dear Chief Howard:

The National Park Service, National Capital Parks - East (NPS, NACE) wishes to invite your office to consult regarding an undertaking to restore and enhance the wetlands within Kingman Lake. The project will occur adjacent to Langston Golf Course, within Anacostia Park, located in DC NE Ward 7.

Attached is our letter of invitation to consult with enclosures, signed by Michael Commisso, Deputy Superintendent.

Please indicate your office's interest in participating in this undertaking as a consulting party within 30 days of receipt of the attached letter by identifying any historic properties within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) that may be of religious or cultural significance. We also invite you to share any other concerns that this proposed project may raise.

Please let me know if I can answer any questions or if there are updated consultation protocols NPS NACE should be aware of. Thank you for your time and efforts in reviewing these project materials.

Best Regards,

Hannah Thomas, PLA
Cultural Resources Program Manager
(Acting)

National Capital Parks - East
National Park Service
1900 Anacostia Drive SE
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 354-2206

From: [Leseficha Notification](#)
To: [Thomas Hancock I.](#)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Section 106 Consultation - Langston Golf Course, within Anacostia Park, located in DC NE Ward 7 (PEPC# 122247)
Date: Tuesday, February 11, 2025 3:12:33 PM

[This email has been received from outside of DOI - Use caution before clicking on links, opening attachments, or responding.]

This email is in response to Langston Golf Course, within Anacostia Park, located in DC NE Ward 7 (PEPC# 122247). The project is out of the Shawnee Tribe's area of interest. If you have any questions, you may contact me via email at Section106@shawnee-tribe.com.

Thank you for giving us the opportunity to comment on this project.

Sincerely,



Erin Paden

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION
SPECIALIST

Office: (918) 542-2441, x140

Email: epaden@shawnee-tribe.com

29 S Hwy 69A

Miami, OK 74354

shawnee-tribe.com