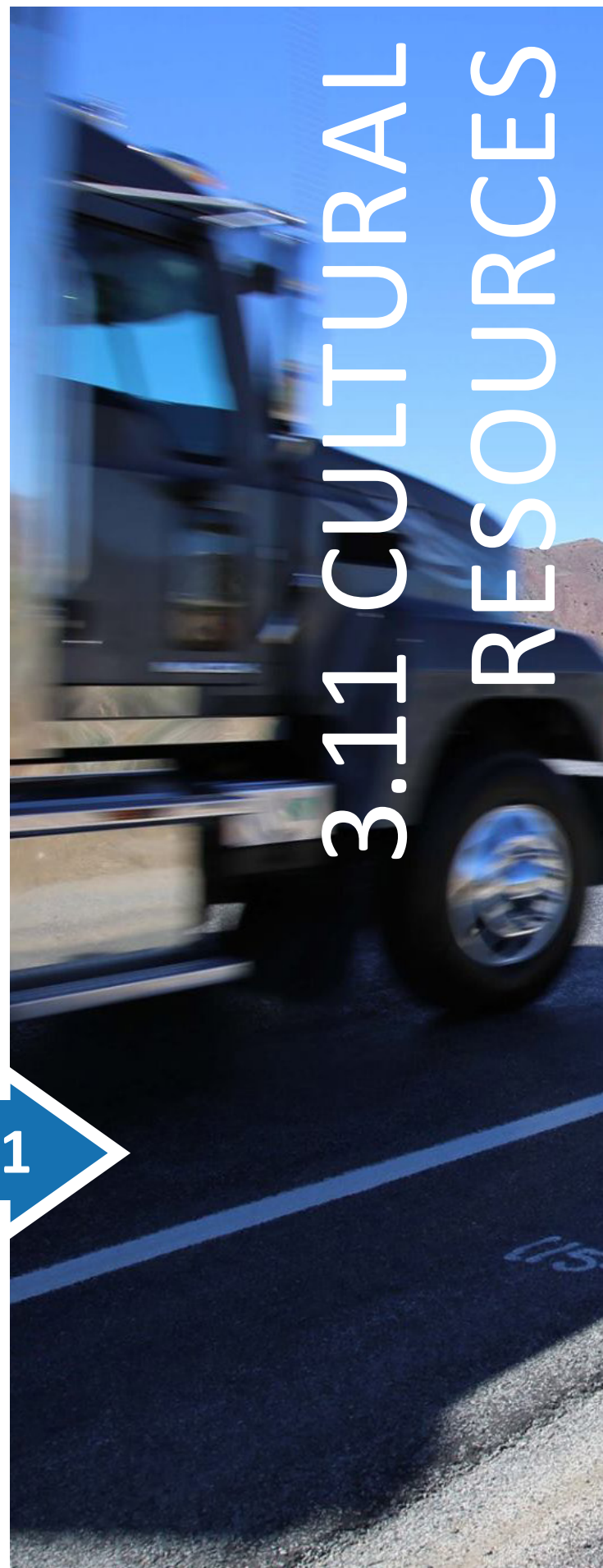


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3.11 Cultural Resources

This section includes the following:

- Description of the existing historical, cultural, and archaeological resources that NDOT identified during its field studies **between 2017 and 2019** and discussion of NDOT’s and FHWA’s coordination with historic preservation officials about those resources.
- Discussion of the project’s potential impacts on historical, cultural, and archaeological resources.
- Description of the measures NDOT is considering to avoid, minimize, and mitigate impacts.

More information about historical, cultural, and archaeological resources in the study area is found in the [Cultural Resources Assessment of Effects Report in Appendix D.13](#).

BACKGROUND

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires federal agencies to consider the effects of their projects on historic properties and provides the State Historic Preservation Officer, Native American tribes, other interested parties, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on the projects. Historic properties include prehistoric or historic districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In April 2017, NDOT and FHWA began consultation with the Nevada State Historic Preservation Officer for portions of the project on non-tribal-owned land and the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for portions of the project located on tribal-owned land. Consultation is ongoing with these agencies. Section 9 and Attachment C of the Cultural Resources Assessment of Effects Report in Appendix D.13 provide more information about NDOT’s coordination with the State Historic Preservation Officer, Reno-Sparks Indian Colony Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, federal agencies, and Native American groups.

Key Cultural Resources Terms

The State Historic Preservation Officer is a state government role created by the federal government in 1966 under the National Historic Preservation Act that administers the national historic preservation program, reviews National Register of Historic Places nominations, maintains data on historic properties that have been identified but not yet nominated, and consults with federal agencies during Section 106 review.

The National Register of Historic Places is the federal government’s official list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects deemed worthy of preservation for their historical significance.

A historic property is a cultural resource that is listed in or has been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Prehistoric archaeological resources are typically sites, activity areas, and ruins either predating or immediately postdating non-Native-American entry into the region, characterized by material of substantially Native American origin.

Historic sites or buildings date to a time within recorded history.

Cultural refers to the ideas, customs, and social behavior of a group that can be manifested in the physical environment or based on a value system.

3.11 CULTURAL RESOURCES

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Prior to starting field investigations, the project team identified an area within which the project would have the potential to affect historic properties and/or archaeological sites. This is called the project’s “area of potential effects,” which is often referred to as the APE. The area of potential effects consists of all areas where Alternatives 1, 2, and 3 would have a potential physical impact to a property, including the maximum limits of construction for the freeways and local streets, proposed construction staging areas, access roads, existing and new right-of-way, and all associated improvements. NDOT also included a buffer around the area of potential effects that generally extends several parcels past the project’s maximum limits of construction to account for potential visual, atmospheric, and noise impacts. Figure 4-1 in the Cultural Resources Assessment of Effects Report in Appendix D.13 is an overview map of the area of potential effects.



Delta Gamma Sorority House



In May and June 2017, the State Historic Preservation Officer concurred that the project’s identified area of potential effects is adequate for assessing a full range of potential project impacts that could affect historic and archaeological resources. *Due to design changes in September and November 2017, FHWA and NDOT modified the area of potential effects, and the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office provided concurrence on the area of potential effects changes in November 2018. In February 2019, design changes to power lines and wall locations within the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony caused modifications to the area of potential effects.* FHWA and NDOT consulted with the State Historic Preservation Officer and Reno-Sparks Indian Colony’s Tribal Historic Preservation Officer regarding these modifications (see Attachment C of the Cultural Resources Assessment of Effects Report in Appendix D.13).

NDOT completed background research, record searches, and field surveys of architectural, cultural, and archaeological resources to identify and evaluate the historical significance of the cultural resources in the area of potential effects. NDOT identified 33 historic properties listed on or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Thirteen of those 33 historic properties are historic districts (Table 3.11-1). One of the historic properties is a traditional cultural property, which is a segment of the Truckee River between Wells Avenue and Greg Street and is a contributing segment to the otherwise unevaluated remainder of the Truckee River. Four of the historic properties are currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places (all are individual properties; the 13 historic districts are eligible but not currently listed).



Francovich Office Building

Table 3.11-1. Historic Properties in the Area of Potential Effects

Exhibit Number in Appendix D.13 Attachment B	Property Number	Property Name and Address	Eligibility Status	Applicable Criteria	Eligibility Notes
9	D224	Earl Wooster High School Historic District, 1331 East Plumb Lane, Reno	National Register-Eligible	A and C	Consists of 13 contributing resources including buildings, landscape elements/athletic fields, and a structure (pergola). Significant for its association with expansion of Washoe County Schools, the campus's uniform design, and master architect Graham Erskine. Period of significance is the 1960s.
7 and 8	NRIS 03000416	Field Matron's Cottage, 1995 East Second Street, Reno	National Register-Listed	A and C	Significant for its association with the early history of RSIC and federal programs for Native Americans, and its stone masonry design. Period of significance is 1926.
1	B15416	825 North Sierra Street, Reno	National Register-Eligible	C	Significant for its distinctive Tudor Revival design, constructed in 1940.
1	B15417	Delta Gamma Sorority House, 869 North Sierra Street, Reno	National Register-Eligible	C	Significant for its distinctive Colonial Revival design, constructed in 1931.
1	Nevada State Register 880090; B15760	Francovich Office Building, 708 North Center Street, Reno	Nevada State Register-Listed	C ^a	Significant for its eclectic Queen Anne and Colonial Revival design, constructed in 1932. Originally designed as multi-unit residence, currently used as office suites.
1	B14768	821 North Center Street, Reno	National Register-Eligible	C	Significant for its distinctive Queen Anne design, constructed circa 1899.
1	B14767	Reig House, 820 North Center Street, Reno	National Register-Eligible	C	Significant for its distinctive Dutch Colonial Revival design, constructed circa 1906.
1	B15451	127 East Eighth Street, Reno	National Register-Eligible	C	The residence was constructed in 1912 and is considered significant for its Craftsman-style design. Craftsman-style houses are most well known for their low-pitched overhanging roofs and column-heavy front porches. The residence is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, which is for structures that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction (the Craftsman style).

^a Refers to Nevada State Register criteria.
NRIS = National Register Information System

Criteria for Listing in the National Register

The criteria used for the National Register determinations of eligibility for this undertaking are detailed in 36 CFR 800.4, and are as follows:

- A. *Historic properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or*
- B. *Historic properties that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or*
- C. *Historic properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or*
- D. *Historic properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.*

3.11 CULTURAL RESOURCES

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Table 3.11-1. Historic Properties in the Area of Potential Effects (continued)

Exhibit Number in Appendix D.13 Attachment B	Property Number	Property Name and Address	Eligibility Status	Applicable Criteria	Eligibility Notes
1	NRIS 74001151; B15759	Benson Dillon Billingham House, 729 North Evans Avenue, Reno	National Register-Listed	B and C	Significant for its association with expansion of Washoe County Schools under leadership of Superintendent Benson Dillon Billingham and its distinctive bungalow form and detailing. Period of significance is 1910-1935.
3	B15568	Shady Grove Auto Court/ Farris Motel, 1752 East Fourth Street, Reno	National Register-Eligible	C	Significant as an early example of a pre-World War II motor court. Period of significance is circa 1940-1950. Contributing resource to D264.
3	B15584	Sandman Motel, 1755 East Fourth Street, Reno	National Register-Eligible	C	Significant as an early example of the motor court variation of the motel property type. Period of significance is 1950. Contributing resource to D264.
3	D264	East Fourth Street Roadside Historic District, Reno	National Register-Eligible	A	Contributing resources include the following addresses on East Fourth Street: 1303, 1435, 1500, 1505, 1650, 1675, 1750, 1752, 1755, 1756, and 1900. Significant as road-related commercial properties along Fourth Street exhibiting unity, cohesion, and sufficient integrity. Associated with Lincoln Highway, Victory Highway, and U.S. Highway 40. Period of significance is 1913-1974.
6	NRIS 92000116; B3519; B3700	Washoe County Library – Sparks Branch, 814 Victorian Avenue, Sparks	National Register-Listed	A and C	Significant for its role as the first public library in Sparks and its distinctive Mediterranean Revival design by master architect Frederick Joseph DeLongchamps. Period of significance is 1931-1942.
5 and 6	NRIS 78001729	Glendale School, 905 Victorian Avenue, Sparks	National Register-Eligible	A	The school is significant for its role as the first school in the Truckee Meadows area. It was relocated to its current site in 1976, and its period of significance is from 1864 to 1958. The school is eligible to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, which is for structures associated with events that have made a significant contribution to broad patterns of history.
3 and 4	Nevada State Register 070146	Coney Island Bar, 2644 Prater Way, Sparks	Nevada State Register-Listed	A ^a	Significant as a roadside business associated with U.S. Highway 40. Period of significance is 1935-1957.
4 and 5	B4456	1670 Victorian Avenue, Sparks	National Register-Eligible	C	Significant for its distinctive adaptational Mid-Century Modern design. Period of significance is 1961.
4	B7575	Pony Express Lodge, 2406 Prater Way, Sparks	National Register-Eligible	A	Significant for its association with Reno’s automobile and gambling tourism industries. Period of significance is 1952-1967.

^a Refers to Nevada State Register criteria.
NRIS = National Register Information System

Table 3.11-1. Historic Properties in the Area of Potential Effects (continued)

Exhibit Number in Appendix D.13 Attachment B	Property Number	Property Name and Address	Eligibility Status	Applicable Criteria	Eligibility Notes
2	D202	Mineral Manor Historic District, Reno	National Register-Eligible	A and C	The historic district consists of 74 contributing resources (residences) on Ninth Street, Andesite Avenue, Fluorite Circle, Graphite Circle, Erbium Circle, Dolomite Circle, Calcite Circle, Borite Circle, and Sage Street. It is significant for its association with the modern public housing movement and its planning and design. The historic district's period of significance is 1959-1964. It is eligible to the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C.
10	D233	South 40 Mobile Home Park Historic District, 858 Gentry Way, Reno	Assumed National Register -Eligible	N/A	The unevaluated historic district consists of 11 mobile homes and 7 buildings. Mobile homes added to site between 1955-1994, and buildings constructed between 1956-1964. Historic district boundaries include its western parcel boundary, Gentry Way to the north, Moana Lane to the south, and I-580 off-ramp to the east.
1	B15422	841 North Virginia Street, Reno	National Register-Eligible	C	Significant for its Folk Victorian design, constructed 1900.
1	B15427	35 West Eighth Street, Reno	National Register-Eligible	C	Significant for its distinctive Colonial Revival design, constructed 1920.
1	B15449	Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity House, 835 Evans Street, Reno	National Register-Eligible	C	Significant for its Contemporary design by master architect Edward Shier Parsons, constructed 1954.
3, 4, and 5	D129	Lincoln Highway Roadbed Corridor Historic District, Reno and Sparks	National Register-Eligible	A	Contributing segment extends on Fourth Street/Prater Way from Toano Street to 16th Street. Includes roadbed only. Significant as one of the earliest transcontinental automobile routes across the U.S. and northern Nevada. The route was an unrivaled automobile connection between Salt Lake City and Reno until the late 1920s with the establishment of the Victory Highway. Period of significance 1913-1929.
3, 4, and 5	D265	U.S. Highway 40 Roadbed Corridor Historic District, Reno and Sparks	National Register-Eligible	A	Contributing segment extends on Fourth Street/Prater Way from Toano Street to 16th Street. Includes roadbed only. Significant as one of the first signed numbered highways that bolstered roadside business tourism and commerce. Period of significance 1926-1974.
3, 4, and 5	D266	Victory Highway Roadbed Corridor Historic District, Reno and Sparks	National Register-Eligible	A	Contributing segment extends on Fourth Street/Prater Way from Toano Street to 16th Street. Includes roadbed only. Significant as an early transcontinental automobile route across the U.S. and northern Nevada. Provided more direct route across Humboldt River. Influenced the Transcontinental Highway Exposition. Period of significance 1921-1929.

^a Refers to Nevada State Register criteria.
NRIS = National Register Information System

3.11 CULTURAL RESOURCES



Table 3.11-1. Historic Properties in the Area of Potential Effects (continued)

Exhibit Number in Appendix D.13 Attachment B	Property Number	Property Name and Address	Eligibility Status	Applicable Criteria	Eligibility Notes
3, 5, and 6	D248	Central Pacific Railroad Historic District, Reno and Sparks	National Register-Eligible	A	Contributing resources include railbed from east of Sutro Street to South Stanford Way, and Southern Pacific Repair Shop/Machine Shop at 509 Nugget Avenue. Significant as an essential part of first transcontinental railroad, the opening of northern Nevada to new trade and commerce connections, and facilitation of economic development in Reno and Sparks. Periods of significance are 1868-1956 (state level) and 1904-1956 (local level).
1 and 2	D241	University of Nevada, Reno Valley Road Experiment Station Historic District, Reno	Assumed National Register -Eligible	N/A	Unevaluated historic district bound by Valley Road to the west, Sadleir Way to the north, Wells Avenue to the east, and I-80 on-ramp to the south. Consists of 48 elements built between 1940 and 2013.
7 and 8	D238	RSIC Historic District, Reno	National Register-Eligible	A	Includes 79 contributing resources on Sunshine Lane, Colony Road, Reservation Road, Second Street, and Wa Pai Shone Circle. Significant for association with Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 and is an important example of a tribe establishing a council, adopting a constitution, and drafting a charter for Native American-run businesses. Additionally, the district is associated with public housing in the Reno area and the Tribal Self-Determination movement, allowing tribes to be self-governing despite federal support. Period of significance is from 1917 through 1977.
8	B15348	Sampson Residence, 12 Reservation Road, Reno	National Register-Eligible	B	Significant for its association with Harry Sampson, founding member and first chair of RSIC. Period of significance is 1960s-1977.
8	B15361	Tobey Residence, 51 Reservation Road, Reno	National Register-Eligible	B	Significant for its association with Hillman Tobey, a prolific Reno-area artist and craftsman. Includes outbuildings as part of significance. Period of significance is 1953-1977.

^a Refers to Nevada State Register criteria.
NRIS = National Register Information System

Table 3.11-1. Historic Properties in the Area of Potential Effects (continued)

Exhibit Number in Appendix D.13 Attachment B	Property Number	Property Name and Address	Eligibility Status	Applicable Criteria	Eligibility Notes
Not depicted in Attachment B due to confidentiality of property	None Assigned	Truckee River Traditional Cultural Property, Reno	National Register-Eligible	A	The Truckee River segment through the RSB project area appears to qualify as a TCP, eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A. The segment currently under review does not appear to meet eligibility criteria B, C, or D.
6	D250	O'Sullivan Addition Historic District, Sparks	National Register-Eligible	A and C	Historic district consisting of 225 properties, constructed between 1900 and 2009. Of the 225 properties, 134 of the properties are contributing resources and 91 resources are noncontributing resources. Forty-two of the properties are located within the APE. Of the 42 properties in the APE, 21 are contributing resources and 21 are noncontributing resources. Period of significance is 1900 through 1951 and the district is significant as a distinctive example of Sparks' early residential development and its early twentieth-century architecture.
1	None Assigned	Works Progress Administration Structures in the Vicinity of Orr Ditch, Segment 2, Reno	Assumed National Register -Eligible	N/A	Unevaluated structures, including a granite staircase, likely constructed 1938-1939 by Works Progress Administration southeast of University Terrace/Nevada Street intersection by the Orr Ditch, Segment 2.
4 and 5	D249	Newtown Tract Historic District, Sparks	Assumed National Register -Eligible	N/A	Unevaluated historic district consists of 364 properties, constructed between circa 1902 through 2017. The historic district boundaries include the north half of I Street to the north, 15th Street to the east, the south half of Victorian Avenue to the south, and 21st Street and Sullivan Avenue to the west.
1 and 2	D335	Morrill's Addition Historic District, Reno	National Register-Eligible	A and C	Historic district consisting of 173 total properties. Of the 173 total properties, there are 99 contributing resources and 74 noncontributing resources. Fifty-two properties within the historic district are located within the APE. Of the 52 properties within the APE, 32 are contributing resources to the district and 20 are noncontributing resources. Period of significance is 1890 through 1935 and the district is significant as a distinctive example of Reno's early residential development and its early twentieth-century architecture.

^a Refers to Nevada State Register criteria.
NRIS = National Register Information System

3.11 CULTURAL RESOURCES

NDOT identified 33 historic properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, 13 of which are historic districts. Four of the historic properties are currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places. NDOT also identified two properties listed in the Nevada State Register of Historic Places.

NDOT also identified two properties in the area of potential effects that are listed in the Nevada State Register of Historic Places, the Francovich Building and the Coney Island Bar. See Table 3.11-1 for information about the reasons the State of Nevada considers these properties historically significant. Although these two properties do not meet the federal definition of a historic property, NDOT and FHWA decided to evaluate the project's potential impacts on these properties. Table 4-2 of the Cultural Resources Assessment of Effects Report in Appendix D.13 describes the 33 historic properties and the two Nevada State Register of Historic Places properties.

From the beginning of the project, NDOT's and FHWA's Section 106 Native American consultation has involved the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe, and the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California because the study area and larger Truckee Meadows is part of the tribes' traditional territory. As such, the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for each tribe is considered a consulting party for Section 106 issues in the study area. Because the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony is located within the study area, their Tribal Historic Preservation Office (not the State Historic Preservation Officer) has jurisdiction within the Colony. A separate tribal consultation report is being prepared by NDOT that documents all ongoing consultation outreach efforts with Native American groups as part of the project.

Between January 2018 and May 2019, the State Historic Preservation Officer concurred with NDOT's eligibility findings for the 26 properties within the area of potential effects not already listed in the National Register of Historic Places. See eligible and listed properties in Table 3.11-1 above. The Reno-Sparks Indian Colony's Tribal Historic Preservation Officer concurred with the finding that the Colony is a National Register eligible historic district and two properties within the Colony are individually eligible. Attachment B of the Cultural Resources Assessment of Effects Report in Appendix D.13 contains maps depicting the locations of the nonconfidential significant historic properties in relation to Alternatives 1, 2, and 3. Attachment D of the report includes photographs of the historic properties.

NDOT's archaeological record search and field inventory of parcels identified nine archaeological resources: three previously recorded archaeological sites and six newly identified sites. The six newly identified sites include five historic-era mining properties, all of which are mineral prospecting sites, and one small prehistoric lithic scatter of unknown age. The inventory also documented 10 isolated finds.

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NDOT recommended the archaeological sites and all 10 isolated finds as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. On January 31, 2018, the State Historic Preservation Officer concurred with NDOT's determinations of eligibility.

Additional consultation is being completed with the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe, and the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California, due to these groups' past occupation and uses of the project vicinity.



Historic buildings along Center Street

CULTURAL RESOURCES IMPACTS

NDOT and FHWA consulted with the Nevada State Historic Preservation Officer and the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (for portions of the project located on tribal-owned land) to determine the impacts the project would have on historic properties in the APE.

Impacts to historic properties would result from widening the freeways, new or relocated freeway ramps, and modifying streets in some locations (see Table 3.11-2). The freeway widening and new ramp locations associated with Alternatives 1, 2, and 3 would result in new strips of land required for freeway use. NDOT designed Alternatives 1, 2, and 3 to avoid or minimize, to the extent practicable, impacts to historic, archaeological and cultural resources. As a result, the alternatives NDOT analyzed minimize impacts while addressing the need for the project.

Alternative 1 would have an adverse effect on three historic properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and Alternative 2 would have an adverse effect on one historic property, the Mineral Manor Historic District. Alternatives 1 and 2 would also have an adverse effect on the Coney Island Bar listed in the Nevada State Register. Alternative 3 would have an adverse effect on two historic properties, the Mineral Manor and Morrill's Addition historic districts. There would be no adverse effect on any Nevada State Register-listed properties from Alternative 3.

Table 3.11-2. Cultural Resources Impacts

Exhibit Number in Attachment B	Resource Number	Resource Name and Address	Eligibility Status	Applicable Criteria	Alternative 1	Alternative 2 (Preferred Alternative)	Alternative 3
1	B15451	127 East Eighth Street, Reno	National Register-Eligible	C	Adverse Effect Full acquisition of historic property; <i>Removal of historic property.</i>	No Effect Resurface I-80 off-ramp connecting to Eighth Street within the right-of-way; <i>No impact to character-defining features or changes in historic integrity from nearby improvements.</i>	No Effect Resurface and shift about 14 feet south the I-80 off-ramp, moving it further away from the historic property; <i>No impact to character-defining features or changes in historic integrity from nearby improvements.</i>
5 and 6	NRIS 78001729	Glendale School, 905 Victorian Avenue, Sparks	National Register-Eligible	A	Adverse Effect Full acquisition of historic property; <i>Removal of historic property.</i>	No Effect No improvements in vicinity of property; <i>No impact to character-defining features or changes in historic integrity.</i>	No Effect No improvements in vicinity of property; <i>No impact to character-defining features or changes in historic integrity.</i>
3 and 4	Nevada State Register 070146	Coney Island Bar, 2644 Prater Way, Sparks	Nevada State Register-Listed	A ^a	Adverse Effect Full acquisition of historic property; <i>Removal of historic property.</i>	Adverse Effect Full acquisition of historic property; <i>Removal of historic property.</i>	No Effect <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realign and widen I-80; shift I-80 approximately 30 feet west • Construct short wall and new sidewalk on Prater Way <i>No impact to character-defining features or changes in historic integrity from nearby improvements.</i>

^a Refers to Nevada State Register criteria.

3.11 CULTURAL RESOURCES



Table 3.11-2. Cultural Resources Impacts (continued)

Exhibit Number in Attachment B	Resource Number	Resource Name and Address	Eligibility Status	Applicable Criteria	Alternative 1	Alternative 2 (Preferred Alternative)	Alternative 3
2	D202	Mineral Manor Historic District, Reno	National Register-Eligible	A and C	<p>Adverse Effect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct an elevated two-level system interchange, approximately 60 feet tall, plus 70- to 120-foot-tall light poles, through the center of the historic district as part of the new Spaghetti Bowl Modify traffic patterns on roadways within historic district Acquire 43 buildings <p><i>Significant alterations to historic district.</i></p>	<p>Adverse Effect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct a three-level system interchange, approximately 90 feet tall, plus 70- to 120-foot-tall light poles, within the southeast part of the historic district, as part of the new Spaghetti Bowl Modify traffic patterns on roadways within historic district Acquire 21 buildings <p><i>Significant alterations to historic district.</i></p>	<p>Adverse Effect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconstruct the existing system interchange within its current footprint, but with access ramps shifted closer to the historic district’s east and southeast boundaries Spaghetti Bowl would continue to be located behind a traffic noise barrier similar to the existing one Resurface Ninth and Tenth Streets Acquire one building <p>Avoids altering the historic boundaries of the historic district or its circulation patterns;</p> <p><i>Significant alterations to historic district.</i></p>

^a Refers to Nevada State Register criteria.



Coney Island Bar



Mineral Manor Historic District, Dolomite Circle



127 E. Eighth Street



Glendale School

Table 3.11-2. Cultural Resources Impacts (continued)

Exhibit Number in Attachment B	Resource Number	Resource Name and Address	Eligibility Status	Applicable Criteria	Alternative 1	Alternative 2 (Preferred Alternative)	Alternative 3
1 & 2	D335	Morrill's Addition Historic District, Reno	National Register-Eligible	A and C	<p>No Effect</p> <p>Resurface the roadways and replace the sidewalks within the existing right-of-way at Evans Avenue, Record Street, and Valley Boulevard at the northern end of the historic district; replace railroad bridge at the north end of Record Street with a similar structure;</p> <p><i>Would not remove or directly alter historic-age buildings within the historic district's boundaries</i></p>	<p>No Effect</p> <p>Resurface the roadways and replace the sidewalks within the existing right-of-way at Evans Avenue, Record Street, and Valley Boulevard at the northern end of the historic district; replace railroad bridge at the north end of Record Street with a similar structure;</p> <p><i>Would not remove or directly alter historic-age buildings within the historic district's boundaries.</i></p>	<p>Adverse Effect</p> <p>Resurface the roadways and replace the sidewalks within the existing right-of-way at Evans Avenue, Record Street, and Valley Boulevard at the northern end of the historic district; replace railroad bridge at the north end of Record Street with a similar structure; construct a partial cloverleaf interchange at the northeast corner of the historic district, connecting I-80 to Wells Avenue; remove Eureka Avenue/Seventh Street "T" intersection, preventing traffic on Seventh Street traveling east past Eureka Avenue onto Wells Avenue; acquire up to eight properties on Seventh Street and Eureka Avenue, with five of the properties located within the historic district boundaries;</p> <p><i>Removal of two contributing resources from historic district will cause an adverse effect on the historic district.</i></p>

^a Refers to Nevada State Register criteria.



MEASURES TO MINIMIZE AND MITIGATE ADVERSE IMPACTS TO CULTURAL RESOURCES

From early in the alternatives development phase, NDOT has refined the design of Alternatives 1, 2, and 3 to avoid or minimize adverse effects on historic properties, while also meeting the project’s purpose and need.

The No Build Alternative would avoid adverse effects on historic properties; however, it does not address the transportation problems that prompted NDOT to implement this project. Alternatives 1, 2, and 3 cannot avoid impacts to the historic properties described above. The measures NDOT and FHWA have developed to minimize the adverse impacts of Alternatives 1, 2, and 3 on historic properties, such as minimizing changes to streets outside NDOT’s existing right-of-way and avoiding major freeway realignment, are described in Section 7.2 of the Cultural Resources Assessment of Effects Report in Appendix D.13.

Mitigation is required when a project has a direct or indirect adverse effect on a historic property. Appropriate mitigation measures to address the adverse effects were established through the Section 106 consultation process that involved FHWA, NDOT, the State Historic Preservation Office, the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California, Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe, and other consulting parties. Mitigation measures are stipulated in a Memorandum of Agreement document signed by the entities with responsibilities under the agreement on July 11, 2019 (Appendix F.4). Impacts to Mineral Manor Historic District and Coney Island Bar under Alternative 2 will be effectively mitigated by:

- Providing high-quality digital photographs of each historic property. Photographs will be taken before any destructive activities associated with the project begin.
- Preparing historical documentation that details the historical context and significance of each property and presenting it in a report.
- Developing a printed publication to local societies and libraries in Reno and Sparks that educates the public on each of the cultural resources.