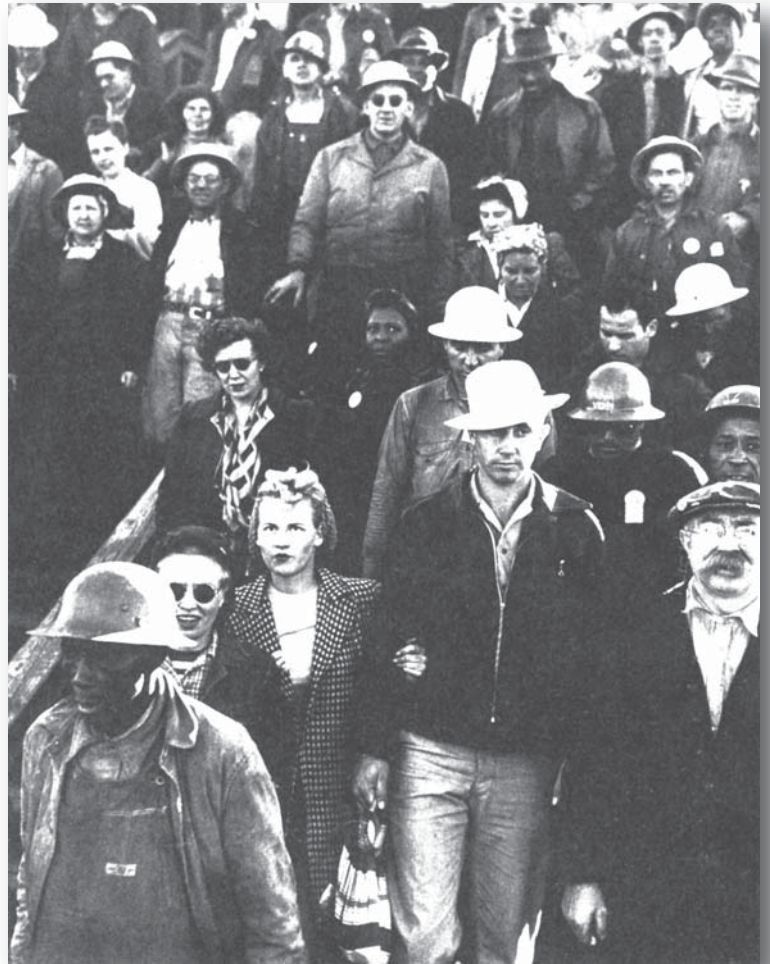


Chapter 5

Environmental Consequences



Introduction

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires that environmental documents discuss the environmental impacts of a proposed federal action and any adverse environmental effect that cannot be avoided if a proposed action is implemented. In this case the proposed federal action would be the adoption of a general management plan for Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park. The following portion of this document analyzes the environmental impacts of implementing the three alternatives on cultural resources (archeological resources, historic structures and buildings, cultural landscapes, and museum collections), visitor use and experience, the social and economic environment, and transportation. This analysis is the basis for comparing the beneficial and adverse effects of implementing the alternatives.

Because of the general, conceptual nature of the actions described in the alternatives, the impacts of these actions are analyzed in general qualitative

terms. Thus, this environmental assessment should be considered a programmatic analysis. If and when site-specific development or other actions are proposed for implementation subsequent to this general management plan, appropriate detailed environmental and cultural compliance documentation will be prepared in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act and the National Historic Preservation Act.

This chapter begins with a description of the methods and assumptions used for each impact topic. Impact analysis discussions are organized by alternative and then by impact topic under each alternative. Each alternative discussion also describes cumulative impacts and presents a conclusion. The impacts of each NPS action alternative are briefly summarized in table 9 near the end of chapter 3.

Methods and Assumptions for Analyzing Impacts

The planning team based the impact analysis and the conclusions in this chapter largely on the review of existing literature and studies, information provided by experts in the National Park Service and other agencies, and national historical park staff insights and professional judgment. The team's method of analyzing impacts is further explained below.

Director's Order 12: *Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis, and Decision Making* (DO-12), presents an approach to identifying the duration (short- or long-term), type (adverse or beneficial), and intensity or magnitude (e.g., negligible, minor, moderate, or major) of the impact(s); that approach has been used in this document. Where duration is not noted in the impact analysis, it is considered to be long term. Direct and indirect effects caused by an action were considered in the analysis. Direct effects are caused by an action and occur at the same time and place as

the action. Indirect effects are caused by the action and occur later in time or farther removed from the place, but still are reasonably foreseeable.

The impacts of the action alternatives describe the difference between implementing the no-action alternative and implementing the action alternatives. To understand a complete "picture" of the impacts of implementing any of the action alternatives, the reader must also take into consideration the impacts that would occur under the no-action alternative.

TERMS USED

- **Type**

Beneficial: A positive change in the condition or appearance of the resource or a change that moves the resource toward a desired condition.

Adverse: A change that moves the resource away from a desired condition or detracts from its appearance or condition.

Direct: An impact that is caused by an action and occurs at the same time and place.

Indirect: An impact that is caused by an action but is later in time or farther removed in distance, but still reasonably foreseeable.

• Context

Context is the setting within which an impact is analyzed.

Site-specific: The impact would affect particular project sites.

Local: The impact would affect resources in the immediate vicinity of the national historical park.

Regional: The impact would affect the City of Richmond and other localities, cities, or towns surrounding the national historical park.

• Duration

In general, the following definitions are used to describe duration. For some resources, duration may differ due to each resource's individual time for recovery.

Short-term impacts would be less than one year in duration.

Long-term impacts would extend beyond one year. Loss of items in the museum collections would have permanent impacts.

• Level of Intensity

Because the definitions of level of intensity (negligible, minor, moderate, or major) vary by impact topic, they are provided separately for each impact topic.

CUMULATIVE IMPACT ANALYSIS

The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations that implement the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) require

assessment of cumulative impacts in the decision-making process for federal projects. Cumulative impacts are defined as impacts which result when the impact of the proposed action is added to the impacts of other present and reasonably foreseeable future actions, regardless of what agency (federal or nonfederal) or person undertakes such other actions (40 CFR 1508.7). The following projects and management strategies were identified as contributing cumulative impacts:

- ◆ City of Richmond's *General Plan*
- ◆ Richmond's *Zoning Ordinance*
- ◆ *Ford Assembly Building Reuse Plan*
- ◆ Contra Costa County's *Shaping Our Future Vision*
- ◆ San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission's *San Francisco Bay Plan and San Francisco Bay Area Seaport Plan*
- ◆ Association of Bay Area Governments' *Bay Trail Plan*
- ◆ shoreline development at Marina Bay and Brickyard Cove
- ◆ site development and use by owners of legislatively designated sites and historic structures in Rosie the Riveter/World War II National Historical Park

IMPAIRMENT OF ROSIE THE RIVETER/WORLD WAR II HOME FRONT NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK RESOURCES

A fundamental purpose of the National Park Service is to conserve park resources and values. The statutory requirements direct that the National Park Service must leave park resources and values unimpaired, unless a particular law directly and specifically provides otherwise. The prohibited impairment is an impact that, in the professional judgment of the responsible National Park Service manager, would harm the integrity of park resources or values, including opportunities that would otherwise be present for the enjoyment of those resources and values. An impact would be likely to constitute impairment to the extent that it affects a resource or value whose conservation is

- ◆ necessary to fulfill specific purposes identified in 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
- ◆ identified as a goal in the park's general management plan or other relevant planning documents

An impairment determination is provided for those cultural resources that are federally owned or directly administered by the National Park Service. Evaluation of impairment does not apply to park resources that are owned by other public or private entities.

SECTION 106 OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT

The National Park Service would develop a programmatic agreement (PA) to guide the implementation of all federally funded, permitted, licensed, or approved actions associated with the selected alternative, to ensure that the National Park Service fulfills all of its obligations under section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR Part 800.14(b), *Programmatic Agreements*). The PA would be negotiated among the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, the City of Richmond, and any other interested federal, state, or local agencies and organizations. The PA would minimally stipulate that the National Park Service is committed to ensuring that NPS *Management Policies 2006* and *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* are followed for any historic property affected by federally funded, permitted, licensed, or approved actions, as well as working appropriately with our partners to assist them in their activities to meet these standards.

ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

• Definitions of Intensity Levels

Negligible: Impact is at the lowest levels of detection; it is barely perceptible or measurable.

Minor: Impacts would be perceptible and measurable, and would remain localized and confined to archeological site(s) with low to

moderate data potential.

Moderate: Impacts would be sufficient to cause a noticeable change, and would generally involve one or more archeological sites with moderate to high data potential.

Major: Impacts would result in substantial and highly noticeable changes, involving archeological site(s) with high data potential.

HISTORIC STRUCTURES

• Definitions of Intensity Levels

Negligible: Impact is at the lowest levels of detection; it is barely perceptible or measurable.

Minor: Impacts would be perceptible and measurable, but would be localized and confined to a single character-defining feature or element.

Moderate: Impacts on a character-defining feature(s) or element(s) would not diminish the integrity of the structure's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association.

Major: Impacts would result in substantial and highly noticeable changes to character-defining feature(s) or element(s), thus diminishing the integrity of the structure's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

• Definitions of Intensity Levels

Negligible: Impact is at the lowest levels of detection: it is barely perceptible or measurable.

Minor: Impacts would be perceptible and measurable but be localized and confined to a single character-defining pattern or feature.

Moderate: Impacts on a character-defining pattern(s) or feature(s) would not diminish the integrity of the landscape's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association.

Major: Impacts would result in substantial and highly noticeable changes to character defining pattern(s) or feature(s), diminishing the integrity of

the landscape's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association.

MUSEUM COLLECTIONS

Museum collections (prehistoric and historic objects, artifacts, works of art, archival documents, and natural history specimens) are generally ineligible for listing in the national register.

• Definitions of Intensity Levels

Negligible: Impact is at the lowest levels of detection; it is barely measurable, with no perceptible consequences, either adverse or beneficial, on museum collections.

Minor: Adverse impact — would affect the integrity of few items in the museum collection but would not degrade the usefulness of the collection for future research and interpretation.

Moderate: Adverse impact — would affect the integrity of many items in the museum collection and diminish the usefulness of the collection for future research and interpretation.

Major: Adverse impact — would affect the integrity of most items in the museum collection and destroy the usefulness of the collection for future research and interpretation.

VISITOR USE AND EXPERIENCE

• Methodology

National Park Service Management Policies 2006 states that enjoyment of park resources and values by the people of the United States is part of the fundamental purpose of all parks and that the National Park Service is committed to providing appropriate, high-quality opportunities for visitors to enjoy parks. Anticipated impacts on visitor use and experience were analyzed using baseline information from current operations and comparisons at other units of the national park system. Impacts were evaluated comparatively between alternatives, using alternative A, the no-action alternative, as a baseline for comparison with each action alternative.

• Definitions of Intensity Levels

Negligible: Visitors would likely be unaware of any effects associated with implementation of the alternative.

Minor: Changes in visitor use and/or experience would be slight but detectable, would affect few visitors, and would not appreciably limit or enhance experiences identified as fundamental to the park's purpose and significance.

Moderate: Some characteristics of visitor use and/or experience would change, and many visitors would likely be aware of the effects associated with implementation of the alternative; some changes in experiences identified as fundamental to the park's purpose and significance would be apparent.

Major: Multiple characteristics of visitor experience would change, including experiences identified as fundamental to park purpose and significance; most visitors would be aware of the effects associated with implementation of the alternative.

• Type of Impact

Adverse impacts are those that most visitors would perceive as undesirable. Beneficial impacts are those that most visitors would perceive as desirable.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

• Methodology

The National Park Service applied logic, experience, professional expertise, and professional judgment to analyze the impacts on the social and economic situation resulting from each alternative. Economic data, expected future visitor use, and future developments of the national historical park were all considered in identifying, discussing, and evaluating expected impacts.

• Definitions of Intensity Levels

Negligible: No effects occur or the effects on social and economic conditions would be below or equivalent to the level of detection.

Minor: The effects on social and economic conditions would be slight but detectable, and would affect only a small number of park services and/or a

small portion of the surrounding community. The impact would be considered slight and not detectable outside the affected area.

Moderate: The effects on social and economic conditions would be readily apparent. Any effects would result in changes to social and economic conditions on a local scale in the affected area.

Major: The effects on social and economic conditions would be readily apparent. Measurable changes in social or economic conditions at the county level occur. The impact is severely adverse or exceptionally beneficial in the affected area.

• Type of Impact

National Park Service policy calls for the effects of the alternatives to be characterized as being beneficial, adverse, or indeterminate in nature. With respect to economic and social effects, few standards or clear definitions exist as to what constitutes beneficial or positive changes and what constitutes adverse or negative changes. For example, rising unemployment is generally perceived as adverse, while increases in job opportunities and average per capita personal income are regarded as beneficial. In many instances, however, changes viewed as favorable by some members of a community are seen as unfavorable by others. For example, the impact of growth on housing markets and values may be seen as favorable by construction contractors and many homeowners, but adverse by renters and by local government officials and community groups concerned with affordability. Consequently, some of the social and economic impacts of the alternatives may be described in such a manner as to allow the individual reviewer to determine whether they would be beneficial or adverse.

TRANSPORTATION

• Methodology

The National Park Service applied logic, experience, professional expertise, and professional judgment to analyze the impacts on transportation resulting from each alternative. Economic data, expected future visitor use, and future developments of the national historical park were all considered in identifying, discussing, and evaluating expected impacts.

• Definitions of Intensity Levels

Negligible: The impact would be a change that would not be perceptible or would be barely perceptible by local roadway and public transportation users.

Minor: The impact would have an effect on travel times, and the impact would be noticeable, but would result in little inconvenience or benefit to local roadway and public transportation users.

Moderate: The impact would affect the travel time of a large number of local roadway users and would result in a noticeable change in travel time, convenience, or benefit to local roadway and public transportation users.

Major: There would be a substantial impact on the travel time of a large number of regional roadway users and would result in a highly noticeable change in travel times, convenience, or benefit to local roadway and public transportation users.

Impacts of Alternative A (No Action)

ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

• Analysis

To date no archeological surveys, studies, or assessments—other than an initial inventory of cultural resources of the Inner Harbor area prepared by California Archeological Consultants, Inc., in 1979—have been conducted on lands associated with sites and historic structures that are listed in the enabling legislation for Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park. Although the National Park Service does not own any land or historic resources, the National Historic Preservation Act and other laws and policies require that potential impacts on archeological resources be considered at the earliest possible stage of planning for any federally funded, permitted, licensed, or approved project to determine (1) whether and at what level the proposed project area has been surveyed archeologically, (2) whether archeological resources eligible for the national register have been identified in the area, and (3) whether such resources would be affected by the proposed project. All feasible measures would be taken to avoid impacting archeological resources, minimize damage to them, or recover data that otherwise would be lost. Any required data recovery would be designed in consultation with the California state historic preservation officer and would conform to NPS and professional standards.

The lands on which the City of Richmond is located have been disturbed and manipulated by urban, industrial, and harbor development activities since the 19th century. Natural landforms have been altered substantially and many or most prehistoric archeological resources likely have been disturbed or removed from their original location. It is likely that the only archeological resources that might be discovered at legislatively designated sites and historic structures in the national historical park would relate to historic urban, industrial, and harbor developments during the 19th and 20th centuries.

In alternative A, the National Park Service would not acquire any of the park sites and therefore not engage in new construction activities that would lead

to ground disturbing activities.

The public and private owners of the historic resources would most likely continue to develop, adapt, and change the uses of these structures. Such actions could lead to ground disturbing activities and therefore could result in adverse, long-term impacts of minor intensity.

• Cumulative Impacts

Activities associated with past and ongoing planning efforts and development projects in Richmond and the San Francisco Bay region—such as those associated with the City of Richmond’s *General Plan*, *Zoning Ordinance*, and *Ford Assembly Building Reuse Plan*; Contra Costa County’s *Shaping Our Future Vision*; the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission’s *San Francisco Bay Plan and San Francisco Bay Area Seaport Plan*; the Association of Bay Area Governments’ *Bay Trail Plan*; and shoreline development at Marina Bay and Brickyard Cove—as well as activities associated with site development and use by owners of legislatively designated sites and historic structures in the national historical park, could have contributed to disturbance and/or loss of archeological resources. Because no archeological surveys, studies, or assessments, other than an initial cursory inventory, of cultural resources have been conducted for lands and properties listed in the park’s enabling legislation, decisions about site development have been made that, in hindsight, may not have been best for archeological resources. Thus, past and ongoing planning efforts and development projects in Richmond and the San Francisco Bay region may have resulted in the loss or disturbance of archeological resources. Impacts on significant archeological resources would have been adverse, long-term and of minor to major intensity.

Actions associated with implementation of alternative A could potentially disturb archeological resources. Few if any adverse effects on archeological resources would be anticipated, but if significant archeological resources could not be avoided during excavation or construction activities, the impacts on such resources would be adverse,

permanent, and minor to moderate in intensity. Because significant archeological resources would be avoided to the greatest extent possible during implementation of alternative A, the actions associated with the alternative would be expected to contribute only minimally to the adverse impacts of other past, present, or reasonably foreseeable actions. Although the cumulative impact would be adverse and minor to major in intensity, any adverse impacts on archeological resources resulting from implementation of alternative A would be a very small component of that cumulative impact.

• Conclusion

The National Park Service would not acquire any of the park sites and therefore would not engage in new construction activities that would lead to ground disturbing activities. The public and private owners of the historic resources would most likely continue to develop, adapt, and change the uses of these structures. Such actions could lead to ground disturbing activities and therefore could result in long-term impacts of minor intensity. Implementation of alternative A would be expected to contribute only minimally to the adverse, minor to major cumulative impact.

HISTORIC STRUCTURES

• Analysis

Under alternative A, the National Park Service would continue to provide technical assistance to, and work with, property owners and the City of Richmond to encourage protection and preservation of the exteriors of historic structures and buildings listed in the park's enabling legislation. These cooperative efforts, if successful, would promote preservation and rehabilitation of the documented exterior architectural values of the historic structures and buildings, as well as adaptive use of their interior spaces, in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* (see Appendix F). The following eight properties were included in the legislation.

- ◆ Four historic properties individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places:
 - Ford Motor Company Assembly Plant Historic District: main building (Ford Assembly Building) and oil house

- Richmond Shipyard No. 3 Historic District: machine shop, general warehouse, sheet metal shop, forge shop, five graving basins/dry docks, cafeteria, first aid station
- SS *Red Oak Victory*
- Atchison Village Defense Housing Project, Cal. 4171-X, Historic District: community building, five types of residential buildings, and playing field

- ◆ Three historic properties for which draft national register nomination forms have been prepared:
 - Kaiser Permanente Field Hospital
 - Ruth C. Powers Child Development Center
 - Maritime Child Development Center
- ◆ Richmond Fire Station 67A, which continues to function as a city firehouse

Under alternative A, current ongoing rehabilitation of the Ford Assembly Building and the SS *Red Oak Victory* would preserve the integrity of their documented architectural values. The National Park Service would work with the Port of Richmond to encourage and promote protection and preservation of the exteriors of the historic structures in Shipyard No. 3. Those historic shipyard structures that remain vacant or continue to be used for port purposes could suffer a loss of historic fabric, thus affecting the integrity and condition of their documented architectural values. Actions under this alternative could also potentially result in loss of historic fabric from legislatively designated historic structures in the national historical park as a result of continuing nonoccupation and structural deterioration of the Maritime and Ruth C. Powers child development center buildings; current ongoing efforts to convert portions of the Kaiser Permanente Field Hospital for contemporary purposes; continuing use of the Atchison and Nystrom Village housing developments as private residential developments; and continuing use of Richmond Fire Station 67A as a functioning city fire house. Any impacts to historic structures could be adverse, long term and of moderate to major intensity.

• Cumulative Impacts

Activities associated with past and ongoing planning efforts and development projects in Richmond the San Francisco Bay region—such as those associated

with the City of Richmond’s *General Plan*, *Zoning Ordinance*, and *Ford Assembly Building Reuse Plan*; Contra Costa County’s *Shaping Our Future Vision*; the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission’s *San Francisco Bay Plan* and *San Francisco Bay Area Seaport Plan*; the Association of Bay Area Governments’ *Bay Trail Plan*; and shoreline development at Marina Bay and Brickyard Cove—as well as activities associated with site development and use by owners of legislatively designated sites and historic structures in the national historical park, have resulted in the demolition of historic structures and buildings and the loss of historic fabric in adaptively used historic structures and buildings. Site development and utilization by owners of the lands and properties listed in the park’s enabling legislation have also contributed to loss of historic fabric in historic structures and buildings, thus adversely affecting their integrity and compromising their documented architectural values.

As described earlier, actions associated with implementation of alternative A could result in moderate to major adverse impacts on historic structures. However, the adverse impacts associated with alternative A would be expected to contribute only minimally to the adverse impacts of other past, present, or reasonably foreseeable actions on historic structures. Although the cumulative impact would be adverse, long term, and of moderate to major intensity, any adverse impacts on historic structures resulting from implementation of alternative A would be a small component of that cumulative impact.

• Conclusion

Implementation of alternative A could result in impacts to historic structures that may be adverse, long term, and of moderate to major intensity. Actions resulting from alternative A would be expected to contribute only minimally to the adverse, long term, moderate to major cumulative impact.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

• Analysis

Actions under alternative A would not alter topography, disturb vegetation, change circulation features, or alter spatial organization, and land use patterns of the landscape. The National Park Service would encourage property owners and the City of Richmond to protect and preserve significant surviving elements and character-defining landscape features of Richmond’s World War II-era setting in the vicinity of the historic structures, buildings, and sites listed in the park’s enabling legislation. The impact on cultural landscapes would be adverse, long-term, and of minor intensity.

• Cumulative Impacts

Activities associated with past and ongoing planning efforts and development projects in Richmond the San Francisco Bay region—such as those associated with the City of Richmond’s *General Plan*, *Zoning Ordinance*, and *Ford Assembly Building Reuse Plan*; Contra Costa County’s *Shaping Our Future Vision*; the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission’s *San Francisco Bay Plan* and *San Francisco Bay Area Seaport Plan*; the Association of Bay Area Governments’ *Bay Trail Plan*; and shoreline development at Marina Bay and Brickyard Cove—as well as activities associated with site development and use by owners of legislatively designated sites and historic structures in the national historical park, have resulted in the loss of significant World War II-era cultural landscape features. Site development and use by owners of the lands and properties listed in the park’s enabling legislation have also contributed to the loss of significant cultural landscape features, thus compromising the integrity of World War II-era cultural landscapes in Richmond.

This alternative, in combination with the aforementioned impacts of past and ongoing planning efforts and development projects in Richmond and the San Francisco Bay region and site development and utilization by owners of the lands and properties of the legislatively designated sites and historic structures and buildings in the national historical park, would result in adverse cumulative impacts on cultural landscape resources; however, this alternative would contribute a small adverse component to the cumulative impact.

• Conclusion

The impact on cultural landscapes would be adverse, long-term, and minor in intensity. The cumulative impacts would be adverse; however, this alternative's contribution to these impacts would be small.

MUSEUM COLLECTIONS

• Analysis

Under alternative A, Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park would continue its nationwide efforts to collect museum objects, artifacts, oral histories, documents, and images relating to American home front themes, as funding and staff were available. The museum collections would continue to be stored at the park's temporary headquarters in the Richmond City Hall under conditions that do not fully meet professional and National Park Service museum standards for fire detection and suppression, security, temperature, and humidity control, and do not provide adequate space for curation, storage, and research. As funding and staffing became available, the park would work toward meeting professional and National Park Service standards for collecting, managing, and preserving its museum collections. Thus, based on the current conditions, the impacts on the park's museum collections would generally be adverse, long term, and of minor to moderate intensity.

• Cumulative Impacts

Other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions would have no effect on museum collections in the area, because none of the actions described in the methodology section of this chapter would affect the acquisition, preservation, or protection of historic objects, artifacts, works of art, or archival documents. Therefore, there would be no cumulative impacts on museum collections under alternative A.

• Conclusion

Overall, actions under alternative A to the museum collections would result in adverse, long-term impacts of minor to moderate intensity. The park management would work toward meeting professional and National Park Service standards for managing its collections. There would be no cumulative impacts on museum collections under this alternative.

Implementation of this alternative would not likely result in major adverse impacts on resources or values in the national historical park whose conservation is (1) necessary to fulfill specific purposes identified in the park's enabling legislation; (2) key to the cultural integrity or opportunities for enjoyment of the park; or (3) identified as a goal in this general management plan or other relevant National Park Service planning documents. Consequently, implementation of this alternative would not likely result in impairment of resources or values associated with museum collections.

VISITOR USE AND EXPERIENCE

• Analysis

Opportunities to view historic resources and partake of limited guided tours and self-guiding tours would continue at or near current levels. Interpretive waysides would continue to give visitors opportunities to learn more about Richmond's involvement in the World War II home front story. The continuation of the current management direction would result in adverse, long-term, minor to moderate impacts on visitor use and experience due to changes in the experience as the historic resources are adapted to accommodate contemporary uses.

• Cumulative Impacts

Activities associated with past and ongoing planning efforts and development projects in Richmond the San Francisco Bay region—such as those associated with the City of Richmond's *General Plan*, *Zoning Ordinance*, and *Ford Assembly Building Reuse Plan*; Contra Costa County's *Shaping Our Future Vision*; the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission's *San Francisco Bay Plan* and *San Francisco Bay Area Seaport Plan*; the Association of Bay Area Governments' *Bay Trail Plan*; and shoreline development at Marina Bay and Brickyard Cove—as well as activities associated with site development and use by owners of legislatively designated sites and historic structures in the national historical park, would likely contribute to the adverse impact on the visitor experience as these other actions displace or intrude on the visitor experience. The cumulative impacts on the visitor experience would be adverse, long term, and minor. Implementation of alternative A would be a small component of that cumulative impact.

• Conclusion

The continuation of the current management direction would result in adverse, long-term, minor to moderate impacts on visitor use and experience due to changes in the experience as the historic resources are adapted to accommodate contemporary uses. The cumulative impacts on the visitor experience would be adverse, long term, and minor. Implementation of alternative A would be a small component of those cumulative impacts.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

• Analysis

Under the no-action alternative, the current management direction would continue and the impact on social and economic conditions in the area would change only slightly to reflect anticipated very small changes to visitor spending and direct and indirect employment generation. As the cooperating partners continue to evolve, World War II home front interpretive programs, messages, and marketing activities could result in increased understanding of and pride in Richmond's significant contributions to victory in World War II. Consequently impacts on social and economic conditions would continue to be beneficial, long term, and negligible.

• Cumulative Impacts

Activities associated with past and ongoing planning efforts and development projects in Richmond the San Francisco Bay region—such as those associated with the City of Richmond's *General Plan*, *Zoning Ordinance*, and *Ford Assembly Building Reuse Plan*; Contra Costa County's *Shaping Our Future Vision*; the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission's *San Francisco Bay* and *San Francisco Bay Area Seaport plans*; the Association of Bay Area Governments' *Bay Trail Plan*; and shoreline development at Marina Bay and Brickyard Cove—as well as activities associated with site development and use by owners of legislatively designated sites and historic structures in the national historical park, would likely contribute

beneficial, long-term, and minor impacts to the social and economic conditions in the area.

As described above, actions associated with implementation of alternative A would result in beneficial but negligible impacts on the social and economic environment. Although the cumulative impact would be beneficial, long term, and minor, any beneficial impacts on the social and economic environment resulting from implementation of alternative A would be a very small component of that cumulative impact.

• Conclusion

The continuation of current actions under the no-action alternative would have long-term, negligible impacts on the social and economic environment. The cumulative impact would be beneficial, long term, and minor.

TRANSPORTATION

• Analysis

Under the no-action alternative, the current management direction will continue and the impact on transportation patterns in the area caused by establishing the national historical park will change only slightly to reflect the small increased visitation. Consequently impacts on transportation patterns would continue to be long term and negligible.

• Cumulative Impacts

Activities associated with past and ongoing planning efforts and development projects in Richmond the San Francisco Bay region—such as those associated with the City of Richmond's *General Plan*, *Zoning Ordinance*, and *Ford Assembly Building Reuse Plan*; Contra Costa County's *Shaping Our Future Vision*; the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission's *San Francisco Bay Plan* and *San Francisco Bay Area Seaport Plan*; the Association of Bay Area Governments' *Bay Trail Plan*; and shoreline development at Marina Bay and Brickyard Cove—as well as activities associated with site development and use by owners of legislatively designated sites and historic structures in the national historical park, would likely contribute minor adverse impacts on the transportation patterns in the area, as new development would contribute to increased traffic load and decreased levels of service.

As described earlier, actions associated with the

implementation of alternative A would result in negligible impacts on transportation patterns. Although the cumulative impact would be adverse, long term, and of minor intensity, any impacts on transportation resulting from implementation of alternative A would be a very small component of that cumulative impact.

• Conclusion

The continuation of current actions under the no-action alternative would have negligible, long-term impacts on transportation. The cumulative impact would be adverse, long term, and minor.

Impacts of Alternative B (National Park Service Preferred)

ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

• Analysis

To date no archeological surveys, studies, or assessments—other than an initial inventory of cultural resources of the Richmond Inner Harbor area prepared by California Archeological Consultants, Inc., in 1979—have been conducted on lands associated with sites and historic structures that are listed in the park’s enabling legislation. Because the lands on which the City of Richmond is located have been disturbed and manipulated by urban, industrial, and harbor development activities since the 19th century, it is likely that the only archeological resources that might be discovered at legislatively designated sites in the park would relate to those historic activities.

Prior to any federally funded, permitted, licensed, or approved ground disturbing activities potential impacts on archeological resources would be considered at the earliest possible stage of planning to determine (1) whether and at what level the proposed project area has been surveyed archeologically, (2) whether archeological resources eligible for the national register have been identified in the area, and (3) whether such resources would be affected by the proposed project. All feasible measures would be taken to avoid impacting archeological resources, minimize damage to them, or recover data that otherwise would be lost. Any required data recovery would be designed in

consultation with the California state historic preservation officer and would conform to NPS and professional standards.

Archeological resources eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places would be avoided to the greatest extent possible. If significant archeological resources could not be avoided, an appropriate mitigation strategy would be developed in consultation with the state historic preservation officer. Due to the avoidance of significant resources during construction activities, few, if any, adverse impacts on such resources would be anticipated; however, if impacts on significant archeological resources could not be avoided, the adverse effects would be permanent and minor to moderate in intensity.

If previously undiscovered archeological resources were uncovered during construction, all work in the immediate vicinity of the discovery would be halted until the resources could be identified and documented and an appropriate mitigation strategy, if necessary, developed in consultation with the state historic preservation officer. Any adverse impacts on archeological resources associated with inadvertent discoveries would be long term and minor to moderate in intensity.

• Cumulative Impacts

Implementation of alternative B would result in the same cumulative impacts on archeological resources

as those described under alternative A.

• Conclusion

Few if any adverse impacts on significant archeological resources would be anticipated, but if such resources could not be avoided during any excavation or construction activities, the impacts would be adverse, long term, and of minor to moderate intensity. Implementation of alternative B would be expected to contribute only minimally to the adverse, minor to major cumulative impact.

HISTORIC STRUCTURES

• Analysis

Under alternative B, the National Park Service would work with property owners and the City of Richmond to provide technical assistance for rehabilitation of the exteriors and selected portions of the interiors, and adaptive use of the interiors, of historic structures and buildings listed in the park's enabling legislation in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* (see Appendix F). These cooperative efforts, if successful, would result in rehabilitation and preservation of the documented exterior architectural values of these historic structures. Structures that would be potentially rehabilitated or partially rehabilitated under this alternative include the SS *Red Oak Victory*, historic buildings and graving basins/dry docks in Shipyard No. 3, Maritime and Ruth C. Powers child development centers, Ford Assembly Building, Kaiser Permanente Field Hospital, and potentially the Nystrom Village housing development. Actions to the historic structures under alternative B would have beneficial, long-term impacts of minor to moderate intensity.

• Cumulative Impacts

The impacts on historic structures associated with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions would be the same as those described under alternative A. As described above, actions associated with implementation of alternative B would result in no adverse impacts on historic structures. The cumulative impact would be adverse, long term, and of minor to moderate intensity; the actions in alternative B would result in a small benefit to the cumulative impact.

• Conclusion

Implementation of alternative B would result in beneficial, long-term impacts of minor to moderate intensity, with no adverse impacts on historic structures. Implementation of alternative B would be expected to contribute a small benefit to the adverse, long-term, minor to moderate cumulative impact.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

• Analysis

Actions under alternative B would generally be expected to have beneficial impacts on cultural landscape resources associated with legislatively designated sites and historic properties listed in the park's enabling legislation. This is because the National Park Service would actively promote preparation of cultural landscape inventory surveys and cultural landscape reports to document Richmond's World War II-era cultural landscape components, patterns, and features. Although cultural landscape resources associated with legislatively designated sites and historic properties in the park's enabling legislation would continue to be subject to potential adverse impacts as a result of their adaptive reuse, the National Park Service would actively work with property owners and the city to preserve elements and character-defining landscape features of Richmond's World War II-era setting. These collaborative efforts would promote implementation of treatment recommendations indicated in these resource studies. Additionally, the National Park Service would provide technical assistance to property owners and the city to ensure that future development in the vicinity of the park would not only preserve important elements and character-defining landscape features of Richmond's World War II-era setting, but also be consistent with the scale of features and their visual and spatial relationships. The actions under alternative B would have no adverse impacts on the cultural landscape; the impacts would be beneficial, long term, and of minor to moderate intensity.

• Cumulative Impacts

The impacts on cultural landscapes associated with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions would be the same as those described under alternative A. As described above, actions on the cultural landscape associated with implementation

of alternative B would result in beneficial, long-term minor to moderate intensity. The cumulative impact would be adverse, long term and of minor intensity. Any beneficial impacts on cultural landscapes resulting from implementation of alternative B would be a very small component of that cumulative impact.

• Conclusion

The actions under alternative B would have no adverse impacts on the cultural landscape; the impacts would be beneficial, long term, and of minor to moderate intensity.

Implementation of alternative B would result in beneficial, long-term and minor to moderate intensity. The cumulative impacts of actions under alternative B on cultural landscape resources would generally be the same as those listed under alternative A, although they would be expected to have more beneficial impacts on the legislatively designated sites when compared with alternative A.

MUSEUM COLLECTIONS

• Analysis

Implementation of alternative B would have beneficial, long-term and minor to moderate intensity on the national historical park's museum collections because they would be stored in accessible, fully staffed, permanent facilities under conditions that meet professional and National Park Service museum standards for fire detection and suppression, security, and temperature and humidity control, as well as provide adequate space for curation, storage, and research. Emphasis would be placed on collecting World War II home front materials that relate to Richmond and the San Francisco Bay region for use in National Park Service exhibits.

• Cumulative Impacts

Since the national historical park was established, limited staffing, funding, and lack of storage, curation, and research space meeting professional and National Park Service museum standards have hindered endeavors to improve preservation and access to the park's museum collections, resulting in adverse, long-term and minor to moderate impacts on such resources. As described above,

implementation of alternative B would result in beneficial, long-term impacts of minor to moderate intensity on the museum collections. Due to the adverse impacts of other past, present or reasonably foreseeable actions, however, the cumulative impact would be adverse, long term, and of minor intensity. Alternative B would not contribute any adverse impacts to the cumulative impact.

• Conclusion

Overall, actions under alternative B would have beneficial, long-term impacts of minor to moderate, intensity on the park's museum collections. The cumulative impacts would be beneficial, long term and of minor to moderate intensity.

Implementation of this alternative would not likely result in adverse impacts on resources or values in the national historical park whose conservation is (1) necessary to fulfill specific purposes identified in the park's enabling legislation; (2) key to the cultural integrity or opportunities for enjoyment of the park; or (3) identified as a goal in this general management plan or other relevant National Park Service planning documents. Consequently, implementation of this alternative would not likely result in impairment of resources or values associated with museum collections.

VISITOR USE AND EXPERIENCE

• Analysis

The expansion of visitor experience opportunities associated with the preferred alternative would result in beneficial, long-term, moderate impacts to visitor use and experience due to changes in the experience as opportunities expand to view both exteriors and some interiors of historic resources and partake of guided tours, self-guiding tours, interpretive waysides, and exhibits. In alternative B, the World War II Home Front Visitor/Education Center would provide enhanced visitor services as well as opportunities to explore the park. In addition, the visitor/education center would provide interpretive opportunities for those with mobility, hearing, and vision challenges. At other park sites, provisions for visitors with disabilities would be provided as appropriate. This alternative maximizes the opportunities to preserve the World War II-era appearance of historic sites and structures and the

opportunities for visitors to explore the World War II home front in Richmond, California.

• Cumulative Impacts

Activities associated with past and ongoing planning efforts and development projects in Richmond the San Francisco Bay region—such as those associated with the City of Richmond’s *General Plan*, *Zoning Ordinance*, and *Ford Assembly Building Reuse Plan*; Contra Costa County’s *Shaping Our Future Vision*; the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission’s *San Francisco Bay Plan* and *San Francisco Bay Area Seaport Plan*; the Association of Bay Area Governments’ *Bay Trail Plan*; and shoreline development at Marina Bay and Brickyard Cove—as well as activities associated with site development and use by owners of legislatively designated sites and historic structures in the national historical park, would likely contribute beneficial, long-term minor to moderate impacts on visitor experience as more resources are restored and access and viewing opportunities are increased.

As described earlier, implementation of alternative B would result in beneficial, long-term, moderate impacts on visitor use and experience, thereby contributing to the beneficial cumulative impact. The beneficial impacts of alternative B would constitute a substantial contribution to the beneficial cumulative impact.

• Conclusion

The actions under the preferred alternative B would result in beneficial, long-term, moderate impacts to visitor use and experience. The cumulative impact would be long term, moderate, and beneficial, but the National Park Service’s actions would add a very small increment to the cumulative impact.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

• Analysis

Under the preferred alternative, the impact on social and economic conditions in the area would improve slightly to reflect anticipated changes in visitor spending associated with anticipated increased visitor use and direct and indirect employment generation. This increase in employment would be anticipated due to promotion of restoration

construction, a new visitor center, and entrepreneurial opportunities that arise with increased visitation. Citizens may gain increased community pride as a result of sharing and better understanding Richmond’s significant contributions to victory in World War II. This pride could result in more home front-themed community events and new businesses that are based on the home front theme. Consequently impacts on social and economic conditions would be beneficial, long term, and minor.

• Cumulative Impacts

Activities associated with past and ongoing planning efforts and development projects in Richmond the San Francisco Bay region—such as those associated with the City of Richmond’s *General Plan*, *Zoning Ordinance*, and *Ford Assembly Building Reuse Plan*; Contra Costa County’s *Shaping Our Future Vision*; the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission’s *San Francisco Bay Plan* and *San Francisco Bay Area Seaport Plan*; the Association of Bay Area Governments’ *Bay Trail Plan*; and shoreline development at Marina Bay and Brickyard Cove—as well as activities associated with site development and use by owners of legislatively designated sites and historic structures in the national historical park, would likely contribute beneficial, long-term, and minor to moderate impacts on the social and economic conditions in the area.

As described earlier, implementation of alternative B would result in beneficial, long-term, minor impacts on the social and economic environment, resulting in a long-term, moderate, beneficial cumulative impact. However, the beneficial impacts of alternative B would be a small contribution to the beneficial cumulative impact.

• Conclusion

The actions of the preferred alternative would have beneficial, long-term, minor impacts on the social and economic environment. The cumulative impact would be long term, minor to moderate, and beneficial.

TRANSPORTATION

• Analysis

Under the preferred alternative, the impact on transportation in the area would reflect the additional traffic and public transportation use from increased visitation and the potential for increased destination points within the park. This would likely result in some additional congestion. Increased visitor use could result in additional public transportation use and could provide the critical mass of passengers that is needed to affordably support an increase in public transportation and regional ferry services. Although there could be beneficial impacts to local and regional transportation systems, the overall impact of alternative B to local transportation would be adverse, long term, and minor in intensity.

• Cumulative Impacts

Activities associated with past and ongoing planning efforts and development projects in Richmond the San Francisco Bay region—such as those associated with the City of Richmond’s *General Plan*, *Zoning*

Ordinance, and *Ford Assembly Building Reuse Plan*; Contra Costa County’s *Shaping Our Future Vision*; the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission’s *San Francisco Bay Plan* and *San Francisco Bay Area Seaport Plan*; the Association of Bay Area Governments’ *Bay Trail Plan*; and shoreline development at Marina Bay and Brickyard Cove—as well as activities associated with site development and use by owners of legislatively designated sites and historic structures in the national historical park, would likely contribute adverse, long-term, minor to moderate cumulative impacts on the transportation patterns in the area, as new development would contribute to increased traffic load. However, the adverse impacts of alternative B would be a moderate contribution to the adverse cumulative impact.

• Conclusion

The actions under the preferred alternative B would have adverse, long-term, minor impacts on transportation. The cumulative impact would be adverse, long term, and minor to moderate in intensity.

Impacts of Alternative C

ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

• Analysis

To date no archeological surveys, studies, or assessments—other than an initial inventory of cultural resources of the Inner Harbor area prepared by California Archeological Consultants, Inc., in 1979—have been conducted on lands associated with sites and historic structures that are listed in the enabling legislation for Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park. Although the National Park Service does not own any land or historic resources, the National Historic Preservation Act and other laws and policies require that potential impacts on archeological resources be considered at the earliest possible stage of planning for any federally funded, permitted, licensed, or approved project to determine (1) whether and at what level the proposed project area has been

surveyed archeologically, (2) whether archeological resources eligible for the national register have been identified in the area, and (3) whether such resources would be affected by the proposed project. All feasible measures would be taken to avoid impacting archeological resources, minimize damage to them, or recover data that otherwise would be lost. Any required data recovery would be designed in consultation with the California state historic preservation officer and would conform to NPS and professional standards.

The lands on which the City of Richmond is located have been disturbed and manipulated by urban, industrial, and harbor development activities since the 19th century. Natural landforms have been altered substantially and many or most prehistoric archeological resources likely have been disturbed or removed from their original location. It is likely

that the only archeological resources that might be discovered at legislatively designated sites and historic structures in the national historical park would relate to historic urban, industrial, and harbor developments during the 19th and 20th centuries.

In alternative C, the National Park Service would not acquire any of the park sites and therefore would not engage in new construction activities that would lead to ground disturbing activities.

The public and private owners of the historic resources would most likely continue to develop, adapt, and change the uses of these structures. Such actions could lead to ground disturbing activities and therefore could result in adverse, long-term impacts of minor to moderate intensity.

• Cumulative Impacts

Implementation of alternative C would result in the same cumulative impacts on archeological resources as those described under alternative A.

• Conclusion

Few if any adverse impacts on significant archeological resources would be anticipated under this alternative. However, if such resources could not be avoided during excavation or construction activities, the impacts would be adverse, long term, and of minor to moderate in intensity. Actions resulting from alternative C would be expected to contribute only minimally to the adverse, long-term, minor to major cumulative impact.

HISTORIC STRUCTURES

• Analysis

Under alternative C, the National Park Service would work with property owners and the City of Richmond to provide technical assistance for preservation of the exteriors of historic structures and buildings listed in the park's enabling legislation in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* (see Appendix F). These cooperative efforts, if successful, would result in rehabilitation and preservation of the documented exterior architectural values of these historic structures. The interiors of these historic structures and buildings would be adapted for contemporary uses, thus resulting in the potential

loss of historic fabric and character-defining features. Any adverse impacts on historic structures would be long term and of moderate intensity.

• Cumulative Impacts

The impacts on historic structures associated with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions would be the same as those described under alternative A. As described above, actions on historic structures associated with implementation of alternative C would result in adverse, long-term impacts of negligible to minor intensity. Although the cumulative impact would be adverse, long term, and of minor to moderate intensity, any adverse impacts on historic structures resulting from implementation of alternative C would constitute a very small component of that cumulative impact.

• Conclusion

Implementation of alternative C would result in adverse, long-term impacts of moderate intensity on historic structures. Implementation of alternative C would be expected to contribute only minimally to the adverse, long-term, minor to moderate cumulative impact.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

• Analysis

Actions under alternative C would not alter topography, disturb vegetation, change circulation features, or alter spatial organization or land use patterns of the landscape. The National Park Service would encourage the City of Richmond to protect and preserve the significant surviving elements of character-defining landscape features of Richmond's World War II-era setting in the vicinity of the historic structures, buildings, and sites listed in the park's enabling legislation. The impact on cultural landscapes would be beneficial, long-term and minor intensity.

• Cumulative Impacts

The impacts on cultural landscapes associated with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions would be the same as those described under alternative A. As described above, actions associated with implementation of alternative C would result in minor, beneficial and long-term impacts on cultural landscapes. The cumulative impact would be

adverse, long term and of minor intensity. Any adverse impacts on cultural landscapes resulting from implementation of alternative C would be very small component of that cumulative impact and would contribute a small beneficial component to the overall cumulative impact.

• Conclusion

The impact on cultural landscapes would be beneficial, long-term and minor. The cumulative impacts would be adverse; however, this alternative's contribution to these impacts would be a small beneficial increment.

MUSEUM COLLECTIONS

• Analysis

Implementation of alternative C would result in beneficial, long-term impacts of moderate intensity on the museum collections. Under this alternative, the collections would be stored in accessible, fully-staffed, permanent facilities under conditions that 1) meet professional and National Park Service museum standards for fire detection and suppression, security, temperature and humidity control and 2) provide enlarged space for curation, storage, and research. The museum collections would be located in the Ford Assembly Building and be managed as part of the visitor/education center, thus enhancing the accessibility of the collections for researchers and park staff. The museum collections would be enhanced as a result of an active nationwide National Park Service program to collect World War II home front materials with the goal of making the park the national repository of museum and archival collections related to the World War II home front and Rosie the Riveter. The research and academic value of the museum collections, as well as their accessibility, would be improved as a result of links with colleges and universities, research libraries, archival repositories, historical societies and organizations, and other institutions throughout the nation that are devoted to the study of World War II home front themes.

• Cumulative Impacts

Since the national historical park was established, limited staffing, funding, and lack of storage, curation, and research space meeting professional and National Park Service museum standards have

hindered endeavors to improve preservation and access to the park's museum collections, resulting in adverse, long-term and minor to moderate impacts on such resources. As described above, implementation of alternative C would result in beneficial, long-term impacts of minor to moderate intensity on the museum collections. Due to the adverse impacts of other past, present or reasonably foreseeable actions, however, the cumulative impact would be adverse, long term, and of minor intensity. Alternative C would not contribute any adverse impacts to the adverse cumulative impact.

• Conclusion

Overall, actions under alternative C would have beneficial, long-term impacts of minor to moderate intensity on the park's museum collections. The cumulative impacts would be beneficial, long term, and of minor to moderate intensity.

Implementation of this alternative would not likely result in adverse impacts on resources or values in the national historical park whose conservation is (1) necessary to fulfill specific purposes identified in the park's enabling legislation; (2) key to the cultural integrity or opportunities for enjoyment of the park; or (3) identified as a goal in this general management plan or other relevant National Park Service planning documents. Consequently, implementation of this alternative would not likely result in impairment of resources or values associated with museum collections.

VISITOR USE AND EXPERIENCE

• Analysis

The expansion of visitor experience opportunities associated with alternative C would result in beneficial, long-term, minor impacts on visitor use and experience. This would be due to changes in the experience as opportunities would expand to explore the World War II home front in greater detail at the World War II Home Front Visitor/Education Center and to partake of guided tours, self-guiding tours, interpretive waysides, and exhibits.

• Cumulative Impacts

Activities associated with past and ongoing planning efforts and development projects in Richmond the

San Francisco Bay region—such as those associated with the City of Richmond’s *General Plan*, *Zoning Ordinance*, and *Ford Assembly Building Reuse Plan*; Contra Costa County’s *Shaping Our Future Vision*; the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission’s *San Francisco Bay Plan* and *San Francisco Bay Area Seaport Plan*; the Association of Bay Area Governments’ *Bay Trail Plan*; and shoreline development at Marina Bay and Brickyard Cove—as well as activities associated with site development and use by owners of legislatively designated sites and historic structures in the national historical park, would likely contribute minor beneficial impacts on visitor experience as more resources are restored and access and viewing opportunities are increased.

As described earlier, implementation of alternative C would result in beneficial, long-term, minor impacts on visitor use and experience, resulting in a beneficial, long-term and minor cumulative impact. The beneficial impacts of alternative C would be a relatively small contribution to the beneficial cumulative impact.

• Conclusion

The actions under alternative C would have beneficial, long-term and minor impacts on visitor use and experience. The cumulative impact would be beneficial, long term, and minor.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

• Analysis

Under alternative C the impact on social and economic conditions in the area will change slightly to reflect anticipated small changes to visitor spending and direct and indirect employment generation. Locating the SS *Red Oak Victory* near the World War II Home Front Visitor/Education Center could create a critical mass of visitor activities that benefits area businesses and could encourage new visitor services and opportunities within the area. It is anticipated that visitor use would significantly increase from levels in alternative A. This could result in greater community pride and an enhancement of Richmond’s reputation; thus a beneficial impact could result. Consequently, impacts on social and economic conditions would

be beneficial, long term’ and minor.

• Cumulative Impacts

Activities associated with past and ongoing planning efforts and development projects in Richmond the San Francisco Bay region—such as those associated with the City of Richmond’s *General Plan*, *Zoning Ordinance*, and *Ford Assembly Building Reuse Plan*; Contra Costa County’s *Shaping Our Future Vision*; the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission’s *San Francisco Bay Plan* and *San Francisco Bay Area Seaport Plan*; the Association of Bay Area Governments’ *Bay Trail Plan*; and shoreline development at Marina Bay and Brickyard Cove—as well as activities associated with site development and use by owners of legislatively designated sites and historic structures in the national historical park, would likely contribute beneficial, long-term and moderate impacts on the social and economic conditions in the area.

As described earlier, implementation of alternative C would result in long-term, minor beneficial impacts on the social and economic environment, resulting in a long-term, minor to moderate, beneficial cumulative impact. However, the beneficial impacts of alternative C would provide a small contribution to the beneficial cumulative impact.

• Conclusion

The actions under alternative C would result in beneficial, long-term, minor impacts on the social and economic environment. The cumulative impact would be beneficial, long term, and minor to moderate in intensity.

TRANSPORTATION

• Analysis

Under alternative C, the impact on transportation patterns in the area would change to reflect the additional traffic and public transportation use resulting from increased visitation. Traffic to the primary park site at the Ford Assembly Building and Sheridan Observation Point Park could result in increased congestion and some inconvenience to localized industrial traffic. An increased level of passengers for the proposed water-based transportation system could be expected. Demands for parking opportunities within the area could

significantly increase over current levels. Impacts on transportation patterns would be adverse, long term, and minor in intensity.

• Cumulative Impacts

Activities associated with past and ongoing planning efforts and development projects in Richmond the San Francisco Bay region—such as those associated with the City of Richmond’s *General Plan, Zoning Ordinance*, and *Ford Assembly Building Reuse Plan*; Contra Costa County’s *Shaping Our Future Vision*; the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission’s *San Francisco Bay Plan* and *San Francisco Bay Area Seaport Plan*; the Association of Bay Area Governments’ *Bay Trail Plan*; and shoreline development at Marina Bay and Brickyard Cove—as well as activities associated with site development and use by owners of legislatively

designated sites and historic structures in the national historical park, would likely contribute adverse, long-term, minor impacts on the transportation patterns in the area as new development would contribute to increased traffic. As described above, implementation of alternative C would result in adverse, long-term, minor impacts on transportation. The cumulative impact would be adverse, long term, and minor. However, the adverse impacts of alternative C would constitute a relatively small contribution to the adverse cumulative impact.

• Conclusion

The actions under alternative C would result in adverse, long-term, minor impacts on transportation. The cumulative impact would be adverse, long term, and minor in intensity.

