

# CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

DAHP Project Number: \_\_\_\_\_ (Please contact the lead agency for the project number. If associated to SEPA, please contact [SEPA@dahp.wa.gov](mailto:SEPA@dahp.wa.gov) to obtain the project number before creating a new project.)

Author: Traevis Field, M.A., RPA

Title of Report: **Cultural Resources Survey of the CIMCO Sales Project Area, Puyallup, Pierce County, Washington**

Date of Report: August, 2023

County(ies): Pierce Section: 40 Township: 20 N Range: 4 E E/W

Quad: Puyallup, WA Acres: less than one acre

PDF of report submitted (REQUIRED)  Yes

Historic Property Inventory Forms to be Approved Online?  Yes  No

Archaeological Site(s)/Isolate(s) Found or Amended?  Yes  No

TCP(s) found?  Yes  No

Replace a draft?  Yes  No

Satisfy a DAHP Archaeological Excavation Permit requirement?  Yes # \_\_\_\_\_  No

Were Human Remains Found?  Yes DAHP Case # \_\_\_\_\_  No

DAHP Archaeological Site #:

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# **Cultural Resources Survey of the CIMCO Sales project area**

**Prepared for:  
CIMCO Sales & Marketing**

**Submitted by:  
Traevis L. Field M.A., RPA, Project Director**



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**August, 2023**

**Contract No. HEG 23-104**

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

CIMCO Sales & Marketing (CIMCO Sales) contracted with Harris Environmental Group, Inc. (Harris Environmental) to conduct cultural resources investigations, including pedestrian and shovel test probe (STP) survey for a proposed storage structure construction in Township 20N, Range 4E, Section 40 in Puyallup, Pierce County, Washington. The intent of the archaeological investigations was to provide information and assist the clients in meeting the compliance mandates of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) for the purposes of evaluating potential impacts of the proposed construction.

Harris Environmental conducted the survey in July, 2023. The investigations consisted of a pedestrian survey and a systematic shovel test probe (STP) survey across the entire 0-11-acre Area of Potential Effect (APE). No cultural resources were identified. While there is always a possibility of buried cultural materials that were not observed during a survey, Harris Environmental recommends a finding of “No Historic Properties Affected” for the project. No further work is recommended.

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## **INTRODUCTION**

This report presents the results of archaeological investigations at the proposed location for the construction of a storage facility on the property of CIMCO Sales & Marketing in Puyallup, Pierce County, Washington. The investigation consisted of a pedestrian survey and a systematic shovel test probe (STP) survey within the 0.11-acre Area of Potential Effect (APE [hereafter referred to as the project area]). CIMCO Sales & Marketing (CIMCO Sales) contracted Harris Environmental Group, Inc. (Harris Environmental) to conduct the cultural resources investigations. This report outlines the background, methods, and results of the investigations.

### **Location**

The project area is located in Puyallup, Washington, approximately 9.3 miles east of Interstate 5 (I-5) and approximately 1.4 miles east of Puyallup's city center, in Pierce County. It lies north of Inter Avenue, east of 23<sup>rd</sup> Street Southeast, south of East Main Avenue, and west of Shaw Road East in Section 40 of Township 20 North, Range 4 East (Figure 1). The project area is in the northwest portion of Pierce County parcel tax parcel 2105200140 (Figure 2).

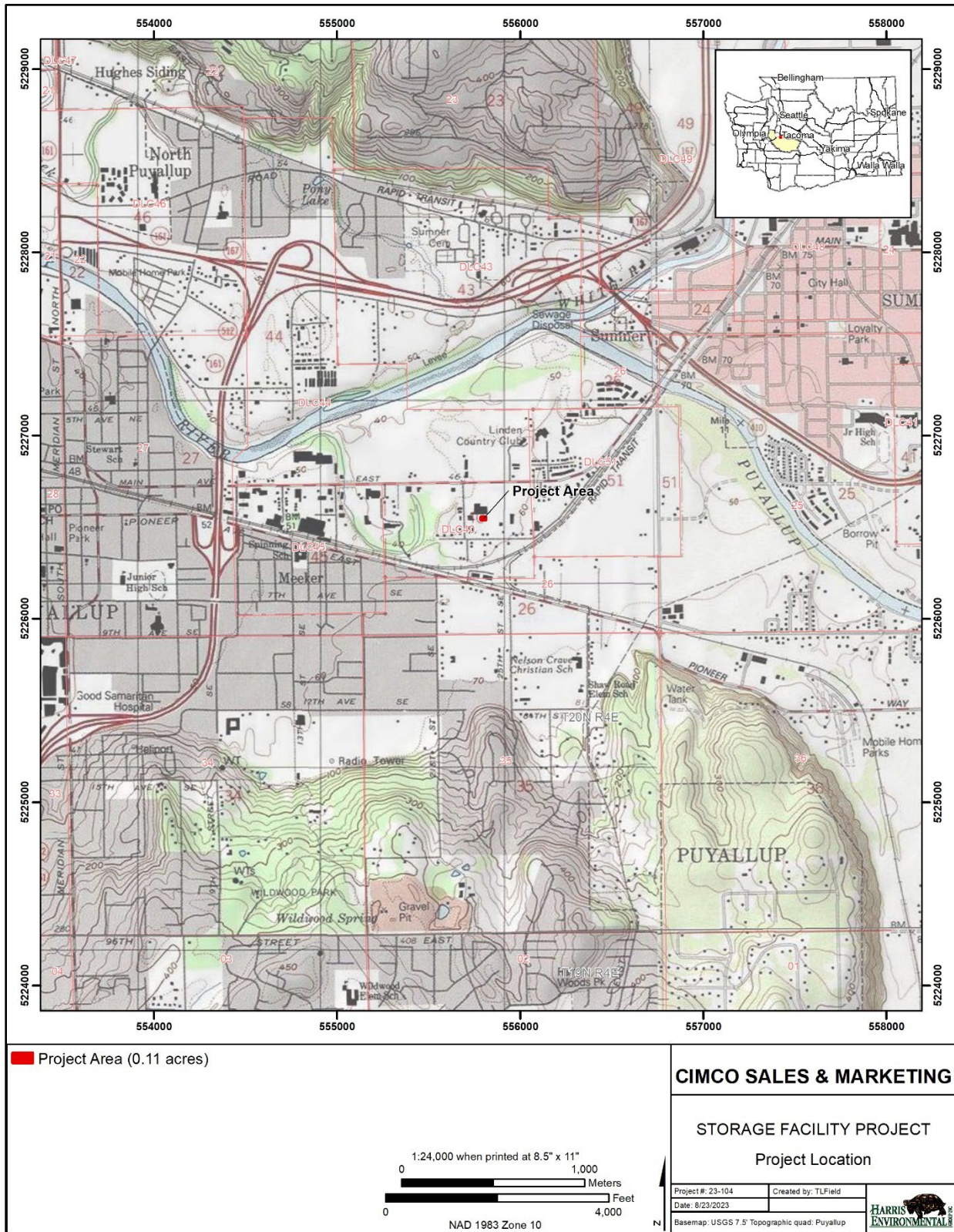


Figure 1. CIMCO Sales project location on a portion of the Puyallup 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle.



Figure 2. CIMCO sales property parcel and project APE shown on aerial imagery demonstrating current conditions.



## SURVEY AREA DESCRIPTION

The project area consists of a portion of a previously cleared and levelled commercial lot with an elevation of approximately 50 ft. above mean sea level (amsl) (Figures 3-5).



Figure 3. Overview of project area with CIMCO sales facility in background – view south/southwest.



Figure 4. Overview of project area– view north.



Figure 5. Overview of project area – view southeast.

## **BACKGROUND**

To establish a regional context for the project area, Harris Environmental carried out background research using a number of sources available from the Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP), Harris Environmental’s research library and online. Resources used included Washington State Archaeological Site Inventory files and cultural resource survey reports, General Land Offices (GLO) survey maps, various county road and other maps and aerial photographs, as well as scholarly publications and other research materials.

### **Environmental Setting**

The project area is located within the southern portion of the Puget Lowland, a physiographic province bounded by the Olympic Range to the west and the Cascade Range to the east (Franklin and Dyrness 1988). The majority of this portion of central Pierce County is a poorly drained plain produced during the Wisconsin glaciation (Walters and Kimmel 1968). Long, low hills consisting of drumlins and morainal ridges that were formed by the movement of glacial ice in the area appear generally parallel to each other and trend north-south (Walters and Kimmel 1968).

The project area is situated within the Puyallup River basin. The Puyallup River, running north and east of the project area, lies 0.5 miles north of the project area at its closest point. The Puyallup runs approximately 45 miles from its glacial headwaters on Mount Rainier to its mouth in Commencement Bay, Puget Sound, draining 948 square miles of land (Stuedlein 2010). The climate of the project area is characterized by dry summers and wet winters. The presence of maritime and continental air masses contributes to mild temperatures and moderate-to-heavy precipitation (Franklin and Dyrness 1988; Jackson 1993).

According to the National Resources Conservation Service (2023), the soils within the project area are mapped as Briscot loam, which is a somewhat poorly drained alluvium generally found on flood plains. A typical soil profile for Briscot loam consists of loam from 0 to 11 inches below ground surface, stratified fine sand and silt loam from 11 to 38 inches, and sand from 38 to 60 inches. Depth to water table is typically 12 to 35 inches below ground surface.

The Puyallup vicinity of the Puget Lowland is dominated by the western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) zone. Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) is the most abundant tree in the western hemlock zone, even though the zone is not named for this tree. Western redcedar (*Thuja plicata*) consistently occurs in this zone. Western white pine (*Pinus monticola*) and lodge-pole pine (*Pinus contorta*) are also common in the Puget Sound area. In ground-disturbed locations, red alder (*Alnus rubra*) often is the first species to become established after the removal of coniferous forest. Big-leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*) and Douglas fir are additional successional species. Understory species commonly found in the project vicinity include swordfern (*Polystichum munitum*), bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*), Oregon grape (*Berberis nervosa*), vine maple (*A. circinatum*), huckleberry (*Vaccinium spp.*), berry vines (*Rubus spp.*), creambush ocean-spray (*Holodiscus discolor*), salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), and twinflower (*Linnaea borealis*) (Franklin and Dyness 1988).

Historically, deer (*Odocoileus spp.*), elk (*Cervus canadensis*), black bear (*Ursus americanus*), cougar (*Felis concolor*), wolf (*Canis lupus*), and coyote (*Canis latrans*) lived in the Puyallup vicinity. These mammals have extensive ranges and were at one time common in both bottomland and upland areas in the vicinity. Marshy habitats near the project area typically supported a specialized but diverse array of fauna that still includes raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), ermine (*Mustela erminea*), beaver (*Castor canadensis*), and muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*) (Dalquest 1948). In addition, a great variety of migratory waterfowl spend a portion of the year in marshy areas.

## Cultural Setting

### *Ethnographic Overview*

The project area is on land traditionally occupied by the Puyallup Tribe. Other vicinity tribes included the Muckleshoot, Nisqually, and Cowlitz. Puyallup territory included the Puyallup River drainage, extending from Mount Rainier to Commencement Bay and included the uplands east of the Tacoma Narrows (Haeberlin and Gunther 1930; Ruby and Brown 1986; Smith 1941; Suttles and Lane 1990; Swanton 1978; Wright 1997). The Puyallup were also known as the *S'Puyalupubsh*, meaning “generous and welcoming behavior to all people (friends and strangers) who enter our lands” (The Morning News Tribune 1990; Wright 1997). Although their primary villages, medicine house, and potlatch house were located along the lower reaches of the Puyallup River, tribal members were traditionally distributed along the White River, Carr Inlet, and Vashon Island (Haeberlin and Gunther 1930; Ruby and Brown 1992; Suttles and Lane 1990; Swanton 1978).

The residential focus of the annual Puyallup cycle was the permanent winter village, which consisted of one or more cedar plank longhouses in which several related families resided. Permanent villages were often located at the confluences of drainages and had territorial rights to the adjoining portions of those drainages (Smith 1940). At other times of the year, they used temporary pole and mat structures that were easily transported. Winter villages may not have been completely abandoned during the warmer months as family groups moved to various environmental zones seasonally to harvest abundant resources, process

them for storage, and then transport the supplies to the permanent village. These resources included roots, berries, and other plant products. A profusion of huckleberries, salal berries, and blackberries grew in the Puyallup area and within the Puyallup River valley (Haeberlin and Gunther 1930; Scovell 1910; Smith 1940). Hunting land mammals provided a large share of food for these groups and resulted in the delineation of “hunting territories” to safeguard the food supply; men working alone or in groups procured deer, elk, bear, and beaver surrounds, pits, snares, and traps (Haeberlin and Gunther 1930; Smith 1940). Tall grass prairies south of Tacoma provided hunting areas for deer and elk. Because of these abundant resources, three major trails, Cowlitz, Naches, and Snohomish, led to the Tacoma area (Scovell 1910).

The original Puyallup Reservation was established with the signing of The Medicine Creek Treaty of 1854 (Ruby and Brown 1986). The office of Indian Affairs began allotting land on the Puyallup Reservation in 1873 and the Puyallup Act of 1893 allowed patentees to sell the allotted land.

### *Pre-Contact Setting*

The pre-contact record for Puget Sound is divided into three broad chronological periods: the early (13,000-5,000 years Before Present [BP]), middle (5,000-1,000 years BP), and late (1,000-250 years BP). Archaeological periods and phases represent, for the most part, spans of time during which settlement and/or subsistence is assumed to have changed very little (Bicchieri 1975). Phase ranges are based on a combination of radiocarbon dates and chronologies largely based on projectile point forms. While arbitrary and in need of refinement in many regions, differences amongst phases are interpreted to represent adaptation shifts that occurred throughout the pre-contact sequence.

The early period (13,000-5,000 years BP) is characterized by chipped stone tools such as fluted projectile points, leaf-shaped projectile points, and cobble tools with associated core and blade industries. Subsistence patterns exhibit a reliance on inland hunting supplemented with fishing and marine invertebrate procurement in riverine and littoral contexts. Settlements were typically located on upland plateaus or river terraces, although littoral occupations may have been inundated by seismic or eustatic processes during the Holocene (Carlson 1990; Kidd 1964; Nelson 1990; Wessen and Stilson 1987).

The middle period (5,000-1,000 years BP) represented a proliferation in tool diversity within regional assemblages. Notched stone projectile points were characterized by a decrease in size, and toolkits were supplemented with groundstone, bone, and antler industries. Subsistence practices showed an increased orientation toward marine and riverine habitats; shellfish, salmon, and sea mammals became more important resources during this period. Shell middens appear in the archaeological record during this period. Occupation areas expanded to include modern shorelines and islands in Puget Sound, characterized by the earliest evidence of seasonal village sites (Carlson 1990; Kidd 1964; Nelson 1990; Wessen and Stilson 1987).

The late period (1,000-250 years BP) is characterized by assemblages containing exotic trade goods imported from indigenous populations in the Columbia Plateau as well as metal arrowheads and trade beads from Euro-American groups. Small side-notched and triangular stone projectile points persisted but were superseded by an emphasis on bone and antler tools. Salmon became a major staple, indicated by the construction and maintenance of elaborate fish weirs. Aquatic subsistence practices were supplemented by terrestrial hunting and plant procurement. Permanent, ethnographically described village

sites were established and persisted into the historic period (Carlson 1990; Nelson 1990; Wessen and Stilson 1987).

### *Historic Setting*

The first visit by Euro-Americans to the coast near the project vicinity was when British Captain George Vancouver and his men came ashore at Brown's Point, overlooking Commencement Bay, for dinner on May 26, 1792 (Cole and Darling 1990; Kirk and Alexander 1990; Marino 1990; Meany 1923; Morgan 1979; Wright 1997). Exploration was followed by settlement of Euro-American fur traders under the aegis of the Hudson's Bay Company during the 1830s. Early contacts between Euro-American traders and native populations proved disastrous to the latter as they fell victim to waves of malaria, tuberculosis, and smallpox epidemics in the late 1700s and middle 1800s (Cole and Darling 1990; Kirk and Alexander 1990; Marino 1990). Dr. William Fraser Tolmie from the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Nisqually was the first Euro-American to explore the Puyallup River valley. (Price and Anderson 2002).

Pierce County was created in 1852 by the Oregon Territorial Legislature and Steilacoom was the county seat (Price and Anderson 2002). The area that was to eventually become the city of Puyallup was settled by homesteaders who first crossed into western Washington over Naches Pass. These immigrants were a part of the Biles-Longmire wagon train and subsequently became known as the Naches Pass immigrants. The immigrants were ill-prepared for the crossing and were without adequate food and clothing (Price and Anderson 2002). A road had been cut into the Naches Pass but the immigrants missed the turn-off, thus making their journey over the pass more difficult. After crossing Naches Pass, the immigrants passed through the Puyallup River valley and 22 members of the group settled in the Puyallup valley (Hartwich 1972; Heritage League of Pierce County 1992; Price and Anderson 2002).

With the influx of settlers in western Washington and the establishment of Indian reservations, some tribal groups resisted being removed from their ancestral lands. In October 1855, homesteaders living in the White River valley were attacked in a raid. The U.S Army constructed a blockhouse and garrisoned soldiers there to protect the settlers after this incident. Known as Fort Malone, the blockhouse was also designed to protect the strategic Carson Ferry from attack, and was located on the north bank of the Puyallup River (Works Progress Administration 1941).

Following the Indian War of 1855-1856, more settlers arrived in the Puyallup River valley. In addition to Euro-American homesteaders, former Hudson's Bay Company fur traders traveled through the Puyallup River valley and at least two, George Headley and Jeremiah Stilley, ended up settling there. In 1862, Stilley sold his land to Ezra Meeker who eventually platted the town of Puyallup in 1877. Prior to the naming of the town of Puyallup, the small community was known as Franklin and, by 1862, a post office had been established there, as well as a road and a telegraph line. Prior to this time, a school district was established in 1854, but it was not until 1862 that funds were available to actually build a school house. In 1874, the post office was divided and part of the post office moved to Darius M. Ross's house in the Clarks Creek vicinity. The mail that went there was designated as Puyallup. The remaining mail went to the area that would become Sumner and was designated as Franklin at the time (Hartwich 1972; Heritage League of Pierce County 1992; Price and Anderson 2002).

In 1877, Ezra Meeker platted the town of Puyallup on his homestead and is the person that named the town "Puyallup." Following Meeker's initial platting, three more additions to the town were made by J.P. Stewart that same year, increasing the size of the town to 80 acres. The economic development of Puyallup

was due to the incursion of the railroad, and the establishment of coal mining and agricultural operations. In 1875, coal deposits were discovered about 20 miles southeast of Puyallup at Wilkeson, spurring a coal mining boom in the Puyallup River valley that reached its height between 1880 and 1900. In addition, the abundance of cottonwood trees found in the Puyallup River valley was ideal for making barrel staves and, in 1877, a barrel factory was established for the manufacture of sugar barrels. Farmers first planted hops in the Puyallup River valley in 1865, and it soon became a profitable crop. However, prosperity from this rhizome lasted only until 1891 when hop lice destroyed the crop. The hops failure occurred right before the Depression of 1893, further impacting the local economy (Heritage League of Pierce County 1992). Following the cultivation of hops, berries become the next big crop to be cultivated in the Puyallup River valley during the early 20th century, in addition to the many dairy and poultry farms (Heritage League of Pierce County 1992; Price and Anderson 2002).

### **Previous Archaeology in the Area**

According to WISAARD, there have been 14 cultural resource surveys that have been previously conducted within a one-mile radius of the current project area (Table 1). The nearest previous survey was performed on the adjacent tax lot immediately east of the project area. This project was conducted in 2019 in advance of the construction of industrial buildings and an associated parking lot, and was negative for cultural materials (Elliott and Mayer 2019).

Archaeological site 45PI1360, located approximately 0.72 miles east-southeast of the project area, represents the only previously recorded archaeological resource within one mile of the project area. 45PI1360, recorded in 2013 by Lithic Analysts archaeologists, consists of a 1.5 mile long by 40 ft. wide abandoned railroad grade segment that has been demolished and paved over to create a bike path (the “Foothills Trail”). The segment was in use from 1898 to 1984 and was operated by the Northern Pacific Railroad (Trautman 2015).

Additionally, according to WISAARD, 41 historic properties are located within one mile of the project area. None of these 41 properties are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The closest historic property to the project area is in the adjacent lot immediately to the east of the project area at 2401 Inter Avenue (Yellin 2019). This single-family residence was built in 1908, is not recommended for the NRHP, and is not visible from the project area. None of the other historic properties within one mile is visible from the project area.

Table 1. Previous cultural resources surveys within 1 mile of the current project area.

<b>Title</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Results</b>
Cultural Resources Investigations for the Foothills Linear Park/Trail, McMillan to Meeker (CSM 6169)	Cole	2002	No resources discovered.
Heritage Resources Investigations for the Riverfront Trail Project Phase 2 Pierce County	Shong and Miss	2003	No resources discovered.
Cultural Resources Survey for the Shaw Road Extensions Project, Pierce County, Washington	Berger	2007	No resources discovered.
Cultural Resources Survey SR 512, SR 410, and SR 167, Portland Ave. to King County Line, Flow Map Improvements, Pierce County, Washington	Kiers	2010	No resources discovered.
Cultural Resources Assessment for Sumner Waste Water Treatment Plant Phase 2 Expansion Pierce County Washington	Piper	2013	No resources discovered.
Northwest Pipeline LLC Washington Expansion Project – Addendum to Cultural Resources Overview and Survey Report	McClintock et al.	2014	No resources discovered.
Letter to Jim Dougherty RE: Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Sumner Wastewater Treatment Plant Phase 2 Expansion, Pierce County, Washington	Shong and Piper	2014	No resources discovered.
Cultural Resource Survey, Puget Sound Energy, Alderton to White River, Pierce 230kV Expansion, Transmission Project, Pierce County, Washington	Flenniken and Trautman	2015	No resources discovered.
Van Lierop Property Cultural Resource Survey	Stipe	2016	No resources discovered.
A Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the City of Sumner Sewer System Upgrades Project, Pierce County, Washington.	Baldwin	2017	No resources discovered.
Cultural Resources Review for the SR 410 Traffic Avenue Interchange City of Sumner Pierce County Washington	Baldwin	2018	No resources discovered.
Cultural Resources Inventory, Connell Plat, Puyallup, Washington	Elliott and Chidley	2019	No resources discovered.
Cultural Resources Assessment 2401 Inter Avenue SE, Puyallup, Washington	Elliott and Mayer	2019	No resources discovered.
Cultural Resources Assessment of the Cornerstone Estates Development Project	Elliott and Chidley	2022	No resources discovered.

## Expectations

Harris Environmental reviewed a variety of sources, including the Washington DAHP records, census records, historic newspapers, historic aerial photos, General Land Office (GLO) land patents, and all available historic topographic maps in order to determine the range of possible cultural resources within the project area. No structures or roads are present within the vicinity of the project area on the available GLO plats (GLO 1864, 1874), and the general vicinity for miles in either direction is essentially undeveloped. This lack of development is reflected in the 1900 United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map which, apart from the growing town center of Puyallup to the west, shows only provisional roads, a railway, and no structures recorded in the vicinity of the project area (USGS 1900). Later historic aerial photographs reflect the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century development and growth of the vicinity of

the project area. Starting in 1940, various development and construction, changing frequently through the years, appears within the current project area, including cleared areas, outbuildings, and potentially one or two larger buildings in the 1950's and 1960's, until the current commercial building operated by CIMCO Sales & Marketing appears in the 2002 aerial photograph (historicaerials.com 1940, 1944, 1955, 1969, 1980, 1990, 2002). In her report on the historic property in the adjacent lot at 2401 Inter Avenue, Yellin (2019) describes a 1927 request in the Seattle Daily Times newspaper for three blackberry pickers at 2401 Inter Avenue, suggesting that this property may have been operating as a berry farm. Many of the surrounding properties appear to have been utilized for the same purposes as historic aerial photography from the 1940's and 1950's shows cultivated rows in several adjoining properties. The activity within the current project area visible in historic aerial photographs may have been associated with these farm operations but resolution on the photographs is too poor to distinguish what the structures and cleared areas may have been used for, and no further information could be found. While cultural materials related to the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century use and surrounding berry farm operations may be present, these earlier structures have been demolished and the likelihood of substantial intact subsurface deposits is low. Therefore, Harris Environmental had low to moderate expectations of observing cultural resources during the current field effort.

## **FIELD METHODS**

Harris Environmental archaeological project director Traevis L. Field, M.A., RPA conducted the fieldwork on July 17, 2023. Fieldwork began with a pedestrian survey of the 0.11-acre project area. The subsurface investigation consisted of the excavation of two (2) STPs. The methods for the performance of each stage are listed below.

### **Pedestrian Survey Methods**

Mr. Field walked transects at approximately 5 m intervals across the project area (Figure 6). All exposed soils were inspected for cultural materials and signs of previous disturbances. Visibility was good, consisting primarily of short grasses.



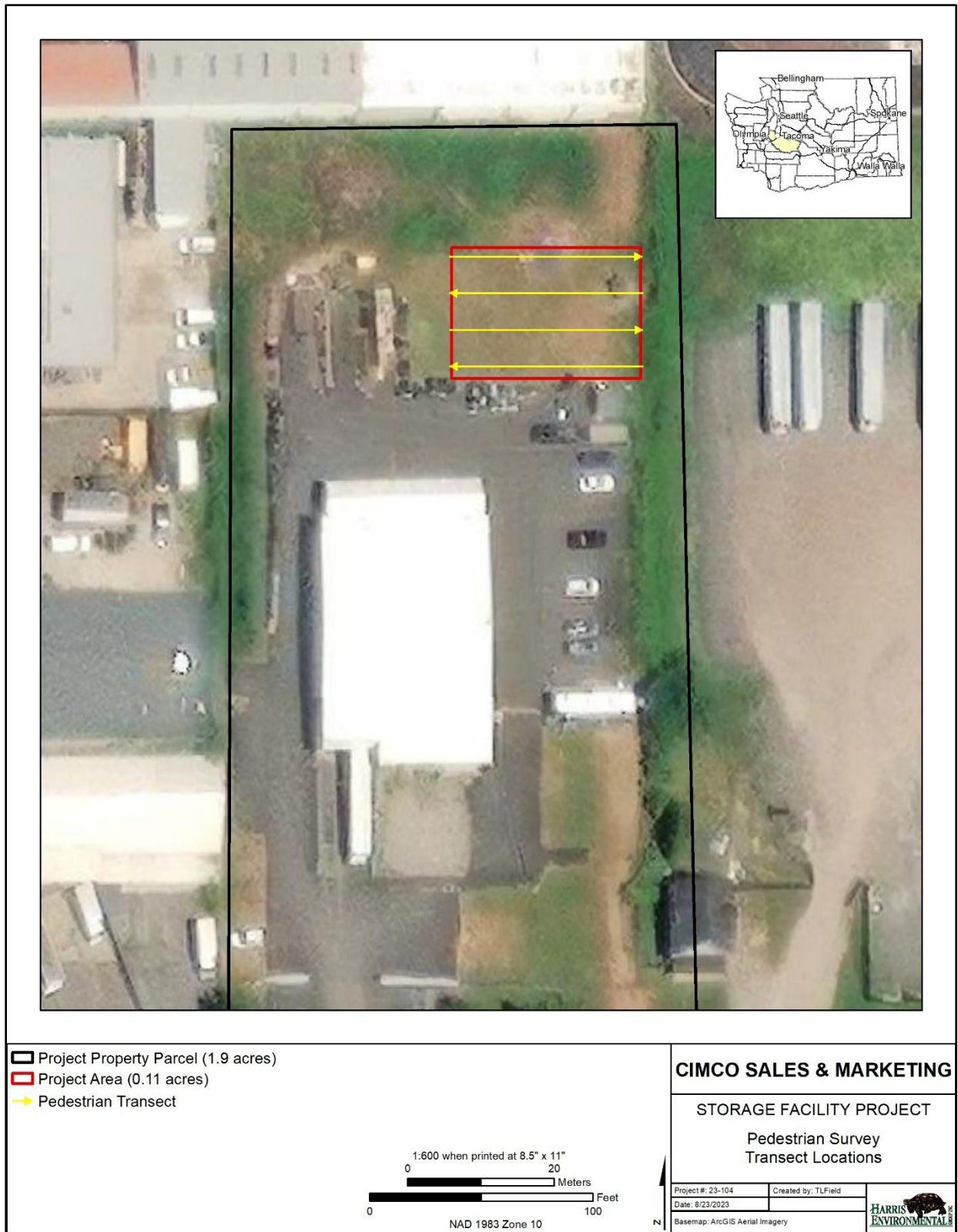


Figure 6. Map of the project area with approximate transect lines overlaid on aerial imagery.

## **Subsurface Survey Methods**

Harris Environmental excavated a total of 2 STPs to determine whether subsurface cultural deposits are present within the project area. Shovel probes were excavated approximately 15 meters apart (Figure 7) and measured approximately 40 cm in diameter. The STPs were excavated in 10-cm levels until an impasse was encountered. All material was passed through ¼-inch (6mm) screen. Upon the completion of each shovel probe, the soils were described and a GPS location was recorded. The shovel probes were then immediately backfilled.

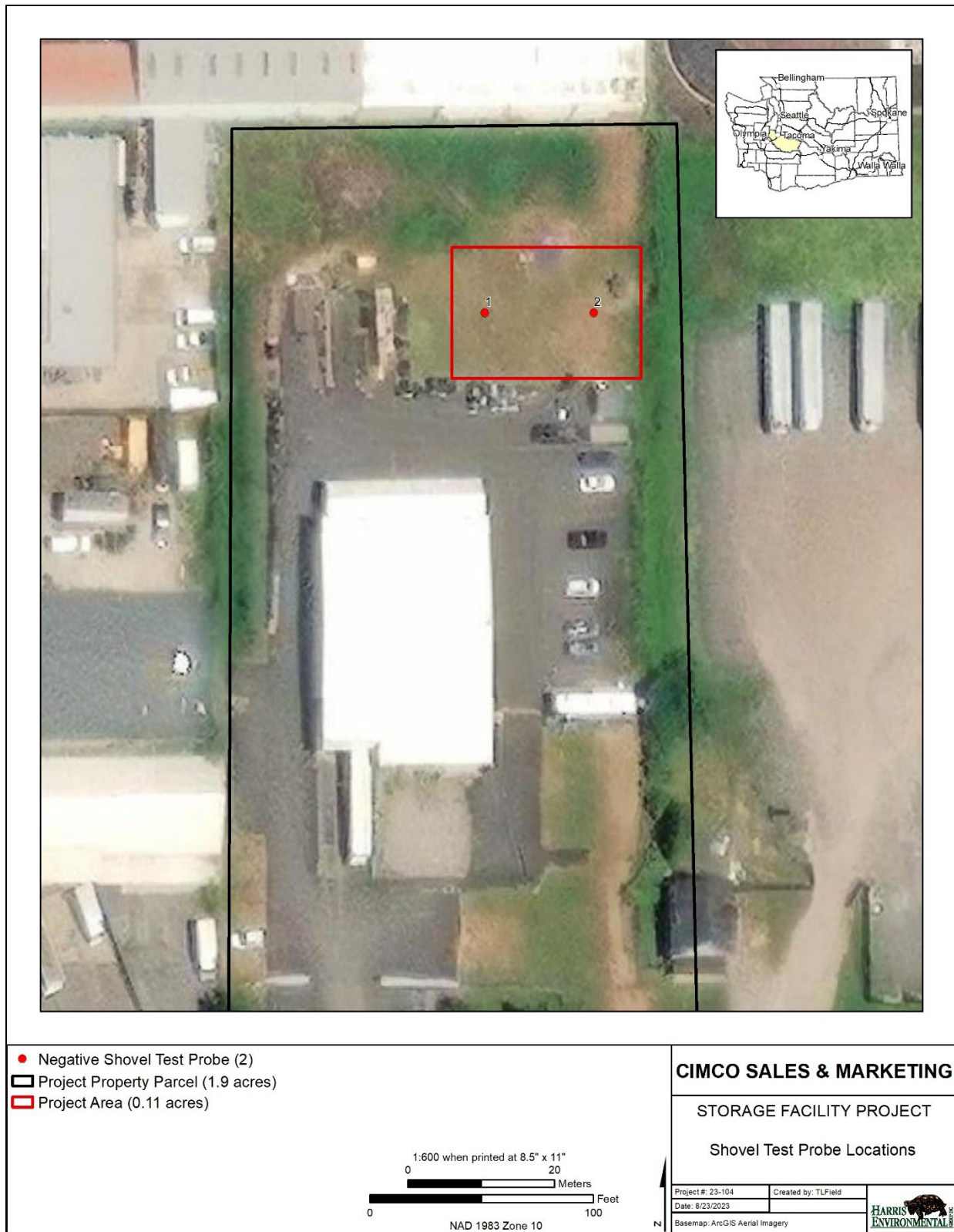


Figure 7. Map of the project area with shovel probe test locations overlaid on aerial imagery.

## **SURVEY RESULTS**

Harris Environmental conducted surface and subsurface investigations of the 0.11-acre CIMCO Sales project area. No cultural materials, including archaeological sites, features, and artifacts were observed during the investigation. Summarized survey results are described below.

### **Pedestrian Survey**

During the pedestrian survey, no historic or pre-contact cultural material or features were encountered. Figures 8 and 9 show surface disturbance observed in the project area.



Figure 8. Surface disturbance along the eastern edge of the project area – view south.



Figure 9. Surface disturbance along the northern edge of the project area – view east.

### **Subsurface Survey**

Two STPs were excavated during the subsurface investigation (Figure 7). In each probe Harris Environmental observed approximately 10 cm of disturbed fill material overlying landscaping fabric. The underlying soils consist of 25-30 cm of heavily compacted 10YR 5/4 sandy silt mottled with 10YR 6/2 sandy silt with approximately 50% gravels and pebbles present throughout (Figures 10 and 11). Soils located below the landscaping fabric are generally consistent with those mapped by the National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), which are described as Briscot loam with a typical profile of 0 to 11 inches of loam followed by 11 to 38 inches of stratified fine sandy loam and 38 to 60 inches of sand (NRCS 2023). The probes were terminated due to the compaction of the soil and the presence of subsoils within both probes.



Figure 10. STP 1 at termination (35 cmbs).



Figure 11. STP 2 at termination (40 cmbs).

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Harris Environmental has carried out background research, and pedestrian and subsurface investigations within the CIMCO Sales project area. Background research revealed that the project area is located in an area with a low to moderate probability of containing cultural resources. One segment of historic demolished historic railroad grade and 41 non-eligible historic properties are located within one mile of the project area. No historic or pre-contact artifacts or features were identified during the current investigation, and the subsurface investigation noted signs of previous disturbance in the upper soil profiles. Harris Environmental recommends a finding of “No Historic Resources Affected” for the proposed improvements project. No further work is recommended for the project area.

Archaeological survey and investigation are based on sampling the surface and subsurface for potential cultural resources to infer the potential for cultural resources within the entirety of the project area. Although the potential is very low, there remains a possibility that unidentified archeological materials/resources exist in the project area, especially subsurface materials or features. In the event of an inadvertent discovery of potentially significant archaeological materials and/or human remains during project activities, all work in the immediate vicinity should stop, the area must be secured, and the discovery must be reported to the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) (360-586-3065) and all relevant Native American tribes. In the event human remains are identified, local law enforcement, the county medical examiner, State Physical Anthropologist at DAHP (360-586-3534), and the affected Tribes should be contacted immediately. Compliance with all applicable laws pertaining to archaeological resources (RCW27.53, 27.44 and WAC 25-48) and human remains (RCW 68.50) is required.

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