

**NATIONWIDE PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION,
THE SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION,
THE WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION,
THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICERS,
AND THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING
ROUTINE TRANSMISSION OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE UNDERTAKINGS
ASSOCIATED WITH EXISTING TRANSMISSION FACILITIES AND ACCESS ROADS
THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES**

WHEREAS, the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), Southwestern Power Administration (SWPA), and the Western Area Power Administration (WAPA), hereinafter referred to as the federal transmission utilities (FTUs), own, operate and maintain extensive electrical power transmission systems throughout a large portion of the United States (Appendix A - Map), which includes over 34,000 miles of transmission lines, over 600 substations, over 1,000 communication sites, buildings, transmission structures, storage/staging areas, and tens of thousands of miles of access roads; and

WHEREAS, the FTUs' electricity transmission systems require regular and routine operations and maintenance in order to reliably and safely transmit electricity; these maintenance activities constitute "undertakings" that have the potential to affect historic properties (36 CFR § 800.16(y)) subject to 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 FTUs have determined that effects to historic properties from maintenance of their transmission systems as described above may be more efficiently addressed through the development and use of this Nationwide Programmatic Agreement (NPA), pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.14(b)(2); and

WHEREAS, each FTU is responsible for Government-to-Government relations with Indian Tribes with historical ties to their respective service areas; and

WHEREAS, the area of potential effects (APE) for undertakings addressed by this NPA will be defined separately during an established review process for each undertaking; this NPA will include undertakings on fee-owned lands and rights-of-way (ROW) and/or easements across private, state, and federal lands throughout the FTU's collective service areas; and

WHEREAS, this NPA does not apply on Tribal lands (36 CFR § 800.16(x)); and

WHEREAS, this NPA does not invalidate any existing or future program alternatives prepared by an FTU, including those listed in Appendix B, or any other applicable Section 106 agreement; and

WHEREAS, the FTUs consulted with the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) (Signatories) pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.14(b)(2)(iii); and

WHEREAS, the FTUs invited federally recognized Indian Tribes and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs) to consult on the development of this NPA pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.14(f) (Appendix C – Tribal consultation list); and

WHEREAS, although the Tennessee Valley Authority participated in the development and consultation for

the NPA, they elected to no longer participate in or sign the NPA; and

WHEREAS, the FTUs invited the National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (NATHPO), the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and the National Alliance of Preservation Commissions (NAPC) to consult on the development of this NPA; and

WHEREAS, the FTUs consulted with Indian Tribes and THPOs on the draft outline of the proposed NPA and invited Tribes and THPOs to 4 virtual consultation meetings in July and August 2024 that were attended by the ACHP, 13 Tribes, and the NATHPO, followed by a subsequent 60-day review period; an additional 4 virtual consultation meetings were held to discuss the proposed draft NPA in August 2025 attended by the ACHP, 13 Tribes, and the NATHPO, followed by a subsequent 75-day review period of an updated draft NPA from late November 2025 to early February 2026; and

WHEREAS, the FTUs invited State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO) to 2 virtual consultation meetings on the draft outline of the proposed NPA in July and August 2024 that were attended by the ACHP, 15 SHPOs, the NCSHPO, and the NAPC, followed by a subsequent 60-day review period; an additional 2 virtual consultation meetings were held to discuss the proposed draft NPA in August 2025 attended by the ACHP, 9 SHPOs, the NATHPO, and the NCSHPO, followed by a subsequent 75-day review period of an updated draft NPA from late November 2025 to early February 2026; and

WHEREAS, the FTUs sought public input through a webpage specifically created for the NPA initiative and updated the webpage with drafts and requests for public comment; and

WHEREAS, the definitions in both 36 CFR § 800.16 and Appendix D, attached herewith, apply to this NPA;

NOW, THEREFORE, the FTUs (BPA, SWPA, WAPA), the NCSHPO, and the ACHP agree that all FTU undertakings to which this NPA applies will be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations to take into account the effects of the undertakings on historic properties.

STIPULATIONS

The FTUs will ensure that the following measures are implemented for any undertakings for which this NPA is used to comply with Section 106:

I. SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY

- A. Transmission operations and maintenance undertakings: The NPA only applies to FTU operations and maintenance undertakings on existing transmission infrastructure, which could include, but are not limited to, efforts focused on maintaining or improving the safe and reliable operation of transmission-related infrastructure, such as transmission lines, substations, communications facilities, and access roads, within each FTU's service area. The most common undertakings are further defined in Appendix E.
- B. No applicability on Tribal lands
 - 1. For undertakings that would be located on or affecting historic properties on Tribal lands (36 CFR § 800.16(x)), each FTU will comply with Section 106 by following the process set out in 36 CFR Part 800, Subpart B or by establishing a programmatic agreement pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.14 with a Tribe.
- C. Lead federal agency
 - 1. Each FTU is the lead federal agency with respect to its own undertakings. In instances where a proposed FTU undertaking would result in another federal agency also having an undertaking, the FTU would be the lead federal agency once designated so in writing by

the other agency; the other federal agency may choose to comply with Section 106 separately. Where an FTU is the lead federal agency, the processes described in this NPA will be followed to ensure compliance with Section 106 requirements.

- D. The NPA's relationship with other FTU Programmatic Agreements (PAs) as listed in Appendix B
 - 1. WAPA's PAs
 - a. WAPA may utilize this NPA or applicable WAPA PAs for operation and maintenance activities covered by those agreements. Prior to expiration, WAPA may propose to amend any of its current PAs to extend their duration as applicable.
 - 2. FTU historic built environment PAs
 - a. When an FTU has an existing PA, or creates a new applicable PA, that addresses undertakings affecting historic properties associated with historic transmission infrastructure, that PA will be used for applicable portions of an undertaking's effects on historic transmission infrastructure as described in that PA. Effects to other properties not addressed under the applicable historic transmission infrastructure PA will be addressed under this NPA. An FTU may propose additional PAs to address the historic built environment, and such PAs may be drafted to function in conjunction with this NPA. Such additional PAs will reference this stipulation and will be added to Appendix B through the process described in Stipulation XII. At the time of execution of this NPA, BPA had executed two such PAs (Appendix B). Relevant consulting parties will be notified of the intent to develop and execute any new PA.
- E. National Historic Landmarks (NHLs)
 - 1. This NPA does not apply to undertakings that could affect NHLs. The FTUs will follow the process set out in 36 CFR § 800, Subpart B, for undertakings that could affect an NHL.

II. ROLES AND QUALIFICATIONS

- A. The FTUs
 - 1. Agency Official: Each FTU's agency official bears responsibility for fulfilling their agency's Section 106 requirements, including those for Tribal consultations, consistent with 36 CFR § 800.2(a).
 - 2. Agency Federal Preservation Officer (FPO): Where applicable, each FTU's FPO or, in the case of SWPA, the Environmental Health, Safety & Security (EHSS) Division Director, will oversee the proper implementation of this NPA. Each FTU's FPO or SWPA's EHSS Division Director will act as their agency's point of contact. When an FTU assigns a new point of contact, the FTU will notify all Signatories of the change.
 - 3. Agency Cultural Resources Specialist (CRS): Each FTU's CRSs are responsible for implementing the stipulations of this NPA for applicable undertakings and must meet the relevant Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (48 Fed. Reg. 44716).
- B. The ACHP
 - 1. The ACHP will participate in consultations to resolve adverse effects when determined appropriate by the ACHP (Stipulation III.F.1.a.); carry out its applicable administrative stipulations including annual reporting (Stipulation IX), monitoring implementation of the NPA (Stipulation X), dispute resolution (Stipulation XI), amendments (Stipulation XII), termination (Stipulation XIII); and consider extensions of the NPA (Stipulation XIV).
- C. The NCSHPO
 - 1. The NCSHPO will distribute annual reports provided by the FTUs to the SHPOs (Stipulation IX); participate in monitoring the implementation of this NPA (Stipulation X), and engage in processes for dispute resolution (Stipulation XI), amendments (Stipulation XII), termination (Stipulation XIII); and consider extensions of the NPA (Stipulation XIV).

III. REVIEW AND CONSULTATION PROCESS

- A. Each FTU's CRS shall review all transmission operations and maintenance undertakings for consideration under this NPA, consistent with Stipulation I.A and Appendix E, unless reviewed under a different program alternative (*see* Stipulation I.D). An overview of the review process is shown in Appendix F.
- B. Historic Property Identification and Review
 - 1. Define the APE. The CRS will independently define the APE to include the horizontal and vertical limits (footprint) of the undertaking.
 - a. For undertakings involving replacement of existing transmission related infrastructure, the APE will include the horizontal and vertical physical limits of the undertaking.
 - b. For undertakings involving upgrades or replacements that increase current infrastructure height by more than 25%, consultation will be conducted in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.4(a)(1) to assess the potential visual effects on historic properties within the APE.
 - 2. Identify historic properties. The CRS will independently determine the level of effort necessary to identify historic properties by considering past planning, research, and studies, as well as the magnitude and nature of the undertaking, the degree of federal involvement, the nature and extent of potential effects on historic properties, and the likely nature and location of historic properties within the APE, pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.4(b)(1).
 - a. Conduct background research/literature review.
 - i. The CRS will review appropriate existing cultural resources databases for prior cultural resources identification efforts and the presence of known cultural resources that may be affected by the undertaking. The review will also focus on identifying potential historic properties and the need for further identification.
 - ii. Prior efforts to identify historic properties. If prior efforts to identify historic properties have been conducted in the APE, the CRS will review the existing report(s) to determine if any prior efforts constitute a reasonable and good faith effort in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.4(b)(1) and are sufficient for the current undertaking, including the potential need to re-evaluate or identify historic properties that may have surpassed 50 years of age subsequent to any prior identification effort. Except for annual tribal outreach (*see* Stipulation III.B.2.c.ii.(a).), no further identification efforts, such as surveys or inventories, will be necessary when all of the following criteria are met:
 - (a) The prior report(s) is on file with the appropriate SHPO/state repository and met archaeological and/or historic preservation standards by the SHPO and federal land manager (if applicable) at the time it was submitted, and
 - (b) The prior report(s) adequately describes the identification methods and results so the CRS, using professional judgment, can determine if the efforts to identify historic properties demonstrates a reasonable and good faith effort (36 CFR § 800.4(b)(1)) for the current undertaking, and
 - (c) The environmental conditions of the APE have not significantly changed since the prior identification effort.
 - iii. Inadequate or no prior efforts to identify historic properties. The CRS will either proceed to Stipulation III.B.2.b. (Efforts to identify historic properties) or proceed to Stipulation III.D. (Findings of Effect) if any conditions found in Appendix G apply.
 - b. Efforts to identify historic properties. The CRS will ensure that a reasonable

and good faith effort is made to identify historic properties, consistent with 36 CFR § 800.4(b)(1).

- i. Areas within an APE where sufficient identification efforts have not occurred will be inventoried. However, the CRS, using professional judgment, will review areas that have been heavily disturbed (*i.e.*, mechanically modified by cut or fill or severe erosion); areas where steep slopes could limit the presence of cultural resources and are perceived as too dangerous to survey; or areas where surface conditions preclude physical access to the APE (*e.g.*, inundated, unstable, or steep ground surface conditions, or extremely dense brush), to determine if inventory is necessary for areas that do not meet the criteria outlined in Stipulation III.B.2.a.ii.
- ii. When a viewshed assessment is necessary, the CRS will examine existing records and aerial imagery (if available) for historic properties potentially eligible under the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria A or C (36 CFR Part 60), and where setting and/or feeling are critical to eligibility. Field investigations or reconnaissance may be warranted based on examination.
- c. Properties of Traditional Religious and Cultural Significance (PTRCS) to Indian Tribes.
 - i. Special expertise and Indigenous Knowledge: Pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.4(c)(1), the FTUs recognize that Indian Tribes possess special expertise in identifying and evaluating properties for the NRHP that have religious and cultural significance to them and application of Indigenous Knowledge may be warranted.
 - (a) The FTUs will implement the “[Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Policy Statement on Indigenous Knowledge and Historic Preservation](#)” consistent with the procedures described in the NPA
 - ii. PTRCS Consultation: Each FTU will maintain information regarding PTRCS in its databases to use in future consultations about proposed undertakings, consistent with Stipulations III.B.2.c.iv and VIII (Confidentiality).
 - (a) Each FTU will consult with Tribes that may attach religious and cultural significance to properties in its service area to identify PTRCS at least annually, consistent with 36 CFR § 800.2(c)(2)(B)(ii).
 - iii. Process for identification of PTRCS:
 - (a) The CRS will consult with Tribes to identify PTRCS when:
 - (i) The undertaking would not be limited to the same, or essentially similar, physical footprint (see Stipulation III.B.1) as existing transmission related infrastructure, and
 - (ii) The undertaking would increase the height of the existing infrastructure by 25 percent or more, and
 - (iii) The undertaking would include new transmission-related infrastructure outside of a developed substation.
 - iv. Confidentiality. Each FTU will maintain PTRCS information for its service area and will not share this information with other FTUs, subject to applicable law. Information will be protected as required by Section 304 of the NHPA (54 USC § 307103) and Section 9 of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (16 USC § 470hh) when applicable (*see* Stipulation VIII).
- d. Cultural resources identified within the APE
 - i. When results of background research and/or identification efforts identify cultural resources within the APE, the CRS will follow the process outlined in Stipulation III.C.

C. Assess NRHP Eligibility

1. The CRS may assume that unevaluated cultural resources within the APE are eligible for NRHP listing, for the purposes of the undertaking, when the resource can be avoided or other conditions in Appendix G can be applied. When unevaluated cultural resources cannot be physically avoided or other conditions cannot be applied to avoid effects (*see* Appendix G), the CRS will proceed to assess eligibility following Stipulation III.C.2.
2. When formal assessments are made, the CRS will consult with appropriate land managers, SHPO(s), Tribes, and consulting parties following 36 CFR § 800.4(c)(2) regarding the NRHP eligibility of any potentially affected cultural resources within the APE.
 - a. NRHP evaluations may include the incorporation of Indigenous Knowledge, if shared, in accordance with the ACHP's Policy Statement on Indigenous Knowledge and Historic Preservation.

D. Findings of Effect

The FTUs will evaluate undertakings falling within the scope of this NPA for modifications and alternatives in order to avoid adverse effects on historic properties. The finding of effects for each undertaking will be summarized in the annual report (*see* Stipulation IX). The CRS will use the conditions set out in Appendix G to reach findings as follows:

1. *No historic properties affected.* The CRS may make a finding of no historic properties affected for the administrative record and proceed with the undertaking without consultation when the applicable conditions apply per Appendix G.
 - a. If in the opinion of the CRS a finding of no historic properties affected is appropriate for any undertaking where an Appendix G condition could not be applied, the CRS would consult pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.4(d)(1).
2. *No adverse effect.* The CRS will make a finding of no adverse effects when an undertaking will not alter the characteristics of the historic property that make it eligible for the NRHP (36 CFR § 800.5(a)(1)). For any known PTRCS that may be affected by an undertaking, the CRS will consult with the applicable Tribe(s) when applying the conditions in Appendix G. An undertaking may proceed without consultation only when the conditions in Appendix G would be used to avoid adverse effects to historic properties.
 - a. If in the opinion of the CRS a finding of no adverse effect is appropriate for any undertaking where an Appendix G condition could not be applied, the CRS would consult pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.5(b).
3. *Adverse effect.* The CRS will make a finding of adverse effect if an undertaking would alter directly or indirectly any of the characteristics of a historic property that make it eligible for the NRHP (36 CFR § 800.5(a)(1)).
 - a. The CRS shall consult with the SHPO(s), affected Tribes, and other consulting parties to discuss ways to minimize the anticipated adverse effects and to develop a historic property treatment plan (HPTP) or a memorandum of agreement (MOA) to resolve the adverse effects (*see* Stipulation III.F.).

E. Documentation

1. The CRS will transmit documentation to the SHPO, affected Tribes, and other consulting parties within 6 months of the completion of identification efforts. This documentation will serve as evidence that the FTU made a reasonable and good faith effort to identify historic properties consistent with 36 CFR § 800.4(b)(1).

F. Resolution of Adverse Effects

1. Following a finding of adverse effect (*see* Stipulation III.D.3.) the CRS will propose resolving adverse effects in a HPTP. The CRS may consider developing a MOA, rather than a HPTP, due to a complex undertaking or effect or the need for more lengthy consultation. The CRS may also propose an MOA in instances where the responsibility of implementing treatment measures would be fulfilled by an organization other than the FTU. Prior to moving forward with the undertaking, a MOA or a HPTP would be

executed or finalized per the process below, and the CRS would consult with the SHPO, Tribes, and other consulting parties on appropriate treatment measures commensurate with the effects caused by the undertaking, and to lessen potential cumulative effects. Indigenous Knowledge, if shared with the CRS, should inform potential options to avoid and/or minimize adverse effects and guide potential options to resolve adverse effects whenever applicable. Appropriate treatment measures could include onsite or offsite mitigation as well as incorporating Indigenous Knowledge, whenever appropriate.

- a. The FTU, the SHPO, Tribes, or other consulting parties may request the ACHP's participation in the development of a HPTP or MOA. Unless requested, the ACHP's non-participation will be assumed in the development of a HPTP or MOA. If requested, the FTU will notify the ACHP of the adverse effect finding by providing the documentation specified at 36 CFR § 800.11(e). The ACHP shall advise the FTU and all consulting parties of its decision whether to participate within 15 calendar days of receiving the request and adequate documentation.
2. A HPTP will describe each historic property subject to adverse effects from the undertaking, identify specific treatment or treatment strategies for each historic property and/or specific types of historic properties (e.g., archaeological sites, built resources, trails).
 - a. Each HPTP will include the following information at a minimum:
 - i. Property name or site number
 - ii. Locational information
 - iii. A brief description of the property
 - iv. Land ownership
 - v. Description of the undertaking and a summary of adverse effects
 - vi. Description of treatment and/or mitigation
 - vii. The HPTP's duration
 - viii. Statement(s) describing NRHP significance and integrity
 - b. The CRS will transmit the HPTP draft to the consulting parties for a review and comment period of 30 calendar days. The CRS will consider all comments received and will revise the HPTP as necessary. The CRS will submit both the revised HPTP draft and a matrix detailing all comments received and how they were addressed to the consulting parties for an additional review period of 14 calendar days.
 - i. The CRS will consider the HPTP final if no objections are received within the 14-calendar day review period. Otherwise the FTU will follow Stipulation III.F.4.
3. Should the CRS elect to prepare a MOA, the procedures outlined in 36 CFR § 800.6(b) will be followed, except that the initial review period will be 30 calendar days and the subsequent review period, if necessary, will be 14 calendar days. If there are objections the FTU will follow Stipulation III.F.4.
4. If the FTU and SHPO are unable to reach agreement on the proposed treatment to resolve adverse effects, the FTU will invite the ACHP to participate (if not already participating) and will consider developing an MOA. If the FTU and SHPO cannot reach agreement on an MOA and the ACHP has already been invited to participate, the FTU will follow the process outlined in 36 CFR § 800.7.

IV. EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

- A. For the purposes of this NPA, "emergencies" are defined in Appendix D.
- B. Immediate rescue and salvage actions necessary to protect human health or property are exempt from Section 106 requirements consistent with 36 CFR § 800.12(d). For agency defined emergencies an FTU will notify at minimum the SHPO(s) and Tribes within two business days of becoming aware of the emergency and allow seven days to receive any comments (36 CFR §

800.12(b)(2)). If less than seven days are available for comment, the FTU will notify the parties and invite comments within the time available (36 CFR § 800.12(b)(2)). Emergencies will also be included in the annual report (see Stipulation IX).

V. POST REVIEW DISCOVERIES

- A. Each FTU will ensure that discoveries of historic properties or unanticipated effects found during the implementation of an undertaking reviewed under the NPA are subject to the following measures:
 - 1. The CRS will consult with the ACHP, the relevant SHPO, Tribes, and appropriate land managing agencies, pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.13(b).
 - 2. All work within at least a 50-foot buffer of the discovery will immediately cease, and the discovery location will be secured to prevent further disturbance, pending completion of consultation.
 - 3. If the CRS determines that the discovery is an isolate, as defined in Appendix D, and is not eligible for the NRHP, the isolate will be documented in accordance with applicable state standards and the undertaking may proceed without further consultations.
 - 4. If the discovery includes human remains, burials, or funerary objects, the FTU will comply with the process outlined in Stipulation VI below.

VI. TREATMENT OF HUMAN REMAINS, BURIALS, AND FUNERARY OBJECTS

- A. In any instance where FTU transmission activities disturb or affect human remains, burial sites, or funerary objects, the FTU will proceed consistent with the 13 principles described in the [“ACHP Policy Statement on Burial Sites, Human Remains, and Funerary Objects”](#) dated March 1, 2023. Due to the geographic diversity of the FTUs, a variety of statutes can have jurisdiction if human remains, burials, or funerary objects are encountered during the implementation of an undertaking. The FTUs will notify Tribes in accordance with the requirements of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and of applicable state burial statutes.
 - 1. For undertakings not located on federal land, the provisions of applicable state burial statutes will govern.
 - 2. For undertakings that occur on federal land, NAGPRA and its implementing regulations will be followed.

VII. TRAINING

- A. The FTUs will jointly develop initial training on the use and applicability of this NPA. The training will be shared with current and new staff, including agency officials, agency FPOs, relevant supervisors, and agency CRSs. Training materials will also be made available online for SHPOs, Tribes, THPOs, and other consulting parties.
 - 1. Training will cover the procedures described in Stipulation III as well as the administrative stipulations and will incorporate Indigenous Knowledge and confidentiality.
 - 2. Trainings will be conducted within 120 days of this NPA’s execution and will be recorded and made available for reference and use in training new FTU personnel.
 - 3. Each FTU will also conduct training on this NPA for maintenance staff on an annual basis. Additional project-specific training may be conducted in the field for larger maintenance projects.
 - 4. New FTU personnel responsible for transmission-related Section 106 compliance should complete training on the requirements and processes of this NPA within 90 days of their start date.

VIII. CONFIDENTIALITY

- A. Each FTU will treat cultural resources information utilized or developed under this NPA as

confidential. Information about the location, character, or ownership of historic properties will be protected from disclosure to the fullest extent of the law and in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, as outlined in Section 304 of the NHPA (54 USC § 307103), as applicable, and Section 9 of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) (16 USC § 470hh), as applicable. The respective FTU will inform the applicable Tribe in the event a request is made pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (5 USC § 552) that requires release of Tribal cultural resources information.

IX. ANNUAL REPORTING

- A. The FTUs will individually submit annual letter reports to BPA, who will collate and provide the report to the ACHP, the NCSHPO, the NATHPO, and Tribes by April 1 of each year following the first full fiscal year after the NPA's execution. The letter report will summarize undertakings reviewed using the NPA during the prior fiscal year (October 1 to September 30). The report will discuss emergency situations (Stipulation IV), post review discoveries (Stipulation V), training activities (Stipulation VII), and FTU contacts.
- B. A table will be appended to the letter report summarizing each undertaking reviewed under the provisions of the NPA and its corresponding finding of effect and applicable stipulation. Additional information will include the location (state, county, and geographic coordinates) of the undertaking, applicable stipulations from the NPA, any consultation that was conducted, applicable conditions from Appendix G, and references for any reports prepared or utilized (Stipulation III.B.2.a.ii).

X. MONITORING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NPA

- A. For the first two years following this NPA's execution, the FTUs will solicit annual input following submission of the annual report (Stipulation IX.A.) from the ACHP, the NCSHPO, the NATHPO, and Tribes regarding the NPA's implementation through electronic correspondence. The NCSHPO will, in turn, seek feedback from individual SHPOs regarding implementation of the NPA.
- B. Signatories will hold one meeting (in a hybrid forum) after the submission of the first annual report to discuss implementation issues identified. A second meeting may be held if requested by a Signatory. A summary of each meeting will be provided to the signatories and posted online.
- C. FTU staff responsible for implementing the NPA will meet annually to discuss implementation challenges and review training protocols.

XI. DISPUTE RESOLUTION, CONCERNS, AND INQUIRIES

- A. Dispute Resolution.
 - 1. Should any Signatory to this NPA object at any time to any actions proposed or the manner in which the terms of this NPA are implemented, the FTUs shall consult with such party to resolve the objection. If the FTUs determine that such objection cannot be resolved, the FTUs will:
 - a. Forward all documentation relevant to the dispute, including the FTU's proposed resolution, to the ACHP. The ACHP shall provide the FTUs with its advice on the resolution of the dispute within 30 days of receiving adequate documentation. Prior to reaching a final decision on the dispute, the FTUs shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely advice or comments regarding the dispute from the ACHP and other signatories, and provide them with a copy of this written response. The FTUs will then proceed according to their final decision.
 - b. If the ACHP does not provide its advice regarding the dispute within the 30-day time period, the FTUs may make a final decision on the dispute and proceed accordingly. Prior to reaching such a final decision, the FTUs shall prepare a written response that

- takes into account any timely comments regarding the dispute from a Signatory to the NPA, and provide them and the ACHP with a copy of such written response.
2. The FTU's responsibility to carry out all other actions subject to the terms of the NPA that are not the subject of the dispute remain unchanged.
- B. Concerns and inquiries
1. If an FTU receives an inquiry about the application of this NPA to a specific undertaking, the FTU will respond to the concern or address the inquiry. If the consulting party or the member of the public feels the concern or inquiry has not been addressed, they may elevate the concern or inquiry to the ACHP who could, if appropriate to do so, raise a dispute following Stipulation XI.A.

XII. AMENDMENTS AND UPDATES

- A. Signatories to this NPA may request that it be amended by submitting the request to the FTU points of contact (Stipulation II.A.2.). All Signatories will consult to consider such amendment. The FTUs will facilitate consultation, including notification of consulting parties and request for comment, within 60 calendar days of the request. The amendment will be effective on the date a copy of the amendment is signed by all Signatories. Any amendment will be filed with the ACHP.
- B. The FTUs may also choose to update Appendix B or F at any time without a formal amendment. The FTUs in consultation with the NCSHPO and the ACHP shall agree via email for any proposed update to Appendix B or F to take effect. Any updates will be filed with the ACHP.
- C. Should a federal agency propose to sign the NPA at a future date as a signatory FTU, the process at Stipulation XII.A. would be followed except the federal agency would facilitate consultation to include the Signatories and the SHPOs, THPOs, and Tribes that may have an interest in the federal agency's undertakings.

XIII. TERMINATION

- A. If a FTU, the NCSHPO, or the ACHP find that the terms of the NPA cannot or will not be carried out, that Signatory shall immediately consult with the other Signatories to attempt to develop an amendment per Stipulation XII that would avoid termination. If within 90 calendar days an amendment cannot be reached, any FTU, the NCSHPO, or the ACHP may terminate the NPA upon written notification to the other Signatories. If the NPA is terminated, prior to work continuing on any undertaking that would otherwise be covered by this NPA, the FTU must either:
1. Comply with 36 CFR Part 800 Subpart B for each undertaking, or
 2. Execute a new NPA or FTU-specific PA pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.14(b)(2).
- B. An FTU Signatory may terminate its participation in the NPA with respect to its applicability in its respective service area (Appendix A). Termination by one FTU would not terminate the NPA with respect to the other FTUs' service areas.

XIV. DURATION AND EXECUTION

- A. This NPA shall take effect on the last date of signature by the FTUs, the NCSHPO, and the ACHP. This NPA shall continue to be in effect until 10 years after the last date of signature unless amended or terminated prior to that date. Prior to such time, the FTUs, the NCSHPO, and the ACHP may agree in writing, after a meeting, to extend the duration of the NPA in 5 year increments up to a maximum of 20 years of total duration for the NPA.
1. Following the expiration of the NPA, the FTUs may develop a new PA, another program alternative (36 CFR § 800.14), or comply following 36 CFR Part 800, Subpart B.
- B. This NPA may be executed in counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original, but all of which together shall constitute one and the same NPA.

Execution of the NPA by the FTUs, the ACHP, and the NCSHPO and implementation of its terms serves as evidence that the FTUs have taken into account the effects of transmission operations and maintenance undertakings on historic properties and afforded the ACHP an opportunity to comment.

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AND THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING
ROUTINE TRANSMISSION OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE UNDERTAKINGS
ASSOCIATED WITH EXISTING TRANSMISSION FACILITIES AND ACCESS ROADS
THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES**

Signatory

SUNSHINE
SCHMIDT

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Benjamin D. Zelinsky
Acting Executive Vice President for Environment, Fish and Wildlife
Bonneville Power Administration

**NATIONWIDE PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION,
THE SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION,
THE WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION,
THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICERS,
AND THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING
ROUTINE TRANSMISSION OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE UNDERTAKINGS
ASSOCIATED WITH EXISTING TRANSMISSION FACILITIES AND ACCESS ROADS
THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES**

Signatory

**DANNY
JOHNSON**

Digitally signed by DANNY JOHNSON
DN: cn=DANNY JOHNSON, c=US,
o=U.S. Government, ou=Department
of Energy
Date: 2026.07.27 19:10:23 -05'00'

Date: July 27, 2026

Danny Johnson
Senior Vice President of Corporate Compliance
Southwestern Power Administration

**NATIONWIDE PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION,
THE SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION,
THE WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION,
THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICERS,
AND THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING
ROUTINE TRANSMISSION OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE UNDERTAKINGS
ASSOCIATED WITH EXISTING TRANSMISSION FACILITIES AND ACCESS ROADS
THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES**

Signatory

JENNIFER
RODGERS

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RODGERS
Date: 2026.07.31 09:59:03 -06'00'

Date: _____

Jennifer Rodgers
Senior Vice President and Chief Administrative Officer
Western Area Power Administration

**NATIONWIDE PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION,
THE SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION,
THE WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION,
THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICERS,
AND THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING
ROUTINE TRANSMISSION OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE UNDERTAKINGS
ASSOCIATED WITH EXISTING TRANSMISSION FACILITIES AND ACCESS ROADS
THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES**

Signatory



Anne B. Raines

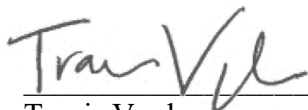
President

National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers

Date: 8/4/2024

**NATIONWIDE PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION,
THE SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION,
THE WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION,
THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICERS,
AND THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING
ROUTINE TRANSMISSION OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE UNDERTAKINGS
ASSOCIATED WITH EXISTING TRANSMISSION FACILITIES AND ACCESS ROADS
THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES**

Signatory



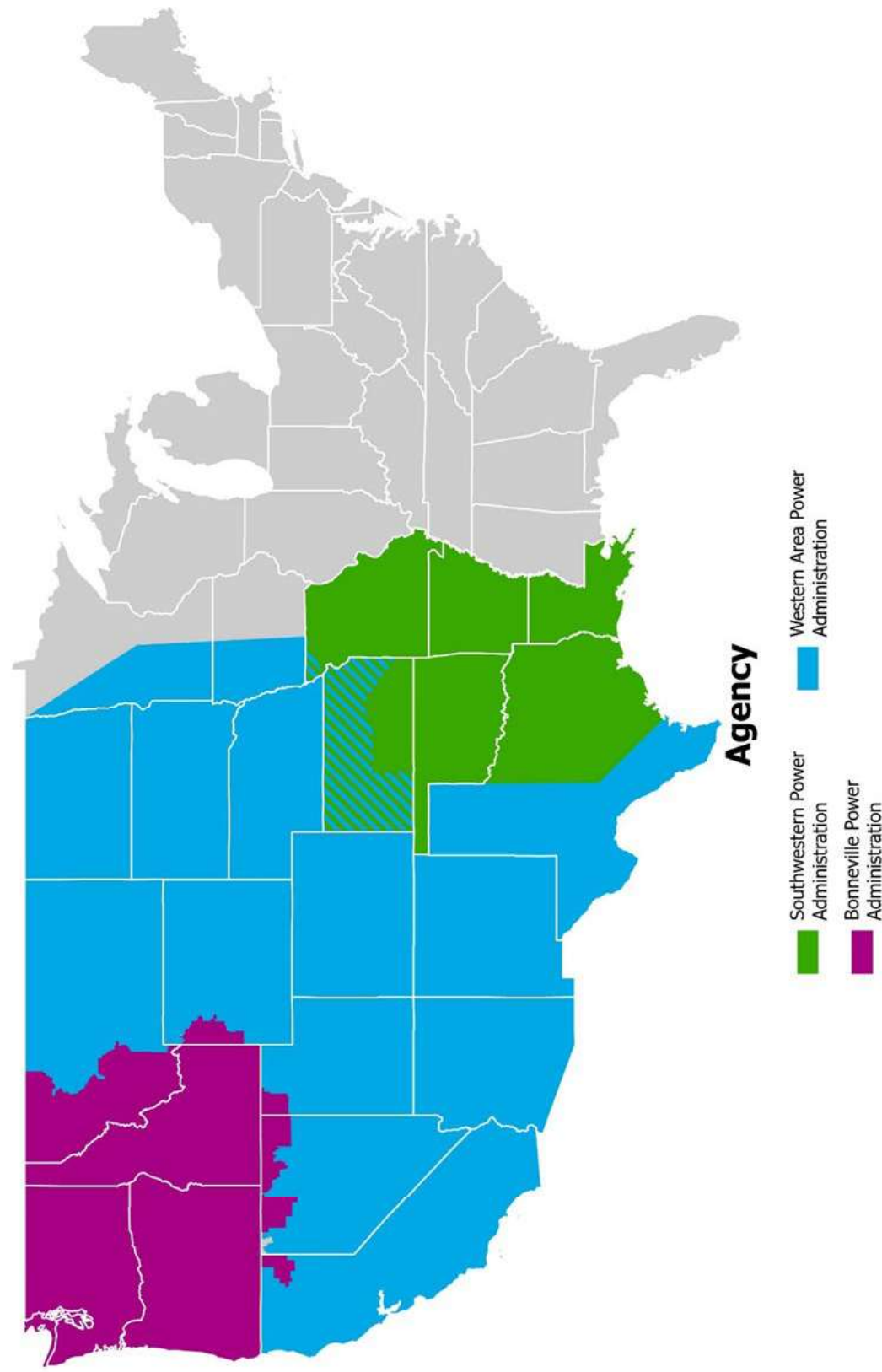
Travis Voyles

Vice Chairman

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Date: August 24, 2026

Appendix A: Map of FTU Service Areas



Appendix B: Other FTU PAs*

Bonneville Power Administration:

- 2025 Programmatic Agreement Among the Bonneville Power Administration, the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office, the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, the Washington State Historic Preservation Office, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to Implement the Bonneville Power Administration Manual for Built Resources. Expires July 15, 2030 but may be extended up to July 15, 2045.
- 2024 Programmatic Agreement Among the Bonneville Power Administration, the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, the Washington State Historic Preservation Office, the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office, the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to Address Effects to BPA Transmission Lines. Expires December 19, 2029 but may be extended up to December 19, 2044.

Western Area Power Administration:

- 2025 Programmatic Agreement Among The Western Area Power Administration; The Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming State Historic Preservation Officers; The Crow Tribe Of Montana; The Eastern Shoshone Tribe Of The Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; The Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico, & Utah; The Northern Arapaho Tribe Of The Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; And The Ute Mountain Ute Tribe Regarding National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance For Maintenance Of Existing Western Area Power Administration Facilities And Associated Access Roads In Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. Expires July 25, 2035.
- 2022 Programmatic Agreement Among the U.S. Department of Energy – Western Area Power Administration, Arizona State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Regarding Maintenance and Minor Construction Activities at Existing WAPA Transmission Facilities and Access Roads in Arizona. Expires November 8, 2032.
- 2018 Programmatic Agreement Among the U.S. Department of Energy – Western Area Power Administration – Desert Southwest Region, Bureau of Land Management, and California State Historic Preservation Regarding Maintenance and Minor Construction Activities at Existing WAPA Transmission Lines, Facilities and Properties in California, Imperial, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties. Expires July 11, 2026.
- 2010 Programmatic Agreement Among Western Area Power Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the California State Historic Preservation Officer Concerning Emergency and Routine Operation and Maintenance Activities and Other Routine Activities at Western Facilities in California. No expiration date.

*Note: Only applicable FTU PAs are listed.

Appendix C: List of tribes invited to consult

Absentee Shawnee Tribe	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians of the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation, California	Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua & Siuslaw Indians
Ak-Chin Indian Community	Confederated Tribes of Siletz
Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation
Alabama Quassarte Tribal Town	Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, Nevada and Utah
Alturas Rancheria of Pit River Indians	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
Apache Tribe of Oklahoma	Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon
Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana	Coquille Indian Tribe
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians, California	Coushatta Tribe of LA
Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley	Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians
Bishop Paiute Tribe	Cowlitz Indian Tribe
Blackfeet Nation	Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, South Dakota
Bridgeport Indian Colony	Crow Tribe
Burns Paiute Tribe	
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, California	Delaware Nation
Caddo Nation of Oklahoma	Duckwater Shoshone Tribe of the Duckwater Reservation, Nevada
Cahuilla Band of Indians	Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians
Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Campo Indian Reservation, California	Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
Capitan Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California (Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Barona Reservation, California)	
Cedarville Rancheria Northern Paiute Tribe	Eastern Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming
Chemehuevi Indian Tribe of the Chemehuevi Reservation, California	Ely Shoshone Tribe of Nevada
Cherokee Nation	Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, California
Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma	Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota	Fort Belknap Indian Community of the Fort Belknap Reservation of Montana
	Fort Bidwell Indian Community of the Fort Bidwell Reservation of California
Chinook Indian Nation	Fort Independence Indian Community of Paiute Indians of the Fort Independence Reservation, California
Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy Reservation	Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation, Nevada and Oregon
	Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, Arizona
Cocopah Tribe of Arizona	Fort Mojave Indian Tribe of Arizona, California & Nevada
Coeur d'Alene Tribe	Fort Peck Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes
Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona and California	
Comanche Nation, Oklahoma	
Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes	

Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma
 Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian
 Reservation, Arizona
 Havasupai Tribe of the Havasupai Reservation,
 Arizona
 Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin
 Hoh Indian Tribe
 Hoopa Valley Tribe
 Hopi Tribe of Arizona
 Hualapai Indian Tribe of the Hualapai Indian
 Reservation, Arizona
 Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel, California
 Inaja Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Inaja
 and Cosmit Reservation, California
 Ione Band of Miwok Indians of California
 Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska
 Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma
 Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe
 Jamul Indian Village of California
 Jena Band of Choctaw Indians
 Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico
 Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians of the Kaibab Indian
 Reservation, Arizona
 Kalispel Tribe of Indians
 Kaw Nation
 Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, Michigan
 Kialegee Tribe of Oklahoma
 Kickapoo Tribe of Indians, Kansas
 Kootenai Tribe of Idaho
 La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians, California
 La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the La
 Posta Indian Reservation, California
 Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa
 Indians of Michigan
 Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Indians of the Las Vegas
 Indian Colony, Nevada
 Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone Tribe
 Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla & Cupeno Indians,
 California
 Lovelock Paiute Tribe of the Lovelock Indian Colony,
 Nevada
 Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule
 Reservation, South Dakota
 Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe

Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of
 Minnesota
 Lummi Nation
 Makah Nation
 Manzanita Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the
 Manzanita Reservation, California
 Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin
 Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of
 the Mesa Grande Reservation, California
 Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero
 Reservation, New Mexico
 Miami Tribe of Oklahoma
 Minnesota Chippewa Tribe - Leech Lake Band
 Minnesota Chippewa Tribe - Mille Lacs Band
 Minnesota Chippewa Tribe - White Earth Band
 Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians
 Moapa Band of Paiute Indians of the Moapa River
 Indian Reservation, Nevada
 Monacan Indian Nation
 Morongo Band of Mission Indians, California
 Muckleshoot Indian Tribe
 Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah
 Nez Perce Tribe
 Nisqually Indian Tribe
 Nooksack Indian Tribe
 Northern Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River
 Reservation, Wyoming
 Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne
 Indian Reservation, Montana
 Northwestern Band of the Shoshone Nation
 Oglala Sioux Tribe
 Omaha Tribe of Nebraska
 Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians
 Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah (Cedar Band of Paiutes,
 Kanosh Band of Paiutes, Koosharem Band of Paiutes,
 Indian Peaks Band of Paiutes, and Shivwits Band of
 Paiutes)
 Paiute - Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and
 Colony, Nevada
 Pala Band of Mission Indians
 Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona
 Pauma Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pauma

& Yuima Reservation, California
 Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma
 Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the
 Pechanga Reservation, California
 Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
 Pit River Tribe
 Poarch Band of Creek Indians
 Ponca Tribe of Nebraska
 Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma
 Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation
 Prairie Island Indian Community in the State of
 Minnesota
 Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico
 Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico
 Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico
 Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico
 Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico
 Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico
 Pueblo of Ohkay Owingeh, New Mexico
 Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico
 Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico
 Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico
 Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico
 Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico
 Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico
 Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico
 Pueblo of Santo Domingo Pueblo
 Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico
 Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico
 Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico
 Pueblo of Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New
 Mexico
 Puyallup Tribe of Indians

 Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake
 Reservation, Nevada
 Quapaw Nation
 Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation,
 California & Arizona
 Quileute Nation
 Quinault Indian Nation

 Ramona Band of Cahuilla, California

Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, Minnesota
 Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, Nevada
 Rincon Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the
 Rincon Reservation, California
 Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian
 Reservation, South Dakota

 Sac and Fox Nation Oklahoma
 Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa
 Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the
 Salt River Reservation, Arizona
 Samish Indian Nation
 San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos
 Reservation, Arizona
 San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe of Arizona
 San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, California
 San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of
 California
 Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians, California
 Santee Sioux Nation, Nebraska
 Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe

 Seneca - Cayuga Tribe
 Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community of
 Minnesota

 Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
 Shoalwater Bay Tribe
 Shoshone - Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall
 Reservation
 Shoshone - Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley
 Reservation
 Sisseton - Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse
 Reservation, South Dakota
 Skokomish Tribal Nation
 Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians of Utah
 Snoqualmie Indian Tribe
 Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, California
 Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute
 Reservation, Colorado
 Spirit Lake Tribe, North Dakota
 Spokane Tribe of Indians

 Squaxin Island Tribe
 Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota

Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians
Summit Lake Paiute Tribe
Susanville Indian Rancheria
Swinomish Indian Tribal Community
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada (Four constituent bands: Battle Mountain Band; Elko Band; South Fork Band and Wells Band)
The Chickasaw Nation
The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
The Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation
The Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde
The Klamath Tribes
The Muscogee (Creek) Nation
The Osage Nation
The Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe
The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma
The Suquamish Tribe
Thlopthlocco Tribal Town

Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota
Timbisha Shoshone Tribe
Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona
Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation (Smith River Rancheria)
Tonto Apache Tribe of Arizona
Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, California
Tulalip Tribes
Tunica Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana
Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians of North Dakota
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians of California
United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians

Upper Sioux Community, Minnesota
Upper Skagit Indian Tribe
Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah
Ute Mountain Ute Tribe
Utu Utu Gwaitu Paiute Tribe of the Benton Paiute Reservation, California
Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation, Nevada

Wanapum Band
Washoe Tribe of Nevada & California (Carson Colony, Dresslerville Colony, Woodfords Community, Stewart Community, & Washoe Ranches)
White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona
Wichita and Affiliated Tribes
Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska
Winnemucca Indian Colony of Nevada
Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota
Yavapai - Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation, Arizona
Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe
Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Colony and Campbell Ranch, Nevada
Yomba Shoshone Tribe of the Yomba Reservation, Nevada

Appendix D: Definitions

Access roads – Graveled or dirt roads maintained by an FTU for the purpose of accessing a transmission ROW or as a route of travel within a ROW. Can sometimes consist of an unimproved route designated for vehicular traffic.

Beam path – The area in which obstructions, typically trees, need to be removed to allow unobstructed transmission of a communication facility's microwave radio communications.

Construction matting – Thick (8-12 inches) wooden mats deployed to lessen ground pressure exerted by heavy equipment. Mats need to be in good condition to ensure proper installation, use, and removal. Mats are typically placed one at a time such that vehicle treads do not disturb the ground surface within environmentally sensitive areas. In some cases, mats could be placed along the travel area so that the individual boards are resting perpendicular to the direction of traffic.

Counterpoise – Method of grounding transmission structures in areas of higher ground resistivity to lessen effects from lightning. Can consist of small trenches at the base of a transmission structure where wires are laid to more efficiently conduct lightning to the ground.

Cultural resources – For the purposes of the NPA, cultural resources include tangible properties representing the history, art, or traditions of a culture; or have the potential to provide significant information. Cultural resources include historic districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects, whether or not they are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Cultural resources specialist (CRS) – Individuals at each FTU responsible for day-to-day Section 106 compliance including use of the NPA to screen undertakings and reach findings of effect. These individuals meet the Secretary of the Interior's (SOI) standards for professionals in the applicable field or rely upon SOI qualified personnel contracted by their respective agency.

Emergencies – For the purposes of this NPA, emergencies include a disaster or emergency declared by the President, a Tribal government, or the Governor of a State or which respond to other immediate threats to life or property. Other immediate threats to life and property include, but are not limited to, hazardous materials spills; fires; unplanned/unscheduled power outages; imminent power outages that potentially threaten human life or property; and other immediate threats to life or property.

Federal preservation officer (FPO) – The FPO is the individual designated by the head of a federal agency to coordinate that agency's activities under the National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR § 65.3(f)).

Federal transmission utility (FTU) – A federal agency that owns, operates, and is responsible for maintaining transmission related infrastructure. These agencies include the Bonneville Power Administration, Southwestern Power Administration, and the Western Area Power Administration.

Historic property – “Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. 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 ... and that meet the National Register criteria” (36 CFR § 800.16(l)(1)).

Historic property treatment plan (HPTP) – A document drafted to define methods to resolve adverse effects to specific properties that would result from implementing a specific undertaking in lieu of a

MOA.

HVAC – Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning. Refers to systems used to control the temperature, humidity, and air quality within buildings.

Ice bridge – A support structure designed to protect transmission lines or other electronic components from ice loading.

Isolate (Isolated Occurrence or Isolated Find) – is a cultural manifestation that does not meet the definition of a site according to the respective land manager or SHPO, and not eligible for listing in the NRHP as it lacks integrity of association at a minimum.

Landing – An area where equipment and vehicles necessary for construction are located adjacent to a transmission structure. Landings often require leveled areas when transmission lines are located on slopes and frequently are covered in rock to protect the ground surface from rutting.

Latchways – A safety system designed for fall protection attached to transmission structures or other structures where maintenance activities could pose a risk of falling.

Low ground pressure equipment – Construction equipment designed with the purpose of distributing weight over a larger ground area to minimize ground disturbance.

Properties of traditional cultural and religious significance (PTCRS) – Cultural resources that are eligible for inclusion on the NRHP due to their traditional religious and cultural importance to a Tribe (54 USC § 302706(a)).

SCADA – Supervisory control and data acquisition. These systems are used to monitor and control industrial processes and infrastructure.

Signatories – The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, Bonneville Power Administration, Southwestern Power Administration, and Western Area Power Administration are the agencies and organizations with responsibility for agreeing to and executing the NPA consistent with 36 CFR § 800.14(b)(2)(iii).

Transmission Structure – Transmission structures are broadly grouped as either steel lattice or pole structures designed to support the conductor and other transmission infrastructure (insulators, overhead ground wire, fiber optic cable, etc.). Pole structures are typically wood or steel but can occasionally be concrete. Pole structures can vary between 1 and 3 pole structures. The number of poles refers to the vertical supports necessary to support the cross arms.

Appendix E: Transmission Operations and Maintenance Activities

The following is a non-exhaustive list of transmission operations and maintenance activities which are associated with operating, maintaining, or improving the safe, reliable, and efficient function of existing transmission infrastructure. Transmission infrastructure typically includes substations, transmission lines, communication sites, and access roads.

Substations

Activities associated with substations may include installation, modification, replacement, or removal of paving or curbs; wood pole, steel lattice, or steel monopole transmission structures and components; fencing, gates, or signage; lighting; security cameras; catch basins, drainage systems, or sumps; water, power, communication or ground electrical lines; ground mats; retaining walls; equipment associated with the operation or upgrade of a substation; heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems (HVAC); or supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) systems. Activities including geotechnical investigations; planting, maintenance, or removal of vegetation; ground water testing; and environmental remediation may also be proposed.

Transmission Lines

Activities associated with transmission lines may include maintenance, repair, removal, or replacement of transmission line infrastructure including: paint, coatings, preservatives, fire resistant wrap, cross arms, insulators, lightning arrestors, lightning systems, spacers, vibration dampers, marker balls, guy anchors, wildlife diverters, reflectors, navigation/aircraft warning lights/markings, counterpoise, fiber optic cable, fiber optic vaults, ground wires, markings, signage, structural knee braces, or other transmission structure components; wood pole, steel lattice, or steel monopole transmission structures and components and installation of counterpoise; overhead ground wire, conductor, armor rod, conductor sleeves, or fiber optic cable; or structure footings, grillage, or anchors. Activities including use of and improving staging, stockpiling, work areas, pulling/tensioning sites, or helicopter landing areas; utilizing herbicides; brush hogs, mulchers, mowers, helicopter saws, hand tools (chainsaws), and other equipment to control or remove vegetation and establish or maintain right of way width and conductor clearance; stubbing, or removing and filling a transmission structure; constructing or repairing shoo flies; cutting corridor or danger trees; and geotechnical investigations may also be proposed. Transmission line impairments may be addressed by removal or by raising or modifying transmission structures to avoid impairments.

Communication Sites

Activities associated with communication sites may include maintenance, repair, removal, or replacement of communication site infrastructure including: facilities, ice bridges, latchways, antennae/dishes, fences/gates, structures, beam paths, monopoles, HVAC, or SCADA systems. In addition, geotechnical investigations may also be proposed. Planting, maintenance, or removal of vegetation (including trees) may also be proposed.

Access Roads

Activities associated with access roads may include installation, maintenance, repair, or replacement of ditches, culverts, and other water control features associated with access roads; construction, maintenance, or removal of pads and landings around transmission structures; utilization and improvement of gravel pits and staging areas; installation, maintenance, or replacement of cattle guards; improvement/maintenance of road surface; underground installation/trenching of water, power, communication, or ground electrical line; and planting, maintenance, or removal of vegetation (including

trees) along and within access roads.

Appendix F: Nationwide PA Review Process

NPA Review Process					
Stip. III.A	Establish the undertaking	▲	If undertaking has no potential to cause effects on historic properties, no further review is warranted under this PA.	▲	If undertaking is the type that has the potential to affect historic properties; proceed to Stip. III.B
Stip. III.B.1	Define APE (horizontal and vertical)	▲	Consult on APE when project would increase the height of current infrastructure > 25 % to take into account viewshed.	▲	Proceed Stip. III.B.2
Stip. III.B.2	Identify historic properties	▲	Review past studies and/or conduct new studies if needed. Consult Tribes about PTRCS when project is 1) not in same/similar current location, AND 2) is increased > 25% in height AND 3) when new infrastructure would be installed outside of a substation.	▲	Proceed to Stip. III.C and E
Stip. III.C and E	Assess NRHP eligibility	▲	May assume eligibility for unevaluated sites and/or consult Tribes, land managers, SHPO on determinations of eligibility. May be done concurrently.	▲	Proceed to Stip. III.D
Stip. III.D	Findings of: No Historic Properties Affected No Adverse Effect	▲	Apply conditions (Appendix G) to achieve findings of No Historic Properties Affected or No Adverse Effect. Section 106 is concluded.	▲	For findings of adverse effects, proceed to Stip. III.D.3
Stip. III.D.3	Findings of Adverse Effect	▲	Resolve adverse effects via a Historic Properties Treatment Plan (HPTP) or Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). Consult with SHPO, Tribes and consulting parties.	▲	SHPO acceptance of HPTP or Execution of MOA concludes Section 106

Appendix G: Conditions to Avoid Effects

A. The CRS will take into account the environmental setting of the APE and the manner in which the undertaking could result in effects on historic properties when considering the applicability of the following conditions. When one or more of the following conditions is applicable and would result in avoiding effects from the undertaking on any historic properties that may be present, the FTU will make a finding of **no historic properties affected** per Stipulation III.D.1.

1. The APE has been surveyed, and no historic properties are within the APE or historic properties will be avoided within the APE.
2. The CRS confirmed during a field survey or reconnaissance that a previously mapped site did not intersect the APE.
3. Transmission structures being replaced (no greater than 25% taller) are not within any known historic property or unevaluated cultural resource and will be replaced within a no greater than 5-foot disturbance radius around the existing structure, or replaced on hillsides with slopes greater than 20% verified by the CRS to have an existing landing.
4. Archaeological historic properties and unevaluated cultural resources within at least 50 feet of work areas will be flagged for avoidance under the oversight of a SOI qualified archaeologist.
5. Maintenance equipment or materials will not be stored within a historic property, unless the property is a historic in-use maintenance facility designed for this purpose.
6. Cultural resources monitoring will be conducted under the oversight of a SOI qualified archaeologist to ensure avoidance of historic properties.
7. Vegetation removal within historic properties will be conducted with hand tools (i.e. chainsaws, clippers) and brush will be lopped and scattered or inserted into a chipper or mulcher located on an existing access road or hand carried off site (not piled or dragged).
8. The APE or portions has/have been significantly disturbed and is unlikely to retain significant intact cultural deposits. Disturbance would include the horizontal and vertical extent of previously graded or bladed areas, locations of demonstrated direct impacts from previous construction including prior pole installation and replacements, extensive access road construction and maintenance, strip mining, trenching, heavy recreational use, or severe erosion, and areas that are washed out/undercut from erosion.
9. Existing documentation of geological context and soil data within the APE (example; aerial imagery, NRCS soil data, USGS geological data, etc.) indicate little potential for buried intact cultural deposits.

B. The CRS will take into account the environmental setting of the APE and the manner in which the undertaking could result in effects on historic properties when considering the applicability of the following conditions. When one or more of the following conditions is applicable and would result in avoiding adverse effects from the undertaking on any historic properties that may be present, the FTU will make a finding of **no adverse effect** per Stipulation III.D.2.

1. Transmission structures being replaced (no greater than 25% taller) are not within any known historic property or unevaluated cultural resource except for any historic transmission line and will be replaced within a no greater than 5-foot disturbance radius around the existing structure, or on hillsides of greater than 20% slope verified by the CRS to have an existing landing.
2. Work is restricted to completely disturbed areas within historic properties. Disturbance would include the horizontal and vertical extent of previously graded or bladed areas, locations of demonstrated direct impacts from previous construction including prior pole installation and replacements, extensive access road construction and maintenance, strip mining, trenching, heavy recreational use, or severe erosion, and areas that are washed out/undercut from erosion.
3. Work within a historic property will be flagged (using a buffer when feasible) under the oversight of a SOI qualified archaeologist for avoidance to include significant features and artifact concentrations

- and the property will be photographed before work is initiated and after work is completed.
4. Work within a historic property or unevaluated cultural resources, will be monitored under the oversight of a SOI qualified archaeologist during the undertaking.
 5. Construction matting within historic properties will be utilized without grading to cover work areas prior to conducting work to limit subsurface disturbance.
 6. Geotextile fabric and culturally sterile fill (capping) will be utilized to cover an archaeological historic property to provide a buffer between expected impacts and cultural deposits.
 7. Modifications, repairs, and maintenance undertakings to historic properties will be “in-kind” (e.g., same material, design, appearance, texture) and consistent with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.
 8. Restrict heavy vehicle use within a historic property to only when the ground surface is completely dry or frozen.
 9. Low ground pressure equipment will be utilized when rutting could otherwise occur.
 10. Abandoned wood poles within historic properties will be cut and taken off site without heavy equipment.
 11. Herbicide use is limited to spot treatment within and adjacent to fenced transmission facilities or outside the boundaries of a known PTRCS using handheld equipment.