

Appendix C. Section 106 Programmatic Agreement
between FHWA, ODOT, and SHPO

**PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION,
THE OREGON STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE,
AND THE OREGON DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FOR
IDENTIFYING AND EVALUATING ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES DURING THE
DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE
INTERSTATE 5 ROSE QUARTER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT
PORTLAND, MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON
ODOT KEY NO. 19071, FEDERAL-AID NO. S001(483)**

WHEREAS, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) plan to construct the Interstate 5: Rose Quarter Improvement Project (Project) to improve safety and operations on Interstate 5 between Interstate 405 and Interstate 84, the Broadway/Weidler Street interchange, and adjacent surface streets in the Portland metropolitan area while alleviating congestion and improving local connectivity and multimodal access in the vicinity of the Broadway/Weidler Street interchange and nearby arterial street systems.

WHEREAS, FHWA has determined that the Project is an Undertaking subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), 16 U.S.C. 470f and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800; and

WHEREAS, FHWA has invited ODOT to participate in consultation and to become a signatory to this Programmatic Agreement (PA); and

WHEREAS, ODOT, on behalf of FHWA, has consulted with the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and interested and affected Indian tribes (Confederated Tribes of the Grande Ronde Community of Oregon, Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians, Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon and the Cowlitz Indian Tribe); and interested parties (the Oregon Black Pioneers, Restore Oregon, the Architectural Heritage Center, the Oregon Historical Society, and the Portland Historic Landmarks Commission), pursuant to 36 CFR 800.14; and

WHEREAS, ODOT, on behalf of FHWA, and in consultation with the SHPO and tribes, determined appropriate levels of effort to identify historic properties and areas with a high probability for containing deeply buried archaeological resources in the Area of Potential Effect (APE), as described in the I-5 Rose Quarter Improvement Project Archaeological Resources Technical Memorandum (attached); and determining their significance using the National Register Criteria for Evaluation; and

WHEREAS, ODOT in consultation with the SHPO has determined preparation of this PA is the appropriate means to establish general agreement and a framework for implementing this Undertaking and to ensure completion of the identification and evaluation of potential deeply buried historic properties within the APE, to address the effects of construction-related vibration upon built historic properties, and provide for the resolution of any adverse effects on historic properties subsequent to its approval of the Project; and

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WHEREAS, FHWA, through ODOT and in consultation with the SHPO, shall ensure that the following terms and conditions will be implemented in a timely manner in compliance with the NHPA; and

WHEREAS, “signatories” means FHWA, SHPO, and ODOT, and “consulting parties” include the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon, Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians, the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon and the Cowlitz Indian Tribe; and the Oregon Black Pioneers, Restore Oregon, the Architectural Heritage Center, the Oregon Historical Society, and the Portland Historic Landmarks Commission; and have been consulted early in and throughout the Section 106 process and invited to concur in the PA; and

WHEREAS, FHWA notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) of the preparation of this PA and the ACHP declined to participate in consultation for the Project; and

WHEREAS, FHWA has determined that the Project has the potential to affect previously unidentified historic properties; but due to the deeply buried and thus inaccessible nature of the ground surface, further identification of historic properties, assessment of effects, and resolution of adverse effects, if needed, shall be phased into the construction program pursuant to the Treatment Plan developed as part of the I-5 Rose Quarter Improvement Project Archaeological Resources Technical Memorandum in accordance with 36 CFR 800.4(b)(2), 36 CFR 800.5(a)(3) and 36 CFR 800.6(c)(6); and

WHEREAS, ODOT will identify historic properties within the Project’s APE and assess the Project’s effects on historic properties following the processes set forth in the Programmatic Agreement Among the Federal Highway Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office and the Oregon Department of Transportation Regarding Implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act for the Federal-Aid Highway Program in Oregon, signed and executed December 23, 2011; and

WHEREAS, this PA sets forth measures that will be implemented to identify and resolve potential adverse effects to historic properties within the Project’s APE; and

WHEREAS, execution and implementation of this PA evidences that FHWA has satisfied its Section 106 responsibilities for the Project; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with 36 CFR 800, FHWA acknowledges and accepts the advice and conditions outlined in the ACHP’s “Recommended Approach for Consultation on the Recovery of Significant Information from Archaeology Sites,” published in the Federal Register on June 17, 1999; and

WHEREAS, by the authority granted in ORS 366.710, the State of Oregon may enter into cooperative agreements with the United States Federal Government, in particular FHWA, for the performance of work on improvement projects with the allocation of costs on terms and conditions mutually agreeable to the contracting parties; and

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NOW THEREFORE, FHWA, SHPO, and ODOT agree that the Undertaking shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to take into account the effect of the Undertaking on historic properties:

-STIPULATIONS-

I. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS AND STANDARDS

- A. As a condition of the award of any assistance under the Federal-Aid Highway Program in Oregon, FHWA shall require that ODOT carry out the requirements in this PA, and all applicable laws.
- B. Signatories and Consulting Parties shall keep sensitive cultural resources information confidential to the extent allowed by state and federal law.
- C. Activities carried out pursuant to this PA shall meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (45 FR 44716 as revised) as well as existing standards and guidelines for historic preservation activities established by SHPO, including the "State of Oregon Archaeological Reporting Guidelines" (2011).
- D. FHWA and ODOT shall ensure that all cultural resources work carried out under this PA is conducted by or under the direct supervision of a person or persons meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (36 CFR 61). ODOT shall communicate with consulting parties and allow review of all deliverables, with a 30-day period for comments. ODOT will submit the final deliverable(s) to SHPO and consulting parties.
- E. Nothing in this PA shall be construed as indicating acceptance by the concurring parties of the resource management documents, which have yet to be developed. ODOT shall in good faith attempt to reach a consensus on the contents of the resource management documents with the consulting parties.
- F. FHWA shall retain ultimate responsibility for complying with all Federal requirements pertaining to direct Government-to-Government consultation with Indian tribes. Notwithstanding any other provision in this stipulation, FHWA shall honor the request of any of the Indian tribes listed herein for direct government-to-government consultation regarding this Project. ODOT is authorized by FHWA to carry out, as their agents, Section 106 compliance activities and tribal consultation through the Programmatic Agreement Among the Federal Highway Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office and the Oregon Department of Transportation Regarding Implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act for the Federal-Aid Highway Program in Oregon, signed and executed December 23, 2011;.

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- G. ODOT shall ensure that an active public participation program is carried out. ODOT shall make available to the general public for review modified versions of reports on historic properties to prevent dissemination of sensitive information. Documents may be provided upon request in printed or electronic format.
- H. Consistent with Section 304 of the NHPA as amended, and the Oregon Public Records Law, ORS 192.311 to 192.478, and in consultation with the National Park Service and the ACHP, the signatories to this PA shall withhold from disclosure to the public, information about the location, character, or ownership of a historic property if it is determined that disclosure may: (1) cause a significant invasion of privacy; (2) risk harm to a historic property; or (3) impede the use of a traditional religious site by practitioners.

II. PRINCIPLES AND STIPULATIONS TO UNDERTAKE PRECONSTRUCTION AND CONSTRUCTION MONITORING AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATIONS, AS NEEDED, PURSUANT TO THE TREATMENT PLAN AS DEFINED IN THE I-5 ROSE QUARTER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

FWHA in conjunction with other signatories and consulting parties has agreed that standard site identification techniques are not possible due to the extensive level of urban development and impervious surfaces present in the Project's APE. Because of this, ODOT developed a Treatment Plan in compliance with 36 CFR 800 to outline a process to identify, evaluate, and treat archaeological discoveries or human remains that could be made as a result of Project implementation.

ODOT shall ensure that contractors involved in the implementation of all phases of the Project are aware of, and comply with, the requirements of the PA. Compliance with this PA is required as part of the project contract and will be written into the project contract. The Treatment Plan consists of the following stipulations.

A. Pre-Construction and Construction Monitoring

Due to the amount of development and impervious surfaces in the Project Area, archaeological monitoring of ground-disturbing (invasive) Project activities, such as geo-technical investigations, would occur and be undertaken by qualified staff employed by the Project contractor or subcontractor. Monitoring would be expected to occur during pre-construction investigations and may also occur during construction.

1. Pre-Construction Monitoring of Invasive Investigations

- a. Archaeological monitoring would initially occur for any Project-related invasive pre-construction environmental and geo-technical work. This is differentiated from construction phase monitoring because the intent is to identify, evaluate, and avoid or

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mitigate significant resources prior to construction. Archaeological monitoring of invasive work related to engineering design and environmental borings for the Project would help characterize high probability areas (HPAs) for containing intact archaeological materials. HPAs would be further refined once engineering design is advanced so that investigations are efficient and focused on the areas and depths where impacts are most likely to occur.

- b. Ground-disturbing environmental/geo-technical investigations within areas covered with impervious surfaces typically include mechanical trenching using an excavator, or environmental probing using a Geoprobe, sonic drill, or similar drilling machine wherein the core can be analyzed to identify archaeological materials and/or culturally modified soils.
- c. Demolition of existing structures and paved surfaces may also be required. Given the potential for previously undocumented archaeological resources to be exposed during the removal of foundation elements and paved surfaces, an archaeologist would be present to monitor these phases of the demolition process in HPAs in accordance with the procedures outlined below.

2. Construction Monitoring

- a. It is anticipated that archaeological monitoring of pre-construction activities would further inform recommendations for monitoring during construction. Monitoring objectives and protocol would remain the same and be conducted in accordance with the procedures outlined below.

B. Archaeological Monitoring Plan

As stated previously, there is a high likelihood that cultural materials would be encountered during construction. This section describes the process that would be followed if archaeological resources are identified during monitoring.

1. Construction Worker Training

Prior to commencement of ground-disturbing activities associated with the Project, ODOT or its designee would conduct a brief training for construction workers for Project excavation contractors. The training session would inform construction personnel of the potential presence and nature of potentially significant archaeological resources and human remains in the Project Area; of the laws protecting these resources, and associated penalties; and of the procedures to follow should they discover cultural resources during Project-related work.

If construction personnel identify what they think may be an archaeological resource, then construction activities in the vicinity of the find would halt. The archaeological monitor

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would determine whether the material is an archaeological resource or not, and work would not resume in that location until directed by the archaeological monitor.

2. Methods

The on-site archaeological monitor(s) would follow and observe earth-moving equipment (e.g., backhoes, and excavators) and examine excavated soils for evidence of buried archaeological resources. At the conclusion of each workday, the archaeological monitor would complete a Daily Monitoring Log, which documents the day's activities, any work stoppages or redirects, and any archaeological discoveries.

3. Archaeological Discovery

ODOT, on behalf of FHWA, shall comply with the requirements of 36 CFR 800.13 if a post-review discovery is made. ODOT shall coordinate with FHWA and work directly with SHPO and the tribes to evaluate discoveries as needed and move forward. ODOT shall also comply with Section 00290.50 of ODOT's Oregon Standard Specifications for Construction and the procedures for inadvertent discovery in the ODOT Archaeology Manual. If the discovery is made on federally managed lands, ODOT shall notify the authorized land manager.

In the event of the discovery of an archaeological resource, all soil-disturbing activities in the vicinity of the find would cease. Should ODOT determine that a significant archaeological resource is present and that the resource could be adversely affected by the proposed Project:

1. ODOT would redesign the proposed Project to avoid any adverse effect on the significant archaeological resource; or
2. ODOT would implement an archaeological data recovery plan (ADRP); or
3. ODOT would determine another form of mitigation.

4. Final Archaeological Resources Report

The archaeological consultant would submit to the ODOT Archaeologist a Draft and Final Archaeological Resources Report that evaluates the historical significance of any discovered archaeological resource and describes the archaeological and historical research methods employed in the archaeological testing/monitoring/data recovery program(s) undertaken.

C. Artifact Treatment

Archaeological monitoring efforts would be focused on exposing previously undisturbed soils (or intact historic features) to determine the presence or absence of potentially significant archaeological resources. If archaeological features and stratification are encountered during construction,

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mechanical excavation would stop, and archaeological excavation would be employed to expose the archaeological feature or strata. The archaeological field crew would produce plans to scale, take digital photographs, and map all features and deposits to a fixed-site datum. The evaluation of the archaeological remains would occur in the field; the structure and stratigraphic integrity, the date of the deposition, and the range and quantity of evidence from associated artifacts would be determined. In consultation with the SHPO, an appropriate portion of each feature would be determined and excavated manually to assess its content and integrity.

1. All manually excavated soils would be screened using a minimum of one-quarter-inch ($\frac{1}{4}$ "), but preferably one-eighth-inch ($\frac{1}{8}$ "), wire mesh hardware cloth. Artifacts would be initially identified, and when possible, dated in the field.
2. Artifacts would be collected for cataloging. If artifacts are observed in contaminated soil, these may not be collected, and collection methods would be coordinated with ODOT, FHWA, SHPO, and Consulting Parties.
3. Many different classes and types of artifacts may be encountered during the proposed testing activities. Some of these materials, such as embossed glass, porcelain, and other recognizable cultural materials, possess inherent significance because they can be associated with a relatively narrow range of dates; others, such as scattered brick fragments, metal, and wood tend to yield less data of importance due to their broad distribution and longer time frames of use. In recognition of this, some types of artifacts may be recovered throughout the proposed testing as they are encountered; these include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. Whole or fragmentary embossed glass
 - b. Transferware or embossed porcelain or ceramics
 - c. Pre-contact artifacts including stone tools, waste flakes or fire modified rock
 - d. Any other type or class of artifact not yet represented in the catalog of materials thus far recovered during construction
4. In contrast, the types of artifacts or materials for which a sample might provide adequate representation include, but is not limited to, the following:
 - a. Rock, brick rubble, and sand used as fill material
 - b. Wood fragments from building material
 - c. Glass or ceramic fragments without embossment
 - d. Nails and miscellaneous metal fragments

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- e. Fragmentary cultural material that is non-diagnostic in nature
5. The principal investigator, in coordination with the ODOT archaeologist and SHPO, shall establish the exact amount of material that qualifies as an adequate sample, based on the nature and quantity of cultural material encountered during archaeological testing and previous investigations in the area.

D. Evaluation Criteria

If an archaeological resource is identified, significance of the resource would be assessed by applying all four of the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation, as discussed in Section 3, Regulatory Framework, of the I-5 Rose Quarter Improvement Project Archaeological Resources Technical Memorandum.

1. Archaeological resources potentially discovered during monitoring would be evaluated initially for significance according to Criteria A, B, C and D and then for integrity.
2. Monitoring would occur in high probability areas (Table 8 of the I-5 Rose Quarter Improvement Project Archaeological Resources Technical Memorandum) that have the potential to contain historic materials associated with buildings identified on Sanborn maps, as described above. Areas where identified refuse scatters may be associated with known inhabitants, such as individuals and families identified in the census records, or areas of unique cultural places such as recreational club houses/lodges, would be targeted. It is likely hollow-filled features or surface dumps would have been located in the backyards of many of these structures. Architectural remains may also be encountered. Some commercial and industrial areas may also be investigated.

D. Data Recovery Approach

In the event that an archaeological data recovery is required, ODOT would develop a memorandum of agreement (MOA) in consultation with the SHPO and Tribes that would establish a data recovery methodology in accordance with an ADRP. The ADRP would identify which scientific/historical research questions are applicable to the resource identified; which data classes the resource is expected to possess; and how the expected data classes would address the applicable research questions. Data recovery generally should be limited to the portions of the historical property that could be adversely affected by the proposed Project. Destructive data recovery methods would not be applied to portions of the archaeological resources if nondestructive methods are practical. A state archaeological excavation permit per ORS 390.235 will be required in advance of data recovery excavations.

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The scope of the ADRP would include the following elements:

1. Field Methods and Procedures. Descriptions of proposed field strategies, procedures, and operations.
2. Cataloging and Laboratory Analysis. Description of selected cataloguing system and artifact analysis procedures.
3. Discard and Deaccession Policy. Description of and rationale for field and post-field discard and deaccession policies.
4. Interpretive Program. Consideration of an on-site/off-site public interpretive program during the course of the archaeological data recovery program.
5. Security Measures. Recommended security measures to protect the archaeological resource from vandalism, looting, and unintentionally damaging activities.
6. Final Report. Description of proposed report format and distribution of results.
7. Curation. Description of the procedures and recommendations for the curation of any recovered data having potential research value, identification of appropriate curation facilities, and a summary of the accession policies of the curation facilities.

E. Treatment of Human Remains

In the event that human remains are encountered during the proposed investigations, pursuant to the Tribal Position Paper on the Treatment of Human Remains, work in the vicinity of the discovery would stop immediately and the location would be secured. The Oregon State Police, FHWA, ODOT, the Oregon State Archaeologist, and Legislative Commission on Indian Services (LCIS) would be immediately notified. If the discovered remains are determined to be Indian, officials from the LCIS would be asked to determine their tribal affiliation, and appropriate Tribal governments would be contacted by FHWA and ODOT (pursuant to ORS 97.745(4)). The tribes, SHPO, FHWA, and ODOT would then confer on an appropriate course of action for reinterment.

F. Curation

Curation of materials is included in the state archaeological excavation permit. It is anticipated that archaeological materials collected from non-federal public lands in the APE, as well as copies of field notes and site documentation, would be curated at the University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History. Private landowners would determine collection and curation for archaeological materials on private property.

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G. Deliverable

Following the completion of testing and the initial monitoring program, the archaeological consultant would submit a Draft Archaeological Testing Report to the ODOT Archaeologist documenting the results of the field investigation and providing recommendations for the further management of cultural resources (as needed) consistent with the mitigation measures. Additional measures could include a more extensive Archaeological Monitoring Program ADRP.

III. INADVERTENT DISCOVERY PLAN

ODOT shall prepare an Inadvertent Discovery Plan (IDP) outlining a protocol for the Project in the event of an unexpected discovery of archaeological materials or human remains.

In summary, ODOT's protocol for coordination in the event of an inadvertent discovery is as follows:

- A. All work would stop immediately in the vicinity of the find.
- B. The area would be secured.
- C. The Inspector, Project Manager, and ODOT Archaeologist would be notified by the Project contractor.
- D. No work would resume until ODOT Archaeology staff were on-site and able to assess the situation.
- E. The ODOT Archaeologist shall consult with SHPO and appropriate Tribal governments and determine an appropriate course of action.
- F. Any specified areas for close monitoring or "no work" would be identified by the Archaeological consultant and ODOT Archaeologist to the Inspector, Project Manager, and appropriate Contractor personnel.
- G. In coordination with the ODOT Archaeologist, the Inspector would verify these identified areas by engineer's station if available, mark them on-site if appropriate, and communicate the location to the Contractor in a written memo.
- H. The Contractor shall follow ODOT specifications 290.51 and Special Provisions 170.51 throughout the duration of the Project.

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IV. MINIMIZATION EFFORTS FOR CONSTRUCTION VIBRATION

ODOT will avoid or minimize the effects from construction-related vibration on built historic properties, their materials and their workmanship. If it is projected that construction-related vibration will exceed certain thresholds (0.2 in/sec for transient and 0.1 in/sec for continuous vibration) within the applicable screening distance (approximately 500 feet from construction-related vibrations), ODOT will undertake measures to avoid or minimize vibration near these built historic properties. ODOT will provide the SHPO and other consulting parties with a list of historic properties located within 500 feet of construction-related vibration activities, anticipated levels of vibration, and the proposed measures that will be taken to monitor potential impacts. These measures will include: pre- and post-construction condition assessments, on-site monitoring during construction, and stop work authorization if vibration thresholds exceed limits suitable for the building materials, conditions, and soil types. SHPO and interested parties shall also be afforded the opportunity to review and comment on the pre- and post-construction building condition assessments.

If the Project's construction-related vibrations affect built historic properties within the Project's APE, ODOT shall notify the SHPO and consulting properties and prepare a treatment plan consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and thus consistent with the requirements of 36 CFR 800.5(b), to make the applicable repairs to affected built historic properties. All treatment plans shall be reviewed by the SHPO and consulting parties. If these measures are implemented, the project will not adversely affect built historic properties within the Project's APE.

V. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Dispute Resolution

1. All signatories shall strive to address and resolve disagreements without the use of formal third-party mediation. In the event that resolution cannot be achieved within 30 calendar days after all signatories of this PA have received written notice of a disagreement, the applicable sections of 36 CFR 800 will determine steps for notice and resolution.
2. Should a member of the public raise an objection, FHWA shall take the objection into account and consult as needed with the objecting party to resolve the objection.
3. Each party reserves any and all rights it may otherwise have to enforce its rights or seek resolution of the dispute under applicable law. Nothing in this PA can be construed as being a waiver of the sovereign immunity of any Federally-recognized tribe.
4. This PA or violation of any of its terms does not create any right of action for any party whether a signatory of this PA or not. Violations of the terms of the PA shall be addressed as violations of the consultation requirements under 36 CFR Part 800.

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VI. AMENDMENTS, TERMINATIONS, and DURATIONS

1. Any signatory to this PA may terminate it by providing 30 calendar days written notice to the other parties, provided that the signatories will meet during the period prior to termination to seek agreement on amendments or other actions that would avoid termination. This PA cannot be terminated without such a meeting.
2. In the event of termination and prior to work continuing on the Project, FHWA shall execute a PA pursuant to 36 CFR 800.14. FHWA shall notify the signatories as to the course of action it will pursue.
3. This PA and attached exhibits constitute the entire agreement between the Parties on the subject matter hereof. There are no understandings, agreements, or representations, oral or written, not specified herein regarding this PA. If any signatory proposes to modify this PA or its attachments in a manner that significantly alters the PA, determined by consensus of the signatories, the modifications shall be made in consultation with consulting parties. Significant changes to the body of the PA must be signed by all signatories. However, amendments to the appendices only, or the addition of new appendices that do not involve amendment to the body of the PA shall only require written concurrence (e.g. email, letter).
4. Unless terminated, this PA shall be in effect until FHWA, in consultation with all signatory parties, determines that all of its terms have been satisfactorily fulfilled or construction of the Project is completed, or a maximum of 10 years. Signatories, in communication with consulting parties, will review the effectiveness of the PA after a period of two years and five years. The PA may be extended for an additional five-year period, if necessary. If any signatory objects to extending the PA, or proposes amendments, the signatories will communicate with consulting parties to consider amendments or other actions to avoid termination.
5. Execution of this PA by the Signatories and implementation of its terms evidence that FHWA has taken into account the effects of this Project on historic properties and afforded the ACHP an opportunity to comment.
6. Upon the execution of this PA and unless terminated or the terms of the PA are deemed not to have been satisfactorily fulfilled, the consultation requirements of FHWA and ODOT under 36 CFR 800 are deemed met.

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VII. EXHIBITS

The following Exhibit is attached hereto and by this reference made a part hereof:

-I-5 Rose Quarter Improvement Project Archaeological Resources Technical Memorandum

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties hereto have set their hands and affixed their seals as of the day and year hereinafter written.

The Oregon Transportation Commission on December 29, 2008, approved Delegation Order No. 2, which authorizes the Director to approve and execute agreements for day-to-day operations. Day-to-day operations include those activities required to implement the biennial budget approved by the Legislature, including activities to execute a project in the Statewide Transportation Improvement Program.

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INTERSTATE 5 ROSE QUARTER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT
PORTLAND, MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON
ODOT KEY NO. 19071, FEDERAL-AID NO. S001(483)
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IX. SIGNATORIES

Federal Highway Administration

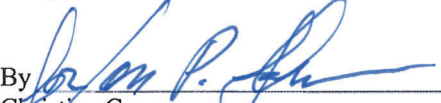
By PHILLIP A DITZLER Digitally signed by PHILLIP A
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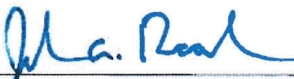
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APPROVAL RECOMMENDED

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Environmental Resources Unit Manager

Date 6/25/19