

Historic Preservation (CEST and EA)

General requirements	Legislation	Regulation
Regulations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) require a consultative process to identify historic properties, assess project impacts on them, and avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects	Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470f)	36 CFR 800 "Protection of Historic Properties"
References		
https://www.hudexchange.info/environmental-review/historic-preservation		

Threshold

Is Section 106 review required for your project?

- No, because the project consists solely of activities listed as exempt in a Programmatic Agreement (PA). (See the [PA Database](#) to find applicable PAs.)

Either provide the PA itself or a link to it here. Mark the applicable exemptions or include the text here:

→ *Continue to the Worksheet Summary.*

- No, because the project consists solely of activities included in a No Potential to Cause Effects memo or other determination [36 CFR 800.3(a)(1)].

Either provide the memo itself or a link to it here. Explain and justify the other determination here:

→ *Continue to the Worksheet Summary.*

Yes, because the project includes activities with potential to cause effects (direct or indirect). → *Continue to Step 1.*

The Section 106 Process

After determining the need to do a Section 106 review, initiate consultation with regulatory and other interested parties, identify and evaluate historic properties, assess effects of the project on properties listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and resolve any adverse effects through project design modifications or mitigation.

Note that consultation continues through all phases of the review.

Step 1: Initiate consultation

Step 2: Identify and evaluate historic properties

Step 3: Assess effects of the project on historic properties

Step 4: Resolve any adverse effects

Step 1 - Initiate Consultation

The following parties are entitled to participate in Section 106 reviews: Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs); federally recognized Indian tribes/Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs); Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs); local governments; and project grantees. The general public and individuals and organizations with a demonstrated interest in a project may participate as consulting parties at the discretion of the RE or HUD official. Participation varies with the nature and scope of a project. Refer to HUD's website for guidance on consultation, including the required timeframes for response. Consultation should begin early to enable full consideration of preservation options.

Use the [When To Consult With Tribes checklist](#) within [Notice CPD-12-006: Process for Tribal Consultation](#) to determine if you should invite tribes to consult on a particular project. Use the [Tribal Directory Assessment Tool \(TDAT\)](#) to identify tribes that may have an interest in the area where the project is located. Note that consultants may not initiate consultation with Tribes.

Select all consulting parties below (check all that apply):

- State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)
- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
- Indian Tribes, including Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs) or Native
- Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs)

List all tribes that were consulted here and their status of consultation:

The City of Ontario sent an Initiation of Consultation Letter to the Oregon SHPO on April 20, 2020. Initiation of Consultation Letters (April 20, 2020) including a project description, APE map, and a request for information on potential historic properties within the APE were also sent to 10 tribes by the City of Ontario; however, no response was received within 30 days. A list of all tribes contacted is included on the continuation sheet.

Other Consulting Parties

List all consulting parties that were consulted here and their status of consultation:

Describe the process of selecting consulting parties and initiating consultation here:

Appropriate consulting parties were selected based on the project location and the Tribal Directory Assistance Tool (TDAT) database administered by the Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Department. Once selected, hard copy letters including a project description, area of potential effects map, and a request for any information on historic properties that may be affected by the undertaking were sent to the consulting parties via certified mail.

Provide all correspondence, notices, and notes (including comments and objections received) and continue to Step 2.

See ERR for Historic for all correspondence, contacts, and replies.

Step 2 - Identify and Evaluate Historic Properties

Define the Area of Potential Effect (APE), either by entering the address(es) or providing a map depicting the APE. Attach an additional page if necessary.

The project Area of Potential Effects (APE) is located in a mostly residential area in the southern portion of the City of Ontario, Malheur County, Oregon. The APE is located within Township 18 South, Range 47 East, Sections 9 and 10. The APE consists of 11,700 feet of linear pipe and 43 manholes (Figure 1). The APE for the extent of the pipe is the existing pipes which will be burst and replaced without open excavation. Open excavation around the 43 manholes will take place within 2 feet of the existing manholes and will be excavated down five to fifteen feet around the manholes for the pipe bursting equipment to access the existing sewer lines.

Gather information about known historic properties in the APE. Historic buildings, districts and archeological sites may have been identified in local, state, and national surveys and registers, local historic districts, municipal plans, town and county histories, and local history websites. If not already listed on the National Register of Historic Places, identified properties are then evaluated to see if they are eligible for the National Register.

Refer to HUD's website for guidance on identifying and evaluating historic properties.

In the space below, list historic properties identified and evaluated in the APE.

Every historic property that may be affected by the project should be listed. For each historic property or district, include the National Register status, whether the SHPO has concurred with the finding, and whether information on the site is sensitive. Attach an additional page if necessary.

None.

Provide the documentation (survey forms, Register nominations, concurrence(s) and/or objection(s), notes, and photos) that justify your National Register Status determination.

Was a survey of historic buildings and/or archeological sites done as part of the project?

If the APE contains previously unsurveyed buildings or structures over 50 years old, or there is a likely presence of previously unsurveyed archeological sites, a survey may be necessary. For Archeological surveys, refer to HP Fact Sheet #6, [Guidance on Archeological Investigations in HUD Projects](#).

- Yes → *Provide survey(s) and report(s) and continue to Step 3.*

Additional notes:

- No → *Continue to Step 3.*

Step 3 - Assess Effects of the Project on Historic Properties

Only properties that are listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places receive further consideration under Section 106. Assess the effect(s) of the project by applying the Criteria of Adverse Effect. ([36 CFR 800.5](#)) Consider direct and indirect effects as applicable as per HUD guidance.

Choose one of the findings below - No Historic Properties Affected, No Adverse Effect, or Adverse Effect; and seek concurrence from consulting parties.

- No Historic Properties Affected

Document reason for finding:

- No historic properties present. → *Provide concurrence(s) or objection(s) and continue to the Worksheet Summary.*

The project did not identify any historic properties through a desktop study; however, due to the nature of the project and the APE, no field identification measures were completed. In their April 20, 2020 letter, John Pouley, the Oregon SHPO reviewing archaeologist, requested that a professional archaeological monitor be on site in the event an archaeological object or site is discovered during any project related ground disturbing activities. City of Ontario agrees that an onsite monitor will be present during ground disturbing activity (manhole excavation). See attached letters from Oregon SHPO.

- Historic properties present, but project will have no effect upon them. → *Provide concurrence(s) or objection(s) and continue to the Worksheet Summary.*

If consulting parties concur or fail to respond to user's request for concurrence, project is in compliance with this section. No further review is required. If consulting parties object, refer to [\(36 CFR 800.4\(d\)\(1\)\)](#) and consult further to try to resolve objection(s).

- No Adverse Effect

Document reason for finding:

Does the No Adverse Effect finding contain conditions?

- Yes

Check all that apply: (check all that apply)

- Avoidance
- Modification of project
- Other

Describe conditions here:

→ Monitor satisfactory implementation of conditions. Provide concurrence(s) or objection(s) and continue to the Worksheet Summary.

- No *→ Provide concurrence(s) or objection(s) and continue to the Worksheet Summary.*

If consulting parties concur or fail to respond to user's request for concurrence, project is in compliance with this section. No further review is required. If consulting parties object, refer to [\(36 CFR 800.5\(c\)\(2\)\)](#) and consult further to try to resolve objection(s).

- Adverse Effect

Document reason for finding:

Copy and paste applicable Criteria into text box with summary and justification.

Criteria of Adverse Effect: [36 CFR 800.5](#)]

Notify the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation of the Adverse Effect and provide the documentation outlined in [36 CFR 800.11\(e\)](#). The Council has 15 days to decide whether to enter the consultation (Not required for projects covered by a Programmatic Agreement).

→ *Continue to Step 4.*

Step 4 - Resolve Adverse Effects

Work with consulting parties to try to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects. Refer to HUD guidance and [36 CFR 800.6 and 800.7](#).

Were the Adverse Effects resolved?

Yes

Describe the resolution of Adverse Effects, including consultation efforts and participation by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation:

For the project to be brought into compliance with this section, all adverse impacts must be mitigated. Explain in detail the exact measures that must be implemented to mitigate for the impact or effect, including the timeline for implementation.

→ *Provide signed Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) or Standard Mitigation Measures Agreement (SMMA). Continue to the Worksheet Summary.*

No

The project must be cancelled unless the “Head of Agency” approves it. Either provide approval from the “Head of Agency” or cancel the project at this location.

Describe the failure to resolve Adverse Effects, including consultation efforts and participation by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and “Head of the Agency”:

Explain in detail the exact conditions or measures that must be implemented to mitigate for the impact or effect, including the timeline for implementation.

→ *Provide correspondence, comments, documentation of decision, and “Head of Agency” approval. Continue to the Worksheet Summary.*

Worksheet Summary

Compliance Determination

Provide a clear description of your determination and a synopsis of the information that it was based on, such as:

- Map panel numbers and dates
- Names of all consulted parties and relevant consultation dates
- Names of plans or reports and relevant page numbers
- Any additional requirements specific to your region

A desktop review of the APE and surrounding area was completed to identify previously recorded historic properties within the APE (Sheldon 2020). Standard archaeological identification methods (e.g. pedestrian survey, exploratory probing) were not feasible due to the APE existing under paved surfaces. The desktop review did not identify buried archaeological resources within the APE; however, both buried archaeological resources and human remains were identified within two miles of the APE. The desktop study suggested the general area had a moderate potential for encountering archaeological resources and human remains. No identification measures were recommended due to the project activities taking place entirely within previously disturbed areas; however, an inadvertent discovery plan was attached as an appendix to the desktop study in case previously unidentified resources were observed during construction.

(See Continuation Sheet)

Continuation Sheet:

List of Tribes that received Initiation of Consultation letters dated April 20, 2020.

- Burns Paiute Tribe
- Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
- Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon
- Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation, Nevada and Oregon
- Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, Nevada
- Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nevada
- Reno Sparks Indian Colony, Nevada
- Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation, Nevada
- Yerington-Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nevada
- See ERR for full contact information for SHPO and tribal contacts.

Worksheet Summary Continuation:

A review of known built environment resources indicated that no known built environment historic properties would be affected within the APE (Sheldon 2020). The City of Ontario's cultural resources contractors (Jacobs Engineering) discussed the need to document the sewer system itself on a Section 106 Clearance form with the Oregon SHPO. The SHPO stated that unless background research revealed the sewer system was exceptional, the sewer system would not require documentation on an inventory form. Background research indicated that the sewer system was typical of sewer systems constructed across the West at that time period and would not qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

On March 20, 2020, the City's consultant, Jacobs, sent the desktop study with a finding of "*No Historic Properties Affected*" to the Oregon SHPO requesting concurrence with the determination. On April 6, 2020, SHPO architectural historian Tracy Schwartz, concurred with the determination of "*No Historic Properties Affected*" for above-ground resources only. On April 20, 2020, SHPO archaeologist John Pouley, recommended archaeological monitoring for ground disturbing activities referencing the landform where project activities would occur has a high potential for cultural deposits. Following SHPO's guidance, project construction would include an archaeological monitor.

References:

Sheldon, Dave. 2020. City of Ontario Section 106 Cultural Resources Desktop Review. Jacobs Engineering. Portland, Or.

Environmental Review Record

City of Ontario Sewer Improvement Project.

Subject: Area of Potential Effects Notification for the Sewer Line Replacement Project, Ontario, Malheur County, Oregon

Ontario Oregon, Malheur County

Categorical Exclusion- NEPA Environmental Documentation

The following agencies/agents have been contacted regarding this project.

<u>Agency /Tribe</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Contact Date</u>	<u>Response</u>
Historic				
Burns Paiute Tribe	Burns Paiute Tribe 100 Pasigo Street Burns OR 97720-2442	Charisse Sourcie Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	March 10, 2020	
Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation, Nevada and Oregon PO Box 457 McDermitt NV 89421-0457	Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation, Nevada and Oregon PO Box 457 McDermitt NV 89421-0457	Tildon Smart Chairperson Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation,	March 10, 2020	
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation 46411 Timine Way Pendleton OR 97801	Carey Miller Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	March 10, 2020	
Pauite-Shoshone	Pauite-Shoshone	Len George Chairperson	March 10, 2020	

Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, Nevada	Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, Nevada 565 Rio Vista Drive Fallon NV 89406-6415	Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, Nevada		
Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nevada	Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nevada PO Box 256 Nixon NV 89424-0256	Vinton Hawley Chairperson Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nevada	March 10, 2020	
Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, Nevada	Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, Nevada 98 Colony Road Reno, NV 89502	Michon Eben Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, Nevada	March 10, 2020	
Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation, Nevada	Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation, Nevada PO Box 219 Owyhee, NV 89832-0219	Lindsey Manning Chairperson Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation, Nevada	March 10, 2020	
Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer PO Box C Warm Springs OR 97761	Robert Brunoe Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	March 10, 2020	

Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Colony & Campbell Ranch, Nevada	Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Colony & Campbell Ranch, Nevada 171 Campbell Lane Yerington NV 89447	Linda Howard Chairperson	March 10, 2020	
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office	Oregon State Historic Preservation Office 725 Summer St NE, Suite C Salem OR 97301	none	March 20, 2020	April 6, 2020. SHPO Concurrence Letter attached-no historic properties affected for above-ground resources.
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office	Oregon State Historic Preservation Office 725 Summer St NE, Suite C Salem OR 97301	none	March 20, 2020	April 20, 2020. Oregon SHPO recommends having archaeological monitor in the event an archaeological object or site is discovered during any project related ground disturbing activities.



Ontario City Hall
444 SW 4th Street
Ontario, OR 97914

March 20, 2020

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
725 Summer St NE, Suite C
Salem OR 97301

Subject: City of Ontario Sewer Replacement Project, HUD Community Development Block Grant

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office,

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR Part 800, we are providing information for your review and concurrence regarding the above-referenced project. It is being considered for assistance in the Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and is subject to review under 24 CFR Part 58. HUD considers the City a "Responsible Entity" which will assume the federal agency's environmental review authority and responsibility for projects within their jurisdiction including those for which they are grantees. Under the National Environmental Policy Act process, the project, as described in the attached document, is considered a categorical exclusion under 24 CFR 58.35(a)(1); however, the project is still considered an undertaking and subject to the Section 106 process. The HUD, which is the lead federal agency, has delegated its Section 106 consultation responsibility to the City for this project.

Based on descriptions of the project activities and the anticipated areas of direct ground disturbance, the City of Ontario (City), with the assistance of Jacobs Engineering Group Inc.'s Secretary of the Interior (SOI)-qualified professional archaeologist David Sheldon and SOI-qualified Architectural Historian Marcia Montgomery has defined the APE as the existing sewer pipe linears totaling approximately 11,700 feet in length and the area immediately surrounding (within 2 feet) of the existing manholes depicted in Appendix A Figure 1 of the attached memorandum. The APE is located entirely within the City's ROW and in areas of previous disturbance from the construction of the existing sewer system. The APE and a description of proposed project activities was sent via certified mail to tribal representatives that may have an interest in the undertaking.

We have made a Finding of "No Historic Properties Affected" pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1) based on the following:

The City identified the need to replace some old existing sanitary sewer lines as a high priority community project. These sewer lines are in very poor condition based on Closed Circuit TV (CCTV) review and this poor condition is allowing for shallow groundwater with elevated levels of arsenic to enter the collection system and ultimately discharge to the Snake River. The sewer pipe is comprised mainly of asbestos-cement (AC) pipe, but also includes orangeburg and some concrete. The CCTV evaluation showed significant pipe distress in this area, ranging from

loose joints and root intrusion to large holes in the pipe. The majority of the manholes within the system area are in acceptable condition with some requiring minor grouting, repair, and sealing. The original sewer lines were installed using open cut trenching. All work will take place within previously disturbed areas.

The method of rehabilitation for this project will be conducted using trenchless technology. The main trenchless process to be used will be pipe bursting; all work will be conducted within the City's Right of Way. This method significantly reduces the amount of open cut trenching and surface disturbance, while still significantly improving the integrity of the sewer pipe. The only areas of open cut will be immediately around the entrance and exit pits for the pipe bursting work. These cuts are small and located at manholes, typically approximately two feet larger in diameter than the existing manhole. Excavations around the manhole will be approximately five to fifteen feet deep. All manholes and pipes are within previously disturbed space, and within the City's right of way. There is no other ground disturbance as the bursting head is pushed through the existing pipe and pulls the new pipe along behind it. The bursting head is the same size as the outside diameter of the new pipe being pulled into the space. The old pipe is merely split or burst and the space around it is slightly compacted. The pipe bursting process can be run for several hundred feet and can pass through existing manholes. Pipes to be used in the pipe bursting process will be assembled along the curb line of the street where they will be "welded" (plastic welding) together and fed into the pipe bursting machine behind the bursting head. No laydown material or additional space is needed.

Another trenchless rehabilitation method that will be used in some instances where the pipe condition is structurally sound is Cured-in-Place Pipe. This technology is similar to lining the pipe with a sock that cures in place once installed. The insertion can be done within a manhole and no ground disturbance is required. The assemblage of materials is quite simple, as this is a flexible material prior to setting up in the pipe. As with bursting, this material would sit in the street adjacent to the entry manhole and machinery.

Attached for your review are copies of the desktop cultural review completed by Mr. Sheldon and Ms. Montgomery and applicable map figures supporting our finding and showing the location of the property. Background research indicates that the sewer system itself is typical of urban areas across the west and would not likely be eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Mr. Sheldon discussed the most appropriate way to document the sewer system with Architectural Historian and Built Environment Reviewer Tracy Schwartz at Oregon SHPO, who informed Mr. Sheldon, that if background research indicates that the sewer system is unlikely to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, documentation on a Section 106 Clearance form would not be necessary.

Given the limited nature of the APE which exists in previously disturbed areas and existing primarily below paved and gravel surfaces, a field identification effort was not performed. Instead, a desktop review of the APE was completed, including a review of historical mapsets, aerial imagery, as well as previous cultural resource reports and previously documented cultural resources provided by the Oregon Archaeological Remote Records Access Database. The review assessed a moderate potential to encounter archaeological resources or human remains; however, given the nature of the APE located in areas of previously disturbance, it is unlikely that previously undisturbed, intact, NRHP-eligible resources exist within the APE. As such, no further work was recommended. As no previous cultural resource investigation was completed during the initial construction of the existing sewer system, it is possible that disturbed archaeological deposits or human remains may be encountered during the limited ground disturbance around manholes. An Inadvertent Discovery Plan is included as Appendix C to the attached memorandum outlining stop work policies and notification procedures. This documentation satisfies requirements set forth at §800.11(d).

In accordance with §800.4(d)(1)(i), your office has thirty days to object to this finding. Please respond within this timeframe, otherwise we will assume that you concur with our finding. If you concur, please sign on the line below

and return a copy of this letter by fax or otherwise to Adam.

If you have questions regarding this finding, please direct them to Jacobs archaeologist, David Sheldon at 360-219-6953 or by email at David.sheldon@jacobs.com. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Thank you,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'A. Brown', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Adam Brown
City Manager
City of Ontario
Phone: (541)889-7684
Email: adam.brown@ontariooregon.org

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United States
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www.jacobs.com

Subject	Section 106 Cultural Resources Desktop Review	Project Name	City of Ontario Sewer Replacement Project, Ontario, Malheur County, Oregon
Attention	Oregon State Historic Preservation Office		
From	David Sheldon, Professional Archaeologist, Jacobs Engineering Group Inc.		
Date	March 18, 2020		
Copies to	Adam Brown, City Manager, City of Ontario Betsy Roberts, Senior Project Manager, Jacobs Engineering Group Inc. Gretchen Herron, Senior Regulatory Specialist, Jacobs Engineering Group Inc. Paul Woods, Senior Environmental Engineer, Jacobs Engineering Group Inc. Marcia Montgomery, Architectural Historian, Jacobs Engineering Group Inc.		

1. Project Description

The City of Ontario (City) identified the need to replace some old existing sanitary sewer lines as a high priority community project. These sewer lines are in very poor condition based on Closed Circuit TV (CCTV) review and this poor condition is allowing for shallow groundwater with elevated levels of arsenic to enter the collection system and ultimately discharge to the Snake River. The sewer pipe is comprised mainly of asbestos-cement (AC) pipe, but also includes orangeburg and some concrete. The CCTV evaluation showed significant pipe distress in this area, ranging from loose joints and root intrusion to large holes in the pipe. The majority of the manholes within the system area are in acceptable condition with some requiring minor grouting, repair, and sealing. The original sewer lines were installed using open cut trenching. All work will take place within previously disturbed areas.

The method of rehabilitation for this project will be conducted using trenchless technology. The main trenchless process to be used will be pipe bursting; all work will be conducted within the City's Right of Way. This method significantly reduces the amount of open cut trenching and surface disturbance, while still significantly improving the integrity of the sewer pipe. The only areas of open cut will be immediately around the entrance and exit pits for the pipe bursting work. These cuts are small and located at manholes, typically approximately two feet larger in diameter than the existing manhole. Excavations around the manhole will be approximately five to fifteen feet deep. All manholes and pipes are within previously disturbed space, and within the City's right of way. There is no other ground disturbance as the bursting head is pushed through the existing pipe and pulls the new pipe along behind it. The bursting head is the same size as the outside diameter of the new pipe being pulled into

the space. The old pipe is merely split or burst and the space around it is slightly compacted. The pipe bursting process can be run for several hundred feet and can pass through existing manholes. Pipes to be used in the pipe bursting process will be assembled along the curb line of the street where they will be “welded” (plastic welding) together and fed into the pipe bursting machine behind the bursting head. No laydown material or additional space is needed.

Another trenchless rehabilitation method that will be used in some instances where the pipe condition is structurally sound is Cured-in-Place Pipe. This technology is similar to lining the pipe with a sock that cures in place once installed. The insertion can be done within a manhole and no ground disturbance is required. The assemblage of materials is quite simple, as this is a flexible material prior to setting up in the pipe. As with bursting, this material would sit in the street adjacent to the entry manhole and machinery.

2. Regulatory Framework

Under the newly issued NPDES permit for wastewater treatment and discharge issued by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, the City must identify and remove sources of arsenic entering the collection system from shallow groundwater. The City identified a need to replace a section of existing sanitary sewer lines in downtown Ontario, Malheur County, Oregon. The project is eligible for federal funding in the form of an infrastructure grant from the Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Department and is therefore subject to National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Under 24 CFR Part 58, HUD considers the City a “Responsible Entity” which will assume the federal agency’s environmental review authority and responsibility for projects within their jurisdiction including those for which they are grantees. Under the NEPA process, the project, as described in the attached document, is considered a categorical exclusion under 24 CFR 58.35(a)(1); however, the project is still considered an undertaking and subject to the Section 106 process. The HUD, which is the lead federal agency, has delegated its Section 106 consultation responsibility to the City for this project.

3. Area of Potential Effects

The project Area of Potential Effects (APE) is located in a mostly residential area in the southern portion of the City of Ontario, Malheur County, Oregon. The APE is located within Township 18 South, Range 47 East, Sections 9 and 10. The APE consists of 11,700 feet of linear pipe and 43 manholes (Figure 1). The APE for the extent of the pipe is the existing pipes which will be burst and replaced without open excavation. Open excavation around the 43 manholes will take place within 2 feet of the existing manholes and will be excavated down five to fifteen feet around the manholes for the pipe bursting equipment to access the existing sewer lines.

4. Consultation

4.1 Tribal Consultation

A total of nine tribes were identified by HUD using the Tribal Directory Assessment Tool (TDAT) who may have an interest in the undertaking. The tribes are identified in Table 4-1 below.

Table 4-1. Tribes Identified by TDAP report.

- Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation, Nevada
- Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
- Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, Nevada
- Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon
- Burns Paiute Tribe
- Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, Nevada
- Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Colony & Campbell Ranch, Nevada
- Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nevada
- Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation, Nevada and Oregon

APE Notification letters including a map of the APE and project description of the undertaking were distributed to the identified tribal representative via certified mail on March 11, 2020.

4.2 SHPO Consultation

On March 10, 2020, Jacobs archaeologist David Sheldon contacted the Oregon SHPO to determine the most appropriate level of documentation for this project given the limited nature of the ground disturbance as well as the Oregon SHPO's policy on documentation of sewer systems which may exceed the age threshold for consideration. Mr. Sheldon discussed the sewer system documentation with SHPO architectural historian Tracy Schwartz. Ms. Schwartz noted that the SHPO does not typically expect sewer systems to be documented on Section 106 clearance forms unless background research indicates that the sewer systems themselves are unique or associated with events important to Oregon's history.

Mr. Sheldon also spoke with SHPO Assistant State Archaeologist John Pouley regarding potential impacts to archaeological or below ground resources. Mr. Pouley noted that generally for projects of this type that will involve ground disturbance in previously disturbed areas, there was still the potential to disturb human remains, or for ground disturbance to exceed previous areas of previous ground disturbance and impact previously undisturbed, intact archaeological deposits. This holds especially true if no previous cultural resource investigation was completed prior to the original construction, which is the case with this project. Mr. Pouley advised consideration of having an archaeological monitor present during construction if there is a high potential to disturb archaeological resources or human remains.

5. Environmental Setting

The project APE is located in an arid zone, classified as the Owyhee Uplands Province by Franklin and Dyrness (1988). This zone is characterized by shrub-steppe and desert shrub communities. Rock outcrops generally date to the Miocene. The most recent volcanic activity consisted of basalt flows during the Pleistocene from Diamond and Cow Lake Craters.

The project APE is located in the community of Ontario, which is situated approximately 1.5 miles from the Snake River, below its confluence with the Malheur River. The APE is situated at an elevation of 2170 feet on a high terrace above surrounding tributaries of the Snake River. This terrace is comparable to Winkle

and Ingram terraces in the Willamette Valley and was likely formed from Pleistocene sediments and incised by high energy streams of glacial runoff during the terminal Pleistocene or early Holocene (MacDonald 1997:294). The terrace edge exists along the APE's western border. Soils on this terrace are classified as Umapine silt loam series, which are characterized as deep silt loams over older, gravel alluvium. Within the project APE, aerial imagery indicates ground disturbance is evident on all portions of the APE with most areas paved or graveled, and remaining areas manicured for parks or lawns (Appendix B).

6. Cultural Setting

6.1 Precontact Period

The project APE falls at the interface of the Columbia Plateau, Great Basin, and Snake River Plains cultural areas. Most nearby archaeological evidence is associated with the Snake River Plains. Archaeological evidence suggests human occupation of the Snake River Plains for at least the past 12,000 years. The evidence consists of projectile point sequences that mirrors the Clovis-Folsom-Plano traditions found across the Great Plains to the east and generally across the West. On the Snake River Plain, archaeological investigations have identified regionally distinct cultural patterns during the middle Holocene. Most notably, the Western Idaho Burial Complex, which includes finely worked lithic tools with red ochre left as burial offerings between approximately 6,000 and 4,000 years ago (Pavisc 1985). Archaeological evidence of semi-subterranean pithouses found at Givens Hot Spring date to 4,300 years ago and existed until the last millennia, with later houses consisting of smaller wickiup structures (Butler 1986).

The project APE lies at the cultural interface between Sahaptin-speaking peoples of the Plateau to the North and the Numic-speaking groups of the Great Basin to the south. This section of the Snake River along the Oregon Idaho border was probably predominantly inhabited by the Northern Paiute, but was also used by Shoshoni and Bannock from the upper Snake River Plains to access root gathering grounds on Camas Prairie to gather roots, the Snake River to fish, or to trade with the Nez Perce and Cayuse up the Burnt and Powder Rivers to their confluence with the Grand Ronde (Steward and Wheeler-Voegelin 1974). Similarly, the Cayuse peoples of the Columbia Plateau ranged south to use the Willow Creek drainage northwest of Ontario, although relations with the Northern Paiute were generally considered hostile (Ray 1938:387, 391).

Although "Northern Paiute" is used as a term to group these peoples based on linguistic similarities, for all other purposes, these peoples were not politically integrated (Fowler and Liljeblad 1986). Northern Paiute groups ranged seasonally over vast areas of western Nevada, Southeast Oregon, and western Idaho. As these groups were seminomadic, they derived their identity from family groups who annually reunited in a particular area. As a result, Northern Paiute groups were identified by the names of the dominant foods within a particular area, such as waada eaters or salmon eaters (Blythe 1938).

6.2 Historic Period

The Oregon Trail passed through the area in the 1860s, but the area was largely unsettled by Euro-Americans until discoveries of gold in the Blue Mountains to the northwest drew settlers into the area. The arrival of the Oregon Shortline Railroad in the Lower Malheur area facilitated the transport of goods to market outside of the region, facilitating development (Link and Phoenix 1996). The town of Ontario was

established in 1883 largely to serve the needs of the growing agricultural community (McArthur 1982:636). Agriculture in the area was heavily dependent on irrigation and experienced another boom with the construction of the Owyhee Dam, which was completed in 1932. The expanded irrigation network created the productive agricultural economy that still exists today.

6.3 History of the City of Ontario's Sewer System

A review of historic aerial photographs and maps indicates the northeast portion of the project area was settled in the early twentieth century along with other scattered locations dating to the same period. A 1946 aerial photograph shows much of the south and western portions of the project as sparsely developed or agricultural. This pattern of development suggests the oldest portions of the sewer system are located in the northeast portion of the project area (NETR 2020).

Construction of the Ontario sewer system dates to the early 1900s. In 1906, the City of Ontario advertised the sale of sewer bonds to finance sewer construction (Daily Oregon Statesmen 1906). By July 2, 1914 an Ontario Argus article entitled "The Sewer Work Completed, Ready This Week," described the work as the "best improvement ever made by the city" (Ontario Argus 1914a). Five different contractors worked on various sections of the project. Historical advertisements show that further expansions of the sewer system were anticipated, as the city prepared for the sale of more bonds to finance improvements or construction of sewer districts Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 (Ontario Argus 1914b). By 1918 the City of Ontario Ordinance 310 proposed the construction of Trunk Sewer No. 3, located within the Ontario city limits from Idaho Street south to Wyoming Street. The City of Ontario hired civil engineer Louis Kelsey to provide the estimate for the cost of the new system (Ontario Argus 1918).

Since the late 1800s, sewer systems have been installed, maintained and updated in cities throughout the state. Research suggests the sewer system in Ontario does not reflect a particularly innovative or good example of a public sewer system. A review of aerial photographs and maps illustrates the urban growth that occurred in Ontario in the decades following World War II. By the 1980s neighborhood developments occurred west of the Treasure Valley Community College campus, located in the middle of the project area. The city's sewer system expanded over time to accommodate local growth. The City of Ontario sewer system is a standard public works sewer system expanded over the years to keep up with urban growth it is not recommended eligible for listing under any National Register of Historic Places criteria.

7. Literature Review

A review of pertinent historical mapsets and the the Oregon Archaeological Remote Records Access (OARRA) Database was completed as a part of this desktop review

7.1 Historic Map Review

A review of several historic mapsets was completed as a part of this desktop study.

7.2 Historic Aerial Imagery Review

The earliest aerial imagery for the City of Ontario date to 1946 and shows that the grid for the City within the APE was already established, except for the southernmost portion of Southwest 1st street which was developed between 1950 and 1975.

7.3 General Land Office Maps

A review of the 1875 General Land Office (GLO) map depicts a north south trending road in the western portion of Section 10. This road fall outside of the APE by approximately 0.2 miles.

7.4 USGS Topographic Maps

The earliest topographic map to cover the APE is the 1897 Weiser, ID, 1:125,000 scale map. The map depicts a smaller grid for the community of Ontario, with the southern portion of the APE located outside of the grid established at that time. The next available USGS topo map, the 1951 Payette, Idaho 1:24,000 series shows the City's grid largely as it is seen today, with the exception of the southernmost section of Southwest 1st street.

7.5 OARRA Database

A review of the OARRA Database was completed by David Sheldon on March 11, 2020. The records search used a study area consisting of a 1.0-mile radius surrounding the APE.

7.5.1 Previous Investigations within 1.0 mile of the APE

A total of six previous cultural resource reviews have been completed within 1.0-mile of the APE; however, none have covered any portion of the APE. The reviews generally covered road improvement projects and utilized pedestrian survey as the primary identification measure. One review (Costigan et al. 2019) utilized subsurface testing with positive results.

Connolly (1999a) completed a pedestrian survey for road improvements approximately 1.0-mile east of the APE. Connolly (1999b) also completed a pedestrian survey of improvements along a road intersection 0.6-mile south of the project APE. No cultural resources were identified by either project within 1.0-mile of the APE.

Schablitsky et al. (2000) completed a pedestrian survey along the Union Pacific Railroad ROW approximately 0.1-mile east of the APE. The survey noted that the area was heavily disturbed and ground visibility was obscured by ballast and dense vegetation. No cultural resources were identified within 1.0-mile of the APE.

Edwards (2004) completed a pedestrian survey 0.7-mile north of the APE along the northern portion of the City of Ontario. Structural remains, possibly historic were identified as a part of the project and were recommended for avoidance.

Boehm et al. (2018) conducted a desktop study and limited pedestrian survey for a linear project along Interstate-84, approximately 0.8-mile north of the APE. No portion of their study involved pedestrian survey within 1.0 mile of the APE, and as such no cultural resources were identified within 1.0 mile of the APE.

Costigan et al. (2019) completed a pedestrian survey and subsurface testing along a roadway approximately 0.3-mile east of the APE. The survey identified a historic isolate and a multicomponent site, 35ML02219.

7.5.2 Previously Recorded Resources within 1.0 mile of the APE.

A total of three previously documented archaeological resources were identified within 1.0-mile of the APE. None of the resources were documented within the APE itself. These resources consisted of a historic isolate, a multicomponent site and human remains.

The historic isolate, 53-90-ISO-LCO1, consisted of a light scatter of historic-era debris consisting of 5 artifacts including a glass bottle, a glass bottle base, a machine cut nail, and two fragments of ceramic. The isolate was identified by Costigan et al. (2019).

Multicomponent site 35ML02219 consists of a historic-era refuse scatter with an underlying diffuse scatter of lithic debitage identified during subsurface testing (Costigan et al. 2019). Site 35ML02219 was identified approximately 0.25-mile east of the APE. The historic component dated to between 1920 and 1970. The precontact component consists of 19 fragments of lithic debitage found above and below the historic-era deposits. The debitage in the upper deposits was interpreted as a secondary deposit resultant from imported fill. The lithic debitage consisted of obsidian and chert flakes and one obsidian core fragment.

Human remains of one individual were discovered approximately 0.75-mile north of the APE during hand excavation at a construction site approximately 3 feet below the ground surface. The human remains were determined to be of Native American ancestry.

8. Conclusions

Background information collected by architectural historian Marcia Montgomery indicates that the sewer system, while exceeding the age threshold for consideration was typical of sewer systems constructed across the west at the time. Following guidance from the Oregon SHPO, the sewer system will not be documented on a Section 106 clearance form.

Previous cultural resource reviews in the area have largely utilized pedestrian survey as their main method of identification, with most noting substantial development obscuring the ground surface. Precontact archaeological material was identified below the ground surface during archaeological testing approximately 0.25-mile east of the APE and human remains were identified during construction activities approximately 0.75-mile northeast of the APE. The landform, distance to a permanent water source, and presence of precontact archaeological material within the 1.0-mile study area, but outside of the APE itself suggest a moderate potential for buried archaeological material or human remains.

Due to the nature of the project, limited ground disturbance is expected within the APE. Areas where surface disturbance will exist surrounds existing manholes in paved surfaces. Field identification efforts, such as a pedestrian survey or subsurface shovel testing would have limited ability to identify cultural resources. Given the previous ground disturbance from the initial construction of the existing sewer system, intact resources are unlikely to exist within the APE. However, there is still the moderate potential that human remains or archaeological resources may be encountered, even if disturbed.

9. Recommendations

Based on the information presented above, Jacobs cultural staff recommends a finding of “*No Historic Properties Affected.*”

No archaeological field investigation or monitoring is recommended.

As the project would involve ground disturbance in areas that have undergone previous ground disturbance, there is the potential that the project could encounter previously disturbed archaeological resources. As such, an Inadvertent Discovery Plan is attached as Appendix C in case of an inadvertent discovery of previously unidentified cultural resources or human remains are encountered during construction. If such a find were to take place, all ground disturbing work would stop in the immediate vicinity (100 feet) of the find and the IDP consulted. The IDP will outline next steps and contact protocols.

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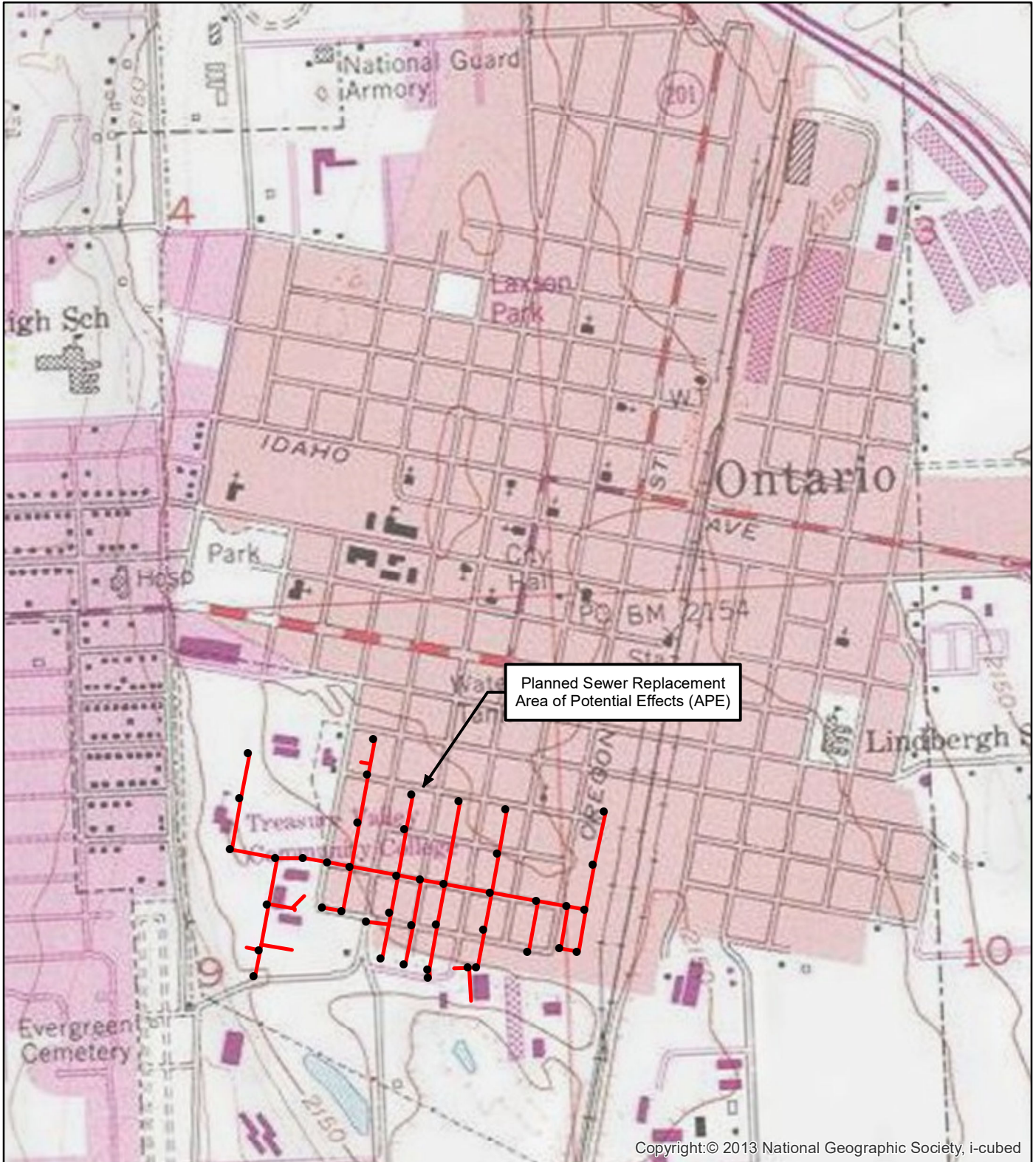


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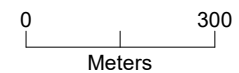
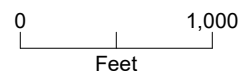
11. Appendix A. Figures



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LEGEND

-  Area of Potential Effects (APE)
-  Manholes in APE



Notes:

1. APE contains 11,700 linear feet of sewer lines and 43 manholes.
2. Topo map is from the United States Geologic Survey (USGS).





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12. Appendix B. Project Schematics

CITY OF ONTARIO, OREGON

2020 WATER, STORM AND SEWER IMPROVEMENTS

MARCH, 2020

SHEET INDEX

GENERAL

- G-001 - TITLE SHEET
- G-002 - SYMBOLS, LINE LEGEND & ABBREVIATIONS
- G-003 - GENERAL NOTES

PLAN SHEETS

- C-101 - SEGMENT 1 - ALLEY, SE 3RD AVE TO SE 1ST AVE
- C-201 - SEGMENT 2 - ALLEY, NW 4TH AVE TO NW 7TH AVE
- C-301 - SEGMENT 3 - ALLEY, NW 1ST AVE TO NW 3RD AVE
- C-401 - SEGMENT 4 - SW 4TH ST, SW 14TH AVE TO SW 11TH AVE
- C-402 - SEGMENT 4 - SW 11TH AVE, SW 4TH AVE TO
- C-403 - SEGMENT 4 -
- C-404 - SEGMENT 4 -
- C-405 - SEGMENT 4 - SW 9TH AVE, SW 3RD ST TO SW 1ST ST
- C-406 - SEGMENT 4 - ALLEY, SW 11TH AVE TO SW 8TH AVE
- C-407 - SEGMENT 4 - ALLEY, SW 8TH AVE TO SW 9TH AVE
- C-408 - SEGMENT 4 - ALLEY, SE 10TH AVE TO SE 8TH AVE
- C-409 - SEGMENT 4 - S OREGON ST, SE 10TH AVE TO SE 9TH AVE
- C-410 - SEGMENT 4 - ALLEY, SE 10TH AVE TO SE 7TH AVE

PROJECT DETAILS

- C-501 - DETAILS
- C-502 - DETAILS

OWNER

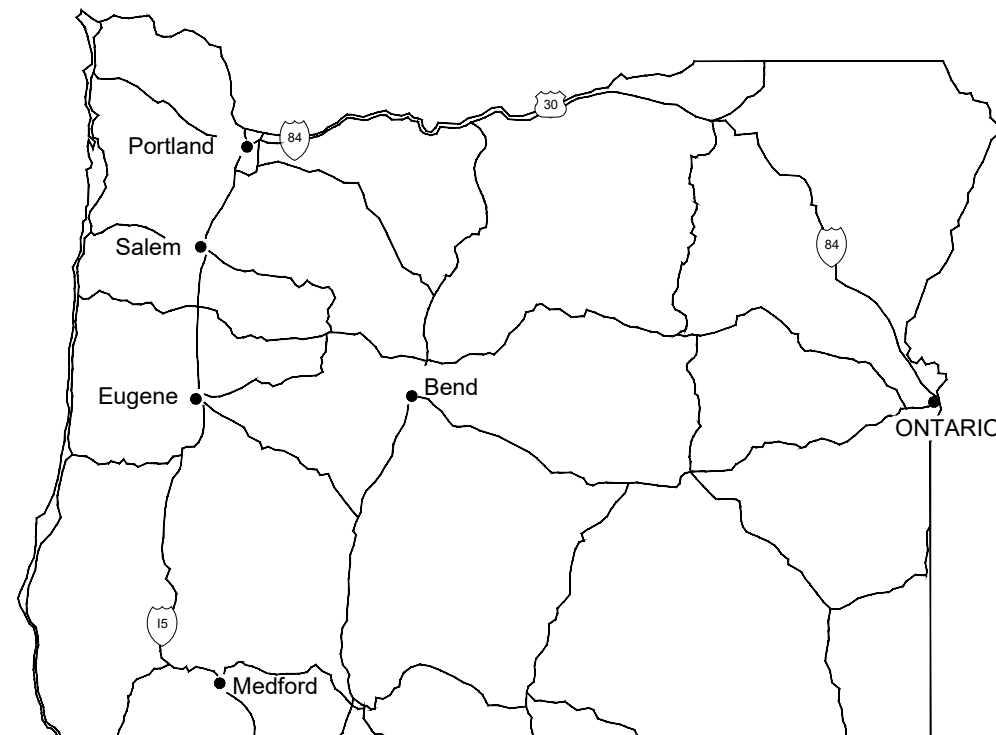
CITY OF ONTARIO
 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
 1551 N.W. 9th STREET
 ONTARIO, OREGON 97914
 CONTACT: DAN SHEPARD
 PHONE: 541.889.8572
 EMAIL: DAN.SHEPARD@CH2MHILL.COM

CIVIL ENGINEER

KELLER ASSOCIATES, INC.
 131 SW 5TH AVE
 MERIDIAN, ID 83642
 CONTACT: JUSTIN WALKER, PE
 PHONE: 208.288.1992
 EMAIL: jwalker@kellerassociates.com

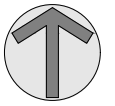
DATUMS

HORIZONTAL: NAD 83
 VERTICAL: NAVD 88



A1 LOCATION MAP
 N.T.S.

A4 VICINITY MAP
 N.T.S.



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GENERAL CONSTRUCTION

- ALL CONSTRUCTION WORK SHALL BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS, AND THE CURRENT VERSION OF THE IDAHO STANDARDS FOR PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION, AND THE CITY OF ONTARIO SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS TO THE ISPMC. THE MORE STRINGENT OF ANY OF THESE STANDARDS SHALL BE THE CONTROLLING STANDARDS OR SPECIFICATIONS.
- ALL CONTRACTORS, SUBCONTRACTORS AND UTILITY CONTRACTORS SHALL BE REQUIRED TO ATTEND AN ON-SITE PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING PRIOR TO START OF WORK.
- CONTRACTOR TO NOTIFY OREGON UTILITY NOTIFICATION CENTER (1-800-332-2344) AT LEAST TWO BUSINESS DAYS PRIOR TO START OF CONSTRUCTION. RETAIN AND PROTECT ALL UTILITIES NOT BEING CONSTRUCTED OR ALTERED AS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS.
- ALL MATERIAL FURNISHED ON THE PROJECT MUST MEET THE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS OF THE APPROVING AGENCIES. AT THE REQUEST OF THE APPROVING AGENCY OR THE DESIGN ENGINEER, CONTRACTORS SHALL FURNISH PROOF THAT ALL MATERIALS INSTALLED ON THIS PROJECT MEET THE SPECIFICATION REQUIREMENTS SET FORTH IN GENERAL CONSTRUCTION NOTE NO. 1.
- WORK SUBJECT TO APPROVAL BY ANY GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY MUST BE APPROVED PRIOR TO (A) BACKFILLING TRENCHES FOR PIPE; (B) PLACING OF AGGREGATE BASE; (C) PLACING OF CONCRETE; (D) PLACING OF ASPHALT PAVING, OR AS IDENTIFIED IN SPECIFICATIONS. CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE THE CITY A MINIMUM OF 24 HOUR NOTICE PRIOR TO WORK.
- INSPECTION, APPROVAL AND FINAL ACCEPTANCE OF ALL WATER AND SEWER CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, AND THEIR DECISION SHALL BE FINAL. SUCH INSPECTIONS SHALL NOT RELIEVE THE CONTRACTOR FROM THE RESPONSIBILITY OF PERFORMING THE WORK IN AN ACCEPTABLE MANNER.
- ANY DEVIATION FROM THE APPROVED PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS MUST HAVE THE APPLICABLE AGENCY APPROVAL IN WRITING PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
- CONTRACTOR WORKING WITHIN THE PROJECT BOUNDARIES IS RESPONSIBLE FOR COMPLIANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE SAFETY LAWS OF ANY JURISDICTIONAL BODY. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL BARRICADES, SAFETY DEVICES AND CONTROL OF TRAFFIC WITHIN AND AROUND THE CONSTRUCTION AREA.
- THE LOCATIONS OF EXISTING UNDERGROUND UTILITIES ARE SHOWN IN APPROXIMATE LOCATIONS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL DETERMINE THE EXACT LOCATION OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES BEFORE COMMENCING WORK. THE CONTRACTOR AGREES TO BE FULLY RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY AND ALL DAMAGES WHICH MIGHT BE OCCASIONED BY FAILURE TO EXACTLY LOCATE AND PRESERVE ANY AND ALL UNDERGROUND UTILITIES.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL FIELD VERIFY EXISTING UTILITIES LOCATION AND NOTIFY THE CITY AND DESIGN ENGINEER IF FITTINGS OTHER THAN THOSE SHOWN ON PLANS ARE REQUIRED.
- EACH CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ACQUIRING ANY NECESSARY NPDES PERMITS, FILING ANY NOI'S, AND PREPARING A POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (PPP) IN ACCORDANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY REGULATIONS. CONTACT THE EPA AT (208) 378-5746 FOR THE REQUIRED INFORMATION. SAID PERMIT SHALL BE PRESENTED TO THE ENGINEER AT LEAST 48 HOURS PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF CONSTRUCTION AND IMPLEMENTED PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL GUARANTEE ALL WORK FOR A PERIOD OF ONE YEAR FOLLOWING ACCEPTANCE BY THE CITY.

STORM & EROSION CONTROL

- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN ALL EXISTING DRAINAGE FACILITIES WITHIN THE CONSTRUCTION AREA UNTIL THE DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENTS ARE IN PLACE AND FUNCTIONING.
- ON SLOPING AREAS, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL TAKE PRECAUTIONS TO MITIGATE ANY POSSIBLE EROSION PROBLEMS IN TRENCHES DUE TO STORM WATER THAT MIGHT OCCUR DURING OR AFTER CONSTRUCTION AS DIRECTED OR APPROVED BY ENGINEER.
- DURING CONSTRUCTION, THE CONTRACTOR IS FULLY RESPONSIBLE FOR INTERIM PROVISIONS FOR PASSAGE OF IRRIGATION AND STORM WATER. NO SUPPLEMENTAL COMPENSATION WILL BE MADE FOR WET CONDITIONS OR FLOW DIVERSIONS.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL AND MAINTAIN ALL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES AS DETAILED IN THE PROJECT PLANS UNTIL FINAL ACCEPTANCE OF THIS PROJECT.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ALSO BE REQUIRED TO TAKE ALL PRECAUTIONS NECESSARY TO INSURE THAT NO STORM WATER/SEDIMENT AND/OR CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS ARE RELEASED FROM THE SITE. ANY RELEASES SHALL BE CLEANED AND MITIGATED AT CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE.

WATER

- CONSTRUCTION OF THE WATER SYSTEM SHALL CONFORM TO THE STANDARDS IN THE GENERAL CONSTRUCTION NOTE NO. 1.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR PROVIDING CONTINUOUS WATER SERVICE TO ALL EXISTING WATER USERS AFFECTED BY CONSTRUCTION. CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE THE CITY WITH WRITTEN PLAN FOR PROVIDING TEMPORARY WATER SERVICE AND RECEIVE APPROVAL PRIOR TO COMMENCING WORK.
- ALL WATER WORKS COMPONENTS SHALL BE ANSI/NSF 61 CERTIFIED, AND MUST MEET ALL AWWA STANDARD REQUIREMENTS.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL TAKE PRECAUTIONS TO PREVENT THE ENTRY OF ANIMALS, DIRT AND OTHER FOREIGN MATTER INTO PIPES AND SHALL NOT LEAVE ANY OPEN PIPE END AT ANY TIME WHEN ABSENT FROM THE WORK SITE
- MINIMUM DEPTH FOR ALL WATER MAINS SHALL BE FOUR (4) FEET FROM FINISHED GRADE TO TOP OF PIPE UNLESS OTHERWISE APPROVED BY OWNER / ENGINEER.
- ALL TEES, PLUGS, BENDS, AND OTHER LOCATIONS WHERE UNBALANCED FORCES EXIST, SHALL BE SECURED AND ANCHORED BY SUITABLE THRUST BLOCKING AS SHOWN ON SD-403 (ISPMC)
- NO. 12 DIRECT BURIAL TRACER WIRE SHALL BE PLACED AND TAPED AT THE CROWN OF WATER MAINS AND SERVICE LINES. THE TRACER WIRE SHALL BE LOOPEO FROM THE MAIN LINE TO EACH SERVICE VAULT ALONG THE SERVICE PIPE AND BACK TO THE MAIN LINE. THE TRACER WIRE SHALL BE ACCESSIBLE AT ALL VALVE BOXES AND SHALL BE EXTENDED ALONG THE OUTSIDE OF THE LOWER PORTION OF THE VALVE BOX AND ALONG THE INSIDE OF THE UPPER PORTION. WIRE SHALL BE TAPED TO GATE VALVES SO IT IS ACCESSIBLE FROM ABOVE BUT DOES NOT INTERFERE WITH VALVE OPERATION. AN ELECTRICAL CONTINUITY TEST SHALL BE CONDUCTED BEFORE PAVING TO PROVE THE INTEGRITY OF THE TRACER WIRE.
- MOST OF EXISTING WATER MAIN LOCATED IN THE PROJECT AREA ARE AC PIPE. CARE SHALL BE TAKEN WHEN CONNECTING TO AC PIPE. IF ANY PORTION OF PIPE IS TO BE REMOVED CONTRACTOR SHALL FOLLOW THE STATE OF OREGON STANDARDS FOR REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL.
- EXISTING WATERMAIN THAT IS TO BE ABANDONED AS PART OF PROJECT SHALL BE ABANDONED IN PLACE AFTER CAPPING BOTH ENDS.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL USE MJ FITTINGS EXCEPT ON ASBESTOS CEMENT PIPE OR UNLESS OTHERWISE APPROVED BY CITY OR ENGINEER. FOR ALL COUPLED CONNECTIONS, CONTRACTOR SHALL USE THE ROMAC XR501 COUPLER.

ROADWAY

- ALL CONTRACTORS WORKING WITHIN THE PUBLIC ROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY ARE REQUIRED TO SECURE A NO-COST RIGHT-OF-WAY CONSTRUCTION PERMIT FROM THE CITY OF ONTARIO AT LEAST TWENTY-FOUR (24) HOURS PRIOR TO ANY CONSTRUCTION.
- THE CITY OF ONTARIO STREET DIVISION WILL INSPECT ALL WORK WITHIN THE PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND UTILITY TRENCHES ABOVE THE PIPE ZONE.

SEWER



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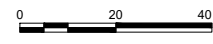
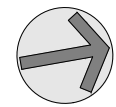
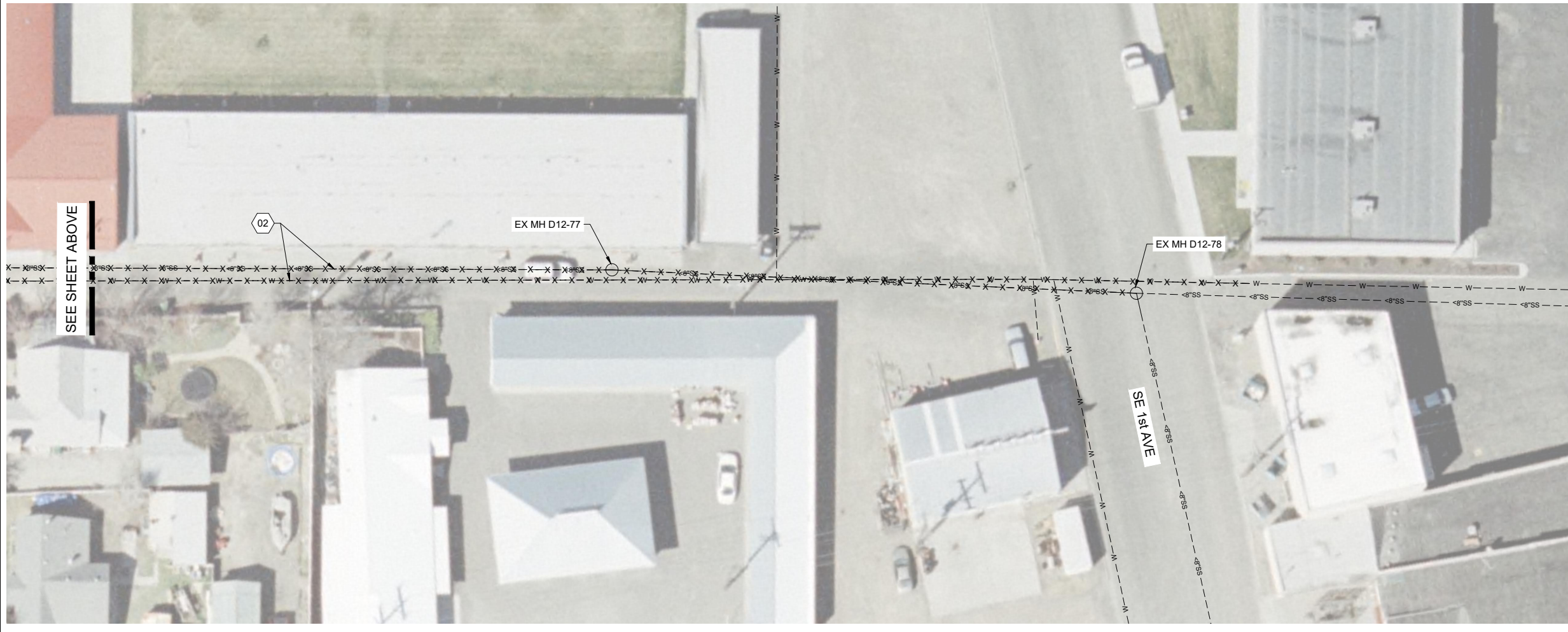
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GENERAL SHEET NOTES

1. CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY PROTRUDING SERVICE AND OTHER CONSTRAINTS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
2. CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY ACTIVE / INACTIVE STATUS OF ALL SERVICES PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
3. SEE SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR TRAFFIC CONTROL CONSTRAINTS.

SHEET KEYNOTES

- 01 CIPP SEWER LINE
- 02 PIPE BURST EXISTING SEWER/WATER MAIN

KELLER ASSOCIATES
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 Meridian, Idaho 83642
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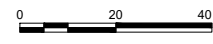
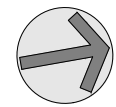
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CITY OF ONTARIO
 PIPELINE REHAB
 SEGMENT 1 - ALLEY, SE 3RD AVE
 TO SE 1ST AVE

DRAWN: ---	CHECK: ---
VERIFY SCALE: Scales based on 22"x34" prints.	
1-1/2 Inches	
PROJECT NO. 217032-001	PAGE
SHEET NO. C-101	

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GENERAL SHEET NOTES

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2. CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY ACTIVE / INACTIVE STATUS OF ALL SERVICES PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
3. SEE SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR TRAFFIC CONTROL CONSTRAINTS.

SHEET KEYNOTES

- 01 CIPP SEWER LINE
- 02 PIPE BURST EXISTING SEWER/WATER MAIN

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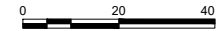
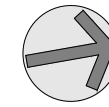
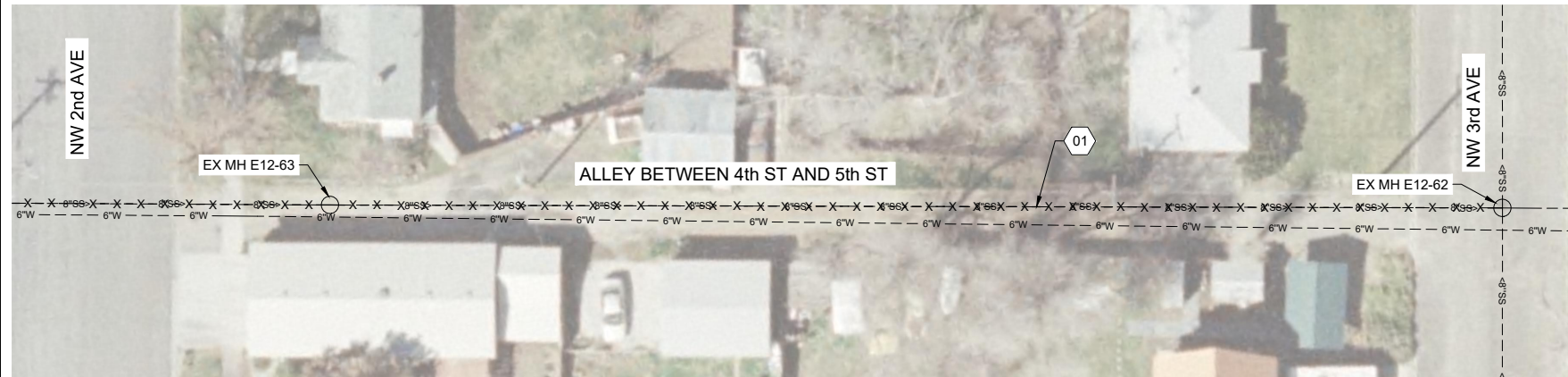
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CITY OF ONTARIO
 PIPELINE REHAB
 SEGMENT 2 - ALLEY, NW 4TH AVE TO NW 7TH AVE

DRAWN: ---	CHECK: ---
VERIFY SCALE: Scales based on 22"x34" prints.	
1-1/2 Inches	
PROJECT NO. 217032-001	PAGE
SHEET NO. C-201	

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GENERAL SHEET NOTES

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SHEET KEYNOTES

- 01 CIPP SEWER LINE
- 02 PIPE BURST EXISTING SEWER/WATER MAIN

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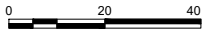
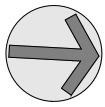
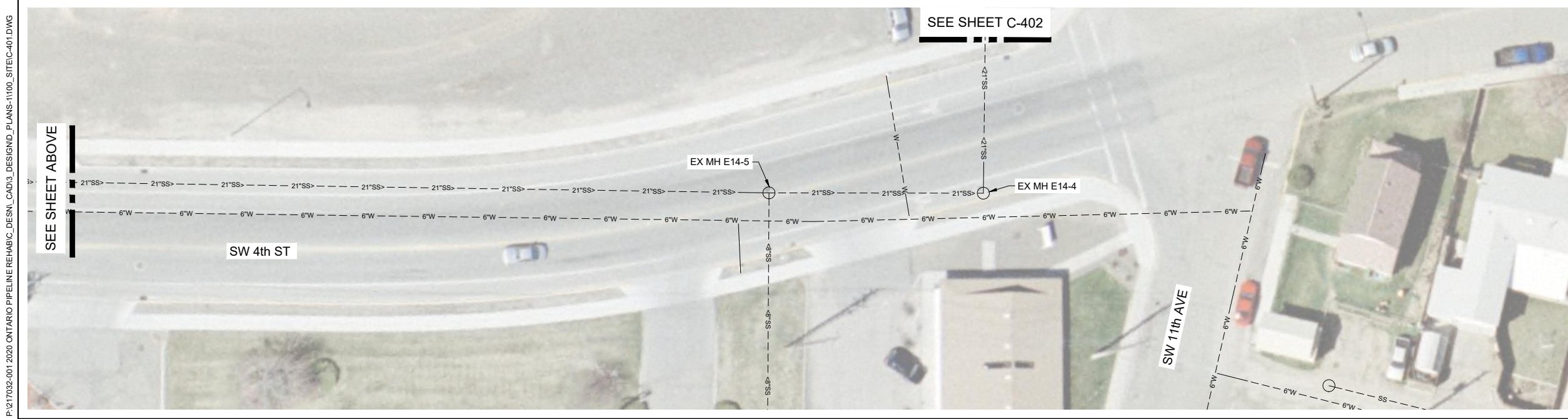
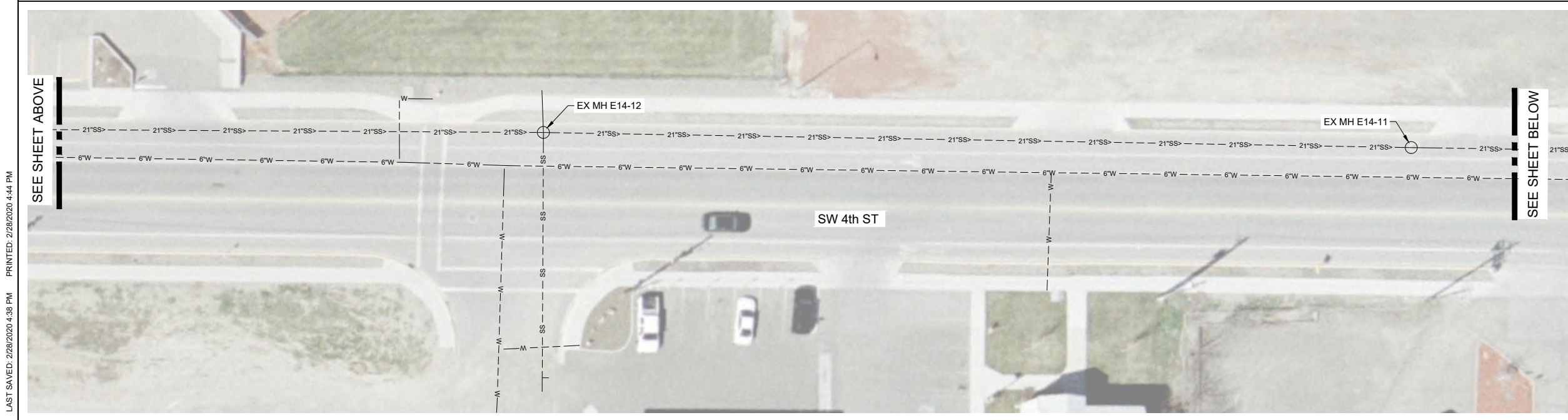
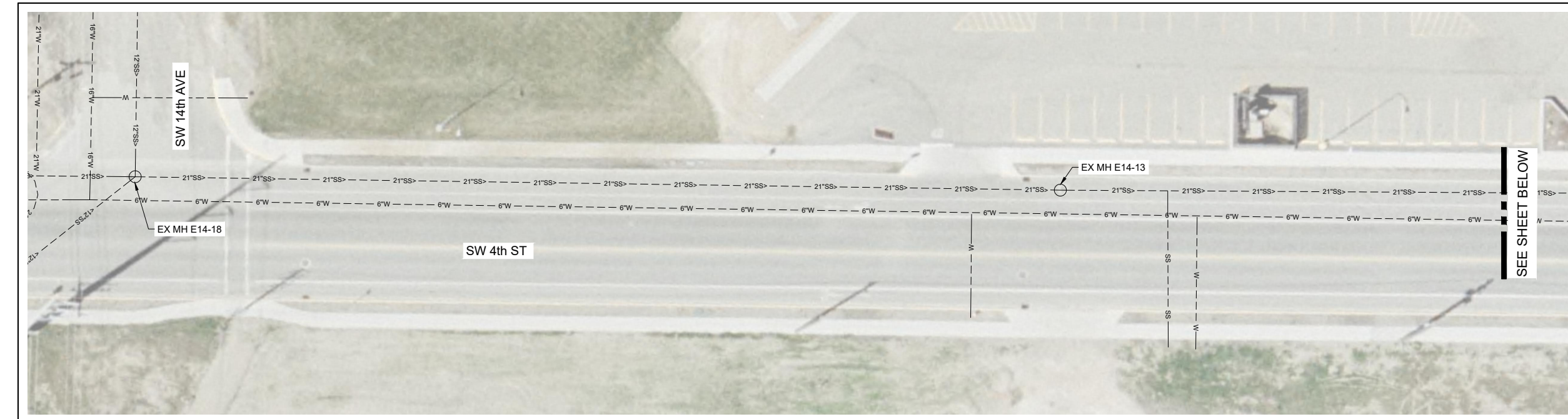
CITY OF ONTARIO
 PIPELINE REHAB

SEGMENT 3 - ALLEY, NW 1ST AVE TO
 NW 3RD AVE

DRAWN: JLP CHECK: RVM
 VERIFY SCALE: Scales based on 22"x34" prints.

PROJECT NO. 217032-001 PAGE

SHEET NO. C-301



GENERAL SHEET NOTES

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SHEET KEYNOTES

- 01 CIPP SEWER LINE
- 02 PIPE BURST EXISTING SEWER/WATER MAIN



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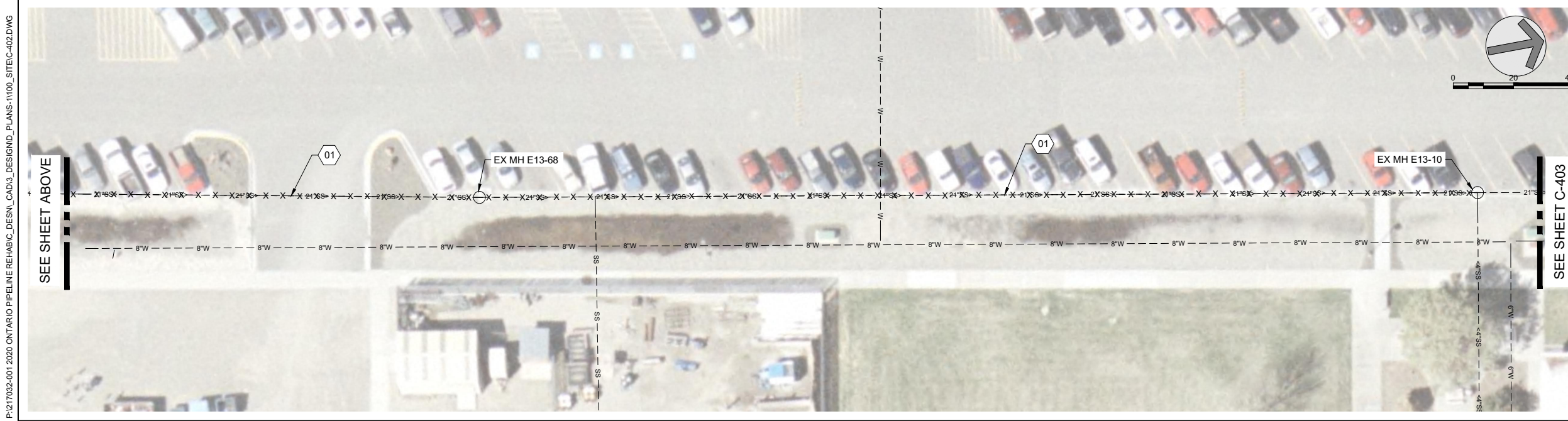
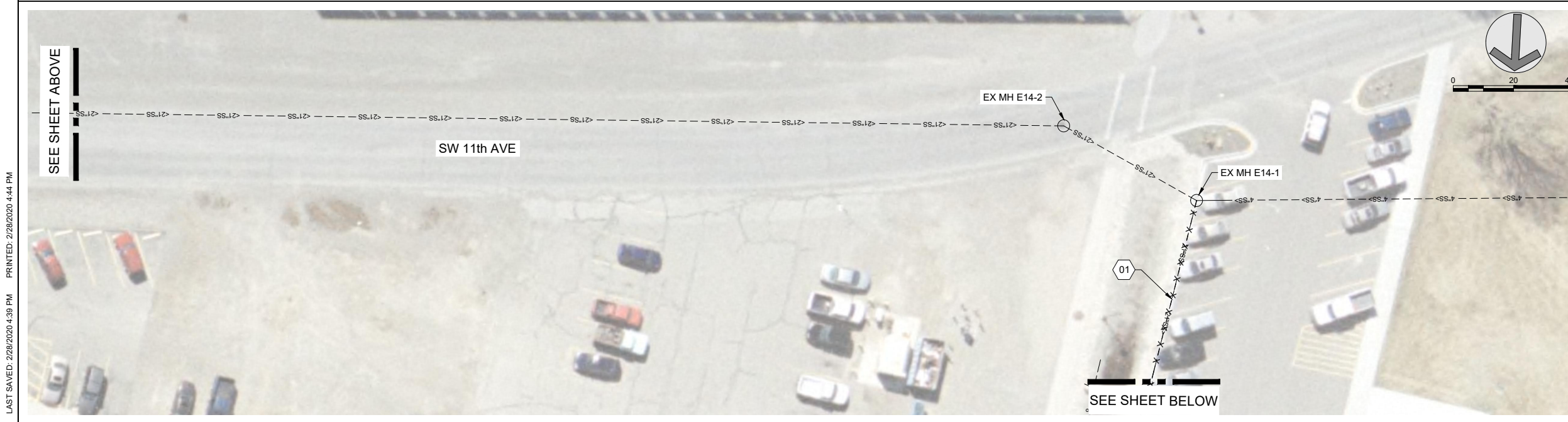
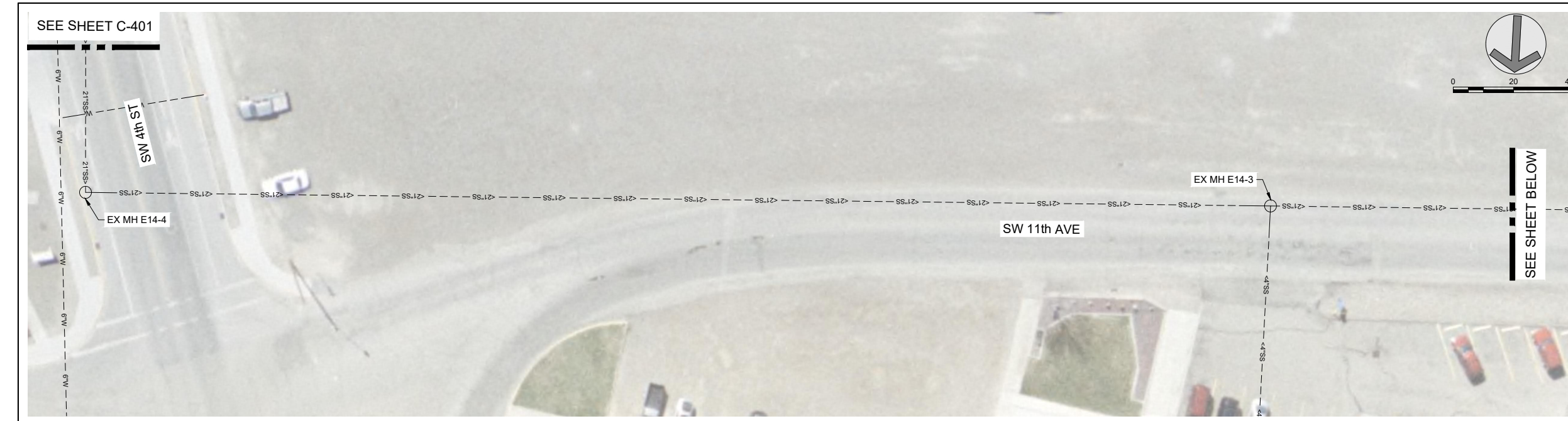
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CITY OF ONTARIO
PIPELINE REHAB
SEGEMENT 4 - SW 4TH ST, SW 14TH AVE
TO SW 11TH AVE

DRAWN: ---	CHECK: ---
VERIFY SCALE: Scales based on 22"x34" prints.	
1-1/2 Inches	
PROJECT NO. 217032-001	PAGE
SHEET NO.	C-401

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GENERAL SHEET NOTES

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SHEET KEYNOTES

- 01 CIPP SEWER LINE
- 02 PIPE BURST EXISTING SEWER/WATER MAIN



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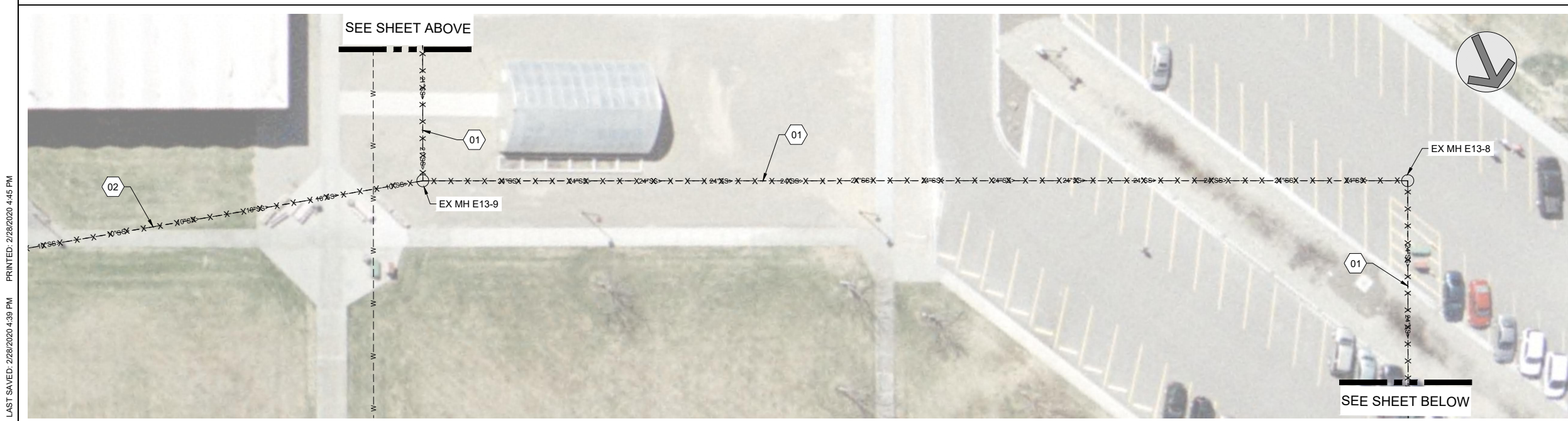
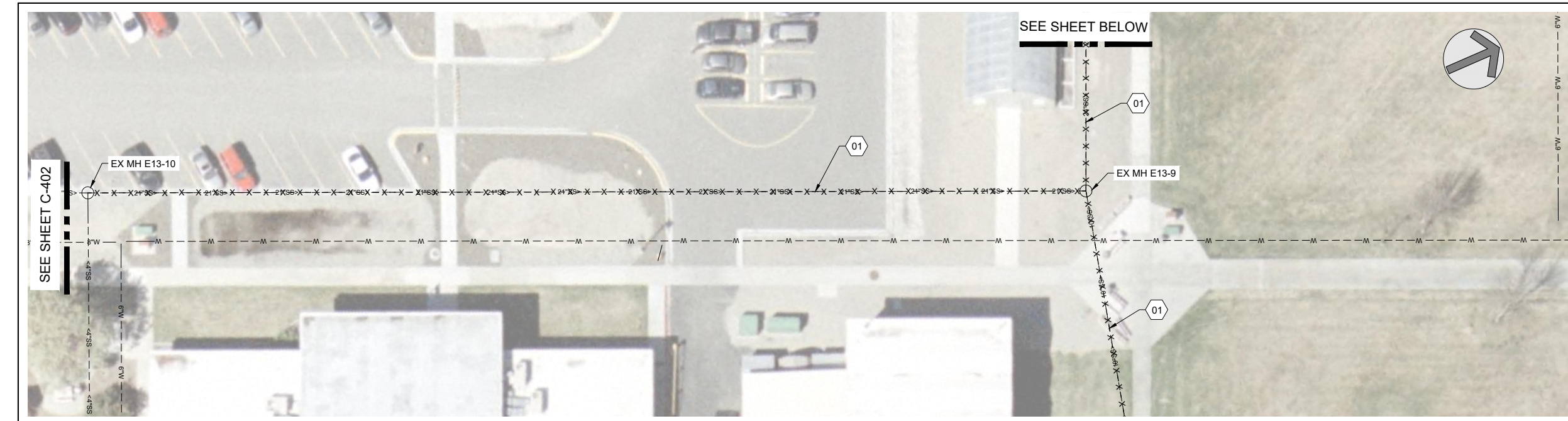
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CITY OF ONTARIO
PIPELINE REHAB
SEGMENT 4 - SW 11TH AVE, SW 4TH AVE
TO

DRAWN: ---	CHECK: ---
VERIFY SCALE: Scales based on 22"x34" prints.	
1-1/2 Inches	
PROJECT NO. 217032-001	PAGE
SHEET NO. C-402	

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2. CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY ACTIVE / INACTIVE STATUS OF ALL SERVICES PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
3. SEE SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR TRAFFIC CONTROL CONSTRAINTS.

SHEET KEYNOTES

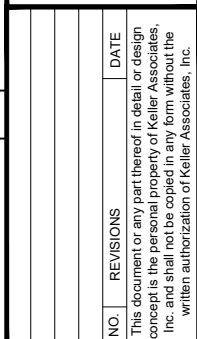
01 CIPP SEWER LINE
 02 PIPE BURST EXISTING SEWER/WATER MAIN

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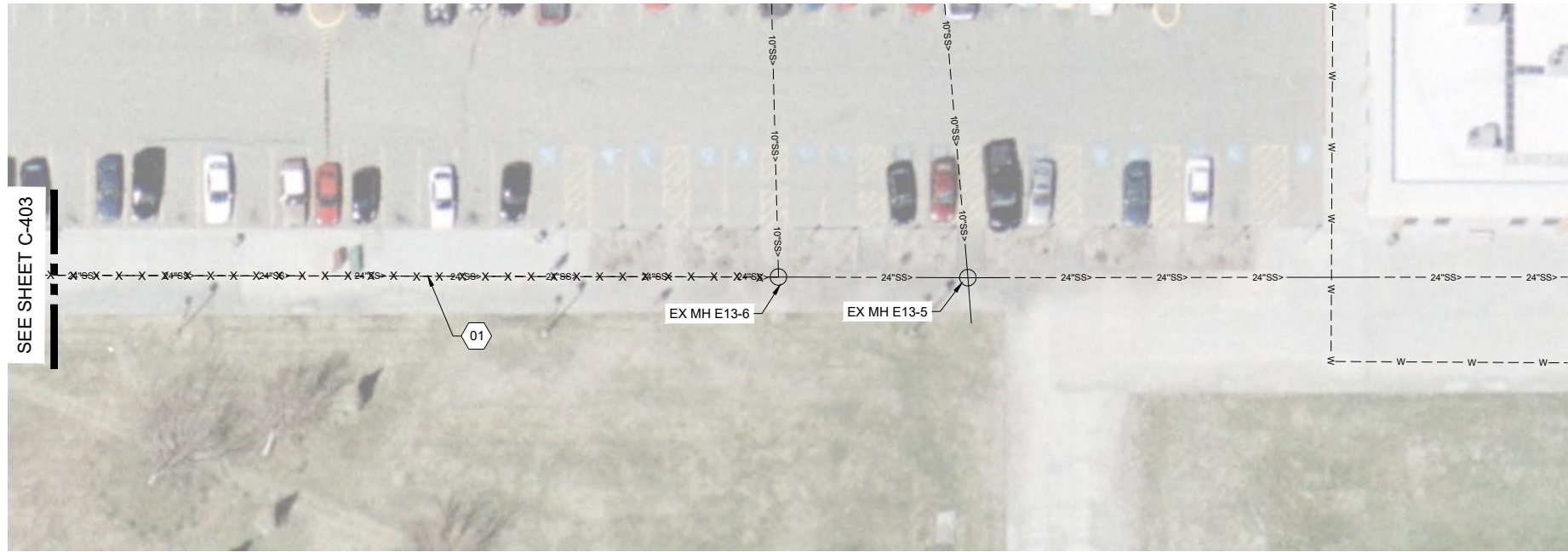


CITY OF ONTARIO PIPELINE REHAB

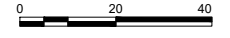
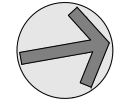
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 SHEET NO. **C-403**

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SEE SHEET C-403



GENERAL SHEET NOTES

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2. CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY ACTIVE / INACTIVE STATUS OF ALL SERVICES PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
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SHEET KEYNOTES

- 01 CIPP SEWER LINE
- 02 PIPE BURST EXISTING SEWER/WATER MAIN



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CITY OF ONTARIO
PIPELINE REHAB
SEGMENT 4 -

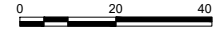
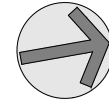
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PROJECT NO. 217032-001	PAGE
SHEET NO. C-404	



SEE SHEET BELOW



SEE SHEET ABOVE



GENERAL SHEET NOTES

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2. CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY ACTIVE / INACTIVE STATUS OF ALL SERVICES PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
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SHEET KEYNOTES

- 01 CIPP SEWER LINE
- 02 PIPE BURST EXISTING SEWER/WATER MAIN



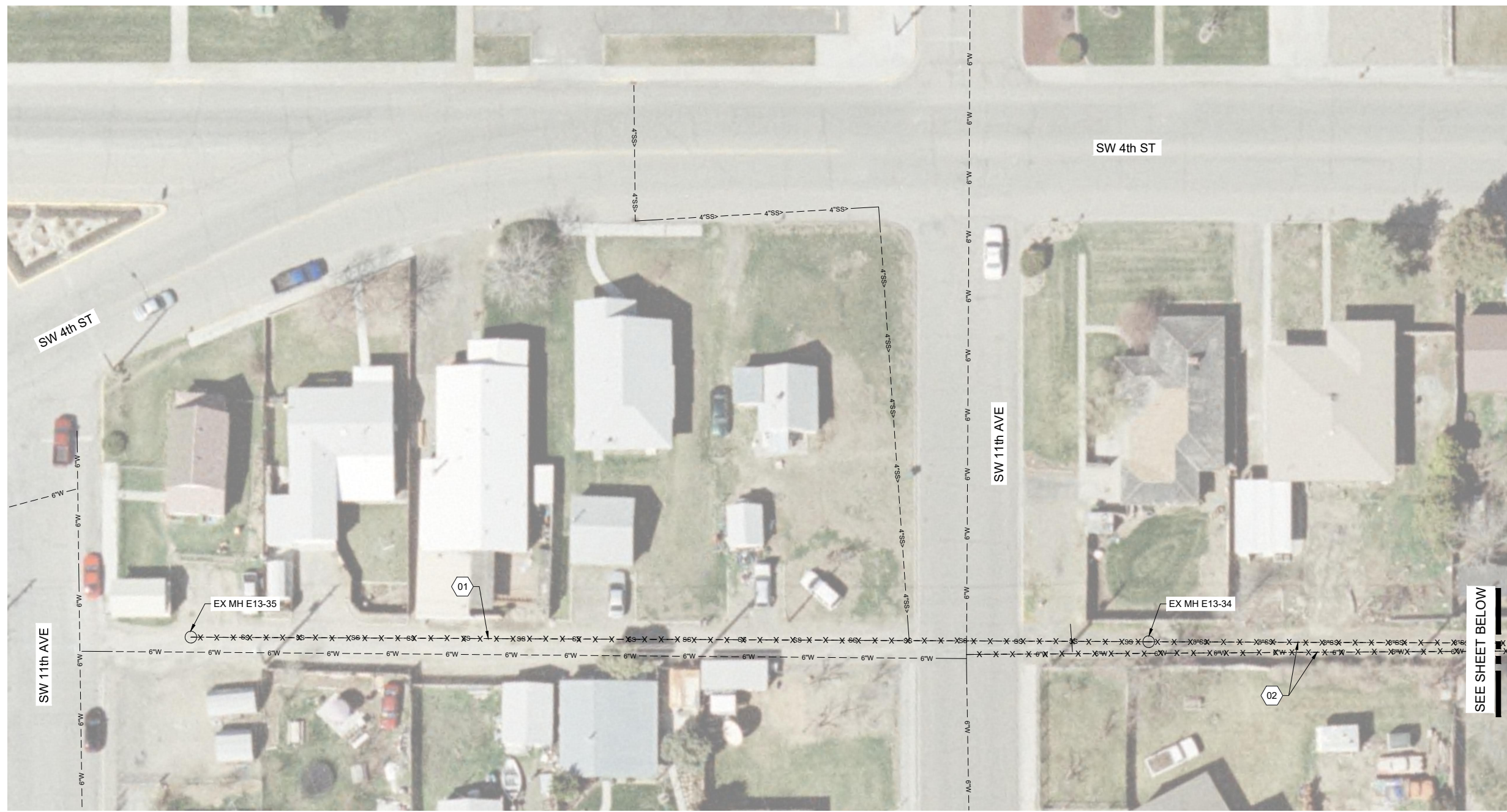
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CITY OF ONTARIO
PIPELINE REHAB
SEGMENT 4 - SW 9TH AVE, SW 3RD ST
TO SW 1ST ST

DRAWN: ---	CHECK: ---
VERIFY SCALE: Scales based on 22"x34" prints.	
1-1/2 Inches	
PROJECT NO. 217032-001	PAGE
SHEET NO. C-405	



GENERAL SHEET NOTES

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SHEET KEYNOTES

01 CIPP SEWER LINE
 02 PIPE BURST EXISTING SEWER/WATER MAIN

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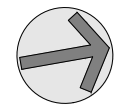
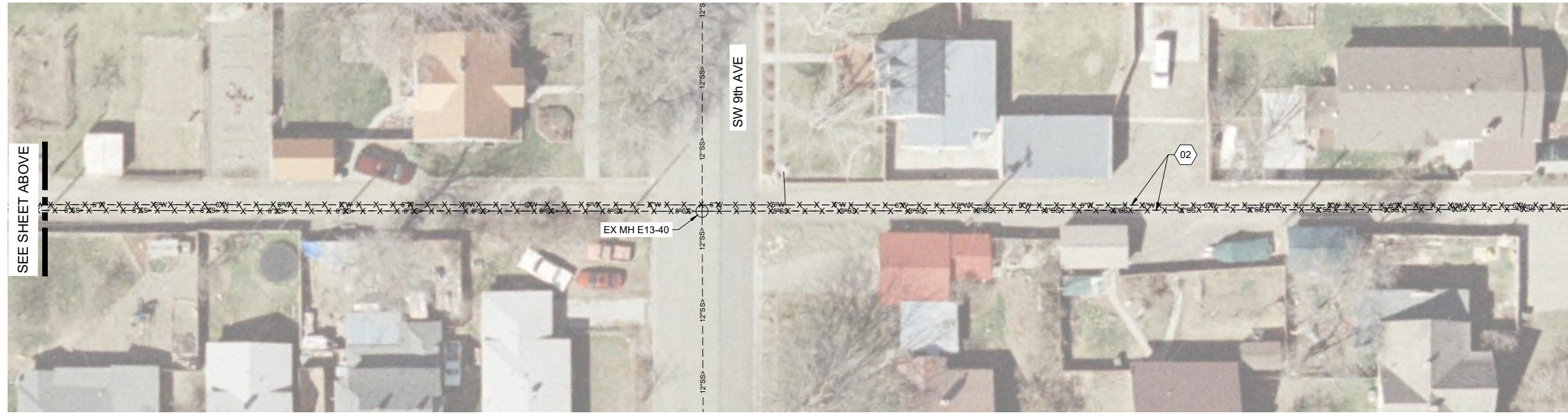
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CITY OF ONTARIO
 PIPELINE REHAB
 SEGMENT 4 - ALLEY, SW 11TH AVE TO SW 8TH AVE

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PROJECT NO. 217032-001	PAGE
SHEET NO. C-406	



GENERAL SHEET NOTES

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SHEET KEYNOTES

- 01 CIPP SEWER LINE
- 02 PIPE BURST EXISTING SEWER/WATER MAIN

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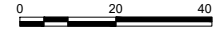
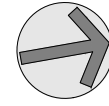
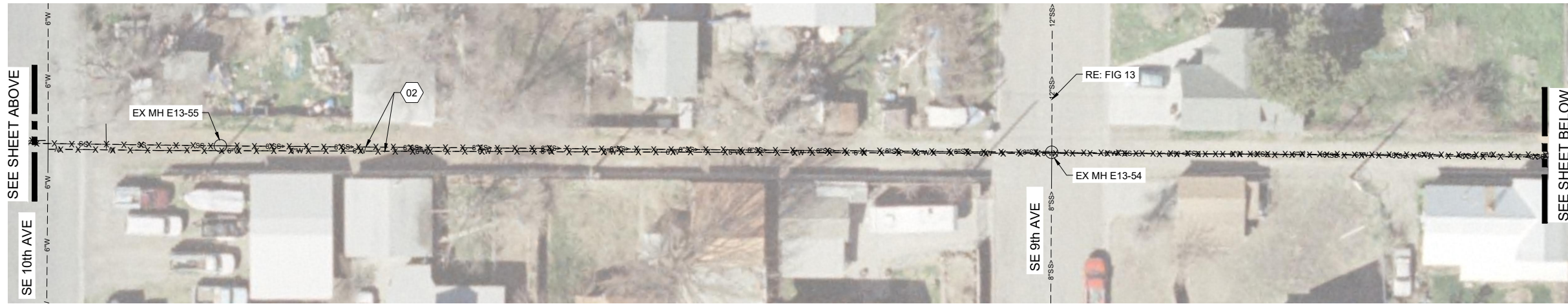
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CITY OF ONTARIO
 PIPELINE REHAB
 SEGMENT 4 - ALLEY, SW 8TH AVE TO SW 9TH AVE

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VERIFY SCALE: Scales based on 22"x34" prints.	
1-1/2 Inches	
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SHEET NO. C-407	



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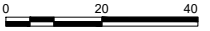
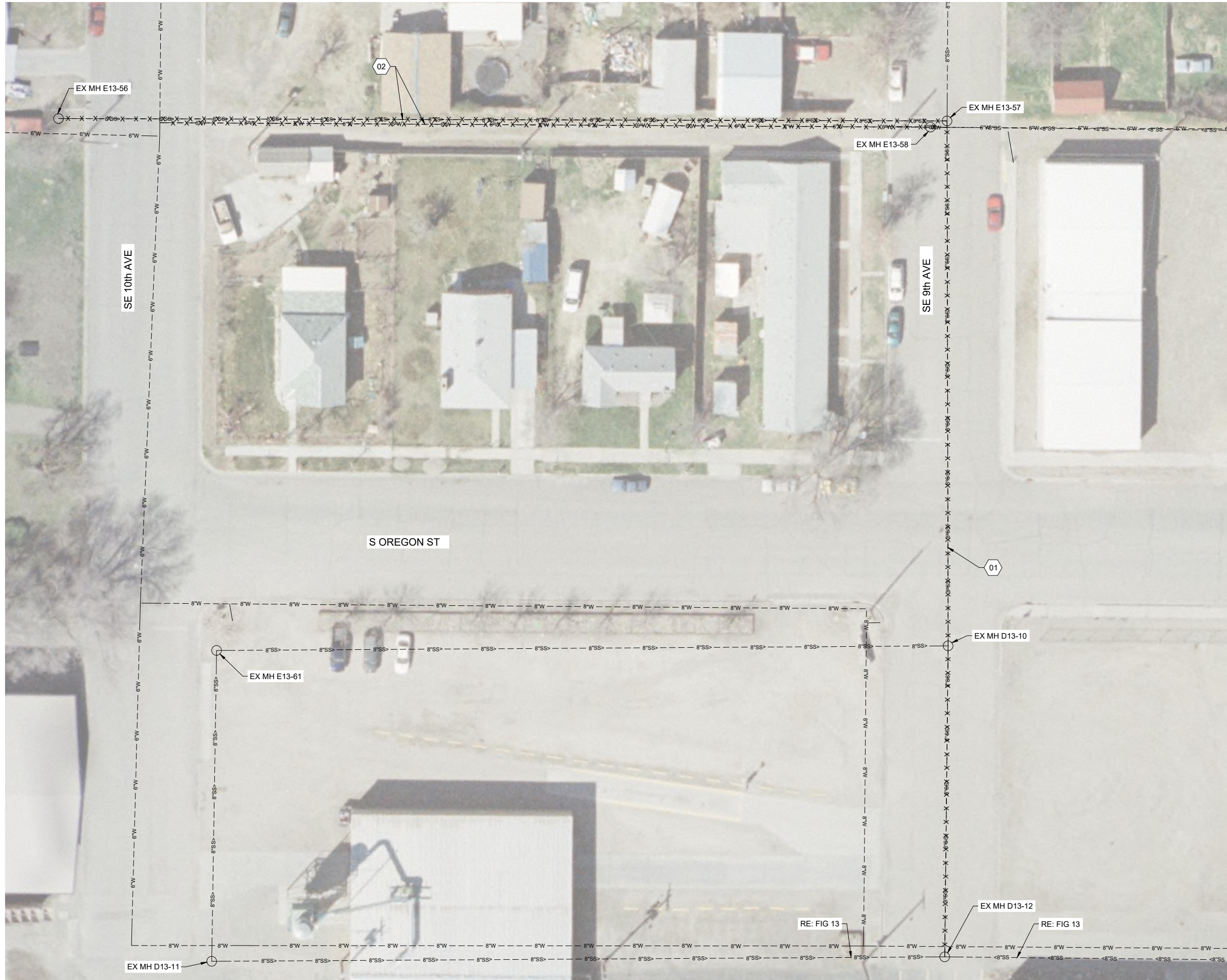
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CITY OF ONTARIO
 PIPELINE REHAB
 SEGMENT 4 - ALLEY, SE 10TH AVE TO SE 8TH AVE

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 VERIFY SCALE: Scales based on 22"x34" prints.
 PROJECT NO. 217032-001 PAGE
 SHEET NO. C-408

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- 02 PIPE BURST EXISTING SEWER/WATER MAIN

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 Meridian, Idaho 83642
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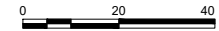
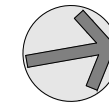
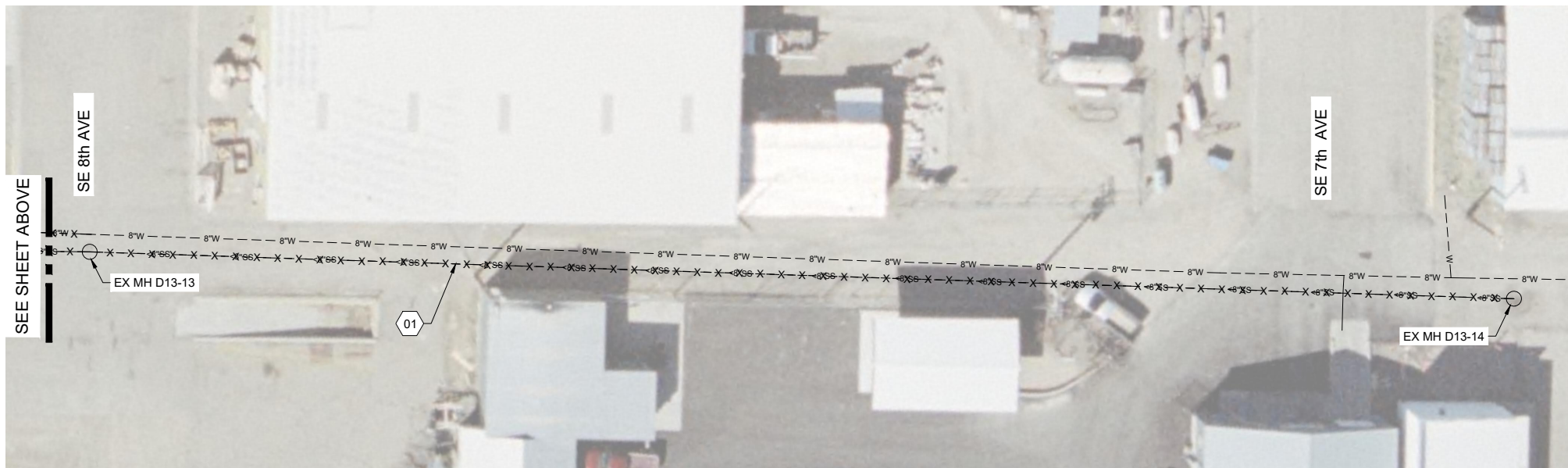
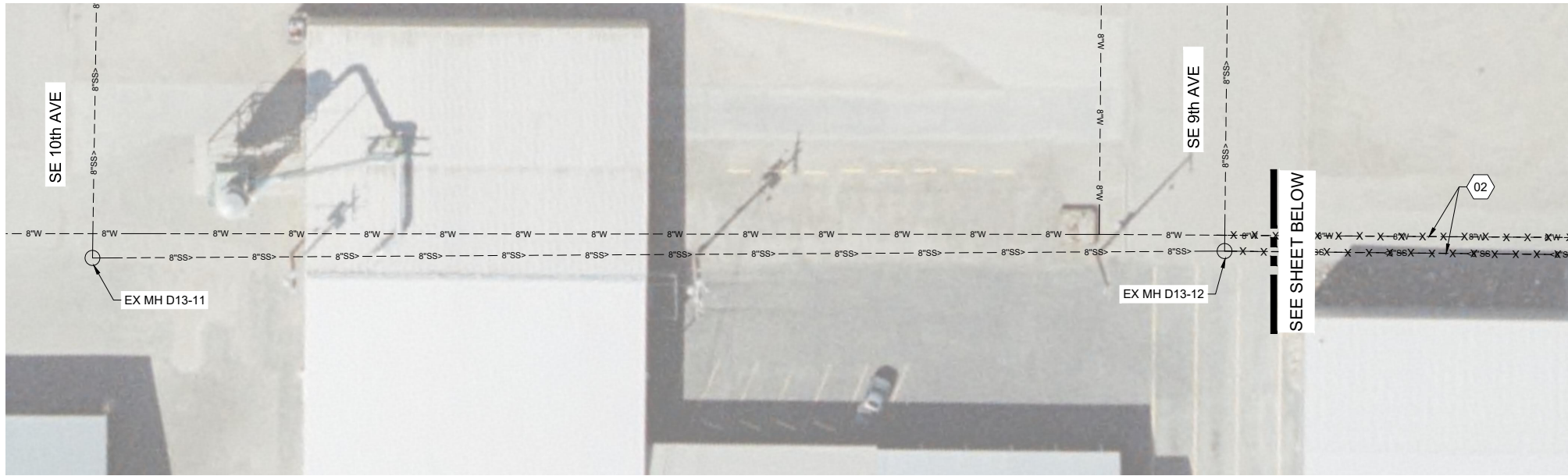
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CITY OF ONTARIO
 PIPELINE REHAB
 SEGMENT 4 - S OREGON ST, SE 10TH AVE TO SE 9TH AVE

DRAWN: JLP CHECK: RVM
 VERIFY SCALE: Scales based on 22"x34" prints.

PROJECT NO. 217032-001
 SHEET NO. C-409



GENERAL SHEET NOTES

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SHEET KEYNOTES

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- 02 PIPE BURST EXISTING SEWER/WATER MAIN

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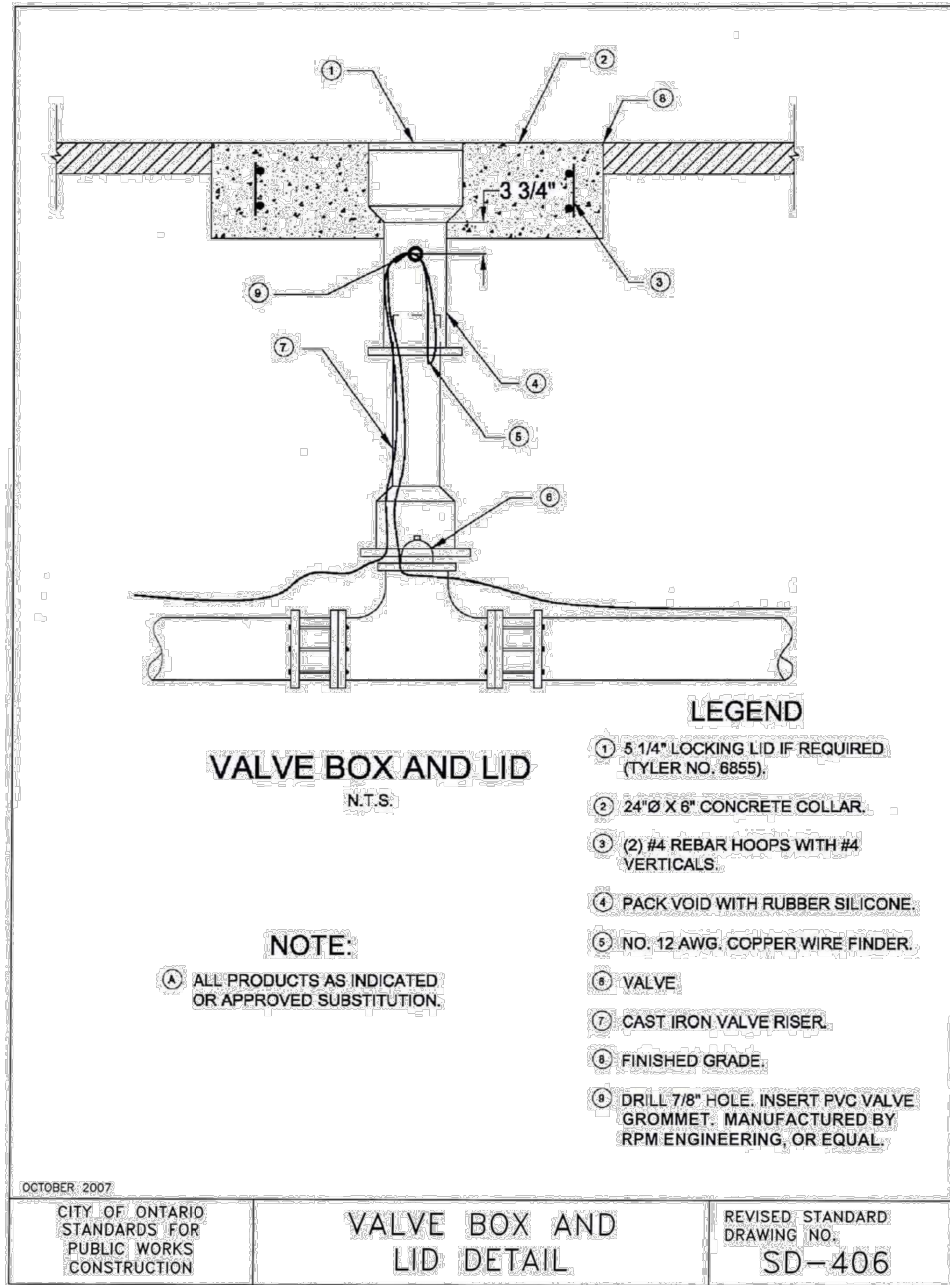
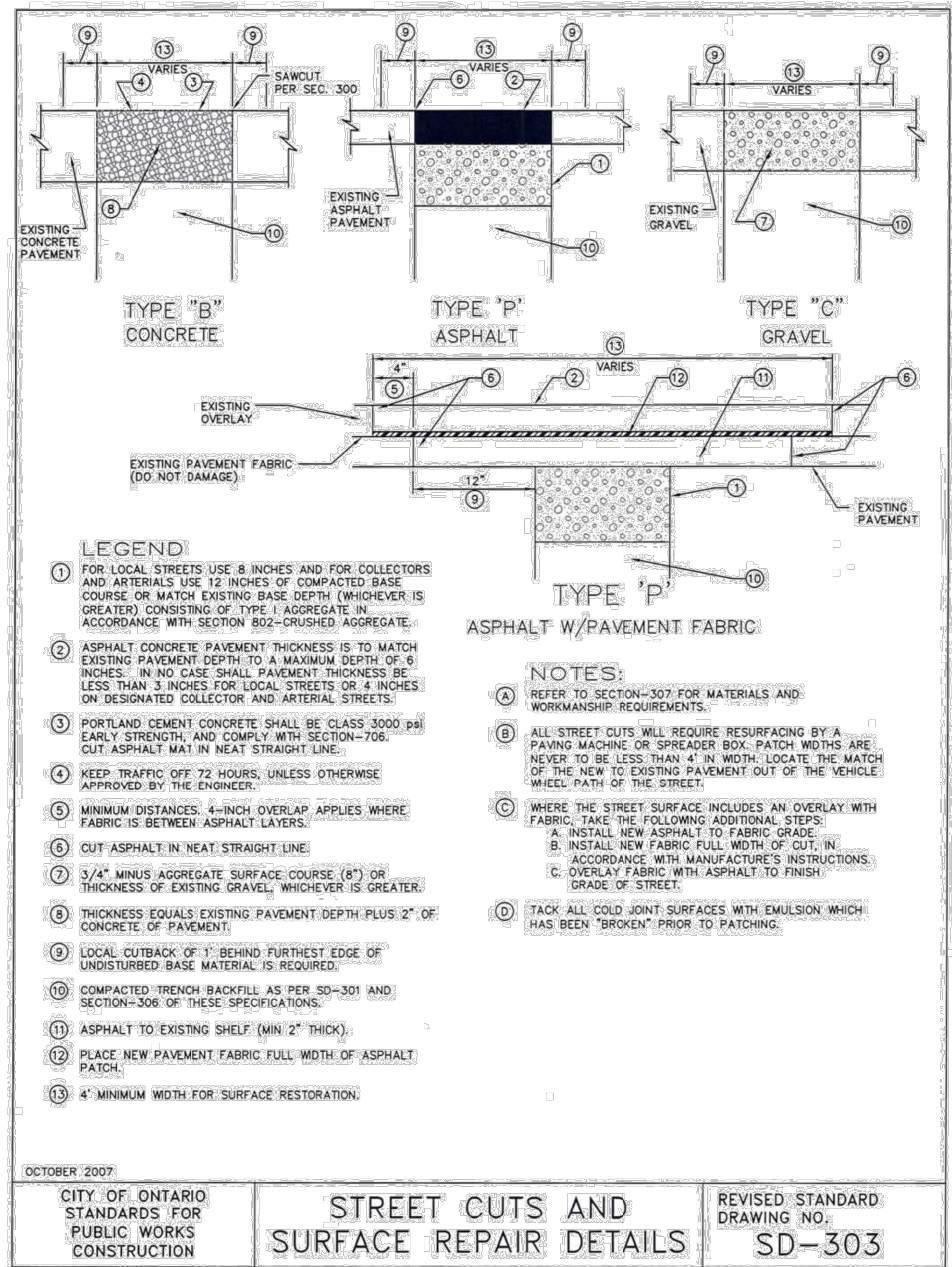
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CITY OF ONTARIO
 PIPELINE REHAB
 SEGMENT 4 - ALLEY, SE 10TH AVE TO SE 7TH AVE

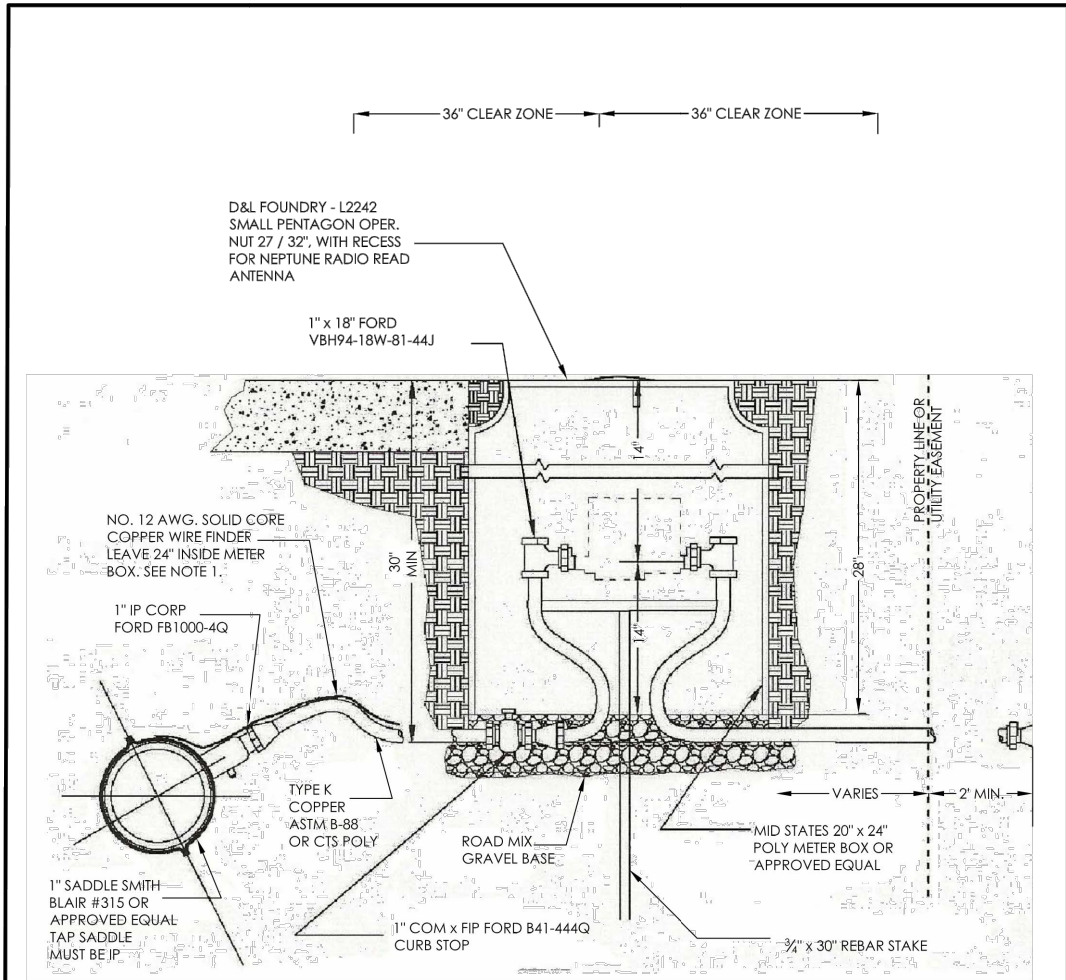
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WATER SERVICE DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE

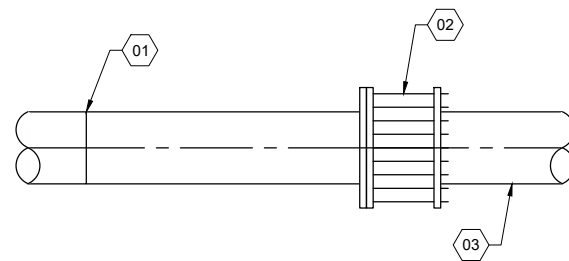
NOTE:
1. LOCATE WIRE TO BE CONNECTED TO WATER MAIN LOCATE WIRE.
IF NO WATER MAIN LOCATE WIRE, 1 FOOT OF BARE WIRE IS TO BE
BURIED IN SOIL. EXTEND LOCATE WIRE INTO METER BOX A MINIMUM
OF 24 INCHES LENGTH.

CITY OF ONTARIO
STANDARDS FOR
PUBLIC WORKS
CONSTRUCTION

WATER SERVICE CONNECTION 1"

OREGON STANDARD
DRAWINGS
SD-401

DRAWN BY: DME JULY 2011



KEYNOTES:

- 01 HDPE PIPE
- 02 ROMAC XR501 COUPLER
- 03 ASBESTOS CEMENT PIPE (PE)

A3 HDPE/ASBESTOS CEMENT CONNECTION
N.T.S.

A1 CITY OF ONTARIO - WATER SERVICE CONNECTION 1"
N.T.S.

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CITY OF ONTARIO
PIPELINE REHAB
DETAILS

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1-1/2 Inches	
PROJECT NO. 217032-001	PAGE
SHEET NO. C-502	



Memorandum

2020 SW Fourth Avenue, 3rd Floor
Portland, Oregon 97201
United States
T +1.503.235.5000

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13. Appendix C. Inadvertent Discovery Plan

Inadvertent Discovery Plan

PLAN AND PROCEDURES FOR THE INADVERTENT DISCOVERY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES AND HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS FOR THE CITY OF ONTARIO'S SEWER REPLACEMENT PROJECT, MALHEUR COUNTY, OREGON

1.0 Introduction

The City of Ontario (City) proposes to replace existing sewer lines within the City's Right of Way within downtown Ontario in Malheur County, Oregon. This Inadvertent Discovery Plan outlines procedures to follow, in accordance with state and federal laws, if cultural resources or human remains are discovered during construction.

2.0 Recognizing Cultural Resources

A cultural resource is an item of historical, traditional, or cultural importance. The item could be prehistoric or historic. Examples are as follows:

- A multispecies accumulation of shell (shell-midden) with associated bone, stone, antler, or wood artifacts, burned rocks, or charcoal
- Bones that appear to be human or animal bones associated with a shell-midden (i.e., with associated artifacts or cooking features)
- An area of charcoal or very dark, stained soil with associated artifacts
- Artifacts made of chipped or ground stone (i.e., an arrowhead, adze, or metate) or an accumulation (more than one) of cryptocrystalline stone flakes (lithic debitage)
- Items made of botanical materials
- Clusters of tin cans or bottles, agricultural, or military equipment that appears to be older than 50 years

3.0 Onsite Responsibilities

STEP 1: STOP WORK IMMEDIATELY. If the contractor or subcontractor believes that he or she has uncovered any cultural resource during excavation around the existing manholes for the Sewer Replacement Project, all work adjacent to (within 100 feet) the discovery must stop. The discovery location should not be left unsecured at any time.

STEP 2: NOTIFY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT MANAGEMENT IMMEDIATELY. Contact the construction project manager or cultural resources specialist for the City of Ontario's Sewer Replacement Project, as listed below.

Construction Project Manager

To be determined.

Cultural Resources Specialist

If the construction project manager cannot be reached, contact one of the designated Cultural Resources Specialists:

David Sheldon, M.S., RPA
Jacobs

Cell: (360) 219-6953

david.sheldon@Jacobs.com

Matt Steinkamp, M.S., RPA

Jacobs

Cell: (503) 358-9499

matt.steinkamp@jacobs.com

STEP 3: NOTIFY THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE IMMEDIATELY. The construction project manager or cultural resources specialist will contact the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) immediately.

Note: If human remains are encountered, treat them with dignity and respect at all times. Cover the remains with a tarp or other materials (not soil or rocks) for temporary protection in place and to shield them from being photographed. Do not call 911 or speak with the media.

STEP 4: PARTICIPATE IN CONSULTATION AND DOCUMENTATION. The construction project manager will participate in consultations with Oregon SHPO and affiliated Tribes. After consultation, the construction project manager will complete a written plan of action describing the disposition of cultural resources pursuant to 43 *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) Part 10 and will execute his or her prescribed duties within that plan of action.

4.0 Further Contacts and Consultations

Construction Project Manager

The construction project manager's responsibilities as follows:

- Secure the Site: The construction project manager is responsible for taking appropriate steps to protect and secure the discovery site. All work will stop in an area adequate to provide for the total security, protection, and integrity of the resource. Vehicles, equipment, and unauthorized personnel will not be permitted to traverse the discovery site. Work in the immediate area will not resume until treatment of the discovery has been completed following provisions for treating archaeological/cultural material in consultation with the affiliated Tribe(s).
- Direct Construction Elsewhere Onsite: The construction project manager will direct construction to resume away from cultural resources where appropriate and in communication with the affiliated Tribe(s).
- Contact Project Cultural Resources Specialist: If the cultural resources specialist has not yet been reached in earlier attempts, the construction project manager will do so.

Cultural Resources Specialist

The cultural resources specialist's responsibilities are as follows:

- Notify Tribes: If not already notified, the cultural resources specialist will notify the Tribe(s) of the discovery.
- Identify Find: The construction project manager will consult with the Tribes and will ensure that a qualified individual examines the find to determine if it is a cultural resource, as follows:
 - If it is determined to not be a cultural resource, work may proceed with no further delay.
 - If it is determined to be a cultural resource, the cultural resources specialist will send a certified letter to the Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, notifying them that a cultural resource has been discovered and requesting further consultation.

- If the find may be human remains or funerary objects, the cultural resources specialist will follow the procedures described in Section 5.0.
- Notify State Agencies: The construction project manager will contact Oregon SHPO, and affiliated Tribes.
- Formulate Plan: The construction project manager, affiliated Tribes, and Oregon SHPO will consult to determine a plan for disposition of the cultural resources.

Any required excavation or removal of cultural resources will be carried out under the requirements of 43 CFR Part 10.3 and 16 *United States Code* 470 aa, and will require a permit from the Oregon SHPO. The activity that resulted in the inadvertent discovery may resume thirty (30) days after certification of receipt of notification.

Oregon Historic Preservation Office

State Archaeologist
Dennis Griffin, Ph.D.
e-mail: Dennis.Griffin@oregon.gov

(503) 986-0674

-or-

Assistant State Archaeologist
John Pouley
E-mail: john.pouley@oregon.gov

(503) 986-0675

Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon
Robert Brunoe, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
THPO@ctwsbnr.org

PO Box 460
Warm Springs, Oregon 97761
(541) 553-3555

Burns Paiute Tribe
Diane Teeman
dlteeman.burns.paiute@gmail.com

100 Pasigo Street, Burns, OR 97220
(541) 413-1190 or (541) 573-8096

Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation, Oregon

Lindsey Manning, Chairperson
Manning.lindseyw@shopai.org

PO Box 219
Owyhee NV 89832-0219

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation

Carey Miller, Tribal Historic Preservation Office
46411 Timine Way

Pendleton OR 97801
(541) 429-7234

Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, Nevada
Michon Eben, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

meben@rsic.org
98 Colony Road
Reno NV 89502
(775)785-1363

Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, Nevada
Len George, Chairperson
chairman@fpst.org
565 Rio Vista Drive
Fallon NV 89406
(775)423-6075

Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Colony & Campbell Ranch, Nevada
Linda Howard, Chairperson
lhoward@ypt-nsn.gov
171 Campbell Lane
Yerington NV 89447
(775)463-3301

Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nevada
Vinton Hawley, Chairperson
vhawley@plpt.nsn.us
PO Box 256
Nixon NV 89424-0256
(775)574-1000

Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation, Nevada and Oregon
Tildon Smart, Chairman
Tildon.Smart@fmpst.org
PO Box 457
McDermitt NV 89421-0457
(775)532-8259

5.0 Special Procedures for the Discovery of Human Skeletal Material

Any human skeletal remains will at all times be treated with the utmost dignity and respect. The attached document titled *Tribal Position Paper on the Treatment of Human Remains* (Government to Government Cultural Resources Cluster Group, September 2006) describes the appropriate protocol on the treatment of Native American human remains.

STEP 1: STOP WORK. In the event that human remains are discovered, stop all work in the area and secure the site.

STEP 2: NOTIFY APPROPRIATE PARTIES. Notify the construction project manager, law enforcement, and the coroner, immediately. The coroner (with the assistance of law enforcement personnel) will determine if the remains are human and whether the discovery site constitutes a crime scene, and will notify Oregon SHPO and the Tribes.

Dr. Brauer, Chief Medical Examiner
335 SW 13th St
Ontario, Oregon 97914
(541)889 -8410

Malheur County Sheriff's Office
151 B St W.
Vale, OR 97918
(541) 473-5126

STEP 3: PROTECT THE REMAINS. There shall be no photography or drawings and sketches made of the human remains or funerary objects found with the human remains without written permission signed by the affiliated Tribes. Cover the remains with a tarp or other materials (not soil or rocks) for temporary protection in place and to shield them from being photographed. Remains should not be removed from the site prior to identifying the remains as Native American or not. If the remains are determined to be Native American, final disposition will be decided through consultation with the affiliated Tribes, Oregon SHPO, and the City.

STEP 4: CONSULTATION. If the coroner determines the remains are nonforensic, and if it is determined that the remains constitute a cultural resource, the construction project manager or appointed representative will participate in consultation with the affiliated Tribes and Oregon SHPO. The construction project manager or appointed representative will complete a written plan of action describing the disposition of cultural resources pursuant to 43 CFR Part 10 and will execute its prescribed duties within that plan of action. If the remains are determined to be Native American, final disposition will be decided through consultation with the affiliated Tribes, Oregon SHPO, and the City. If the medical examiner is not able to make a determination of Native American, a qualified forensic anthropologist from the State, Tribe, or contracted archaeological firm will need to be consulted for final determination.

6.0 Proceeding with Construction

Project construction outside the discovery location may continue while documentation and assessment of the cultural resources proceed. The construction project manager and a qualified archaeologist or Tribal representative must determine the boundaries of the discovery location. Construction may continue at the discovery location only after the process outlined in this plan is followed and the Oregon SHPO (and the federal agencies, if any) determines that compliance with state and federal laws is complete.

Attachment
Tribal Position Paper on the Treatment
of Human Remains

Treatment of Native American Human Remains Discovered Inadvertently or Through Criminal Investigations on Private and Non-Federal Public Lands in Oregon

Native American burial sites are not simply artifacts of the tribe's cultural past, but are considered sacred and represent a continuing connection with their ancestors. Native American ancestral remains, funerary objects, sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony associated with Oregon Tribes are protected under state law, including criminal penalties (ORS 97.740-.994 and 358.905-.961). The laws recognize and codify the Tribes' rights in the decision-making process regarding ancestral remains and associated objects. Therefore both the discovered ancestral remains and their associated objects should be treated in a sensitive and respectful manner by all parties involved.

Identification of Human Remains

- Oregon laws (ORS 146.090 & .095) outline the types of deaths that require investigation and the accompanying responsibilities for that investigation. The law enforcement official, district medical examiner, and the district attorney for the county where the death occurs are responsible for deaths requiring investigation. Deaths that require investigation include those *occurring under suspicious or unknown circumstances*.
- If human remains that are inadvertently discovered or discovered through criminal investigations **are not clearly modern**, then there is high probability that the remains are Native American and therefore ORS 97.745(4) applies, which requires immediate notification with State Police, State Historic Preservation Office, Commission on Indian Services, and all appropriate Native American Tribes. To determine who the "appropriate Native American Tribe" the responsible parties should contact the Legislative Commission on Indian Services (CIS). To determine whether the human remains are Native American the responsible parties should contact the appropriate Native American Tribes at the initial discovery. It should be noted that there may be more than one appropriate Native American Tribe to be contacted.
- If the human remains are possibly Native American then the area should be secured from further disturbance. The human remains and associated objects **should not be disturbed, manipulated, or transported from the original location until a plan is developed in consultation with the above named parties**. These actions will help ensure compliance with Oregon state law that prohibits any person willfully removing human remains and/or objects of cultural significance from its original location (ORS 97.745).
- All parties involved and the appropriate Native American Tribes shall implement a culturally sensitive plan for reburial.

Notification

- State law [ORS 97.745 (4)] requires that any discovered human remains suspected to be Native American shall be reported to-
 1. State Police (current contact Sgt. Chris Allori, Department of State Police, office phone 503-731-4717, cell 503-708-6461, or Dispatch 503-731-3030)
 2. State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)

- Primary contact= Dennis Griffin, State Archaeologist, office phone 503-986-0674, cell phone 503-881-5038
 - Secondary contact= John Pouley, Asst. State Archaeologist, office phone 503-986-0675, cell phone 503-480-9164.
3. Commission on Indian Services (CIS)
 - Current contact= Karen Quigley, Director, office phone 503-986-1067. Karen will provide the list of appropriate Native American Tribes.
 4. All appropriate Native American Tribes provided by CIS.
 - Burns Paiute Tribe- Diane Teeman 541-417-1986
 - Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw- Stacy Scott 541-888-9577 X7513
 - Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde- Briece Edwards 503-879-2084
 - Confederated Tribes of Siletz- Robert Kentta 541-444-2532
 - Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation- Teara Farrow 541-276-3629, secondary contact; Catherine Dickson 541-429-7231
 - Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs- Bobby Bruno 541-553-2002
 - Coquille Indian Tribe- Kassie Rippee 541-756-0904 X1216
 - Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians- Jessie Plueard 541-677-5575 X5577
 - Klamath Tribes- Perry Chocktoot 541-783-2219 X159