REQUEST for PROPOSAL # 929

PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND EXPERT SERVICES

Clark County Washington

RELEASE DATE: WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 2025
DUE DATE: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 2025 by 11:00 am

Request for Proposal for:

DESIGN SERVICES for ACCESSIBILITY and PARK IMPROVEMENTS at KLINELINE POND at SALMON CREEK REGIONAL PARK

SUBMIT:
One (1) Original
Two (2) Complete Copies
One (1) Complete Electronic Copy (USB Flash Drive)

of the Proposal to:

Shipping Method of your Choice or Hand Delivery	**United States Postal Service**
Clark County ATTN: Office of Purchasing 1300 Franklin Street, 6th Floor, Suite 650 Vancouver WA 98660 564-397-2323	Clark County ATTN: Office of Purchasing PO Box 5000 Vancouver WA 98666-5000 564-397-2323

Office Hours: 8:00 am – 3:00 pm, Monday – Friday, except Legal Holidays.
No electronic submissions.

Proposals must be delivered to the Purchasing office – No Exceptions
Proposals must be date and time stamped by Purchasing staff by 11:00 am on due date – No Exceptions
Proposal shall be sealed and clearly marked on the package cover with RFP #, Title & Company Name

Refer Questions to Project Manager:

Michael Chau, PLA
Public Works | Parks and Trail Planner
Michael.Chau@clark.wa.gov
564-397-5886

ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS - Contractors shall comply with all management and administrative requirements established by Washington Administrative Code (WAC), the Revised Code of the State of Washington (RCW), and any subsequent amendments or modifications, as applicable to providers licensed in the State of Washington.

ALL proposals submitted become the property of Clark County. It is understood and agreed that the prospective Proposer claims no proprietary rights to the ideas and written materials contained in or attached to the proposal submitted. Clark County has the right to reject or accept proprietary information.

AUTHORSHIP - Applicants must identify any assistance provided by agencies or individuals outside the proposers own organization in preparing the proposal. No contingent fees for such assistance will be allowed to be paid under any contract resulting from this RFP.

CANCELLATION OF AWARD - Clark County reserves the right to immediately cancel an award if the contractual agreement has not been entered into by both parties or if new state regulations or policy make it necessary to change the program purpose or content, discontinue such programs, or impose funding reductions. In those cases where negotiation of contract activities are necessary, Clark County reserves the right to limit the period of negotiation to sixty (60) days after which time funds may be unencumbered.

CONFIDENTIALLY - Proposer shall comply with all applicable state and federal laws governing the confidentiality of information.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST - All proposals submitted must contain a statement disclosing or denying any interest, financial or otherwise, that any employee or official of Clark County or the appropriate Advisory Board may have in the proposing agency or proposed project.

CONSORTIUM OF AGENCIES - Any consortium of companies or agencies submitting a proposal must certify that each company or agency of the consortium can meet the requirements set forth in the RFP.

COST OF PROPOSAL & AWARD - The contract award will not be final until Clark County and the prospective contractor have executed a contractual agreement. The contractual agreement consists of the following parts: (a) the basic provisions and general terms and conditions, (b) the special terms and conditions, (c) the project description and goals (Statement of Work), and (d) the budget and payment terms. Clark County is not responsible for any costs incurred prior to the effective date of the contract. Clark County reserves the right to make an award without further negotiation of the proposal submitted. Therefore, the proposal should be submitted in final form from a budgetary, technical, and programmatic standpoint.

DISPUTES - Clark County encourages the use of informal resolution to address complaints or disputes arising over any actions in implementing the provisions of this RFP. Written complaints should be addressed to Clark County – Purchasing, P.O. Box 5000, Vancouver, Washington 98666-5000.

DIVERSITY IN EMPLOYMENT AND CONTRACTING REQUIREMENTS - It is the policy of Clark County to require equal opportunity in employment and services subject to eligibility standards that may be required for a specific program. Clark County is an equal opportunity employer and is committed to providing equal opportunity in employment and in access to the provision of all county services. Clark County's Equal Employment Opportunity Plan is available at http://www.clark.wa.gov/hr/documents.html. This commitment applies regardless of race, color, religion, creed, sex, marital status, national origin, disability, age, veteran status, on-the-job injury, or sexual orientation. Employment decisions are made without consideration of these or any other factors that are prohibited by law. In compliance with department of Labor Regulations implementing Section 504 of the rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, no qualified handicapped individual shall be discriminated against in admission or access to any program or activity. The prospective contractor must agree to provide equal opportunity in the administration of the contract, and its subcontracts or other agreements.

MUNICIPAL RESEARCH and SERVICE CENTER - Clark County (WA) contracts with the Municipal Research and Service Center (MRSC) to maintain our Consultant, Small Works and Vendor rosters. To be eligible to participate in this Clark County public solicitation and the resulting contract, your business must be registered with the MRSC Rosters. Failure to register may result in your proposal being marked nonresponsive. Be sure to select Clark County in your application. If you have questions about the registration process, contact the MRSC Rosters at 206-436-3798 or https://mrscrosters.org/businesses/business-membership/

INDEPENDENT PRICE DETERMINATION - The prospective contractor guarantees that, in connection with this proposal, the prices and/or cost data have been arrived at independently, without consultation, communication, or agreement for the purpose of restricting competition. This does not preclude or impede the formation of a consortium of companies and/or agencies for purposes of engaging in jointly sponsored proposals.

INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT - Clark County has made this RFP subject to Washington State statute RCW 39.34. Therefore, the proposer may, at the proposers option, extend identical prices and services to other public agencies wishing to participate in this RFP. Each public agency wishing to utilize this RFP will issue a purchase order (or contract) binding only their agency. Each contract is between the proposer and the individual agency with **no** liability to Clark County.

LIMITATION - This RFP does not commit Clark County to award a contract, to pay any costs incurred in the preparation of a response to this RFP, or to procure or contract for services or supplies.

LATE PROPOSALS - A proposal received after the date and time indicated above will not be accepted. No exceptions will be made.

ORAL PRESENTATIONS - An oral presentation may be required of those prospective contractors whose proposals are under consideration. Prospective contractors may be informed that an oral presentation is desired and will be notified of the date, time and location the oral presentation is to be conducted.

OTHER AUDIT/MONITORING REQUIREMENTS - In addition, auditing or monitoring for the following purposes will be conducted at the discretion of Clark County: Fund accountability; Contract compliance; and Program performance.

PRICE WARRANT - The proposer shall warrant that the costs quoted for services in response to the RFP are not in excess of those which would be charged any other individual or entity for the same services performed by the prospective contractor, in a similar socioeconomic, geographical region.

PROTESTS - Must be submitted to the Purchasing Department.

PUBLIC SAFETY - May require limiting access to public work sites, public facilities, and public offices, sometimes without advance notice. The successful Proposer's employees and agents shall carry sufficient identification to show by whom they are employed and display it upon request to security personnel. County project managers have discretion to require the successful Proposer's employees and agents to be escorted to and from any public office, facility or work site if national or local security appears to require it.

ACCEPTANCE or REJECTION OF PROPOSALS - Clark County reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals received as a result of this RFP, to negotiate with any or all prospective contractors on modifications to proposals, to waive formalities, to postpone award, or to cancel in part or in its entirety this RFP if it is in the best interest of Clark County to do so.

SUBCONTRACTING - No activities or services included as a part of this proposal may be subcontracted to another organization, firm, or individual without the approval of Clark County. Such intent to subcontract shall be clearly identified in the proposal. It is understood that the contractor is held responsible for the satisfactory accomplishment of the service or activities included in a subcontract.

VERBAL PROPOSALS - Verbal proposals will not be considered in making the award of any contract as a result of this RFP.

WORKERS COMPENSATION INSURANCE – The contractor shall comply with R.C.W. Title 51- with minimum coverage limits of $500,000 for each accident, or provide evidence that State law does not require such coverage.

FOR ALTERNATIVE FORMATS
Clark County ADA Office: V: 564-397-2322
ADA@clark.wa.gov

Request for Proposals
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C. Archeological Report

Request for Proposal # 929
Design Svcs for Accessibility and Park Imprvmt for Klineline Pond at Salmon Creek Regional Park

Part I Proposal Requirements

Section IA	General Information
1. Introduction	The purpose of the Request for Proposal (RFP) is to obtain, in a full and open competition, proposals for design services for the Klineline Pond Accessibility Improvement Project. Clark County has worked with a consultant to develop 30% design drawings for the Klineline Pond Accessibility Improvement Project. The design has been presented to multiple project stakeholder groups including Clark County Council and the Clark County Parks Advisory Board. Preliminary design drawings have been through the pre-application review process through Clark County Community Development. The project includes accessibility improvements to existing park infrastructure (bridge decking, restroom, walkways, beach) and the installation of a new restroom facility, splash pad, and playground. Clark County (WA) contracts with the Municipal Research and Service Center (MRSC) to maintain our Consultant, Small Works and Vendor Rosters. To be eligible to participate in this Clark County public solicitation and the resulting contract your business must be registered with the MRSC Rosters. Failure to register may result in your proposal being marked nonresponsive. Be sure to select Clark County in your application. If you have questions about the registration process, contact the MRSC Rosters at 206-436-3798 or https://mrscrosters.org/businesses/business-membership/ If your company contact details ***are not*** on the Plan Holder List at https://clark.wa.gov/internal-services/request-proposal-1 Attachment B, Letter of Interest must be submitted to participate in this RFP. Proposers shall respond to all sections to be considered. Clark County has made this Request for Proposal subject to Washington State statute RCW 39.34 Interlocal Cooperation Act. The proposer may opt to extend identical services and prices to qualified public agencies. Each contract is between the proposer and individual agency binding only their agency, with no liability to Clark County.
2. Background	The project area is located at Klineline Pond, a section of Salmon Creek Regional Park located at 1112 NE 117th Street, Vancouver WA 98685. The park site was first developed in 1970 and included parking, a bridge, trails, swimming beach, and bathhouse. Additional site amenities were installed in 2006, which included a splashpad, playground, and shelter. This improvement project will entail construction of accessibility improvements to existing park features along with construction of several new features (trailhead, restroom, splashpad, and playground).
3. Scope of Project	Support the on time and on budget delivery of this accessibility and site improvement project. The project involves the design/engineering, environmental documentation, and permitting necessary to prepare a biddable and constructible set of plans and specifications in accordance with all applicable Federal, State, and County standards.

4. Project Funding	The project will be funded through local Real Estate Excise Tax (REET) and Park Impact Fees (PIF). A portion of the construction will be funded through a grant administered by the Washington State Department of Commerce (COM).
5. Title VI Statement	**Title VI Statement** Clark County, in accordance with the provisions of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 252, 42 U.S.C. §§ 2000d to 2000d-4) and the Regulations, hereby notifies all bidders that it will affirmatively ensure that any contract entered into pursuant to this advertisement, disadvantaged business enterprises will be afforded full and fair opportunity to submit bids in response to this invitation and will not be discriminated against on the grounds of race, color, or national origin in consideration for an award. El Condado de Clark, de acuerdo con las disposiciones del Título VI de la Ley de Derechos Civiles de 1964 (78 Stat. 252, 42 U.S.C. §§ 2000d a 2000d-4) y el Reglamento, por la presente notifica a todos los postores que se asegurará afirmativamente de que cualquier contrato celebrado de conformidad con este anuncio, las empresas comerciales desfavorecidas tendrán la oportunidad plena y justa de presentar ofertas en respuesta a esta invitación y no serán discriminadas por motivos de raza, color u origen nacional en consideración a un laudo. La políza del condado de Clark es garantizar que ninguna persona por motivos de raza, color, origen nacional o sexo según lo dispuesto en el Title VI of the Civil Rights Act de 1964, según enmendada, sea excluida por participar en, ser negado los beneficios de, o ser discriminado por cualquier programa o actividad patrocinada por el condado. Para preguntas relacionadas con el programa de Title VI de Obras Públicas del condado de Clark, o para servicios de interpretación o traducción para personas que no hablan inglés. O para que los materiales estén disponibles en un formato alternativo, comuníquese con el coordinador del Title VI de Obras Públicas del condado de Clark por correo electrónico a CCPW-TitleVI@clark.wa.gov o por teléfono a 564-397-4944. Las personas con problemas de audición / habla pueden llamar a Washington Relay Center al 711. For questions regarding Clark County Public Works' Title VI Program, or for interpretation or translation services for non-English speakers, or otherwise making materials available in an alternate format, contact Clark County Public Works' Title VI Coordinator via email at CCPW-TitleVI@clark.wa.gov or phone at 564-397-4944. Hearing/speech impaired may call the Washington Relay Center at 711. *Политика округа Кларк заключается в том, что никого нельзя отстранять от* участия, лишать льгот или подвергать дискриминации по признаку расовой принадлежности, цвета кожи и национального происхождения в рамках любой деятельности округа Кларк, как это предусмотрено разделом VI Закона о гражданских правах 1964 г. и сопутствующими законами. Эта политика распространяется на всю деятельность округа Кларк, в том числе на его подрядчиков и всех, кто действует от имени округа Кларк. Эта политика также распространяется на деятельность любого департамента или учреждения, которому округ Кларк предоставляет федеральную финансовую помощь. Федеральная финансовая помощь включает в себя гранты, обучение, использование оборудования, передачу избыточного имущества и другую помощь. Политика Округа Кларк состоит в том, чтобы гарантировать, что ни один человек не зависимо от расы, цвета кожи, национальности или пола - как это предусмотренно Разделом VI Закона о Гражданских Правах от 1964 года с поправками - не должен быть исключён из участия, или получить отказ в выгодах, или в иной форме быть ущемлён в любой программе или деятельности, спонсируемой Округом Кларк. По вопросам, связанным с Программой Раздела VI департамента Общественных работ Округа Кларк, или по вопросам перевода для людей, говорящих на ином языке кроме английского, или для получения материалов в альтернативном формате, обращайтесь к координатору

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>Раздела VI департамента Общественных работ Округа Кларк по электронной почте CCPW-TitleVI@clark.wa.gov или по телефону 564.397.4944. Люди с нарушениями слуха или речи могут обратиться в Вашингтонский центр переключения по номеру 711.</td></tr>
<tr><td>6. Timeline for Selection</td><td>The following dates are the <u>intended</u> timeline.

<table><tr><td>Deadline for Questions and Answers</td><td>July 30, 2025</td></tr><tr><td>Final Date for Addendum, if needed</td><td>August 6, 2025</td></tr><tr><td>Proposals Due</td><td>August 13, 2025</td></tr><tr><td>Proposal Review/Evaluation Period</td><td>August 13 – September 3, 2025</td></tr><tr><td>Interviews</td><td>September 8 – September 12, 2025</td></tr><tr><td>Selection Committee Recommendation</td><td>September 17, 2025</td></tr><tr><td>Contract Negotiation/Execution</td><td>September 18 – October 16, 2025</td></tr><tr><td>Contract Intended to Begin</td><td>November 3, 2025</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>7. Employment Verification</td><td>The Proposer, if awarded the Contract, shall register and enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Department of Homeland Security E-Verify program before execution of the Contract. The Contractor shall ensure all Contractor employees and any sub-contractor(s) assigned to perform work under this Agreement are eligible to work in the United States. The Contractor shall provide verification of compliance upon County request. Failure by Contractor to comply with this subsection shall be considered a material breach.

(Sole Proprietors must submit a letter stating such.)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Section IB</td><td>Work Requirements</td></tr>
<tr><td>1. Required Services</td><td>Clark County is requesting engineering and environmental professional services to support the County’s project team. The consultants will work closely with designated County personnel.

Subcontracting amongst firms is acceptable; however, a single firm must be identified as the “prime” and subcontracts must include the necessary clauses required by the Clark County contract.

The required services (anticipated but not necessarily limited to) are described below:

<u>INITIATION, COORDINATION and MEETINGS</u>

• Provide on-going consultant project management, coordination, and communication with the project design team and county staff throughout the project. Includes all coordination and communication necessary to successfully accomplish the project work.

o Initial kick-off meeting with Clark County</td></tr>
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- Up to 24 project team/ progress meetings through end of project term.
- Up to 10 coordination meetings with the County QA/QC Design Engineer
- Design review meetings at 60%, 90%, and 99% preliminary plan submittals
- Define specifications/requirements for the project

PUBLIC OUTREACH

- Participate in public involvement activities managed by Clark County, throughout the project design phase, including:
  - Attend up to two (2) open houses
  - Provide up to six (6) boards, including photo displays and conceptual graphics depicting improvements

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES

- Further develop site plan including multiple options for splashpad and playground design.
- Prepare submittals for Site Play Review.
- Compilation of plans, specifications, and estimates and preparation of bidding documents. Submit plan sheets, specifications and cost estimates at 60%, 90%, 99%, and final PS&E. Documents shall be biddable and constructible, taken through a QA/QC process and prepared and stamped by a professional landscape architect licensed in the State of Washington.

ENGINEERING SERVICES

Civil Engineering

- Written preliminary and final stormwater plans and Technical Information Reports.
- Prepare submittals for Site Plan Review.
- Prepare documents for Type II Site Plan review, possibly a Type III review depending on inclusion of water work.
- Application for building permit of parking side prefabricated restroom building.
- Compilation of plans, specifications, and estimates and preparation of bidding documents. Submit plan sheets, specifications and cost estimates at 60%, 90%, 99%, and final PS&E. Documents shall be biddable and constructible, taken through a QA/QC process and prepared and stamped by a professional engineer licensed in the State of Washington.
- Support Environmental Process with necessary documentation.
- Provide support during the bid period with response to inquiries, preparation of addendums, etc.

Traffic Engineering

- Written traffic profile and Transportation Plan

- Prepare Road Modification Narrative
- Submit plan sheets, specifications and cost estimates at 60%, 90%, 99% and final PS&E. Documents shall be biddable and constructible, taken through a QA/QC process and prepared and stamped by a professional engineer licensed in the State of Washington.

Hydraulic Engineering

- Analyze the associated floodplain and prepare floodplain permit application with supporting documentation.
- Submit plan sheets, specifications and cost estimates at 60%, 90%, 99% and final PS&E. Documents shall be biddable and constructible, taken through a QA/QC process and prepared and stamped by a professional engineer licensed in the State of Washington.
- Support Environmental Process with necessary documentation including fish passage and WDFW's stream design.

Geotechnical Engineering

- Prepare Geologic Hazard Study
- Provide necessary information for structural engineering evaluations, as needed.

Structural Engineering

- Review of bridge decking improvements to ensure it is appropriate given the existing condition of the bridge
- If applicable, coordinate with Geotech on soil suitability.
- Prepare building plan sheets, specifications and cost estimates at 60%, 90%, 99% and final PS&E. Documents shall be biddable and buildable, taken through a QA/QC process and prepared and stamped by a professional engineer licensed in the State of Washington.
- Support Environmental Process with necessary documentation.
- Provide support during the bid period with response to inquiries, preparation of addendums, etc.

ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES

- Ensure development of bathhouse meet ADA standards.
- Further develop design of existing bathhouse to include two (2) family restrooms, storage, and a pump room.
- Application of building permit for bathhouse renovation.
- Submit plan sheets, specifications and cost estimates at 60%, 90%, 99% and final PS&E. Documents shall be biddable and constructible, taken through a QA/QC process and prepared and stamped by a professional architect licensed in the State of Washington.

	ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES • Prepare SEPA checklist. • Provide environmental documentation and permitting support for County project manager and permit coordinator. • Advise manager and coordinator of permits required for project. • Attend team meetings on an as needed basis. • Develop permit application materials, exhibits and supporting documents that meet the requirements of federal, state, and local regulations. These will be submitted by county. • Meet with agency personnel, property owners, and other consultants as requested by the County. • Develop Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan. • Develop and submit a Wetland Delineation. • Conduct wetland delineations, critical/sensitive area assessments. • Prepare documents in accordance with Endangered Species Act compliance. • Develop Mitigation Plans as necessary including the development of bid items, contract plan sheets, and special provisions. • Adhere to the project schedule. All consultants should be prepared to attend public meetings and hearings to present project information as representatives of Clark County Public Works. Note that the list of services described in this Request for Proposal is for informational purposes and is subject to change following final selection of a consultant.
2. County Performed Work	The work to be performed by County staff is listed below. • Management of the overall project, including the internal and consultant project teams • Needed surveys – topographic and boundary • 30% preliminary site design layout • Assist with the development and review of specifications and other bid documents • Coordinate public involvement • Coordinate all environmental permitting submittals and correspondence with federal, state, and local agencies • Manage construction of the projects and provide inspection

<table>
<tr><td>3. Deliverables & Schedule</td><td>This is a suggested schedule and is subject to change:

<table><tr><td>Permit Plans (60%) Submittal</td><td>February 2026</td></tr><tr><td>90% Design Submittal</td><td>May 2026</td></tr><tr><td>Permitting Process (Complete)</td><td>September 2026</td></tr><tr><td>PS&E Completed</td><td>October 2026</td></tr><tr><td>Bid Opening</td><td>November 2026</td></tr><tr><td>Construction (excluding planting, if any)</td><td>December 2026</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>4. Place of Performance</td><td>Contract performance may take place in the County’s facility, the Proposer’s facility, a third-party location or any combination thereof.</td></tr>
<tr><td>5. Period of Performance</td><td>A contract awarded as a result of this RFP will be for two (2) years and is intended to begin on November 3, 2025 and end November 2, 2027

Total contract value including extensions will be determined by evaluating funds requested in the selected proposal(s) and approved funding.

Clark County reserves the right to extend the contract resulting from this RFP for a period of two (2) additional years, in one (1) year increments, with the same terms and conditions, with the exception of cost, by service of a written notice of its intention to do so prior to the contract termination date. Cost for additional option year(s) shall be reviewed prior to extension of the contract.

The county also reserves the right to terminate the contract, with thirty (30) days written notice, at any time if the requirements of the contract are not being met satisfactorily, solely in the county’s judgment.</td></tr>
<tr><td>6. Prevailing Wage Applicable to all public work as defined in RCW 39.04.010(4) Public Works Definition</td><td>Pursuant to Washington State RCW 39.12 PREVAILING WAGES ON PUBLIC WORKS all work identified in this project as a public work requires the contractor to pay Washington State prevailing wages and file all affidavits of intent to pay with the WA State Dept of Labor & Industries.

Contractors shall meet the requirements for Prevailing Wage and public works requirements, per RCW 39.04.350 BIDDER RESPONSIBILITY CRITERIA – SWORN STATMENT – SUPPLEMENTAL CRITERIA.

For this project select the Clark County rates that apply on the proposal closing date from either of these sites:

http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/Design/ProjectDev/WageRates/default.htm
http://www.lni.wa.gov/TradesLicensing/PrevWage/WageRates

Before payment is made by the Local Agency of any sums due under this contract, the Local Agency must receive from the Contractor and each Subcontractor a copy of "Statement of Intent to Pay Prevailing Wages" (Form L & I Number 700-29) approved by the Washington State Department of Labor and Industries.</td></tr>
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	A fee of $45.00 per each "Statement of Intent to Pay Prevailing Wages" and "Affidavit of Wages Paid" is required to accompany each form submitted to this Department of Labor and Industries. The Contractor is responsible for payment of these fees and shall make all applications directly to the Department of Labor and Industries. These fees shall be incidental to all the proposed items of this contract.
7. Debarred/Suspended	Federally or Washington State debarred or suspended suppliers may not participate in this Request for Proposal. All proposers must fill out, sign and submit the "Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, and Other Responsibility Matters" form with their proposal to be eligible to participate.
8. Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Information	Clark County in accordance with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (Section 504) and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), commits to nondiscrimination on the basis of disability, in all of its programs and activities. This material can be made available in an alternate format by emailing ADA@clark.wa.gov or by calling 564-397-2322.
9. Public Disclosure	This procurement is subject to the Washington Public Records Act (the "Act"), chapter 42.56 RCW. Once in the County's possession, all of the RFP Submittals shall be considered public records and available for public records inspection and copying, unless exempt under the Act. If a Respondent or Proposer considers any portion of an RFP Submittal to be protected under the law, whether in electronic or hard copy form, the Respondent or Proposer shall clearly identify each such portion with the word "PROPRIETARY". The County will notify the Respondent or Proposer in writing of the request and allow the Respondent or Proposer ten (10) days to obtain a court order enjoining release of the record(s). If the Respondent or Proposer does not take such action within the ten (10) day period, the County will release the portions of the RFP Submittal deemed subject to disclosure. All Respondents and Proposers who provide RFP Submittals for this procurement accept the procedures described above and agree that the County shall not be responsible or liable in any way for any losses that the party may incur from the disclosure of records to a third party who requests them.
10. Insurance/Bond	**A. Waiver of Subrogation** All insurance coverage maintained or procured pursuant to this agreement shall be endorsed to waive subrogation against County, its elected or appointed officers, agents, officials, employees and volunteers or shall specifically allow Contractor or others providing insurance evidence in compliance with these specifications to waive their right of subrogation prior to a loss. Contractor hereby waives its own right of subrogation against County and shall require similar written express waivers and insurance clauses from each of its subcontractors. **B. Proof of Insurance** Proof of Insurance shall be provided prior to the starting of the contract performance. Proof will be on an ACORD Certificate(s) of Liability Insurance, which the Proposer shall provide to Clark County. Each certificate will show the coverage, deductible and policy period. Policies shall be endorsed to state that coverage will not be suspended, voided, canceled or reduced without a 30-day written notice by mail to the County. It is the Proposers responsibility to provide evidence of continuing coverage during the overlap periods of the policy and the contract.

C. Worker's Compensation
As required by the industrial insurance laws of the State of Washington.

D. Automobile
If the Proposer or its employees use motor vehicles in conducting activities under this Contract, liability insurance covering bodily injury and property damage shall be provided by the Proposer through a commercial automobile insurance policy. The policy shall cover all owned and non-owned vehicles. Such insurance shall have minimum limits of $1,000,000 per occurrence, combined single limit for bodily injury liability and property damage liability with a $1,000,000 annual aggregate limit. If the Proposer does not use motor vehicles in conducting activities under this Contract, then written confirmation to that effect on Proposer letterhead shall be submitted by the Proposer.

E. Commercial General Liability (CGL) Insurance
Written under ISO Form CG0001 or its latest equivalent with minimum limits of $1,000,000 per occurrence and in the aggregate for each one-year policy period. Personal and Advertising Injury $1,000,000 and General Aggregate $2,000,000. This policy must renew annually. This coverage may be any combination of primary, umbrella or excess liability coverage affording total liability limits of not less than $1,000,000 per occurrence and in the aggregate. However, if other policies are added they must be a follow-form policy in language, renewal date, and have no more exclusions than the underlying coverage. Products and Completed Operations coverage shall be provided for a period of three years following Substantial Completion of the Work. The deductible will not be more than $50,000 unless prior arrangements are made with Clark County on a case-by-case basis; the criterion is the Contractor's liquidity and ability to pay from its own resources regardless of coverage status due to cancellation, reservation of rights, or other no-coverage-enforce reason. Coverage shall not contain any endorsement(s) excluding nor limiting Product/Completed Operations, Contractual Liability or Cross Liability. Clark County needs to be listed as additional insured.

F. Professional Liability (aka Errors and Omissions)
The Proposer shall obtain, at Proposers expense, and keep in force during the term of this contract Professional Liability insurance policy to protect against legal liability arising out of contract activity. Such insurance shall provide a minimum of $1,000,000 per occurrence. The deductible will not be more than $25,000 unless prior arrangements are made with Clark County on a case-by-case basis; the criterion is the Proposers liquidity and ability to pay from its own resources. It should be an "Occurrence Form" policy. If the policy is "Claims Made", then Extended Reporting Period Coverage (Tail coverage) shall be purchased for three (3) years after the end of the contract.

G. Umbrella Liability Coverage
Umbrella Coverage in the amount of $1,000,000 shall be provided and will apply over all liability policies without exception, including Commercial General Liability and Automobile Liability.

H. Additional Insured
Clark County, its officers, employees and agents, will be named on all policies of contractor and any subcontractors as an additional insured, with no restrictions or limitations concerning products and completed operations. This coverage shall be primary coverage and noncontributory to any coverage maintained by Clark County. The contractor shall provide Clark County with verification of insurance and endorsements required by this agreement. Clark County reserves the right to require complete, certified copies of all required insurance policies at any time. All insurance shall be obtained from an insurance company authorized to do business in the State of Washington.

All policies must have a Best's Rating of A-VII or better.

11. Plan Holders List	All proposers are required to be listed on the plan holders list. ✓ Prior to submission of proposal, confirm your organization is on the Plan Holders List below: To view the Plan Holders List, click on the link below or copy and paste into your browser. Clark County RFP site: https://clark.wa.gov/internal-services/purchasing-overview • If your organization is NOT listed, submit Attachment B - Letter of Interest to ensure your inclusion. • Proposals received by Clark County by proposers not included on the Plan Holders List may be considered non-responsive.

Part II Proposal Preparation and Submittal

Section IIA	**Pre-Submittal Meeting / Clarification**
1. Pre-Submittal Meeting	There are no plans to hold a pre-submittal meeting.
2. Proposal Clarification	Questions and Requests for Clarification regarding this Request for Proposal must be directed in writing, via email, to the person listed on the cover page. The deadline for submitting such questions/clarifications is July 30, 2025 by 1:00 pm Pacific Time. An addendum will be issued no later than August 6, 2025 to all recorded holders of the RFP if a substantive clarification is in order. The Questions & Answers/Clarifications are available for review at the link below. Each proposer is strongly encouraged to review this document prior to submitting their proposal. Clark County RFP site: **https://clark.wa.gov/internal-services/request-proposal-1**
Section IIB	**Proposal Submission**
1. Proposals Due	Sealed proposals must be received no later than the date, time and location specified on the cover of this document. **The outside of the envelope/package shall clearly identify:** **1. RFP Number and;** **2. TITLE and;** **3. Name and Address of the Proposer.** Responses received after submittal time will not be considered and will be returned to the Proposer - unopened. Proposals received with insufficient copies (as noted on the cover of this document) cannot be properly disseminated to the Review Committee and other reviewers for necessary action, therefore, may not be accepted.
2. Proposal	Proposals must be clear, succinct and not exceed fifteen (15) pages, excluding resumes, coversheet and debarment form. Proposers who submit more than the pages indicated may not have the additional pages of the proposal read or considered For purposes of review and in the interest of the County, the County encourages the use of submittal materials (i.e. paper, dividers, binders, brochures, etc.) that contain post-consumer recycled content and are readily recyclable. The County discourages the use of materials that cannot be readily recycled such as PVC (vinyl) binders, spiral bindings, and plastic or glossy covers or dividers. Alternative bindings such as reusable/recyclable binding posts, reusable binder clips or binder rings, and recyclable cardboard/paperboard binders are examples of preferable submittal materials.

	Proposers are encouraged to print/copy on both sides of a single sheet of paper wherever applicable; if sheets are printed on both sides, it is considered to be two pages. Color is acceptable, but content should not be lost by black-and-white printing or copying. All submittals will be evaluated on the completeness and quality of the content. Only those Proposers providing complete information as required will be considered for evaluation. The ability to follow these instructions demonstrates attention to detail. Additional support documents, such as sales brochures, should not be included with each copy unless otherwise specified.
Section IIC	**Proposal Content**
1. Cover Sheet	This form is to be used as your proposal Cover Sheet. See Cover Sheet - Attachment A
2. Project Team	Provide a summary describing the joint team organization, including the prime consultant and any sub-consultants. The summary should contain an organizational chart showing areas of responsibilities, professional titles of pertinent positions and which team member will be the "lead" in each area (archaeological, endangered species act, wetlands, structural, geotechnical, environmental, hydraulics, etc.). If team includes members from different firms, please include any past experience working together.
3. Management Approach	Provide a resume for all key team members that details professional standards in areas of expertise. Also include a list of all other team members that will work on the project – including technical expertise, title, years of experience and relevant project work. Describe how the team will be managed internally as well as within the overall County/Consultant project team. Include information about QA/QC processes.
4. Respondent's Capabilities	Provide three reference projects that demonstrate experience and competence in performing the type of work requested as identified in ***Section IB-1***. Each discipline should be represented in three reference projects, either in combination with other disciplines or individually. Include name of project owner, address, telephone number, project title and contact person. Projects demonstrating efforts with joint consultant/local agency teams are preferred.
5. Project Approach and Understanding	Provide a description of the work to be performed based on the Required Services described in Section IB and project schedule provided. Include a description of key issues and challenges anticipated to be addressed during the development and execution of the specific project.
6. Proposed Cost	Do not submit costs, this is a qualifications-based selection.

Request for Proposal # 929
Design Svcs for Accessibility and Park Imprvmt for Klineline Pond at Salmon Creek Regional Park

Part III Proposal Evaluation & Contract Award

<table>
<tr><th>Section IIIA</th><th>Proposal Review and Selection</th></tr>
<tr><td>1. Evaluation and Selection:</td><td>Proposals received in response to this RFP will be evaluated by a Review Committee. After scoring the proposals a short list of 3 to 4 consultants will be selected and invited for a hybrid meeting. The Review Committee will make the final decision, and the park planner will notify each proposer of the selection.

The evaluation review committee will consist at a minimum of:

• Park and Trails Planner
• Planning and Development Manager
• County Permitting Staff</td></tr>
<tr><td>2. Evaluation Criteria Scoring</td><td>Each proposal received in response to the RFP will be objectively evaluated and rated according to a specified point system.

A one hundred (100) point system will be used, weighted against the following criteria:

<table>
<tr><td>Proposal Approach / Quality</td><td>25</td></tr>
<tr><td>Creativity / Experience</td><td>20</td></tr>
<tr><td>Work History / Examples</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td>Product Demonstration</td><td>15</td></tr>
<tr><td>References</td><td>15</td></tr>
<tr><td>Criteria Specific to your Project Needs</td><td>15</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total Points</td><td>100</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><th>Section IIIB</th><th>Contract Award</th></tr>
<tr><td>1. Consultant Selection</td><td>The County will determine the most qualified proposer based on the evaluation criteria listed using predetermined weights, the attributes of the Proposers and the overall responsiveness of the Proposal. If the County does not reach a favorable agreement with the top Proposer, the County shall terminate negotiations and begin negotiations with the next qualified Proposer. If the County is unable to reach agreeable terms with either Proposer, they may opt to void the RFP and determine next steps.

Clark County reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals received, to negotiate with any or all prospective contractors on modifications to proposals, to waive formalities, to postpone award, or to cancel in part or in its entirety this RFP. Clark County reserves the right to award the contract based on the best interests of the County.</td></tr>
</table>

2. Contract Development	The proposal and all responses provided by the successful Proposer may become a part of the final contract.
3. Award Review	The public may view Request for Proposal documents by submitting a public records request at www.clark.wa.gov .
4. Orientation/Kick-off Meeting	After contract negotiations are complete and an executed contract is in place, Clark County will call a kickoff meeting with the Consultant, Park Planner, and other project stakeholders to review the Consultant's project schedule and process for developing 100% design documents.

Request for Proposal # 929
Design Svcs for Accessibility and Park Imprvmt for Klineline Pond at Salmon Creek Regional Park

Attachment A: COVER SHEET

General Information:

Legal Name of Proposing Firm	
Street Address	
City | State | Zip Code	
Contact Person | Title	
Phone	
Program Location (if different than above)	
Email Address	
Tax Identification Number	

ADDENDUM:

Proposer shall acknowledge receipt of Addenda by checking the appropriate box(es).

None ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐

NOTE: Failure to do so, shall render the proposer non-responsive and therefore be rejected.

I certify that to the best of my knowledge the information contained in this proposal is accurate and complete and that I have the legal authority to commit this agency to a contractual agreement. I realize the final funding for any service is based upon funding levels, and the approval of the Clark County Council and required approvals.

Authorized Signature of Proposing Firm _____ Date _____

Printed Name _____ Title _____

Request for Proposal # 929
Design Svcs for Accessibility and Park Imprvmt for Klineline Pond at Salmon Creek Regional Park

Attachment B: LETTER OF INTEREST

Legal Name of Proposing Firm	
Street Address	
City | State | Zip Code	
Contact Person | Title	
Phone	
Program Location (if different than above)	
Email Address	

- All proposers are required to be included on the plan holders list.
- If your organization is NOT listed, submit the 'Letter of Interest" to ensure your inclusion.

Email Letter of Interest to*: Koni.Odell@clark.wa.gov and Misty.Davis@clark.wa.gov*

Clark County web link: https://clark.wa.gov/internal-services/request-proposal-1

This document will only be used to add a proposer to the plan holders list. Submitting this document does not commit proposer to provide services to Clark County, nor is it required to be submitted with proposal.

Proposals may be considered non-responsive if the Proposer is not listed on the plan holders list.

Request for Proposal # 929
Design Svcs for Accessibility and Park Imprvmt for Klineline Pond at Salmon Creek Regional Park

Attachment C

Clark County, Washington

Certification Regarding
Debarment, Suspension and Other Responsibility Matters

The prospective participant certifies to the best of its knowledge and belief that it and its principals:

(a) Are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from covered transactions by any Federal, State or local department or agency;

(b) Have not within a three-year period preceding this proposal been convicted of or had a civil judgment rendered against them for commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public (Federal, State, or local) transaction or contract under a public transaction; violation of Federal or State antitrust statutes or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, or receiving stolen property;

(c) Are not presently indicted for or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a government entity (Federal, State, or local) with commission of any of the offenses enumerated in paragraph (1)(b) of this certification; and

(d) Have not within a three-year period preceding this application/proposal had one or more public transactions (Federal, State, or local) terminated for cause or default.

I understand that a false statement on this certification may be grounds for rejection of this proposal or termination of the award. In addition, under 18 USC Sec. 1001, a false statement may result in a fine of up to $10,000 or imprisonment for up to 5 years, or both.

_____
Company Name

_____
Typed Name & Title of Authorized Representative

_____ _____
Signature of Authorized Representative Date

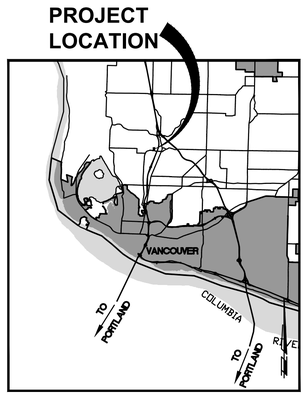
☐ I am unable to certify to the above statements. My explanation is attached.

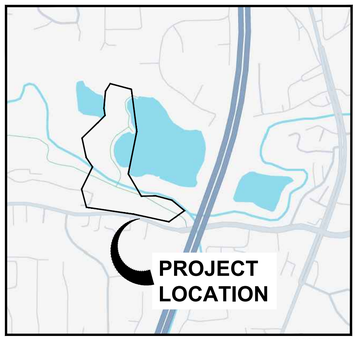
EXHIBIT A

Salmon Creek Regional Park
Klineline Pond Area Improvements

1110 NE 117TH STREET

PLANS FOR THE REHABILITATION
OF KLINELINE POND PARK





GOOGLE 2025

SITE CIVIL DRAWINGS

DESIGN NARRATIVE

WORK TO BE PERFORMED IN 2 PHASES.

PHASE 1 INCLUDES WORK UPLAND OF BEACH BOUNDARY FOR KLINELINE POND AND INCLUDES THE CONSTRUCTION OF ASPHALT PARKING LOT, CONCRETE SIDEWALK, BRIDGE AND DOCK IMPROVEMENTS, WATER FEATURE, PARK IMPROVEMENTS, RESTROOM BUILDING, ADA IMPROVEMENTS, AND UTILITY SERVICES. WORK WILL BE PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CURRENT CLARK COUNTY STANDARDS.

PHASE 2 WORK INCLUDES IN-WATER WORK FOR THE FLOATING DOCK WITH RAMP AND ADA CHAIR LIFT, FISHING PIER, AND SUBMERGED SAND CONTAINMENT BERM.

PROJECT AREA = 3.10 ACRES

CLARK COUNTY
WASHINGTON
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DESIGN PROFESSIONAL SHALL COMPLETE ALL LINES:
PROJECT QUANTITIES
N/A = NOT APPLICABLE √ = APPLICABLE

GRADING:
Onsite Excavation (Cut) Volume (Cubic Yards) _____
Fill From Off-Site Source (Cubic Yards) _____

CONSTRUCTION INSPECTION DISTURBED AREA:
Disturbed Area (Acres) _____

UIC - CLASS V INJECTION WELLS:
Site Number: _____
Site Name: _____
Site Address: _____
EPA Well Type: _____
Well Count: _____

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS	PRIVATE IMPROVEMENTS
☐ **Transportation (Arterial & Collector)** Sidewalk/Curb Lineal Feet _____ Street Lineal Feet _____	☐ **Transportation** Sidewalk/Curb Lineal Feet _____ Street Lineal Feet _____
☐ **Transportation (Other)** Sidewalk/Curb Lineal Feet _____ Street Lineal Feet _____	
☐ **Stormwater** Facility Type _____	☐ **Stormwater** Facility Type _____

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COUNTY USE ONLY

ENGINEERING CASE _____
HABITAT CASE _____
PLANNING LAND USE CASE _____
WETLAND CASE _____

Signature Clark County Fire Marshal Date
Signature Clark County Environmental Services Date
Signature Clark County Transportation-Concurrency Date
Signature Clark County Transportation-Signal Date
Signature Clark County Transportation-Signing and Striping Date
Signature Clark County Land Use Review Date
Signature Clark County Bldg Safety Division Date
Signature Clark County Development Engineering Date

A	N/A	
☐	☐	Stormwater & Erosion Control CCC 40.380
☐	☐	Stormwater & Erosion Control CCC 40.385
☐	☐	Stormwater & Erosion Control CCC 40.386
☐	☐	Transportation & Circulation CCC 40.350
☐	☐	Within Right-of-Way Landscaping Review
☐	☐	Utility Permits CCC 13.12A & 12.20A
☐	☐	Clark County Signing & Striping
☐	☐	Clark County Traffic Signals
☐	☐	Road Modifications CCC 40.550.010
☐	☐	Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas CCC 40.410
☐	☐	Geologic Hazard Areas CCC 40.430
☐	☐	Flood Hazard Areas CCC 40.420
☐	☐	Sewer and Water Plans
☐	☐	Clark County M & O Pavement Deflection Testing
☐	☐	Private Stormwater Covenant
☐	☐	Grading, Excavation, Fill and Stockpile CCC 14.07
☐	☐	SWPPP (Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan)

RECOMMENDED for APPROVAL
Engineering Team Leader Date

APPROVED for CONSTRUCTION
Clark County Engineer Date

Plans Approved for Construction by the County does not in any way relieve the applicant of responsibility to meet all requirements of the County or obligation to protect life, health and property. Plans have been reviewed and approved for compliance with Clark County Code and adopted regulations. Plans shall be revised or supplemented at any time it is determined that the full requirements of the County have not been met.

Rev. 05/30/17

CLARK COUNTY COUNCIL:

SUE MARSHALL, CHAIR/COUNCILOR
GLEN YUNG, COUNCILOR
MICHELLE BELKOT, COUNCILOR
WIL FUENTES, COUNCILOR
MATT LITTLE, COUNCILOR

CLARK COUNTY
WASHINGTON
proud past, promising future

ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION DIVISION

ELISSA AKI PETERS
STATE OF WASHINGTON
PRELIMINARY
45380
REGISTERED
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

PBS
AN APEX COMPANY

PBS Engineering and Environmental Inc.
1325 SE Tech Center Drive
Suite 140
Vancouver, WA 98683
360.695.3488
pbsusa.com

Owner:
Clark County Parks and Nature
1300 Franklin St,
Vancouver, WA 98660
Phone (564) 397-2048
Contact: Michael Chau, PLA
Parks & Trails Planner
E-mail: michael.chau@clark.wa.gov

Civil Engineer:
PBS Engineering & Environmental INC.
1325 SE Tech Center Dr. Suite 140
Vancouver, WA 98683
Phone (360) 567-2133
Contact: Elissa Peters, PE
Civil Project Manager
E-mail: Elissa.Peters@apexcos.com

Surveyor:
PBS Engineering & Environmental Inc.
1325 SE Tech Center Dr. Suite 140
Vancouver, WA 98683
Phone (360) 567-2111
Contact: Regan Schaller, PLS
Survey Manager
E-mail: Regan.Schaller@pbsusa.com

Existing Linetype Legend	
Existing Sanitary Sewer Pipe	SS
Existing Storm Sewer Pipe	SD
Existing Water Pipe	WL
Existing Irrigation Pipe	IRR
Existing Conduit Line	CND
Existing Electric Line	E
Existing Gas Line	G
Existing Centerline	
Existing Curb	
Existing Lot Line	
Existing Gravel road	
Existing Paint Stripe	
Existing Right-of-way	
Existing Building	
Existing Property Line	
Existing Over Head Power Line	OHP
Existing Utility Easement	
Existing Quarter Section	
Existing Fence	X
Existing Wall	
Existing Contour	253

Proposed/Future Linetype Legend	
Proposed Sanitary Sewer Pipe	
Proposed Sanitary Lateral	
Proposed Storm Under Drain	
Proposed Storm Rain Drain	
Proposed Storm Pipe	
Proposed Water Lateral	
Proposed Water Pipe	
Proposed Irrigation Sleeve	
Proposed Lot Line	
Proposed Flow Line	
Proposed Centerline	
Proposed Right-of-way	
Proposed Sawcut Line	
Proposed Easement	
Proposed Curb & Gutter	
Proposed Edge Of Pav't	
Proposed Sidewalk	
Proposed Wall	
Proposed Building	
Proposed Property Line	
Proposed Cut Line	
Proposed Score Line	
Proposed Paint Stripe	
Proposed Fence	X
Proposed Contour	253
Proposed Cut Slope Limits	C
Proposed Fill Slope Limits	F
Erosion Control Silt Fence	X
Erosion Control Wattle	X
Phase 2 Boundary	
Future Storm Pipe	
Future Easement	
Future Curb	
Future Sidewalk	
Future Centerline	
Future Right-of-way	
Future Contour	253
Future Lot Line	
Future Paint Stripe	

Abbreviation Legend		Abbreviation Legend	
Acres	AC	High Water Elevation	HW
Assembly	ASS'Y	Hydrant	HYD
Avenue	AVE	Invert Elevation	IE
Approved	APP'D	Intersection	INTX
Butterfly	BF	Invert	INV
Boulevard	BLVD	Length	L
Benchmark	BM	Lateral	LAT
Blow Off	BO	Left	LT
Back Of Curb	BOC	Maximum	MAX
Begin Vertical Curve	BVC	Manhole	MH
Care Of	C/O	Minimum	MIN
Catch Basin	CB	Mechanical Joint	MJ
Cubic Feet	CF	Number	No. or #
Cast Iron	CI	Overhead Electric	OHE
Cement	CEM	Pavement	PAV'T
Circle	CIR	Place	PL
Clark County	CC	Point Of Curve	PC
Centerline	℄	Power Pole	PP
Corrugated Metal Pipe	CMP	Point Of Reverse Curve	PRC
Cleanout	CO	Point Of Reverse Vertical Curve	PRVC
Combination	COMB	Point Of Tangent	PT
Compaction	COMP	Point Of Vertical Intersection	PVI
Concrete	CONC	Polyvinyl Chloride	PVC
Construction	CONST	Proposed	PROP
Corrugated Polyethylene	CPE	Radius	R
Concrete Sewer Pipe	CSP	Rain Drain	RD
Court	CT	Right Of Way	R/W
Cubic Yard	CY	Return	RET
Cement	CEM	Right	RT
Depth	D	Sheet	SHT
Ductile Iron	DI	Stainless Steel	SS
Diameter	DIA	Steel	STL
Ductile Iron Pipe	DIP	Sidewalk	S/W
Down Spout	DS	Street	ST
Edge Of Pavement	EOP	Station Centerline	STA
End Curb Return	ER	Standard	STD
Easement	ESMT	Sanitary	SAN
Existing	EXTG	Storm	STM
Elevation	EL	Tangent	T
Electric	ELEC	Thrust Block	TB
End Vertical Curb	EVC	Temporary Benchmark	TBM
Finished Floor	FF	Top Of Curb	TC
Finished Grade	FG	Telephone	TEL
Fire Hydrant	FH	Temporary	TEMP
Flange	FLG	Top Of Manhole	TOP
Force Main	FM	Typical	TYP
Foot / Feet	FT	Underground Electric	UGE
Gas	G	Vertical Curve	VC
Galvanized Iron	GI	Vertical	VERT
Ground	GRD	Water	WTR
Gate Valve	GV	With	W/
High Density Polyethylene	HDPE	Without	W/O
Horizontal	HORIZ	Water Meter	WM
		Yard	YD
		Zinc Coated Ductile Iron	ZDI

GENERAL NOTES

1. SPLASH PAD INCLUDES EMBEDDED BOULDERS, GROUND SPRAYS, AND OVERHEAD SPRAY STRUCTURES.
2. PLAYGROUND INCLUDES CLIMBING BOUNDERS, PLAYBOOSTER STRUCTURE, WE-SAW, AND OMNISPIN SPINNER, BY LANDSCAPE STRUCTURES.
3. BEACH AND WATER ACCESS INCLUDES A LIFE VEST KIOSK, CONCRETE SEAT WALL, CONCRETE STEPS, ADA CONCRETE PATHS, FLOATING DOCK WITH RAMP AND ADA CHAIR LIFT, FISHING PIER, AND SUBMERGED SAND CONTAINMENT BERM.

SURVEY NOTES

1. SURVEY COMPLETED BY PBS ENGINEERING AND ENVIRONMENTAL MARCH AND APRIL OF 2024.
2. THE VERTICAL DATUM FOR THIS SURVEY IS NGVD29_47 (AKA "CLARK COUNTY").
   SITE BENCHMARK: PBS CONTROL POINT #3
   ELEVATION=51.14'
   N: 143563.89'
   E: 1089173.99'
   THE VERTICAL BENCHMARK IS A MAG NAIL IN ASPHALT LOCATED APPROXIMATELY 44.7' NORTHWEST OF A SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE AND 4.2' NORTHEAST FROM A PAY STATION ON CONCRETE PAD.
   *ELEVATION WAS DETERMINED BY DROPPING GPS OBSERVATIONS USING CORRECTIONS OBTAINED THROUGH THE WASHINGTON STATE REFERENCE NETWORK (WSRN - NAVD88) BY 3.41' TO NGVD29_47.
3. HORIZONTAL DATUM: NAD 83/91 STATE PLANE COORDINATES (WASHINGTON SOUTH ZONE 4602).
   TRANSLATED ALL POINTS SOUTH 34° 20' WEST 0.50' FROM AVERAGE DIFFERENCE OF WSRN TIES (NAD 83/2011) TO CLARK CO CONTROL (NAD 83/91)
   DISTANCES SHOWN HEREON ARE GROUND DISTANCES.

PARK AREA SURFACE TABLE	
	AREA, AC
TOTAL SITE AREA	23.1
EXISTING PAVEMENT	1.17
EXISTING PARK-USE PERVIOUS	4.37
NEW & REMAINING PAVEMENT	1.51
NEW EXISTING PAVEMENT	1.32
NEW & REMAINING PARK-USE PERVIOUS	2.77
TOTAL DISTURBANCE	3.10

Symbol Legend	
Existing Water Valve	WV
Existing Gas Valve	GV
Existing Fire Hydrant	
Existing Power Pole	
Existing Water Meter	WM
Existing Electrical Pedestal	E
Existing Project Bench Mark	
Existing Iron Rod	
Existing Sanitary Manhole	
Existing Storm Manhole	
Existing Catch Basin	
Existing Area Drain	
Existing Combo Inlet	
Existing Telephone Pad	T
Existing Cleanout	CO
Existing Flow Arrow	
Proposed Bollard	
Proposed Street Light	
Proposed Road Barrier	
Proposed Road Sign	
Proposed Flow Arrow	
Proposed Catch Basins	
Proposed Area Drain	
Proposed Storm Cleanout	
Proposed Storm Manhole	
Proposed Sanitary Cap	
Proposed Sanitary Cleanout	
Proposed Sanitary Manhole	
Proposed Water Meter	
Proposed Water Backflow Device	
Proposed Water Valve	
Proposed Water Bend X	
Proposed Water Standard Blowoff	
Proposed Fire Hydrant	

Symbol Legend	
Proposed Inlet Protection Pillow	
Proposed Gravel Construction Entrance	
Proposed Sedimentation Trap	
Erosion Control feature code & ID number	E 3.30
BMP Type	IP-1
Curb Return Identifier	14
Future Storm Manhole	
Future Sanitary Manhole	
Future Fire Hydrant	
Future Catch Basin	
Future Sanitary Cap	
Future Fire Protection Vault	
Future Water Meter	
Future Backflow Device	
Future Valve	
Future Bend X	
Future Standard Blowoff	

Hatching Legend
Hot Mix Asphalt
Cement Concrete
Trash Enclosure Concrete Pavement Area
Water Easement to Clark Public Utility
Sewer Easement to Clark Regional Waste Water District

LOCATIONS OF EXISTING UTILITIES ARE APPROXIMATE AND MAY BE INCOMPLETE

CALL 48 HOURS BEFORE YOU DIG 1-800-424-5555 "It's the Law" NORTHWEST UTILITIES NOTIFICATION CENTER

CLARK COUNTY, WASHINGTON

PUBLIC WORKS
ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION DIVISION

PBS AN APEX COMPANY

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ELISSA AKI PETERS
STATE OF WASHINGTON
45380
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PRELIMINARY

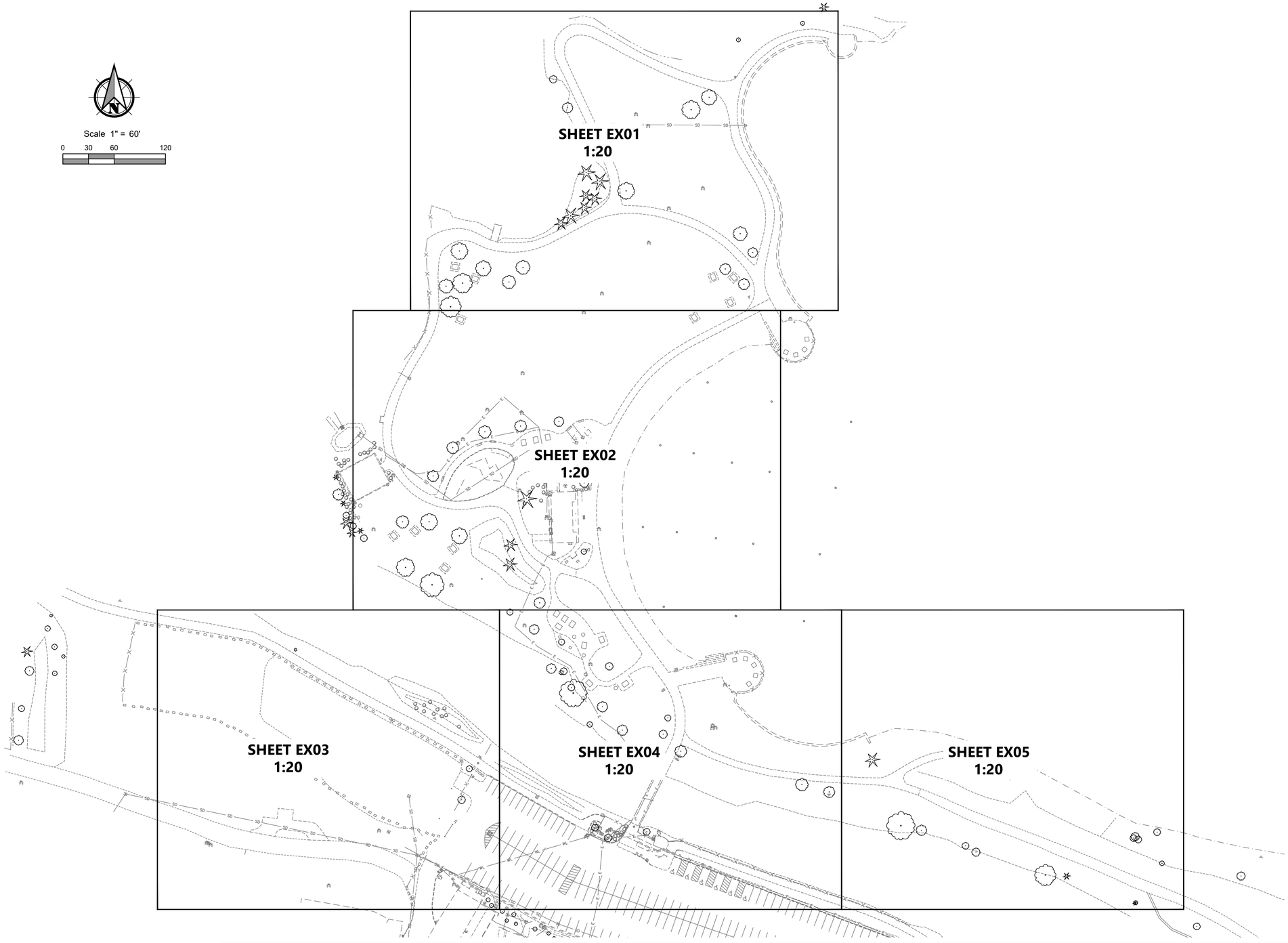
SALMON CREEK REGIONAL PARK KLINELINE POND AREA IMPROVEMENTS CRP# XXXX

NOTES, LEGEND, AND ABBREVIATIONS
30% PLAN SET

DATE FEB 2025
G02
2 OF 14

Scale 1" = 60'

0 30 60 120



LOCATIONS OF EXISTING UTILITIES ARE APPROXIMATE AND MAY BE INCOMPLETE

CALL 48 HOURS BEFORE YOU DIG 1-800-424-5555 "It's the Law" NORTHWEST UTILITIES NOTIFICATION CENTER

CLARK COUNTY, WASHINGTON

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ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION DIVISION

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1325 SE Tech Center Drive, Suite 140
Vancouver, WA 98683
360.695.3488
pbsusa.com

ELISSA AKI PETERS STATE OF WASHINGTON 45580 REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PRELIMINARY

SALMON CREEK REGIONAL PARK KLINELINE POND AREA IMPROVEMENTS CRP# XXXX

EXISTING CONDITIONS KEY PLAN
30% PLAN SET

DATE FEB 2025

EX00

Scale 1" = 20'

0 10 20 40

POND

APPROX 100 YR. FLOODPLAIN BOUNDARY

POND LIMIT

SPILL GATE

KLINELINE POND

ASPHALT PATH

CONCRETE BLOCK WALL

WOOD DECK WITH HANDRAIL

ASPHALT PATH

TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION FENCE

PICNIC TABLE (TYP.)

MATCHLINE SEE SHEET EX02

GENERAL NOTES:

1. THERE ARE NO TRANSIT ROUTES OR STOPS WITHIN ¼ MILES OF THE DEVELOPMENT SITE.

LOCATIONS OF EXISTING UTILITIES ARE APPROXIMATE AND MAY BE INCOMPLETE

CALL 48 HOURS BEFORE YOU DIG 1-800-424-5555 "It's the Law" NORTHWEST UTILITIES NOTIFICATION CENTER

CLARK COUNTY, WASHINGTON

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ELISSA AKI PETERS STATE OF WASHINGTON 45580 PRELIMINARY REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

SALMON CREEK REGIONAL PARK KLINELINE POND AREA IMPROVEMENTS CRP# XXXX

EXISTING CONDITIONS
30% PLAN SET

DATE FEB 2025

EX01

4 OF 14

MATCHLINE SEE SHEET EX01

Scale 1" = 20'

0 10 20 40

PICNIC TABLE (TYP.)

STEPS

CONCRETE WALKWAY

STORM SEWER AREA DRAIN
RIM = 45.04'
IE 6" +/- (SW) = 44.22'
SUMP = 43.92'

BENCH (TYP.)

BEACH SAND

APPROX 100 YR. FLOODPLAIN BOUNDARY

CONCRETE WALL

SPLASH PAD EQUIPMENT (TYP.)

WOOD PIER (TYP.)

BENCH (TYP.)

PICNIC TABLE (TYP.)

STORM SEWER AREA DRAIN
RIM = 44.99'
IE 8" +/- (NW) = 43.90'
SUMP = 43.69'

STORM SEWER AREA DRAIN
RIM = 45.05'
IE 8" +/- (NW) = 43.94'
SUMP = 43.68'

POWER LOCATE SIGNAL ENDS

ELEVATED WATER MANHOLES (FULL OF WATER)

CONCRETE BLOCK WALL

PLAY EQUIPMENT

8" PAVERS AROUND WATER VAULT

BUILDING

ROCK WALL

KLINELINE POND

COVERED PICNIC AREA

STORM SEWER LINE APPROXIMATED PER CLARK COUNTY GIS - POSSIBLE 8" PERF PIPE CONNECTION - UNABLE TO FIELD VERIFY

BBQ (TYP.)

TRASH BIN (TYP.)

ASPHALT PATH

21.7'

BUILDING

POND LIMIT (TYP)

APPROX 100 YR. FLOODPLAIN BOUNDARY

PICNIC TABLE (TYP.)

WOOD FENCE

CONCRETE WALKWAY

11.6'

MATCHLINE SEE SHEET EX03 AND EX04

GENERAL NOTES:

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SALMON CREEK REGIONAL PARK KLINELINE POND AREA IMPROVEMENTS CRP# XXXX

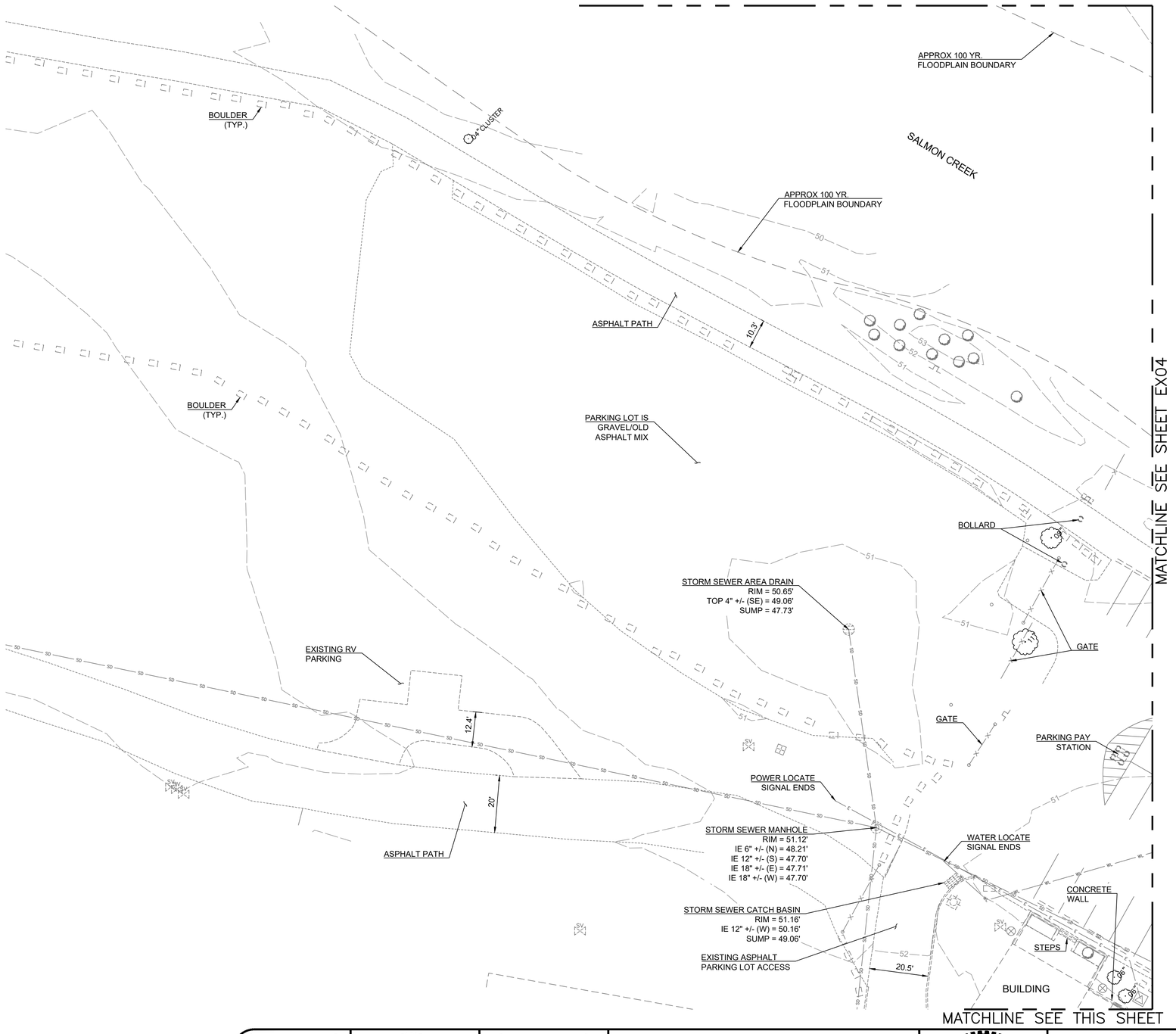
EXISTING CONDITIONS
30% PLAN SET

DATE FEB 2025

EX02

5 OF 14

MATCHLINE SEE SHEET EX02



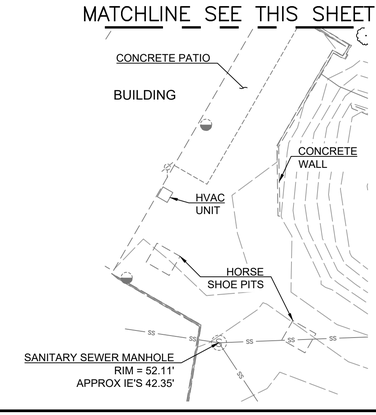
Scale 1" = 20'

0 10 20 40

GENERAL NOTES:

1. THERE ARE NO TRANSIT ROUTES OR STOPS WITHIN ¼ MILES OF THE DEVELOPMENT SITE.

MATCHLINE SEE THIS SHEET



LOCATIONS OF EXISTING UTILITIES ARE APPROXIMATE AND MAY BE INCOMPLETE

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SALMON CREEK REGIONAL PARK KLINELINE POND AREA IMPROVEMENTS CRP# XXXX

EXISTING CONDITIONS
30% PLAN SET

DATE FEB 2025

EX03

6 OF 14

MATCHLINE SEE SHEET EX02

MATCHLINE SEE SHEET EX03

MATCHLINE SEE SHEET EX05

PICNIC TABLE (TYP.)

TRASH BIN (TYP.)

BBQ (TYP.)

PARK SIGN WITH OVERHANG

POND LIMIT (TYP)

KLINELINE POND

STEPS

PICNIC TABLE (TYP.)

STEEL AND WOOD FENCE

WATER FOUNTAIN (TYP.)

CONCRETE PATH

TRASH RECEPTACLE

BOOT SCRUBBER

CONCRETE BLOCK WALL

APPROX 100 YR. FLOODPLAIN BOUNDARY

ASPHALT PATH

ASPHALT PATH

STORM SEWER AREA DRAIN
RIM = 49.88'

PARKING LOG (TYP.)

WOOD DECK WITH HANDRAIL

UTILITIES ENCLOSURE

SALMON CREEK

CURB

WOOD FENCE

STEPS

WOOD WALL

APPROX 100 YR. FLOODPLAIN BOUNDARY

DECORATIVE OVERHANG

PARKING PAY STATION (TYP.)

ASPHALT PATH

PARK INFO SIGN

POST AND CABLE FENCE

ASPHALT PARKING LOT

ADA PARKING STALLS (TYP)

Scale 1" = 20'

0 10 20 40

GENERAL NOTES:

1. THERE ARE NO TRANSIT ROUTES OR STOPS WITHIN ¼ MILES OF THE DEVELOPMENT SITE.

LOCATIONS OF EXISTING UTILITIES ARE APPROXIMATE AND MAY BE INCOMPLETE

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SALMON CREEK REGIONAL PARK KLINELINE POND AREA IMPROVEMENTS CRP# XXXX

EXISTING CONDITIONS
30% PLAN SET

DATE FEB 2025

EX04

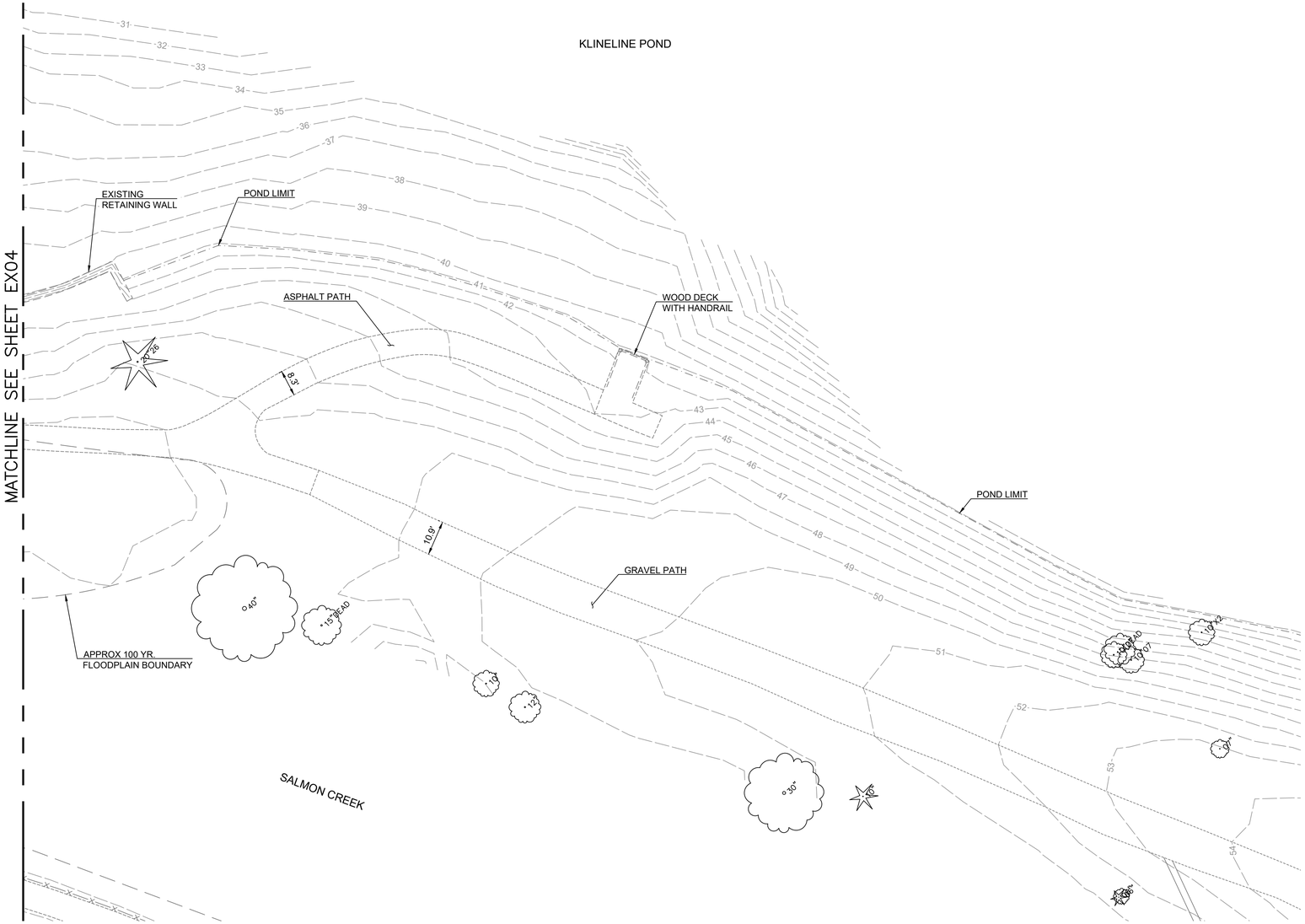
7 OF 14

GENERAL NOTES:

1. THERE ARE NO TRANSIT ROUTES OR STOPS WITHIN ¼ MILES OF THE DEVELOPMENT SITE.

Scale 1" = 20'

0 10 20 40



LOCATIONS OF EXISTING UTILITIES ARE APPROXIMATE AND MAY BE INCOMPLETE

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PRELIMINARY

SALMON CREEK REGIONAL PARK KLINELINE POND AREA IMPROVEMENTS CRP# XXXX

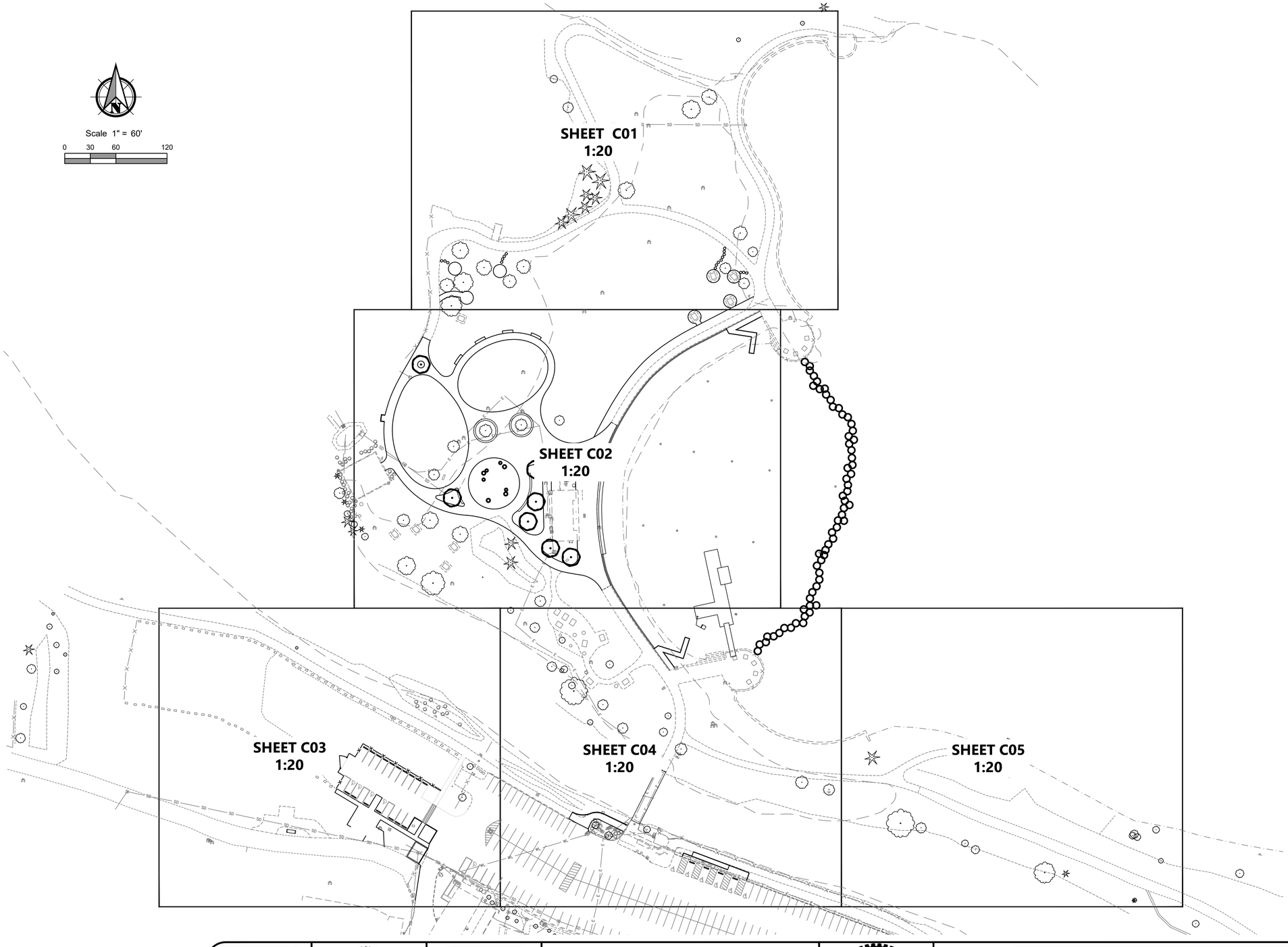
EXISTING CONDITIONS
30% PLAN SET

DATE FEB 2025

EX05

Scale 1" = 60'

0 30 60 120



LOCATIONS OF EXISTING UTILITIES ARE APPROXIMATE AND MAY BE INCOMPLETE

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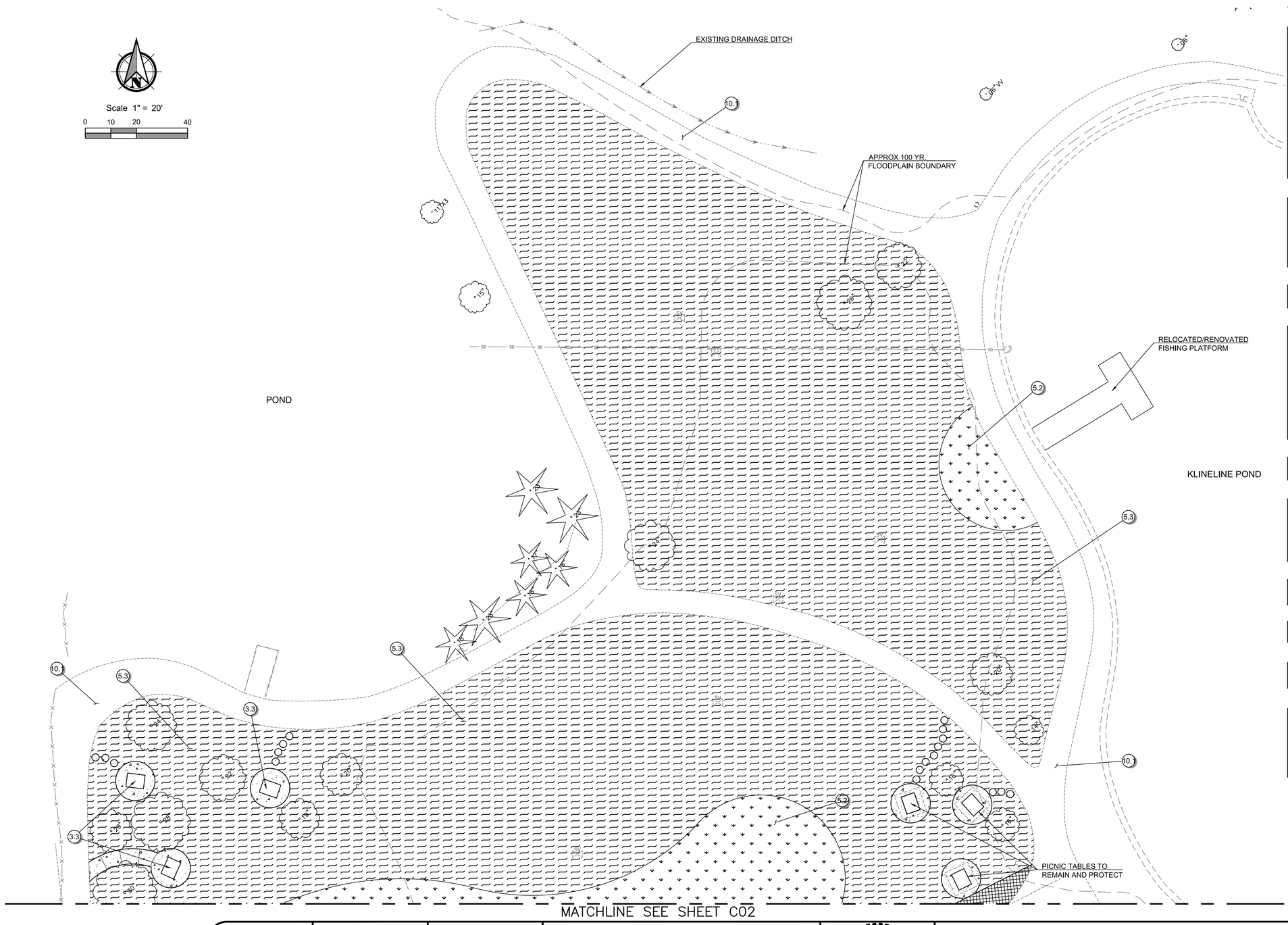
SALMON CREEK REGIONAL PARK KLINELINE POND AREA IMPROVEMENTS CRP# XXXX

SITE, UTILITY, AND LANDSCAPE KEY PLAN
30% PLAN SET

DATE FEB 2025

C00

9 OF 14



MATERIALS SCHEDULE

0.00 - SITE WORK FOR REFERENCE

#	DESCRIPTION
0.1	CONCRETE PAVING.
0.2	ASPHALT PAVING.
0.3	RETAINING WALL.
0.4	BRIDGE RAILING.
0.5	RESTROOM.
0.6	CONCRETE STEPS.

1.00 - SPECIALTY SURFACING

1.1	COLORED CONCRETE PAVING.
1.2	UNIT PAVING.
1.3	BRIDGE DECKING.

2.00 - EDGING AND WALLS

2.1	C.I.P. OR PRECAST CONCRETE SEAT WALL.

3.00 - SITE FURNISHINGS

3.1	UMBRELLA TABLE SEATING.
3.2	BENCH.
3.3	PICNIC TABLE.
3.4	PROMENADE LOUNGER.
3.5	ADA GRILL.

4.00 - RAILINGS, BARRIERS, FENCING

4.1	CHAIN-LINK FENCE, VEHICULAR CHAIN-LINK GATE.

5.00 - PLANTING & LANDSCAPE

5.1	PLANTING AREA.
5.2	LAWN SEEDING AREA.
5.3	NATIVE PLANTING AREA.

6.00 - SPLASH PAD

6.1	COLORED SPLASH TREAD SURFACING SEE GENERAL NOTE 1 SHEET G02.

7.00 - PLAYGROUND

7.1	SYNTHETIC PLAY TURF SURFACING SEE GENERAL NOTE 2 SHEET G02.

8.00 - BEACH AND WATER ACCESS

8.1	BEACH SAND REPLACEMENT OF APPROXIMATELY 15,000 SF, SEE GENERAL NOTE 3 SHEET G02.

9.00 - UTILITIES

9.1	6" SANITARY SEWER PIPE.
9.2	2" WATERLINE.
9.3	8" STORM DRAINAGE PIPE.

EXISTING CONDITIONS & FEATURES

10.1 EXISTING PAVING - TO REMAIN AND PROTECT

10.2 EXISTING TREE - TO REMAIN AND PROTECT

GENERAL NOTES

1. NOTES ABOVE ARE ONLY APPLICABLE WHERE SHOWN ON PLAN

LOCATIONS OF EXISTING UTILITIES ARE APPROXIMATE AND MAY BE INCOMPLETE

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PRELIMINARY

SALMON CREEK REGIONAL PARK KLINELINE POND AREA IMPROVEMENTS CRP# XXXX

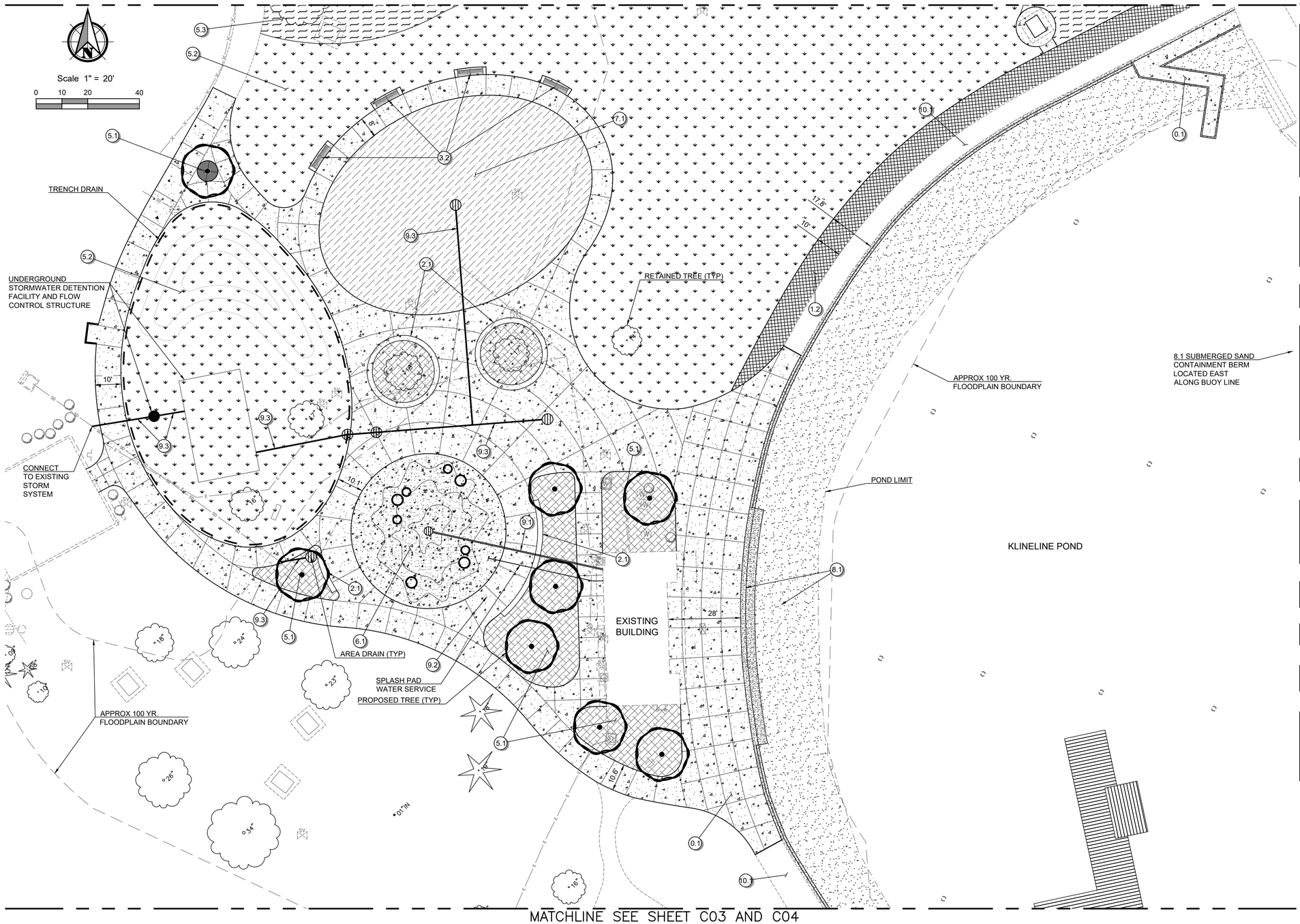
SITE, UTILITY, AND LANDSCAPE PLAN
30% PLAN SET

DATE FEB 2025

C01

10 OF 14

MATCHLINE SEE SHEET C01



MATCHLINE SEE SHEET C03 AND C04

MATERIALS SCHEDULE

0.00 - SITE WORK FOR REFERENCE

#	DESCRIPTION
0.1	CONCRETE PAVING.
0.2	ASPHALT PAVING.
0.3	RETAINING WALL.
0.4	BRIDGE RAILING.
0.5	RESTROOM.
0.6	CONCRETE STEPS.

1.00 - SPECIALTY SURFACING

1.1	COLORED CONCRETE PAVING.
1.2	UNIT PAVING.
1.3	BRIDGE DECKING.

2.00 - EDGING AND WALLS

2.1	C.I.P. OR PRECAST CONCRETE SEAT WALL.

3.00 - SITE FURNISHINGS

3.1	UMBRELLA TABLE SEATING.
3.2	BENCH.
3.3	PICNIC TABLE.
3.4	PROMENADE LOUNGER.
3.5	ADA GRILL.

4.00 - RAILINGS, BARRIERS, FENCING

4.1	CHAIN-LINK FENCE, VEHICULAR CHAIN-LINK GATE.

5.00 - PLANTING & LANDSCAPE

5.1	PLANTING AREA.
5.2	LAWN SEEDING AREA.
5.3	NATIVE PLANTING AREA.

6.00 - SPLASH PAD

6.1	COLORED SPLASH TREAD SURFACING SEE GENERAL NOTE 1 SHEET G02.

7.00 - PLAYGROUND

7.1	SYNTHETIC PLAY TURF SURFACING SEE GENERAL NOTE 2 SHEET G02.

8.00 - BEACH AND WATER ACCESS

8.1	BEACH SAND REPLACEMENT OF APPROXIMATELY 15,000 SF, SEE GENERAL NOTE 3 SHEET G02.

9.00 - UTILITIES

9.1	6" SANITARY SEWER PIPE.
9.2	2" WATERLINE.
9.3	8" STORM DRAINAGE PIPE.

EXISTING CONDITIONS & FEATURES

10.1	EXISTING PAVING - TO REMAIN AND PROTECT
10.2	EXISTING TREE - TO REMAIN AND PROTECT

GENERAL NOTES

1. NOTES ABOVE ARE ONLY APPLICABLE WHERE SHOWN ON PLAN

LOCATIONS OF EXISTING UTILITIES ARE APPROXIMATE AND MAY BE INCOMPLETE

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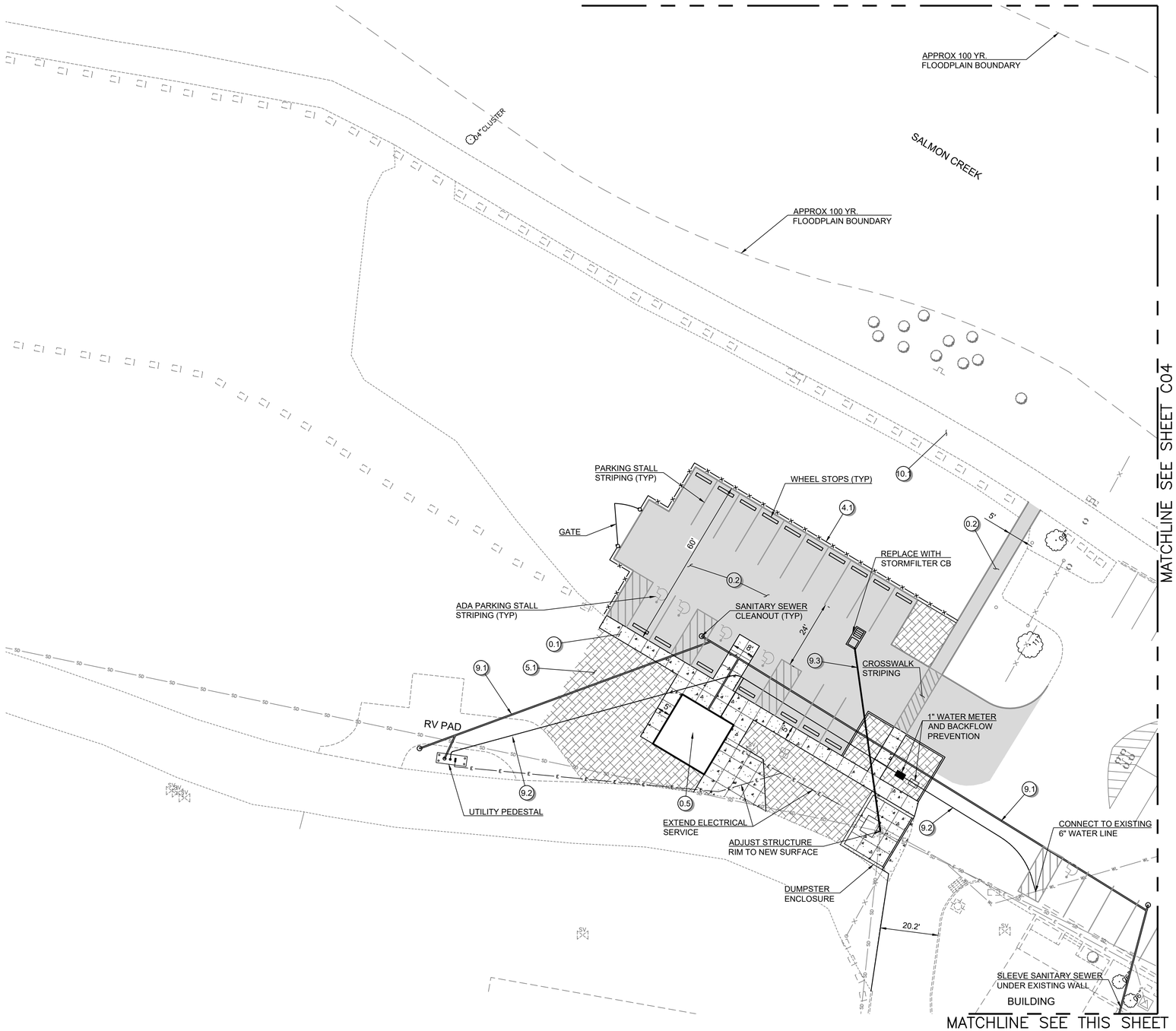
SALMON CREEK REGIONAL PARK KLINELINE POND AREA IMPROVEMENTS CRP# XXXX

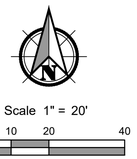
SITE, UTILITY, AND LANDSCAPE PLAN
30% PLAN SET

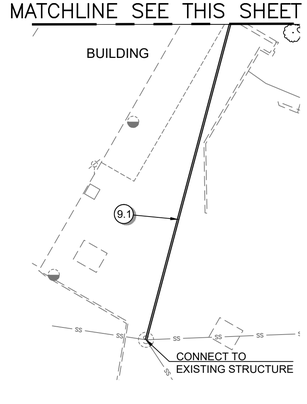
DATE FEB 2025

C02

11 OF 14







MATERIALS SCHEDULE

0.00 - SITE WORK FOR REFERENCE

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0.1	CONCRETE PAVING.
0.2	ASPHALT PAVING.
0.3	RETAINING WALL.
0.4	BRIDGE RAILING.
0.5	RESTROOM.
0.6	CONCRETE STEPS.

1.00 - SPECIALTY SURFACING

1.1	COLORED CONCRETE PAVING.
1.2	UNIT PAVING.
1.3	BRIDGE DECKING.

2.00 - EDGING AND WALLS

2.1	C.I.P. OR PRECAST CONCRETE SEAT WALL.

3.00 - SITE FURNISHINGS

3.1	UMBRELLA TABLE SEATING.
3.2	BENCH.
3.3	PICNIC TABLE.
3.4	PROMENADE LOUNGER.
3.5	ADA GRILL.

4.00 - RAILINGS, BARRIERS, FENCING

4.1	CHAIN-LINK FENCE, VEHICULAR CHAIN-LINK GATE.

5.00 - PLANTING & LANDSCAPE

5.1	PLANTING AREA.
5.2	LAWN SEEDING AREA.
5.3	NATIVE PLANTING AREA.

6.00 - SPLASH PAD

6.1	COLORED SPLASH TREAD SURFACING SEE GENERAL NOTE 1 SHEET G02.

7.00 - PLAYGROUND

7.1	SYNTHETIC PLAY TURF SURFACING SEE GENERAL NOTE 2 SHEET G02.

8.00 - BEACH AND WATER ACCESS

8.1	BEACH SAND REPLACEMENT OF APPROXIMATELY 15,000 SF, SEE GENERAL NOTE 3 SHEET G02.

9.00 - UTILITIES

9.1	6" SANITARY SEWER PIPE.
9.2	2" WATERLINE.
9.3	8" STORM DRAINAGE PIPE.

EXISTING CONDITIONS & FEATURES

10.1 EXISTING PAVING - TO REMAIN AND PROTECT

10.2 EXISTING TREE - TO REMAIN AND PROTECT

GENERAL NOTES

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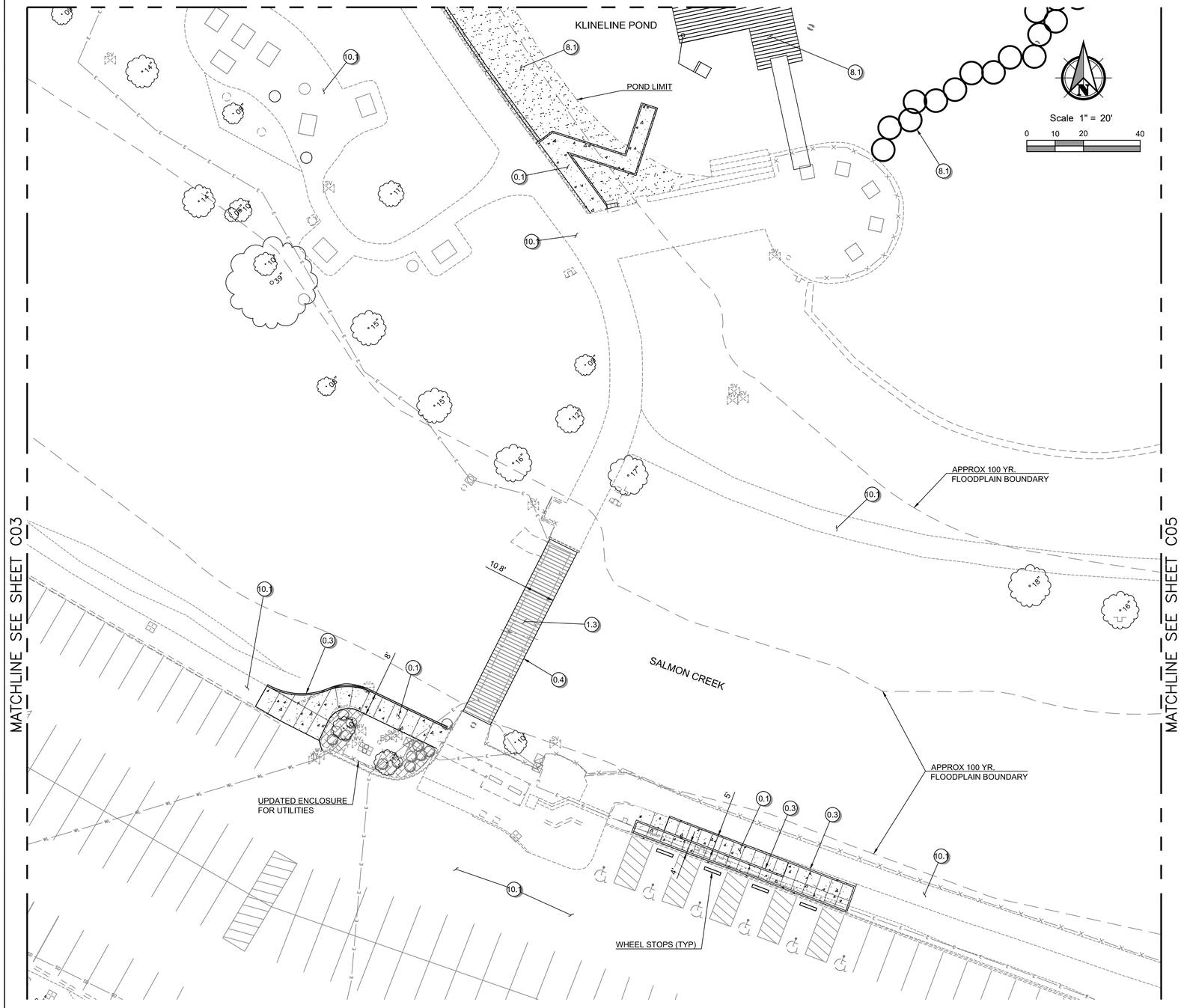
SALMON CREEK REGIONAL PARK KLINELINE POND AREA IMPROVEMENTS CRP# XXXX

SITE, UTILITY, AND LANDSCAPE PLAN
30% PLAN SET

DATE FEB 2025

C03

12 OF 14



MATERIALS SCHEDULE

0.00 - SITE WORK FOR REFERENCE

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0.1	CONCRETE PAVING.
0.2	ASPHALT PAVING.
0.3	RETAINING WALL.
0.4	BRIDGE RAILING.
0.5	RESTROOM.
0.6	CONCRETE STEPS.

1.00 - SPECIALTY SURFACING

1.1	COLORED CONCRETE PAVING.
1.2	UNIT PAVING.
1.3	BRIDGE DECKING.

2.00 - EDGING AND WALLS

2.1	C.I.P. OR PRECAST CONCRETE SEAT WALL.

3.00 - SITE FURNISHINGS

3.1	UMBRELLA TABLE SEATING.
3.2	BENCH.
3.3	PICNIC TABLE.
3.4	PROMENADE LOUNGER.
3.5	ADA GRILL.

4.00 - RAILINGS, BARRIERS, FENCING

4.1	CHAIN-LINK FENCE, VEHICULAR CHAIN-LINK GATE.

5.00 - PLANTING & LANDSCAPE

5.1	PLANTING AREA.
5.2	LAWN SEEDING AREA.
5.3	NATIVE PLANTING AREA.

6.00 - SPLASH PAD

6.1	COLORED SPLASH TREAD SURFACING SEE GENERAL NOTE 1 SHEET G02.

7.00 - PLAYGROUND

7.1	SYNTHETIC PLAY TURF SURFACING SEE GENERAL NOTE 2 SHEET G02.

8.00 - BEACH AND WATER ACCESS

8.1	BEACH SAND REPLACEMENT OF APPROXIMATELY 15,000 SF, SEE GENERAL NOTE 3 SHEET G02.

9.00 - UTILITIES

9.1	6" SANITARY SEWER PIPE.
9.2	2" WATERLINE.
9.3	8" STORM DRAINAGE PIPE.

EXISTING CONDITIONS & FEATURES

10.1 EXISTING PAVING - TO REMAIN AND PROTECT

10.2 EXISTING TREE - TO REMAIN AND PROTECT

GENERAL NOTES

1. NOTES ABOVE ARE ONLY APPLICABLE WHERE SHOWN ON PLAN

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SALMON CREEK REGIONAL PARK KLINELINE POND AREA IMPROVEMENTS CRP# XXXX

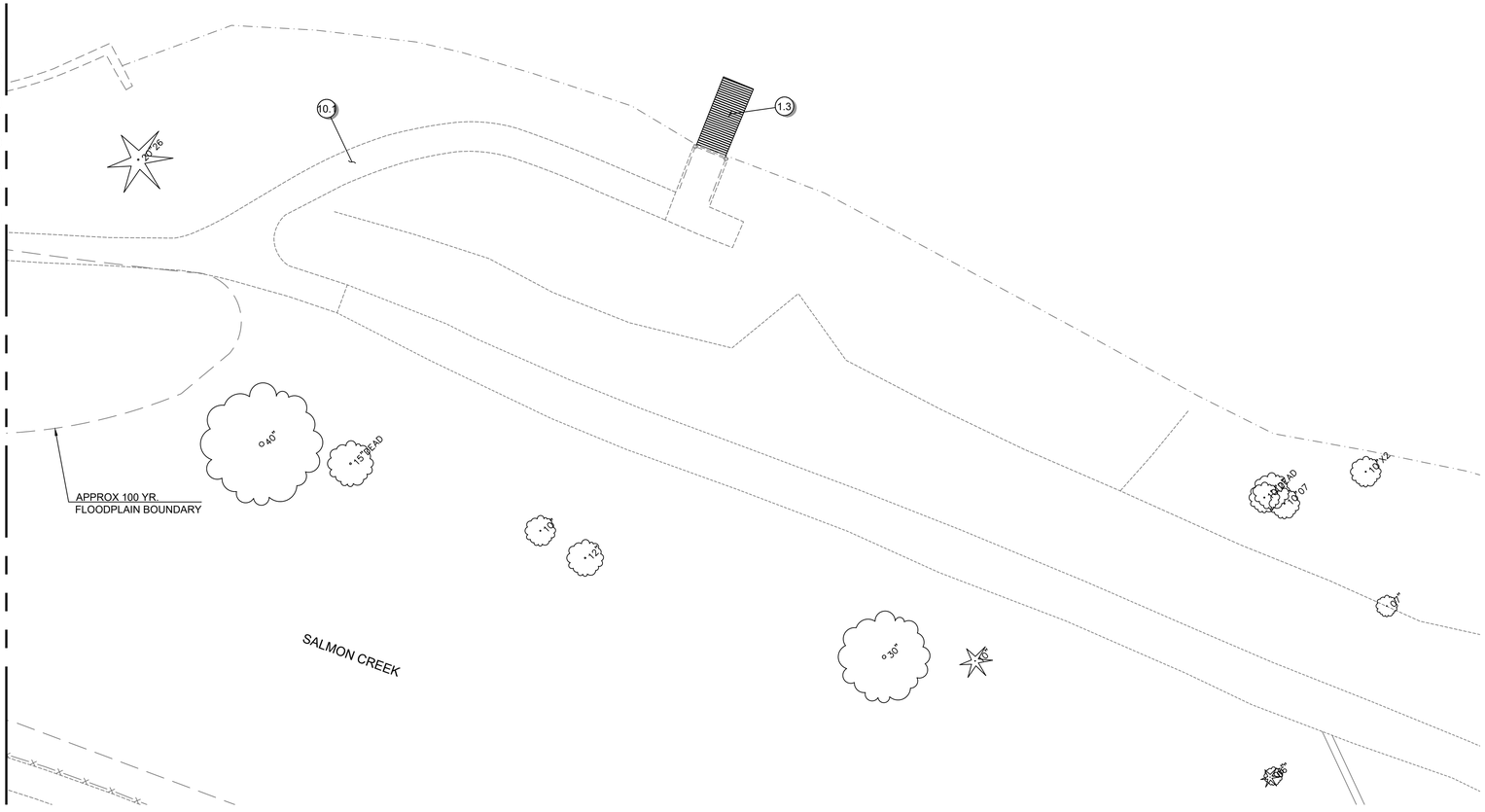
SITE, UTILITY, AND LANDSCAPE PLAN
30% PLAN SET

DATE FEB 2025

C04

13 OF 14

MATCHLINE SEE SHEET C04



MATERIALS SCHEDULE

0.00 - SITE WORK FOR REFERENCE

#	DESCRIPTION
0.1	CONCRETE PAVING.
0.2	ASPHALT PAVING.
0.3	RETAINING WALL.
0.4	BRIDGE RAILING.
0.5	RESTROOM.
0.6	CONCRETE STEPS.

1.00 - SPECIALTY SURFACING

1.1	COLORED CONCRETE PAVING.
1.2	UNIT PAVING.
1.3	BRIDGE DECKING.

2.00 - EDGING AND WALLS

2.1	C.I.P. OR PRECAST CONCRETE SEAT WALL.

3.00 - SITE FURNISHINGS

3.1	UMBRELLA TABLE SEATING.
3.2	BENCH.
3.3	PICNIC TABLE.
3.4	PROMENADE LOUNGER.
3.5	ADA GRILL.

4.00 - RAILINGS, BARRIERS, FENCING

4.1	CHAIN-LINK FENCE, VEHICULAR CHAIN-LINK GATE.

5.00 - PLANTING & LANDSCAPE

5.1	PLANTING AREA.
5.2	LAWN SEEDING AREA.
5.3	NATIVE PLANTING AREA.

6.00 - SPLASH PAD

6.1	COLORED SPLASH TREAD SURFACING SEE GENERAL NOTE 1 SHEET G02.

7.00 - PLAYGROUND

7.1	SYNTHETIC PLAY TURF SURFACING SEE GENERAL NOTE 2 SHEET G02.

8.00 - BEACH AND WATER ACCESS

8.1	BEACH SAND REPLACEMENT OF APPROXIMATELY 15,000 SF, SEE GENERAL NOTE 3 SHEET G02.

9.00 - UTILITIES

9.1	6" SANITARY SEWER PIPE.
9.2	2" WATERLINE.
9.3	8" STORM DRAINAGE PIPE.

EXISTING CONDITIONS & FEATURES

10.1 EXISTING PAVING - TO REMAIN AND PROTECT

10.2 EXISTING TREE - TO REMAIN AND PROTECT

GENERAL NOTES

1. NOTES ABOVE ARE ONLY APPLICABLE WHERE SHOWN ON PLAN

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PRELIMINARY

SALMON CREEK REGIONAL PARK KLINELINE POND AREA IMPROVEMENTS CRP# XXXX

SITE, UTILITY, AND LANDSCAPE PLAN
30% PLAN SET

DATE FEB 2025
C05
14 OF 14

Pre-Application Conference Final Report

Project Name:	**Salmon Creek Regional Park Klineline Pond Area Improvements**
Case Number:	**PAC-2025-00028**
Location/Parcel(s):	1112 NE 117th Street, Vancouver, WA 98685 /189470-000 and 186546-000 located in the SW quarter of Section 26 and the NW quarter of Section 35, Township 3 North, Range 1 East, Willamette Meridian.
Request:	The applicant requests to improve accessibility to Klineline Pond/Salmon Creek Regional Park through various site improvements.
Owner:	Clark County Parks and Nature 1300 Franklin Street Vancouver, WA 98660 parks@clark.wa.gov
Applicant:	Clark County Parks and Nature Attn: Michael Chau 1300 Franklin Street Vancouver, WA 98660 michael.chau@clark.wa.gov
Contact:	PBS Engineering and Environmental Attn: Elissa Peters 1325 SE Tech Center Drive, Suite 140 Vancouver, WA 98683 elissa.peters@pbsusa.com

Conference Date:	**5/1/25**
Report Issued:	**5/9/2025**

Neighborhood Association/Contact: Felida Community Neighborhood Association

Type of Review: This Preapplication Staff Report is a Type I Review, and the potential review of the proposal is a Type II or III (depending on the inclusion of the new submerged sand containment berm).

Community Development
1300 Franklin Street, Vancouver, Washington
Phone: 564.397.2375 Fax: 360.397.2011
www.clark.wa.gov/development

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Wetland and Habitat Review	Ariel Whitacre	564.397.4717	ariel.whitacre@clark.wa.gov
Building Safety:	Michelle Finley	564.397.4088	Michelle.finley@clark.wa.gov

Applicable Regulations

The following identifies the applicable titles of the Clark County Code that must be addressed upon submittal of a full application for the subject development proposal.

Applies	
	SEPA - Title 40.570
X	State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) Environmental Checklist
	Environmental Impact Statement
X	Archeological (40.570.080)
	Land Division - Title 40.540
	Legal Lot Determination (40.520.010)
	Short Plat & Large Lot (40.540.030)
	Subdivision (40.540.040)
	Binding Site Plan (40.540.020B4e)
	Land Use - Title 40
	Impact Fees (40.610)
	Zone Change (40.560.020)
	Zoning District (Parks/Wildlife refuge - P/WL)
X	Site Plan Review (40.520.040)
	Uses Permitted Subject to Plan. Dir. Review (40.520.020)
	Conditional Use (40.520.030)
	Planned Unit Development (40.520.080)
	Narrow Lot Standards (40.260.155)
	Compact Lot Developments (40.260.072)
	Triplex and Quadplex Standards (40.260.225)
	Landscaping (40.320)
X	Parking & Loading (40.340)
X	Solid Waste & Recycling (40.360)
	Sewer & Water (40.370)
	Signs (40.310)
	Solid Waste Zoning Permits (40.260.200)
	Interpretations and Exceptions (40.100.050)

	Non-Conforming Uses, Structures & Lots (40.530)
	Variances (40.550.020)
	Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area (40.240)
	Critical Areas
	Critical Aquifer Recharge Area - Category 1 (40.410)
X	Geologic Hazard Area (40.430)
X	Wetlands and Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas (40.445)
X	Floodplain (40.420)
X	Shoreline Master Program (40.460)
	Transportation – 40.350
?	Road Modification (40.550.010)
X	Transportation Concurrency (40.350.020)
X	Transportation and Circulation (40.350)
X	**Stormwater and Erosion Control - (40.386)**
	Public Health - Title 24
X	**Buildings & Structures - Title 14**
X	**Fire Protection - Title 15**

Land Use Comments

The applicant submitted the following questions to be discussed at the Preapplication Conference:

1. *Confirm application type.*
   Response: The proposed project will trigger a Type II Site Plan Review, SEPA review, a Shoreline Conditional Use Permit for the new submerged sand containment berm (or alternatively, if you are not proposing the sand containment berm, a Shoreline Substantial Development Permit instead), Floodplain Inquiry, Geological Hazard, Technical Road Modification, a Wetland and Habitat Predetermination, and a Type I Habitat Determination.

2. *Guidance on the different permits required for each phase of the project.*
   Response: On the cover page, it states that work will be performed in 2 phases.

   Phase 1 will consist of "work upland of beach boundary for Klineline pond and includes the construction of asphalt parking lot, concrete sidewalk, bridge and dock improvements, water feature, park improvements, restroom building, ADA improvements, and Utility Services. Work will be performed in accordance with the current Clark County standards."

   Phase 2 will consist of "in-water work for the floating dock with ramp and ADA chair lift, fishing pier, and submerged sand containment berm."

   For the first phase it will require a Type II Preliminary Site Plan Review, a Shoreline Substantial Development Permit, SEPA (unless Public Works does their own SEPA prior to application), Floodplain Inquiry, Geological Hazard, Technical Road Modification, a Wetland and Habitat Predetermination, and a Type I Habitat Determination. The only

thing that would be different for Phase 2 is that the submerged sand containment berm would trigger a Shoreline Conditional Use Permit. If a Shoreline Conditional Use permit was submitted for both phases, all of the proposed work would fit under the review.

In terms of what steps this project will take in terms of permitting, it will begin with Preliminary Site Plan Review, Construction plan review, Development Inspection, and finally, Final Site Plan Review.

Project Overview

Based on staff's examination of the proposed plans, the modifications are including but not limited to (in no particular order):

- Relocating and renovating the existing fishing platform at the northwest area of the pond,
- Adding several new picnic tables throughout the project area,
- Planting several new trees and lawn areas,
- Relocating and renovating the existing splash pad,
- Adding several benches,
- Adding a synthetic turf play area,
- Adding several retaining walls,
- Adding concrete and asphalt paving areas,
- Replacement of beach sand,
- Constructing a new submerged sand containment berm,
- Stormwater improvements,
- Adding a new restroom building,
- Adding 17 parking spaces, and
- Adding pedestrian bridge decking and railing.

Zoning District

The site is zoned Parks/Wildlife refuge (P/WL). This is an existing regional park, and the proposed project will not likely affect any conditions of approval for the park. However, because the project triggers SEPA review, it will trigger a Type II Site Plan Review.

Crime Prevention and Safety Guidelines

Applicability. To the extent practicable, all development subject to site plan review shall comply with the following guidelines:

1. Building orientation and public use areas such as laundry facilities shall take into consideration the tenant's ability to monitor other doorways as a safety provision.
2. Exterior area where mailboxes will be located shall be lighted.
3. Exterior lighting levels shall be selected, and light fixtures shall be oriented towards areas vulnerable to crime.

Parking and Loading
The new parking spaces must comply with the standards within Chapter 40.340 including but not limited to minimum dimensional standards.

Solid Waste and Recycling
The new dumpster enclosure must comply with Chapter 40.360 including but not limited to minimum screening and stormwater requirements.

40.460 Shoreline Master Program
The proposed work will be performed within the Aquatic and Urban Conservancy environments associated with Salmon Creek. Pursuant to Table 40.460.620-1, Water-Dependent and Water-Related Recreational uses are both permitted uses within the Urban Conservancy environment. The only uses within the Aquatic environment will be the renovated fishing platform, the new dock, the beach sand replacement, and the submerged sand containment berm at the limits of the swim area. All of these uses are classified as Water-Dependent Recreation uses and are allowed uses in the Aquatic zone except for the adding a submerged sand containment berm which if new, would be classified as Other Fill as part of Shoreline Modification and would trigger a SCUP. If this berm is already there, it could be classified as "normal repair and maintenance" and would qualify under a Shoreline Exemption. The project will either qualify for a SSDP or if the submerged sand containment berm is included, it would trigger a SCUP.

It may be important to note that county staff only provides a recommendation to Ecology for SCUP's and that Ecology ultimately will be the agency to determine if the proposal is approved. Staff suggests contacting the Washington Department of Ecology regarding the submerged sand containment berm to see if there are any fatal flaws from their perspective.

40.510.030 Type II or III Process
The project will trigger a Type II Site Plan Review and public notice will be required. If a SCUP is submitted, the application will trigger an additional Shoreline Type III Review. However, there will not be a public hearing for the SCUP, as Ecology functions similarly as a Hearing Examiner for these types of cases. If the shoreline activity can be reviewed under a SSDP, then it will be part of the Type II Site Plan Review and can be reviewed concurrently.

40.520.010 Legal Lot Determination
There is an extensive permit history on this parcel and previous legal reviews on this parcel have been done and approved. Therefore, as long as the current configuration of this parcel matches the previously approved configuration of this parcel, a new Legal Lot Determination will not be required.

Type II Site Plan Review
The purpose of this section is to provide a plan review process that is proportional to the potential impacts of a proposed development. With the exception of minor development

proposals, site plan review is intended to provide public notice to encourage public participation and help ensure a transparent review and approval process.

Site Plan Approval Criteria. In addition to other applicable provisions of this code, a site plan application shall comply with the following standards or modifications or variations to those standards permitted by law:

a. Use and development standards of the applicable base zones and overlay zones in this title;

b. Sign standards in Chapter 40.310;

c. Landscaping and screening design standards in Chapter 40.320;

d. Crime prevention guidelines in Chapter 40.330;

e. Parking and loading standards in Chapter 40.340;

f. Transportation and circulation standards in Chapter 40.350;

g. Solid waste and recycling standards in Chapter 40.360;

h. Sewer and water standards in Chapter 40.370;

i. Stormwater and erosion control standards in Chapter 40.386;

j. Critical areas standards in Subtitle 40.4;

k. Fire safety standards in Chapter 15.12; and

l. Applicable ADA standards.

40.570 SEPA

SEPA review is triggered by this proposal and as a part of the SEPA review, an Archaeological Predetermination will be required. Please note that if a previous Archaeological study has been performed for the area of disturbance and a copy is submitted with the application, it can be used to meet the Archeological Predetermination requirement.

Other State Agency Permitting

Staff suspects also that you will be required by Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife to obtain HPA approval for this work. The applicant should reach out beforehand to WDFW to determine what permits will be required and the criteria for approval.

Development Engineering Comments

See attached Staff Report

Transportation Concurrency Comments

See attached comments.

Fire Marshal Comments

No comments at this time.

Building Safety Comments

See attached comments.

Forestry Comments

Conclusion (Forestry)Staff finds that the proposed preliminary plan meets the forestry requirements of the Clark County Code and does not require a Forest Practice Application.

Wetland and Habitat Review Comments

Habitat:

Klineline Pond and Salmon Creek are considered Type S (shoreline) waters. Per CCC 40.460.210(A), shorelands include those lands extending two hundred (200) feet in all directions as measured on a horizontal plane from the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) and to the full extent of floodplains and all wetlands and river deltas associated with the Type S water. According to CCC 40.445.020(C)(1)(b), riparian priority habitat (RPH) is designated based on the estimated average two hundred (200) year site potential tree height, extending outward on each side of the stream from the OHWM to the distances in Table 40.445.020-1 for each site class by water type. Under CCC 40.460.570, the Vegetation Conservation setback for shoreline in rural areas is one hundred and fifty (150) feet. Per the Shoreline Master Program (Table 40.460.620-1), structure setbacks within shoreline designations is one hundred (100) feet. Habitat predetermination will be required to verify the location of the OHWM(s) and the applicable shoreline and habitat setbacks.

The Western portion of parcel 186546000 is also designated as a WDFW waterfowl concentration area and a Biodiversity Corridor. Biodiversity Areas and Corridors have been identified as areas that contain habitat that is valuable to fish or wildlife and are mostly comprised of native vegetation. They are relatively vertically diverse (e.g., multiple canopy layers, snags, or downed wood), horizontally diverse (e.g., contains a mosaic of native habitats), or support a diverse community of species as identified by a qualified professional who has a degree in biology or closely related field and under CCC 40.445.030(B)(1), the applicant must demonstrate that a range of project alternatives have been given substantive consideration with the intent to avoid or minimize impacts to fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas. Impacts to habitat must first be avoided if possible. If complete avoidance of habitat impacts is not

possible then impacts must be minimized, and any impacts will require a habitat permit, mitigation and recordation of a conservation covenant.

Wetland:
Clark County GIS shows the presence of modeled wetlands on the parcels and within the proposed project area. Therefore, under CCC 40.445.020(B)(2) a wetland delineation is required. Wetland delineation can be waived according to CCC 40.445.020(B)(2)(a) when the applicant designates on proposed plans development envelopes that clearly avoid wetlands, wetland buffers, and fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas.

Per CCC 40.445.030(B)(1), the applicant must demonstrate that a range of project alternatives have been given substantive consideration with the intent to avoid or minimize impacts to wetlands and wetland buffers. Impacts to wetlands and their buffers must first be avoided if possible. If complete avoidance of wetland impacts is not possible then impacts must be minimized, and any impacts will require a wetland permit, mitigation and recordation of a conservation covenant. If avoidance is not possible, County staff shall determine if the proposed development meets the Reasonable Use Exception criteria (CCC 40.445.050(B)).
Under CCC 40.445.030(C)(2)(a)(1) buffer widths shall not, at any location, be reduced, except as allowed under Section 40.445.030.C.2.a(2), to less than the greater of:
(a) 75% of the required buffer; or
(b) The applicable low intensity land use water quality buffer in Table 40.445.020-3.

If buffer averaging is proposed to mitigate for potential wetland impacts then under CCC 40.445.030(C)(2)(a)(2), The buffer shall not be reduced from the required width by more than 25% in any location; and the total area contained in the buffer, after averaging, shall be functionally equivalent to the area contained within the buffer prior to averaging.

Under CCC 40.4450.030(c)(2)(b)(1) the following stormwater facilities are allowed in wetland buffers subject to the standards of 40.445.030.B.1:
(a) Dispersion Facilities. Stormwater dispersion facilities that comply with the standards of Chapter 40.386 shall be allowed in all wetland buffers. Enhancement of wetland buffer vegetation to meet dispersion requirements may also be considered as buffer enhancement for the purpose of meeting the buffer averaging or buffer reduction standards in this section.
(b) Stormwater facilities authorized under 40.445.030.C.1.a(3) that provide equivalent or enhanced buffer function.
(c) Other stormwater facilities are only allowed in the outer 25% of buffers of wetlands with low habitat function (less than six (6) points on the habitat section of the rating system form); provided that existing buffer functions are maintained.
The Department of Ecology and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers regulate wetland impacts at the state and federal levels, respectively through the 401-water quality certification process and/or a 404 Clean Water permit. Typically, these agencies are involved in projects with over 1/10th of an acre or wetland fills.

List of required applications

The following list of applications must be submitted in order for the subject development proposal to be considered Counter Complete:

1. Shoreline Substantial Development Permit (or Shoreline Conditional Use Permit for submerged sand containment berm)
2. SEPA (unless Public Works does their own SEPA prior to submittal, and in this case you would need to submit a copy of the DNS)
3. Floodplain Inquiry
4. Geohazard Review
5. Technical Road Modification
6. Wetland and Habitat Predetermination
7. Type I Habitat Review

Exceptions to submittal requirements:

Submittal requirements staff has determined not to be applicable or not required, given the specifics of the development proposal, are listed below. These items will not be required in order for the application to be determined Counter or Fully Complete:

1. Deed History *(Item #7 from the Type II submittal requirements handout)*
2. Approved Preliminary Plats and Site Plans *(#8)*
3. Traffic Study *(#14)*
4. SEPA *(#15), If one has been done previously by Public Works*
5. Residential Developments within 1 mile of a public school *(#20)*

Additional submittal requirements:

Submittal of additional information, given the specifics of the development proposal and site, are listed below. These items will be required in order for the application to be determined Counter Complete:

1. Flood Plain Inquiry
2. Stormwater Plan and TIR
3. Copy of current deed
4. Transportation Plan
5. Geological Hazard Analysis
6. Sight Distance Certification
7. Road Modification Narrative
8. Traffic Profile

Plan review process notes

For Type II, II-A and III Reviews

Within 30 days of your application being determined fully complete, staff will hold an "Early Issues Meeting" to discuss your application and identify possible plan review issues. Within a few days of this meeting, you will be notified in writing or by email, of their findings and

whether there is any need for additional information or supplemental applications (e.g., road modification).

Once contacted, you will have 14 days to submit any requested information and/or supplemental applications. Please note: supplemental applications will not be accepted beyond this 14-day submittal deadline unless an application hold, with payment of fee, has been approved.

For Type II Reviews only

- If the 14-day submittal deadline is met, the applicant will receive a courtesy draft staff report at least 7 days prior to the issuance of the decision.
- If the 14-day submittal deadline is not met and a hold to extend this time limit has not been approved, a courtesy draft staff report will not be issued before the decision.

For Type I Review only
The first 21 days after the submittal of a counter complete application staff will determine if the application is Fully Complete. If determined Fully Complete, staff will have an additional 21 days to issue the decision.

Request to change public hearing date
A request by the applicant to change the public hearing date for a Type III Review may be granted provided the request is in writing, submitted within thirty (30) days of the fully complete determination, and the re-notice fee is paid.

Application holds
If approved, some application holds require a fee to be paid prior to the effective date of the hold.

Project vesting status

An application, which is subject to pre-application review, shall be contingently vested on the date a fully complete pre-application is filed. The contingent vesting shall become effective if a fully complete application for substantially the same proposal is filed within 180 calendar days of the date the review authority issues its Pre-Application Conference Report.

This pre-application conference application was sufficiently complete to qualify for contingent vesting pursuant to CCC 40.510.020(G) or .030(G) as applicable. The application will be contingently vested on 3/26/2025 if a Fully Complete application for substantially the same proposal is submitted on or before 9/22/2025.

Developments do not contingently vest to stormwater or concurrency.

Appeals

An appeal of the contingent vesting decision above must be filed with the Department of Community Development, Permit Services Center, 1300 Franklin Street, Vancouver, Washington, 98660, within fourteen (14) calendar days from the date the Pre-Application Conference Report is mailed to the applicant.

All other challenges to staff code interpretations or decisions made at the conference or within the conference report may be addressed within the preliminary plan review application.

Fee estimates

The preliminary plan review fees are listed below. Fees not listed include: final construction plan review, final site plan review, final plat review, development inspection and building plan review and inspection. The fees checked below apply to the subject proposal, and are based upon the fee schedule in effect at the time of the pre-application conference and for the project as submitted.

Note: These fees are subject to change. The fees that are applicable to the subject proposal are subject to change if the proposed projects changes and/or if new or additional information is presented.

Preliminary plan review fees
The following list of preliminary plan review fees (i.e., those items marked to the left) must be submitted with the development proposal to be considered Counter Complete.

Note: During Fully Complete Review, staff will confirm whether the items and amounts shown below are accurate.

Submittal Fees (required for a Counter Complete application)

	Application	Base Fee	Issuance Fee
☒	**Application Submittal Fee** (Land use + wetland/habitat)	$1,276	$94

Land Use Review

	Application	Base Fee	Issuance Fee
☐	**Annual Review – Property owner initiated**	$8,113	$94
	Boundary Line Adjustment		
☐	Base fee-first 2 lots	$651	$53
☐	Per lot over 2	$217	
	Columbia River Gorge		
☐	Gorge Review	$7,227	$94
☐	Expedited Gorge Review	$4,626	$94
	Conditional Use Permit		
☐	CUP alone	$9,902	$53
☐	CUP with Site Plan Review application	$4,951	$53
☐	Add for public hearing, if required	$8,240	
☐	**Covenant Release – Full or Partial**	$2,205	$94

	Application	Base Fee	Issuance Fee
☐	**Design Standards Review – Mixed Use, Hwy 99**		
☐	Hwy 99 Subarea Level I Review	$506	$53
☐	Hwy 99 Subarea Level II Review	$1,374	$53
	Hwy 99 Level III / Mixed Use Review	Site plan review fee plus 100%	$53
☐	**Home Business**		
☐	Urban and Rural Type I Review	$217	$53
	Urban and Rural Type II Review	$1,952	$53
☐	**Legal Lot Determination**		
☐	Type I base fee	$615	$53
☐	Per lot <u>each</u> additional lot	$290	N/A
☐	Type II base fee (includes innocent purchaser)-first 2 lots	$1,483	$53
☐	Per lot <u>over 2</u> lots	$290	N/A
☐	Public Interest exception	$6,360	$53
☐	**Lot Reconfiguration**-first 2 lots	$1,482	$53
☐	Fee per adjustment over 2 lots	$253	
☐	**Mining**	Cost recovery	$94
☐	**Planned Unit Development or Master Plan**		
☐	PUD/MP alone	$3,614	$53
☐	PUD/MP with site plan review or sub application	$2,747	$53
☐	Add for public hearing, if required	$8,240	N/A
☐	**Planning Director Review**		
☐	Type I (includes code interpretation)	$868	$53
☐	Type II Non-conforming use determination	$3,506	$53
	All other Type II reviews	$1,735	$53
☐	**Plat Alteration**	$5,818	$94
☐	Add for public hearing, if required	$8,240	N/A
☐	Plat Declaration	$2,567	$94
☐	**Post Decision Review**		
	Type I (includes deadline extension requests for phased developments)	$2,060	$94
☐	Type II	$5,421	$94
☐	Type III	$15,612	$94
☐	**Pre-application Conference** (planning portion only)	$1,409	$94
☐	Pre-application waiver	$362	N/A
	SEPA		
?	Project review	$2,132	$53
☐	Non-projects (includes annual review applications	$2,037	$53
☐	EIS review	Cost recovery	$53
☐	**Sewer Waiver**	$398	$53
	Shoreline		
?	Shoreline Permit	$5,059	$53
?	Shoreline Conditional Use Permit	$5,999	$53
☐	Shoreline when considered with variance	$5,999	$53
	Shoreline exemption determination	$724	$53

	Application	Base Fee	Issuance Fee
☐			
☐	**Short Plat**	$7,083	$94
	Site Plan Review		
☐	Type I base fee for up to 20 lots or up to 10,000 s.f.	$2,783	$94
☒	Type II base fee for up to 20 lots or up to 10,000 s.f.	$7,047	$94
	Per lot/square foot charges *(Type I and II)*		
☐	Residential-fee per unit for 21 units and greater	$53	N/A
☐	Commercial/Industrial etc.-fee per building square foot for 10,001 square feet to 50,000 square feet	$0.18	N/A
☐	Commercial/Industrial etc.-fee per building square foot for 50,001 square feet and greater	$0.09	N/A
☐	Unoccupied commercial or utility structure		
☐	Binding site plan stand alone	$4,192	$94
☐	Binding site plan, if combined with site plan	$5,891	$94
☐	60-day/concurrent review process (in addition to site plan review fees)	$2,819	$94
☐		$1,446	N/A
☐	**Special Study Review**	Cost recovery	N/A
☐	**Special valuation – historic preservation**	$529	N/A
	Subdivision		
☐	Base fee up to 16 lots	$15,467	$94
☐	Fee per lot: 17 to 30 lots	$429	N/A
	Fee per lot: 31 to 100 lots	$217	N/A
☐	Fee per lot: for the 101st lot and greater	$87	N/A
☐			
☐	**Temporary Use Permit**	$2,783	$53
	Variance		
☐	Type I stand alone	$1,771	$53
☐	Type I when considered with development application	$868	$53
☐	Type II	$3,108	$53
☐	Type II when considered with development application	$1,374	$53
☐	Type III	$14,130	$53
☐	Type III when considered with development application	$5,132	$53
	Wineries		
☐	Tasting Room/Events Type I	$398	$53
☐	Tasting Room/Events Type II	$3,975	$53
☐	**Zone Change**	$14,600	$94

Development Engineering

	Application	Base Fee	Issuance Fee
☐	**Columbia River Gorge Review**	Hourly Rate; $200 deposit	$53
☐	**Conditional Use Permit**	$1,800	$53
	Critical Aquifer Recharge Area (CARA)		
☐	Type I, II, and III site plan review		$53

	Application	Base Fee	Issuance Fee
		$900	
☒	**Floodplain inquiry**	$291	$53
☒	**Geologic Hazard**	$483	$53
☐	**Home business** – all major and minor types	Hourly rate; $200 deposit	$53
☐	**Legal Lot Determination**	Hourly rate; $200 deposit	$53
☐	**Planned Unit Development or Master Plan**	Hourly rate; $200 deposit	$53
☐	**Plat Alteration**	Hourly rate; $200 deposit	$53
	Post Decision Review		
☐	Engineering review	$1,250	$53
☐	Major change to technical design	½ regular fee	$53
☐	**Pre-application Conference**	$1,405	$53
☐	Pre-application waiver	$38	N/A
	Road Modification		
☒	Technical road modification	$1,200	$53
☐	Major road modification	$1,559	$53
☐	Minor Road Modification (stand-alone) -- Minor road modification fee applied to application *not associated* with a land use or engineering application.	$250	$53
☐	Minor Road Modification (concurrent) -- No charge minor road modification requested at the *same time* as a related land use or engineering application	N/C	N/C
☐	**Short Plat**	$2,108	$94
	Site Plan Review		
☒	Types I, II, and III	$2,743	$94
☐	Unoccupied commercial and utility structures	$601	$94
☐	Hwy 99 Subarea reviews	add 25%	N/A
☐	Fast lane review	$2,743	N/A
☐	60-Day Review	standard fees	N/A
☐	**Subdivision**	$3,757	$94
	Variances		
☐	Stormwater	$1,207	$53
☐	Administrative land use	$575	$53

Wetland and Habitat Review

See Attached Wetland and Habitat Review Fee Sheet.

Forestry

	Application	Base Fee	Issuance Fee
☐	Conversion Option Harvest Plan (COHP) with approved current use timber management plan	$542	$94

	Application	Base Fee	Issuance Fee
☐	COHP without approved current use timber management plan	$1,030	$94
☐	Class IV G	$1,882	$94
☐	Hazard Tree Removal Determination, stand alone	$135	$94
☐	Non-exempt Class I forest practices	$4254	$94
☐	Site Inspection	$230	
☐	Type I, single-family dwelling moratorium waiver	$624	$94
☐	Type III moratorium waivers	$4,090	$94

Fire Marshal

	Application	Base Fee	Issuance Fee
☒	Site Plan Type II	$626	
☐	Site Plan Type I and Planning Director Reviews	$434	
☐	All other reviews	$434	
☒	Road Modification	$326	

Fees

For fees and information about the next steps in the development and building process, please visit these county web pages.

Final construction plan review and development inspections:
www.clark.wa.gov/publicworks/engineering/index.html

Building permits:
www.clark.wa.gov/development/fees/building.html

Impact fees

In 1990, the state legislature authorized counties and cities planning under the Growth Management Act to impose impact fees on development activity to provide partial funding for public system improvements (e.g. roads, schools, parks) which serve new development. Impact fees are due at the time of issuance of building permits and are not a lien placed against the property at the time of final approval. A note reflecting the fee shall be placed on the face of the plan or plat. If you have any questions regarding the Traffic Impact Fee (TIF), please contact Public Works at 564.397.6118. ***No impact fees are expected at this time.***

Other fees

For fees and information about the next steps in the development and building process, please visit these county web pages.

Final construction plan review and development inspections:
www.clark.wa.gov/publicworks/engineering/index.html

Building permits:
www.clark.wa.gov/development/fees/building.html

Attachment list

1. Proposed Plans

2. Development Engineering Staff Report
3. Health Department Memo
4. Wetland and Habitat Review Fees
5. Concurrency Comments
6. Building Safety Comments

For informational handouts with submittal requirements for development applications, please visit our website at www.clark.wa.gov/development

Submit your completed application

You must submit your application(s) online www.clark.wa.gov/community-development/clark-county-land-management-system

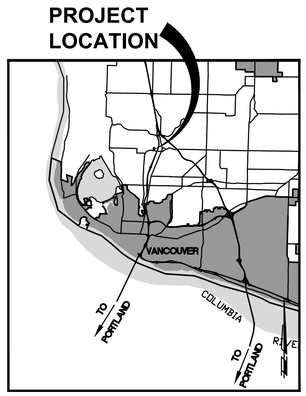
Land Use Review Application Process
If you have questions on *which case or process you need to use*, email landuse@clark.wa.gov.
If you have questions on *how to apply* for cases not shown below, email planningApps@clark.wa.gov.
For building permits, or questions related to building permits, contact permitservices@clark.wa.gov.
Notice – You must create an LMS account before applying for any cases below.
www.clark.wa.gov/community-development/clark-county-land-management-system

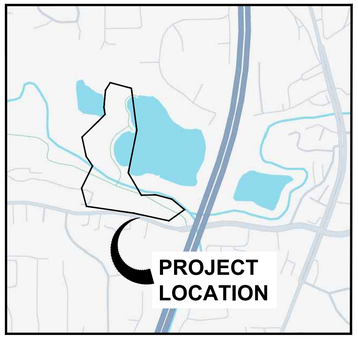
All applications received after 3 pm will be processed the next business day.

Salmon Creek Regional Park
Klineline Pond Area Improvements

1110 NE 117TH STREET

PLANS FOR THE REHABILITATION
OF KLINELINE POND PARK





GOOGLE 2025

SITE CIVIL DRAWINGS

DESIGN NARRATIVE

WORK TO BE PERFORMED IN 2 PHASES.

PHASE 1 INCLUDES WORK UPLAND OF BEACH BOUNDARY FOR KLINELINE POND AND INCLUDES THE CONSTRUCTION OF ASPHALT PARKING LOT, CONCRETE SIDEWALK, BRIDGE AND DOCK IMPROVEMENTS, WATER FEATURE, PARK IMPROVEMENTS, RESTROOM BUILDING, ADA IMPROVEMENTS, AND UTILITY SERVICES. WORK WILL BE PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CURRENT CLARK COUNTY STANDARDS.

PHASE 2 WORK INCLUDES IN-WATER WORK FOR THE FLOATING DOCK WITH RAMP AND ADA CHAIR LIFT, FISHING PIER, AND SUBMERGED SAND CONTAINMENT BERM.

PROJECT AREA = 3.10 ACRES

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DESIGN PROFESSIONAL SHALL COMPLETE ALL LINES:
PROJECT QUANTITIES
N/A = NOT APPLICABLE √ = APPLICABLE

GRADING:
Onsite Excavation (Cut) Volume (Cubic Yards) _____
Fill From Off-Site Source (Cubic Yards) _____

CONSTRUCTION INSPECTION DISTURBED AREA:
Disturbed Area (Acres) _____

UIC - CLASS V INJECTION WELLS:
Site Number: _____
Site Name: _____
Site Address: _____
EPA Well Type: _____
Well Count: _____

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS	PRIVATE IMPROVEMENTS
☐ **Transportation (Arterial & Collector)** Sidewalk/Curb Lineal Feet _____ Street Lineal Feet _____	☐ **Transportation** Sidewalk/Curb Lineal Feet _____ Street Lineal Feet _____
☐ **Transportation (Other)** Sidewalk/Curb Lineal Feet _____ Street Lineal Feet _____	
☐ **Stormwater** Facility Type _____	☐ **Stormwater** Facility Type _____

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COUNTY USE ONLY

ENGINEERING CASE _____
HABITAT CASE _____
PLANNING LAND USE CASE _____
WETLAND CASE _____

Signature Clark County Fire Marshal Date
Signature Clark County Environmental Services Date
Signature Clark County Transportation-Concurrency Date
Signature Clark County Transportation-Signal Date
Signature Clark County Transportation-Signing and Striping Date
Signature Clark County Land Use Review Date
Signature Clark County Bldg Safety Division Date
Signature Clark County Development Engineering Date

A	N/A	
☐	☐	Stormwater & Erosion Control CCC 40.380
☐	☐	Stormwater & Erosion Control CCC 40.385
☐	☐	Stormwater & Erosion Control CCC 40.386
☐	☐	Transportation & Circulation CCC 40.350
☐	☐	Within Right-of-Way Landscaping Review
☐	☐	Utility Permits CCC 13.12A & 12.20A
☐	☐	Clark County Signing & Striping
☐	☐	Clark County Traffic Signals
☐	☐	Road Modifications CCC 40.550.010
☐	☐	Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas CCC 40.410
☐	☐	Geologic Hazard Areas CCC 40.430
☐	☐	Flood Hazard Areas CCC 40.420
☐	☐	Sewer and Water Plans
☐	☐	Clark County M & O Pavement Deflection Testing
☐	☐	Private Stormwater Covenant
☐	☐	Grading, Excavation, Fill and Stockpile CCC 14.07
☐	☐	SWPPP (Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan)

RECOMMENDED for APPROVAL

Engineering Team Leader Date

APPROVED for CONSTRUCTION

Clark County Engineer Date

Plans Approved for Construction by the County does not in any way relieve the applicant of responsibility to meet all requirements of the County or obligation to protect life, health and property. Plans have been reviewed and approved for compliance with Clark County Code and adopted regulations. Plans shall be revised or supplemented at any time it is determined that the full requirements of the County have not been met.

Rev. 05/30/17

CLARK COUNTY COUNCIL:

SUE MARSHALL, CHAIR/COUNCILOR
GLEN YUNG, COUNCILOR
MICHELLE BELKOT, COUNCILOR
WIL FUENTES, COUNCILOR
MATT LITTLE, COUNCILOR

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WASHINGTON
proud past, promising future

ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION DIVISION

ELISSA AKI PETERS
STATE OF WASHINGTON
PRELIMINARY
45380
REGISTERED
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

PBS
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1325 SE Tech Center Drive
Suite 140
Vancouver, WA 98683
360.695.3488
pbsusa.com

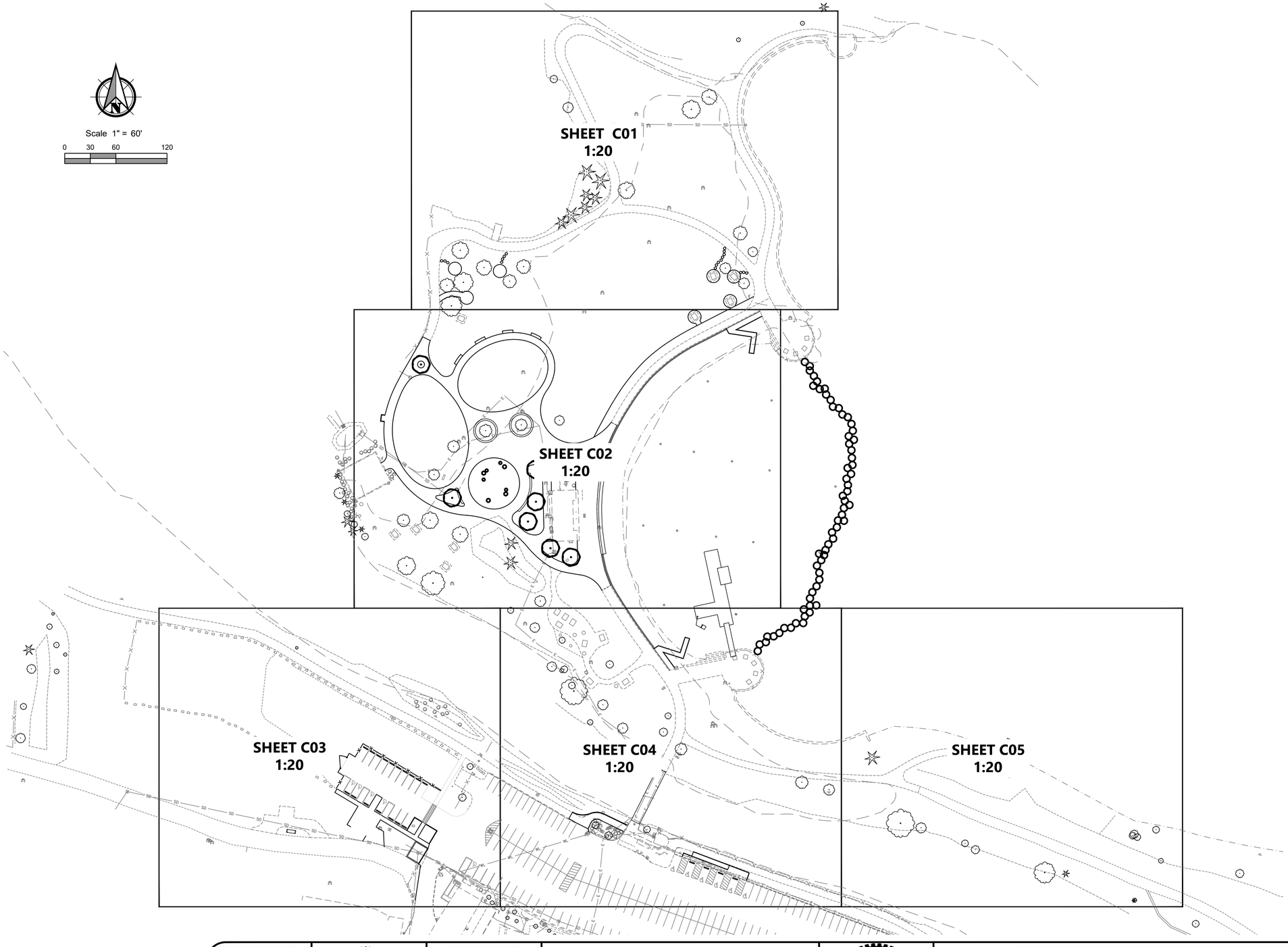
Owner:
Clark County Parks and Nature
1300 Franklin St,
Vancouver, WA 98660
Phone (564) 397-2048
Contact: Michael Chau, PLA
Parks & Trails Planner
E-mail: michael.chau@clark.wa.gov

Civil Engineer:
PBS Engineering & Environmental INC.
1325 SE Tech Center Dr. Suite 140
Vancouver, WA 98683
Phone (360) 567-2133
Contact: Elissa Peters, PE
Civil Project Manager
E-mail: Elissa.Peters@apexcos.com

Surveyor:
PBS Engineering & Environmental Inc.
1325 SE Tech Center Dr. Suite 140
Vancouver, WA 98683
Phone (360) 567-2111
Contact: Regan Schaller, PLS
Survey Manager
E-mail: Regan.Schaller@pbsusa.com

Scale 1" = 60'

0 30 60 120



LOCATIONS OF EXISTING UTILITIES ARE APPROXIMATE AND MAY BE INCOMPLETE

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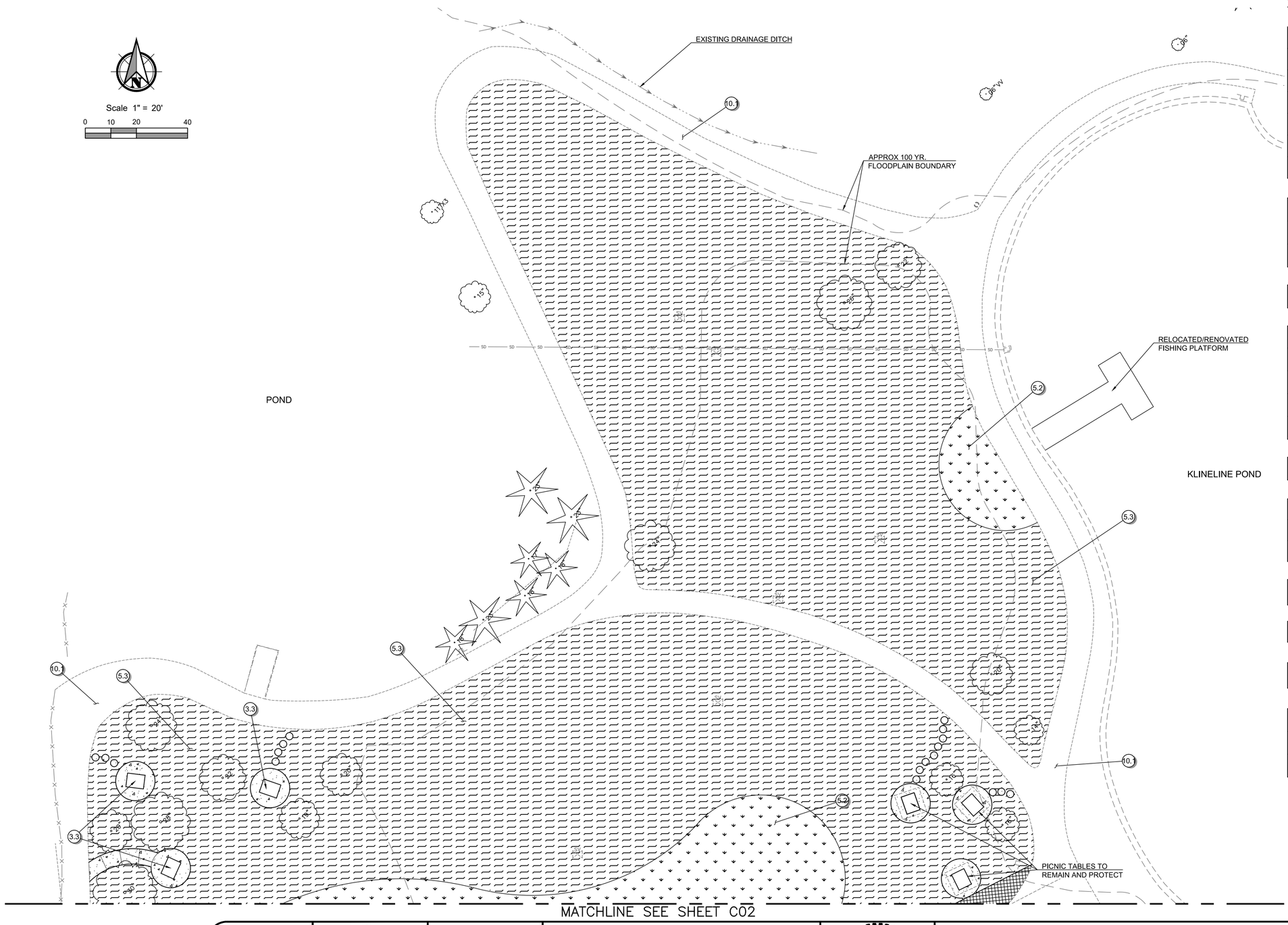
PRELIMINARY

SALMON CREEK REGIONAL PARK KLINELINE POND AREA IMPROVEMENTS CRP# XXXX

SITE, UTILITY, AND LANDSCAPE KEY PLAN
30% PLAN SET

DATE FEB 2025

C00



MATERIALS SCHEDULE

0.00 - SITE WORK FOR REFERENCE

#	DESCRIPTION
0.1	CONCRETE PAVING.
0.2	ASPHALT PAVING.
0.3	RETAINING WALL.
0.4	BRIDGE RAILING.
0.5	RESTROOM.
0.6	CONCRETE STEPS.

1.00 - SPECIALTY SURFACING

1.1	COLORED CONCRETE PAVING.
1.2	UNIT PAVING.
1.3	BRIDGE DECKING.

2.00 - EDGING AND WALLS

2.1	C.I.P. OR PRECAST CONCRETE SEAT WALL.

3.00 - SITE FURNISHINGS

3.1	UMBRELLA TABLE SEATING.
3.2	BENCH.
3.3	PICNIC TABLE.
3.4	PROMENADE LOUNGER.
3.5	ADA GRILL.

4.00 - RAILINGS, BARRIERS, FENCING

4.1	CHAIN-LINK FENCE, VEHICULAR CHAIN-LINK GATE.

5.00 - PLANTING & LANDSCAPE

5.1	PLANTING AREA.
5.2	LAWN SEEDING AREA.
5.3	NATIVE PLANTING AREA.

6.00 - SPLASH PAD

6.1	COLORED SPLASH TREAD SURFACING SEE GENERAL NOTE 1 SHEET G02.

7.00 - PLAYGROUND

7.1	SYNTHETIC PLAY TURF SURFACING SEE GENERAL NOTE 2 SHEET G02.

8.00 - BEACH AND WATER ACCESS

8.1	BEACH SAND REPLACEMENT OF APPROXIMATELY 15,000 SF, SEE GENERAL NOTE 3 SHEET G02.

9.00 - UTILITIES

9.1	6" SANITARY SEWER PIPE.
9.2	2" WATERLINE.
9.3	8" STORM DRAINAGE PIPE.

EXISTING CONDITIONS & FEATURES

10.1 EXISTING PAVING - TO REMAIN AND PROTECT

10.2 EXISTING TREE - TO REMAIN AND PROTECT

GENERAL NOTES

1. NOTES ABOVE ARE ONLY APPLICABLE WHERE SHOWN ON PLAN

LOCATIONS OF EXISTING UTILITIES ARE APPROXIMATE AND MAY BE INCOMPLETE

CALL 48 HOURS BEFORE YOU DIG 1-800-424-5555 "It's the Law" NORTHWEST UTILITIES NOTIFICATION CENTER

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ELISSA AKI PETERS STATE OF WASHINGTON 45580 REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PRELIMINARY

SALMON CREEK REGIONAL PARK KLINELINE POND AREA IMPROVEMENTS CRP# XXXX

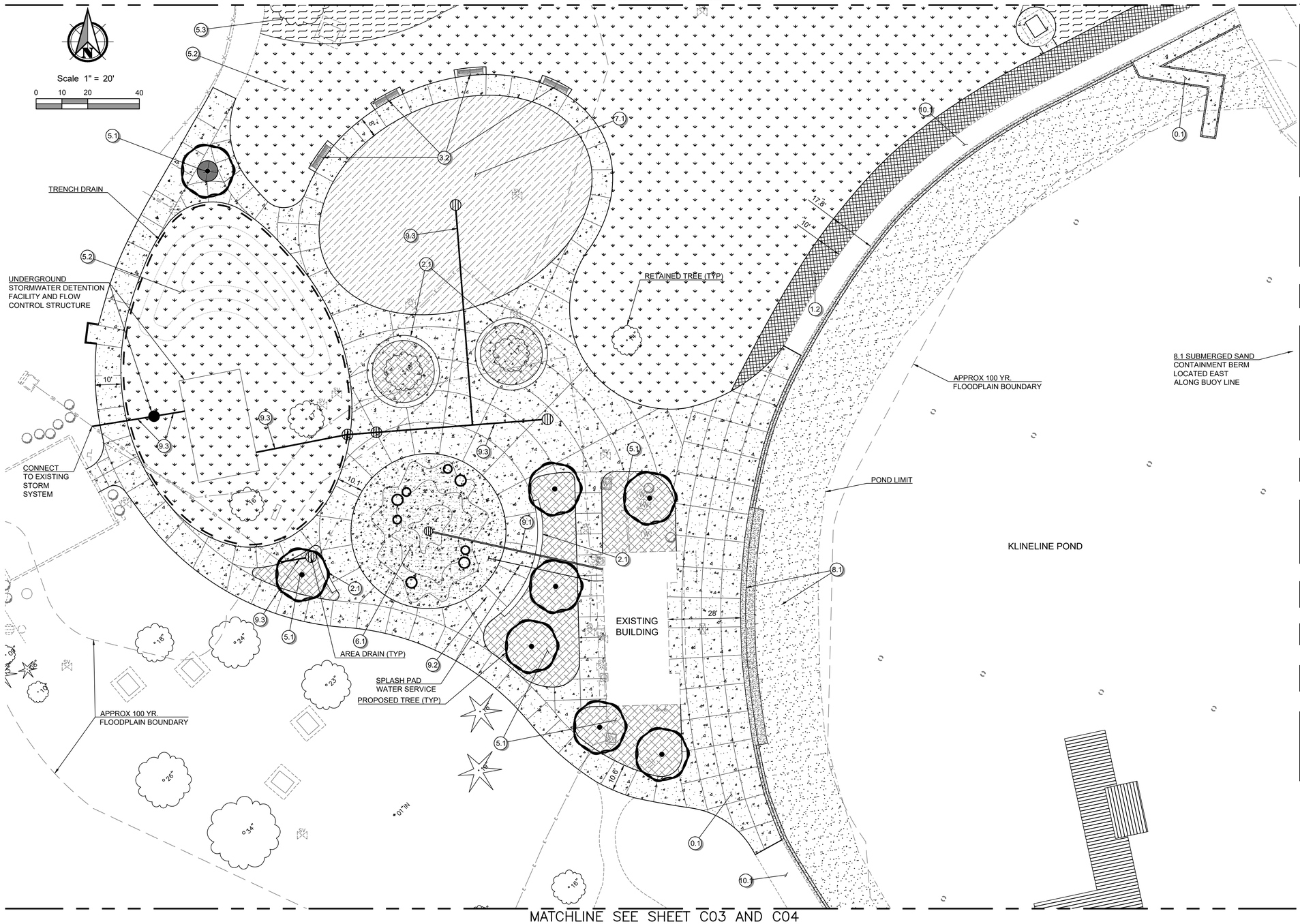
SITE, UTILITY, AND LANDSCAPE PLAN
30% PLAN SET

DATE FEB 2025

C01

10 OF 14

MATCHLINE SEE SHEET C01



MATCHLINE SEE SHEET C03 AND C04

MATERIALS SCHEDULE

0.00 - SITE WORK FOR REFERENCE

#	DESCRIPTION
0.1	CONCRETE PAVING.
0.2	ASPHALT PAVING.
0.3	RETAINING WALL.
0.4	BRIDGE RAILING.
0.5	RESTROOM.
0.6	CONCRETE STEPS.

1.00 - SPECIALTY SURFACING

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2.00 - EDGING AND WALLS

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5.1	PLANTING AREA.
5.2	LAWN SEEDING AREA.
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6.00 - SPLASH PAD

6.1	COLORED SPLASH TREAD SURFACING SEE GENERAL NOTE 1 SHEET G02.

7.00 - PLAYGROUND

7.1	SYNTHETIC PLAY TURF SURFACING SEE GENERAL NOTE 2 SHEET G02.

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9.00 - UTILITIES

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GENERAL NOTES

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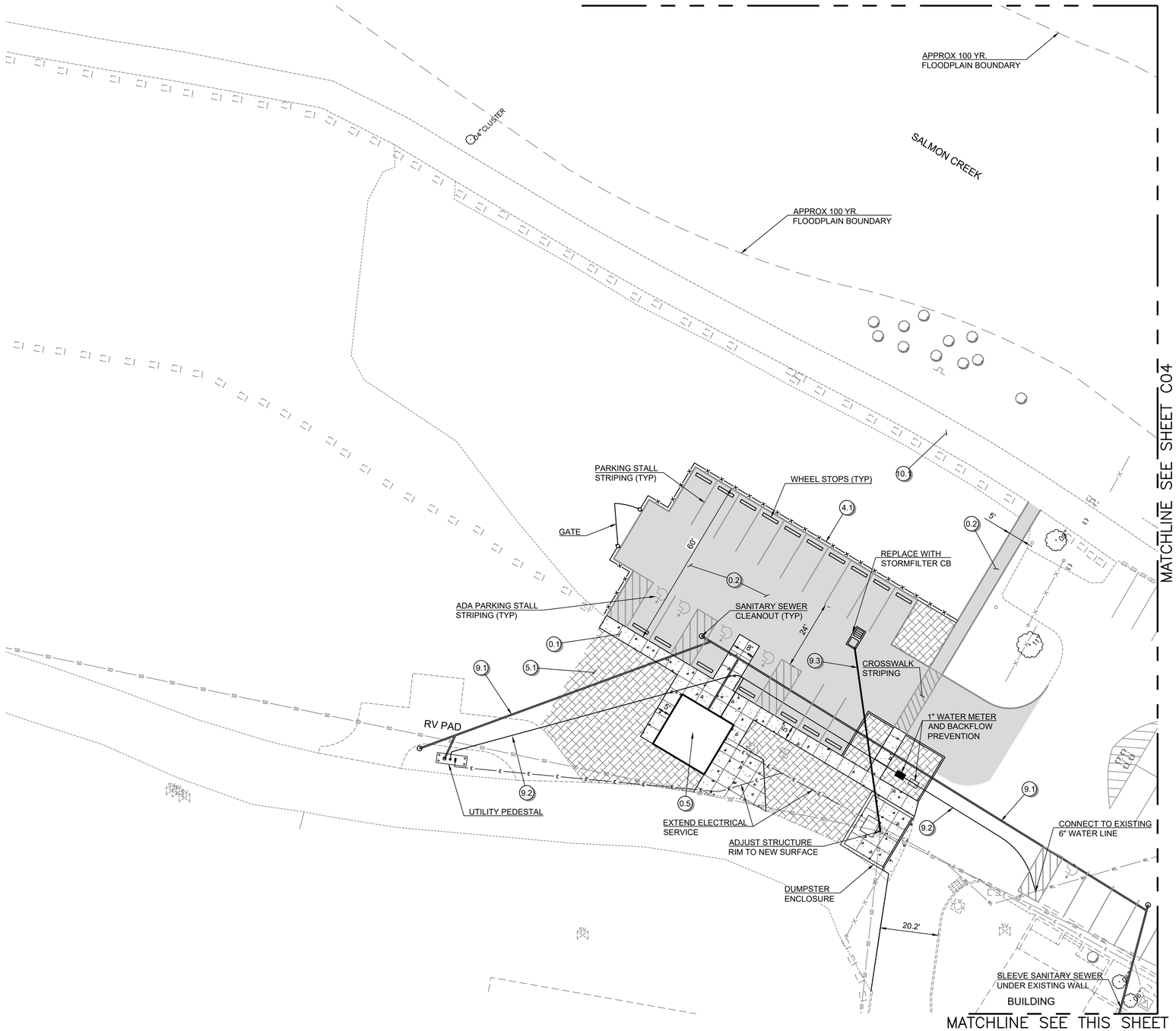
SALMON CREEK REGIONAL PARK KLINELINE POND AREA IMPROVEMENTS CRP# XXXX

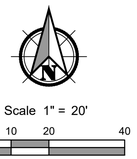
SITE, UTILITY, AND LANDSCAPE PLAN
30% PLAN SET

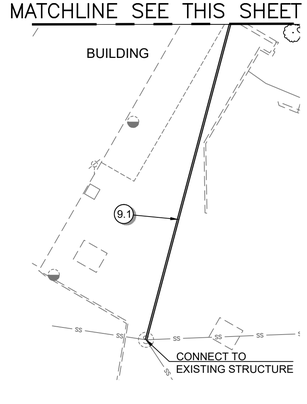
DATE FEB 2025

C02

11 OF 14







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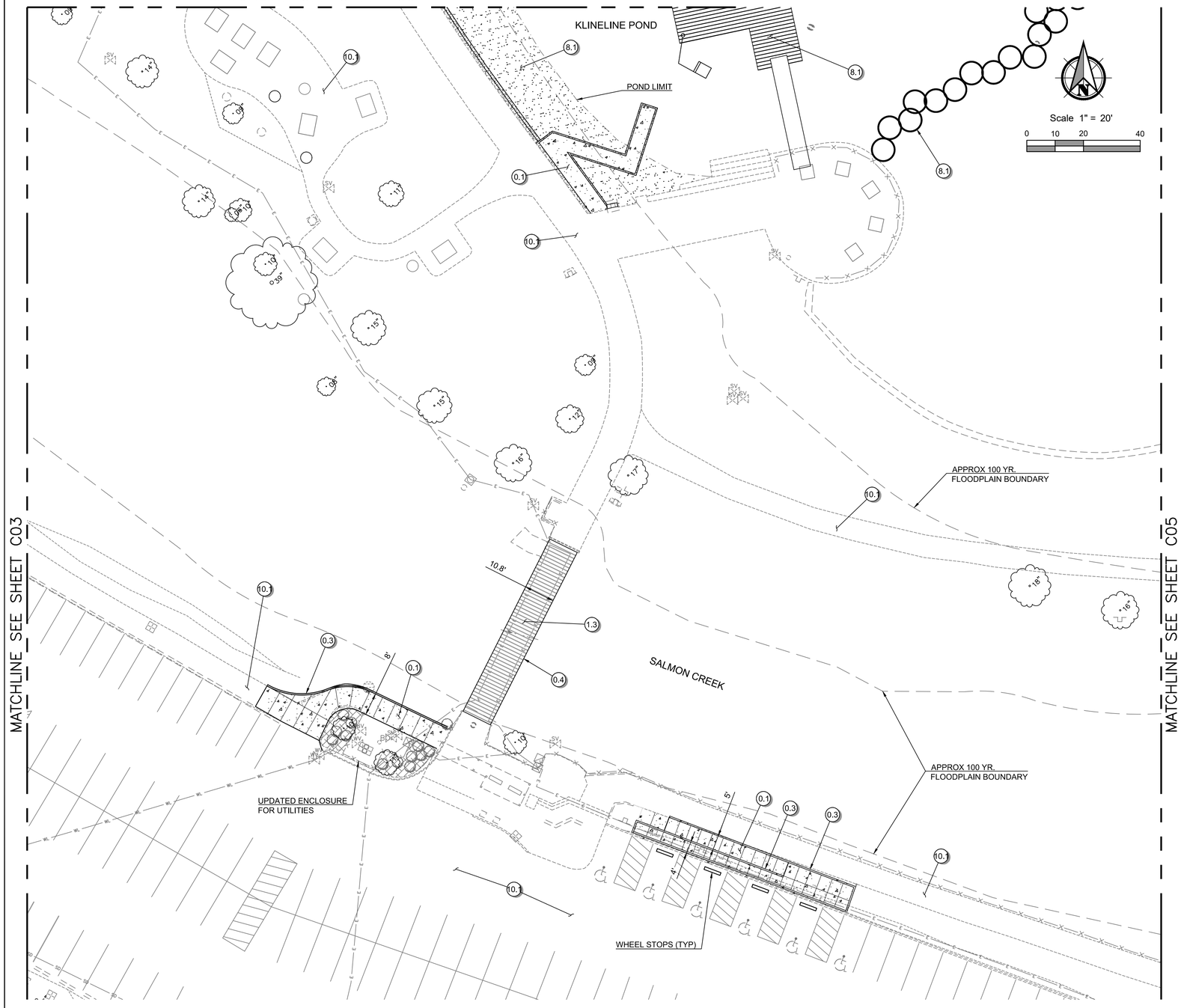
SALMON CREEK REGIONAL PARK KLINELINE POND AREA IMPROVEMENTS CRP# XXXX

SITE, UTILITY, AND LANDSCAPE PLAN
30% PLAN SET

DATE FEB 2025

C03

12 OF 14



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SALMON CREEK REGIONAL PARK KLINELINE POND AREA IMPROVEMENTS CRP# XXXX

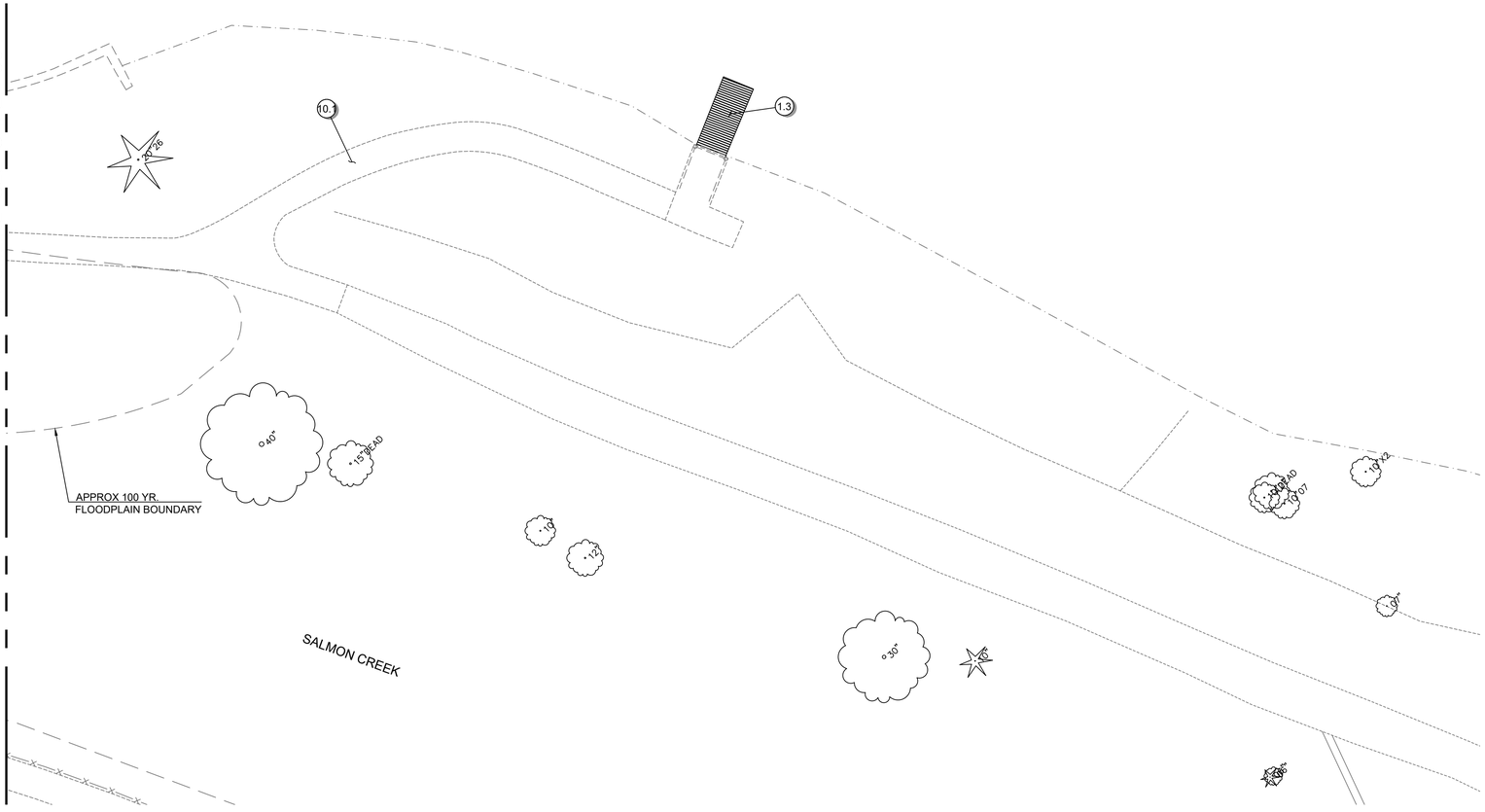
SITE, UTILITY, AND LANDSCAPE PLAN
30% PLAN SET

DATE FEB 2025

C04

13 OF 14

MATCHLINE SEE SHEET C04



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PRELIMINARY

SALMON CREEK REGIONAL PARK KLINELINE POND AREA IMPROVEMENTS CRP# XXXX

SITE, UTILITY, AND LANDSCAPE PLAN
30% PLAN SET

DATE FEB 2025
C05
14 OF 14

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WASHINGTON
proud past, promising future

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERING

MEMORANDUM

TO: **Michael Chau, Clark County Parks**

FROM: **Michelle Dawson**

DATE: **May 1, 2025**

SUBJECT: **PAC-2025-00028**
Salmon Creek Regional Park Klineline Pond Area Improvements

It is the burden of the applicant for this development to comply with the following standards:

- CCC 40.350 (Transportation Ordinance)
- CCC 40.386 (Stormwater and Erosion Control Ordinance)
- CCC 14.07 (Grading, Excavation, Fill and Stockpile)
- CCC 40.420 (Flood Hazard Areas)
- CCC 40.430 (Geologic Hazard Areas)
- CCC 40.550.010 (Road Modifications)

This review is based on our interpretation of the materials we received for this pre-application conference. The preliminary plan shall be revised or supplemented at any time if it is determined that the full requirements of the County Code have not been met.

In addition to the standard submittal requirements, the FULLY COMPLETE ITEMS REQUIRED FOR PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING REVIEW are as follows:

X	Transportation Plan	X	Stormwater Plan & TIR
X	Sight Distance Certification	X	Flood Hazard Permit
X	Road Modification Narrative	X	Geological Hazard Study
	Circulation Plan		CARA Level 1 Site Evaluation

SUBJECT PROPERTY:

Parcel No.	Address/Location	Zoning	Parcel Size (acre)
186546000 189470000	1112 NE 117th Street, Vancouver, WA 98685	51	P/WL, Water

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The Applicant is proposing site improvements at Salmon Creek Regional Park/ Klineline Pond that will include: restroom, accessibility, and parking improvements south of the pedestrian bridge; restroom, accessibility, playground, splash pad, and beach improvements planned north of

pedestrian bridge on the pond side on approximately 51.01 acres in the P/WL and Water zone with Highway 99 overlay.

MAJOR ISSUES:

Transportation & Circulation:

1. The project shall comply with the Clark County Transportation and Circulation Ordinance, CCC 40.350.

2. NE 117th Street is classified as Minor Arterial - 2 lanes w/CLT & bike lanes. Frontage improvements and right-of-way (ROW) dedication are required if found to be substandard. Half width improvements are per Standard Detail Drawing #4 and are: 36 feet ROW dedication.

3. Driveway spacing on an arterial is based on the posted speed limit and is per Table 40.350.030-4. If driveway spacing is not met for the existing access onto NE 117th Street, then a road modification request should be submitted to retain the substandard access.

4. The Median and Channelization Policy applies to the existing access, in order to retain the full movement access relief from this standard will need to be requested through the road modification process. This request will be typed as a technical road mod.

5. The site access is subject to site distance requirements per Clark County Code. Therefore, the applicant's engineer shall verify that sight distance is available at all access locations. Refer to CCC 40.350.030(B)(8).
    a. Sight distance triangles need to be shown on the transportation plan.
    b. Sight distance letter needs to specify what the sight distance was measured to be for intersection and stopping sight distance.

6. If the applicant desires to gain approval of any proposal that does not meet code, including but not limited to the item(s) specifically mentioned in this report, a road modification must be justified and approved per CCC 40.550.010.
    a. Please refer to the County Road Modification Review Process and other handouts on Development Engineering's Documents page: https://clark.wa.gov/community-development/development-engineering-documents

Stormwater & Erosion Control:

1. The project shall comply with the Clark County Stormwater and Erosion Control Ordinance, CCC 40.386, as amended by Ordinance No. 2021-06-02. Vesting for stormwater is established at the time of Fully Complete land-use application. Please be aware that the next planned manual update is expected to be adopted in 2026, with an effective date to be determined. Refer to Clean Water's webpage for the latest information: https://clark.wa.gov/public-works/stormwater

2. To determine applicable stormwater minimum requirements, refer to Figure 1.2, page 19 of Book 1 of the 2021 Clark County Stormwater Manual (CCSM). This development will result in greater than 5,000 square feet of new hard surface and must meet Stormwater Minimum Requirements (MR) #1 through #9.

3. Per page 9 of Book 1 of the 2021 CCSM: Resurfacing by upgrading from dirt to gravel, asphalt, or concrete; upgrading from gravel to asphalt, or concrete; or upgrading from a bituminous surface treatment ("chip seal") to asphalt or concrete: These are considered new impervious

surfaces and are subject to the minimum requirements that are triggered when the thresholds identified for new or redevelopment projects are met.

4. In addition, replaced impervious surface per page 14 of Book 1 of the 2021 CCSM is defined for structures as "the removal and replacement of impervious surfaces down to the foundations" and for other impervious surfaces as "the removal down to bare soil or base course and replacement."

5. No new development or redevelopment shall be allowed to materially increase or concentrate stormwater runoff onto an adjacent property or block existing drainage from adjacent lots.

6. For projects proposing infiltration, refer to bullets 7, 8 and 9 on page 149, Book 1 of the 2021 CCSM for groundwater separation and monitoring requirements.

7. For projects that will discharge (directly or indirectly) to a wetland, refer to Figure 1.4, page 34, Book 1 of the 2021 CCSM to determine what Wetland Protection Levels are required.

Geologic Hazard Areas:

1. The project shall comply with the Clark County Geologic Hazard Areas Ordinance, CCC 40.430.

2. Based on the county GIS, portions of the site are in or within one hundred (100) feet of a geologic hazard area. A Geologic Hazard Study may be required depending upon the impacts. Refer to 40.430.010(B) for applicability and exemptions.

Flood Hazard Areas:

1. The project shall comply with the Flood Hazard Areas Ordinance, CCC 40.420.

2. Based on the county GIS, development is proposed within the floodway or floodway fringe. A Flood Plain Permit (FLP) is required and a Hydraulic Report will be required as part of this permit. Refer to https://clark.wa.gov/public-works/development-flood-plains

    a. Impacts in the Floodway will require a 'No Rise' analysis.

    b. Impacts in the Floodway Fringe will require compensatory storage to be addressed.

TRANSPORTATION and CIRCULATION

Transportation Impact Study (Concurrency):
These issues are managed by Public Works. They will comment in a separate report. Call 564-397-4354 if there are any questions or concerns regarding the following:

- Transportation concurrency issues
- Traffic impact studies
- Traffic impact fees
- Off-site safety issues
- Requirements to construct raised medians, turning lanes, etc.
- Frontage road improvement agreements
- Signal participation agreements
- Transportation "latecomer" agreements
- County road projects

Applicability
These standards apply to any subdivision, short plat, site plan application, or conditional use permit; provided, that for the purposes of Sections 40.350.030(B)(4) and (B)(8), it shall also apply to applications for building permit or other applications for access to a public road, or to projects within the public right-of-way. Unoccupied utility and wireless communication facilities shall only be subject to the provisions of Sections 40.350.030(B)(4)(c) – (e) and (B)(8).

Pedestrian/Bicycle Circulation Standards, CCC 40.350.015:
Pedestrian and bicycle circulation facilities shall be designed to provide safe, convenient and appropriate levels of access for pedestrians and bicyclists, and allow for unobstructed movements and access pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), as amended.
All sidewalks, driveway aprons, and road intersections shall comply with ADA.

The review authority may require an off-street accessway be constructed to provide direct routes for pedestrians and bicyclists not otherwise provided by the street system to mitigate the impact of development.

Transportation Design Criteria, CCC 40.350.030(B)(3):
The design criteria set out in Tables 40.350.030-2 and 40.350.030-3 are adopted as a portion of the Clark County standard specifications. Such criteria are applicable to roads located within and adjacent to a development. These criteria are intended for normal conditions. The responsible official may require higher standards for unusual site conditions.

All urban roads except alleys consist of a core road section and a flex zone section.

1. The core road consists of the traveled way portion of the road, as well as medians and turning lanes on higher classification roads. Core road features as shown on the Standard Detail Drawings allow little, if any, variation unless a road modification request is approved.

    a. Travel and turning lanes require impervious pavement on all rural roads, and urban arterials, collectors, industrial/commercial, and neighborhood circulator roads.

    b. Permanent median areas may utilize stormwater low impact development features including, but not limited to, bioretention swales and permeable pavement. Such features shall be subject to approval by the Public Works Director and shall be designed to ensure adequate public safety.

2. The flex zone consists of that portion of the roadway outside of the core road. Flex zone features can include stormwater best management practice features, parking and bike lanes, sidewalks, and planter and utility strips, depending on the road classification. These features may be designed with considerable flexibility subject to engineering approval by the county; however, all features applicable to the road classification shall be provided. Some flex zone features may require more right-of-way than is noted in Table 40.350.030-2.

Transportation Improvement Plan:
Show, identify, and dimension on the preliminary plan the minimum-width right(s)-of-way, easements, roadway(s), driveways, the location(s) of curb/gutter, sidewalk(s), and turnaround(s), as required.

Abutting Frontage Roads Improvements, CCC 40.350.030(B)(5):
Half-width or partial-width right-of-way dedications and improvements are required as follows:

Street Name	Classification	Right-of-Way (ft)	Paved Width (ft)	Sidewalk Width (ft)	Std. DWG #
NE 117th Street	Minor Arterial - 2 lanes w/CLT & bike lanes	36	N/A	N/A	4

- Sidewalk shall be detached on Urban Collectors and Arterials
- Landscaping is required on Urban Collectors and Arterials per Section G of Standard Details Manual

Additional requirements:

- A traffic study is required for partial-width roads in commercial, office park, or industrial developments in order to verify the adequacy of the roadway for clearance and turning movements.
- See "Right-of-way Standards" for minimum road standards in urban planned unit developments, multifamily developments, or commercial, office park, and industrial areas.
- The minimum width for any roadway shall be 20 feet.
- Parking shall be prohibited along partial-width roads.
- Minimally safe access includes safe and adequate vehicular passing clearance, turning movements, emergency vehicle access, and pedestrian safety - particularly the safety of children. The developer has the burden to consider potential hazards, evaluate their significance, and propose mitigation measures, as needed.
- Pedestrian and traffic hazards frequently are brought to our attention by neighbors late in the review process. Approval of the development may be seriously delayed or the development may be denied if the applicant cannot address these hazards as perceived by the neighborhood.
- Where frontage improvements are required, the County will perform pavement deflection testing to determine the adequacy of the existing pavement. Where remaining life of the pavement is less than five years, the road shall be reconstructed to current standards to the centerline or 22 feet, whichever is less. If remaining life is greater than five years, the road shall be cut back to a location where the structure is sound and the widening constructed. However, in no case, shall the reconstruction be less than four feet in width from the existing edge of pavement to the new edge of pavement or face of curb. The County may require reconstruction to the centerline or 22 feet, whichever is less, if the County Engineer determines the geometrics or other existing features are inadequate.
- Sufficient right-of-way and easement for any road must be provided to accommodate all necessary appurtenances required for construction including, but not limited to, cut or fill slopes or retaining structures, as needed. If sufficient right-of-way is not available, slope easements from neighboring properties may be an acceptable alternative. Such easements, as approved, shall be recorded with the final plat.
- The County may require road cross-sections be submitted showing neighboring topography in order to determine if the road can be constructed as required.

Exceptions and Deferrals for Frontage Roads/Improvements

- Exception – urban area:
  Urban or rural centers developments that the County Engineer finds, based on an engineering traffic study, will not result in an increase of total site trip generations during the PM peak hour of more than 10 percent are exempt from half-width frontage roadway improvements; PROVIDED, that such otherwise exempted developments shall be required to make frontage improvements in accordance with CCC 40.350.030(B)(7) (intersection design requirements)

and CCC 40.350.030(B)(8) (sight distance requirements) and such frontage road improvements as are necessary in order to provide minimally safe access to the development. Dedication of the minimum right-of-way shall still be required.

- Exception - rural area:
  Rural developments located outside Rural Centers are exempt from frontage roadway improvements. Dedication of the minimum right-of-way shall still be required.

- Deferral – urban area:
  Urban frontage road improvements may be deferred, in whole or in part, if the development proposes urban single family residential lots larger than one acre, and a covenant running with the land is recorded requiring such improvements when re-division is proposed at urban density. Dedication of the minimum right-of-way shall still be required.

- Deferral:
  Frontage improvement agreements with Clark County are permitted if those improvements are part of a County project to be constructed within six years. For information concerning the Clark County Annual or Six-year Transportation Improvement Programs, please contact Public Works, 564-397- 4354. For information concerning the County 20-year Transportation Program, please contact Public Works Transportation Planning, 564-397-4354. Dedication of the minimum right-of-way shall still be required.

- Deferral – rural area:
  Frontage road improvements, in whole or in part, may be deferred where the development is located in a rural center, and a covenant running with the land is recorded requiring the owner to contribute their share to a larger road or frontage improvement project when undertaken by the county. Dedication of the minimum right-of-way shall still be required.

Access Management, CCC 40.350.030(B)(4):
All driveways shall comply with the Transportation Standards and the requirements of the Fire Marshal.

Access to arterials:
- A residential road intersecting with an arterial shall be classified as a local residential access road or higher classification.
- The minimum full width of a roadway intersecting with an arterial shall be 36 feet at the intersection and may taper back as approved.
- Driveways will not be permitted to access onto arterials unless no other access to the site exists or can be provided.
- When driveways on an arterial are permitted, they shall be spaced in accordance with Table 40.350.030-4.
- The number of driveways and driveway lanes on an arterial shall be based upon an estimate of site traffic generation in accordance with Table 40.350.030-6.
- A nonresidential two (2) way driveway onto a collector shall be twenty-four (24) to forty (40) feet in width.
- The County's Median and Channelization Policy applies to all driveways and intersections onto an arterial that are not designated on the Arterial Atlas

Intersection Design, CCC 40.350.030(B)(7):
For the intersections, show, identify, and dimension the following on the plan:

- Separations from other road intersections (existing and proposed).
- The angle of the intersecting centerlines, if not 90 degrees.
- Centerline offset, if proposed.
- Minimum curb return radii.
- Minimum right-of-way chords.
- Additional right-of-way for turning lanes, if required by Public Works.
- Where connecting to a paved urban street, public or private, the connecting road or driveway shall be paved 25 feet back from the edge of the nearest travel lane or shall be equal to the minimum intersection radii, whichever is greater.
- Rural driveways connecting with paved public roads shall be paved from the edge of the public road to the right-of-way or to 20-feet from the edge, whichever is greater.

    - Separations between road intersections shall be measured from centerline to centerline.
    - Separations between road intersections and driveways shall be measured from the point of tangency at the roadway curb-return to the nearest edge of the driveway.
    - Separations between driveways shall be measured from near edge to near edge of the driveways.

Sight Distances, CCC 40.350.030(B)(8):
The materials submitted for this pre-application conference do not provide sufficient information for staff to determine if the proposed development can comply with sight distance standards. Additional evidence shall be submitted with the proposed preliminary plan that shows the development complies with sight distance standards. Approval of a preliminary plan does not relieve the development from compliance with sight distance requirements.

A written declaration by an engineer licensed in the State of Washington stating that the development complies with sight distance standards is acceptable evidence. The declaration shall be stamped with a valid seal of professional registration in the State of Washington.

Show and note on the preliminary plan any driveway or road intersection that does not comply with sight distance requirements.

Urban Transit Circulation Standards, CCC 40.350.030(B)(14):
New residential, commercial, and industrial developments shall be reviewed with the participation of C-TRAN invited during the development review process under Subtitle 40.5 to ensure appropriate design and integration of transit facilities into the development.

Right-of-Way Standards, CCC 40.350.030(B)(15):
Additional right-of-way or easement may be required where necessary to accommodate slopes, sight distances, or other features necessary for maintenance or to enhance safety.

Urban planned unit and multifamily developments:

- Parking may be deleted if 4 non-tandem off-street parking spaces per unit are provided and distinct signs and markings show that no parking is permitted.

- Internal sidewalks may be replaced by approved public walkways that comply with Section 40.350.015.

Commercial, office park, and industrial areas:
Roads in these areas shall comply with the following minimum requirements:

- 32-foot width roadway.
- 6-foot width sidewalks (urban) or approved alternate walkways.
- Structural section to comply with minor arterial standards.

ROAD MODIFICATIONS

Please refer to the County Road Modification Review Process and other handouts on Development Engineering's Documents page: https://clark.wa.gov/community-development/development-engineering-documents

Purpose, CCC 40.550.010(A):
In cases where unusual topographic conditions, nature of existing development, unique or innovative development design or similar factors make strict adherence to the road standards undesirable, or cause undue hardships, or serve no useful purpose, the requirements of these standards may be modified.

Classification of Modification, CCC 40.550.010(B):
Modification requests shall be classified as either a minor deviation, technical road modification, or major road modification. Acceptance of a request under one category shall not preclude the county from reclassifying the request upon further review.

1. Minor Deviation. The purpose of a minor deviation is to allow minor modifications that occur routinely and that clearly meet the general approval criteria in Section 40.550.010.C. Minor deviations shall be reviewed without a separate application.
   a. Minor Deviation Classification Guidelines. In order for a modification to be considered a minor deviation, the modification proposal shall meet all the following:
      (1) Does not require engineering analysis to demonstrate compliance with the approval criteria except as required by Section 40.550.010.B.1.c; and
      (2) Does not involve safety or off-site impacts; and
      (3) Involves minimal review to approve and document; and
      (4) Does not involve the public interest.
      (5) Is similar to other approved modifications that have shown to have no adverse impacts.

      See CCC 40.550.010(B)(1)(b) for examples of Minor Deviations.

   c. Improvements to roads that abut a development site shall not be required if the development cannot access the road due to topographic or other constraints and the development results in no additional traffic on these roads. A traffic study including trip distribution analysis may be required.
   d. Minor deviations to sidewalk requirements may be granted if found to be consistent with the requirement to provide safe walking conditions to schools as required by RCW 58.17.110.

2. Technical Road Modifications. Technical road modifications may be approved for minor changes to standards that include, but are not limited to, access, safety, road cross-

sections, or construction materials. Due to an increased potential for on-site or off-site impacts, these modifications require a greater level of review, discretion and documentation than minor deviations. Review of technical road modifications requires a separate application and review process in conjunction with review of the main application:

a. Technical Road Modification Classification Guidelines. In order for a modification to be considered a technical road modification, the proposal shall meet one or more of the following as applicable:
   (1) Limited engineering analysis by the applicant is sufficient to demonstrate the proposal meets the approval criteria in Section 40.550.010.C;
   (2) Potential safety impacts are expected to be minimal;
   (3) County review and approval requires moderate analysis, discretion, and documentation, and requires multiple review staff;
   (4) The proposed modification is expected to generate minimal public interest; and
   (5) The proposed modification requires an analysis of rough proportionality and nexus issues.

   See CCC 40.550.010(B)(2)(b) for Examples of Technical Road Modifications.

3. Major Road Modifications. Major road modifications are those that have the potential for significant impacts to the public or the county. These tend to be unique cases, requiring extensive analysis and documentation. Review of major road modifications requires a separate application in conjunction with review of the main application:
   a. Major Road Modification Classification Guidelines. When one (1) or more of the following apply, the modification will qualify as a major road modification:
      (1) The proposed modification requires an extensive analysis of public impacts, rough proportionality and nexus issues;
      (2) Extensive engineering analysis by the applicant is required to demonstrate the proposal meets the general approval criteria;
      (3) The potential exists for material impacts to public safety;
      (4) The potential exists for shifting improvement obligations on to future developers or the county;
      (5) The proposal may have material impacts to future development patterns;
      (6) The proposal requires significant county review and documentation;
      (7) The proposed modification can be expected to generate considerable public interest; and
      (8) Approval of the proposal may have public policy implications.

      See CCC 40.550.010(B)(3)(b) for Examples of Major Road Modifications.

Approval Criteria, CCC 40.550.010(C):

1. In reviewing a modification request, the county shall consider the applicable factors that include, but are not limited to, the following:
   a. Public safety, durability, cost of maintenance, function, and appearance;
   b. Advancing the goals of the comprehensive plan as a whole;
   c. Any modification shall be the minimum necessary to alleviate the hardship or disproportional impact;
   d. Potential benefits of low impact development or innovative concepts;
   e. Self-imposed hardships shall not be used as a reason to grant a modification request.
2. Modifications to the standards contained in Chapter 40.350 may be granted when the applicant demonstrates at least one (1) of the following:
   a. Topography, right-of-way, existing construction or physical conditions, or other geographic conditions make compliance with standards clearly impractical for the circumstances;

b. A minor change to a specification or standard is required to address a specific design or construction problem which, if not enacted, will result in an unusual hardship;
c. An alternative design is proposed which will provide a plan that is functionally equivalent or superior to the standards;
d. Application of the standards of Chapter 40.350 to the development would be grossly disproportional to the impacts created;
e. A change to a specification or standard is required to ensure consistency with existing features adjacent to or affected by the site where those existing features are not expected to change over time.

3. In addition to Sections 40.550.010.C.1 and 2 above, in considering a road modification request, the county recognizes that in order to address issues associated with rapid growth; the legislature enacted the Growth Management Act. The Act requires urban growth areas to be sized to accommodate growth and prevent urban sprawl by focusing development in underdeveloped portions of an urban area. Consistent with that legislation, the county will require that in the absence of geographic or development constraints, sufficient right-of-way shall be dedicated, and frontage improvements and cross circulation roads shall be constructed in urban growth areas in Clark County such that frontage and cross circulation roads will be substantially completed within the twenty (20) year period provided in RCW 36.70A.110.

Procedures, CCC 40.550.010(D):

1. Modifications Requested with an Associated Preliminary Land Use Application.
   a. Minor deviations are reviewed and approved through the transportation review findings of the underlying land use application and do not require a separate application.
   b. Technical and major road modification requests shall be proposed under a separate application in conjunction with an application for the underlying development proposal in accordance with Chapter 40.500.
2. Modifications Requested after the Preliminary Land Use Decision.
   a. Minor deviations may be approved during the engineering construction plan review process without a separate application.
   b. Technical or major road modifications requested after the preliminary land use decision shall be submitted with an application for post-decision review under Section 40.520.060 if the responsible official finds that the proposed modification has the potential to affect land use aspects of the original decision or has the potential for off-site impacts. If no post-decision review is required under Section 40.520.060, the modification shall be processed as a separate road modification application with the applicable fee listed in Title 6.

STORMWATER and EROSION CONTROL

The current Stormwater and Erosion Control Ordinance is CCC 40.386, as amended by Ordinance No. 2021-06-02.

Purpose, CCC 40.386.010(A)

The purpose of this chapter is to safeguard public health, safety and welfare by protecting the quality of surface and groundwaters for drinking water supply, recreation, fishing and other beneficial uses through the application of best management practices (BMPs) for stormwater management and erosion control.

Applicability, CCC 40.386.010(B)

The provisions of this chapter shall apply to all new development, redevelopment, land disturbing activities, and drainage projects consistent with the Clark County Stormwater Manual.

Exemptions, CCC 40.386.010(C)
Exemptions to the requirements of this chapter shall be granted for the specific activities listed in Section 40.386.010(C).

Minimum Requirements, CCC 40.386.010(E)
"Minimum requirements" means the nine (9) sets of requirements that are part of the SMMWW, as follows:

Minimum requirement No. 1: Preparation of stormwater site plans;
Minimum requirement No. 2: Construction stormwater pollution prevention;
Minimum requirement No. 3: Source control of pollution;
Minimum requirement No. 4: Preservation of natural drainage systems and outfalls;
Minimum requirement No. 5: On-site stormwater management;
Minimum requirement No. 6: Runoff treatment;
Minimum requirement No. 7: Flow control;
Minimum requirement No. 8: Wetlands protection; and
Minimum requirement No. 9: Operation and maintenance.

Standards – Stormwater Control, CCC 40.386.020
The Clark County Stormwater Manual is adopted by reference, and the requirements contained therein will be the minimum standards for this chapter except as modified in this chapter.

Administration, CCC 40.386.040
A. General.
   1. An applicant proposing any new development, redevelopment, land-disturbing activity or drainage project governed by this chapter shall submit to Clark County the plans, studies, and information described in the Clark County Stormwater Manual. The purpose of the stormwater plan is to determine whether a proposal can meet the requirements set forth in this chapter.
   2. All plans, studies, and reports submitted pursuant to this chapter must be stamped, signed and dated by an engineer, and other licensed professionals if appropriate, responsible for their preparation.
   3. Stormwater site plans are exempt from the requirement to be prepared by an engineer for projects that only apply minimum requirements No. 1 through No. 5 for construction of agricultural or residential buildings and their appurtenances on an existing lot. Alterations to an existing site plan prepared by a licensed engineer are not exempt.

B. Preliminary Stormwater Plan.
   1. As part of a land-use application, the applicant shall submit a preliminary stormwater plan meeting the requirements of the Clark County Stormwater Manual for all new development, redevelopment, land-disturbing activities or drainage projects not exempted by Section 40.386.010(C).
   2. The preliminary stormwater plan submittal shall consist of a preliminary development plan and a preliminary technical information report (TIR). The engineer shall include a statement that all required information is included and that the proposed stormwater facilities are feasible.

C. Final Stormwater Plan.
   1. The applicant shall submit a final stormwater plan and shall obtain approval of the final stormwater plan from the responsible official prior to beginning construction related to any new development, redevelopment, land-disturbing activity or drainage project not exempted by section 40.386.010(C). The final stormwater plan provides final engineering

design and construction drawings in accordance with the Clark County Stormwater Manual.

2. The final stormwater plan must include a construction stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) prepared in accordance with the Clark County Stormwater Manual for any new development, redevelopment, land-disturbing activity or drainage project not exempted by Section 40.386.010(C)
3. If a Final Stormwater Plan differs from the approved Preliminary Stormwater Plan in a manner that, in the opinion of the Responsible Official, raises significant water quality or quantity control issues, it shall require another SEPA determination (if subject to the State Environmental Policy Act [SEPA]) and a post-decision review, in accordance with CCC Section 40.520.060.

D. Plan Review Process
   1. For a land use application requiring a public hearing, the Hearings Examiner shall consider the preliminary stormwater plan in accordance with the procedures applicable to the land use application. All other preliminary stormwater plans shall be acted on by the responsible official within the timeline for the preliminary land use decision.
   2. Variances. For purposes of this chapter, the following requirements shall apply with regard to variances:
      a. Type I and Type II (Administrative) Variances. The responsible official may grant an administrative variance to the standards of this chapter using a Type I or Type II process pursuant to Sections 40.510.010 and 40.510.020 prior to permit approval and construction; provided, that the requested change is due to site specific conditions and the intent of this chapter is met.

         These variances are limited to changes to design and construction of stormwater infrastructure and must meet the criteria listed in Section 40.386.010(D)(2)(a)

      b. Type III Variances. The Hearings Examiner may grant a variance from the requirements of this chapter using a Type III process pursuant to Section 40.510.030 prior to permit approval and construction; provided that the provisions of this chapter are met. Written findings of fact are required that address the listed in Section 40.386.010(D)(2)(b)

Department of Ecology Permit for Construction Stormwater:

A permit from the Department of Ecology (DOE) is required if:

Department of Ecology Permit for Construction Stormwater - A permit from the Department of Ecology (DOE) is required for any land disturbing activities such as clearing, grading, excavating, stockpiling of fill material, and/or demolition that:

- Disturbs one or more acres of land.; OR

- Are part of a common plan of development or sale that will ultimately disturb one or more acres of land. A common plan of development or sale is an area where multiple, separate, and distinct construction activities may be taking place on different schedules under one plan. In a common plan of development, the disturbed area of the entire plan is used to determine if a permit is required.; AND

- Discharge stormwater from the site into surface water(s) of the state or into storm drainage systems, including ditches, which discharge to state surface waters. Surface

waters of the state: Include wetlands, ditches, rivers, unnamed creeks, rivers, lakes, estuaries, and salt water.

The applicant shall Contact the DOE for further information.
https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Permits-certifications/Stormwater-general-permits/Construction-stormwater-permit

Department of Ecology Permit for Industrial Stormwater:

Ecology requires most industrial sites in Washington to monitor, measure, and reduce stormwater pollution leaving their site. We use the federal Clean Water Act and state law (RCW 90.48.080) to regulate stormwater at industrial facilities.

The applicant shall Contact the DOE for further information: https://ecology.wa.gov/regulations-permits/permits-certifications/stormwater-general-permits/industrial-stormwater-permit

GRADING, EXCAVATION, FILL and STOCKPILE

Purpose, CCC 14.07.010
The purpose of this chapter is to safeguard property, minimize water quality degradation, prevent excessive sedimentation or erosion by surface waters, and prevent the creation of public nuisances such as the fouling of surface or groundwater.

Applicability, CCC 14.07.020
Grading, Excavation, Fill and Stockpile Ordinance CCC 14.07, applies to all land-disturbing earthwork activities unless exempted by Section 14.07.040(2).

FLOOD HAZARD AREAS

Purpose, CCC 40.420.010(A)
The purpose of this chapter is to safeguard public health, safety and general welfare by placing limitations on development in areas susceptible to flood waters consistent with the requirements of the Growth Management Act and WAC 365-190-080. The flood hazard areas of Clark County are subject to periodic inundation, which may result in loss of life and property, health and safety hazards, disruption of commerce and governmental services, extraordinary public expenditures for flood protection and relief, and impairment of the tax base, all of which adversely affect the public health, safety, and general welfare.

Applicability, CCC 40.420.010(B)
Flood Hazard Areas Ordinance, CCC 40.420, applies to all development in identified special flood hazard areas within the jurisdiction of Clark County. After the adoption of this chapter, no structure shall hereafter be constructed, substantially improved, located, extended, converted, or replaced, nor any land altered without full compliance with the terms of this chapter and other applicable regulations.

GEOLOGIC HAZARD AREAS

Purpose, CCC 40.430.010(A)
The purpose of this chapter is to safeguard public health, safety and welfare by placing limitations on development in geologically hazardous areas consistent with the requirements of the Growth Management Act and WAC 365-190-080.

Applicability, CCC 40.430.010(B)

Geologic Hazard Areas Ordinance, CCC 40.430, applies to all construction, development, earth movement, clearing, or other site disturbance which requires a permit, approval or authorization from the county in or within one hundred (100) feet of a geologic hazard area except for exempt activities listed in Section 40.430.010(B)(3). Regulated geologic hazards include steep slope hazard areas, landslide hazard areas, seismic hazard areas, and volcanic hazard areas.

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CLARK COUNTY
WASHINGTON

Clark County Public Health
Environmental Public Health
1601 E. Fourth Plain Blvd. ♦ PO Box 9825
Vancouver, WA 98666-8825
(360) 397-8428

WHAT IS A PUBLIC HEALTH EVALUATION

A Public Health Development Review Evaluation is a site investigation and record review to assess potential environmental public health impacts of a specific proposal, with emphasis on water supply and sewage disposal adequacy and decommissioning issues. The purpose is to provide predictability regarding Health Department requirements and procedures for project approval to the applicant and the Department of Community Development as early in the review process as possible. A Development Review Evaluation is valid for eight years.

Clark County Public Health makes land-use determinations based on information provided by the applicant, findings, technology, regulations, and policies in effect at the time of the evaluation. Applicants are required to adhere to regulations and policies in effect at the time an application is made. Whenever the regulations of the Clark County Public Health are in conflict with the regulations of another jurisdiction, (i.e. another county department or the state), the more stringent of the regulations applies.

****A Development Review Evaluation is required to reach "Counter Complete" status at the Preliminary Application Review phase with Clark County Community Development, or prior to grading whichever is first.**** Development Review Evaluation applications and applicant checklists are available at:. https://www.clark.wa.gov/public-health/land-development-review Projects including food establishments, swimming pools/spas, schools, on-site septic systems, or wells require additional reviews by Public Health.

Standard Public Health Requirements for land divisions, site plans, and other projects

LOT SIZE: Clark County Code (CCC) 24.17; Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 246-272

Generally, the minimum lot size for creation of new parcels will be determined by the Department of Community Development. For lots proposing to use on-site sewage systems, minimum lot size requirements are based on both the soil type and the type of water supply**.** A site evaluation must be approved by the Health Department to make this soil type determination.

SEWAGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL: CCC 24.17, WAC 246-272

Sewer: When a project or land division will be served by public sewer, a Request for Utility Services or Review must be submitted with the Public Health Evaluation

On-site Sewage Disposal: For projects proposing use of an On-site Sewage System (OSS), a site evaluation for each proposed new OSS or lot on-site sewage (lot) must be submitted prior to or at the same time as the application for Development Review Evaluation. Proposals to continue use of existing OSS must demonstrate the existing OSS is adequate for the proposed continued use. An OSS verification application or soil evaluation is required when OSS records are incomplete. Test holes are required for individual site evaluations for new proposed lots and for verifications of existing on-site sewage systems. Application materials are available at: https://www.clark.wa.gov/public-health/site-septic-system-forms. Working with an OSS Designer early in the process is encouraged.

If the system has a peak design flow of greater than 3,500 gallons per day and less than 11,500 gallons per day, the system is a Large On-site Sewage System and falls under the jurisdiction of the Washington State Department of Health (DOH). Approval must by coordinated with DOH.

The applicant **or** applicant representative must submit adequate design flow and waste strength information with the site evaluation and Development Review applications.

WATER SUPPLY: WAC 246-272, WAC 246-290, WAC 246-291, WAC 173-160, RCW 58.17, Clark County Coordinated Water Supply Plan

A Request for Utility Services (RUS) or the equivalent from the purveyor must be submitted along with the Public Health evaluation application. The location of any existing wells on site (in use, not in use, or decommissioned) shall be indicated on the final plat or final site plan. A 100-foot radius zone of protection shall be shown for all wells. **Please refer to the following section matching your proposed water supply: public water, individual wells, two-party well, or a small public water supply (three or more connections).**

Public Water: The submitted RUS must confirm public water is or can be made available for the project. Any existing wells must be either approved to be retained as drinking water or irrigation wells by the Public Health or properly decommissioned (per WAC 173-160-381) by a licensed well driller.

Individual Well & Two-party Wells: When individual wells (defined as serving only one connection) or two-party wells (serving 2 connections) are proposed, the applicant must demonstrate adequacy via application for a Water Adequacy Verification Evaluation (WAVE). WAVE evaluations are valid for 5 years. Prior to drilling a new well, well site evaluation approval from Public Health is required for each well. WAVE and Well Site Evaluation application materials are available at: https://www.clark.wa.gov/public-health/drinking-water-and-wells..

A 100-foot radius zone of protection for all new wells must be located within the perimeter of project's lot lines. Existing wells with a radius outside of the project's lot lines must obtain a recorded protective covenant from the neighboring property owner(s).

Small Public Water Supply (SPWS): If public water is not available, proposals may be made for a well to serve more than 2 connections, or connection to a food service, residential treatment facility, transient accommodation, boarding home, child care center, or adult family care home must apply for a SPWS. The Clark County Coordinated Water System Plan requires that the water purveyor approve the creation of any new public water supplies located within their service area. The applicant should discuss the proposed SPWS with Public Health water resource and protection program staff at (360) 397-8428 prior to completing a SPWS application. Most SPWS must be designed by a knowledgeable engineer. The SPWS application form and workbook are available at: https://www.clark.wa.gov/public-health/drinking-water-and-wells.

The SPWS workbook and application must be submitted prior to or at the same time as the application for Development Review Evaluation.

Please contact Clark County Public Health at (360) 397-8428 if you have further questions regarding Public Health requirements.

CLARK COUNTY
WASHINGTON

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERING

Preliminary review

Fees, submittals and application requirements

Rev 4.17.19

Working together. Securing your safety. Protecting your investment.

Prepared for: PAC-2025-00028 Salmon Creek Regional Park Klineline Pond Area Improvements

Prepared by: Michelle Dawson

Notes:

	Preliminary Review Fees	DE Review Fee	Permit Center Service Fee
☐	**Columbia River Gorge** – Hourly Rate; Initial Deposit of $200.00	$200.00	$53.00
☐	**Critical Aquifer Recharge Area (CARA)**	$900.00	$53.00
■	**Floodplain Inquiry**	$291.00	$53.00
■	**Geological Hazard**	$483.00	$53.00
	Road Modification		
■	Technical Road Modification	$1,200.00	$53.00
☐	Major Road Modification	$1,559.00	$53.00
☐	Minor Deviation Road Modification	$ 0.00	$0.00
☐	**Short Plat – Engineering Review**	$2,108.00	$94.00
	Site Plan – Engineering Review		
■	Types 1, 2 and 3 Engineering Review	$2,743.00	$94.00
☐	Unoccupied Comm and Utility Structures	$601.00	$94.00
☐	Highway 99 Sub Area Review – Standard prelim engineering fee PLUS 25%	$0.00	$0.00
☐	**Subdivision – Engineering Review**	$3,757.00	$94.00
☐	**Stormwater Variance** (All variance types)	$1,207.00	$53.00

	Submittal Requirements for Counter Complete
■	**Transportation Plan**
☐	**Circulation Plan**
■	**Stormwater Plan and Technical Information Report (TIR)**
■	**Geological Hazard Study**
■	**Flood Plain Inquiry**
■	**Sight Distance Certification**
☐	**CARA Level 1 Site Evaluation**
■	**Road Modification Narrative**

Disclaimer: This fee estimate is based on information provide to Clark County staff for the proposed project at the time of preparation and does not vest the project referenced above to the fees identified on this form. Additional fees may apply if the scope of the project changes; or changes occur during the course of the review process. This form is not intended to replace the adopted fee table; fees will be applied at the time of application in accordance with Clark County Code Chapter 6.110A.040.

CLARK COUNTY
WASHINGTON

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Development Engineering - Concurrency

TO: Applicant and Planner

FROM: Craig Kathol, Engineer II

DATE: April 30, 2025

SUBJECT: Concurrency Comments for Pre-application Developments

Per CCC 40.350.020, Transportation Concurrency Management System, a transportation impact study shall be required for all development applications in which the proposed development is projected to have an impact upon any affected transportation corridor or intersection of regional significance. Unless waived or modified, a review shall address the issues in the Concurrency Administrative Manual.

Traffic Impact Study

Any development generating 10 or more peak hour trips is required to complete a traffic impact study. A general outline is provided in the concurrency administrative manual. A traffic impact study shall analyze impacts according to the following:

- 50 or less new peak hour trips; one mile from site
- 51-250 new peak hour trips; two miles from the site
- 251 or more new peak hour trips; three miles from the site

Traffic Profile

Where the proposed development will generate less than ten 10 peak hour trips, a traffic profile is required. A traffic profile shall include a summary of the development and the anticipated number of trips.

PAC-2025-00028: Salmon Creek Regional Park Klineline Pond Area Improvements
Planner: Bryan Mattson **Development Engineer:** Michelle Dawson

A traffic profile is required for site improvements including a restroom, accessibility and parking improvements, restroom, playground, splash pad, and beach improvements approximately 51.01 acres. This project is located at 1112 NE 117th Street in Vancouver.

- ☑ Traffic Impact Fees (TIF) will be assessed at the time of building permit, or at site plan approval when no building permit is required for the development.
- ☑ NE 117th Street is classified as an arterial roadway. Per 40.350.030(4)(d)(3) a raised median shall be required along the site frontage if access is allowed. This raised median will help to preserve roadway capacity, promoted safety, and restrict cross traffic movements. If the applicant proposes to retain an access location onto NE 117th Street, a Road Modification Request will be required. The road modification request shall provide analysis and justification why a raised median should or should not be required based on the criteria found in this section. This analysis shall be done by a traffic engineer.

CLARK COUNTY WASHINGTON
www.clark.wa.gov

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
BUILDING SAFETY

1300 Franklin Street
PO Box 9810
Vancouver, WA 98666-9810
564.397.2375

Date: April 15, 2025

From: Michelle Finley, Clark County Building Safety

RE: PAC-2025-00028 Salmon Creek Regional Park / Klineline Pond

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The building safety program has reviewed the proposed site plan for site issues only. Building plan review will be performed under the applicable code at time of building permit application.

1. Identify on the drawings, dimensions of the proposed building, dimensions between the structures and to the property line,

2. **Accessibility Scoping Requirements IBC**
   1103.1 Where required. *Sites*, buildings, *structures*, *facilities*, elements and spaces, temporary or permanent, shall be *accessible* to individuals with disabilities.

3. **Accessible Route IBC - 1104.1 Site arrival points.**
   At least one *accessible route* within the *site* shall be provided from public transportation stops, *accessible* parking, *accessible* passenger loading zones, and public streets or sidewalks to the *accessible* building entrance served.

   a. **Accessible Route IBC - 1104.2 Within a site.** At least one *accessible* route shall connect accessible buildings, *accessible* facilities, accessible elements and accessible spaces that are on the same *site*.

   b. **1104.3 Connected spaces.** Where a building or portion of a building is required to be *accessible*, at least one *accessible* route shall be provided to each portion of the building, to *accessible* building entrances connecting *accessible* pedestrian walkways and to the *public way*.

4. **Accessibility Parking IBC -** Where parking is provided, accessible parking spaces shall be provided in compliance with Table 1106.2. Accessible spaces shall be identified, show compliance with adopted code for car and van parking. Where more than one parking facility is provided on a site, the number of parking spaces required to be *accessible* shall be calculated separately for each parking facility.

a. **1106.6 Van spaces.** For every six or fraction of six *accessible* parking spaces, at least one shall be a van-accessible parking space.

b. **1106.7 Location.** Accessible parking spaces shall be located on the shortest accessible route of travel from adjacent parking to an accessible building entrance. In parking facilities that do not serve a particular building, accessible parking spaces shall be located on the shortest route to an accessible pedestrian entrance to the parking facility. Where buildings have multiple accessible entrances with adjacent parking, *accessible* parking spaces shall be dispersed and located near the accessible entrances. Wherever practical, the accessible route shall not cross lanes of vehicular traffic. Where crossing traffic lanes is necessary, the route shall be designated and marked as a crosswalk.

5. IBC/WAC 1101.2.9 WAC ICC A117.1 Section 502.7 A vertical "**No Parking"** sign shall be erected at the head of each access aisle located adjacent to an accessible parking space.

6. **EV Charging infrastructure. 429.1 General.** The provisions of this section shall apply to the **construction of new buildings and accessory structures, including parking lots and parking garages.**

   Electric vehicle supply equipment (EVSE) shall be installed in accordance with applicable requirements of chapter 19.28 RCW and the National Electrical Code, Article 625.

   Exception: Electric vehicle charging infrastructure is not required if any of the following conditions are met:
   1. There is no public utility or commercial power supply.
   2. Dwelling units without garages or other on-site parking.

7. **429.2 Electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure.**
   Buildings and accessory structures shall be provided with EV charging stations, EV-Ready parking spaces, and EV capable parking spaces in accordance with Table 429.2. Calculations shall be rounded up to the nearest whole number. Where a building contains more than one occupancy, the electric vehicle charging infrastructure percentages of Table 429.2 shall be applied to the number of spaces required for each occupancy.

   Exceptions:
   1. Except for Group A, Group E, and Group M occupancies, on-site parking with less than 10 parking spaces shall not be required to comply with Section 429.2.
   2. Group A, Group E, and Group M occupancies shall comply with one of the following, whichever is greater:
      2.1 The provisions of Section 429.2 shall apply only to designated employee parking spaces.
      2.2 One of each 200 parking spaces or fraction thereof shall be EV Ready. One of each 200 parking spaces or fraction thereof shall be an EV Charging Station.

a. **429.2.1 EV charging stations and EV-Ready parking spaces.** A minimum of 40-ampere dedicated 208/240-volt branch circuit shall be installed for each EV Ready parking space and each EV Charging Station. The branch circuits shall terminate at a receptacle outlet or EV charger in close proximity to the proposed location of the EV Ready parking space or the EV Charging Station.

b. **429.2.2 EV-Capable parking spaces.** A listed raceway capable of accommodating a minimum of 40-ampere dedicated 208/240-volt branch circuit shall be installed for each EV-Capable parking space. The raceway shall terminate into a cabinet, box or other enclosure in close proximity to the proposed location of the EV-Capable parking space. Raceways and related components that are planned to be installed underground, and in enclosed, inaccessible or concealed areas and spaces, shall be installed at the time of original construction.

TABLE 429.2 ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING INFRASTRUCTURE

OCCUPANCY	NUMBER OF EV CHARGING STATIONS	NUMBER OF EV-READY PARKING SPACES	NUMBER OF EV-CAPABLE PARKING SPACES
Group A, B, E, F, H, I, M, and S occupancies	10% of total parking spaces	10% of total parking spaces	10% of total parking spaces
Group R occupancies			
Buildings that do not contain more than two dwelling units	Not required	One for each dwelling unit	Not required
Dwelling units with private garages	Not required	One for each dwelling unit	Not required
All other Group R occupancies	10% of total parking spaces	25% of total parking spaces	10% of total parking spaces

8. **429.3 Electrical room(s) and equipment.** Electrical room(s) and/or dedicated electrical equipment shall be sized to accommodate the requirements of Section 429.

   The electrical service and the electrical system, including any on-site distribution transformer(s), shall have sufficient capacity to simultaneously charge all EVs at all required EV Charging Stations, EV Ready parking spaces, and EV-Capable parking spaces at a minimum of 40-amperes each.

   Exception: Automatic Load Management System (ALMS) may be used to adjust the maximum electrical capacity required for the EV-Ready and EV-Capable parking spaces. The ALMS must be designed to allocate charging capacity among multiple future EV Charging Stations at a minimum of 16 amperes per EV charger.

9. **429.4 Electric vehicle charging infrastructure for accessible parking spaces.** Ten percent of the accessible parking spaces, rounded to the next whole number, shall be EV Charging Stations. Additional 10 percent of the accessible parking spaces, rounded to the next whole number, shall be EV Ready. Not fewer than one for each type of EV charging system shall be accessible.

   The electric vehicle charging infrastructure may also serve adjacent parking spaces not designated as accessible parking. A maximum of 10 percent of the accessible parking spaces, rounded to the next whole number, are allowed to be included in the total number of electric vehicle parking spaces required under Section 429.2.

EXHIBIT C

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

DAHP Project Number: 2024-06-04134

Author: Phillip Daily and Amanda Carroll

Title of Report: Archaeological Inventory for the Klineline Pond - Salmon Creek Park Project, Clark County, Washington

Date of Report: June 12, 2024

County(ies): Clark Section: 26, 35 Township: 3 Range: 1 E

Quad: _____ Acres: 6.2

PDF of report submitted (REQUIRED) ☒ Yes

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

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

TCP(s) found? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Replace a draft? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Satisfy a DAHP Archaeological Excavation Permit requirement? ☐ Yes # ☒ No

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

DAHP Archaeological Site #:

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Archaeological Inventory for the Klineline Pond – Salmon Creek Park Project, Clark County, Washington

JUNE 2024

PREPARED FOR

Clark County Parks and Lands Division

PREPARED BY

SWCA Environmental Consultants

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY FOR THE KLINELINE POND – SALMON CREEK PARK PROJECT, CLARK COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Prepared for

Clark County
Parks and Lands Division
Attn: Pam Schense

Prepared by

Phillip Daily, M.S., RPA, and Amanda Carroll, M.A., RPA

Principal Investigator

Angela Gore, Ph.D.

SWCA Environmental Consultants
1800 NW Upshur Street, Suite 100
Portland, Oregon 97209
(503) 224-0333
www.swca.com

SWCA Project No. 77815

SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 24-368

June 12, 2024

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Clark County Parks and Lands Division proposes to conduct accessibility and accommodation improvements at Salmon Creek Park in Vancouver, Washington, which will include the construction of an addition to the park's restrooms, a trail connection, a new sidewalk Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) connection from the existing parking lot, a bridge repair, beach infill and repair, a splash pad renovation, and a playground renovation. The project is receiving funding from the Washington State Department of Commerce and is subject to the Governor's Executive Order 21-02, as well as state and local regulations regarding the protection and preservation of cultural resources. Because the proposed project will include ground-disturbing activities during project implementation, an assessment of impacts to potential cultural resources within the project area is required.

To fulfill the above cultural resources compliance requirements, SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) was retained by Clark County to conduct an archaeological inventory for the proposed Klineline Pond – Salmon Creek Park Project. The archaeological inventory was conducted to determine if archaeological resources are present within the project area and the extent and degree the project will impact these resources, if present. Cultural resources background research was conducted for the project including archival research, an assessment of previously identified archaeological resources in the vicinity, a review of historical maps, and a review of historical aerial imagery. The project area was determined to have a low probability of cultural resources being present. To further investigate these desktop findings, SWCA conducted archaeological investigations (a pedestrian survey and subsurface testing) to determine the presence and potential extent of archaeological materials within the project area.

SWCA archaeologists conducted field investigations in April 2024 within areas of proposed project-related ground disturbance. Investigations consisted of systematic pedestrian survey of the project area to identify resources while assessing ground visibility, terrain, vegetation, and other characteristics of the project area. Following this, an attempted grid excavation of the project area was conducted using shovel probes to identify any subsurface cultural materials and assess soil changes across the project area. These efforts failed to locate any precontact or historic-era cultural materials, features, or structures. Together, the absence of archaeological material identified during pedestrian survey and subsurface testing, the high level of ground disturbance from previous transmission line construction and residential development across the property, and the consistent termination of shovel probes at contact with concreted cobbles and boulders below areas of disturbance suggest a low risk of encountering preserved, intact cultural materials.

Based on the results of these investigations, the risk of encountering additional archaeological resources during project construction is considered low. While the results of this investigation indicate that this project has a low risk of inadvertently encountering cultural resources, the risk of an inadvertent discovery during construction cannot be ruled out, and the project area lies within the traditional homeland of multiple Indigenous groups. Therefore, in addition to these site-specific studies and intensive surveys, SWCA also recommends a project-specific inadvertent discovery plan (IDP) be created for the project and distributed to construction staff. The IDP outlines information on what to do and who to contact if there is an inadvertent discovery as a result of project-related activities.

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Tables

INTRODUCTION

Clark County Parks and Lands Division proposes to conduct accessibility and accommodation improvements at Salmon Creek Park in Vancouver, Washington, which will include the construction of an addition to the park's restrooms, a trail connection, a new sidewalk ADA connection from the existing parking lot, a bridge repair, beach infill and repair, a splash pad renovation, and a playground renovation. The project area lies in the southwest and northwest corners of Sections 26 and 35 respectively, of Township 3 North, Range 1 East, Willamette Meridian, as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Vancouver, WA, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles (Figures 1 and 2). Land use surrounding the project area consists of residential subdivisions to the north and south, bracketed by recreational areas to the west and Interstate-5 to the east.

The project is receiving funding from the Washington State Department of Commerce and is subject to Executive Order 21-02, as well as state and local regulations regarding the protection and preservation of cultural resources. Because the proposed project will include ground-disturbing activities during project implementation, an assessment of impacts to potential cultural resources within the project area is required. To fulfill these requirements, SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) was retained by Clark County to determine if archaeological resources are present within the project area and if so, to what extent and to what degree the project will impact these resources if located. This report presents the results of SWCA's archaeological inventory for the Klineline Pond – Salmon Creek Park project.

The archaeological inventory for the project was performed by SWCA staff who meet, or are supervised by, the Professional Qualifications Standards of the Secretary of the Interior (36 Code of Federal Regulations 61). Amanda Carroll, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), managed the project. Phillip Daily, M.S., RPA assisted in project management, led the fieldwork, and authored the report. P. Daily was assisted in the field by archaeologist Caelie Butler, M.S. Rhiannon Held, M.A., edited the report and Catherine Smith produced the graphics and managed the geographic information system (GIS) data.

ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

The project area is located along the northern edge of the Portland Basin, a geomorphological feature located at the intersection of the Columbia and Willamette Rivers (Hajda 1984; Smith and Gall 2010). The basin is oriented from northwest to southwest and approximately 2,000 square kilometers in size, bounded by the Lewis River to the northwest and the Sandy River to the east (Cannon 2015; Evarts et al. 2016; Evarts et al. 2009; Peterson et al. 2011).

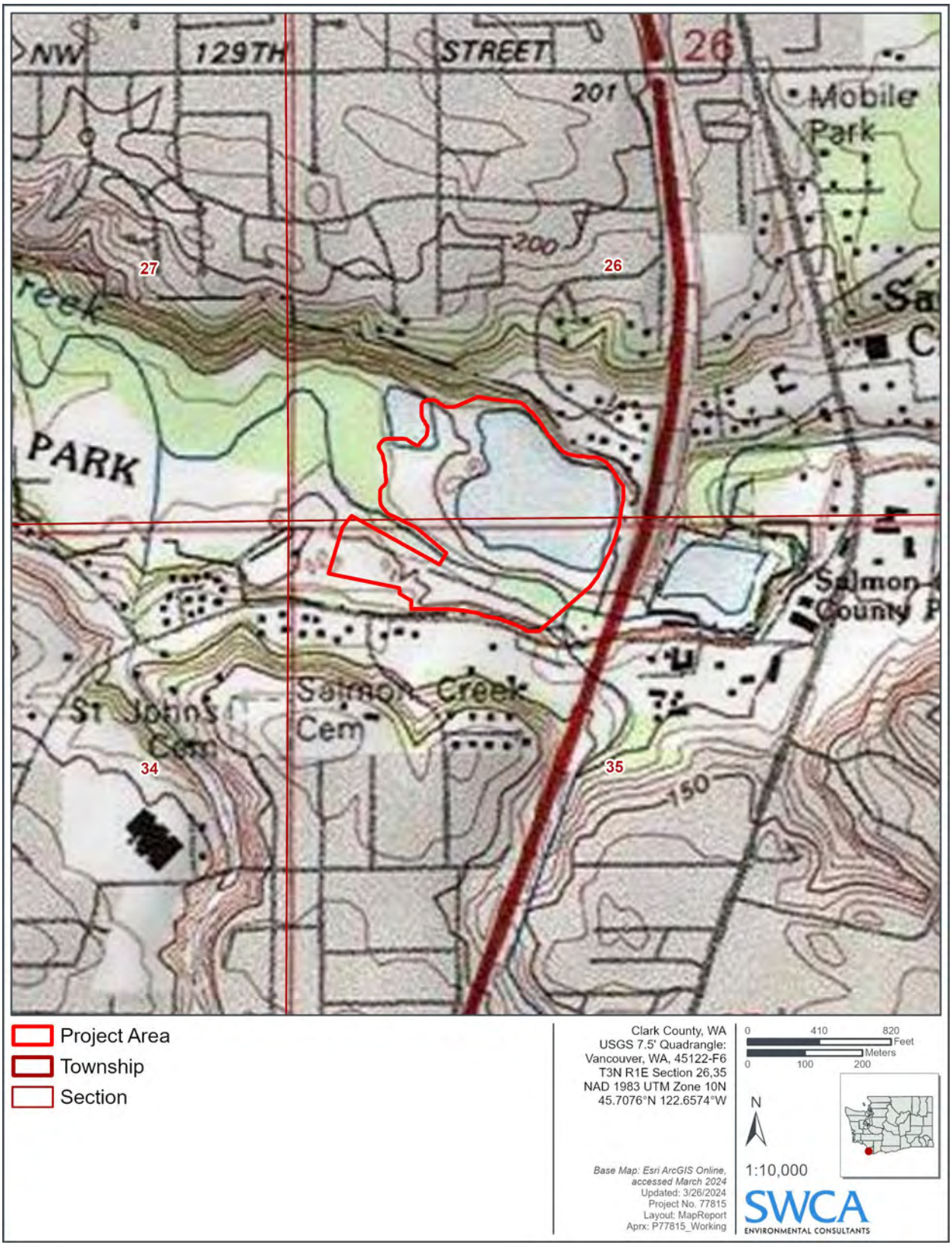

Figure 1. Topographic map showing the project area.

Figure 2. Aerial image showing the project area.

Geology

Thought to have formed no earlier than 20 million years ago, the Portland Basin was then altered significantly by the successive Miocene era lava flows of the Columbia River Basalt Group (CRBP), which originated at a fault zone along the Idaho, Oregon, and Washington border (Washington State Department of Natural Resources 2024). Beginning some 15 to 16 million years ago, these lava flows eventually covered approximately 40 percent of the state of Washington, with the Grand Ronde and Wanapum basalt groups both reaching the Portland Basin and forming the foundation for the path of the Lower Columbia today (Cannon 2015; Evarts et al. 2016; Evarts et al. 2009; O'Connor et al. 2016; Washington State Department of Natural Resources 2024). A roughly rectangular feature, the basin is bordered by areas of faulting and uplift; as the center of the Puget-Willamette Lowlands, the Portland Basin is one of the few geologic examples of a large river bisecting an active volcanic range, the Cascade Range (Cannon 2015; Evarts et al. 2016; Evarts et al. 2009).

After the arrival of the Columbia River Basalt Groups, the Missoula Floods shaped much of the landscape as we know it today (Evarts et al. 2016; Evarts et al. 2009). This series of cataclysmic events occurred when the ice dam broke at the glacial Lake Missoula, a massive body of water in what is now western Montana (O'Connor and Costa 2004). Given this, the flood was the second largest in known global geologic historic, with a peak discharge of 17 million cubic meters per second (O'Connor and Baker 1992; O'Connor and Costa 2004). This event sent massive amounts of water across eastern Washington over the course of just a few days, cutting through the Columbia River Basalts to form what is now referred to as the Channeled Scablands (Washington State Department of Natural Resources 2024). Additionally, the massive sediment load carried by the flood has left glacial deposits on the floor of the Portland Basin that may extend up to 400 meters below sea level (Evarts et al. 2016; Evarts et al. 2009). The sheer mass of water could not drain into the ocean and so other temporary dams formed that led to a period of successive, smaller scale floods from relatively short-lived lakes such as Lake Lewis. Benito and O'Connor (2003) found that there may have been at least 25 of these aftershock floods, although recent research suggests more than 100 floods may have occurred over many thousands of years (O'Connor et al. 2020; Washington State Department of Natural Resources 2024). Collectively, floods caused by the Lake Missoula dam breach are referred to as the Missoula Floods.

Given this degree of disturbance, radiocarbon dating of the flood period, using organic material or charcoal from flood deposits, can be challenging and is likely to produce outlier dates that must be controlled for (Benito and O'Connor 2003). However, a recent synthesis by O'Connor et al. (2020), building on radiocarbon dates from previous research (Benito and O'Connor 2003), proposes that Lake Missoula produced floods (including the initial primary event and subsequent releases) for up to 4,000 years, between 20,000 and 14,000 radiocarbon years before present (B.P.), after which the lake ceased to exist as a flood factor. Based on dates recovered by Benito and O'Connor (2003), it seems most likely that the initial event occurred after 19,000 B.P., with additional floods dating to as recently as 13,700 B.P., suggesting that while Lake Missoula itself may have been exhausted, flood events continued to occur from the temporary lakes created by the initial event (O'Connor et al. 2020). Of note is O'Connor et al. (2020) state that it is unlikely that human occupation in the region was occurring at the time of the initial Lake Missoula dam breach, and certainly not within the flood area. While recent work (Davis, Madsen, et al. 2019, 2022; O'Grady 2022) has identified evidence of Paleoarchaic human occupation in south-central Oregon and along the western Idaho border that dates to within the flooding period, evidence of cultural materials in original flood deposits has not been identified thus far, with potential examples having been discounted after further examination (O'Connor et al. 2020).

Soils

The Clark County surface geology consists of fine-grained silts, sands, and gravels, glacial or fluvial deposits that are the remnants of the Missoula Floods (Evarts et al. 2009; O'Connor et al. 2016; Peterson et al. 2011). The project area is situated within an incised creek bed composed of alluvial sands, gravels, and mud, bordered by the larger conglomerate cobbles of cataclysmic flood deposits (O'Connor et al. 2016).

Most of the project area consists of water and fill land. Two soil series are mapped in small portions at the northern and southern boundaries of the project area (Natural Resources Conservation Service [NRCS] 2024) (Table 1; Figure 3). Gee soils are silt loams, distributed across southwestern Washington and northwestern Oregon, albeit sparsely (NRCS 2002). The Gee soil series is typically used for woodland and cropland in the modern day, with hay and small grains being common crops, in addition to grazing pasture (NRCS 2002). Lauren soils are gravelly loams, distributed across a small portion of southwestern Washington (NRCS 2004). In the modern day, the Lauren soil series is typically cleared of vegetation and used for cropland and urban development, the latter of which is extremely common in the vicinity of the project area (NRCS 2004). Uses also include pasture and woodland.

Table 1. Typical Soil Horizons by Soil Series Mapped in the APE

Soil Series	Description	Horizons
Gee	Deep, moderately well-drained soils formed in old alluvium. Soils are found on dissected high terraces and terrace escarpments and have slopes of 0 to 60 percent.	Ap – 0 to 23 cmbs E – 23 to 36 cmbs E/B – 36 to 56 cmbs B/E1 – 56 to 137 cmbs B/E2 – 137 to 183 cmbs
Lauren	Deep, well-drained soils formed in old alluvium and loess containing volcanic ash. Soils are found on terraces and terrace escarpments and have slopes of 20 to 55 percent.	Ap – 0 to 15 cmbs A – 15 to 51 cmbs AB – 51 to 84 cmbs Bw – 84 to 112 cmbs 2C – 112 to 132+ cmbs

Note: cmbs = centimeters below surface.

Environment

As the Columbia River enters the Portland Basin, the environment around it is defined by islands, lakes, sloughs, and bottom lands formed from low-lying alluvium (Hajda 1984; Smith and Gall 2010). The project area and broader Clark County see a similar climate to the Willamette Valley just to the south; these climatic conditions include cool, wet winters; warm, dry summers; and yearly temperatures that are relatively mild (Franklin and Dyrness 1973; Smith and Gall 2010).

Figure 3. Aerial map of soil series found within and around the project area.

The project area is situated within the western hemlock or *Tsuga heterophylla* zone, which encompasses the woodlands between the Cascade Range and the Pacific Ocean, to elevations of around 2,200 feet. The western hemlock, western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*) and Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) communities dominate this forest zone, which generally includes few hardwood species; western white pine (*Pinus monticola*) and grand fir (*Abies grandis*) may occur sporadically (Franklin and Dyrness 1973; Smith and Gall 2010; Teoh 2015). Western thimbleberry (*Rubus parviflorus*), common snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*), vine maple (*Acer circinatum*), black hawthorn (*Crataegus douglasii*), bald-hip rose (*Rosa gymnocarpa*), trailing blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*), salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), and Oregon-grape (*Mahonia* sp.) compose the understory (Franklin and Dyrness 1973; Smith and Gall 2010; Teoh 2015). Golden chinquapin (*Castanopsis chrysophylla*), red alder (*Alnus rubra*), and big-leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*) are common in riparian zones or in areas of recent disturbance, while larger watercourses are dominated by communities of Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*) and black cottonwood (*Populus balsamifera* ssp. *trichocarpa*) (Smith and Gall 2010).

The fauna of the project area and general vicinity generally match that of the bordering Willamette Valley, which holds a richly diverse ecosystem. According to Hulse et al. (2002), there are an estimated 18 native amphibian species, 15 reptile species, 154 bird species, and 69 mammals within the Willamette Valley. Common fauna of this region include the chorus frog (*Pseudacris triseriata*), red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*), non-native bullfrog (*Lithobates catesbeianus*), northwestern salamander (*Ambystoma gracile*), Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*), mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*), gadwall (*Anas strepera*), wood duck (*Aix sponsa*), black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), Columbian white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus leucurus*), Roosevelt elk (*Cervus elaphus roosevelti*), American black bear (*Urus americanus*), beaver (*Castor canadensis*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), river otter (*Lontra canadensis*), various fox species (*Vulpes* spp.), rabbit (Leporidae), gopher (Geomyidae), squirrel (Sciuridae), and racoon (*Procyon lotor*) (Oregon State University 2012; Teoh 2015). Native fish found throughout the Portland Basin, Willamette Valley, and Lower Columbia include salmon species (Salmonidae), Pacific lamprey (*Lampetra tridentata*), sucker, and various minnows (Teoh 2015).

CULTURAL BACKGROUND

SWCA staff conducted thorough background research on the project area and surrounding region to establish a precontact, ethnographic, and historical overview. Research was then conducted to identify historical land use of the project area specifically, using a variety of sources.

Precontact Archaeology

The project area lies along the northern edge of the Portland Basin encompassing both the Lower Columbia and the northernmost Willamette Valley within the greater Pacific Northwest Coast Cultural Area. Given this, separate chronologies for these adjacent and overlapping regions are presented here, from general to more specific.

Pacific Northwest Coast Regional Overview

The broad Pacific Northwest Coast Culture Area encompasses a coastal area stretching approximately 1,800 miles from Yakutat Bay, Alaska, to northern California. The following overview uses the terminology set forth in the general western Oregon chronology developed by Beckham et al. (1981) and the Lower Columbia and Oregon Coast chronology developed by Aikens et al. (2011) based on radiocarbon dates, geomorphological analyses, and relative dates of projectile point morphologies and associated artifact assemblages.

The earliest prehistoric populations on North America's Pacific Coast have been documented at the northern tip of Prince of Wales Island near the southern Alaskan panhandle, and California's Channel Islands. In the far north coast, human remains recovered from On-Your-Knees Cave (49PET408) in Alaska have been dated to approximately 11,000 years ago and a bone tool to 12,000 years ago (Dixon et al. 1997). Daisy Cave (CA-SMI-261) in the Channel Islands had occupation levels dated to 12,000 years ago containing lithic debitage, shells, and fish bone (Erlandson 2007). Early human evidence on the Oregon Coast is scant, likely due to coastal uplift and subsidence as well as sea level rise that occurred during the Holocene Thermal Maximum which submerged paleo-shorelines (Aikens et al. 2011).

Archaeological evidence found further inland shows traces of human occupation during the late Pleistocene to early Holocene. During this time, highly mobile hunter-gatherers occupied some parts of the Columbia Plateau at several well-studied sites ranging from south-central Oregon to the Oregon-Idaho border. Early human occupation at these select sites is evidenced by diagnostic lithic tools presumed to be associated with the Western Stemmed Tradition (WST) and the Western Clovis complex. WST is characterized by stemmed projectile points constricting towards the base, lacking the flute found in Clovis and Folsom points (e.g., Beck and Jones 1997, 2010; Brown et al. 2019; Bryan 1980). Although rare, isolated examples of WST have been found on the Oregon Coast (Davis, Nyers, et al. 2019).

Evidence of early WST has been found at an increasing number of reliably dated sites (e.g., Davis, Madsen, et al. 2019, 2022) and supported by new modelling of existing radiocarbon dates across the Columbia Plateau (Brown et al. 2019). The Cooper's Ferry site (10IH73) in western Idaho has yielded artifacts associated with the WST at 14,300 calibrated years before present (cal B.P.) (Davis, Madsen, et al. 2019, 2022; Klampe 2019). In addition, human coprolites radiocarbon dated to 14,300 cal B.P. have been found within Paisley Caves (35LK3400), demonstrating the presence of established people living in the Intermountain West region by this time (Dexter and Jenkins 2013). The increasing number of identified pre–13,000 cal B.P. stemmed sites, co-eval or possibly older than Clovis, makes a strong case that the Intermountain West was populated prior to 13,000 years ago; however, chronological associations and their implications for the earliest timing, route and expansion into the region warrant further study.

The terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene (TP/EH), middle Holocene, and late Holocene period is commonly referred to as the Paleoindian period (13,000 to 7,500 years ago). The period is poorly understood on the Oregon Coast. The TP/EH period has been characterized by a reliance on mobility for hunting, fishing, and gathering food and other resources, and typified by leaf-shaped or lanceolate projectile points (such as those found at the Roadcut Site [35WS4], Youngs Bay Complex, Blacklock Point [35CU75], Cape Blanco [35CU82], Indian Sands [35CU67]) stylistically similar to the Cascade points and late Paleoindian or early Holocene assemblages found in other nearby areas (Beckham et al. 1981; Butler 1993; Minor 1993a; Minor and Greenspan 1991). Many of the tools from these coastal sites were recovered from deflated surfaces potentially containing artifacts from multiple periods of occupation or use. Dating these tools with certainty is difficult and relies heavily on stylistic attributes (Aikens et al. 2011).

Slightly younger sites representing the middle Holocene period (7,500 to 3,000 years ago) are also found in the Lower Columbia and Oregon Coast regions and have been somewhat better studied. The middle Holocene was characterized by an increased population density evidenced by substantial house pits found in some areas of the Pacific Northwest, implying residences of some duration and food storage practices (Aikens et al. 2011). This pattern of increased sedentism is exemplified by several well-studied sites on the Oregon Coast, including Tseriadun, Tahkenitch Landing (35DO130) (Minor and Toepel 1982, 1986), Boiler Bay (35LNC45) (Tasa and Connolly 1995), and Yaquina Head (35LNC62) (Minor 1991, 1993b). Each site contains a house floor or living surfaces adjacent to extensive shell midden deposits, a wide range of faunal remains, and a variety of flaked-stone tools and carved bone tools and artifacts. At

Yaquina Head occupation at the site has been radiocarbon dated to a period of use between 7,000 and 2,300 years ago (Aikens et al. 2011; Minor et al. 1987).

By the late Holocene period (after 3,000 years ago), long-term residential settlements and group territories were firmly established, with high population densities sustained by a food-storage economy. This period was characterized by the development of permanent settlements with substantial plank houses, the construction and maintenance of fish weirs, extremely diverse tool and faunal assemblages, and an increased cultural regionalism (Aikens et al. 2011). Aikens et al. (2011) divide the Oregon coast into distinct cultural zones represented by the late Holocene material record, and roughly distributed according to language families: the lower Columbia River and northern coast (Salish and Penutian) and the southern coast (Athabascan). The material record of the lower Columbia River and north coast includes very large, multifamily plank houses, medium- to large-stemmed and notched projectile points, bone and antler artifacts carved with stylistic animalistic/anthropomorphic motifs, bone and antler splitting wedges, composite bone harpoon points, and antler digging-sticks, most of which are represented at sites like the Palmrose Site (35CLT47) in modern-day Seaside, the nearby Avenue Q (35CLT13) and Par-Tee (35CLT20) Sites, and the 35TI1 village site at Netarts Bay (Aikens et al. 2011; Collins 1953; Connolly 1992; Connolly and Tasa 2004; Losey 2002, 2007; Newman 1959; Phebus and Drucker 1979).

Lower Columbia Chronology

The Lower Columbia and Portland Basin are highly dynamic geologic landscapes, subjected to significant inundation, landslides, earthquakes and more, all of which has led to the likely destruction or submergence of dateable archaeological sites, particularly in the TP/EH period (Becker 2021; Sobel et al. 2013; Teoh 2015). Given this, local chronologies are relatively sparse in comparison to elsewhere in the Pacific Northwest and often rely on chronologies established further up the Columbia River, such as Ames et al.'s (1998) chronology for the Columbia Plateau, where early Paleoarchaic sites are somewhat more common, albeit often found on the surface, and in disturbed contexts (Sobel et al. 2013). The lack of TP/EH sites along the Columbia River, particularly the Lower Columbia, suggest sparse habitation in this earlier period (Sobel et al. 2013). Within the Portland Basin itself, no TP/EH sites have been identified (Ames 1992; Sobel et al. 2013).

Drawing from Ames' (1992) and Ames and Maschner's (1999) proposed Northwest Coast chronology, Sobel et al. (2013) divide the post-Paleoarchaic Lower Columbia archaeological record, including the Portland Basin, into an Archaic period (12,500–6,400 B.P.) and three chronological components of the Pacific period (6400 to 250 B.P.): Early, Middle, and Late.

On the Lower Columbia, archaeological sites dating to the Archaic remain uncommon and low density (Sobel et al. 2013). Generally, these sites are characterized by the lack of house remains and storage features, suggesting more ephemeral, lightweight occupations by small, highly mobile hunter-gatherer groups (Sobel et al. 2013). On the Lower Columbia River, only a single sizeable assemblage has been located, at the Five Mile Rapids site (45WS4), dated between 9300 and 8000 BP; the site has a Windust (WST) component associated with a significant deposit of salmon bones, confirmed by Butler and O'Connor (2004) to be cultural in nature, although no fishing gear was found (Sobel et al. 2013). The location of the site at an optimal salmon harvesting location suggests a shift towards larger scale targeting of aquatic resources (Sobel et al. 2013). Projectile point size continued to shift towards more gracile forms, with people moving away from making the larger WST Windust points towards the smaller leaf-shaped Cascade types (Sobel et al. 2013).

During the Pacific period, the archaeological record along the Lower Columbia is much more extensive. Generally, the archaeological record during this period indicates increased sedentism, with subsequent increases in population density, household, and community size (Sobel et al. 2013). Trade and travel

networks on waterways, using well-developed canoe technology, increased dramatically, as did resource and land management; approaching Euro-American contact, there was an increased emphasis on complex social status systems while warfare frequency and intensity appears to increase (Sobel et al. 2013).

Similarly to previous periods, Early Pacific (6400–3800 B.P.) sites, located on uplands above floodplains, are uncommon, as modern sea levels have risen significantly, but site assemblages suggest intensification of use of various resources, particularly aquatic (Ames and Maschner 1999; Sobel et al. 2013). The few Early Pacific sites that have been found along the Lower Columbia are typically camp or task sites, such as for processing camas; some small mound sites appear, although their function is not clear (Ames and Maschner 1999).

Middle Pacific (3800-1500 B.P.) sites are more common; the oldest plankhouse and known shell midden deposits in the region date to this period (Ames and Maschner 1999; Sobel et al. 2013). Lifeways typical to those seen in the historic period begin to emerge in this period, with a well-diversified subsistence base and sites featuring multiple large houses in addition to pithouses; early indications of the Chinookan Art Style are observed in these assemblages (Ames and Maschner 1999; Sobel et al. 2013).

Late Pacific (1500–250 B.P.) sites along the Lower Columbia are increasingly common, due to improving conditions for preservation and the most intensive research taking place to locate and excavate sites from this period (Sobel et al. 2013). Wet sites during this period, at sites such as Sunken Village (35MU4), have returned wood and fiber artifacts largely intact, due to anerobic or low-oxygen preservation (Ames and Maschner 1999; Ames and Sobel 2013; Croes et al. 2009). The Chinookan cultural recorded in ethnohistorical sources becomes established during this period (Sobel et al. 2013). It is during this period that broader patterns on the Lower Columbia and in the Portland Basin begin to converge as the archaeological record becomes more complete (Sobel et al. 2013). Likely in response to increasing population density, large, well-preserved, high-investment houses, situated in villages, become common during this period (Ames and Maschner 1999).

In general, Pettigrew (1990) suggests that while many cultural patterns in the Willamette Valley and Lower Columbia are similar, the differing access to aquatic resources is a significant driver of diverging lifeways reflected in the archaeological record. Additionally, Euro-American intrusion during the Late Pacific period, likely felt long before first recorded contact, likely impacted social changes among Lower Columbia peoples (Sobel et al. 2013).

Portland Basin Chronology

No radiometrically dated Archaic period sites from the Portland Basin have been found (Ames 1992; Pettigrew 1990). Temporal designations are reliant on comparative projectile morphologies (e.g., Windust or Cascade points) often identified as surface isolates or small lithic scatters. Two subsurface excavations at the Geertz site (35CL1) and at 35CL96 produced diagnostic Archaic projectile points (Ames 1992 Sobel et al. 2013). For this reason, Pettigrew (1990) chooses not to define an Archaic component for the basin; Ames (1992) devotes only a brief segment to relevant sites; Sobel et al. (2013) infer cultural activities from more extensive archaeological assemblages to the east and west.

Pettigrew proposed a local chronology for the Portland Basin and Wapato Valley, broken up into the Merrybell and Multnomah phases, the latter of which has three subphases (Ames 1992; Pettigrew 1981, 1990). Given that faunal and floral remains are poorly preserved in the Merrybell phase (2600–2000 B.P.), situated within the middle Pacific period, less is known about lifeways during this period, but it is likely that wetlands and rivers played an important role in subsistence and habitation (Sobel et al. 2013). Rectangular house structures and accompanying remains have been identified, but within the Portland Basin, the primary definition for the phase and the indication of the shift to the later Multnomah phase is

found in projectile points paired with radiocarbon dating (Ames 1992; Becker 2021; Pettigrew 1990). Unlike the Archaic Period, these radiocarbon dates are available, albeit not in large numbers. At the Merrybell Site (35MU9), charcoal samples suggest an assemblage that may date to 2800 B.P., while a hearth at site 45CL31 (Hibbs and Ross 1972), located on Vancouver Lake (approximately 2.5 miles southwest of the project area), may date to as early as 3500 B.P., which would make it the earliest site in the Portland Basin (Ames 1992; Blukis Onat 1997; Gall 2017; Pettigrew 1990). However, although younger components contained a preserved fish weir (Blukis Onat 1997), the component in which the hearth feature was found was not directly associated with any other cultural materials (Pettigrew 1990) and the site has now been destroyed by various water management projects (Spencer and Williams 2004). The projectile points of the Merrybell phase are large, broad-necked and stemmed, thought to be atlatl dart points, with corresponding stone weights also found in these assemblages (Becker 2021; Pettigrew 1990). Peripherally flaked pebbles/cobbles, crescents, pendants, cylindrical bipoints, and graphite are also diagnostic to this period (Pettigrew 1990).

The shift to the Multnomah phase (2000–250 B.P.), divided into subphases I, II, and III, is marked by a technological transition to smaller, side-notched, narrow-stemmed projectile points thought to be for arrows, which likely supplanted the atlatl during this period (Becker 2021; Pettigrew 1990; Sobel et al. 2013). The Multnomah phase is also marked by people making and using notched and perforated net weights and stone knives, as well as clay figurines and tablets (Pettigrew 1990). The large-scale residential archaeological sites excavated in the Portland Basin, such as the Cathlapotle and Meier plankhouse villages, date to this period (Sobel et al. 2013; Teoh 2015) and indicate a significant shift toward sedentism, with continuous occupation lasting up to 400 years (Ames 1992). The plankhouses making up these villages were high investment constructions; archaeological investigations at sites such as Meier indicate repeated re-excavation and re-flooring of house interiors (Ames et al. 1992). A single plankhouse at the village may have required as much as 55,000 board feet of red cedar planking to maintain an exterior roof and interior flooring (Ames et al. 1992). Analysis of excavated structural features by Shepard (2014) indicates a single house at the Cathlapotle site may have required up to 2,000 trees for construction and maintenance of the plankhouse over its lifespan and up to 4,000 person-days for initial construction, requiring the recruitment of a large workforce to raise a plankhouse. The rise of these villages, paired with an intensification of use of aquatic resources, as well as large-scale storage, defines the Multnomah period, which saw a general trend towards sharing cultural material throughout the Lower Columbia region (Ames 1992; Ames et al. 1992; Becker 2021; Sobel et al. 2013). Near the end of the Multnomah phase, Euro-American trade goods appear in the archaeological record, sometimes incorporated into existing precontact technological designs.

Ethnographic Context and Traditional Lifeways

Oral traditions of Pacific Northwest Tribes place them in this area since time immemorial. Chinookan-speaking peoples occupied the Portland Basin and the Lower Columbia River at the time of Euro-American contact. Anthropologists use the term Chinook to refer to the Indigenous people living at Willapa Bay on the Pacific Coast south to Tillamook Head, along the Columbia River from its mouth east to The Dalles, and a short distance up the Willamette River to its falls (Silverstein 1990). These groups relied heavily on aquatic subsistence strategies, in which salmon featured prominently, and occupied large semipermanent villages with an internally ranked society (Jacobs 1945).

The project area is within the traditional homeland of the Upper Chinookan peoples, specifically the Multnomah Chinookan bands, with the Clackamas bands just to the south, across the Columbia River, as well as the Tualatin bands of the Kalapuyan peoples to the southwest, a reflection of many interconnected groups of Indigenous peoples throughout the Portland Basin and Willamette Valley (Becker 2021; Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde 2024a; Seaver and Reese 2021; Silverstein 1990; Zenk 1990).

Among Chinookan peoples, languages were divided into Lower Chinookan, the singular Chinook proper, and the distinct dialects of Upper Chinookan, which included Multnomah, Cathlamet, and Kiksht, the former of which was spoken by the Multnomah bands (Boas 1893; Silverstein 1990; Zenk and Johnson 2013). To the southwest of the project area, the Kalapuyan peoples of the Willamette Valley were closely related but differentiated by language dialects (Thompson and Kinkade 1990; Zenk 1990). The Tualatin peoples to the west of the project area spoke a dialect within the Tualatin-Yamhill subdivision of Kalapuya, the northernmost of three such linguistic subgroups (Zenk 1990).

Additionally, Chinuk Wawa, known also as Chinook Jargon or the Oregon Trade Language, was a hybrid pidgin commonly used as a lingua franca for trade purposes throughout the region (Beckham 1977; Chinook Nation 2023; Silverstein 1990; Zenk 2022a; Zenk and Johnson 2013). It is not to be confused with Chinook proper or various dialects within that language and is instead a conglomerate of Chinook (simplified), Nootkan, Canadian French, English, and other linguistic contributors (Chinook Nation 2023; Zenk and Johnson 2013). Chinuk Wawa ultimately served not only as a trade language, but as a language useful for missionaries and ethnographers recording traditional Indigenous practices, as well as previously disparate Indigenous peoples brought together by historic Euro-American commercial employment and forced conglomeration on reservations (Zenk 2022a; Zenk and Johnson 2013).

Chinookan subsistence relied heavily on the aquatic resources of the Lower Columbia, not only the massive seasonal salmon runs, but also on other aquatic resources, such a sturgeon, trout, eulachon, eels, lamprey, herring, and more, attesting to a highly diverse subsistence base (Butler and Martin 2013; Ellis 2013; Hajda 1984; Silverstein 1990). Dip nets, seine nets, gaff hooks, spears, and rakes were used, after which fish could be dried, smoked, and pounded for trade along the Columbia (Silverstein 1990; Teoh 2015). In addition to salmon fishing on major rivers, swampy Lower Columbia backwaters were productive sources of smaller fish, such as minnows, suckers, and sticklebacks, while lamprey could be picked or pried off large rocks near existing fishing grounds (Butler and Martin 2013). Beyond aquatic resources, the wide variety of terrestrial and plant resources of Portland Basin and Willamette Valley contributed to a diverse, balanced, and stable subsistence base that included “cultural keystone species” that were intimately connected to Indigenous cultural practices in the region (Gahr 2013). Abundant plant resources were used extensively, particularly in the wetlands throughout the Portland Basin. Locations such as Sauvie Island are well known as a regional source for wapato, acorns, and other Indigenous plant resources, both for subsistence and items such as basketry (Darby 1996, 2002; Silverstein 1990). At the Sunken Village site on Sauvie Island (Pettigrew 1973), acorns were processed via leaching and its well-preserved basketry assemblage represents an acorn processing area that is the largest of its kind in North America (Croes et al. 2007a, 2007b, 2009; Fagan 2004). Berries could be processed into cakes for winter use, while fibrous plants provided material for baskets and nets (Gahr 2013; Silverstein 1990). Using bow and arrow, terrestrial mammals such as elk and deer were hunted during the fall and winter, outside of the time for seasonal salmon runs, and provided not only valuable meat, but also a variety of materials for tools and clothing (Gahr 2013; Silverstein 1990). Smaller game such as rabbits, squirrels, and more could be caught using various traps and snares (Silverstein 1990).

In the summers, Chinookan peoples used temporary villages, geared toward gaining subsistence resources, with structures of light mats and roofs of cedar bark; during the winter, the Chinook shifted to large plank houses, typically located along the channels and sloughs of the Columbia River floodplain (Silverstein 1990; Teoh 2015). These plank houses had central firepits, matted floors, root cellars, elevated bed platforms, and separated living quarters. Food could be smoked and dried in these large houses, while wood boxes and baskets were used for storage. A variety of other tools were used, including wedges for splitting wood, bone needles, wooden utensils, and stone net weights of various sizes and designs (Silverstein 1990). The rivers provided a veritable highway for transportation and trade, quickly connecting villages together using canoes ranging from 15 to 50 feet in length, although a typical size was 20 to 35 feet, carrying up to 30 people and goods (Silverstein 1990). Villages of the Multnomah

bands were numerous, with 14 known locations that extend downstream from Government Island to the Lewis River (Silverstein 1990). Such villages would have taken advantage of the rich wetland resource bases at Sauvie Island and Lake Vancouver, and the known locations include such seminal archaeological sites as the Cathlapotle and Meier plankhouse villages (Silverstein 1990).

Social organization consisted of an interlinking web of local villages, connected economically and diplomatically by trade, both for subsistence goods and non-essential items (Silverstein 1990). Intervillage conflict could also be resolved via these diplomatic lines, either before or after war between villages. Villages were led by chiefs who passed on rights to leadership, although skillful alliance by marriage and trade could expand the influence of a single chief. Archaeological and ethnographic evidence indicates the trade and travel of tool stone resources from central Oregon to the Tribes of the Lower Columbia, with shells traveling from the coast into the interior, as far as the Columbia Plateau (Hajda and Sobel 2013). Euro-American intrusion introduced the fur trade and new modes of travel, such as the horse, prompting broader networks of intertribal trade and a greater focus on key centers of trade between Euro-Americans and Indigenous peoples (Hajda and Sobel 2013), such as at Fort Vancouver, located at the nexus of Multnomah territory (Deur 2012; Wilson 2015). Guns, various metal items, beads, and more become common in archaeological assemblages and accounts from Lewis and Clark, among others (Hajda and Sobel 2013). Slave trade occurred down the various tributaries of the Columbia, although the incursion of the Euro-American fur trade may have increased the frequency of slave raids and the importance of this part of Chinookan society.

Contrasting somewhat with Chinookan bands, the Kalapuya of the Willamette Valley were primarily an inland people (Zenk 1990). They occupied permanent villages on the major tributary systems of the Willamette River during the winter months, around the shores of lakes and other wetlands, and on prairies (Zenk 1994). The villages consisted of clusters of rectangular houses occupied by one or more families. The house walls were banked on the outside with dirt to provide additional insulation, and the floors were excavated to a depth of 2 to 3 feet (Jacobs 1945; Zenk 1990). During the drier part of the year, families moved out of the villages and lived in temporary camps near resource-gathering areas; these temporary camps often consisted of ephemeral shelters in a grove of trees or brush windbreaks (Lewis 2023a; Zenk 1990, 1994, 2022b). As with their Chinookan neighbors, the Kalapuya heavily used western red cedar for house planks, posts, beams, and canoes, wherever available, and western hemlock and Douglas-fir saplings were used for poles and weirs (Gahr 2013; Suttles 1990). Red alder was used for utensils and dishes, and vine maple was used for small tools (Suttles 1990).

The most important plant food resources to the Kalapuya were camas, tarweed, and wapato (Lewis 2023a; Peterson 1975; Zenk 1990, 1994; 2022b). Both the Kalapuya and their Chinookan neighbors would typically harvest camas bulbs from the late spring to summer (Gahr 2013; Zenk 1976). Camas was processed in multiday cooking in underground pit ovens, lined with heated cobbles and layers of leaves, while those and other roots could also be boiled in watertight baskets (Lewis 2023a). At culturally important locations such as Wapato Lake and Sauvie Island, massive fields of wapato brought communities together around integral harvests of swamp and prairie resources (Lewis 2023a; Silverstein 1990; Zenk 1990). The Kalapuya burned the grasslands every year to maintain an open environment and promote productive subsistence patches, a practice that was probably started thousands of years earlier and created the prairie and oak savanna that was characteristic of the valley prior to Euro-American colonization (Aikens et al. 2011; Beckham 1977; Hajda 1984; Lewis 2023a).

Other secondary plant resources gathered by the Kalapuya included hazelnuts and various berries (Lewis 2023a; Zenk 1994), as well as acorns (Peterson 1975; Zenk 2022b), although they held less importance in comparison to their role in Chinookan subsistence (Zenk 1990). Game resources used by the Kalapuya included small mammals, mule deer, elk, and black bear. Other non-plant foods included lamprey, grasshoppers, and certain types of caterpillars. Grasshoppers were gathered from the burned-over prairies,

and caterpillars were either pit-roasted or boiled (Zenk 1976, 1990). Fertilized with ash, tobacco was also grown in small plots by the Kalapuya (Zenk 1990).

In 1805 and 1806, the Lewis and Clark expedition travelled down the Columbia River, reporting 15 to 20 Chinookan villages in the Portland Basin alone, including at least two Multnomah villages near Vancouver Lake, amounting to an estimated total population of approximately 4,000 to 5,000 people (Boyd 2013a, 2013b; Ellis 2013; Lewis and Clark 1805; Silverstein 1990; Zenk et al. 2016). Some estimates suggest there were as many as 50 villages (Silverstein 1990), including well-documented sites like Cathlapotle, which is recorded to have had 14 plankhouses and a population of 900 people when first encountered by the expedition (Boyd 2013a; Zenk et al. 2016). Lewis and Clark also noted important areas of subsistence and gathering, such as Willamette Falls and Sauvie Island, both of which remain culturally significant to descendant communities today (Lewis 2023b; Lewis and Clark 1805). Broadly, the Portland Basin may have been home to 10,000 to 14,000 Indigenous people prior to contact (Ames 1992; Boyd 1985; Spencer and Williams 2004), while the Northwest Coast was home to as many as 200,000 Indigenous people, making it one of the most densely populated nonagricultural regions in the world at that time (Boyd 1990).

However, Chinookan and Kalapuyan populations and their way of life were greatly affected by the European presence in North America, even before non-Native people began to settle in the Willamette Valley. Euro-American colonization introduced devastating epidemics into an Indigenous population that had previously dealt with few contagious diseases (Boyd 1990, 2013b). Of the new contagions, smallpox, measles, malaria, and influenza proved to be the deadliest, with well-documented epidemics throughout the Lower Columbia (Boyd 1985, 2013b). In the 1770s, a smallpox epidemic devastated the Native American population of western Oregon, with an estimated mortality rate of 30 percent or more (Boyd 1990). Further epidemics struck the area throughout the early to mid-1800s, with an outbreak of malaria in the 1830s killing an estimated 75 to 90 percent of the Indigenous population, almost completely wiping out the Chinook, as well as the Kalapuya to the south (Boyd 1990). By 1840, with the introduction of Oregon Trail immigrant diseases such as whooping cough, measles, dysentery, and typhoid fever, it is estimated that Chinookan populations had declined some 82 percent and Kalapuyan populations some 93 percent, with an estimated 279 and 600 individuals remaining in each respective group (Boyd 1990, 2013b).

After the Lewis and Clark expedition, another early recorded contact between the Kalapuya and Euro-Americans took place in 1812, when a Pacific Fur Company expedition, led by Donald Mackenzie, scouted the Willamette Valley for fur resources (Mackie 1998). By the 1830s, the first Euro-American settlers and missionaries had arrived in the Willamette Valley and established permanent settlements (Lang 2013; Mackie 1998). At Willamette Falls, Methodists established a mission in the 1840s, close to Chinookan villages there, although attempts to convert Indigenous peoples in this area were not successful, with missionaries quickly shifting towards the offering of traditional services to migrants arriving on the Oregon Trail (Lang 2013). During this time, Joel Palmer was appointed superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Oregon Territory and negotiated treaties with Tribes of the Willamette Valley. By the early 1850s, with Euro-American settlements increasing rapidly, the Native groups of the valley, under significant duress, signed a series of treaties in which they ceded ownership of most of their traditional lands to the U.S. government (Beckham 1990; Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians 2024a; Mackey 2004), although these treaties remained unresolved after signing (Coan 1921; Lewis 2023a; Mackey 2004).

Treaty Era and Descendant Communities Today

Eventually, the Multnomah Chinook signed the Willamette Valley Treaty in 1855 (Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde 2024b; Lewis 2023a; Lewis et al. 2013; Peterson 1975), one of several ratified treaties

that linked Upper Chinookan peoples to their southern Kalapuyan neighbors in the modern day. Further to the northwest, the Lower Chinookan peoples attempted to negotiate to establish the 1851 Tansy Point Treaties (Marino 1990; Public History PDX 2017). Said treaties were never ratified in Congress, however, angering many western Washington Tribes and leaving many Chinookan bands without codified subsistence or land rights (Marino 1990; Public History PDX 2017).

With the Willamette Valley Treaty signed, a forced relocation of around 4,000 western Oregon Indigenous peoples from across the state occurred, from some 20 Oregon Tribes (Wilkinson 2010), including the remainder of the Willamette Valley's Kalapuyan population (Beckham 1990), no more than a few hundred at most, as per Boyd's (1990) demographic research. By 1856 all but a few Kalapuyans were moved onto reservations (Mackey 2004; Zenk 1990), along with many Chinookans, although some Chinookans were forced north and east to the Yakima and Warm Springs reservations respectively (Lewis et al. 2013). Other Chinookans would never see federal recognition or be provided a reservation (Marino 1990).

The movement to the reservations saw little effort from federal troops to aid the Indigenous refugees, who traveled to either the Coast (Siletz) Reservation or Grand Ronde Reservation under winter conditions, often harassed by White settlers (Beckham 1990; Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde 2024c; Wilkinson 2010). These marches are often referred to as Oregon's Trail of Tears and when they arrived at their new reservations, Indigenous peoples found little accommodation at camps that were in no way prepared for the influx of refugees (Wilkinson 2010). Due to these violently chaotic shifts across the landscape, taken away from their traditional lands and separated from their communities, the Multnomah Chinook and Kalapuya are part of the more than 17 tribes and bands that make up both the modern Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians (2024b) as well as one of the more than 30 tribes and bands that make up the modern Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde (2024a).

After the signing of treaties throughout the 1850s, the federal government, under pressure from White settlers, quickly sought to reduce the size of the reservations it had promised to Oregon's Tribal communities. Initially, the Coast Reservation was supposed to encompass some 1,100,000 acres (Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians 2024c) and the Grand Ronde Reservation initially consisted of 61,000 acres (Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde 2024d). One strategy to reduce the land granted through various treaties, reduce the federal government's obligation to Indigenous peoples, push Indigenous peoples into Euro-American economic strategies, and generally break up Tribal solidarity was the General Allotment or Dawes Severalty Act of 1887 (Aguilar 2005; Beckham 1990; 1998; Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians 2024d). The act allotted parcels of land within reservations to individuals with promises of citizenship but paved the way for loss of land through individual financial default, lack of inheritors, and opportunistic Euro-American buyers (Aguilar 2005; Beckham 1990, 1998). The impact on reservation land was catastrophic; by 1894, the Siletz Reservation had been reduced to 46,000 acres; by 1904, the Grand Ronde Reservation had been reduced to 33,148 acres (Beckham 1990).

Approaching the mid-twentieth century, the federal government developed its most effective strategy yet to not only reduce Tribal land but to finally force Tribal assimilation into mainstream Euro-American culture. On August 13, 1954, the Western Oregon Termination Act removed the Tribal status of many of the Tribes in Oregon, including those that make up the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde and the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians (Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde 2024d; Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians 2024e; Wilkinson 2010). Without legal protection, Tribal land was quickly broken up and sold; Tribal communities were forcibly fractured, to eliminate identity and affiliation (Wilkinson 2010). Over the following decades, in addition to loss of land, termination resulted in significant reductions in quality of life for western Oregon tribal communities, with the act preventing Tribes from taking traditional steps towards restoration, such as using the Federal Acknowledgement Program (Beckham 1990; Wilkinson 2010). Nevertheless, over the next three decades, the Tribes fought long, but

ultimately successful battles for restoration and recognition, with the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians securing restoration in 1977 and the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde securing restoration in 1983, with each confederation securing reservations, albeit at a fraction of their original size (Beckham 1990; Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde 2024d; Wilkinson 2010). Both communities have established robust programs to preserve and teach cultural practices to new generations, manage and preserve cultural and natural resources across traditional territory, and protect rights to gather, hunt, and fish as per treaty rights. Today, the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians have a 3,900-acre reservation in Lincoln County, with approximately 4,500 enrolled individuals as of 2010 (Wilkinson 2010). The Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde are located in Yamhill County, on a 11,500-acre reservation, with approximately 5,400 enrolled individuals as of 2023 (Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde 2024a).

Historical Background

Fort Vancouver, located approximately 5.5 miles south of the project area, was the center of the Hudson's Bay Company's (HBC's) fur trading operations in the west and was an integral part of the early historic period in the Portland Basin (Deur 2012; Wilson 2014, 2015). Although the region was not known for its fur resources, the Canada-based British HBC sought to create buffer zones against American expansion, maintain footholds on major waterways, and explore new avenues of profit beyond the fur trade (Shine 2023). Constructed in 1824, Fort Vancouver served to secure and advance European influence, expansion, and trade in the Oregon Country, eventually becoming the HBC's primary supply depot and administrative center in the Pacific Northwest by the 1840s (Shine 2022; Wilson 2015). The fort itself was only one part of a sprawling complex that included agricultural fields and orchards, a village that would become the city of Vancouver's first neighborhood, a cemetery, church, and the McLoughlin House, one of Oregon oldest residences (National Park Service [NPS] 2024a, 2024b; Wilson 2014). The fort eventually controlled the fur trade as well as the dissemination of trade goods across four modern states—Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana—as well as modern-day British Columbia (Wilson 2015).

As a regional nexus, Fort Vancouver connected the Oregon Country to London via sea, while also facilitating a dramatic increase in inland trade and travel, serving as a true international meeting point (Hajda 1990; Shine 2022, 2023). Wilson (2015), Deur (2012), and Shine (2022), drawing from ethnohistorical sources, note the presence of French Canadians, Scottish, Hawaiians, Kanaka, African-Americans, Metís, Irish, and Orkney Islanders from outside the region, while regional Indigenous groups such as the Cree, Chinook, Cowlitz, and Klickitat had representatives at the fort, in addition to the fort's English managers. However, the fort also served as a tragic vector for disease, with Boyd (1990) noting the dissemination of the 1830s smallpox epidemic from Fort Vancouver up the Columbia River to Fort Nez Perce on the Columbia Plateau and north to Fort Nisqually, on the Puget Sound. Similar impacts were felt during the measles outbreak of 1848 and the smallpox epidemics of the 1850s and 1860s. (Boyd 1990).

Ultimately, declines in the fur trade and navigation concerns on the Lower Columbia, as well as disputes and land cessation between the HBC/British and the rapidly expanding United States, led to the decline of the fort as a regional center, and the complex burned to the ground in 1866, although the area continued to be used by the United States military (NPS 2024a; Shine 2022; 2023; Wilson 2014). The fort has been resurrected in recent years however, with archaeological investigations and a reconstruction serving to educate the community and allow the many Indigenous groups tied to the fort the opportunity to reconnect with the fort's unique legacy (Wilson 2014).

Just to the south of the project area, the Willamette Valley was one of the primary destinations for the first Euro-American settlers in the Pacific Northwest, particularly as the United States territory expanded to encompass the region. Beginning in 1841, a massive migration of Americans crossed the continent on the

Oregon Trail, generally departing west from Missouri and crossing to The Dalles, where they then traveled down the Columbia River or travelled overland to the Willamette Valley (Bassett et al. 1998; Hunn and French 1998). The number of new settlers substantially increased after the adoption of the Organic Laws by the Oregon Provisional Legislature in 1843, which opened the area to settlement. Some 300,000 to 400,000 people participated in the large-scale migration on land over the Oregon Trail and by sea around Cape Horn in 1844 and subsequent years (Lang 2023).

The early Euro-Americans settlers quickly claimed the most desirable farming locations on the foothills of the Coast and Cascade Ranges, which had access to spring water, friable and easily plowed soils, and nearby forests, which supplied the wood used by the settlers to construct their homes (Bowen 1978). The pattern of non-Indigenous settlement in the Willamette Valley generally progressed from north to south. Most settlements were made under the Provisional and Donation Land Claim (DLC) Acts. The DLC Act of 1850 entitled many settlers within Oregon Territory (which at the time included present-day Washington state) to claim up to 640 acres of land (Bergquist 1957). By 1854, it was reported by a contemporary witness that nearly all the Willamette Valley had been claimed, though the extent to which his definition of the Willamette Valley reached the far margins and foothills of the surrounding mountain ranges is unclear (Bourke and DeBats 1995).

In western Washington, the pressure to settle the Puget Sound to the north led to the creation of the Washington Territory in 1853, with Isaac I. Stevens serving as governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, dealing with Washington Indigenous peoples (Marino 1990).

To the south of Vancouver, across the Columbia River, the development of the city of Portland was propelled by the California Gold Rush of 1849. The rapid growth of San Francisco was dependent on Oregon's timber, and Portland's location on the Willamette River allowed it to be a center for California trade. Successful prospectors, land speculators, farmers, businessmen, and merchant capitalists flocked to Portland in the 1850s. Between the late 1850s and the 1870s transportation options in the Portland area included the construction of new railways and steam-powered riverboats, and more roads through the Willamette Valley. The increased transportation network turned Portland into a manufacturing and shipping hub for lumber, fishing, wheat, and Oregon's other natural resources (Becker and Butler 2013).

Historical Land Use in the Project Area

SWCA archaeologists reviewed historical documents; General Land Office (GLO), U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), Metsker Map Company, and other historical maps; as well as historical aerial photographs and other sources to better understand the history of land use in the vicinity of the project area.

The first maps of the project area are from historical GLO surveys of the Clark County region. Maps from the 1854 survey (Figure 4) show no development or land claims within or around the project area. Surveyors noted the rich wetland area around Salmon Creek and marshlands to the north of the creek area (GLO 1854). Surveyors describe the environment to the north, noting gently rolling hills with vegetation including fir, maple, alder, hemlock, and ash trees, and soil composition being "good 2nd rate clay loam" (GLO 1854). Surveyors also noted and mapped the land claims of the HBC well to the southwest of the project area, under the treaty of 1846 (GLO 1854).

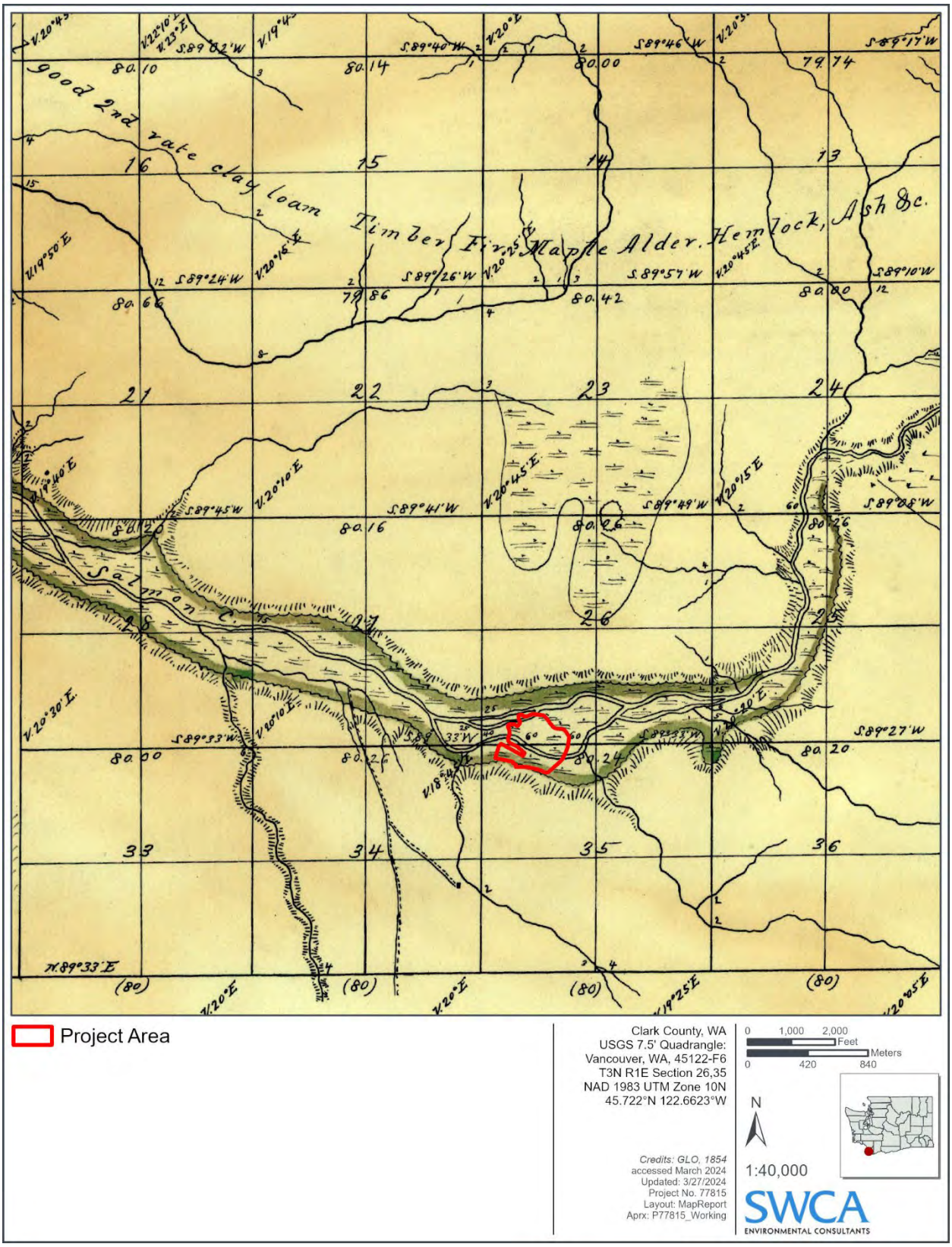

Figure 4. GLO survey map, 1854, showing the project area.

The first available USGS topographic maps of the project area and surrounding vicinity are from 1897 (Figure 5). By this time, development can be seen expanding rapidly from the Vancouver city core, with a well-defined road running along the southern and eastern edges of the project area, along with the Vancouver Klickitat and Yakima Railroad extending to the northeast from the downtown area (USGS 1897). The Vancouver Barracks, site of the former Fort Vancouver, are visible to the south, while suburbs like Felida, Barberton, and Brush Prairie began to form and are noted on the map. USGS maps from 1905 (Figure 6) show continued growth: in roughly 8 years, road access to and around the project area had been further developed, while two sawmills were present to the east and south (USGS 1905). The previously discussed railroad had expanded significantly. Now part of the Northern Pacific railroad system, new branches ran to the southwest of the project area, to Kalama, while branches to the east connected sawmills to the main line, although these railroads did not pass close to the project area.

By 1940, USGS maps show the beginnings of what is now the Interstate 5 (I-5) interstate highway, which runs to the east of the project area; today that main artery has shifted west and is now located immediately adjacent to the project area (USGS 1940, Figure 7). The historic Salmon Creek School is mapped to the north of the project area, while the two previously noted sawmills are not present on the map. By 1961 I-5 has been split into north and south lanes, with the latter shifting west to its current position adjacent to the project area (USGS 1961, Figure 8). The St. Johns School, as well as a historic cemetery is also present on this map, along with the beginnings of large-scale residential subdivisions. The historic cemetery is discussed below.

The project area consists of several ponds, including Klineline Pond, which are part of the Salmon Creek Park complex. These ponds are modern and artificially created. In historical aerial photography from 1951, the project area appears to be a wetland area, with what may be backwater or side channels from Salmon Creek visible; no structures or access roads are visible within the project area at this time, although historical USGS maps suggest that a single ephemeral access road likely entered the project area from the northeast (Historic Aerials 1951; USGS 1897, 1905). By 1960, aerial photography indicates that additional access roads have been added within the project area, potentially indicating the initial construction of the park that Klineline Pond is now located within (Historic Aerials 1960). USGS and Metsker Maps from 1961 show private ownership, no pond developments, and in the case of the latter map, the presence of a gravel pit in the location of the modern-day pond (Metsker Maps 1961; USGS 1961, Figure 9). In historic aerial photography from 1970, the Klineline Pond proper is still not yet present, although the smaller pond to the west may be filled or in the process of being filled, with some indications of earthmoving in the area (Historic Aerials 1970). In line with historical aerial photographs, previously conducted cultural resource investigations indicated that the pond complex that currently makes up most of the project area was constructed beginning in the 1970s (Ogle 2005b), although USGS maps from 1979 only show the presence of the smaller pond to the west of Klineline Pond (USGS 1979). Given that the entire completed park complex is visible in 1981 aerial photography (Historic Aerials 1981), construction on Klineline Pond, as well as the parking lot at the southern end of the project area, appears to have been completed between 1979 and 1981. However, many of the buildings now present within the project area were only completed within the last 20 years (Historic Aerials 2006, 2009).

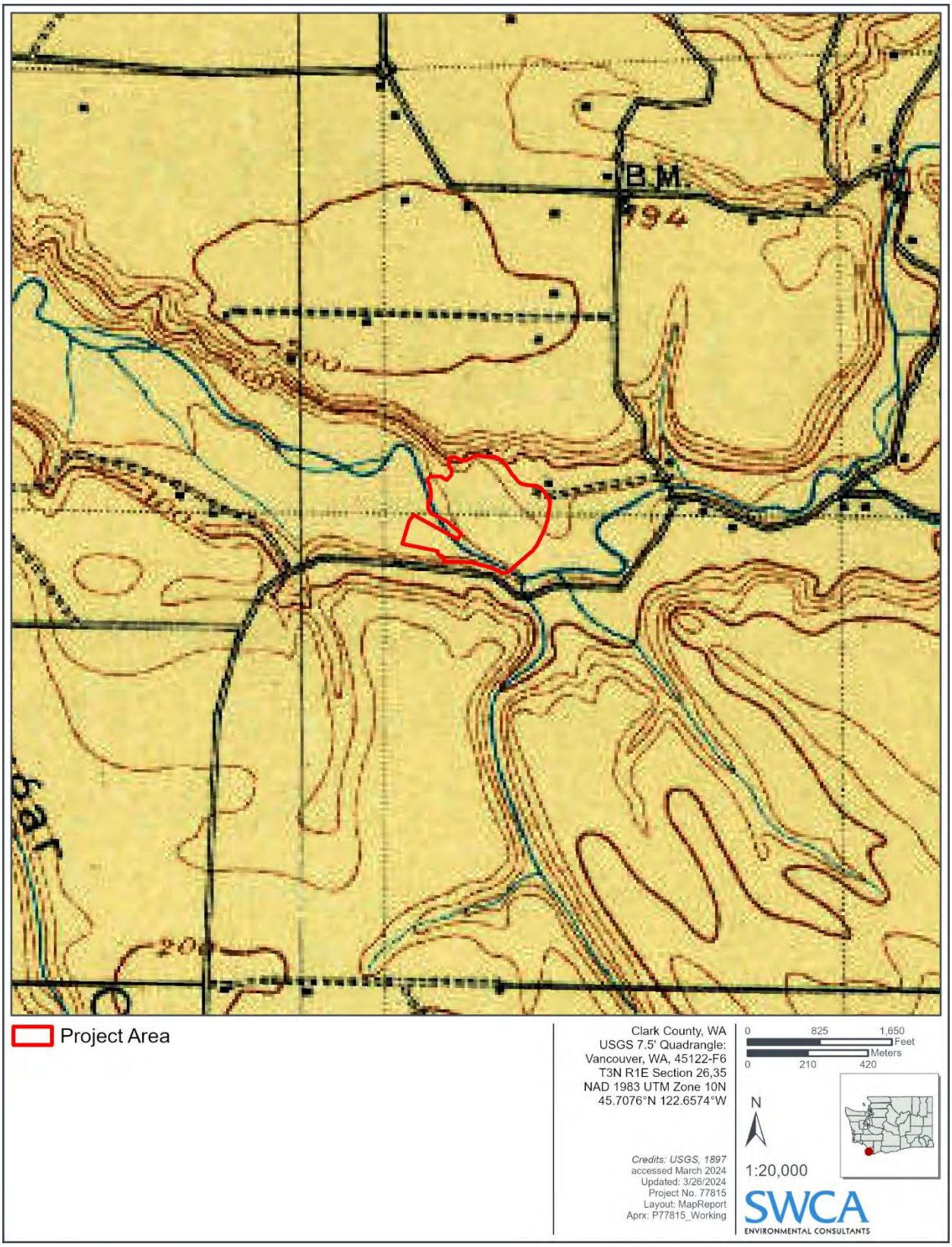

Figure 5. USGS topographic map, 1897, Portland quadrangle, showing the project area.

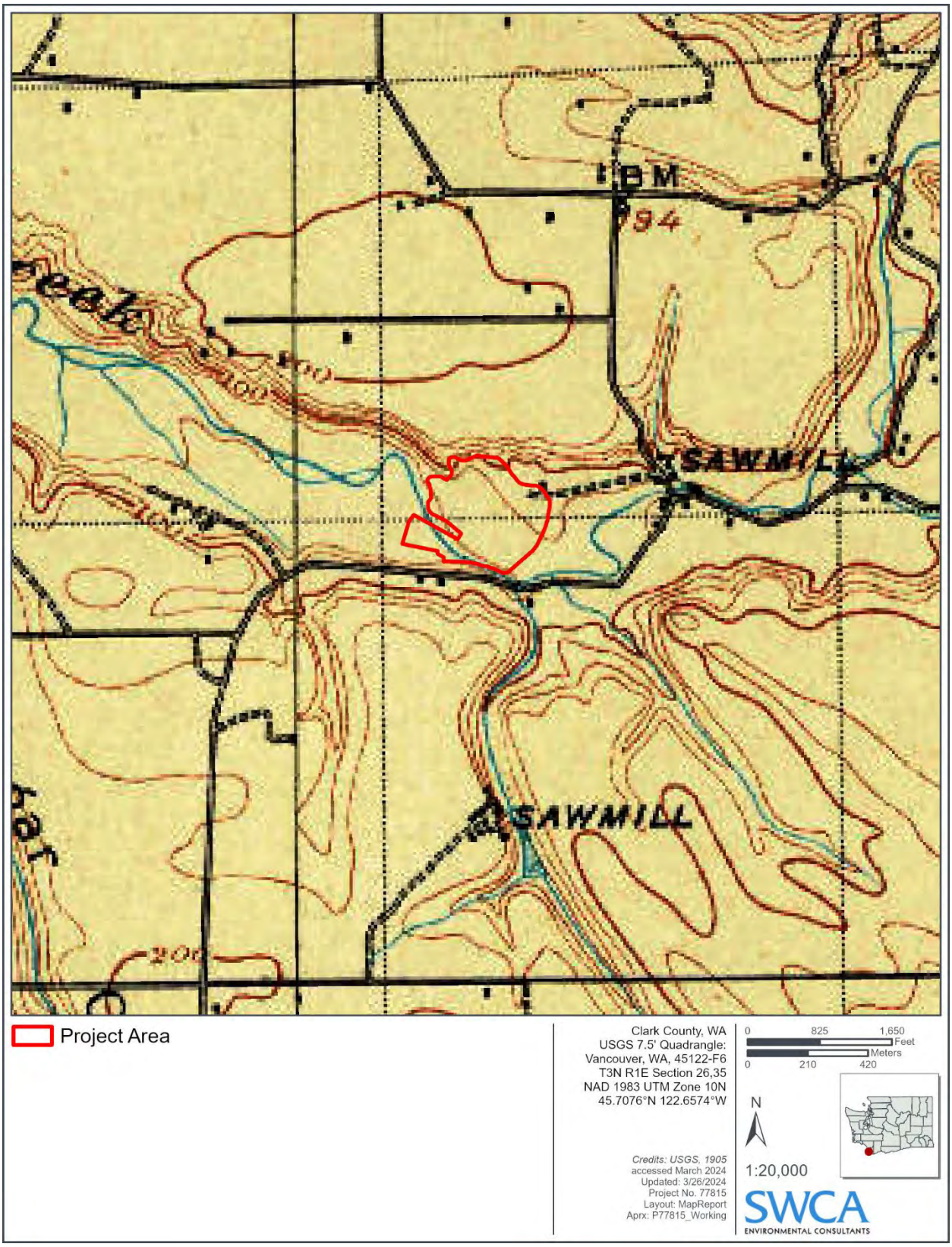

Figure 6. USGS topographic map, 1905, Portland quadrangle, showing the project area.

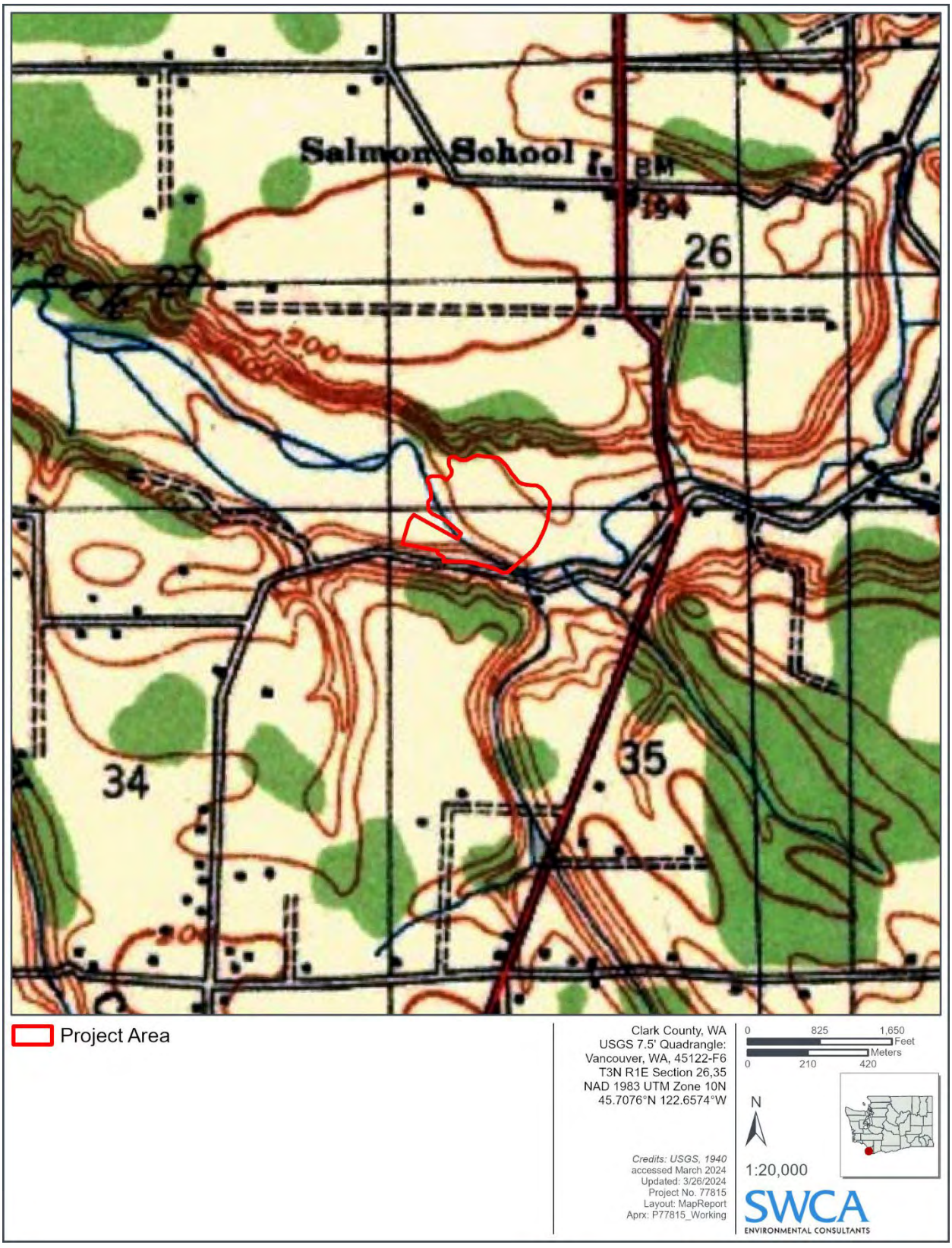

Figure 7. USGS topographic map, 1940, Troutdale quadrangle, showing the project area.

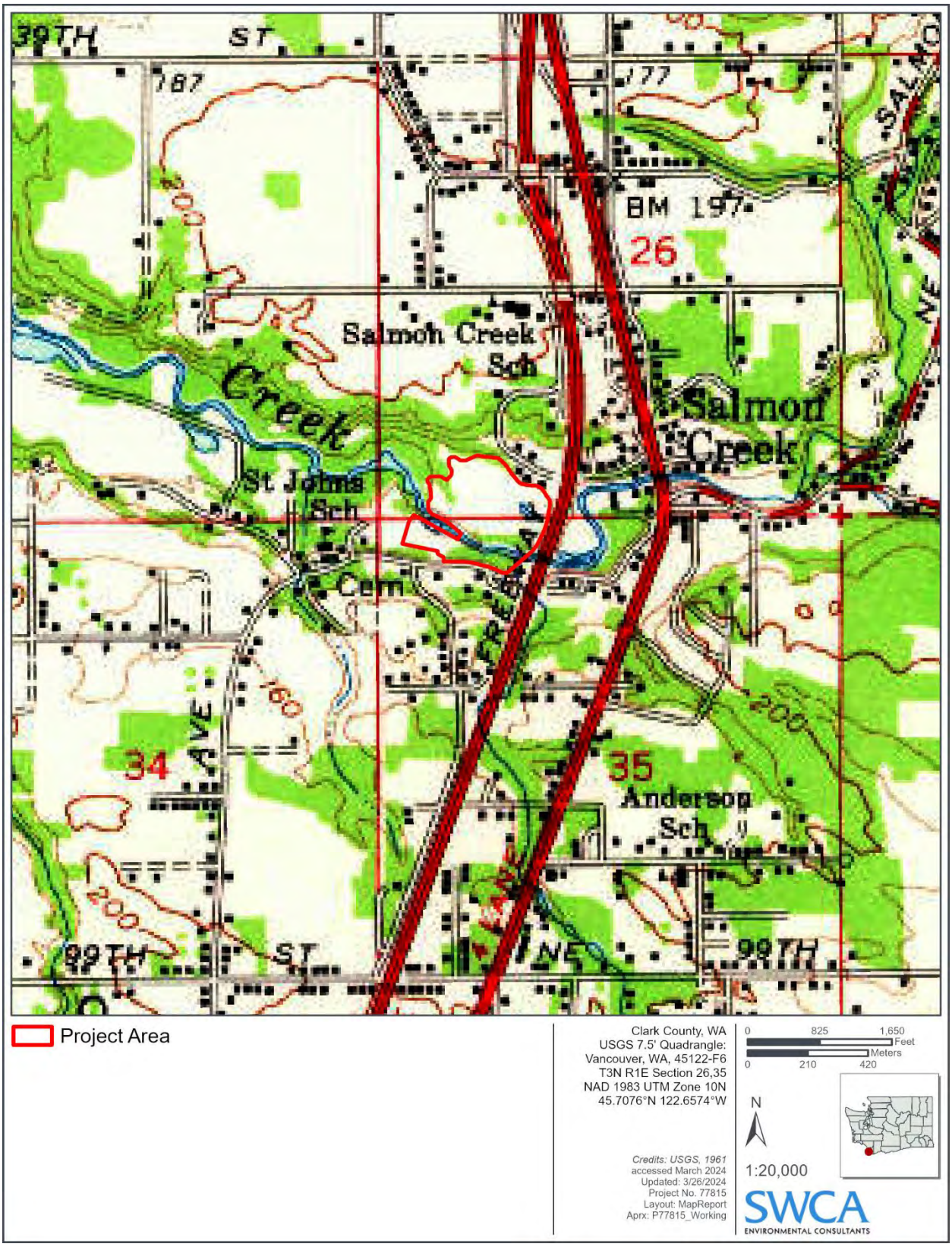

Figure 8. USGS topographic map, 1961, Portland quadrangle, showing the project area.

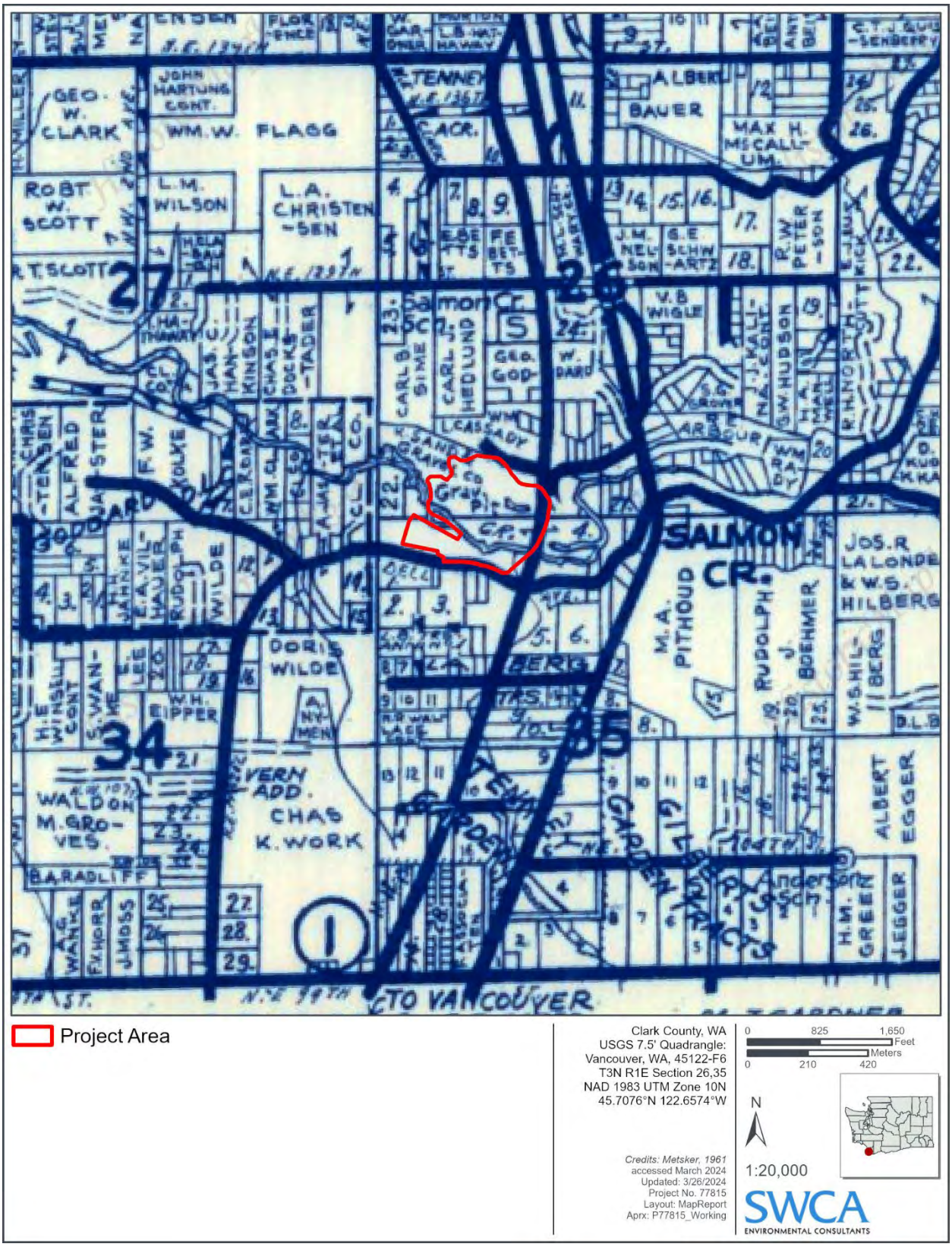

Figure 9. Metsker Map, 1961, showing the project area.

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

Background research for this project was conducted using the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation's (DAHP's) Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD) online database.

Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Investigations

WISAARD records indicate that there have been 49 cultural resource investigations previously conducted in and within a 0.5-mile radius of the project area, including four investigations which intersect with the project area, one within it, and one investigation that is immediately adjacent to the northern boundary of the project area (Table 2). An additional 70 cultural resource investigations have been previously conducted between 0.51 and 1 mile from the project area but are not discussed further here. Of the 49 cultural resource investigations previously conducted in and within a 0.5-mile radius of the project area, only six have been conducted within the last 10 years and none have identified cultural materials, apart from a predetermination report by Roulette (1996) where cultural materials were identified but have not been recorded in the WISAARD database. Most of these investigations are preliminary predeterminations consisting of pedestrian survey and limited subsurface testing; no data recovery has occurred in or within a 0.5-mile radius of the project area.

Table 2. Previous Cultural Resource Investigations in and within Approximately 0.5 mile of the Project Area

NADB No.	Methods	Survey Project *Citation*	Distance from Project Area	Resources*
1341243	Pedestrian survey, subsurface testing	Salmon Creek Elementary School Archaeological Predetermination Report *White 2002*	0.2 mile N	None
1341245	**Pedestrian survey, subsurface testing**	**Klineline Estates Archaeological Predetermination Report** ***Baker 2002***	**Intersects**	**None**
1344018	Pedestrian survey, subsurface testing	Salmon Creek Village Development Archaeological Predetermination Report *Becker 2004*	<0.1 mile S	None
1344304	Pedestrian survey, subsurface testing	Clark County Community Development Archaeological Predetermination Report *Gall 2003a*	0.1 mile E	None
1344334	Pedestrian survey	Lang Plaza Expansion Archaeological Predetermination Report *Gall 2003b*	0.5 mile N	None
1344356	Pedestrian survey, subsurface testing	Sime Subdivision Archaeological Predetermination Report *DeLyria and Bryant 2003*	0.3 mile N	None
1344360	Pedestrian survey, subsurface testing	Cascade Flooring America Archaeological Predetermination Report *DeLyria and Miles 2003*	0.3 mile E	None
1344495	Pedestrian survey, subsurface testing	Woodbrook II Archaeological Predetermination Report *Ogle 2005a*	<0.1 mile S	None
1344657	Pedestrian survey, subsurface testing	Scheren Apartments Archaeological Predetermination Report *DeLyria 1997a*	0.2 mile SE	None

NADB No.	Methods	Survey Project *Citation*	Distance from Project Area	Resources*
1344663	**Pedestrian survey**	**Kleweno Building Site Archaeological Predetermination Report** ***DeLyria 1997b***	**Adjacent**	**None**
1344665	Pedestrian survey, subsurface testing	17 Lot Subdivision Archaeological Predetermination Report *DeLyria 1997c*	0.2 mile SW	None
1344702	Pedestrian survey, subsurface testing	Totem Industrial Park Archaeological Predetermination Report *DeLyria 1997d*	0.5 mile S	None
1344857	Pedestrian survey, subsurface testing	Wilson Commercial Center PSR-2004-00009 Archaeological Predetermination Report *DeLyria and Miles 2004*	0.4 mile NE	None
1344918	**Pedestrian survey, subsurface testing**	**Salmon Creek Park Archaeological Predetermination Report** ***Ogle 2005b***	**Intersects**	**None**
1345040	Pedestrian survey, subsurface testing	Tenney Creek Retail/Commercial Archaeological Predetermination Report *DeLyria 1999a*	0.3 mile S	None
1345202	Pedestrian survey	Nesburg Court Archaeological Predetermination Report *DeLyria and Koch 1999*	0.3 mile SE	None
1345207	Pedestrian survey	Harding Short Plat Archaeological Predetermination Report *DeLyria 1999b*	0.5 mile E	None
1345683	Pedestrian survey, subsurface testing	NE Hazel Dell Ave. Widening Archaeological Predetermination Report *Gall and DeLyria 2002*	0.4 mile SW	None
1346995	Pedestrian survey, subsurface testing	Salmon Creek Commons Archaeological Predetermination Report *Becker 2006*	0.5 mile NE	None
1347059	Pedestrian survey, subsurface testing	Stirling Subdivision Archaeological Predetermination Report *Miles 2005a*	0.3 mile N	None
1347246	Pedestrian survey, subsurface testing	Melkonian Single Family Residences Division Archaeological Predetermination Report *Martindale and Miles 2005*	0.4 mile E	None
1348173	Pedestrian survey, subsurface testing	Klineline Bridge Replacement, Clark County Public Works, Archaeological Predetermination Report *Gall and Bryant 2005*	0.1 mile E	None
1348240	Pedestrian survey, subsurface testing	Moss & Associates Residential Subdivision Archaeological Predetermination Report *Miles 2005b*	0.5 mile SE	None
1348880	Pedestrian survey, subsurface testing	Lawrence Short Plat Archaeological Predetermination Report *Gall 2005*	<0.1 mile N	None
1348945	**Pedestrian survey, subsurface testing**	**Klineline Park Archaeological Predetermination Report** ***McClintock 2006***	**Intersects**	**None**
1348970	Pedestrian survey, subsurface testing	University Village PUD Archaeological Predetermination Report *Hudson 2006*	0.4 mile S	None
1349042	Pedestrian survey, subsurface testing	Klineline LLC Subdivision Archaeological Predetermination Report *Bryant 2007*	0.1 mile S	None

NADB No.	Methods	Survey Project *Citation*	Distance from Project Area	Resources*
1349315	Pedestrian survey, subsurface testing	Eke Short Plat Archaeological Predetermination Report *Hudson 2007a*	0.4 mile SE	None
1351139	Pedestrian survey, subsurface testing	Moss & Associates Inc. Subdivision Archaeological Predetermination Report *Gall and Karst 2007*	0.5 mile W	None
1351761	Pedestrian survey, subsurface testing	Salmon Creek Interchange Project Environmental Assessment, Historical and Cultural Resource Assessment Discipline Report *Kopperl et al. 2007*	0.5 mile N	None
1352815	Pedestrian survey, subsurface testing	Klineline View Infill Short Plat Archaeological Predetermination Report *Gall and Hudson 2008*	<0.1 mile N	None
1353668	Pedestrian survey, subsurface testing	Klineline Bridge Replacement Report, Section 106 NEPA Documentation *Gall 2006*	0.3 mile E	None
1353774	**Pedestrian survey**	**Salmon Creek Stream Bank Restoration Archaeological Predetermination Report** ***Foutch and Punke 2009***	**Within**	**None**
1354009	Pedestrian survey, subsurface testing	Hazel Dell/NE 115th Storm Water Facility Archaeological Predetermination, Clark County, Washington *Foutch 2010a*	0.3 mile SW	None
1354278	Pedestrian survey, subsurface testing	Hawks Pointe Storm Water Facility Archaeological Predetermination, Clark County, Washington *Foutch 2010b*	0.2 mile SW	None
1680142	Pedestrian survey, subsurface testing	Jeffries Landing Subdivision, Clark County, Washington, Cultural Resource Survey *Roulette 1996*	0.2 mile SW	None
1680292	Pedestrian survey, subsurface testing	Hermitage Inc. and Hayden Subdivision Archaeological Predetermination Report *DeLyria 2001*	0.1 mile SW	None
1680295	Pedestrian survey, subsurface testing	Clark County Public Works Hazel Dell/NE 7th Avenue Two-Lane Collector Roadway Project, Archaeological Predetermination Report *DeLyria and Bryant 2001*	0.3 mile SW	None
1680377	Pedestrian survey, subsurface testing	Delta Management Co. Subdivision Archaeological Predetermination Report *Hudson 2007b*	0.3 mile SW	None
1681214	Pedestrian survey, subsurface testing	Cultural Resources Survey Addendum, Salmon Creek Interchange Project, Clark County, Washington *Kiers 2011a*	0.5 mile N	None
1681360	Pedestrian survey, subsurface testing	Hawthorne Development, LLC. Grocery Store and Parking Lot Project, Archaeological Predetermination Report *Lehman and Roulette 2011*	0.3 mile SE	None
1682469	Pedestrian survey, subsurface testing	Archaeological Investigation of the Robbins Property in Vancouver, Clark County, Washington *Freed 2012*	0.3 mile SE	None
1685962	Pedestrian survey, subsurface testing	Clark County Archaeological Predetermination Survey for the Yin Tang, LLC Property, Applied Archaeological Research, Inc., Report No. 1252 *Lehman and Roulette 2014*	0.3 mile E	None

NADB No.	Methods	Survey Project *Citation*	Distance from Project Area	Resources*
1689435	Pedestrian survey, subsurface testing	Archaeological Predetermination: Mackin Moore *Holschuh and Gall 2013*	0.5 mile SE	None
1691281	Pedestrian survey, subsurface testing	Clark County Archaeological Predetermination Report for the Fairfield Inn Hotel Project, Vancouver, Clark County, Washington, ASCC Report No. 17621 *Colón and Gall 2018*	0.2 mile NE	None
1691293	Pedestrian survey, subsurface testing	Clark County Archaeological Predetermination for the NE 112th & Highway 99 Development Project Area, Clark County, Washington, ASCC Report No. 18676 *Haddad and Colón 2018*	0.3 mile SE	None
1692119	Pedestrian survey, subsurface testing	Clark County Archaeological Predetermination Report for the NE 12th Avenue Subdivision, ASCC Report No. 18747 *Shaw and Colón 2018*	<0.1 mile SW	None
1692306	Pedestrian survey, subsurface testing	Clark County Archaeological Predetermination Report for the Sacajawea Elementary School Improvements Project Area, Vancouver, Washington, ASCC Report No. 18773 *Shaw and Gall 2018*	0.3 mile SW	None
1697810	Pedestrian survey, subsurface testing	Archaeological Predetermination Report Update for the Sunnyside Mixed Use Project Area, ASCC Report No. 23368 *Odom and Gall 2023*	0.2 mile NE	None

Note: Bold indicates surveys that are adjacent to or intersect with the current project.

*In and within 0.5 mile of the project area.

In 25 instances, investigations were conducted in advance of residential development, such as lot splitting and subdivision construction (Baker 2002; Becker 2004, 2006; Bryant 2007; DeLyria 1997a, 1997b, 1997c, 1999b, 2001; DeLyria and Bryant 2003; DeLyria and Koch 1999; Freed 2012; Gall 2005; Gall and Hudson 2008; Gall and Karst 2007; Holschuh and Gall 2013; Hudson 2007a, 2007b; Lehman and Roulette 2014; Martindale and Miles 2005; Miles 2005a, 2005b; Ogle 2005a; Roulette 1996; Shaw and Colón 2018). Eight predetermination reports were conducted in advance of commercial developments such as grocery stores, industrial parks, hotels, and mixed-use business plazas (Colón and Gall 2018; DeLyria 1997d, 1999a; DeLyria and Miles 2003, 2004; Gall 2003b; Lehman and Roulette 2011; Odom and Gall 2023).

Several investigations were conducted in advance of infrastructure developments, such as bridge replacement and maintenance (Gall 2006; Gall and Bryant 2005) and road maintenance and expansion (DeLyria and Bryant 2001; Gall and DeLyria 2002; Haddad and Colón 2018; Kiers 2011a). Investigations also occurred in advance of stormwater management projects (Foutch 2010a, 2010b); community development (Gall 2003b; Hudson 2006; Shaw and Gall 2018; White 2002); and environmental work such as habitat restoration and parks (Foutch and Punk 2009; Kopperl et al. 2007; McClintock 2006; Ogle 2005b).

Most of previously conducted cultural resource investigations were predetermination reports with no cultural findings. Four investigations extended beyond the 0.5-mile area study area buffer. One predetermination study identified an ephemeral lithic scatter in disturbed context (Roulette 1996). Kopperl et al. (2007) conducted pedestrian survey and systematic subsurface testing as well as assessment of 54 historic-era buildings to determine their eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This work was followed by an additional addendum to discuss further identification of cultural materials (Kiers 2011a). Gall (2006) conducted a similar investigation in advance of the Klineline Bridge replacement to assess eligibility of Salmon Creek Methodist Church and other historic buildings for inclusion in both Washington state registries and the NRHP.

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The search area for cultural resources was expanded to include previously identified resources within a 1-mile radius of the project area to include well-documented representative cultural resources. A total of 16 cultural resources were identified (Table 3). Of the 14 archaeological sites identified within a 1-mile radius of the project area, seven have precontact assemblages, five have historic-era assemblages, and two resources have multicomponent assemblages. No resources intersect with the project area. None of the previously recorded cultural resources within a 1-mile radius of the project have been evaluated for NRHP eligibility.

There are a total of 8 historic-era resources and site components recorded within a 1-mile radius of the project area (Table 3). Four of these (45CL193, 45CL198, and 45CL199) are residential structures and 45CL200 is the Salmon Creek Methodist Church. One historic-era site, 45CL949, consists of a fragment of milk glass, and two historic-era site components from 45CL463 and 45CL1260 consist of historic-era refuse and a single nail, respectively (Table 3). A single historic cemetery, the Salmon Creek Methodist Cemetery (45CL889), is recorded in the WISAARD database, approximately 0.2 mile southwest of the project area. Files related to this property were corrupted in the DAHP database and could not be accessed for this review.

There are a total of 10 precontact resources and site components recorded within a 1-mile radius of the project area (Table 3). All consist of lithic tools and/or debitage. Resources 45CL521, 45CL522, 45CL651, 45CL955, and 45CL1445 all consist of fewer than 10 pieces of lithic debitage and/or tools. 45CL729 was deemed a lithic scatter due to the number of artifacts recovered from a single test probe (n = 22). Site 45CL1260 is one of only two sites within the search area to have been visited within the last 10 years and the only site to have received multiple visits with initial identification in 2017 and a site update the following year. One precontact resource with no assigned trinomial is documented 0.2 mile to the southwest of the project. This resource, identified during archaeological predetermination investigations and consists of lithic debitage , a tool (scraper), and fire-modified rock found within the plow zone. This resource is not recorded in the WISAARD database, and its current condition is unknown.

All properties are privately owned and although no site updates have been filed, a cultural resource investigation by Gall (2006) did assess several of the properties for both Washington state registry and NRHP eligibility, although all were recommended not eligible. No historic properties are listed under the Washington State Heritage Barn Register, and there are no Traditional Cultural Properties within the search area.

Table 3. Cultural Resources within Approximately 1 mile of the Project Area

Resource No.	Type	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Distance from Project Area	Citation
45CL193	Historic-era	Residential structures	Unevaluated	1.0 mile E	Unknown n.d.
45CL198	Historic-era	Residential structures	Unevaluated	0.5 mile NW	Unknown n.d.
45CL199	Historic-era	Residential structures	Unevaluated	0.4 mile E	Unknown n.d.
45CL200	Historic-era	Religious properties	Unevaluated	0.3 mile NE	Unknown 1979
45CL463	Multicomponent	Precontact lithic debitage and tools; historic-era refuse	Unevaluated	1.0 mile SE	DeLyria 1997e
45CL521	Precontact	Lithic debitage and tools	Unevaluated	0.9 mile NE	Goodwin 2000a
45CL522	Precontact	Lithic debitage	Unevaluated	0.8 mile NE	Goodwin 2000b
45CL651	Precontact	Lithic debitage	Unevaluated	1.0 mile NW	Ballantyne 2003
45CL729	Precontact	Lithic debitage scatter	Unevaluated	0.7 mile NE	Hudson 2007c
45CL732	Precontact	Lithic debitage	Unevaluated	0.7 mile NE	Becker 2008
45CL889	Historic-era	Cemetery	Unknown	0.2 mile SW	Unknown n.d.
45CL949	Historic-era	Refuse	Unevaluated	0.8 mile NE	Goodwin and Ozbun 2000
45CL955	Precontact	Lithic debitage	Unevaluated	0.8 mile N	Kiers 2011b
45CL1260	Multicomponent	Precontact lithic debitage and tools; historic-era refuse scatter/concentration	Unevaluated	0.7 mile N	Pattee 2017, Wilt 2018
45CL1445	Precontact	Lithic tool	Unevaluated	0.8 mile E	Lynch 2020
No Assigned Trinomial	Precontact	Lithic debitage and tool	Unknown	0.2 mile SW	Roulette 1996

Note: NRHP = National Register of Historic Places.

CULTURAL RESOURCE EXPECTATIONS

Prior to fieldwork, SWCA formulated expectations for the archaeological sensitivity of the project area. SWCA based these expectations on a review of the background information presented above, including the geomorphology and hydrology of the project area; the precontact and historical context of area, and consideration of recent disturbances that may have impacted cultural resources (e.g., road and home construction, utilities, and agricultural activities), and the DAHP predictive model. The DAHP predictive model GIS layer provides spatial estimations of degrees of likelihood of finding archaeological resources across the state, ranging from "low risk" to "high risk." When the DAHP predictive model is applied to the project area, it shows areas within the project classified mostly as "high risk," for encountering archaeological resources, likely because of the project area's proximity to Salmon Creek. However, background research of the project area reveals limited evidence of cultural resources discovered in proximity to the project. While the DAHP model suggests ephemeral precontact sites may be encountered within the project area, previous archaeological investigations within the area suggest these are uncommon in the area. Given the high level of modern land modification within the project area, as well as findings from other cultural resource investigations, any precontact cultural materials would likely consist of highly disturbed, highly dispersed small lithic scatters. Both the existing archaeological record and an analysis of historical maps for the project area suggest a lower probability for semipermanent or permanent historic-era structures or large-scale features.in the project area; therefore, we expect to encounter ephemeral historic-era resources such as debris scatters. We note that, although DAHP's model

is a helpful tool for predicting areas where preserved cultural materials may be located, our background review highlights potential limitations in the model's accuracy.

METHODS

All fieldwork was performed by SWCA archaeological staff and supervised by archaeologists who meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology. The archaeological field investigations followed DAHP guidelines and consisted of a pedestrian survey and subsurface testing within the project area. SWCA crews document topography, vegetation, surface visibility, and disturbances in a project field notebook for the entirety of the survey. Additional documentation includes overview and close-up photographs of the project area, exclusion areas, relevant landforms, shovel test probe profiles, and cultural materials taken every day of field survey, with each photograph recorded in a standardized photo log.

Survey data, shovel probe locations, and the locations of cultural materials if applicable are recorded using a Juniper Geode GPS handheld unit with submeter accuracy, connected to a computer tablet equipped with Esri ArcGIS Field Maps software. All findings are photographed and documented as per Washington state guidelines. All field notes and photographs are on file at the SWCA Portland, Oregon, office, under internal Project Number 77815.

Pedestrian Survey

SWCA field staff perform pedestrian survey by walking transects within the project area at set intervals, as dictated by vegetation and the contours of the landscape within the project area. SWCA crew adjust transects to maintain maximum coverage of the project when landscape conditions require (e.g., dense Himalayan blackberry thickets and hazard areas). A transect is abandoned only when necessary to evaluate a potential resource, geologic feature, or if conditions are considered unsafe. After the inspection of such items, or when the line was considered safe, the transect is resumed at the point where the surveyor deviated from it, or as near to it as possible.

During the intensive pedestrian survey, SWCA archaeologists examine the ground surface for the presence of precontact artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, ceramics), historic-era artifacts (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics), sediment discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, and depressions and other features that might indicate a former locus of human activity (e.g., concentrations of fire-affected rock, charcoal-stained soil, post holes, foundations). In areas of heavy vegetation or other ground cover limiting visibility, special attention is paid to spoils piles from rodent and insect burrows, erosional cuts, roads, and other disturbances exposing the ground surface.

The field crew uses the computer tablets and GPS units described above to record the area surveyed; resource boundaries; locations of temporally diagnostic artifacts and formal tools; and the boundaries of features. The tablets are also used to navigate the project area and contain the following data to help inform survey crews, if applicable: access routes, previously documented sites, historic-era features identified on GLO maps, previously conducted investigations, and land ownership. The team also use the tablets to take photographs of resource locations and any diagnostic artifacts identified. Locations of cultural materials are recorded, photographed, and documented following DAHP guidelines.

Subsurface Testing

Subsurface testing within the project area consists of excavating shovel probes with opportunistic auguring throughout all accessible portions of the project area, where potential ground disturbance may occur. If any probes lie in an area of disturbance or heavy vegetation that prevents access, these locations are marked as areas of exclusion, and the shovel probe(s) are moved to the nearest adjacent area where intact sediment deposits allow for shovel probe testing. All shovel probes are at least 30 centimeters (cm) in diameter and are excavated in 10-cm levels to a depth of at least 50 cm below the surface (cmbs), with an attempt to take each probe to 100 cmbs if possible. Opportunistically, when deemed necessary or guided by pre-field parameters, a bucket augur is used to sample more deeply buried sediments up to 200 cmbs, if possible. If SWCA staff identify archaeological materials during subsurface testing, field staff excavate the associated shovel probe until two culturally sterile 10-cm arbitrary levels are encountered or 10 artifacts are encountered within that single probe. All soils recovered from shovel probes are screened through a ¼-inch mesh. A sample of completely excavated shovel probes are photographed in plan view, with soil profiles for each probe recorded by level. No shovel probes are intentionally excavated within sites; however, if a new site or isolate is identified, SWCA archaeologists are prepared to excavate additional shovel probes to delineate the boundary or extent of new resources, when possible, terrain and vegetation permitting.

The field crew uses the computer tablets and GPS units described above to place shovel probes and record their final locations.

RESULTS

Over the course of one field session in April 2024, SWCA archaeologists conducted pedestrian survey and subsurface testing across the project area. On April 15 and 16, 2024, SWCA archaeologists Phillip Daily, M.S., RPA and Caelie Butler, M.S., RPA under the supervision of Amanda Carroll, M.A., RPA conducted pedestrian survey and excavated shovel probes to determine if cultural resources were present within the project area. Weather throughout much of the field session was partially overcast, with light rain showers throughout the afternoons; temperatures ranged from 50 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

Pedestrian Survey

The pedestrian survey was conducted along north-south transects spaced 20 meters apart. In areas that could be surveyed, ground visibility throughout much of the project area was extremely low, typically less than 5 percent, with almost no exception, other than small areas of dirt trail, beach, or in-process ground disturbance which exposed soils (Figures 10 and 11). Vegetation was largely limited to manicured grasses common to landscaped recreational areas, except for small stands of cottonwood and reeds along Salmon Creek, as well as occasional decorative pine trees throughout the recreational area.

The entirety of the project area has been highly disturbed by efforts to create the recreational area; much of the project area consists of the artificially created Klineline Pond, with associated sand beaches, sloped shoreline, and concrete fishing platforms and wood docks (Figure 12), all of which were excluded from both survey and subsurface testing. Several utility lines cross the project area, and these corridors were noted and avoided during subsurface testing. The southern portion of the project area consists of a recently paved, well-marked asphalt parking lot, while the northwestern portion of the project area consists of concrete pathways, recreational equipment, and a large restroom complex (Figures 13 and 14). Artificially constructed berms and terraces, as well as gravel paths, roads, and a bridge (Figure 15), are present in addition to signs of ongoing development. These include subsurface ground disturbance near pond areas just outside the northwestern edge of the project area. Pedestrian survey did not identify any precontact or historic-era cultural resources.

Figure 10. Overview of the project area, small strip of exposed surface in area of ground disturbance along south side of Salmon Creek, view west.

Figure 11. Overview of the project area, with beach and concrete exclusion areas visible, view south.

Figure 12. Overview of the project area with exclusion areas visible for inaccessible beach and the broader Klineline Pond, view north.

Figure 13. Overview of the project area, with concrete exclusion areas visible, view west.

Figure 14. Overview of the project area, area of previous ground disturbance near southwestern extent, view west.

Figure 15. Overview of the project, area of previous ground disturbance at the bridge crossing Salmon Creek, view south.

Subsurface Testing

Subsurface testing consisted of 24 shovel probes excavated across the project area (Figure 16). Given the highly disturbed nature of the project area, including survey exclusion areas (Figure 17) that extended into areas of proposed project ground disturbance, most of the probes were placed opportunistically. A 20-meter grid system was attempted in areas of proposed ground disturbance.

Subsurface testing revealed largely homogenous soil deposits (Figure 18) consisting of a shallow layer of brown silt loam over a second shallow layer of gray-brown sand, likely fill (Appendix A). Both layers typically included many angular, subrounded, rounded gravels and rounded cobbles increasing in frequency with depth. Fine roots were present in nearly all shovel probes in decreasing frequency and density with depth. No organic detritus was present in any excavated probes. Some medium roots were identified in a single probe (SP003) near a large tree. Redoximorphic features were documented in upper levels of most probes.

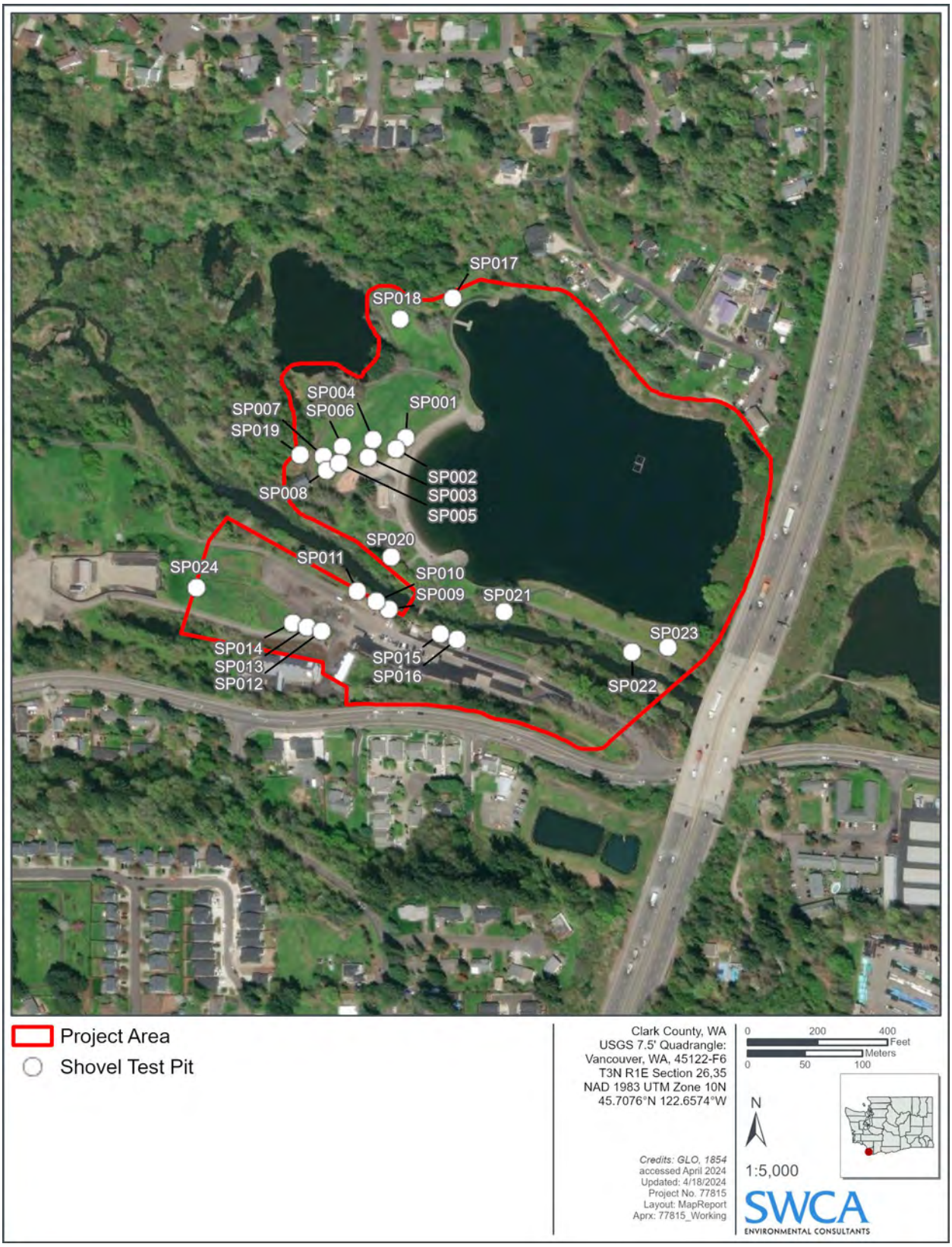

Figure 16. Map of shovel probes conducted across the project area.

Figure 17. Map of exclusion areas across the project area with reasons for exclusion.

Figure 18. Overview of typical shovel probe profile, SP001.

Nine probes terminated near 35 cmbs (average probe depth of 30 cmbs) due to a shallow buried layer of impermeable concreted or highly compacted gravel and cobble fill resistant to all hand excavation tools (Figure 19). No shovel probe conducted was able to reach depths greater than 40 cmbs (minimum probe depth was 10 cmbs). Augering was unsuccessful due to shallow depths and impermeable soils.

No subsurface shovel probes returned precontact or historic-era cultural materials, although two probes, SP012 and SP014, returned modern landscaping tarping at 10 and 30 cmbs respectively (Figure 20). The presence of a shallow plow zone underlain by compacted sediments in all shovel probes, as well as evidence of landscaping across the project area, suggests that a cap of disturbed or potentially transported sediments may extend across a significant portion of the project area. If non-native sediments are preserved beneath this cap, they exceed depths of 200 cmbs.

Figure 19. Overview of typical shovel probe termination due to compacted gravel and cobble fill, SP009.

Figure 20. Overview of shovel probe with modern landscaping material below surface, SP012.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SWCA conducted an archaeological inventory for the proposed Klineline Pond – Salmon Creek Park Project. Based on cultural resources background research conducted for the project that included archival research, an assessment of previously identified archaeological resources in the vicinity, a review of historic-era maps, and review of historical aerial imagery, the project area was determined to have a low probability of cultural resources being present, despite DAHP model classification of the project area as "high risk" for the presence of cultural resources. To further assess and investigate these desktop findings, SWCA conducted a pedestrian survey throughout the entirety of the project area, as well as subsurface testing to determine the presence, absence, and potential extent of archaeological materials within the project area.

SWCA archaeologists conducted field investigations in April 2024 within areas of proposed project-related ground disturbance. These investigations consisted of systemic transect survey of the project area to identify resources while assessing ground visibility, terrain, vegetation, and other characteristics of the project area. Following this, an attempted grid excavation of the project area was conducted using shovel test probes to identify any subsurface cultural materials and assess soil changes across the project area. These efforts failed to locate any precontact or historic-era cultural materials, features, or structures. Together, the absence of archaeological material identified during pedestrian survey and subsurface testing, the high level of ground disturbance from previous transmission line construction and residential development across the property, and the consistent termination of shovel probes due to impermeable layers of concreted cobbles and boulders below areas of disturbance suggest the likelihood of identifying preserved archaeological materials in undisturbed context is low.

Based on the results of these investigations, the risk of encountering additional archaeological resources during project construction is considered low. While the results of this investigation indicate that this project has a low risk of inadvertently encountering cultural resources, the risk of an inadvertent discovery during construction cannot be ruled out, and the project area lies within the traditional homeland of multiple Indigenous groups. Given this, in addition to these site-specific studies and intensive surveys, SWCA also recommends a project-specific inadvertent discovery plan (IDP) be created for the project and distributed to construction staff. The IDP outlines information on what to do and who to contact if there is an inadvertent discovery as a result of project-related activities.

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APPENDIX A

Shovel Probe Results

Table A-1. Results of Shovel Probes

SP No.	UTM (Zone 10N NAD83)		Maximum Depth (cm)	Soil Description/Comments (cmbs)	Termination	Cultural Resource Results
	Northing	Easting				
1	526609	5061683	35	**0–35 cmbs: Level I –** Brown silt loam, some sand with depth, highly compacted, many angular gravels and some cobbles, redoximorphic features throughout, many fine roots	Concreted gravel/cobble fill	None
2	526600	5061673	40	**0–20 cmbs: Level I –** Brown silt loam, some sand with depth, highly compacted, many angular gravels and some cobbles, redoximorphic features throughout, many fine roots **20–40 cmbs: Level II –** Gray-brown sandy gravel fill, highly compacted, few fine roots, many rounded and subrounded gravels	Concreted gravel/cobble fill	None
3	526576	5061666	25	**0–25 cmbs: Level I –** Dark brown silt loam, many fine and medium roots, moderately compacted, many angular gravels	Concreted gravel/cobble fill	None
4	526580	5061681	35	**0–20 cmbs: Level I –** Brown silt loam, some sand with depth, highly compacted, many angular gravels and some cobbles, redoximorphic features throughout, many fine roots **20–35 cmbs: Level II –** Gray-brown sandy gravel fill, highly compacted, few fine roots, many rounded and subrounded gravels	Concreted gravel/cobble fill	None
5	526551	5061661	25	**0–20 cmbs: Level I –** Brown silt loam, some sand with depth, highly compacted, many angular gravels and some cobbles, redoximorphic features throughout, many fine roots **20–25 cmbs: Level II –** Gray-brown sandy gravel fill, highly compacted, few fine roots, many rounded and subrounded gravels	Concreted gravel/cobble fill	None
6	526554	5061675	40	**0–20 cmbs: Level I –** Brown silt loam, some sand with depth, highly compacted, many angular gravels and some cobbles, redoximorphic features throughout, many fine roots **20–40 cmbs: Level II –** Gray-brown sandy gravel fill, highly compacted, few fine roots, many rounded and subrounded gravels	Concreted gravel/cobble fill	None
7	526537	5061667	30	**0–25 cmbs: Level I –** Brown silt loam, some sand with depth, highly compacted, many angular gravels and some cobbles, redoximorphic features throughout, many fine roots **25–30 cmbs: Level II –** Gray-brown sandy gravel fill, highly compacted, few fine roots, many rounded and subrounded gravels	Concreted gravel/cobble fill	None
8	526540	5061655	30	**0–15 cmbs: Level I –** Brown silt loam, some sand with depth, highly compacted, many angular gravels and some cobbles, redoximorphic features throughout, many fine roots **15–30 cmbs: Level II –** Gray-brown sandy gravel fill, highly compacted, few fine roots, many rounded and subrounded gravels	Concreted gravel/cobble fill	None

SP No.	UTM (Zone 10N NAD83) Northing	Easting	Maximum Depth (cm)	Soil Description/Comments (cmbs)	Termination	Cultural Resource Results
9	526594	5061533	25	**0–5 cmbs: Level I –** Dark brown sand, moderately compact, few gravels, many fine roots **5–25 cmbs: Level II –** Brown sandy silt, many angular gravels, some cobbles, few fine roots	Concreted gravel/cobble fill	None
10	526583	5061540	35	**0–5 cmbs: Level I –** Dark brown sand, moderately compact, few gravels, many fine roots **5–35 cmbs: Level II –** Brown sandy silt, many angular gravels, some cobbles, few fine roots	Concreted gravel/cobble fill	None
11	526567	5061549	35	**0–5 cmbs: Level I –** Dark brown sand, moderately compact, few gravels, many fine roots **5–35 cmbs: Level II –** Brown sandy silt, many angular gravels, some cobbles, few fine roots	Concreted gravel/cobble fill	None
12	526536	5061515	10	**0–5 cmbs: Level I –** Dark brown sand, moderately compact, few gravels, many fine roots **5–10 cmbs: Level II –** Brown sandy silt, many angular gravels, some cobbles, few fine roots	Concreted gravel/cobble fill	Modern, landscaping tarp at 5 cmbs
13	526523	5061518	35	**0–15 cmbs: Level I –** Brown silt loam, some sand with depth, highly compacted, few angular gravels and some cobbles, many fine roots **15–30 cmbs: Level II –** Gray-brown sandy gravel fill, highly compacted, few fine roots, many rounded and subrounded gravels	Concreted gravel/cobble fill	None
14	526511	5061522	30	**0–25 cmbs: Level I –** Brown silt loam, some sand with depth, highly compacted, few angular gravels and some cobbles, many fine roots **25–30 cmbs: Level II –** Gray-brown sandy gravel fill, highly compacted, few fine roots, many rounded and subrounded gravels and possible utility	Concreted gravel/cobble fill	Modern, landscaping tarp at depth
15	526639	5061512	35	**0–35 cmbs: Level I –** Brown sandy silt loam, compact, few fine roots, some angular and subangular gravels and cobbles	Concreted gravel/cobble fill	None
16	526654	5061507	40	**0–40 cmbs: Level I –** Brown sandy silt loam, compact, few fine roots, some angular and subangular gravels and cobbles	Concreted gravel/cobble fill	None
17	526650	5061805	15	**0–15 cmbs: Level I –** Brown sandy loam, many angular gravels and rounded cobbles, few fine roots, increasingly compacted with depth	Concreted gravel/cobble fill	None
18	526604	5061786	35	**0–20 cmbs: Level I –** Brown silt loam, some sand with depth, highly compacted, many angular gravels and some cobbles, redoximorphic features throughout, many fine roots **20–35 cmbs: Level II –** Gray-brown sandy gravel fill, highly compacted, few fine roots, many rounded and subrounded gravels	Concreted gravel/cobble fill	None

SP No.	UTM (Zone 10N NAD83) Northing	Easting	Maximum Depth (cm)	Soil Description/Comments (cmbs)	Termination	Cultural Resource Results
19	526517	5061668	35	**0–20 cmbs: Level I –** Brown silt loam, some sand with depth, highly compacted, many angular gravels and some cobbles, redoximorphic features throughout, many fine roots **20–35 cmbs: Level II –** Gray-brown sandy gravel fill, highly compacted, few fine roots, many rounded and subrounded gravels	Concreted gravel/cobble fill	None
20	526596	5061579	30	**0–10 cmbs: Level I –** Brown silt loam, some sand with depth, highly compacted, many angular gravels and some cobbles, redoximorphic features throughout, many fine roots **10–30 cmbs: Level II –** Gray-brown sandy gravel fill, highly compacted, few fine roots, many rounded and subrounded gravels	Concreted gravel/cobble fill	None
21	526695	5061531	35	**0–10 cmbs: Level I –** Black sandy loam, some fine roots, few angular gravels, moderately compact **10–35 cmbs: Level II –** Brown sandy loam, redoximorphic features throughout, highly compact, many angular gravels and rounded cobbles, few fine roots	Concreted gravel/cobble fill	None
22	526806	5061496	25	**0–25 cmbs: Level I –** Gray-brown sandy gravels, highly compacted, no organics	Concreted gravel/cobble fill	None
23	526837	5061501	20	**0–5 cmbs: Level I –** Brown silt loam mat of fine roots **5–20 cmbs: Level II –** Gray-brown sandy gravels, no organics, highly compact	Concreted gravel/cobble fill	None
24	526427	5061552	25	**0–10 cmbs: Level I –** Brown silt loam, some sand with depth, highly compacted, few angular gravels and some cobbles, many fine roots **10–25 cmbs: Level II –** Gray-brown sandy gravel fill, highly compacted, few fine roots, many rounded and subrounded gravels	Concreted gravel/cobble fill	None

Note: UTM = Universal Transverse Mercator.