

Appendices



Appendix A: City Resolutions

Votes of the City Council of City of Richmond, California that are related to sites and structures identified in the enabling legislation of Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park.

RESOLUTION NUMBER AND DATE	TITLE	SUMMARY
Resolution No. 203-97 December 23, 1997	Resolution of the City Council of the City of Richmond Regarding National Historic Register and State Landmark Designations for Richmond Shipyards and Other Sites in Richmond.	Directed the City staff to prepare information on sites that may be eligible as State Historic Landmarks or for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, and to apply for those designations as appropriate.
Resolution No. 129-99 July 27, 1999	Resolution of the Council of the City of Richmond, California, Expressing the City's Support for the Establishment of an Affiliated Area or National Historic Site in Partnership with the National Park Service to Provide Interpretation and Education about the WWII Home Front in Richmond and Across the Country.	Supported establishment of a National Park, Affiliated Area, or National Historic Site and committing the City of Richmond and the National Park Service to a partnership.
Resolution No. 46-00 March 21, 2000	District Resolution of the Surplus Property Authority of the City of Richmond, California, Authorizing Submittal of a California State Landmark Application for the Richmond Shipyards.	Authorized submitting the Richmond Shipyards District for designation as a California Historical Landmark, and authorized registering and placing a plaque on the property.
Resolution No. 46a-00 March 21, 2000 Resolution No. 64-00 April 18, 2000	Resolution of the City Council of the City of Richmond Regarding Public Policy of the City of Richmond Toward Future Operation and Development of Shipyard 3 and Compatibility with Limited Public Access and Historic Preservation in Conjunction with the Proposed Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park.	Directed development and use of Shipyard 3 to be planned and implemented to be compatible with the continued preservation of historic resources, if Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park is established.
Resolution No. 139-00 July 25, 2000	Resolution of the Council of the City of Richmond, California to Amend Resolution No. 120-00 to Adjust Appropriations to the Annual Operating Budget for Fiscal Year 2000-2001 to Authorize the Allocation of Funds for the Rosie the Riveter Memorial Dedication Event.	Authorized \$50,000 in funds from the City's General Reserve for the Rosie the Riveter Memorial Event planned for October 14, 2000.

RESOLUTION NUMBER AND DATE	TITLE	SUMMARY
Resolution No. 27-01 March 27, 2001	Resolution of the Council of the City of Richmond, California, in Support of the Trails for Richmond Action Committee (TRAC) Grant Application to the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) for Funds to Develop the San Francisco Bay Trail Segment in the City of Richmond.	Authorized submission of a grant application to plan and construct a Bay Trail segment and to plan Bay Trail access into the Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park, and authorized acceptance of the grant if awarded.
Resolution No. 61-01 May 22, 2001	Resolution of the Council of the City of Richmond, California Authorizing the Nomination of a Transportation Enhancement Grant Including all Understanding and Assurances Contained Therein.	Authorized the submission of a Transportation Enhancement Grant by the Richmond Museum Association for the SS <i>Red Oak Victory</i> , which includes the city's commitment to the rehabilitation and preservation of the SS <i>Red Oak Victory</i> Ship, a World War II era Victory ship built in Richmond.
Resolution No. 25-02 February 5, 2002	Resolution of the City Council of the City of Richmond, California, Approving the Applications and Certification Agreement for the Certified Local Government Historic Preservation Program.	Authorized filing an application with the State Office of Historic Preservation to become a Certified Local Government.
Resolution No. 101-02 July 30, 2002	Resolution Supporting the Americans for National Parks Coalition and its Guiding Principles of: Securing Congressional Appropriations to Ensure that the National Park Service can Meet its Mission and Make Up for Previous Funding Deficiencies in a way that Satisfies Diverse Park Needs Including Science, Resource Protection, and Education.	Asserted support for the Americans for National Parks Coalition, and for legislative efforts to maintain and preserve America's 385 national park units, including Rosie the Riveter/WWII Home Front National Historical Park.
Resolution No. 121-02 September 24, 2002	Resolution of the Council of the City of Richmond, California, Approving the Receipt of Ford Motor Company <i>Think Neighbor</i> Zero Emissions Vehicles Obtained Under the National Parks Foundation Program in Support of the National Parks Service Rosie the Riveter / World War II Home Front National Historical Park.	Approved receipt of a donation of two zero emissions <i>THINK Neighbor</i> vehicles, authorized use and maintenance of the vehicles, and authorized donor publicity about alternative transportation at park sites and at offsite visits by Ford Motor Company.

RESOLUTION NUMBER AND DATE	TITLE	SUMMARY
Resolution No. 80-03a June 17, 2003	Resolution of the City Council of the City of Richmond, California Authorizing the City Manager to Facilitate Acquisition, Transportation and Relocation of Whirley Crane #2 for Interpretive Use in the Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park.	Authorized the city manager to facilitate an agreement among the parties (Levin-Richmond Terminal, the National Park Service, Hanson Construction, and the City of Richmond) that would result in successful relocation of Whirley Crane #2 for use as an interpretive exhibit at Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historic Park.
Resolution No. 72-04 May 4, 2004	Resolution of the Council of the City of Richmond, California Requesting CalTrans to Authorize the Placement of Directional Signs for Historic Resources.	Authorized requests to the California Department of Transportation for installation of signs on state highways for Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historic Park.
Resolution No. 80-04 May 18, 2004	Resolution of the City Council of the City of Richmond, California Authorizing the Relocation of Whirley Crane #2 for Interpretive Use in the Rosie the Riveter World War II Home Front National Historical Park.	Authorized the City of Richmond to provide a location for the permanent installation of Whirley Crane #2 at Point Potrero Marine Terminal and to take possession of the crane for use as an interpretive exhibit in the Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park.
Resolution No. 15-05 February 15, 2005	Resolution of the Members of the Richmond City Council, Richmond, California Authorizing submittal and acceptance of a Grant Application for Construction Design of Bay Trail Access to Historic Kaiser Shipyard No. 3 in Point Potrero Marine Terminal.	Adopted the trail alignment and accepted the schematic design of the December 2004 "Shipyard No. 3 Bay Trail Access Feasibility & Planning Study, Phase II Schematic Design," authorized submission of a Bay Trail grant application to prepare a construction design and bid package. Appointed the Executive Director of the Port of Richmond as project manager to execute the grant and encumber funds for the Trail Development Program.
Resolution No. 96-05		Authorized the city manager to accept the donation of Whirley Crane #2 for use as an interpretive exhibit in the park.

RESOLUTION NUMBER AND DATE	TITLE	SUMMARY
Resolution No. 15-06 February 28, 2006	Resolution of the City Council, of the City of Richmond in Support of a Ferry in the City of Richmond.	Designated establishment of a ferry terminal in Richmond an official public policy, designated the location at the foot of Harbor Way South, set aside 3.1 acres at this site, hired a contractor for a feasibility study, hired a consultant to amend the general plan and study TOD and density in the vicinity, and directed staff to develop a timeline, strategy and budget to accomplish the policy.
Resolution No. 68-06 July 11, 2006	Resolution of the City Council of the City of Richmond Committing to Work with Contra Costa County, the West Contra Costa Unified School District, the National Park Service, and the Richmond Children's Fund to Provide the Local Matching Funds Necessary to Meet the Requirements for Receiving a Grant from the California Cultural and Historical Endowment (CCHE).	Agreement among West Contra Costa Unified School District, Richmond Children's Foundation, and the City of Richmond to cooperatively provide \$2 million in matching funds necessary to meet the requirements for receiving the \$2 million grant from CCHE. The funds are for redevelopment of the Maritime Historic Center for Working Families, part of Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front NHP. The agreement extends to working together in a master planning and visioning effort to foster a healthy, vibrant, and safe community for the Nystrom neighborhood.
Resolution No. 91-06 July 25, 2006	Resolution of the City Council of the City of Richmond Authorizing Application by the Mayor for a <i>Preserve America</i> Community Designation.	Authorized applying to become a Preserve America Community, a designation later conferred by the White House on November 3, 2006.

Appendix B: Legislation

ROSIE THE RIVETER/WORLD WAR II HOME FRONT NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK ESTABLISHMENT ACT OF 2000

Public Law 106-352
106th Congress

An Act

To establish the Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park in the State of California, and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park Establishment Act of 2000”.

SECTION 2. ROSIE THE RIVETER/WORLD WAR II HOME FRONT NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—In order to preserve for the benefit and inspiration of the people of the United States as a national historical park certain sites, structures, and areas located in Richmond, California, that are associated with the industrial, governmental, and citizen efforts that led to victory in World War II, there is established the Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park (in this Act referred to as the “park”).

(b) AREAS INCLUDED.—The boundaries of the park shall be those generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Boundary Map, Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park” numbered 963/80000 and dated May 2000. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

SECTION 3. ADMINISTRATION OF THE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary of the Interior (in this Act referred to as the “Secretary”) shall administer the park in accordance with this Act and the provisions of law generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including the Act entitled “An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes”, approved August 35, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1 through 4), and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461-467).

(2) SPECIFIC AUTHORITIES.—The Secretary may interpret the story of Rosie the Riveter and the World War II home front, conduct and maintain oral histories that relate to the World War II home front theme, and provide technical assistance in the preservation of historic properties that support this story.

(b) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—

(1) GENERAL AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may enter into agreements with the owners of the World War II Child Development Centers, the World War II worker housing, the Kaiser Permanente Field Hospital, and Fire Station 67A, pursuant to which the Secretary may mark, interpret, improve, restore, and provide technical assistance with respect to the preservation and interpretation of such properties. Such agreements shall contain, but need not be limited to,

provisions under which the Secretary shall have the right of access at reasonable times to public portions of the property for interpretive and other purposes, and that no changes or alterations shall be made in the property except by mutual agreement.

(2) LIMITED AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may consult and enter into cooperative agreements with interested persons for interpretation and technical assistance with the preservation of--

- (A) the Ford Assembly Building;
- (B) the intact dry docks/basin docks and five historic structures at Richmond Shipyard #3;
- (C) the Shimada Peace Memorial Park;
- (D) Westshore Park;
- (E) the Rosie the Riveter Memorial;
- (F) Sheridan Observation Point Park;
- (G) the Bay Trail/Esplanade;
- (H) Vincent Park; and
- (I) the vessel S.S. RED OAK VICTORY, and Whirley Cranes associated with shipbuilding in Richmond.

(c) EDUCATION CENTER.—The Secretary may establish a World War II Home Front Education Center in the Ford Assembly Building. Such center shall include a program that allows for distance learning and linkages to other representative sites across the country, for the purpose of educating the public as to the significance of the site and the World War II Home Front.

(d) USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.—

(1) NON-FEDERAL MATCHING.—

(A) As a condition of expending any funds appropriated to the Secretary for the purposes of the cooperative agreements under subsection (b)(2), the Secretary shall require that such expenditure must be matched by expenditure of an equal amount of funds, goods, services, or in-kind contributions provided by non-Federal sources.

(B) With the approval of the Secretary, any donation of property, services, or goods from a non-Federal source may be considered as a contribution of funds from a non-Federal source for purposes of this paragraph.

(2) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT.—Any payment made by the Secretary pursuant to a cooperative agreement under this section shall be subject to an agreement that conversion, use, or disposal of the project so assisted for purposes contrary to the purposes of this Act, as determined by the Secretary, shall entitle the United States to reimbursement of the greater of—

- (A) all funds paid by the Secretary to such project; or
- (B) the proportion of the increased value of the project attributable to such payments, determined at the time of such conversion, use, or disposal.

(e) ACQUISITION.—

(1) FORD ASSEMBLY BUILDING.—The Secretary may acquire a leasehold interest in the Ford Assembly Building for the purposes of operating a World War II Home Front Education Center.

(2) OTHER FACILITIES.—The Secretary may acquire, from willing sellers, lands or interests in the World War II day care centers, the World War II worker housing, the Kaiser Permanente Field Hospital, and Fire Station 67, through donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, transfer from any other Federal agency, or exchange.

(3) ARTIFACTS.—The Secretary may acquire and provide for the curation of historic artifacts that relate to the park.

(f) DONATIONS.—The Secretary may accept and use donations of funds, property, and services to carry out this Act.

(g) GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 complete fiscal years after the date funds are made available, the Secretary shall prepare, in consultation with the City of Richmond, California, and transmit to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a general management plan for park in accordance with the provisions of section 12(b) of the Act of August 18, 1970 (16 U.S.C. 1a-7(b)), popularly known as the National Park System General Authorities Act, and other applicable law.

(2) PRESERVATION OF SETTING.—The general management plan shall include a plan to preserve the historic setting of the Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park, which shall be jointly developed and approved by the City of Richmond.

(3) ADDITIONAL SITES.—The general management plan shall include a determination of whether there are additional representative sites in Richmond that should be added to the park or sites in the rest of the United States that relate to the industrial, governmental, and citizen efforts during World War II that should be linked to and interpreted at the park. Such determination shall consider any information or findings developed in the National Park Service study of the World War II Home Front under section 4.

SECTION 4. WORLD WAR II HOME FRONT STUDY.

The Secretary shall conduct a theme study of the World War II home front to determine whether other sites in the United States meet the criteria for potential inclusion in the National Park System in accordance with section 8 of Public Law 91-383 (16 U.S.C. 1a-5).

SECTION 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) ORAL HISTORIES, PRESERVATION, AND VISITOR SERVICES.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to conduct oral histories and to carry out the preservation, interpretation, education, and other essential visitor services provided for by this Act.

(2) ARTIFACTS.—There are authorized to be appropriated \$1,000,000 for the acquisition and curation of historical artifacts related to the park.

(b) PROPERTY ACQUISITION.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to acquire the properties listed in section 3(e)(2).

(c) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR S.S. RED OAK VICTORY.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this section may be used for the operation, maintenance, or preservation of the vessel S.S. RED OAK VICTORY.

Approved October 24, 2000.

ROSIE THE RIVETER/WORLD WAR II HOME FRONT
NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
ACT OF 2004

Public Law 108-352
108th Congress

An Act

To make technical correction to laws relating to certain units of the National Park System and to National Park programs.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 6. ROSIE THE RIVETER/WORLD WAR II HOME FRONT NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK.

The Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historic Park Establishment Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 410ggg et seq.) is amended –

- (1) in section 2(b), by striking “numbered 963/80000” and inserting “numbered 963/80,000”; and
- (2) in section 3 –
 - (A) in subsection (a)(1), by striking “August 35” and inserting “August 25”;
 - (B) in subsection (b)(1), by striking “the World War II Child Development Centers, the World War II worker housing, the Kaiser Permanente Field Hospital, and Fire Station 67A” and inserting “the Child Development Field Centers (Ruth C. Powers) (Maritime), Atchison Housing , the Kaiser Permanente-Field Hospital, and Richmond Fire Station 67A”; and
 - (C) in subsection (e)(2), by striking “the World War II day care centers, the World War II worker housing, the Kaiser Permanente Field Hospital, and the Fire Station 67,” and inserting “the Child Development Field Centers (Ruth C. Powers) (Maritime), Atchison Housing, the Kaiser-Permanente Field Hospital, and Richmond Fire Station 67A”.

Approved October 21, 2004.

Appendix C: Laws and Policies that Help Inform and Provide Guidance to Cooperating Partners

TOPIC	GUIDANCE
Relations with Private and Public Organizations, Owners of Adjacent Land, and Governmental Agencies	<p>The national historical park is managed as part of a greater ecological, social, economic, and cultural system.</p> <p>Good relations are maintained with cooperating partners, adjacent landowners, surrounding communities, and private and public groups that affect, and are affected by, the park. The park is managed proactively to resolve external issues and concerns and ensure that park values are not compromised.</p> <p>Because the national historical park is an integral part of larger regional environment, the cooperating partners work cooperatively with others to anticipate, avoid, and resolve potential conflicts, protect national historical park resources, and address mutual interests in the quality of life for community residents. Regional cooperation involves public and private entities, Indian tribes, neighboring landowners, and all other concerned parties.</p>
Government-to-Government Relations with American Indian Tribes	<p>The cooperating partners and tribes culturally affiliated with the national historical park maintain positive, productive relationships. Cooperating partners respect the viewpoints and needs of the tribes, continue to promptly address conflicts that occur, and consider American Indian values in national historical park management and operation.</p>
Archeological Resources	<p>Archeological sites are identified and inventoried and their significance is determined and documented. Archeological sites are protected in an undisturbed condition unless it is determined through formal processes that disturbance or natural deterioration is unavoidable. When disturbance or deterioration is unavoidable, the site is professionally documented and excavated and the resulting artifacts, materials, and records are curated and conserved in consultation with the California state historic preservation office (and American Indian tribes if applicable). Some archeological sites that can be adequately protected may be interpreted to visitors.</p>
Historic Structures	<p>Historic structures are inventoried and their significance and integrity are evaluated under National Register of Historic Places criteria. The qualities that contribute to the listing or eligibility for listing of historic structures on the national register are protected in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation (unless it is determined through a formal process that disturbance or natural deterioration is unavoidable). These Standards and Guidelines can be found on the World Wide Web at www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/arch_stands_0.htm.</p>

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Cultural Landscapes	<p>Cultural landscape inventories are conducted to identify landscapes potentially eligible for listing in the national register, and to assist in future management decisions for landscapes and associated resources, both cultural and natural.</p> <p>The management of cultural landscapes focuses on preserving the landscape's physical attributes and use when that use contributes to its historical significance.</p> <p>The preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, or reconstruction of cultural landscapes is undertaken in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes. (www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/arch_stnds_8_2.htm)</p>
Museum Collections	<p>All museum collections (objects, specimens, and manuscript collections) are identified and inventoried, catalogued, documented, preserved, and protected, and provision is made for their access to and use for exhibits, research, and interpretation.</p> <p>The qualities that contribute to the significance of collections are protected in accordance with established professional standards.</p>
Visitor Use and Experience	<p>Visitors have opportunities to enjoy the cultural resources found in the national historical park. No activities occur that would cause derogation of the values and purposes for which the national historical park has been established.</p> <p>For all the desired park visions identified for sites within the national historical park, the types and levels of visitor use are consistent with the desired resource and visitor experience conditions described for those sites.</p> <p>National historical park visitors will have opportunities to understand and appreciate the significance of the national historical park and its resources, and to develop a personal stewardship ethic.</p> <p>To the extent feasible, programs, services, and facilities in the national historical park are accessible to and usable by all people, including those with disabilities.</p>

TOPIC	GUIDANCE
Commercial Services	<p>Commercially provided services would be subject to the same visitor use and experience requirements described above.</p> <p>All commercial services must be authorized by the participating property owner, and should be necessary and/or appropriate and economically feasible. Appropriate planning and coordination is encouraged in use of commercial services that support visitor use.</p>
Public Health and Safety	<p>While recognizing that there are limitations on its capability to totally eliminate all hazards, cooperating partners, concessionaires, contractors, and cooperators will work to cooperatively to provide a safe and healthful environment for visitors and employees.</p>
Hazardous Materials	<p>The cooperating partners will strive to identify recognizable threats to the safety and health of persons and to the protection of property by applying nationally accepted codes, standards, and engineering principles. When practicable, and consistent with congressionally designated purposes and mandates, the Service will work with park partners to reduce or remove known hazards and apply other appropriate measures, including closures, guarding, signing, or other forms of education.</p>
Transportation to and within the national historic park	<p>Visitors have reasonable access to the national historical park, and there are connections from the national historical park to regional transportation systems as appropriate. Transportation facilities in the national historical park provide access for the protection, use, and enjoyment of national historical park resources. They preserve the integrity of the surroundings, protect national historical park resources, and provide a rewarding visitor experience.</p> <p>The cooperating partners could participate in transportation planning forums that may result in links to the national historical park or impact national historical park resources.</p>
Utilities and Communication Facilities	<p>Telecommunication and other utility-related structures could be located in the national historical park but it is recommended that they do not jeopardize the national historical park's mission and resources.</p>

Appendix D: Threatened and Endangered Species



IN REPLY REFER TO
1-1-03-SP-1979

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office
2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605
Sacramento, California 95825

Received

MAY 19 2003

DSC-PSD

MAY 16 2003

Memorandum

To: Supervisory Outdoor Recreation Planner, National Park Service, Denver, Colorado (Attn.: Jan Harris)

From: Chief, Endangered Species Division, Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office, Fish and Wildlife Service, Sacramento, California

Subject: Species List for General Management Plan for Rosie the Riveter/World War II National Historical Park, Contra Costa County, California

We are sending the enclosed list in response to your May 9, 2003, request for information about endangered and threatened species (Enclosure A). This list fulfills the requirement of the Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) to provide species lists under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act).

The animal species on the Enclosure A quad list are those species we believe may occur within, or be affected by projects within, the following USGS quads, where your project is planned: Richmond Quad.

Any plants on the quad list are ones *that have actually been observed* in the project quad(s). Plants may occur in a quad without having been observed there. Therefore we have included a species list for the whole county in which your project occurs. We recommend that you survey for any relevant plants shown on this list.

Any plants on the quad list are ones *that have actually been observed* in the project quad(s). Your list includes multiple quads. We recommend that you survey in each quad for relevant plants shown in nearby quads.

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Fish and other aquatic species appear on your list if they are in the same watershed as your quad or if water use in your quad might affect them. Amphibians will be on the list for a quad or county if pesticides applied in that area may be carried to their habitat by air currents.

Executive Order 13186, January 17, 2001, directs Federal agencies to take specific steps to conserve migratory birds. *Species of Concern* (see below) are specifically included in this Executive Order. (The Order can be found at www.nara.gov/fedreg/eo.html) Birds are shown on our species lists regardless of whether they are resident or migratory. Relevant birds on the county list should be considered regardless of whether they appear on a quad list.

If a species has been listed as threatened or endangered by the State of California, but not by us nor by the National Marine Fisheries Service, it will appear on your list as a Species of Concern. *However you must contact the California Department of Fish and Game for official information about these species.* Call (916) 322-2493 or write Marketing Manager, California Department of Fish and Game, Natural Diversity Data Base, 1416 Ninth Street, Sacramento, California 95814.

Some of the species listed in Enclosure A may not be affected by the proposed action. A trained biologist or botanist, familiar with the habitat requirements of the listed species, should determine whether these species or habitats suitable for them may be affected. For plants, we recommend using the enclosed Guidelines for Conducting and Reporting Botanical Inventories for Federally Listed, Proposed and Candidate Species (Enclosure C).

Some pertinent information concerning the distribution, life history, habitat requirements, and published references for the listed species is available upon request. This information may be helpful in preparing the biological assessment for this project, if one is required. Please see Enclosure B for a discussion of the responsibilities Federal agencies have under section 7(c) of the Act and the conditions under which a biological assessment must be prepared by the lead Federal agency or its designated non-Federal representative.

Formal consultation, under 50 CFR § 402.14, should be initiated if you determine that a listed species may be affected by the proposed project. If you determine that a proposed species may be adversely affected, you should consider requesting a conference with our office under 50 CFR § 402.10. Informal consultation may be utilized prior to a written request for formal consultation to exchange information and resolve conflicts with respect to a listed species. If a biological assessment is required, and it is not initiated within 90 days of your receipt of this letter, you should informally verify the accuracy of this list with our office.

When a species is listed as endangered or threatened, areas of habitat considered essential to its conservation may be designated as *critical habitat*. These areas may require special management

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considerations or protection. They provide needed space for growth and normal behavior; food, water, air, light, other nutritional or physiological requirements; cover or shelter; and sites for breeding, reproduction, rearing of offspring, germination or seed dispersal. Although critical habitat may be designated on private or State lands, activities on these lands are not restricted unless there is Federal involvement in the activities or direct harm to listed wildlife.

If any species has proposed or designated critical habitat within a quad, this will be noted on the species list. Maps and boundary descriptions of the critical habitat may be found in the *Federal Register*. The information is also reprinted in the *Code of Federal Regulations* (50 CFR 17.95).

Candidate species are being reviewed for possible listing. Contact our office if your biological assessment reveals any candidate species that might be adversely affected. Although they currently have no protection under the Endangered Species Act, one or more of them could be proposed and listed before your project is completed. By considering them from the beginning, you could avoid problems later.

Your list may contain a section called *Species of Concern*. This term includes former *category 2 candidate species* and other plants and animals of concern to the Service and other Federal, State and private conservation agencies and organizations. Some of these species may become candidate species in the future.

If the proposed project will impact wetlands, riparian habitat, or other jurisdictional waters as defined by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), a Corps permit will be required, under section 404 of the Clean Water Act and/or section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act. Impacts to wetland habitats require site specific mitigation and monitoring. You may request a copy of the Service's General Mitigation and Monitoring Guidelines or submit a detailed description of the proposed impacts for specific comments and recommendations. If you have any questions regarding wetlands, contact Mark Littlefield at (916) 414-6580.

Please contact Dan Buford at (916) 414-6625, if you have any questions about the attached list or your responsibilities under the Endangered Species Act. For the fastest response to species list requests, address them to the attention of Species Lists at this address. You may fax requests to 414-6712 or 414-6713. You may also email them to harry_mossman@fws.gov.

Attachments

ATTACHMENT A

Endangered and Threatened Species that May Occur in or be Affected by
Projects in the Area of the Following California Counties
Reference File No. 1-1-03-SP-1979
May 15, 2003

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

Listed Species

Mammals

San Joaquin kit fox, *Vulpes macrotis mutica* (E)
riparian (San Joaquin Valley) woodrat, *Neotoma fuscipes riparia* (E) *
riparian brush rabbit, *Sylvilagus bachmani riparius* (E) *
salt marsh harvest mouse, *Reithrodontomys raviventris* (E)

Birds

California brown pelican, *Pelecanus occidentalis californicus* (E)
California clapper rail, *Rallus longirostris obsoletus* (E)
California least tern, *Sterna antillarum (=albifrons) browni* (E)
bald eagle, *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* (T)
western snowy plover, *Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus* (T)

Reptiles

Alameda whipsnake, *Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus* (T)
Critical habitat, Alameda whipsnake, *Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus* (T)
giant garter snake, *Thamnophis gigas* (T)

Amphibians

California red-legged frog, *Rana aurora draytonii* (T)
California tiger salamander, *Ambystoma californiense* (C/E)

Fish

Central California Coastal steelhead, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (T) NMFS
Central Valley spring-run chinook salmon, *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* (T) NMFS
Critical habitat, delta smelt, *Hypomesus transpacificus* (T)
Critical habitat, winter-run chinook salmon, *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* (E) NMFS
Sacramento splittail, *Pogonichthys macrolepidotus* (T)
coho salmon - central CA coast, *Oncorhynchus kisutch* (T) NMFS
delta smelt, *Hypomesus transpacificus* (T)
tidewater goby, *Eucyclogobius newberryi* (E)
winter-run chinook salmon, *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* (E) NMFS

Invertebrates

Conservancy fairy shrimp, *Branchinecta conservatio* (E)

Lange's metalmark butterfly, *Apodemia mormo langei* (E)
 callippe silverspot butterfly, *Speyeria callippe callippe* (E)
 longhorn fairy shrimp, *Branchinecta longiantenna* (E)
 valley elderberry longhorn beetle, *Desmocerus californicus dimorphus* (T)
 vernal pool fairy shrimp, *Branchinecta lynchi* (T)
 vernal pool tadpole shrimp, *Lepidurus packardii* (E)

Plants

Antioch Dunes evening-primrose, *Oenothera deltoides ssp. howellii* (E)
 Contra Costa goldfields, *Lasthenia conjugens* (E)
 Contra Costa wallflower, *Erysimum capitatum ssp. angustatum* (E)
 Critical Habitat, Contra Costa wallflower, *Erysimum capitatum ssp. angustatum* (E)
 Critical habitat, Antioch Dunes evening-primrose, *Oenothera deltoides ssp. howellii* (E)
 Critical habitat, Santa Cruz tarplant, *Holocarpha macradenia* (T)
 Santa Cruz tarplant, *Holocarpha macradenia* (T)
 large-flowered fiddleneck, *Amsinckia grandiflora* (E)
 pallid manzanita (=Alameda or Oakland Hills manzanita), *Arctostaphylos pallida* (T)
 soft bird's-beak, *Cordylanthus mollis ssp. mollis* (E)

Proposed Species

Birds

mountain plover, *Charadrius montanus* (PT)

Invertebrates

Critical habitat, vernal pool invertebrates, *See Federal Register 67:59883* (PX)

Plants

Critical habitat, vernal pool plants, *See Federal Register 67:59883* (PX)

Candidate Species

Fish

Central Valley fall/late fall-run chinook salmon, *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* (C) NMFS
 Critical habitat, Central Valley fall/late fall-run chinook, *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* (C) NMFS
 green sturgeon, *Acipenser medirostris* (C)

Species of Concern

Mammals

Berkeley kangaroo rat, *Dipodomys heermanni berkeleyensis* (SC) *
 Pacific western big-eared bat, *Corynorhinus (=Plecotus) townsendii townsendii* (SC)
 San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat, *Neotoma fuscipes annectens* (SC)
 San Joaquin pocket mouse, *Perognathus inornatus* (SC)
 Suisun ornate shrew, *Sorex ornatus sinuosus* (SC)

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Yuma myotis bat, *Myotis yumanensis* (SC)
 fringed myotis bat, *Myotis thysanodes* (SC)
 greater western mastiff-bat, *Eumops perotis californicus* (SC)
 long-eared myotis bat, *Myotis evotis* (SC)
 long-legged myotis bat, *Myotis volans* (SC)
 salt marsh vagrant shrew, *Sorex vagrans halicoetes* (SC)
 small-footed myotis bat, *Myotis ciliolabrum* (SC)

Birds

Alameda (South Bay) song sparrow, *Melospiza melodia pusillula* (SC)
 Aleutian Canada goose, *Branta canadensis leucopareia* (D)
 Allen's hummingbird, *Selasphorus sasin* (SC)
 American bittern, *Botaurus lentiginosus* (SC)
 American peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus anatum* (D)
 Bell's sage sparrow, *Amphispiza belli belli* (SC)
 California thrasher, *Toxostoma redivivum* (SC)
 Costa's hummingbird, *Calypte costae* (SC)
 Lawrence's goldfinch, *Carduelis lawrencei* (SC)
 Lewis' woodpecker, *Melanerpes lewis* (SC)
 San Pablo song sparrow, *Melospiza melodia samuelis* (SC)
 Suisun song sparrow, *Melospiza melodia maxillaris* (SC)
 Swainson's hawk, *Buteo Swainsoni* (CA)
 Vaux's swift, *Chaetura vauxi* (SC)
 bank swallow, *Riparia riparia* (CA)
 black rail, *Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus* (CA)
 ferruginous hawk, *Buteo regalis* (SC)
 little willow flycatcher, *Empidonax traillii brewsteri* (CA)
 loggerhead shrike, *Lanius ludovicianus* (SC)
 long-billed curlew, *Numenius americanus* (SC)
 marbled godwit, *Limosa fedoa* (SC)
 oak titmouse, *Baeolophus inornatus* (SLC)
 olive-sided flycatcher, *Contopus cooperi* (SC)
 red knot, *Calidris canutus* (SC)
 red-breasted sapsucker, *Sphyrapicus ruber* (SC)
 rufous hummingbird, *Selasphorus rufus* (SC)
 saltmarsh common yellowthroat, *Geothlypis trichas sinuosa* (SC)
 tricolored blackbird, *Agelaius tricolor* (SC)
 western burrowing owl, *Athene cunicularia hypugaea* (SC)

whimbrel, *Numenius phaeopus* (SC)
 white-faced ibis, *Plegadis chihi* (SC)
 white-tailed (=black shouldered) kite, *Elanus leucurus* (SC)

Reptiles

California horned lizard, *Phrynosoma coronatum frontale* (SC)
 San Joaquin coachwhip (=whipsnake), *Masticophis flagellum ruddocki* (SC)
 northwestern pond turtle, *Clemmys marmorata marmorata* (SC)
 silvery legless lizard, *Anniella pulchra pulchra* (SC)
 southwestern pond turtle, *Clemmys marmorata pallida* (SC)

Amphibians

foothill yellow-legged frog, *Rana boylei* (SC)
 western spadefoot toad, *Spea hammondi* (SC)

Fish

Pacific lamprey, *Lampetra tridentata* (SC)
 longfin smelt, *Spirinchus thaleichthys* (SC)
 river lamprey, *Lampetra ayresi* (SC)

Invertebrates

Antioch Dunes anthicid beetle, *Anthicus antiochensis* (SC)
 Antioch andrenid bee, *Perdita scitula antiochensis* (SC)
 Antioch cophuran robberfly, *Cophura hurdi* (SC)
 Antioch efferian robberfly, *Efferia antiochi* (SC)
 Antioch mutillid wasp, *Myrmosula pacifica* (SC)
 Antioch sphecid wasp, *Philanthus nasilis* (SC)
 Bridges' Coast Range shoulderband snail, *Helminthoglypta nickliniana bridgesi* (SC)
 California linderiella fairy shrimp, *Linderiella occidentalis* (SC)
 Clervo aegialian scarab beetle, *Aegialia concinna* (SC)
 Hurd's metapogon robberfly, *Metapogon hurdi* (SC)
 Marin elfin butterfly, *Incisalia mossii marinensis* (SC)
 Middlekauf's shieldback katydid, *Idiostatus middlekaufi* (SC)
 Midvalley fairy shrimp, *Branchinecta mesovallensis* (SC)
 Ricksecker's water scavenger beetle, *Hydrochara rickseckeri* (SC)
 Sacramento anthicid beetle, *Anthicus sacramento* (SC)
 San Francisco lacewing, *Nothochrysa californica* (SC)
 San Joaquin dune beetle, *Coelus gracilis* (SC)
 curved-foot hygrotus diving beetle, *Hygrotus curvipes* (SC)
 molestan blister beetle, *Lytta molesta* (SC)
 yellow-banded andrenid bee, *Perdita hirticeps luteocincta* (SC)

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Plants

Ben Lomond buckwheat (= naked buckwheat), *Eriogonum nudum* var. *decurrens* (SC)
 Brewer's dwarf-flax (=western flax), *Hesperolinon breweri* (SC)
 California croton, *Croton californicus* (SLC)
 California triquetrella moss, *Triquetrella californica* (SLC)
 Carquinez goldenbush, *Isocoma arguta* (SC)
 Congdon's tarplant, *Hemizonia parryi* ssp. *congdonii* (SC)
 Diablo helianthella (=rock-rose), *Helianthella castanea* (SC)
 Franciscan thistle, *Cirsium andrewsii* (SC)
 Gairdner's yampah, *Perideridia gairdneri* ssp. *gairdneri* (SC)
 Hall's bush mallow, *Malacothamnus hallii* (=M. *fasciculatus*) (SLC)
 Hoover's cryptantha, *Cryptantha hooveri* (SLC)
 Livermore tarplant, *Deinandra bacigalupii* (SC)
 Loma Prieta hoita, *Hoita strobilina* (SC) *
 Mason's lilaeopsis, *Lilaeopsis masonii* (SC)
 Mt. Diablo bird's-beak, *Cordylanthus nidularius* (SC)
 Mt. Diablo fairy-lantern, *Calochortus pulchellus* (SLC)
 Mt. Diablo jewelflower, *Streptanthus hispidus* (SC)
 Mt. Diablo phacelia, *Phacelia phacelioides* (SC)
 Northern California black walnut, *Juglans californica* var. *hindsii* (SC)
 Oregon meconella (=white fairypoppy), *Meconella oregana* (SC)
 Pacific cordgrass (=California cordgrass), *Sparina foliosa* (SLC)
 San Joaquin spearscale (=saltbush), *Atriplex joaquiniana* (SC)
 Suisun Marsh aster, *Aster lentus* (SC)
 Tiburon buckwheat, *Eriogonum caninum* (SLC)
 alkali milk-vetch, *Astragalus tener* var. *tener* (SC) *
 bent-flowered fiddleneck, *Amsinckia lunaris* (SLC)
 big tarplant, *Blepharizonia plumosa* ssp. *plumosa* (SC)
 brittlescale, *Atriplex depressa* (SC)
 caper-fruited tropidocarpum, *Tropidocarpum capparideum* (SC) *
 chaparral harebell (=bellflower), *Campanula exigua* (SLC)
 coast rock-cress, *Arabis blepharophylla* (SLC)
 delta coyote-thistle (=button-celery), *Eryngium racemosum* (CA)
 delta tule-pea, *Lathyrus jepsonii* var. *jepsonii* (SC)
 diamond-petaled California poppy, *Eschscholzia rhombipetala* (SC) *
 fragrant fritillary (= prairie bells), *Fritillaria liliacea* (SC)
 heartscale, *Atriplex cordulata* (SC)

interior California (Hospital Canyon) larkspur, *Delphinium californicum* ssp. *interius* (SC)
 little mouseltail, *Myosurus minimus* ssp. *apus* (SC)
 most beautiful (uncommon) jewelflower, *Streptanthus albidus* ssp. *peramoenus* (SC)
 recurved larkspur, *Delphinium recurvatum* (SC)
 robust monardella (=robust coyote mint), *Monardella villosa* ssp. *globosa* (SLC)
 rock sanicle, *Sanicula saxatilis* (SC)
 salt marsh owl's clover (=johnny-nip), *Castilleja ambigua* ssp. *ambigua* (SLC)
 serpentine bedstraw, *Galium andrewsii* ssp. *gatense* (SLC)
 showy (=golden) madia, *Madia radiata* (SC) *
 stinkbells, *Fritillaria agrestis* (SLC)
 western leatherwood, *Dirca occidentalis* (SLC)

KEY:

(E)	<i>Endangered</i>	Listed (in the Federal Register) as being in danger of extinction.
(T)	<i>Threatened</i>	Listed as likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future.
(P)	<i>Proposed</i>	Officially proposed (in the Federal Register) for listing as endangered or threatened.
(PX)	<i>Proposed Critical Habitat</i>	Proposed as an area essential to the conservation of the species.
(C)	<i>Candidate</i>	Candidate to become a <i>proposed</i> species.
(SC)	<i>Species of Concern</i>	Other species of concern to the Service.
(SLC)	<i>Species of Local Concern</i>	Species of local or regional concern or conservation significance.
(D)	<i>Delisted</i>	Delisted. Status to be monitored for 5 years.
(CA)	<i>State-Listed</i>	Listed as threatened or endangered by the State of California.
NMFS	NMFS species	Under jurisdiction of the National Marine Fisheries Service. Contact them directly.
*	<i>Extirpated</i>	Possibly extirpated from the area.
**	<i>Extinct</i>	Possibly extinct
	<i>Critical Habitat</i>	Area essential to the conservation of a species.

ATTACHMENT A

Endangered and Threatened Species that May Occur in
or be Affected by Projects in the Selected Quads Listed Below
Reference File No. 1-1-03-SP-1979
May 15, 2003

QUAD: 466A RICHMOND

Listed Species

Mammals

salt marsh harvest mouse, *Reithrodontomys raviventris* (E)

Birds

western snowy plover, *Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus* (T)

bald eagle, *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* (T)

California brown pelican, *Pelecanus occidentalis californicus* (E)

California clapper rail, *Rallus longirostris obsoletus* (E)

California least tern, *Sterna antillarum* (=albifrons) browni (E)

Reptiles

Alameda whipsnake, *Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus* (T)

Critical habitat, Alameda whipsnake, *Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus* (T)

Amphibians

California red-legged frog, *Rana aurora draytonii* (T)

Fish

tidewater goby, *Eucyclogobius newberryi* (E)

Critical habitat, delta smelt, *Hypomesus transpacificus* (T)

delta smelt, *Hypomesus transpacificus* (T)

coho salmon - central CA coast, *Oncorhynchus kisutch* (T) NMFS

Central California Coastal steelhead, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (T) NMFS

Central Valley steelhead, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (T) NMFS

Critical habitat, winter-run chinook salmon, *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* (E) NMFS

winter-run chinook salmon, *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* (E) NMFS

Central Valley spring-run chinook salmon, *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* (T) NMFS

Sacramento splittail, *Pogonichthys macrolepidotus* (T)

Plants

pallid manzanita (=Alameda or Oakland Hills manzanita), *Arctostaphylos pallida* (T)

Critical habitat, Santa Cruz tarplant, *Holocarpha macradenia* (T)

Santa Cruz tarplant, *Holocarpha macradenia* (T)

California sea blite, *Suaeda californica* (E) *

Candidate Species

Fish

- green sturgeon, *Acipenser medirostris* (C)
- Central Valley fall/late fall-run chinook salmon, *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* (C) NMFS
- Critical habitat, Central Valley fall/late fall-run chinook, *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* (C) NMFS

Species of Concern

Mammals

- Pacific western big-eared bat, *Corynorhinus (=Plecotus) townsendii townsendii* (SC)
- greater western mastiff-bat, *Eumops perotis californicus* (SC)
- small-footed myotis bat, *Myotis ciliolabrum* (SC)
- long-eared myotis bat, *Myotis evotis* (SC)
- fringed myotis bat, *Myotis thysanodes* (SC)
- long-legged myotis bat, *Myotis volans* (SC)
- Yuma myotis bat, *Myotis yumanensis* (SC)
- San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat, *Neotoma fuscipes annectens* (SC)
- salt marsh vagrant shrew, *Sorex vagrans halicoetes* (SC)

Birds

- tricolored blackbird, *Agelaius tricolor* (SC)
- Bell's sage sparrow, *Amphispiza belli belli* (SC)
- western burrowing owl, *Athene cunicularia hypugaea* (SC)
- Aleutian Canada goose, *Branta canadensis leucopareia* (D)
- ferruginous hawk, *Buteo regalis* (SC)
- red knot, *Calidris canutus* (SC)
- Costa's hummingbird, *Calypte costae* (SC)
- Vaux's swift, *Chaetura vauxi* (SC)
- black swift, *Cypseloides niger* (SC)
- white-tailed (=black shouldered) kite, *Elanus leucurus* (SC)
- little willow flycatcher, *Empidonax traillii brewsteri* (CA)
- prairie falcon, *Falco mexicanus* (SC)
- American peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus anatum* (D)
- saltmarsh common yellowthroat, *Geothlypis trichas sinuosa* (SC)
- loggerhead shrike, *Lanius ludovicianus* (SC)
- black rail, *Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus* (CA)
- marbled godwit, *Limosa fedoa* (SC)
- Lewis' woodpecker, *Melanerpes lewis* (SC)
- Alameda (South Bay) song sparrow, *Melospiza melodia pusillula* (SC)

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San Pablo song sparrow, *Melospiza melodia samuelis* (SC)

long-billed curlew, *Numenius americanus* (SC)

bank swallow, *Riparia riparia* (CA)

black skimmer, *Rynchops niger* (SC)

rufous hummingbird, *Selasphorus rufus* (SC)

Allen's hummingbird, *Selasphorus sasin* (SC)

Reptiles

northwestern pond turtle, *Clemmys marmorata marmorata* (SC)

southwestern pond turtle, *Clemmys marmorata pallida* (SC)

California horned lizard, *Phrynosoma coronatum frontale* (SC)

Amphibians

foothill yellow-legged frog, *Rana boylei* (SC)

Fish

longfin smelt, *Spirinchus thaleichthys* (SC)

Invertebrates

~~Bridges' Coast Range~~ shoulderband snail, *Helminthoglypta nickliniana bridgesi* (SC)

~~Ricksecker's water scavenger~~ beetle, *Hydrochara rickseckeri* (SC)

San Francisco lacewing, *Nothochrysa californica* (SC)

Plants

alkali milk-vetch, *Astragalus tener* var. *tener* (SC) *

salt marsh owl's clover (=johnny-nip), *Castilleja ambigua* ssp. *ambigua* (SLC)

western leatherwood, *Dirca occidentalis* (SLC)

fragrant fritillary (= prairie bells), *Fritillaria liliacea* (SC) *

Diablo helianthella (=rock-rose), *Helianthella castanea* (SC)

Oregon meconella (=white fairypoppy), *Meconella oregana* (SC)

Pacific cordgrass (=California cordgrass), *Sparina foliosa* (SLC)

most beautiful (uncommon) jewelflower, *Streptanthus albidus* ssp. *peramoenus* (SC)

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KEY:

(E)	<i>Endangered</i>	Listed (in the Federal Register) as being in danger of extinction.
(T)	<i>Threatened</i>	Listed as likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future.
(P)	<i>Proposed</i>	Officially proposed (in the Federal Register) for listing as endangered or threatened.
(PX)	<i>Proposed Critical Habitat</i>	Proposed as an area essential to the conservation of the species.
(C)	<i>Candidate</i>	Candidate to become a <i>proposed</i> species.
(SC)	<i>Species of Concern</i>	May be endangered or threatened. Not enough biological information has been gathered to support listing at this time.
(SLC)	<i>Species of Local Concern</i>	Species of local or regional concern or conservation significance.
(MB)	<i>Migratory Bird</i>	Migratory bird
NMFS	NMFS species	Under the jurisdiction of the National Marine Fisheries Service. Contact them directly.
(D)	<i>Delisted</i>	Delisted. Status to be monitored for 5 years.
(CA)	<i>State-Listed</i>	Listed as threatened or endangered by the State of California.
(*)	<i>Extirpated</i>	Possibly extirpated from this quad.
(**)	<i>Extinct</i>	Possibly extinct.
	<i>Critical Habitat</i>	Area essential to the conservation of a species.

Attachment B

FEDERAL AGENCIES' RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER
SECTIONS 7(a) and (c) OF THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACTSECTION 7(a) Consultation/Conference

Requires: (1) Federal agencies to utilize their authorities to carry out programs to conserve endangered and threatened species; (2) Consultation with FWS when a Federal action may affect a listed endangered or threatened species to insure that any action authorized, funded, or carried out by a Federal agency is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat. The process is initiated by the Federal agency after determining the action may affect a listed species; and (3) Conference with FWS when a Federal action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a proposed species or result in destruction or adverse modification of proposed critical habitat.

SECTION 7(c) Biological Assessment-Major Construction Activity¹

Requires Federal agencies or their designees to prepare a Biological Assessment (BA) for major construction activities. The BA analyzes the effects of the action² on listed and proposed species. The process begins with a Federal agency requesting from FWS a list of proposed and listed threatened and endangered species. The BA should be completed within 180 days after its initiation (or within such a time period as is mutually agreeable). If the BA is not initiated within 90 days of receipt of the list, the accuracy of the species list should be informally verified with our Service. No irreversible commitment of resources is to be made during the BA process which would foreclose reasonable and prudent alternatives to protect endangered species. Planning, design, and administrative actions may proceed; however, no construction may begin.

We recommend the following for inclusion in the BA: an on-site inspection of the area affected by the proposal which may include a detailed survey of the area to determine if the species or suitable habitat is present; a review of literature and scientific data to determine species' distribution, habitat needs, and other biological requirement; interviews with experts, including those within FWS, State conservation departments, universities and others who may have data not yet published in scientific literature; an analysis of the effects of the proposal on the species in terms of individuals and populations, including consideration of indirect effects of the proposal on the species and its habitat; an analysis of alternative actions considered. The BA should document the results, including a discussion of study methods used, and problems encountered, and other relevant information. The BA should conclude whether or not a listed or proposed species will be affected. Upon completion, the BA should be forwarded to our office.

¹ A construction project (or other undertaking having similar physical impacts) which is a major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as referred to in NEPA (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(C)).

² "Effects of the action" refers to the direct and indirect effects of an action on the species or critical habitat, together with the effects of other activities that are interrelated or interdependent with that action.

Attachment C

GUIDELINES FOR CONDUCTING AND REPORTING BOTANICAL INVENTORIES
FOR FEDERALLY LISTED, PROPOSED AND CANDIDATE PLANTS

(September 23, 1996)

These guidelines describe protocols for conducting botanical inventories for federally listed, proposed and candidate plants, and describe minimum standards for reporting results. The Service will use, in part, the information outlined below in determining whether the project under consideration may affect any listed, proposed or candidate plants, and in determining the direct, indirect, and cumulative effects.

Field inventories should be conducted in a manner that will locate listed, proposed, or candidate species (target species) that may be present. The entire project area requires a botanical inventory, except developed agricultural lands. The field investigator(s) should:

1. Conduct inventories at the appropriate times of year when target species are present and identifiable. Inventories will include all potential habitats. Multiple site visits during a field season may be necessary to make observations during the appropriate phenological stage of all target species.
2. If available, use a regional or local reference population to obtain a visual image of the target species and associated habitat(s). If access to reference populations(s) is not available, investigators should study specimens from local herbaria.
3. List every species observed and compile a comprehensive list of vascular plants for the entire project site. Vascular plants need to be identified to a taxonomic level which allows rarity to be determined.
4. Report results of botanical field inventories that include:
 - a. a description of the biological setting, including plant community, topography, soils, potential habitat of target species, and an evaluation of environmental conditions, such as timing or quantity of rainfall, which may influence the performance and expression of target species.
 - b. a map of project location showing scale, orientation, project boundaries, parcel size, and map quadrangle name.
 - c. survey dates and survey methodology(ies).
 - d. if a reference population is available, provide a written narrative describing the target species reference population(s) used, and date(s) when observations were made.
 - e. a comprehensive list of all vascular plants occurring on the project site for each habitat type.
 - f. current and historic land uses of the habitat(s) and degree of site alteration.

- g. presence of target species off-site on adjacent parcels, if known.
 - h. an assessment of the biological significance or ecological quality of the project site in a local and regional context.
5. If target species is(are) found, report results that additionally include:
 - a. a map showing federally listed, proposed and candidate species distribution as they relate to the proposed project.
 - b. if target species is (are) associated with wetlands, a description of the direction and integrity of flow of surface hydrology. If target species is (are) affected by adjacent off-site hydrological influences, describe these factors.
 - c. the target species phenology and microhabitat, an estimate of the number of individuals of each target species per unit area; identify areas of high, medium and low density of target species over the project site, and provide acres of occupied habitat of target species. Investigators could provide color slides, photos or color copies of photos of target species or representative habitats to support information or descriptions contained in reports.
 - d. the degree of impact(s), if any, of the proposed project as it relates to the potential unoccupied habitat of target habitat.
 6. Document findings of target species by completing California Native Species Field Survey Form(s) and submit form(s) to the Natural Diversity Data Base. Documentation of determinations and/or voucher specimens may be useful in cases of taxonomic ambiguities, habitat or range extensions.
 7. Report as an addendum to the original survey, any change in abundance and distribution of target plants in subsequent years. Project sites with inventories older than 3 years from the current date of project proposal submission will likely need additional survey. Investigators need to assess whether an additional survey(s) is (are) needed.
 8. Adverse conditions may prevent investigator(s) from determining presence or identifying some target species in potential habitat(s) of target species. Disease, drought, predation, or herbivory may preclude the presence or identification of target species in any year. An additional botanical inventory(ies) in a subsequent year(s) may be required if adverse conditions occur in a potential habitat(s). Investigator(s) may need to discuss such conditions.
 9. Guidance from California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) regarding plant and plant community surveys can be found in Guidelines for Assessing the Effects of Proposed Developments on Rare and Endangered Plants and Plant Communities, 1984. Please contact the CDFG Regional Office for questions regarding the CDFG guidelines and for assistance in determining any applicable State regulatory requirements.

Appendix E: Tables from "Chapter 4: The Affected Environment"

Table 1: Recent Population Trends in Richmond – 1990 to 2000

LOCATION	1990	2000	COMPOUND ANNUAL GROWTH RATE 1990-2000
Contra Costa County	803,732	946,300	1.6%
Richmond	86,019	99,100	1.4%
South-Central Richmond	11,487	13,925	1.9%
South Shoreline	6,099	8,897	3.8%
national historical park area (total)	17,586	22,822	2.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 2: Education, Employment, Household Income and Poverty Level in the Richmond Area – 1990 and 2000

	CONTRA COSTA COUNTY		RICHMOND		SOUTH-CENTRAL RICHMOND		SOUTH SHORELINE	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Persons 25 years and over	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Percent high school graduate or higher	86.5%	86.9%	76.7%	75.4%	59.1%	61.5%	84.7%	88.4%
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	31.6%	35.0%	22.2%	22.4%	4.6%	8.5%	40.7%	49.5%
Unemployment Level	5.0%	4.8%	9.4%	7.7%	20.7%	14.2%	7.5%	5.0%
Median household income (dollars) ^a	\$45,087	\$63,675	\$32,165	\$44,210	\$18,419	\$28,919	\$36,687	\$60,719
Persons Below Poverty Level ^a	7.3%	7.6%	16.1%	16.2%	29.4%	30.3%	20.2%	19.2%

^a1989 and 1999 data.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 3: Port of Richmond Tonnage Statistics, Total Loaded and Discharged, Metric Tons

YEAR	TOTAL PORT OF RICHMOND	NON-CHEVRON PORT ACTIVITY (SANTA FE CHANNEL)
1993	26,264,607	NA
1994	25,873,770	NA
1995	18,769,456	4,289,516
1996	20,696,622	3,735,218
1997	20,872,133	3,685,864
1998	20,457,433	4,459,939
1999	22,827,043	9,436,503
2000	20,445,110	4,585,852
2001	21,936,281	NA
2002	19,933,701	NA
2003	18,385,090	2,920,856
*CAGR	-3.5%	-4.7%

Source: Norman Chan, Port of Richmond

*Compound Annual Growth Rate

The Pacific Maritime Association tracks port activity in terms of dry bulk tonnage plus 1/50th of liquid bulk tonnage. Their estimates of Richmond and total San Francisco Bay port activity suggest that in terms of economic activity, the Port of Richmond accounts for an extremely small portion of total San Francisco Bay Area port activity.

Table 4: Assessable Tonnage, San Francisco Bay Area and Richmond, 1995 To 2003

YEAR	TOTAL SAN FRANCISCO BAY	RICHMOND	% OF TOTAL BAY
1995	23,393,457	884,221	3.8%
1996	21,689,677	472,069	2.2%
1997	20,912,540	352,975	1.7%
1998	20,833,764	262,770	1.3%
1999	22,220,193	290,244	1.3%
2000	23,674,952	306,413	1.3%
2001	22,657,414	186,904	0.8%
2002	23,242,077	51,041	0.2%
2003	25,361,529	36,945	0.1%
*CAGR	1.0%	-32.8%	

Source: Pacific Maritime Association, tonnage reports.

*Compound Annual Growth Rate

**Table 5: Trends in City revenues and Expenditures – 1994 To 2006
(Nominal Dollars, in Thousands)**

\$ THOUSAND	FY 93-94	FY 95-96	FY 97-98	FY 99-00	FY 01-02	FY 03-04	FY 05-06
Total Revenues	\$178,457	\$144,906	\$110,397	\$122,192	\$133,131	\$147,732	\$146,631
Total Expenditures	(\$160,392)	(\$161,382)	(\$136,132)	(\$137,711)	(\$148,494)	(\$162,573)	(\$138,033)
Debt Service	(\$10,749)	(\$22,292)	(\$25,815)	(\$22,623)	(\$26,928)	(\$20,092)	(\$16,847)
Debt Service as a % of Total Expenditures	6.7%	13.8%	19.0%	16.4%	18.1%	12.4%	12.2%
Revenues less Expenditures	\$18,065	(\$16,476)	(\$25,735)	(\$15,519)	(\$15,363)	(\$15,141)	\$8,598

Source: Finance Department, City of Richmond

Note: The fiscal year runs from July 1st to June 30th

**Table 6: TRENDS IN TAX REVENUES – 1994 TO 2006
(NOMINAL DOLLARS, IN THOUSANDS)**

\$ THOUSAND	FY 93-94	FY 95-96	FY 97-98	FY 99-00	FY 01-02	FY 03-04	FY 05-06
Property Tax^a	\$30,625	\$28,875	\$27,825	\$37,211	\$37,152	\$36,476	\$39,806
State Tax							
Sales and Use Tax ^b	\$8,366	\$9,407	\$9,697	\$12,431	\$13,200	\$12,352	\$20,276
Local Taxes							
Utility User Tax ^c	\$12,283	\$16,985	\$17,354	\$18,331	\$21,145	\$29,323	\$29,721
Other Taxes	\$5,040	\$5,107	\$5,952	\$6,661	\$7,579	\$9,421	\$13,847
Total Local Taxes	\$17,323	\$22,092	\$23,306	\$24,992	\$28,724	\$38,744	\$43,568
Total Taxes	\$56,314	\$60,374	\$60,828	\$74,634	\$79,076	\$87,572	\$103,647

Source: Finance Department, City of Richmond

^a In 2004, the property tax rate in Richmond varied from 1.1252% to 1.2728% according to the location. 0.2200% was going to the City of Richmond.

^b The sales and use tax has been 8.25 % since Jan. 1, 2002; 6.25% is going to the state; 0.75% is going to the County transportation funds; 0.25% is going to the City; 1% for local districts.

^c The Utility Use Tax was 10% in 2004.

**Table 7: Contra Costa County Revenues and Expenditures
(In Thousands)**

YEAR	TOTAL REVENUES	TOTAL EXPENDITURES
1995	\$866,050	\$915,894
1996	\$870,038	\$891,699
1997	\$873,920	\$881,686
1998	\$873,462	\$903,591
1999	\$942,274	\$987,945
2000	\$1,050,283	\$1,042,807
2001	\$1,090,874	\$1,065,985
2002	\$1,236,793	\$1,264,772
2003	\$1,308,091	\$1,379,895
2004	\$1,339,174	\$1,417,918
2005	\$1,417,225	\$1,394,562
2006	\$1,563,545	\$1,473,987
Average annual growth rate	5.6%	4.6%

Source: County of Contra Costa 2006 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

**Table 8: Contra Costa County Taxes, 2000 To 2006
(In Thousands)**

YEAR	COUNTY PROPERTY TAXES	SALES AND USE TAX	TRANSIENT OCCUPANCY TAX	TOTAL COUNTY TAX
2000	\$177,104	N/A	\$1,370	N/A
2001	\$203,967	\$11,632	\$1,628	\$217,227
2002	\$211,376	\$11,616	\$1,287	\$224,279
2003	\$227,113	\$10,966	\$1,117	\$239,196
2004	\$250,620	\$10,310	\$1,283	\$262,213
2005	\$266,043	\$10,811	\$1,825	\$278,679
2006	\$298,138	\$12,175	\$1,344	\$311,657
*CAGR	9.1%	1.2%	2.6%	7.5%

Source: County of Contra Costa, Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

*Compound Annual Growth Rate

Table 9: Profile of Existing Bay Area Commuter Water-Transit Services

ROUTE	DISTANCE (NAUTICAL MILES)	TRAVEL TIME	NUMBER OF DAILY ROUND TRIPS	DAILY RIDERSHIP
Larkspur- SF Ferry Building	11	Catamaran: 30 min Monohull: 45 min	20	5,000
Sausalito- SF Ferry Building	6	30 min	10	1,400
Sausalito- Tiburon-Pier 41	6	SF-Tib: 20 min SF-Saus: 20 min	8	1,400
Tiburon- SF Ferry Building	6	20 min	7	850
Vallejo- SF Ferry Building	24	55 min	11	2,500
Alameda/Oakland-SF Ferry Building/Wharf	6	Ala-SF: 20 min Oak-SF: 30 min	13	1,650
Alameda Harbor Bay- SF Ferry Building	8	25 min	6	450

Source: San Francisco Bay Area Water Transit Authority, Final Implementation and Operations Plan.
July, 2003 (Fact Sheets)

Appendix F: Summary of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties

TREATMENT	STANDARD	DEFINITION	COST
Preservation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Property will be used as it was historically, or be given a new use that maximizes retention of distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships. 2. Historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. 3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate, and conserve existing historic materials and features will be physically and visually compatible and identifiable upon close inspection. 4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved. 5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved. 6. Existing condition of historic features will be evaluated to determine the appropriate level of intervention needed. 7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. 	<p>Preservation is defined as the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. New exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project.</p>	Low-Moderate

TREATMENT	STANDARD	DEFINITION	COST
Rehabilitation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships. 2. Historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. Removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided. 3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. 4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved. 5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved. 6. Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. 7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. 8. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterized the property. 9. New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired. 	<p>Rehabilitation is defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.</p> <p>Restoration is defined as the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from</p>	Moderate

TREATMENT	STANDARD	DEFINITION	COST
Restoration	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use which reflects the property's restoration period. 2. Materials and features from restoration period will be retained and preserved. 3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate, and conserve materials and features from restoration period will be physically and visually compatible and identifiable upon close inspection. 4. Materials, features, spaces, and finishes that characterize other historical periods will be documented prior to their alteration or removal. 5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize the restoration period will be preserved. 6. Deteriorated features from restoration period will be repaired rather than replaced. 7. Replacement of missing features from restoration period will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence. 8. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. 9. Designs that were never executed historically will not be constructed. 	<p>Restoration is defined as the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project.</p> <p>Reconstruction is defined as the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object</p>	High

TREATMENT	STANDARD	DEFINITION	COST
Reconstruction	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Property will be used to depict vanished or non-surviving portions of a property when documentary and physical evidence is available to permit accurate reconstruction with minimal conjecture and such reconstruction is essential to the public understanding of the property. 2. Will be preceded by a thorough archeological investigation to identify and evaluate those features and artifacts which are essential to an accurate reconstruction. 3. Will include measures to preserve any remaining historic materials, features, and spatial relationships. 4. Will be based on accurate duplication of historic features and elements substantiated by documentary or physical evidence rather than on conjectural designs or the availability of different features from other historic properties. 5. Will be clearly identified as a contemporary re-creation. 6. Designs that were never executed historically will not be constructed. 	Reconstruction is defined as the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.	High

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Preparers and Consultants

CURRENT NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PLANNING TEAM AND PARK STAFF

- **Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park**

Martha J. Lee, General Superintendent (2005 to present); 28 years with the NPS; B.A. in Art and graduate work in Recreation and Museum Studies.

Rick Smith, Deputy Superintendent; 31 years with the NPS; B.S. in Park and Recreation Management.

Lucy Lawliss, Park Cultural Resources Program Manager; 17 years with the NPS; Bachelor and Master of Landscape Architecture with graduate certificate in Historic Preservation.

Elizabeth Tucker, Park Ranger, Interpretation; 13 years with the NPS.

Naomi Torres, Chief of Interpretation.

Carla Koop, Community Outreach Specialist.

Betty Soskin, Community Outreach Specialist.

- **Pacific West Region**

Barbara Butler, Landscape Architect; 7 years with the NPS; Master of Landscape Architecture, M.S. in Environmental Law and Policy.

Jean Boscacci, Outdoor Recreation Planner; 11 years with the NPS, B.A. in Environmental Studies, Policy, and Planning.

Martha Crusius, Senior Outdoor Recreation Planner; 24 years with the NPS; B.A. in Biology and M.R.P. in Regional Planning.

Ray Murray, Chief of Partnerships; 27 years with the NPS, 13 years with the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, 3 years with the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service; B.S. in Forestry.

- **NPS Denver Service Center**

Kerri Cahill, Community Planner; 6 years with the NPS, 3 years with Florida State Parks; Ph.D. in Natural Resource Recreation Management.

Jan Harris, DSC Planning Branch Chief; 29 years with the NPS; B.S. in Recreation and Park Administration.

June McMillen, Writer/Editor; 23 years with the NPS, 7 years with the U.S. Forest Service; B.A. in Anthropology, Masters of Environmental Science.

Stephan Nofield, Project Manager / Community Planner; 6 years with the NPS, 8 years with the U.S. Forest Service, 8 years with municipal government; B.S. in Resource Recreation and Forest Resource Management.

Harlan Unrau, Cultural Resources Specialist; 35 years with the National Park Service; B.A. and M.A. in History.

Paul Wharry, Natural Resource Specialist; 3 years with the NPS, 13 years as a science instructor; B.A. in Biology.

SPECIALISTS AND FORMER PLANNING TEAM MEMBERS

Joseph Balachowski, Historical Architect, Pacific West Region-Seattle.
Sally Beck, Outdoor Recreation Planner; PWR.
David Blackburn, Chief of Interpretation (former), Rosie/Home Front NHP.
Greg Cody, Technical Specialist, Cultural Resources, Compliance, Denver Service Center.
Judy Hart, Superintendent, Rosie/Home Front NHP (2001 to 2005); 28 years with the NPS before retiring in 2005.
Marylou Herlihy, Exhibits Specialist, Pacific West Region.
Robbyn Jackson, Chief of Cultural Resources and Museum Management (former), Pacific West Region.
Kimball Koch, Historical Landscape Architect, Pacific West Region.
David Kreger, Technical Specialist, Natural Resources, Compliance, Denver Service Center.
Howard Levitt, Chief of Interpretation and Education, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Acting Superintendent (Mar - June 2005) Rosie/Home Front NHP.
Merritt Malin, Landscape Architect, Denver Service Center
Diane Nicholson, Regional Curator, Pacific West Region.
Scott Robson, Planner, Denver Service Center.
Stephanie Toothman, Chief of Cultural Resources, Pacific West Region.

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Lori Yokomizo, Information Technology Specialist, NPS Denver Service Center

COOPERATING PARTNERS TO PLANNING TEAM

• City of Richmond

Bill Lindsay, City Manager
Gayle McLaughlin, Mayor
John Marquez, Vice Mayor

City Council Members

Nat Bates
Tom Butt
Ludmyrna Lopez
Jim Rogers
Tony Thurmond
Harprett Sandhu
Maria Viramontes

Former Mayors and City Council Members

Irma Anderson
Gary Bell
Rosemary Corbin

Harbor and Port Operations

Jim Matzorkis, Executive Director
Norman Chan, Project Manager

Community and Economic Development

Steve Duran, Director

Alan Wolken, Director, Redevelopment Agency

Gary Hembree, Redevelopment Agency (Former)

Planning and Building Services

Richard Mitchell, Director

Mimi Liem, Senior Planner (former)

Anthony Norris, Parks and Landscape Division

Jesse Washington, Director of Recreation (former)

• **Contra Costa County**

John Gioia, County Supervisor, District 1

Al Prince, Community Services

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J.R. (Eddie) Orton III, President

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The number of individuals and organizations who provided time and talent to the development of the general management plan are too numerous to name individually. The National Park Service benefitted from their contributions and wants to thank them all for their dedication to the planning process.

Glossary

Accessibility: occurs when individuals with disabilities are able to reach, use, understand, or appreciate park programs, facilities, and services, or to enjoy the same benefits that are available to persons without disabilities.

Action alternative: an alternative that proposes a change to existing conditions or current management direction. The environmental consequences of an action alternative are analyzed in relation to the no-action alternative.

Adaptive use: a use for a historic structure or landscape other than its original use, normally entailing compatible modification of the structure or landscape.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation: an independent federal agency with statutory authority to review and comment on federal actions affecting properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Affected environment: the existing biological, physical, cultural, social, and economic conditions that are subject to both direct and indirect changes as a result of actions described in the alternatives under consideration.

Alternatives: a reasonable range of options that can accomplish the legislative direction.

Anthropology: the scientific study of the human condition, including cultural, biological, and physical adaptation over time and in various natural and social environments.

Archeological Resource: any material remains or physical evidence of past human life or activities which are of archeological interest, including the record of effects of human activities on the environment. An archeological resource is capable of revealing scientific or humanistic information through archeological research.

Archeology: the scientific study, interpretation, and reconstruction of past human cultures from an anthropological perspective based on the investigation of the surviving physical evidence of human activity and the reconstruction of related past environments.

Artifact: something created by humans.

Bay Area: see San Francisco Bay Area.

Bay Trail: also known as San Francisco Bay Trail or Bay Trail/Esplanade.

Brownfield: real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant.

Child Development Center: two World War II-era child development centers survive in Richmond: Maritime Child Development Center and Ruth C. Powers Child Development Center, also known as Pullman Child Development Center

Cooperating partners: owners of historic resources, the National Park Service, and those individuals, organizations, businesses, nonprofit organizations that are actively involved in or supportive of the national historical park.

Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ): a part of the Executive Office of the president, this office is the “caretaker” of the National Environmental Policy Act.

Craneway: the south end of the Ford Assembly Building, facing the San Francisco Bay, initially used for the suspended cranes that moved along a track and were used in the assembly process.

Cultural landscape: a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values. There are four general kinds of cultural landscapes, not mutually exclusive: historic sites, historic designed landscape, historic vernacular landscape, and ethnographic landscape.

Cultural resource: an aspect of a cultural system that is valued by or is significantly representative of a culture or that contains significant information about a culture. A cultural resource may be a tangible entity or a cultural practice.

Cumulative action: an action that, when viewed with other actions in the past, the present, or the reasonably foreseeable future regardless of who has undertaken or will undertake them, have an additive impact on the resource the proposal would affect.

Cumulative impact: the culmination of the proposed action added to past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future action; actions may be taken by anyone and may occur inside or outside the national historical park.

Desired condition: provides a picture of the character, condition and quality of park settings and visitor experiences that managers aspire to achieve and maintain over time.

Director's Order: an articulation of a new or revised National Park Service policy on an interim basis between publication dates of NPS Management Policies. They also provide more detailed interpretation of Management Policies and outline requirements applicable to NPS functions, programs and activities.

Environmental assessment (EA): a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) document that is prepared to (a) help determine whether the impact of a proposed action or alternatives could be significant on natural, cultural, socioeconomic resources and visitor use; (b) aid NPS in compliance with NEPA by evaluating a proposal that will have no significant impacts, but that may have measurable adverse impacts; or (c) evaluate a proposal that either is not described on the list of categorically excluded actions, or is on the list but exceptional circumstances apply.

Environmentally preferable alternative: the alternative that would best promote the policies in National Environmental Policy Act, section 101.

Ethnographic resources: objects and places, including sites, structures, landscapes, and natural resources, with traditional cultural meaning and value to associated peoples. Research and consultation with associated people identifies and explains the places and things they find culturally meaningful. Ethnographic resources eligible for the National Register of Historic Places are called traditional cultural properties.

Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI): a determination based upon and Environmental Assessment and other factors in the public planning record that a proposal, if implemented, would have no significant impact on the human environment.

Fire Station 67A: located on Cutting Avenue, this fire station is also known as Fire Station 7.

Ford Assembly Building: also known as Ford Assembly Plant, Ford Motor Company Assembly Plant, Ford Building, Ford Point, Ford Plant, Richmond Ford Building, Richmond Tank Depot.

General management plan (GMP): the broadest level of planning used by the National Park Service; provides an overall direction for future national historical park management as well as a framework for managers to use when making decision about such things as park resources, visitor use, and facilities.

Graving basin/dry dock: a shipyard space that can be kept dry for use during the construction or repair of ship.

Historic American Building Survey (HABS)/Historic American Engineering Record (HAER)/Historic American Landscape Survey: a National Park Service documentation program that produces a permanent archival record at the Library of Congress of buildings, engineering structures, and cultural landscapes that are significant in American history and the growth and development of the built environment.

Historic Property: a district, site, structure, or landscape that is significant in American history, architecture, engineering, archeology, or culture; an umbrella term for all entries in the National Register of Historic Places.

Home front: a term describing the government, industry and citizen activities associated with wartime mobilization. In the United States, the term is primarily associated with World War II (1939 to 1945).

Impact: the likely effect of an action or proposed action upon specific natural, cultural or socioeconomic resources. Impacts may be direct, indirect, individual, cumulative, beneficial, or adverse.

Impact topic: a specific natural, cultural, or socioeconomic resource that would be affected by the proposed action or alternatives (including no action). The magnitude, duration, and timing of the effect to each of these resources is evaluated in the impact section of the Environmental Assessment.

Impairment: an impact that would harm the integrity of park resources that are managed by the National Park Service and would violate the 1916 NPS Organic Act's mandate that National Park Service resources and values remain unimpaired.

Interpretation: a communication process designed to reveal meanings and relationships of our cultural and natural heritage to the public through first-hand experiences with objects, artifacts, landscapes, or sites; the facilitation of a connection between the interests of the visitor and the meaning of the park's purpose, significance, and fundamental resources and values.

Issue: a matter that needs to be decided.

Kaiser, Henry J.: an American industrialist (1882—1967) who became known as the father of modern American shipbuilding from his involvement in the development of the four shipyards in Richmond, California, and in Vancouver, Washington during World War II. He is famous for adapting production techniques from automobile manufacturing including prefabrication processes that accelerated the production of ships from months to days. The concepts he developed for the mass production of commercial and military ships are still in use today. It was at the Richmond Kaiser Shipyards where he pioneered the idea for pre-paid worker health care, which evolved into the Kaiser Permanente-a nationally known health care provider.

Kaiser Permanente Field Hospital: also known as Richmond Field Hospital, Field Hospital, Kaiser Foundation Hospital, Kaiser Foundation Hospital.

Liberty ship: a type of cargo ship built in the United States during World War II. They were British in conception but adapted by the United States. They were cheap and quick to build and came to symbolize U.S. wartime industrial output. First built as part of the lend-lease program for Britain in order to replace ships torpedoed by German U-boats, these ships were also purchased for the U.S. fleet after the United States entered the war in December, 1941. Eighteen American shipyards built 2,751 “Liberties” between 1941 and 1945, easily the largest number of ships produced to a single design.

Management Policies: The National Park Service develops policy to interpret the ambiguities of the law and to fill in the details left unaddressed by Congress in the statutes. The document NPS Management Policies 2006 is the current edition of the basic servicewide policy document of the National Park Service.

Museum Collections: a collection that could consist of historic objects, artifacts, works of art, archival documents, and natural history specimens valuable for the information they provide about the processes, events, and interactions among people and the environment.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA): the nation’s environmental charter for protection of the environment that provides for a process of analysis of a proposed action to determine the degree of its impact on the natural, physical, and human environment; alternatives and mitigation that reduce that impact; and the full and candid presentation of the analysis to and involvement of the interested and affected public.

National Historic Landmark (NHL): nationally significant historic places designated by the Secretary of the Interior because they possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States.

National Register of Historic Places: a comprehensive list of properties (districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects) of national, state and local significance in association with individuals, events or design in American history. This list is maintained by the National Park Service under authority of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Natural resource: a biotic or abiotic feature that occurs in its natural state. A feature and/or value that includes plants and animals, water, air, soils, topographic features, geologic features, paleontologic resources, natural quiet, and clear night skies.

No-action alternative: an alternative in an environmental assessment that continues current management direction. A no-action alternative is a benchmark against which action alternatives are compared.

Oral history: a recording-written or oral-of an individual account usually in association with an historical event or family history. It is a method of gathering and preserving historical information about past events and ways of life through recorded interviews with those who participated in those events or ways of life.

Outreach: the development of partnerships with other organizations, government entities, and members of the general public to build relationships that foster stewardship.

Partnership park: a park in which the National Park Service works collaboratively through cooperative management agreements with other public agencies and private organizations to preserve, protect, and interpret cultural and natural resources and values.

Preferred alternative: the alternative identified by the cooperating partners that would best fulfill the park's mission and responsibilities.

Preservation (cultural resources): the act or process of applying measures to sustain the existing form, integrity, and material of a historic structure, landscape, or object. Work may include preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, but generally focuses on the ongoing preservation, maintenance, and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new work. Historic preservation may include rehabilitation, restoration or in limited cases, reconstruction.

Preservation (natural resources): the act or process of preventing, eliminating, or reducing impacts on natural resources and natural processes.

Primary interpretive themes: the most important ideas or concepts to be communicated to the public about the park's purpose, significance, and fundamental resources and values.

Protect: to keep from harm, attack, or injury: long-term efforts to deter or prevent vandalism, theft, or other acts.

Purpose: the specific reason(s) for establishing a particular park.

Rehabilitation (building): a historic preservation treatment methodology that makes possible an efficient compatible use of a historic structure or landscape through repair, alternative uses and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values, which are also referred to as character-defining features.

Restoration: a historic preservation treatment methodology with the goal of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a historic property as it existed during the period of significance. This approach may involve removing features added after the period of significance or replacing features lost or modified from the historically significant period. This approach requires rigorous documentation in order to accurately treat the historic property.

Riverine: located on or inhabiting the banks of a river.

Richmond Shipyard No. 3: also known as Shipyard No. 3, Point Potrero Marine Terminal 5, 6, 7, Richmond Shipyard Number Three, Kaiser Shipyard, Richmond Number Three,

Rosie the Riveter: a term from popular culture whose first use occurred in a song written by Redd Evans and John Jacob Loeb and first recorded in February, 1942, by the Four Vagabonds. The term has become synonymous with the millions of women who replaced the working men who joined or were drafted into the armed forces.

Ruderal species: the plant species that colonize disturbed lands. The disturbance may be natural (e.g., wildfires or avalanches) or the disturbance may be human caused: from construction (e.g., road construction, building construction or mining), or from agriculture (e.g., abandoned farming fields or abandoned irrigation ditches).

San Francisco Bay Area: a geographic term colloquially known as the Bay Area, which is a geographically diverse metropolitan region that surrounds the San Francisco Bay in Northern California. It encompasses the major cities of Richmond, Berkeley, San Francisco, San José, and Oakland, and their many suburbs. It also includes the smaller urban and rural areas of the North Bay. Home to almost seven million people,[1] it comprises cities, towns, military bases, airports, and associated regional, state, and national parks sprawled over nine counties (sometimes defined as ten or eleven counties) and connected by a massive network of roads, highways, railroads, bridges, and commuter rail.

Santa Fe Channel: a federally maintained, 38-foot-deep water channel. Shipyard No. 3 is located on the west side at the entrance of the Santa Fe Channel and Sheridan Observation Point and the Ford Assembly Building are located on the east side. This channel serves many commercial and industrial businesses located along its edges.

Scoping: a planning process that solicits people's opinions on the value of the national historical park, issues facing the national historical park, and future of the national historical park.

Significance: a statement of why, within a national, regional and systemwide context, the park's resources and values are important enough to warrant national park designation.

Special Mandate: a legal mandate specific to a park that expands upon or further clarifies a park's legislated purpose.

Stabilization: a historic preservation treatment methodology that is used as an intervention to increase the stability or durability of a property prior to the determination of a long-term preservation strategy. In archeological practice, it refers to the preventative conservation measures used to decrease the rate of deterioration to an acceptable level or when a site has deteriorated so far that its existence is jeopardized.

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO): an official within each state appointed by the governor to administer the state historic preservation program and carry out certain responsibilities relating to federal undertakings within the state.

Technical assistance: the provision of expertise and direct support by specialists and trained professionals.

Threatened and Endangered Species: plants and/or animals that receive special protection under state and federal laws; also referred to as listed, endangered, or protected species or species of special concern.

Treatment: the work carried out to achieve a particular historic preservation goal.

U.S.C.: *United States Code*. Contains the general and permanent laws of the United States.

Victory ship: a type of cargo ship produced in large numbers by U.S. shipyards during World War II to replace shipping losses caused by German submarines. Together with an earlier design (Liberty ships), about 2400 were built in the United States. The SS *Red Oak Victory*, constructed at Richmond's Kaiser shipyard No. 2, is currently berthed at historic Shipyard No. 3.

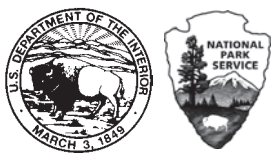
Visitor Experience: the perceptions, feelings, and interactions of a national historical park visitor in relationship with the park environment. Other elements also contribute to the quality of the visitor experience, such as condition of natural and cultural resources, air quality, transportation, and noise.

Visitor Services: the provision of information and assistance to visitors to facilitate an enjoyable experience at the national historical park (e.g. trip planning, emergency response, interpretive programming, etc.); multiple opportunities for visitors to make intellectual and emotional connections to the national lakeshore through such things as walks, talks, roving informal contacts, brochures, exhibits, and other media; services may be provided onsite or offsite.

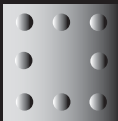
Whirley crane: a large 10-story, 230,000-pound crane that could turn a full 360 degrees, thus allowing the boom to achieve a speed of operation as it went about several tasks. Alone, a whirley crane could hoist large pieces of steel and move them to the pre-assembly areas. Then working together, the whirley cranes could hoist giant pre-assembled units and move them to the shipways, where erection of the hull took place.

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As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has the responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.



National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park
General Management Plan / Environmental Assessment

