BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Categorical Exclusion Checklist and Decision Record

City of Klamath Falls Waterline Replacement Project

CGB-ED-2025-106

prepared by

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Proposed Action

Reclamation's Klamath Basin Area Office (KBAO) is proposing to issue a permanent easement to the City of Klamath Falls (City), Oregon, to cross beneath a portion of Reclamation's A-3 Lateral Canal, with an existing 90-foot right-of-way (ROW) on Homedale Road (approximately 42.18444940°N, -121.7227220°W) (Attachment A). The City proposes replacing approximately 1,240-linear feet of existing 8-inch-diameter waterline with new 12-inch-diameter polyvinyl chloride (PVC) waterline because additional capacity is needed for anticipated future growth. The new pipeline segment would be placed within an existing asphalt-covered roadway. The project is located on Reclamation land (i.e., A-3 Lateral Canal and ROW in fee title) and private property (Klamath County) within the city limits of Klamath Falls, Oregon.

Location

The pipeline alignment is within the footprint of Homedale Road, extending from the centerline of Sturdivant Avenue (approximately 42.184531°N, -121.7222731°W) south to Bartlett Avenue (approximate 42.1820633°N, -121.722917°W) (Attachments B and C).

The A-3 Lateral is an earthen lined ditch roughly 6.6 miles long that originates from the A Canal. Within the Project area, the A-3 lateral is approximately 40 feet wide at the top of its crest and 27 feet wide at its base, and 5 feet deep. This canal is one of the earliest laterals of the Klamath Project. Built in association with the A Canal in 1905, the A-3 Lateral served as the first and longest lateral diversion from the A Canal. Nearly half of the A-3 Lateral passes through an urban setting, while the remaining portion passes through a mix of industrial areas and agricultural landscapes.

Background

The new 12-inch-diameter waterline would be located adjacent to the existing 8-inch diameter waterline. Moreover, the existing 8-inch diameter waterline will be abandoned in place. Approximately 1,100 linear feet of the new 12-inch pipeline would be installed in an open trench measuring approximately 4 feet wide and between 8 feet and 10 feet deep. The remaining 140-linear-feet of the new waterline would be installed under Reclamation's ROW using horizontal directional drilling under the A-3 Lateral Canal at a minimum required depth of 3.7 feet beneath the bottom of the canal prism (per KBAO Operations and Maintenance Engineering

Specifications). When the project is complete, the trench will be backfilled with the excavated material.

The Project is centered on Homedale Road; a paved roadway belonging to Klamath County, that crosses over the A-3 Lateral Canal and is surrounded by residential neighborhoods near Brixner Junior High School. The legal location of the Project area is in Sections 11 and 14 of Township 39 South, Range 9 East, Willamette Base and Meridian. The Project encompasses approximately one acre and includes all construction areas and access and staging areas on Sturdivant Avenue and Homedale Road along the excavated trench, the A-3 Lateral Canal ROW, and a 50-foot buffer zone. The roadway will not require any structural modifications to accommodate heavy construction equipment. The maximum vertical extent of the proposed project would be from two (2) up to approximately 10 feet below the existing ground surface for the pipeline trenching and potentially 15 feet for the directional boring.

The directional bore pit at Sturdivant Ave and Homedale Road will be excavated approximately 25 feet outside of Reclamation's ROW and will be approximately 10 feet long, by 8 feet wide, and 8 feet deep. The pavement will be removed, and the trench and bore pits will be excavated using a backhoe or similar equipment. The pipeline crossing between each bore pit includes the 90-foot-wide Reclamation ROW plus a 25-foot buffer zone at each end of the ROW. The roadbed and paved surface of the roadway will be repaired and returned to its original condition after the new pipeline is in place. Because the construction zone is located on an urban city street, no in-water work will occur, and the excavated bore sites and open trench would be backfilled with the excavated material, compacted, and then resurfaced.

Resources

Water Resources

Impacts to waters of the United States as well as other water resources within the Project area have been considered and are unlikely to be adversely affected by implementation of the proposed action because no in-water work is associated with this project.

Biological Resources

The Endangered Species Act (ESA; 16 USC §1531 et seq.) requires federal agencies to ensure that any action authorized, funded, or performed by an agency will not likely jeopardize the continued existence of a federally listed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification to designated critical habitat.

Reclamation' KBAO queried the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC; accessed on June 7, 2026) database to determine the potential presence of special status species and designated critical habitat that may occur within the Project area (Attachment D). IPaC identified eight ESA-listed species in the Project area, including the Gray Wolf (*Canis lupus*), Lost River sucker (*Deltistes luxatus*), shortnose sucker (*Chasmistes brevirostris*), Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*), California Condor (*Gymnogyps californianus*), Suckley's Cuckoo Bumble Bee (*Bombus suckleyi*), Monarch Butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*), and the Northwestern Pond Turtle (*Actinemys marmorata*) (Attachment D). Designated critical habitat has been established for five of these species.

Though these species may occur in Klamath County, many species are unlikely to be found in the Project area due to nearby human habitations or from human disturbance activities, volitional avoidance of areas where human activities occur, lack of suitable habitat required by each species, or because the Project area is outside of the current range of the species. Attachment D provides a summary of general habitat characteristics for each species, potential presence of each species and critical habitat in the Project area as well as anticipated effect on each species.

The Bald (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) and Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) Protection Act (BGEPA; 16 USC §668-668c) prohibits a party, without a permit issued by the Secretary of the Interior, from taking bald and golden eagles, including their parts, nests, or eggs. Taking of either species via any activity, intentional or unintentional, is prohibited unless permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Additionally, project proponents should implement conservation measures after consulting with the USFWS to avoid or minimize project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to project-related stressors. Potential nesting habitat for eagles is absent in the Project area due to the lack of large, dense trees, and the high level of human activities and disturbance activities within the Project area. The presence of these species within the Project area is highly unlikely based on the factors outlined above.

Reclamation's KBAO has determined that the proposed action would have no effect on federally listed aquatic or terrestrial species and / or designated critical habitat because of the short-term nature of the proposed action, the high level of human activity and human disturbances in the Project area, and the general lack of suitable habitat each species requires.

Cultural Resources

Refer to Attachment E for documentation concerning compliance with Title 54 USC § 306108, commonly known as Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and its implementing regulations in 36 CFR Part 800.

Indian Trust Assets

Indian Trust Assets (ITAs) are legal interests in property or rights held in trust by the United States for Indian Tribes or individuals. As depicted in Attachment F, the Project area is located within the Klamath Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA) in Klamath County, Oregon.

On June 29, 2026, Reclamation's Klamath Basin Area Office ITA Coordinator, Torrey Tyler, stated that "Based on the nature and location of the planned work, it does not appear to impact Indian hunting or fishing resources or water rights."

Because the Project area is on a paved urban city street and no in-water work will occur during project implementation, it is reasonable to assume that the proposed action will have no effect on ITAs.

Exclusion Category

516 *DM 14.5 D.8 – Issuance or renewal of use authorizations (as defined in 43 CFR 429.2, including crossing agreements which provide rights-of-way) that authorize use of Reclamation land, facilities, or waterbodies where one or more of the following apply: (a) impacts of the action are expected to be minor and localized; (b) the action does not lead to a major public or private action; (c) the only result of the authorization will be to implement an administrative or financial practice or change; or (d) the level of use or impacts to resources is not increased.*

Extraordinary Circumstances

Below is documentation that Reclamation considered whether there were extraordinary circumstances associated with the proposed action. The criteria reflect the Extraordinary Circumstances detailed in 43 CFR 46.215 and Departmental and Reclamation policy on Indian Trust Assets (ITAs).

Extraordinary Circumstance	Yes, No, or Uncertain
(1) The proposed action would have significant impacts on public health or safety (43 CFR 46.215(a)).	No

(2) The proposed action would have significant impacts on such natural resources and unique geographical characteristics as historic or cultural resources; parks, recreation or refuge lands; wilderness areas; wild or scenic rivers; national natural landmarks; sole or principal drinking water aquifers; prime farmlands; wetlands; flood plains; national monuments; migratory birds; and other ecologically significant or critical areas (43 CFR 46.215 (b)).	No
(3) The proposed action would have highly uncertain and potentially significant environmental effects or involve unique or unknown environmental risks (43 CFR 46.215(c)).	No
(4) The proposed action would establish a precedent for future action or represent a decision in principle about future actions with potentially significant environmental effects (43 CFR 46.215 (d)).	No
(5) The proposed action would have a direct relationship to other actions that implicate potentially significant environmental effects (43 CFR 46.215 (e)).	No
(6) The proposed action would have significant impacts on properties listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places as determined by Reclamation (LND 02-01) (43 CFR 46.215 (f)).	No
(7) The proposed action would have significant impacts on species listed, or proposed to be listed, on the List of Endangered or Threatened Species, or have significant impacts on designated Critical Habitat for these species (43 CFR 46.215 (g)).	No
(8) The proposed action would significantly limit access to, and ceremonial use of, Indian sacred sites on Federal lands by Indian religious practitioners or significantly adversely affect the physical integrity of such sacred sites (43 CFR 46.215 (h), and 512 DM 3).	No
(9) The proposed action would contribute to potentially significant effects resulting from the introduction, continued existence, or spread of noxious weeds or non-native invasive species known to occur in the area or actions that may promote the introduction, growth, or expansion of the range of such species (Federal Noxious Weed Control Act, and 43 CFR 46.215 (i)).	No
(10) The proposed action would affect ITAs (512 DM 2 and Reclamation Policy Memorandum dated December 15, 1993).	No

NEPA Decision

This document certifies that the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) has considered all relevant information raised in the NEPA process and that the NEPA process has concluded. The proposed action is covered by a categorical exclusion and no extraordinary circumstances exist. The proposed action is excluded from further documentation through the preparation of an Environmental Assessment (EA) or Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The proposed action described above complies with the Endangered Species Act (ESA; 16 United States Code (USC) § 1531 et seq.), Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA; 16 USC § 703-712), Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA; 16 USC § 668-668c), and National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) regulations codified at 36 CFR § 800.3(a)(1).

No environmental commitments or mitigation measures are necessary because the proposed action will occur on a paved urban city street and no in-water work will occur during project implementation.

Public involvement did not occur as part of the NEPA process.

Attachment A: Overview of Proposed Action Area



Attachment B: Engineering Drawings for The City of Klamath Falls Waterline Replacement Project on Homedale Road

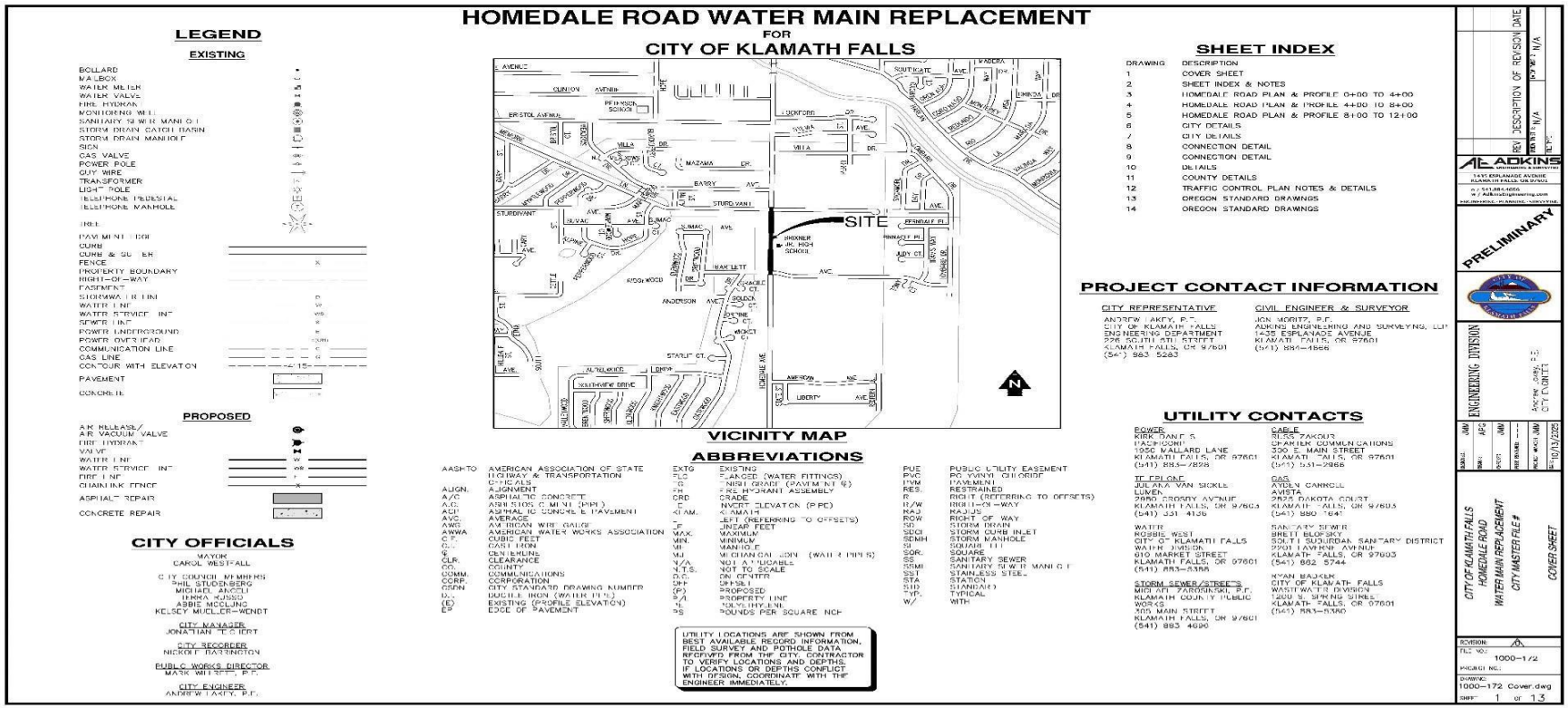


Figure 1: Engineering Drawing of the Approximate Work Area on Homedale Road for the Proposed City of Klamath Falls Waterline Replacement Project, Klamath Falls, Oregon.

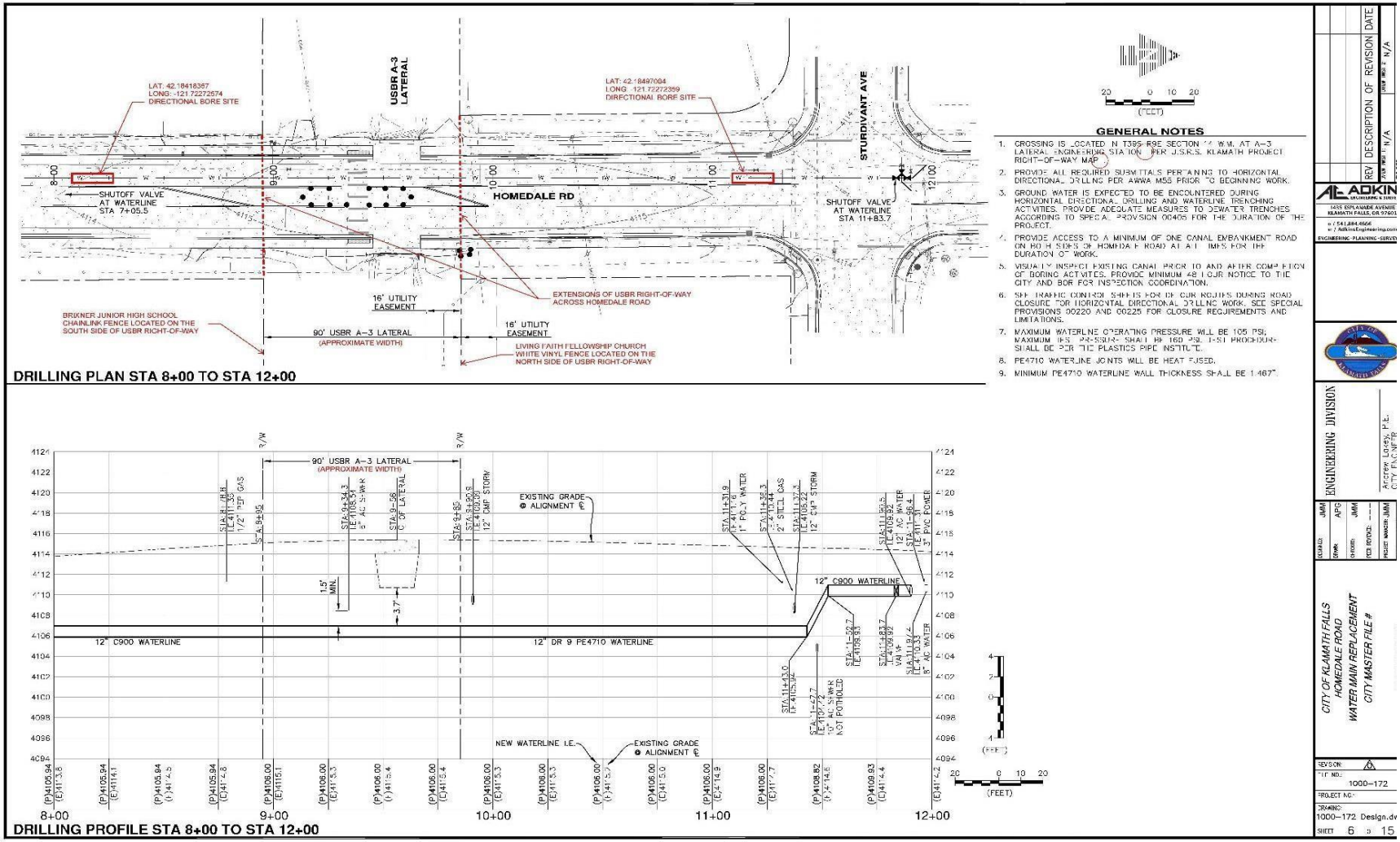


Figure 2: Engineering Drawing of Proposed City of Klamath Falls Waterline Replacement Project on Homedale Road and Sturdivant Avenue, Klamath Falls, Oregon.

Attachment C: Photographs of Proposed Project Area



Figure 1: Photograph of Homedale Road and Vehicle Bridge Over A-3 Lateral Canal (Facing West; Photograph Taken on April 9, 2025).



Figure 2: Photograph of Homedale Road and Vehicle Bridge Over A-3 Lateral Canal (Facing East; Photograph Taken on April 9, 2025).



Figure 3: Closeup Photograph of Homedale Road and Vehicle Bridge Over A-3 Lateral Canal (Facing East; Photograph Taken on April 9, 2025).



Figure 4: Photograph of Homedale Road Facing Towards Bartlett Avenue (Facing South; Photograph Taken).



Figure 5: Photograph of Intersection of Homedale Road and Sturdivant Avenue in Klamath Falls, Oregon (Facing North; Photograph Taken on April 9, 2025).

Attachment D: Special Status Species That May Occur Within the Proposed Action Area

Table 1. Federally listed species and designated critical habitats potentially occurring in or near the Project area and anticipated effects (USFWS, Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC), Accessed June 7, 2026).

Common and Scientific Name	Federal Status	General Habitat Characteristics	Presence of Critical Habitat in Project Area	Potential Impact / Potential Presence
Gray Wolf (*Canis lupus*)	Endangered	Gray wolves are classified as generalists and occupy a wide range of habitats, from tundra to taiga, and mountains, to temperate forests, grasslands, and deserts. They are an Oregon Conservation Strategy Species in the Blue Mountains, East Cascades, Klamath Mountains, Northern Basin and Range, and the West Cascades ecoregions. Gray wolves typically avoid areas in proximity to human populations and activities.	Critical habitat is designated but does not occur in the project area.	**Unlikely to be Present/No Effect:** Wolves are expected to avoid the Project area on their own volition because this area is highly urbanized. If, however, a wolf or den is discovered in the Project area during project implementation, work would cease, and consultation with the USFWS would ensue to develop an agreement on mitigation measures that avoids taking of individual(s) and/or adversely affect habitat at that time
Lost River sucker (*Deltistes luxatus*)	Endangered	This species is endemic to the Upper Klamath River Basin in Oregon and the Lost River Basin in Northern California. Preferred habitat includes deep-water lakes and impoundments, and swift water and deep pools of small to medium rivers.	Critical habitat is designated but does not occur in the Project area.	**Unlikely to be Present/No Effect:** Lost River suckers are unlikely to be present in or near the project area because project activities involve no in-water work, so no effect to the species is expected .
Shortnose sucker (*Chasmistes brevirostris*)	Endangered	This species historic range included Northern California and South-Central Oregon. Shortnose suckers prefer turbid, shallow, somewhat alkaline and well-	Critical habitat is designated but does not occur in Project area.	**Unlikely to be Present/No Effect:** Shortnose suckers are unlikely to be present in or near the Project area because project activities involve no

		oxygenated lake habitat that is cool, but not cold, in the summer season. Adult shortnose suckers inhabit deeper water of lakes and reservoirs, and spawn in tributary rivers of their home lake. Shoreline vegetation in both lacustrine and riverine habitats is important for rearing of larval and juvenile suckers.		in-water work, so no effect to the species is expected.
Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*)	Threatened	This species historic range included most of the western United States, but much of their preferred riparian habitat has been converted to farmland and to other human uses, which has led to population declines. Yellow-billed Cuckoos occur within wooded habitats with dense cover and water nearby, including woodlands with low, scrub-type vegetation, overgrown orchards, abandoned farmland, and dense thickets along streams and marshes.	Critical habitat is designated but does not occur in Project area.	**Unlikely to be Present/No Effect:** Yellow-billed Cuckoos are unlikely to be present in or near the Project area because the area does not contain dense contiguous stands of riparian forests or shrub-type vegetation that provide suitable habitat for the species, so no effect to the species is expected.
California Condor (*Gymnogyps californianus*)	Experimental Population: Non-Essential	This species historic range included Arizona, California, Nevada, Oregon, and Utah. With the Non-Essential Population designation under ESA, there is a plan in development to reintroduce some California condors into some areas in Oregon; however, no releases have yet been made. California condors inhabit rugged canyons, gorges, and forested mountains, mainly between 985 and 8,860 feet, and nest primarily between 2,000 and 4,500 feet. This species requires open terrain for foraging and large trees or cliffs for roosting.	No designated critical habitat.	**Unlikely to be Present/No Effect:** The presence of California condors in the Project area is unlikely as the species is not known to occur in the Project area, so no effect to the species is expected.

Suckley's Cuckoo Bumble Bee (*Bombus suckleyi*)	Endangered	Suckley's Cuckoo Bumble Bee had a broad historical distribution across North America. Found in various habitat types, including lowland or montane meadows, boreal forests, prairies, grasslands, woodlands, and agricultural and urban areas.	No designated critical habitat.	**Unlikely to be Present/No Effect:** This species is unlikely to be present in or near the Project area because the last confirmed sighting of this species in the United States occurred in 2016 in Oregon, so no effect to the species is expected.
Monarch Butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*)	Threatened	This species is native to northwestern North America, including Alaska and the western United States, and parts of western and central Canada. Adult monarchs lay eggs exclusively on milkweed plants as that is the sole food source for the larvae. Monarch butterflies are threatened by habitat loss due to development, agriculture, logging, increased fire intensities, pesticides, and herbicides that affect host vegetation.	No designated critical habitat.	**Unlikely to be Present/No Effect:** With populations declining and the general lack of suitable vegetation for the species, it is unlikely that Monarch butterflies would be found in the Project area, so no effect to the species is expected.
Northwestern Pond Turtle (*Actinemys marmorata*)	Threatened	The current geographical distribution of the Northwestern Pond turtle is limited to southern Washington, Oregon, California, and Nevada. Being semi-aquatic, the turtles spend most of their lives in ponds, lakes, streams, rivers, marshes, and wetlands comprised of logs and rocks for protection and overwintering turtles. This species needs areas adjacent to open, dry, and relatively undisturbed terrain within about 1,500 feet of the water's edge.	No designated critical habitat.	**Unlikely to be Present/No Effect:** No observations of this species in the Project area have been recorded. They are unlikely to be found in the Project area due to the urbanized nature of the Project area, land conversion to farmland and pastureland, drought, degraded water quality as well as declining population size and changing geographic distribution, so no effect to the species is expected.

Attachment E: NHPA Cultural Resource Compliance

CULTURAL RESOURCE COMPLIANCE
Interior Region 10 - California-Great Basin
Division of Environmental Affairs
Cultural Resources Branch

MP-153 Tracking Number: 25-KBAO-113

Project Name: City of Klamath Falls Waterline Replacement Project, Klamath County, Oregon

NEPA Document: CGB-ED-2025-106 City of Klamath Falls Waterline Replacement Project

MP 153 Cultural Resources Reviewer: Amy J. Barnes AMY BARNES Digitally signed by AMY BARNES Date: 2026.06.01 10:40:27 -07'00'

Date: June 1, 2026

This proposed undertaking by Reclamation is to issue an easement to the City of Klamath Falls (City) to cross Reclamation's A-3 Lateral Canal right-of-way (ROW). The project is located on both Reclamation land (A-3 Lateral Canal and ROW owned in fee) and private property (Klamath County) within the city limits of Klamath Falls, Oregon, approximately 5.5 miles southeast of the downtown area of Klamath Falls. The issuance of a permanent easement on Reclamation property is an undertaking as defined in 36 CFR § 800.16(y) that requires compliance with Title 54 U.S.C. § 306108 and involves the type of activity that has the potential to cause effects on historic properties under 36 CFR § 800.3(a). As a result of this determination, Reclamation implemented the steps in the Section 106 process as outlined at §800.3 to §800.6.

The City proposes to replace an approximately 1,240-foot-long segment of their 8-inch-diameter waterline with a new 12-inch-diameter polyvinyl chloride (PVC) waterline. The new pipeline segment would be placed within pavement-covered roadbed. The alignment is within the footprint of Homedale Road, extending to the centerline of Sturdivant Avenue (north end) and Bartlett Avenue (south end). A portion of the new waterline also crosses under Reclamation's A-3 Lateral Canal, which has a 90-foot-wide ROW. The new 12-inch-diameter waterline would be located adjacent and parallel to the existing 8-inch-diameter waterline. The existing 8-inch-diameter waterline will be abandoned in place. Approximately 1,100 feet of the new 12-inch pipeline would be installed in an open trench measuring approximately 4 feet wide and between 8 feet and 10 feet deep. The remaining 140-linear-feet of the new water line would be installed across Reclamation's ROW by horizontal directional drilling that would traverse under the A-3 Lateral Canal up to approximately 15 feet below the existing ground surface (minimum of 3.7 feet beneath the canal bottom per Klamath Basin Area Office O&M Engineering Specifications). The bore pits to be dug at the beginning and end locations of the boring are approximately 25 feet outside of Reclamation's ROW and would measure approximately 10 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 8 feet deep. The pavement of roads would be cut out and the trench and bore pits would be dug using a backhoe or similar equipment. The pipeline crossing between each bore pit includes the 90-foot-wide Reclamation ROW and the 25-foot buffer zone on each side of ROW. The roadbed and paved surface of the roads would be repaired and returned to its original condition once the boring is completed. Access and staging would occur on Sturdivant Avenue and Homedale Road within the proposed area of potential effects (APE) and would not require any modification.

The area of potential effects (APE) is centered on Homedale Road, a paved road belonging to Klamath County, that crosses over the A-3 Lateral Canal and is surrounded by residential neighborhoods and a school. The APE is located in Sections 11 and 14 of T. 39 S., R. 9 E., Willamette Base and Meridian, as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5′ Altamont, Oregon topographic quadrangle map. The APE totals approximately 1 acre and encompasses all project activities, access, and staging in and along the new pipeline trench and the A-3 Lateral Canal ROW. The maximum vertical extent of the APE would be

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up to approximately 10 feet below the existing ground surface for the pipeline trenching and 15 feet for the directional boring.

Historic property identification efforts included a review of in-house records and previous reporting and the Oregon Heritage's Historic Sites Database and Oregon Archaeological Records Remote Access database (OARRA). This investigation identified two cultural resources within the APE: a segment of Homedale Road and a segment of the A-3 Lateral, which is part of Reclamation's Klamath Project. Homedale Road appears to have been constructed just prior to 1940. A check of the Government Land Office map does not show any road in the vicinity in 1858. A search of the Government Property Records shows that the oldest structure along the road was built in 1940. Historic aerials show Homedale Road, in a rural context, by 1955 but it was not paved until approximately the 1970s. The surrounding area is currently a fully developed residential urban setting. Recording the entirety of Homedale Road is well outside the scope of this project and the roadbed and paved surface will be returned to its original condition (repaved); therefore, for the purposes of this project only, Reclamation will treat the road as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) under Criterion A for its association with early transportation and community developments in the Klamath Basin with a period of significance of approximately 1950-1960.

The A-3 Lateral is an earthen lined ditch roughly 6.6 miles long and originates from the A Canal. Within the APE, the A-3 lateral is roughly 40 feet wide at the top of its crest and 27 feet wide at its base, and 5 feet deep. The A-3 Lateral is one of the earliest planned laterals of the Klamath Project. Built in association with the A Canal in 1905 (called the Main Canal at that time), the A-3 Lateral served as the first and longest lateral diversion from the A Canal. At present, nearly half of the A-3 Lateral passes through an urban setting while the other half flows through a mix of industrial and agricultural settings. The A-3 Lateral Canal was previously determined not eligible, either individually or as a contributing component of the Klamath Project in 2008 through a consensus determination with your office (SHPO reference number 08-0175, Reclamation tracking number 08-KBAO-087). In addition, Reclamation has routinely treated the Klamath Project as eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C for project purposes only and will continue to do so for this undertaking.

Pursuant to the regulations at 36 CFR § 800.3(f)(2), we identified the Modoc Nation and Klamath Tribes as Indian tribes who may attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties in the APE. We sent letters on March 27, 2026, to invite the participation of these tribes in the Section 106 process pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.4(a)(4). No responses have been received to date. If Native American additional concerns are subsequently raised, we will work to address them.

Reclamation conducted a buried site analysis and found that the APE exhibits negligible potential for the presence of buried cultural resources. Sediments in the APE are composed mainly of the Quaternary-age Winema Volcanic Field overlain by Pliocene/Pleistocene-age mixed grain sediments deposited in ancient Lake Modoc. Lake Modoc receded approximately 3,000 years ago, making the Klamath Valley accessible to people. Soils in the APE are classified as Fordney loamy fine sand and Poe fine sandy loam soils according to the NRCS SSURGO database. Historic-era farming and canal construction in the APE and its vicinity (beginning prior to 1955), and subsequent residential development (beginning in the 1960s and 1970s), has resulted in the current constructed context of roads, houses, and Brixner Junior High School. Consequently, the disturbed and/or engineered soils in the APE have negligible potential for the presence of historic properties.

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Reclamation applied the criteria of adverse effect for the proposed undertaking and determined that the project would result in a finding of no adverse effect to historic properties pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.5(b). Since the A-3 Lateral is not eligible individually or as a contributor to the treated-eligible Klamath Project, there would be no adverse impacts to that larger system as a whole. Given that the surface of the treated-eligible Homedale Road would be repaired to its current form once the project is completed, there would be no adverse impacts to that larger system as a whole.

Reclamation initiated consultation with the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) on April 29, 2026 to notifying SHPO that we are treating the Klamath Project and Homedale Road as eligible for inclusion on the National Register for project purposes only and to request concurrence with our finding of no adverse effect to the Klamath Project and Homedale Road pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.5(b). SHPO responded on May 28, 2026 concurring with Reclamations' findings and determination (consultation attached).

After reviewing draft EA #CGB-ED-2025-106, dated June 2026, I concur with Item 6 that this action would not have significant impacts on properties listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register. This document conveys the completion of the cultural resources review and Section 106 process for this undertaking. Please retain a copy of this document with the administrative record for the proposed action. Should the proposed action change, additional review under Section 106, possibly including consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer, may be required.

Attachment F: Indian Trust Assets Compliance

