

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT

**AMONG
THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY-WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION
AND
THE GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY-
TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
AND
U.S BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
REGARDING
MAINTENANCE AND MINOR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES ON EXISTING WESTERN
AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION TRANSMISSION LINES AND FACILITIES
LOCATED ON THE GILA RIVER INDIAN RESERVATION, MARICOPA AND PINAL
COUNTIES, ARIZONA**

WHEREAS, the United States Department of Energy, Western Area Power Administration's (WAPA) Desert Southwest Region, operates and maintains the Parker-Davis transmission power system; portions of which cross or are located on the Gila River Indian Reservation in Maricopa and Pinal Counties, Arizona; and

WHEREAS, WAPA determined that its maintenance program is an "undertaking" that has the potential to adversely affect historic properties and is subject to the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), 54 U.S.C. § 306108, and its implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800); and

WHEREAS, the Gila River Indian Community (Community) is a federally recognized Indian tribe, organized under Section 16 of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, 25 U.S.C. § 476, which exercises general governmental jurisdiction over all lands of the Gila River Indian Reservation; and

WHEREAS, the Community's Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) has been certified by the National Park Service and has assumed the duties of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) on tribal lands and shall be consulted in lieu of the SHPO pursuant to regulations (36 CFR § 800.2 (c)(2)(i)(A)) implementing Section 106 of the NHPA; and

WHEREAS, since some activities associated with the undertaking may require an action on the part of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pima Agency (BIA Pima Agency) pursuant to 36 CFR § 800, the BIA Pima Agency is an Invited Signatory; and

WHEREAS, WAPA's project area on the Gila River Indian Reservation consists of approximately 772 acres of rights-of-way (ROW) easements for the following facilities: the Phoenix-Lone Butte, Liberty-Lone Butte, Lone Butte-Sundance, Lone Butte-Test Track and Rodgers-Coolidge 230-kV Transmission Lines; the Lone Butte Substation and the Lone Butte Communications Site (located inside the substation) and access roads; and some undefined ancillary areas that fall outside the ROW (i.e., access roads, work areas) (Appendix A-Facilities List and Location Map); and

WHEREAS, WAPA acknowledges that existing access roads, transmission line ROW easements, substations, and communication sites are considered areas previously disturbed by construction activities,
PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT REGARDING MAINTENANCE AND MINOR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES AT EXISTING WAPA
TRANSMISSION LINES AND FACILITIES ON THE GILA RIVER INDIAN RESERVATION, MARICOPA AND PINAL COUNTIES,
ARIZONA

but that certain routine and repetitive maintenance activities have the potential to adversely affect historic properties and WAPA seeks to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects through a Programmatic Agreement (PA) for the implementation of WAPA's maintenance and minor construction program; and

WHEREAS, there are 27 known historic properties within WAPA's ROW easements and 27 unevaluated cultural resources that will be treated as historic properties until determined otherwise and are listed in Appendix B for reference; and

WHEREAS, WAPA presents the definitions applicable to this PA in Appendix C; and

WHEREAS, WAPA and the BIA Pima Agency agree that WAPA is the lead federal agency for compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA on all WAPA's maintenance program activities on the Gila River Indian Reservation; and

WHEREAS, WAPA consulted the Community's THPO, who is participating as a Signatory to this PA; and

WHEREAS, WAPA consulted with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) on the development of this PA pursuant to applicable regulations and the ACHP is not participating as Signatory; and

WHEREAS, WAPA also contacted the following tribes: the Ak-Chin Indian Community, Hopi Tribe, Pascua Yaqui Tribe, San Carlos Apache Tribe, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, Tohono O'odham Nation, Tonto Apache Tribe, White Mountain Apache Tribe, and Yavapai Apache Tribe regarding the development of this PA, and invited their participation as Concurring Parties; however, none are participating;

NOW, THEREFORE, WAPA, the Community, the THPO, and BIA Pima Agency agree that WAPA's maintenance program on the Gila River Indian Reservation shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to take into account the effects of maintenance program activities on historic properties.

STIPULATIONS

WAPA, shall ensure that the following measures are carried out:

I. WAPA'S PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

- A. WAPA's Regional Preservation Officer (RPO) and Federal Preservation Officer (FPO) who are responsible for implementing this PA meet the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (36 CFR Part 61) in one or more of the following fields: History, Archeology, Architectural History, Architecture, or Historic Architecture.
- B. Work conducted under WAPA contract shall be carried out or supervised by the Community's Cultural Resources Management Program (GRIC-CRMP) permitted archaeologist who meets the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualification Standards appropriate to the specific resources (i.e., archaeological vs. architectural) documented. In the event that ethnography is warranted, ethnographic work will be conducted by a GRIC permitted cultural anthropologist.

- C. Work shall be conducted in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (1995); especially those for archaeological documentation for identification, evaluation, and excavation (if appropriate). Documentation standards include using THPO documentation requirements and following "site/isolate" definitions, as appropriate.

II. CULTURAL RESOURCE AWARENESS TRAINING

Annually, WAPA will provide cultural resource awareness and sensitivity training to its maintenance personnel. WAPA may invite the THPO and other tribes to participate in the annual training. Maintenance personnel will also receive refresher training in the field, prior to a maintenance activity where archaeological monitoring is necessary. The goal of training is to ensure that inadvertent discoveries of cultural resources and human remains are recognized and reported in a timely manner per Stipulation VIII (Discoveries).

III. MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES

- A. For the purposes of this PA, WAPA identifies three classes of maintenance activities defined further in Appendix C: 1) exempt, 2) non-exempt and 3) emergency.
1. **Exempt** maintenance activities do not require further review. Exempt activities are determined and accepted by the Signatories and Invited Signatories to have little or no likelihood of affecting historic properties, should they be present. For danger tree removal projects (an exempt activity) on the Gila River Indian Reservation, WAPA will notify the THPO when such activities will occur.
 2. **Non-exempt** maintenance activities require review under Stipulation V. Such activities are determined by the Signatories and Invited Signatories to have the potential to affect historic properties, should they be present.
 3. **Emergency** maintenance activities require quick response by WAPA maintenance crews and will be reviewed after the emergency maintenance action takes place per Stipulation VII.
- B. A list of maintenance activities is provided in Appendix D. All maintenance activities will be carried out **after** WAPA's RPO has completed an internal National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review and analysis, thus ensuring the activity's classification.

IV. HISTORIC PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION AND REVIEW

- A. **Determining the area of potential effects (APE):** As early as possible in the planning process, the RPO in consultation with the Region's Environmental Manager and maintenance staff will review **non-exempt** maintenance activities to determine the APE.
- B. **Level of Effort:**
1. **Literature Review:** WAPA's RPO will review previous survey reports and site data from WAPA's cultural library and survey data provided by the GRIC-CRMP to assess the presence of historic properties within an APE and the need for additional survey or inventory.
 2. **Pedestrian Survey:** Previously unsurveyed areas within APEs will be inventoried by GRIC-CRMP archaeologists to identify historic properties except in areas heavily disturbed (i.e.,

mechanically modified by cut or fill, severe erosion or within modern flood plains), where dense vegetation prohibits survey, or where slope exceeds 20 degrees [Appendix E, Best Management Practices (BMP)]. Resurvey of areas may be considered by the RPO in consultation with the THPO.

3. **National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Eligibility Testing (Excavation):** Limited test excavations of unevaluated archaeological sites within the ROW may be warranted to assess NRHP eligibility under Criterion D; however, testing will not occur when eligibility can be made under Criteria A, B, or C or when Class I or Class III studies provide enough information to confidently assess eligibility under Criterion D. Consideration of potential testing for eligibility under Criterion D will be made in consultation with the THPO.

C. Determinations of NRHP Eligibility:

1. WAPA will evaluate all identified buildings, sites, districts, structures, or objects over 50 years old or that may have achieved significance within the last 50 years, per the criteria of significance found at 36 CFR § 60.4; however, the RPO may assume unevaluated sites are eligible and treat them as eligible for purposes of this PA.
2. WAPA will provide the evaluations to consulting parties (THPO will be consulted separately) requesting their review and comment within **30 calendar days of receipt**.
3. Subsequent to consulting party consultation, the RPO shall consult with the THPO regarding determinations of NRHP eligibility.
4. WAPA will provide correspondence between WAPA and consulting parties to the THPO per 36 CFR § 800.11.
5. If WAPA and the THPO do not agree on NRHP eligibility for any cultural resource, WAPA shall obtain a determination of eligibility from the Secretary of Interior (Keeper of the National Register) pursuant to 36 CFR Part 63, and the Keeper's decision shall be final.

D. Consulting Party Consultation: Consulting parties will be provided the opportunity to comment on NRHP eligibility evaluations, resolutions of adverse effects, and the development of any historic property treatment plan and monitoring plan.

E. THPO Consultation: The THPO will have **30 calendar days** upon receipt of adequate documentation to comment on all cultural resources survey reports, NRHP eligibility evaluations, and treatment assessments as per Stipulation V. WAPA will provide all documentation to the THPO in accordance with documentation standards set forth in 36 CFR § 800.11, including digital and hard copies of reports.

V. HISTORIC PROPERTY TREATMENT ASSESSMENT

WAPA seeks to avoid or minimize adverse effects to historic properties whenever possible. WAPA will implement BMP (Appendix E) to minimize project effects to historic properties. For all **non-exempt** maintenance activities, the RPO will review such activities, make findings, and assess any need for historic property treatment as follows:

1. A finding of “No Historic Property Affected” or “No Adverse Effect” will be made by the RPO when avoidance or standard treatment measures, as described in the BMP (Appendix E), are employed.
2. A finding of “Adverse Effect” will be made when avoidance of a historic property is not possible **AND** the activity has the potential to alter the character or integrity of the property that makes it NRHP eligible. WAPA will consult with the THPO and consulting parties to seek resolution through the development of a Historic Properties Treatment Plan (HPTP) per Stipulation VI.

VI. HISTORIC PROPERTIES TREATMENT PLAN

WAPA will prepare project specific HPTPs in consultation with the THPO and consulting parties to ensure avoidance of or to resolve adverse effects to historic properties. An HPTP may include treatment in the form of data recovery or non-site specific/creative mitigation methods focused on heritage preservation. The HPTP will provide specific avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures commensurate with the effects caused by the undertaking, and to lessen any potential for cumulative effects.

1. The HPTP will be consistent with the *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for *Archaeology and Historic Preservation*, the ACHP’s *Section 106 Archaeology Guidance* (2009), Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) and Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) guidance (<http://www.nps.gov/hdp/>), and appropriate tribal or state guidelines.

The HPTP will include the following:

- a. List all historic properties within the APE, including distinctive names or site numbers, property types, land management, and location.
 - b. Identify historic properties requiring the employment of avoidance measures.
 - c. Identify properties requiring resolution of adverse effects and describe the resolution method(s).
 - d. List research questions or goals associated with each historic property requiring resolution of adverse effects and the data needed to address the research questions. Existing research designs included within historic context documents may be utilized when WAPA and the THPO agree that they are acceptable and appropriate to the specific property or group of properties.
 - e. Address the curation of reports or artifacts.
 - f. Stipulate the handling confidential information.
2. Concurrently, consulting parties and the THPO will have **30 calendar days** to review and comment on the draft HPTP. WAPA will consider comments and revise the HPTP as appropriate. WAPA will provide the THPO with a comment matrix to show how WAPA addressed their comments via electronic and regular mail. After **15 calendar days of receipt of the matrix**, WAPA will finalize the HPTP.

VII. EMERGENCY MAINTENANCE CONTINGENCIES

Emergency maintenance activities are defined as hazardous materials spills or situations of unplanned or unscheduled power outages or imminent outages that potentially threaten human life and property. Emergency actions include, but are not limited to, the repair or replacement of broken sewer, water or gas lines, and the repair of prior damage to dirt access and spur roads when such damage impedes access to the emergency work area by maintenance crews. In the event of an emergency, and in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.12, WAPA will comply with the following procedures:

1. The DSW Region's Maintenance Manager will notify the DSW Region's Environmental Manager about any emergency activity within **72 hours** of learning the emergency.
2. The DSW Region's Environmental Manager or RPO will notify the THPO by email and telephone within **24 hours** of receipt of the Maintenance Manager's notice.
3. WAPA will review Class I data of the emergency action's APE to determine if known historic properties exist within the APE. If no prior surveys occurred, a post-emergency pedestrian survey will be conducted by the GRIC-CRMP within **45 calendar days** of the action.
4. If historic properties are found as a result of the post-emergency survey, the procedures under Stipulation VIII (Discoveries) will be followed.

VIII. DISCOVERIES

- A. If archaeological materials are discovered as a result of any maintenance activity, the discovery will be protected, all earth-disturbing activities will cease within 30 meters (100 ft) of the discovery, and heavy equipment will be removed from the area of discovery until the discovery is assessed and documented. If the RPO determines, in consultation with the THPO, that the discovery is an isolated occurrence and is not eligible for NRHP listing, it will be documented and the activity will proceed with no further consultation. For all other discoveries, WAPA will either assume the materials eligible for NRHP listing pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.13(c) or consult with the THPO regarding eligibility. WAPA will notify the THPO by phone within **48 hours** of the discovery, per regulation. If the RPO and THPO agree, the maintenance activity will continue but further effects will be avoided and monitored while the consulting parties develop an HPTP to resolve adverse effects.
- B. If human remains are discovered on the Gila River Indian Reservation the procedures outlines in the GRIC-CRMP Policy #8 (*The Treatment of Human Remains and Funerary Objects*) shall be followed (Appendix F).

IX. EXECUTION AND DURATION

- A. This PA may be executed in two or more counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original, but all of which together shall constitute one and the same PA. WAPA will distribute copies of all signed pages to the consulting parties once the PA is executed in full.
- B. This PA will expire **10 years** from the date of its execution, unless it is amended with a new expiration date prior to such time. At such time, and prior to work continuing on any activity covered by this PA, WAPA shall either (a) execute a new PA pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.14(b), or (b) request, take into account, and respond to the comments of the ACHP under 36 CFR § 800.7

or (c) consult on undertakings pursuant to 36 CFR §§ 800.4 - 800.6. Prior to such time, WAPA may consult with the Signatories and Invited Signatories to reconsider the terms of the PA and amend it in accordance with Stipulation XII. WAPA shall notify the Signatories and Invited Signatories of the course of action it will pursue.

X. ANNUAL PROGRAM MONITORING AND REPORTING

WAPA will provide an Annual Report to the THPO and consulting parties summarizing the **non-exempt activities** over the course of the prior calendar year by April 1 of each year, beginning in 2020. This report will include findings of effects, emergencies, discoveries, HPTPs, notifications or significant damage per BMPs, discuss any concerns expressed in writing by a consulting party. WAPA will request a meeting within three months of the Annual Report submittal and the THPO will decide if a meeting is warranted based upon the Annual Report review and will notify WAPA in writing. If WAPA did not conduct maintenance or minor construction activities within the Gila River Indian Reservation during the prior calendar year, WAPA will inform the THPO that it has no activities to report and an Annual Report will not be required.

XI. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

If the THPO disputes the manner in which the terms of this PA are implemented, the RPO and/or FPO shall consult with the THPO to resolve the dispute. If the RPO or FPO determines that such dispute cannot be resolved, the FPO will forward the dispute to the ACHP for advice.

1. If the ACHP does not provide its advice regarding the dispute within **30 calendar days**, WAPA may make a final decision on the dispute and proceed accordingly. Prior to reaching such a final decision, WAPA shall prepare a written response that takes into account any comments received by WAPA regarding the dispute and provide the response to the ACHP.
2. WAPA's responsibilities to carry out all other actions subject to the terms of this PA that are not the subject of the dispute remain unchanged.

XII. AMENDMENTS

This PA may be amended in counterparts, when such an amendment is agreed to in writing by all Signatories. WAPA will distribute copies of the amendment to all consulting parties. The amendment will be effective on the date such amendment, signed by all of Signatories, is filed with the ACHP.

XIII. TERMINATION

If any Signatory to this PA determines that its terms will not or cannot be carried out, that Signatory shall immediately consult with the other Signatories to attempt to develop an amendment per Stipulation XIII. If, within **30 calendar days** (or another time period agreed to by all Signatories) an amendment cannot be reached, any Signatory may terminate its involvement in the PA upon written notification to the other Signatories. If the PA is terminated or a Signatory terminates its involvement in the PA prior to any undertaking that would be covered by this PA or on the Gila River Indian Reservation, WAPA must either:

1. Follow the procedures outlined in 36 CFR §§ 800.4 - 800.6 for each undertaking, or
2. Execute a new PA pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.14(b), or

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3. Request, take into account, and respond to the comments of the ACHP under 36 CFR § 800.7. WAPA shall notify the Signatories and Invited Signatories as to the course of action it will pursue.

Execution and implementation of this PA evidences that WAPA has satisfied its Section 106 responsibilities for all individual undertakings associated with its maintenance program for WAPA facilities on the Gila River Indian Reservation, and afforded the ACHP the opportunity to comment.

SIGNATORIES

WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION – DESERT SOUTHWEST REGION

By: Ronald E. Moulton Date: 3/13/2019
Ronald E. Moulton, Senior Vice President and Regional Manager

GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY

By: Stephen Roe Lewis Date: 4-3-19
for Stephen Roe Lewis, Governor

GRIC-TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

By: Barnaby V. Lewis Date: 3/25/2019
Barnaby V. Lewis, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

INVITED SIGNATORY

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

By:  Date: APR 08 2019
Cecilia Baker, Superintendent, Pima Agency

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APPENDIX A

WAPA Facilities List on the Reservation's Lands and Location Map

Based on WAPA's geographic information system, the locations of WAPA facilities on the Gila River Indian Reservation are referenced as follows:

Table A-1. WAPA Facilities by Public Land Survey System on the Reservation

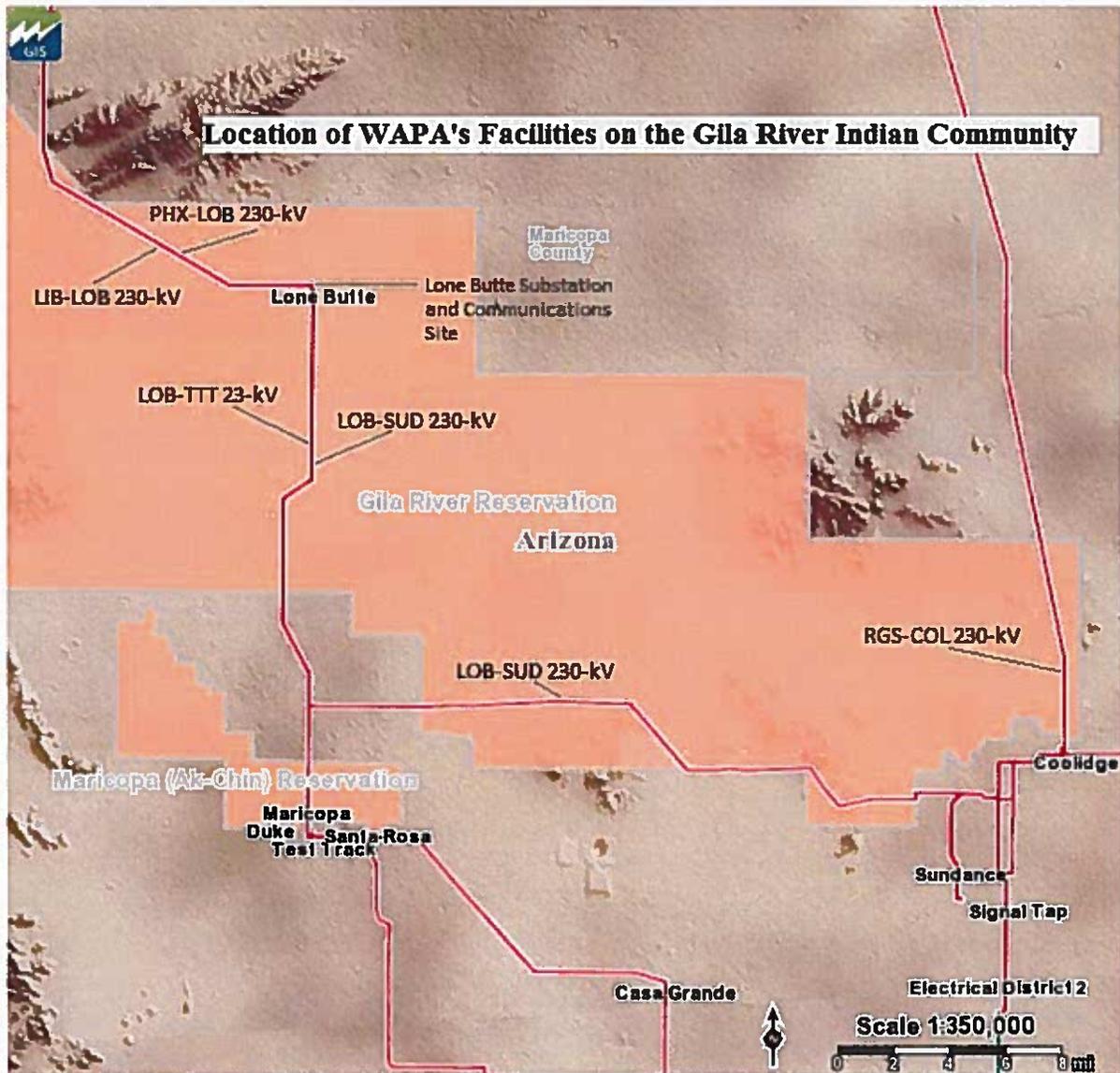
Facility*	Sections	Township	Range	USGS Quad
PHX-LOB and LIB-LOB 230-kV	21, 28, 33; 34	1S	2E	Laveen
PHX-LOB and LIB-LOB 230-kV	2; 3	2S	2E	Laveen
PHX-LOB and LIB-LOB 230-kV	1, 2,; 12	2S	2E	Lone Butte
PHX-LOB and LIB-LOB 230-kV	7, 8, 16; 17	2S	3E	Lone Butte
PHX-LOB and LIB-LOB 230-kV	16, 21, 22, 23; 24, 25; 36	2S	3E	Pima Butte
PHX-LOB and LIB-LOB 230-kV	13; 24	2S	3E	Gila Butte NW
LOB-SUD and LOB-TTT 230-kV	13, 24, 25; 36	2S	3E	Gila Butte NW
LOB-SUD and LOB-TTT 230-kV	1, 12, 13, 24; 25, 26; 35	3S	3E	Pima Butte
LOB-SUD and LOB-TTT 230-kV	2, 11; 13	4S	3E	Maricopa
LOB-SUD 230-kV	35; 36	4S	4E	Sacaton Butte
LOB-SUD 230-kV	2	5S	4E	Sacaton Butte
LOB-SUD 230-kV	6	5S	5E	Sacaton Butte
LOB-SUD 230-kV	32, 33, 34, 35; 36	4S	5E	Gila Butte SE
LOB-SUD 230-kV	1, 6, 7; 8	5S	5E	Gila Butte SE
LOB-SUD 230-kV	9, 10, 11; 12	5S	6E	Casa Grande East
LOB-SUD 230-kV	7, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20; 21	5S	7E	Casa Grande East
LOB-SUD 230-kV	15	5S	7E	Coolidge
RGS-COL 230-kV	4, 5, 9, 16, 21, 28; 33	4S	8E	Blackwater
RGS-COL 230-kV	4	5S	8E	Blackwater
Lone Butte Substation (~9.6 ac)	13	2S	3E	Gila Butte NW

*COL=Coolidge; LIB=Liberty; LOB=Lone Butte; PHX=Phoenix; SUD=Sundance; RGS=Rogers; TTT=Test Track; kV=Kilovolt

Table A-2. WAPA Transmission Lines by Length and ROW Width on the Reservation

Facility	Owner	~Miles	ROW Easement Width	ROW Width/From Centerline
LIB-LOB	WAPA	11.79	double-circuited with LOB-PHX	125 ft/62.5 ft
LOB-PHX	WAPA	11.76	double-circuited with LIB-LOB	125 ft/62.5 ft
LOB-SUD	WAPA	31.50	double-circuited with LOB-TTT for ~11.6 miles	125 ft/62.5 ft
LOB-TTT	WAPA	11.63	double-circuited with LOB-SUD for ~11.6 miles	125 ft/62.5 ft
RGS-COL	WAPA	7.06	Single line	125 ft/62.5 ft
TOTAL MILES		~50.35		

*COL=Coolidge; LIB=Liberty; LOB=Lone Butte; PHX=Phoenix; SUD=Sundance; RGS=Rogers; TTT=Test Track; kV=Kilovolt



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APPENDIX B

**Table of Known Historic Properties and Unevaluated Cultural Resources within WAPA's ROW
Easement on the Gila River Indian Community**

Not for Public Release

APPENDIX C

Definitions

Adverse effect – An adverse effect results when an undertaking alters any characteristic of a historic property that qualifies the property for inclusion in the NRHP in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association.

Archaeological resources/materials – any material remains of past human life or activities which are of archaeological interest at least 50 years of age.

Area of potential effects – the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking.

Communication site – WAPA uses four types of communication systems to track and monitor its power systems: Microwave transmissions, power line carriers, radio, and leased telephone lines. A microwave radio tower is usually constructed of steel lattice, equipped with a microwave receiving dish. A microwave site consists of a fenced, level pad occupied by a tower and a small control building.

Concurring Party – is a consulting party that does not have a particular responsibility under the PA and is invited to concur with the stipulations of the PA. The refusal of any party invited to concur in the PA does not invalidate the PA. The refusal of any party invited to sign the PA, other than the Signatories, does not invalidate the PA.

Consultation – The process of seeking, discussing, and considering the views of the participants in the Section 106 Process.

Consulting party – Any party that has participated in the development of this PA or who has indicated intent to participate in consultations during its implementation either by signing as a Concurring Party or by acceptance after written request to WAPA.

Cultural resource – Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture (36 CFR § 60.1), including artifacts, records, remains, and properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization (36 CFR § 800.16(l)(l)).

Emergency maintenance activities – defined as hazardous materials spills or situations of unplanned or unscheduled power outages or imminent outages that potentially threaten human life and property. Emergency actions include, but are not limited to, the repair or replacement of broken sewer, water or gas lines. The repair of prior damage to dirt access and spur roads, when such damage impedes access to the emergency work site by maintenance crews.

Exempt maintenance activity – An activity that does not require dirt (ground) movement, such as, but not limited to, repairing, replacing or cleaning existing parts or equipment, ground disturbance within the fenced area of an existing substation above ground mat or fill, applying herbicides and sterilants, vegetation/danger tree removal (except Saguaro cacti) within ROW/easement using hand tools (e.g. chainsaws), driving on existing access roads with rubber tired vehicles, applying like-for-like (in-kind) PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT REGARDING MAINTENANCE AND MINOR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES AT EXISTING WAPA TRANSMISSION LINES AND FACILITIES ON THE GILA RIVER INDIAN RESERVATION, MARICOPA AND PINAL COUNTIES, ARIZONA

repair or replacement of components on or within buildings and structures over 50 years in age, or maintaining and repairing buildings or structures less than 50 years old.

Historic property – any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the NRHP maintained by the Secretary of the Interior (36 CFR § 800.16(l)(1)). This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the National Register criteria.

Invited Signatory – is a party that has a responsibility under the terms of the PA and has been invited to sign giving them the authority to amend or terminate the PA. The refusal of any party invited to sign the PA, other than the Signatories, does not invalidate the PA.

Isolate (Isolated Occurrence or Isolated Find) – is a cultural manifestation that does not meet the definition of a site as defined by the respective land managing agency, Arizona State Museum or THPO.

Literature review – a literature or records search of existing archaeological site records.

Maintenance activities – Routine activities conducted to maintain WAPA's transmission power system (see Appendix D).

Minor construction – refers to a maintenance activity that is funded by the maintenance program.

Non-exempt maintenance activity – An activity that requires dirt (ground) movement, and includes digging/excavation, pole replacement, access road blading, ground leveling (excludes ground disturbance within the fenced area of an existing substation above ground mat or fill), vegetation/danger tree removal within ROW/easement using masticators or other heavy equipment, and maintaining and repairing historic buildings or structures greater than 50 years old (with the exception of using in-kind materials).

Pedestrian survey – a professionally conducted, intensive survey of the land to identify cultural resources and historic properties.

Signatory – is a party that has a responsibility under the terms of the PA and has the sole authority to execute, and amend or terminate the PA.

Treatment – refers to any number options to avoid, minimize or reduce harm to historic properties or preserve or protect historic properties, including documenting their historic value and information. Treatment activities incorporate the concepts of documentation, preservation, rehabilitation, stabilization, and/or restoration.

Undertaking – a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a Federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a Federal agency; those carried out with Federal financial assistance; and those requiring a Federal permit, license or approval.

Substation/Switchyard – A substation/switchyard is an on-ground facility consisting of various electrical equipment used to transform or “step down or up” the voltage for delivery and consumer use.

APPENDIX D
List of Maintenance Activities

Inspection and Minor Maintenance Activities

Substation Maintenance Activities

- Building maintenance and upgrades including interior and exterior painting; and roof, ceiling, floor, window, and door maintenance
- Substation inspections
- Maintenance and replacement of transformers and breakers and related electrical equipment
- Servicing and testing of equipment at existing substations, including oil change-outs
- Installation or replacement of bushings
- Cleaning or replacement of capacitor banks
- Maintenance or installation of switches (manual and motor-operated), interrupters, voltage regulators, reactors, reclosers, and valves
- Replacement of wiring in substations and switch yards
- Replacement of existing substation equipment including regulators, capacitors, switches, wave traps, radiators, instrument transformers, and lightning arresters
- Adjustments and cleaning disconnect switches
- Installation of cut-out fuses
- Placement of temporary transformer
- Maintenance, installation, and removal of solar power array and controller
- Installation of foundation for storage buildings above ground mat within existing substation yard
- Maintenance or installation of propane tanks within a substation yard
- New footings
- Ground mat repairs
- Clearing vegetation by hand within the property boundary of a substation
- Relocation of nests, transfer of birds to certified rehabilitators, and salvage of dead birds in accordance with Western's USFWS issued Special Purpose Utility Permit
- Application of herbicides (including pesticides) within the property boundary of a substation
- Main station battery bank maintenance and installation
- Remediation of small spill of oil (less than 1 gallon)

Transmission Line Maintenance

- Ground and aerial patrols
- Climbing inspection and tightening hardware on wood and steel transmission line structures
- Ground wire maintenance
- Aircraft warning device maintenance (e.g., light beacons, aerial marker balls, etc.)
- Insulator maintenance
- Bird guard maintenance
- Cross arm maintenance on wood pole transmission line structures
- Emergency hand removal and/or pruning of danger trees or vegetation
- Maintenance or replacement of hardware on wood and steel transmission line structures
- Maintenance or replacement of steel members of steel transmission line structures
- X brace and knee brace maintenance
- Wood pole testing
- Ground rod maintenance
- Armor rod maintenance and clipping-in structures
- Conductor maintenance
- Wood preservative maintenance on wooden pole structures

- Emergency placement of rocks at bases of poles or structures to stabilize small eroded areas
- Antenna maintenance
- Structure mile-marker maintenance
- Remediation of small spill of oil (less than 1 gallon)

Protection and Communication Systems Maintenance

- Generator maintenance
- Maintenance and inspection of microwave radio towers and dishes
- Maintenance and inspection of communication towers, antennae, and appurtenant equipment
- Panel additions and removals, wiring changes, and controls modifications
- Maintenance and inspection of parabolic dishes
- Light beacon maintenance
- Refilling of propane tanks, and maintenance of associated gauges and switches
- Above-ground foundation and footings maintenance
- Application of herbicides (including pesticides) within the property boundary of a communications site

Routine Maintenance Activities

Transmission Line Maintenance

- Maintenance and repair of existing culverts
- Installation of new culverts (for areas outside of jurisdictional waters)
- Installation of new foundation for storage building at existing facilities
- Cross arms replacements on wood pole structures
- Remove soil deposition around tower legs
- Ground anchors maintenance
- Wood pole maintenance and replacement
- Fill in erosional features on access roads
- Remediation of small spill of oil and hazardous materials (up to 10 gallons)
- Grading existing access roads (within existing road footprint)
- Installation of minor rip-rap on washes, creeks, and rivers
- Place fill or rock(s) around existing culverts
- Place fill or rock(s) around existing towers or structures
- Vehicle and equipment staging
- Installation and repair of fences and gates
- Installation of underground and overhead power, communication, or ground electrical line (less than 100 feet)
- Hand removal and/or pruning of danger trees or vegetation
- Mechanical vegetation management by means of bulldozers, masticators, or other mechanical equipment
- Spacer/damper replacement and maintenances

Substations, Facilities and Protection and Communication System Maintenance

- Foundations or footings maintenance
- Installation of underground and overhead water, power, communication, or ground electrical line (less than 100 feet)
- Installation or replacement of antennas to existing structures
- Maintenance and repair of existing culverts
- Remediation of small spill of oil and hazardous materials (up to 10 gallons)
- Access road repair (within existing footprint)
- Installation and repair of fences and gates

Minor Additions or Modifications to Existing Infrastructure

- Adding access roads to structures (approximately 300 feet or less in length)
- Relocation of existing access roads within the ROW
- Installation of new culverts (for areas within jurisdictional waters)
- Erosion control projects at existing facilities
- Replacing existing conductor
- Installation of rip-rap to contour washes, creeks, or rivers
- Tower/pole relocation/realignment/replacement
- Installation of inset structure or shoo-fly
- Installation of underground and overhead water, power, or communication line (greater than 100 feet)
- Remediation of small spill of oil and hazardous materials (greater than 10 gallons)
- Application of approved herbicides

APPENDIX E
Best Management Practices (BMP)

Subject or Program	BMPs
Dense Vegetation and Vegetation Removal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Where the RPO or FPO determines that extremely dense vegetation prevents a Class III survey or where vegetation coverage provides low ground visibility <20% or where vegetation becomes a concern for crew safety such as dense areas of cacti, mesquite, tamarisk, etc., or poison oak –areas within this exclusion will be subject to close reconnaissance from surrounding areas. Areas >1 acre or >0.25 mile long that cannot be surveyed due to vegetation coverage, the RPO or FPO will conduct post-activity survey or monitoring. 2) Where, due to the scale of the project, removal of vegetation using hand tools is not feasible, and where mechanical means of vegetation removal will use mastication machinery, the following requirements for BMP are in place: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A: Mastication equipment will not be used within historic properties. B: A qualified archaeologist will monitor or conduct post activity survey to identify the presence of historic properties.
Travel on Access Roads and Work within Historic Properties	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) When feasible, personnel vehicles are restricted to travel on existing access roads with rubber tires within historic properties. When off-road travel is required within a historic property to conduct repairs of facilities or equipment, significant features, such as, but not limited to, architecture, concentrations of thermally altered soils or stone, artifact concentrations, geoglyphs, and middens will be flagged for avoidance. If the monitors observe significant damage to a historic property the Environmental Manager and RPO will be notified immediately. 2) Equipment and materials not being actively used to repair or maintain equipment shall not be stored within a historic property, unless the historic property is a historic in-use facility. 3) Personnel not actively engaged in the repair of equipment shall not dwell within a historic property, unless the historic property is a historic in-use facility. 4) When a project occurs within 50 feet of a historic property, WAPA will flag for avoidance and employ monitors to conduct site visits on a weekly basis. If the monitors observe significant damage to a historic property the Environmental Manager and RPO will be notified immediately. 5) The FPO or RPO will send any damage reports to the affected land manager, tribes, and SHPO. 6) Work crews shall receive awareness training regarding avoidance, treatment, and inadvertent discoveries. The training will ensure that crews are aware of the locations of cultural resource sites (Designated Environmentally Sensitive Areas); maintenance methods to be used in Environmentally Sensitive Areas. Training will also outline the requirements of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act and Native American Protection and Repatriation Act. 7) When feasible, WAPA will reroute and relocated access road and proposed laydown yards/wire pulling stations. 8) When abandoning exiting wood polls within historic properties, WAPA will cut down (lop off) the poll above grade with a chainsaw and remove it (hand carry) leaving the stump in place. 9) When altering the aesthetics of existing equipment has the potential to affect a historic property, WAPA will ensure that structures and hardware that are visible from sensitive viewing locations will have colors, finishes, and textures to most effectively blend into the visible landscape. If structures are visible from more than one sensitive viewing location, and backdrops are substantially different from different vantage points, the darker color will be selected, because dark colors tend to blend into landscape backdrops.

APPENDIX F

GRIC CRMP POLICY #8

Updated May 2015

The Treatment of Human Remains and Funerary Objects.

The following Cultural Resource Management Program (CRMP) procedures specify treatment, documentation and disposition of Hohokam and Historic O'odham Human Remains, and Funerary Objects that are encountered during archaeological investigations or discovered inadvertently on Gila River Indian Community (GRIC) lands.

Definitions

"Human Remains" are the physical remains of human beings deceased in excess of 50 years, in contexts indicative of interment or other disposition during funerary processes or in other contexts exhibiting dispositional integrity. These include the following:

- a. more than one substantially intact bone or alternatively, accumulation of fragmented bones that are likely to be human, in close association with one another;
- b. any other instance of Human Remains in contexts consistent with known prehistoric or historic patterns of disposition of Human Remains after death.

"Funerary Objects" means any objects discovered in proximity to Human Remains and thought to have been deposited with the Human Remains at the time of interment.

"Inhumation" the skeletal remains of one or more individuals intentionally placed within a burial feature, which may include associated funerary objects.

"Cremation" the burned and calcined skeletal remains of one or more individuals that were incinerated after death: objects may be incinerated with the individual(s) or added afterwards.

"Isolated Human Remains" fragments of burned, calcined bone (includes dentition) and unburned Human Remains from non-burial contexts such as structure fill, pit feature fill, trash deposits and the site surface. In some cases isolated remains have been eroded or otherwise disturbed, leaving fragmentary Human Remains exposed on the ground surface.

"Historic" nonaboriginal occupation by Euro-American groups beginning with the Spanish Colonial Period (1687–1821) continuing with the Mexican Period (1821–1853) and the American Period (1853– present). The Historic period is typically defined as ending in 1950, with the post-World War II era providing a division between "historic" and "recent" times.

"Inadvertent discovery" the unanticipated encounter or detection of human remains.

All Human Remains and Potential Human Remains are to be treated with respect and dignity at all times. This includes:

1. avoidance of any unnecessary disturbance and avoidance of unnecessary handling of Human Remains and Funerary Objects, avoidance of separation of Human Remains from their associated Funerary Objects,
2. avoidance of physical modifications of Human Remains and associated Funerary Objects, and
3. under all circumstances escort (transport) of Human Remains will be minimized.

No persons associated with the GRIC-CRMP will be required to be involved in any aspect of excavation, documentation, or processing of any Human Remains and associated Funerary Objects if they feel uncomfortable in doing so. *No person will be required to explain the reason for his or her noninvolvement in part of or the whole burial recovery or Human Remains collection process.*

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)

Inadvertent discoveries of Human Remains that are not discovered in the course of CRMP archaeological investigations will be investigated by the CRMP. The CRMP upon confirmation of the presence of Human Remains shall comply with the Grave Protection Provision, Section 3 of NAGPRA by; following the notification protocol outlined in CRMP Policy #8. The Cultural Resource Specialist will notify the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer or the CRMP Director who will in turn notify the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pima Agency Superintendent. All procedures specified by the CRMP Policy #8 in the treatment and disposition of Human Remains and Funerary Objects will be followed.

Human Remains that are not Hohokam or Historic O'odham

If it is determined that Human Remains represent a cultural tradition other than Hohokam or Historic O'odham the Cultural Resource Specialist upon notification of such determination will initiate independent consultation with potential claimants to develop an agreement regarding treatment and disposition of remains. All procedures specified by the CRMP Policy #8 will be implemented in the treatment and disposition of Human Remains and Funerary Objects.

Discovery of Ground Surface Human Remains

- If ground-surface Human Remains are encountered during a survey, either within a defined archaeological site or as an isolated occurrence, the remains will not be disturbed, moved, or photographed, and no surface collections of artifacts or other material will be made in the immediate vicinity. **If the discovered remains cannot be positively identified as human in the field, they will be treated as if they are.**
- All field crewmembers, including backhoe operators will be informed of the location of surface Human Remains so as to avoid driving or walking over the Human Remains.
- One CRMP Human Remains Discovery Form (HRDF) will be completed for each Human Remains Discovery (HRD). The type of probable burial represented, the condition and exposure of the remains, the number of persons, and whether accompanying Funerary Objects are present will be entered on this form. The location of the Human Remains will be noted on either a site or project map. CRMP HRDFs will be kept on file in the CRMP Bioarchaeology Laboratory and in project specific documentation files. HRDFs are confidential documents. These forms will not be included in any public or professional publications having an unrestricted distribution, and will be used only for future

planning and cultural resource management. The Field Supervisor (or Crew Chief) will inform the Project Manager, who will in turn immediately notify the Cultural Resource Specialist (520-562-7188). If the Cultural Resource Specialist cannot be contacted, then the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (520-610-0128) and the CRMP Director or his delegate in his absence should be notified (520-562-7151/520- 562-7150).

- Project Managers, utilizing the information contained in the HRDFs, will circulate daily summary email notifications regarding the HRD. These notification emails will be sent to the CRMP Director, the Cultural Resource Specialist, the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO), the Senior PM, the Field Supervisor, and the Bioarchaeologist by the end of the business day.
- If there is a possibility that the discovered Human Remains might be of recent origin, such as a homicide victim, or there is indication that pot-hunting has occurred the Field Supervisor will immediately inform the Project Manager, who will report the discovery to the Gila River Police Department (520-562-4511) and the Cultural Resource Specialist or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer.

Discovery of Buried Human Remains during Monitoring, Testing or Data Recovery.

- The reporting responsibilities outlined above will be followed if Human Remains are discovered during Monitoring, Testing, Data Recovery or any ground disturbing activities.
- Human Remains that are discovered during trench monitoring, site testing projects or data recovery and that cannot be protected in place will be secured at all times until they are removed to ensure that no other damage, or vandalism and desecration occur. The type of protection that is necessary will depend on the extent of exposure of the Human Remains either along a trench or near the surface and the location of the Human Remains near a populated area. If the identified Human Remains are near the surface and mostly exposed, and/or if the Human Remains are identified in or near a residential or business area, the Human Remains should be protected both from disturbance and unauthorized view until they are removed. This protection minimally will include covering the Human Remains with muslin and dirt and cordoning off the immediate area around the remains by whatever means available.
- O'odham Traditional Religious Practitioner(s) shall have the opportunity to conduct traditional religious activities prior to excavation of the Human Remains, which will follow initial notification to the Cultural Resource Specialist.
- O'odham Traditional Religious Practitioner(s) shall have the opportunity to be present during excavation, recovery from backfill dirt and/or collection of isolated occurrences of Human remains.
- Do not begin any excavation, recovery or collection of Human Remains from backfill dirt until authorization is communicated from the Cultural Resource Specialist or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer.
- *Every attempt will be made* to completely remove all Human Remains on the day that they are identified, particularly if the Human Remains and/or associated Funerary Objects are exposed and vulnerable to detection and disturbance. **Once the excavation of the burial has been started,**

sufficient personnel and field time must be allocated to complete the removal of the Human Remains by the end of the field day.

- Human Remains and associated Funerary Objects that cannot be fully and respectfully documented, excavated and/or recovered during the same day of their discovery will be secured and protected overnight and be removed no later than the following day. Exceptions for postponing the immediate excavation of identified Human Remains will be allowed only after consultation with the Project Manager, CRMP Director or Senior Project Manager and the Cultural Resource Specialist or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer. Exceptions will be granted if the remains are only minimally exposed and can be covered so that they are secure and undetectable overnight, if substantial deposits that cover the Human Remains require more time and effort to excavate than a single day, and/or if Human Remains are discovered late in the field day, preventing their complete removal by the end of the field day.
- Every attempt will be made to keep all associated Human Remains, soil containing bone fragments, and Funerary Objects together at all times and distinctly labeled as a specific feature. If more than one burial (cremation or inhumation) is associated with the same feature, each burial will be assigned a distinct HRD and Feature number.
- Human Remains contained within cremation urns will not be separated in the field, and every attempt will be made to keep all Human Remains and Funerary Objects together, even if the container is broken. For inhumations, all fill within burial pits will be screened using 1/8 inch mesh to ensure complete recovery of all remains. For cremations, all pit fill will be screened using 1/8 inch mesh, and pit fill containing fragmented Human Remains will be completely collected. If distinct clusters of cremated Human Remains are identified, each cluster will be assigned a distinct HRD and Feature number and completely collected.
- Any artifact or remains that *can* be associated with a particular burial, but which cannot be determined in the field due to disturbance or its recovery from backfill dirt, will be treated as part of that burial to ensure that all Human Remains and associated Funerary Objects are collected. All of this material will be separately provenienced and labeled as being "possibly associated" and kept together with that particular burial assemblage.

Treatment and Disposition of Human Remains

- All Human Remains from both inhumations and cremations will be wrapped in unbleached cotton muslin and then placed in a labeled bag with relevant provenience information (site number, feature and/or HRD number, and specimen number). If Human Remains and associated Funerary materials are contained in a vessel, the vessel will be wrapped intact in cotton muslin and then placed in a labeled *paper* bag. Human Remains and associated Funerary Objects from each burial will be placed in a labeled *cardboard* box and clearly marked with a completed HRD label. If it is determined that the remains are not human, then the box will be labeled FAUNAL preceding the HRD number.
- All Human Remains and Funerary Objects will be escorted directly from the discovery site or project area to the GRIC-CRMP Bioarchaeology Laboratory for temporary housing on the day of recovery. The Bioarchaeologist or Laboratory Supervisor will receive the Human Remains at the Bioarchaeology Laboratory where they will be checked-in and secured. All materials associated with a burial will be physically housed together in the CRMP Bioarchaeology Laboratory. If

previously undetected burial material, e.g. fragments of Human Remains from screened back-dirt, is subsequently recovered from the same feature, this material will be provenienced accordingly, and then housed together with the previously recovered material.

- Within 90 Days following their arrival at the Bioarchaeology Laboratory or upon completion of documentation, the Bioarchaeologist will notify the Cultural Resource Specialist and Tribal Historic Preservation Officer who will schedule the escort of Human Remains and/or associated Funerary Objects to the GRIC Repository for temporary housing. If CRMP is unable to complete documentation within the 90 Day time period, the Bioarchaeologist will notify the Cultural Resource Specialist and Tribal Historic Preservation Officer in order to discuss these special circumstances and to make further arrangements.

Isolated Occurrences of Fragmentary Skeletal Human Remains

All procedures specified in CRMP Policy #8 will be implemented in the treatment of isolated occurrences of fragmentary human remains. The following guidelines are exceptions that apply only to subsurface discoveries of fragmentary human remains;

- One HRDF will be completed for each isolated occurrence. An excavation test unit may unearth multiple skeletal bone fragments during the course of the test unit excavation. In that instance the HRDF will indicate the presence of "multiple" fragments of Human Remains,
- Due to the difficulty of determining how many individuals are represented by isolated fragments each discrete discovery of an isolated fragment(s) will be considered a separate individual. Each isolated occurrence will be individually wrapped in unbleached muslin and placed in a labeled paper bag, which is placed in a cardboard box cushioned with cotton batting,
- When multiple fragments are discovered side by side or in close proximity to each other, they will be wrapped together and considered one individual. When additional discoveries are made each bone fragment will be wrapped in unbleached muslin and placed in a paper bag. The bag containing the bone fragment will be united with the original bone fragment that was collected from the same locale in the CRMP Bioarchaeology Laboratory. The box label will clearly indicate non-burial units such as test unit, feature unit, trench number or any other circumstance of the discovery locale.

Documentation of Human Remains and Funerary Objects

The CRMP is ultimately accountable for the treatment and disposition of Human Remains and therefore must complete the appropriate documentation to satisfy this accountability. Documentation will comply with the provisions of the issued Archaeological Resource Protection Act permit. This documentation is not intended to satisfy scientific data requirements. In order to obtain consistency during the documentation process, the guidelines provided in Standards for Data Collection from Human Skeletal Remains (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994) and the Arizona State University Dental Anthropology System (Turner et al. 1991) are followed. Standardized documentation procedures ensure that the number of individuals present are correctly identified, that individuals are housed with the appropriate Funerary Objects, that the affiliation of individuals is correctly identified, and individuals are correctly verified during the NAGPRA process, Documentation includes both inventory of Human Remains and associated Funerary Objects. Detail must be sufficient to identify individual items and specific contexts from which they were removed, and to document the condition of all individual items. Human Remains documentation will follow the guidelines in the Arizona

State Museum field inventory and documentation package. This will include bone by bone inventory, information on age and sex with documentation on the methods of assessment used, and morphometric data appropriate to basic documentation efforts.

Documentation of Funerary Objects will include standard information on material, form, style, dimensions, and description of each object or group of objects. This documentation must include an explicit statement of which objects were associated with which individual sets of Human Remains.

- **The destructive treatment of all burial materials is prohibited.** The documentation of Human Remains is limited to non-destructive techniques. The following provisions clarify the intent of this prohibition.
 - a. **Washing of Human Remains and Funerary Objects is prohibited.** Human Remains and only the exterior of cremation vessels can be wiped with a dry cloth or gently spritzed with water to reveal painted decoration patterns. Visual observations and measurements can be made at this time and the burial material can be inventoried.
 - b. **No pollen or flotation samples may be removed from the burial pit fill dirt or cremation vessel fill.**
 - c. **Burial vessels can not be reconstructed using tape or glue.**
 - d. **No photographs of Human Remains and Funerary Objects may be taken.** Drawings of Human Remains and Funerary Objects can be made and can be used in publications unless the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer determines that they are of a sensitive nature.
 - e. **Human Remains and Funerary Objects will be placed in cardboard, paper or other non-synthetic materials (no plastics or synthetic materials will be used).**
- **All documentation and non-destructive examination of Human Remains and associated Funerary Objects must take place in the Bioarchaeology Laboratory.**
- **All documentation will be completed within 90 days from the first day of temporary housing in the Bioarchaeology Laboratory.**
- **The GRIC Repository will serve as the repository for temporary housing of Human Remains and associated Funerary Objects subsequent to documentation by the Bioarchaeologist.**
- **After documentation, the Human Remains and associated Funerary Objects will be escorted to the GRIC Repository by Tribal Historic Preservation Office Personnel for temporary housing pending reburial.**

CRMP Human Remains Discovery Forms and Protocol

One HRDF must be submitted for every incident of Human Remains encountered. HRDFs will be submitted on the day of discovery. One HRDF must be filled out for each individual burial or isolated occurrence that is encountered. The Bioarchaeologist must be notified of any further actions involving the remains, so that the paperwork can be updated accordingly.

- It is the Field Supervisor 's responsibility to notify the Project Manager.
- It is the Bioarchaeologist's responsibility to log, track, and distribute accepted copies of the form to Field Supervisor or Crew Chief. In the absence of the Bioarchaeologist, the Laboratory Supervisor is responsible for submittal the original HRDF to the Bioarchaeology Laboratory.

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