

Section 14.500 Cultural Resources (GMA Only)

A. Purpose:

1. Protect and enhance cultural resources.
2. Ensure that proposed development and uses do not have an adverse effect on significant cultural resources.

B. Applicability of the Cultural Resource Reconnaissance and Historic Survey Requirements

1. The reconnaissance survey standards of C, Cultural Resource Reconnaissance and Historic Survey, apply until a cultural resource survey of the General Management Areas is complete.

a. A reconnaissance survey shall be required for all proposed uses, except:

(1) The modification, expansion, replacement, or reconstruction of existing buildings and structures.

(2) Proposed uses that would not disturb the ground, including:

(a) land divisions and lot-line adjustments/replats;

(b) storage sheds that do not require a foundation;

(c) low-intensity recreation uses, such as fishing, hunting, and hiking;

(d) installation of surface chemical toilets;

(e) hand treatment of brush within established rights-of-way; and

(f) new uses of existing structures.

(3) Proposed uses that involve minor ground disturbance, as defined by depth and extent, including:

(a) repair and maintenance of lawfully constructed and serviceable structures;

(b) home gardens;

(c) live-stock grazing;

(d) cultivation that employs minimum tillage techniques, such as

replanting pastures using a grassland drill;

- (e) construction of fences;
- (f) new utility poles that are installed using an auger, post-hole digger, or similar implement; and
- (g) placement of mobile homes where septic systems and underground facilities are not involved.

The Gorge Commission will review all land use applications and determine if proposed uses would have a minor ground disturbance.

- (4) Proposed uses that occur on sites that have been disturbed by human activities, provided the proposed uses do not exceed depth and extent of existing ground disturbance.
 - (a) To qualify for this exception, a project applicant must demonstrate that land disturbing activities occurred in the project area.
 - (b) Land disturbing activities include grading and cultivation.
- (5) Proposed uses that would occur on sites that have been adequately surveyed in the past.
 - (a) The project applicant must demonstrate that the project area has been adequately surveyed to qualify for this exception.
 - (b) Past surveys must have been conducted by a qualified professional and must include a surface survey and subsurface testing.
 - (c) The nature and extent of any cultural resources in the project area must be adequately documented.
- (6) Proposed uses occurring in areas that have a low probability of containing cultural resources, except:
 - (a) residential development that involves two or more new dwellings for the same project applicant;
 - (b) recreation facilities that contain parking areas for more than 10 cars, overnight camping facilities, boat ramps, and visitor information and environmental education facilities;
 - (c) public transportation facilities that are outside improved rights-of-way;

(d) electric facilities, lines, equipment, and appurtenances that are 33 kilovolts or greater; and

(e) communications, water and sewer, and natural gas transmission (as opposed to distribution) lines, pipes, equipment, and appurtenances.

Areas that have a low probability of containing cultural resources will be identified using the results of reconnaissance surveys conducted by the Gorge Commission, the U.S. Forest Service, public agencies, and private archaeologists.

- b. A reconnaissance survey shall be required for all proposed uses within 500 feet of a known cultural resource, including those listed above in (a)(1) through (6). The location of known cultural resources are shown in the cultural resource inventory.
2. A historic survey shall be required for all proposed uses that would alter the exterior architectural appearance of buildings and structures that are 50 years old or older, or compromise features of the surrounding area that are important in defining the historic or architectural character of the buildings or structures that are 50 years old or older.
 3. The Gorge Commission will conduct and pay for all reconnaissance and historic surveys for small-scale uses in the General Management Area.
 - a. When archaeological resources or traditional cultural properties are discovered, the Gorge Commission also will identify the approximate boundaries of the resource or property and delineate a reasonable buffer zone.
 - b. Reconnaissance surveys and buffer zone delineations for large-scale uses shall be the responsibility of the project applicant.
 - c. The Gorge Commission will conduct and pay for evaluations of significance and mitigation plans for cultural resources that are discovered during construction, subsection G, for small and large-scale uses in the General Management Area.
 - d. For this Ordinance, large-scale uses include development involving:
 - (1) two or more new residential dwellings;
 - (2) recreation facilities;

- (3) commercial and industrial development;
 - (4) public transportation facilities;
 - (5) electric facilities, lines, equipment, and appurtenances that are 33 kilovolts or greater;
 - (6) communications, water and sewer, and natural gas transmission (as opposed to distribution) lines, pipes, equipment, and appurtenances; and
 - (7) disposal sites
4. The primary responsibility and cost of preparing an Evaluation of Significance, D; Assessment of Effect, E; or Mitigation Plan, F, shall be borne by the project applicant.
- a. If the applicant has no practicable alternative, according to (5) below, Practicable Alternative Test, allowing them to avoid an affected cultural resource, or is seeking to make a change or addition to a historic resource, the Forest Service has agreed to provide services to aid in the preparation of the Evaluation of Significance, Assessment of Effect, or Mitigation Plan to the greatest extent possible.
 - b. The responsibility for and cost of any development necessary to protect or mitigate effects on the cultural resource shall be borne by the project applicant.
5. All cultural resource surveys, evaluations, assessments, and mitigation plans shall be performed by professionals whose expertise reflects the type of cultural resources that are involved. Principal investigators shall meet the professional standards published in 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 61 and Guidelines for evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties (Parker and King, no date).

Practicable Alternative Test

An alternative site for a proposed use shall be considered practicable if it is available and the proposed use can be undertaken on that site after taking into consideration cost, technology, logistics, and overall project purposes.

A practicable alternative does not exist if a project applicant satisfactorily demonstrates all of the following:

- a. The basic purpose of the use cannot be reasonably accomplished using one or more other sites in the vicinity that would avoid or result in less adverse

effects on cultural resources;

- b. The basic purpose of the use cannot be reasonably accomplished by reducing its size, scope, configuration, or density as proposed, or by changing the design of the use in a way that would avoid or result in less adverse effects on cultural resources; and
- c. Reasonable attempts were made to remove or accommodate constraints that caused a project applicant to reject alternatives to the use as proposed. Such constraints include inadequate infrastructure, parcel size, and land use designations. If a land use designation or recreation intensity class is a constraint, an applicant must request a management plan amendment to demonstrate that practicable alternatives do not exist.

C. Cultural Resource Reconnaissance and Historic Surveys

1. Gorge Commission/Tribal Government Notice

- a. In addition to other public notice requirements that may exist, the County shall notify the Indian tribal governments when:
 - (1) a reconnaissance survey is required; or
 - (2) cultural resources that are prehistoric or otherwise associated with Native Americans exist in the project area.
- b. Notices sent to Indian tribal governments shall include a site plan as stipulated in Section 14.040.
- c. Indian tribal governments shall have 20 calendar days from the date a notice is mailed to submit written comments to the County Planning Office.
 - (1) Written comments should describe the nature and extent of any cultural resources that exist in the project area and identify individuals with specific knowledge about them.
 - (2) The County shall send a copy of all comments to the Gorge Commission.

2. Consultation and Ethnographic Research

- a. When written comments are submitted to the County Planning Office in a timely manner, the project applicant shall offer to meet with the interested persons within 10 calendar days.
 - (1) The 10 day consultation period may be extended upon agreement between the project applicant and the interested persons.

- (2) Consultation meetings should provide an opportunity for interested persons to explain how the proposed use may affect cultural resources. Recommendations to avoid potential conflicts should be discussed.
 - (3) All written comments and consultation meeting minutes shall be incorporated into the reconnaissance or historic survey report. In instances where a survey is not required, all such information shall be recorded and addressed in a report that typifies a survey report; inapplicable elements may be omitted.
- b. A project applicant who is proposing a large-scale use or development shall conduct interviews and other forms of ethnographic research if interested persons submit a written request for such research.
- (1) All requests must include a description of the cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed use and identify of knowledgeable informants.
 - (2) Ethnographic research shall be conducted by qualified specialists. Tape recordings, maps, photographs, and minutes shall be used when appropriate.
 - (3) All written comments, consultation meeting minutes and ethnographic research shall be incorporated into the reconnaissance or historic survey report. In instances where a survey is not required, all such information shall be recorded and addressed in a report that typifies a survey report.

3. Notice of Survey Results

- a. The County shall submit a copy of all cultural resource survey reports to the State Historic Preservation Office and the Indian tribal governments.
 - (1) Survey reports may include measures to avoid affected cultural resources, such as a map that shows a reasonable buffer zone.
 - (2) The State Historic Preservation Office and the tribes shall have 30 calendar days from the date a survey report is mailed to submit written comments to the County Planning Office.
 - (3) The County shall record and address all written comments in its development review order.

4. Conclusion of the Cultural Resource Protection Process

- a. The County Planning Office will make a final decision on whether the proposed use would be consistent with the cultural resource goals, policies, guidelines, and standards.
- b. If the final decision contradicts the comments submitted by the State Historic Preservation Office, the County must justify how it reached an opposing conclusion.
- c. The cultural resource protection process may conclude when one of the following conditions exist:
 - (1) The proposed use does not require a reconnaissance or historic survey, no cultural resources are known to exist in the project area, and no substantiated concerns were voiced by interested persons within 20 calendar days of the date that a notice was mailed.
 - (2) A reconnaissance survey demonstrates that cultural resources do not exist in the project area and no substantiated concerns were voiced by interested persons within 20 calendar days of the date that a notice was mailed.
 - (3) The proposed use would avoid archaeological resources and traditional cultural resources that exist in the project area.
 - (a) To meet this standard, a reasonable buffer zone must be established around the affected resources or properties;
 - (b) All ground disturbing activities shall be prohibited within the buffer zone.
 - (c) Buffer zones must preserve the integrity and context of cultural resources. They will vary in width depending on the eventual use of the project area, the type of cultural resources that are present, and the characteristics for which the cultural resources may be significant.
 - (d) A deed covenant, easement, or other appropriate mechanism shall be developed to ensure that the buffer zone and the cultural resources are protected.
 - (e) An evaluation of significance shall be conducted if a project applicant decides not to avoid the affected cultural resource. In these instances, the reconnaissance survey and survey report shall be incorporated into the evaluation of significance.
 - (4) A historic survey demonstrates that the proposed use would not have an effect on historic buildings or structures because:

- (a) The State Historic Preservation Office concludes that the historic buildings or structures are clearly not significant, as determined using the criteria in the "National Register Criteria for Evaluation" (36 CFR Part 60.4); or
 - (b) The proposed use would not compromise the historic or architectural character of the affected buildings or structures, or compromise features of the site that are important in defining the overall historic character of the affected buildings or structures, as determined by the guidelines and standards in The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation (U.S. Department of the Interior 1990) and The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects (U.S. Department of the Interior 1983).
- (5) The historic survey conducted by the Gorge Commission may provide sufficient information to satisfy these standards.
- (a) If it does not, architectural and building plans, photographs, and archival research may be required; and
 - (b) The project applicant shall be responsible for providing information beyond that included in the survey conducted by the Gorge Commission.
- (6) The historic survey and report must demonstrate that these standards have been clearly and absolutely satisfied. If the State Historic Preservation Office or the County Planning Office question whether these standards have been satisfied, the project applicant shall conduct an evaluation of significance, according to D below, Evaluation of Significance.

D. Evaluation of Significance

1. Evaluation Criteria

Cultural resources are significant if one of the following criteria is satisfied.

- a. The cultural resources are included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places.

The criteria for evaluating the eligibility of cultural resources for the National Register of Historic Places appear in the "National Register Criteria for Evaluation" (36 CFR 60.4). Cultural resources are eligible for the National

Register of Historic Places if they possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In addition, they must meet one or more of the following criteria.

(1) Have an association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of this region.

(2) Have an association with the lives of persons significant in the past.

(3) Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic components may lack individual distinction.

(4) Yield, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

b. The cultural resources are determined to be culturally significant by an Indian tribal government, based on criteria developed by that Indian tribal government and filed with the Gorge Commission.

2. Evaluation Process and Information Needs

If cultural resources would be affected by a new use, an evaluation of their significance shall be conducted. Evaluations of significance shall meet the following standards:

Evaluations of significance shall follow the procedures in How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (U.S. Department of the Interior n.d.) and Guidelines for the Evaluation and Documentation of Traditional Cultural Properties (Parker and King n.d.). They shall be presented within local and regional contexts and shall be guided by previous research and current research designs that are relevant to specific research questions for the Columbia River Gorge.

a. To evaluate the significance of cultural resources, the information gathered during the reconnaissance or historic survey may have to be supplemented. Detailed field mapping, subsurface testing, photographic documentation, laboratory analyses, and archival research may be required.

b. The project applicant shall contact Indian tribal governments and interested persons, as appropriate. Ethnographic research shall be undertaken as necessary to fully evaluate the significance of the cultural resources.

c. The evaluation of significance shall follow the principles, guidelines, and report format recommended by the State Historic Preservation Office. It shall incorporate the results of the reconnaissance or historic survey and shall

illustrate why each cultural resource is or is not significant. Findings shall be presented within the context of relevant local and regional research.

- d. All documentation used to support the evaluation of significance shall be cited.

- (1) Evidence of consultation with Indian tribal governments and other interested persons shall be presented.

- (2) All comments, recommendations, and correspondence from Indian tribal governments and interested persons shall be appended to the evaluation of significance.

3. Notice of Evaluation Results

If the evaluation of significance demonstrates that the cultural resources are not significant, the County shall submit a copy of the evaluation of significance to the State Historic Preservation Office and the Indian tribal governments.

- a. The State Historic Preservation Office, Indian tribal governments, and interested persons shall have 30 calendar days from the date the evaluation of significance is mailed to submit written comments to the County Planning Office.
- b. The County Planning Office shall record and address all written comments in its development review order.

4. Cultural Resources are Culturally Significant

If an Indian tribal government believes that the affected cultural resources are culturally significant, contrary to the evaluation submitted by the project applicant, the Cultural Advisory Committee shall make an independent review of the applicant's evaluation and the Indian tribal government's substantiated concerns.

- a. The Cultural Advisory Committee will formulate a recommendation regarding the significance of the cultural resources.
- b. The Indian tribal government must substantiate its concerns in a written report.

- (1) The report must be submitted to the County Planning Office, Cultural Advisory Committee, and the project applicant within 15 calendar days from the date the evaluation of significance is mailed.

- (2) The Cultural Advisory Committee must submit its recommendation to the County Planning Office within 30 calendar days from the date the evaluation of significance is mailed.

5. Conclusion of the Cultural Resource Protection Process

The County will make a final decision on whether the affected resources are significant.

- a. If the final decision contradicts the comments or recommendations submitted by the State Historic Preservation Office or Cultural Advisory Committee, the County must justify how it reached an opposing conclusion.
- b. The cultural resource protection process may conclude if the affected cultural resources are not significant.
- c. If the project applicant or the County determines that the cultural resources are significant, the effects of the proposed use shall be assessed according to E below, Assessment of Effect.

E. Assessment of Effect

1. Evaluation Criteria and Information Needs

If a use would affect significant cultural resources, an assessment shall be made to determine if it would have no effect, no adverse effect, or an adverse effect. The assessment shall meet the following standards:

- a. The assessment of effect shall be based on the criteria published in "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR Part 800.5) and shall incorporate the results of the reconnaissance or historic survey and the evaluation of significance. All documentation shall follow the requirements listed in 36 CFR Part 800.11.

- (1) Proposed uses have an effect on cultural resources when they alter or destroy characteristics of the resources that make them significant [36 CFR Part 800.5].

- (2) Proposed uses are considered to have an adverse effect when they may diminish the integrity of the cultural resource's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association [36 CFR Part 800.5]. Adverse effects on cultural resources include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Physical destruction, damage, or alteration of all or part of the cultural resource;

- (b) Isolation of the cultural resource from its setting or alteration of the character of the resource's setting when that character contributes to the resource's qualification as being significant;
 - (c) Introduction of visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are out of character with the cultural resource or its setting;
 - (d) Neglect of a significant cultural resource resulting in its deterioration or destruction, except as described in 36 CFR 800.5; and
 - (e) Transfer, lease, or sale of the cultural resource.
- b. The assessment of effect shall be prepared in consultation with Indian tribal governments and interested persons, as appropriate. The concerns and recommendations voiced by Indian tribal governments and interested persons shall be recorded and addressed in the assessment.
- c. The effects of a proposed use that would otherwise be determined to be adverse may be considered to not be adverse in the following instances:
- (1) The cultural resources are of value only for their potential contribution to archeological, historical, or architectural research, and when such value can be substantially preserved through the conduct of appropriate research before development begins, and such research is conducted in accordance with applicable professional standards and guidelines;
 - (2) The undertaking is limited to the rehabilitation of buildings and structures, and is conducted in a manner that preserves the historical and architectural character of affected cultural resources through conformance with The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation (U.S. Department of the Interior 1990) and The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects (U.S. Department of the Interior 1983); or
 - (3) The proposed use is limited to the transfer, lease, or sale of cultural resources, and adequate restrictions or conditions are included to ensure preservation of the significant features of the resources.

2. Notice of Assessment Results

If the assessment of effect concludes that the proposed use would have no effect or no adverse effect on significant cultural resources, the County shall submit a copy of the assessment to the State Historic Preservation Office and the Indian tribal governments.

- a. The State Historic Preservation Office, Indian tribal governments, and interested persons shall have 30 calendar days from the date the assessment of effect is mailed to submit written comments to the County Planning Office.
- b. The County shall record and address all written comments in its development review order.

3. Conclusion of the Cultural Resource Protection Process

The County will make a final decision on whether the proposed use would have no effect, no adverse effect, or an adverse effect.

- a. If the final decision contradicts the comments submitted by the State Historic Preservation Office, the County must justify how it reached an opposing conclusion.
- b. The cultural resource protection process may conclude if the proposed use would have no effect or no adverse effect on significant cultural resources.
- c. A mitigation plan shall be prepared if a project applicant or the County determines that the proposed use would have an adverse effect on significant cultural resources according to F below, Mitigation Plans.

F. Mitigation Plans

1. Mitigation Plan Criteria and Information Needs

Mitigation plans shall be prepared when proposed uses would have an adverse effect on significant cultural resources. The plans must reduce an adverse effect to no effect or no adverse effect. Mitigation plans shall meet the following guidelines:

- a. Mitigation plans shall be prepared in consultation with persons who have concerns about or knowledge of the affected cultural resources, including Indian tribal governments, Native Americans, local governments whose jurisdiction encompasses the project area, and the State Historic Preservation Office.
- b. Avoidance of cultural resources through project design and modification is preferred. Avoidance may be effected by reducing the size, scope, configuration, and density of the proposed use.
- c. Alternative mitigation measures shall be used only if avoidance is not practicable.

- (1) Alternative measures include, but are not limited to, burial under fill, stabilization, removal of the cultural resource to a safer place, and partial to full excavation and recordation.
 - (2) If the mitigation plan includes buffer zones to protect cultural resources, a deed covenant, easement, or other appropriate mechanism must be developed and recorded in county deeds and records.
- d. Mitigation plans shall incorporate the results of the reconnaissance or historic survey, the evaluation of significance, and the assessment of effect, and shall provide the documentation required in 36 CFR Part 800.11, including, but not limited to:
- (1) A description and evaluation of any alternatives or mitigation measures that the project applicant proposes for reducing the effects of the proposed use;
 - (2) A description of any alternatives or mitigation measures that were considered but not chosen and the reasons for their rejection;
 - (3) Documentation of consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office regarding any alternatives or mitigation measures;
 - (4) A description of the project applicant's efforts to obtain and consider the views of Indian tribal governments, interested persons, and local governments; and
 - (5) Copies of any written recommendations submitted to the County Planning Office or project applicant regarding the effects of the proposed use on cultural resources and alternatives to avoid or reduce those effects.

2. Notice of Mitigation Plan Results

If a mitigation plan reduces the effect of a use from an adverse effect to no effect or no adverse effect, the local government shall submit a copy of the mitigation plan to the State Historic Preservation Office and the Indian tribal governments.

- a. The State Historic Preservation Office, Indian tribal governments, and interested persons shall have 30 calendar days from the date the mitigation plan is mailed to submit written comments to the County Planning Office.
- b. The local government shall record and address all written comments in its development review order.

3. Conclusion of the Cultural Resource Protection Process

The County will make a final decision on whether the mitigation plan would reduce an adverse effect to no effect or no adverse effect.

- a. If the final decision contradicts the comments submitted by the State Historic Preservation Office, the County must justify how it reached an opposing conclusion.
- b. The cultural resource protection process may conclude if a mitigation plan would reduce an adverse effect to no effect or no adverse effect.
- c. The proposed use shall be prohibited when acceptable mitigation measures fail to reduce an adverse effect to no effect or no adverse effect.

G. Cultural Resources Discovered After Construction Begins

The following procedures shall be effected when cultural resources are discovered during construction activities.

1. Halt Construction: All construction activities within 100 feet of the discovered cultural resource shall cease. The cultural resources shall remain as found; further disturbance is prohibited.
2. Notification: The project applicant shall notify the County Planning Office and the Gorge Commission within 24 hours of the discovery. If the cultural resources are prehistoric or otherwise associated with Native Americans, the project applicant shall also notify the Indian tribal governments within 24 hours.
3. Survey and Evaluation: The Gorge Commission will survey the cultural resources after obtaining written permission from the landowner and appropriate permits from the State Historic Preservation Office (see, ORS 358.905 to 358.955).
 - a. The Commission will gather enough information to evaluate the significance of the cultural resources.
 - b. The survey and evaluation will be documented in a report that generally follows the criteria in the "Reconnaissance Survey Reports--Large Scale Uses" and "Evaluation of Significance, Evaluation Criteria and Information Needs" of this chapter.
 - c. Based on the survey and evaluation report and any written comments, the County will make a final decision on whether the resources are significant.
 - d. Construction activities may recommence if the cultural resources are not

significant.

- e. A mitigation plan will be prepared by the Gorge Commission if the affected cultural resources are significant.
4. **Mitigation Plan:** Mitigation plans shall be prepared according to the information, consultation, and report guidelines contained in F above, **Mitigation Plans.**
5. All survey and evaluation reports and mitigation plans shall be submitted to the County Planning Office and the State Historic Preservation Office.
6. Indian tribal governments also shall receive a copy of all reports and plans if the cultural resources are prehistoric or otherwise associated with Native Americans.
7. Construction activities may recommence when the conditions in the mitigation plan have been executed.

H. **Discovery of Human Remains**

The following procedures shall be effected when human remains are discovered during a cultural resource survey or during construction. Human remains means articulated or disarticulated human skeletal remains, bones, or teeth, with or without attendant burial artifacts.

1. **Halt Activities:** All survey, excavation, and construction activities shall cease. The human remains shall not be disturbed any further.
2. **Notification:** Local law enforcement officials, the County Planning Office, the Gorge Commission, and the Indian tribal governments shall be contacted immediately.
3. **Inspection:** The county coroner, or appropriate official, shall inspect the remains at the project site and determine if they are prehistoric/historic or modern. Representatives from the Indian tribal governments shall have an opportunity to monitor the inspection.
4. **Jurisdiction:** If the remains are modern, the appropriate law enforcement officials will assume jurisdiction and the cultural resource protection process may conclude.
5. **Treatment:** Prehistoric/historic remains of Native Americans shall generally be treated in accordance with the procedures set forth in Oregon Revised Statutes, chapter 97.740 to 97.760.

6. If the human remains will be reinterred or preserved in their original position, a mitigation plan shall be prepared in accordance with the consultation and report requirements specified in F above, Mitigation Plans.
 - a. The plan shall accommodate the cultural and religious concerns of Native Americans.
 - b. The cultural resource protection process may conclude when the conditions set forth in F above, Mitigation Plans, are met and the mitigation plan is executed.

I. Reconnaissance Surveys -- Small Scale Uses

Reconnaissance surveys for small-scale uses shall generally include a surface survey and subsurface testing. They shall meet the following guidelines:

1. A surface survey of the project area shall be conducted, except for inundated areas and impenetrable thickets.
2. Subsurface testing shall be conducted if the surface survey reveals that cultural resources may be present.
3. Subsurface probes will be placed at intervals sufficient to determine the absence or presence of cultural resources.

J. Reconnaissance Survey Reports--Small Scale Uses

The results of a reconnaissance survey shall be documented in a confidential report that includes:

1. A description of the fieldwork methodology used to identify cultural resources, including a description of the type and extent of the reconnaissance survey.
2. A description of any cultural resources that were discovered in the project area, including a written description and photographs.
3. A map that shows the project area, the areas surveyed, the location of subsurface probes, and if applicable, the approximate boundaries of the affected cultural resources and a reasonable buffer zone.

K. Reconnaissance Surveys--Large Scale Uses

Reconnaissance surveys for large-scale uses shall be designed by a qualified professional. A written description of the survey shall be submitted to and approved by the Gorge Commission's designated archaeologist.

Reconnaissance surveys shall reflect the physical characteristics of the project area and the design and potential effects of the proposed use. They shall meet the following standards:

1. Archival research shall be performed prior to any field work. It should entail a thorough examination of tax records; historic maps, photographs, and drawings; previous archaeological, historic, and ethnographic research; cultural resource inventories and records maintained by federal, state, and local agencies; and primary historic accounts, such as diaries, journals, letters, and newspapers.
2. Surface surveys shall include the entire project area, except for inundated areas and impenetrable thickets.
3. Subsurface probes shall be placed at intervals sufficient to document the presence or absence of cultural resources.
4. Archaeological site inventory forms shall be submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office whenever cultural resources are discovered.

L. Reconnaissance Survey Reports--Large Scale Uses

The results of a reconnaissance survey for large-scale uses shall be documented in a confidential report. Reconnaissance survey reports shall include:

1. A description of the proposed use, including drawings and maps.
2. A description of the project area, including soils, vegetation, topography, drainage, past alterations, and existing land use.
3. A list of the documents and records examined during the archival research and a description of any prehistoric or historic events associated with the project area.
4. A description of the fieldwork methodology used to identify cultural resources, including a map that shows the project area, the areas surveyed, and the location of subsurface probes. The map shall be prepared at a scale of 1 inch equals 100 feet (1:1,200), or a scale providing greater detail.
5. An inventory of the cultural resources that exist in the project area, including a written description, photographs, drawings, and a map. The map shall be prepared at a scale of 1 inch equals 100 feet (1:1,200), or a scale providing greater detail.
6. A summary of all written comments submitted by Indian tribal governments and other interested persons.
7. A preliminary assessment of whether the proposed use would or would not have

an effect on cultural resources. This assessment shall incorporate concerns and recommendations voided during consultation meetings and information obtained through archival and ethnographic research and field surveys.

M. Historic Surveys and Reports

Historic surveys shall document the location, form, style, integrity, and physical condition of historic buildings and structures.

1. Historic surveys shall include original photographs and maps. Archival research, blueprints, and drawings should be used as necessary.
2. Historic surveys shall describe any uses that will alter or destroy the exterior architectural appearance of the historic buildings or structures, or compromise features of the site that are important in defining the overall historic character of the historic buildings or structures.
3. The project applicant shall provide detailed architectural drawings and building plans that clearly illustrate all proposed alterations.

N. Cultural Advisory Committee

The Gorge Commission will establish a Cultural Advisory Committee. The Cultural Advisory Committee will be comprised of cultural resource professionals, interested individuals, and at least one representative from each of the four Indian tribes.

The Cultural Advisory Committee will perform six principal functions:

1. Monitor cultural resource surveys, evaluations, impact assessments, and mitigation plans;
2. Periodically formulate and submit recommendations to the State Historic Preservation Office, local governments, and the Gorge Commission regarding cultural resource surveys, evaluations, impact assessments, and mitigation plans;
3. Monitor cultural resource decisions made by the State Historic Preservation Office and the local governments;
4. Recommend procedural and administrative changes to the Gorge Commission that would improve the cultural resource protection process;

5. Advise the Gorge Commission on the design and implementation of future cultural resource inventories, including oral history programs and survey strategies; and
6. Review evaluations of significance when a disagreement arises between a project applicant and an Indian tribal government.
 - a. In these instances, the Cultural Advisory Committee will submit written recommendations to the local government.
 - b. Recommendations will be based on the evaluation prepared by the project applicant, reports submitted by Indian tribal governments, and comments submitted by interested persons, including the State Historic Preservation Office.