

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

DAHP Project Number: 2021-06-03561

Author: Garth L. Baldwin and Alex L. Berry

Title of Report: A Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed Development at 2902 E Pioneer, Puyallup Washington

Date of Report: July 27, 2021

County(ies): Pierce Section: 26/35 Township: 20N Range: 4E

Quad: Puyallup, WA (1993) Acres: 10.88

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 #:

- Submission of PDFs is required.
- Please be sure that any PDF submitted to DAHP has its cover sheet, figures, graphics, appendices, attachments, correspondence, etc., compiled into one single PDF file.
- Please check that the PDF displays correctly when opened.



DRAYTON ARCHAEOLOGY

A Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed Development at 2902 E Pioneer, Puyallup Washington



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Drayton Archaeology Report:0521N

July 27, 2021

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Date: July 27, 2021
Location: Puyallup, Pierce County, Washington
USGS Quad: Puyallup, WA (1993)
Township, Range, Section: T20N, R4E, S26/35

SUMMARY

Drayton Archaeology (Drayton) was requested by Abbey Road Group Land Development Services Company, LLC to conduct an archaeological assessment of 2902 E Pioneer for the proposed East Town Crossing subdivision project in Puyallup. The project intent is to incorporate the land for mixed use development. Regulatory compliance to all applicable laws is through State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) and the in the case of cultural resource management, the state Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation and all interested area tribal agencies.

Drayton's cultural resources assessment consisted of background review, field investigation, and the production of this report. Background review determined that the project was located in an area of low to moderate probability for cultural resources. Field investigation included pedestrian survey and subsurface testing. As a result of background and field research no evidence of precontact or historic archaeological deposits were encountered due to the amount of grading and fill sediments deposited in the project area. As proposed the project does not appear to have the potential to affect any historic properties and no further cultural resource oversight is warranted. Drayton recommends the project be permitted to proceed without further archaeological oversight.

REGULATORY CONTEXT

The regulatory environment for the present project is compliance with State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) procedures. Through the SEPA process the project has been reviewed by the Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) and the present review was mandated. DAHP cultural resource management laws and regulations are defined under the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 27.53 Archaeological Sites and Resources; RCW 27.44 Indian Graves and Records; and RCW 68.50.645 Skeletal Human Remains—Duty to Notify. The latter regulation provides a strict process for notification of law enforcement and other interested parties in the event of the discovery of any human remains, regardless of inferred cultural affiliation. The cultural resources report should be reviewed by the Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) and all pertinent tribal agencies.

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The project is located at 2902 East Pioneer and encompasses six additional parcels (TPN: 0420264021, 0420264053, 0420264054, 0420351066, 0420351026, 0420351029, 0420351030) in Puyallup, Washington. It has the legal location of Township 20 North, Range 4 East, in Section 26/35, Willamette Meridian (Figures 1 – 2). The project intent is to incorporate the land for mixed use development including retail, commercial, and residential over approximately 11 acres (Figure 3).

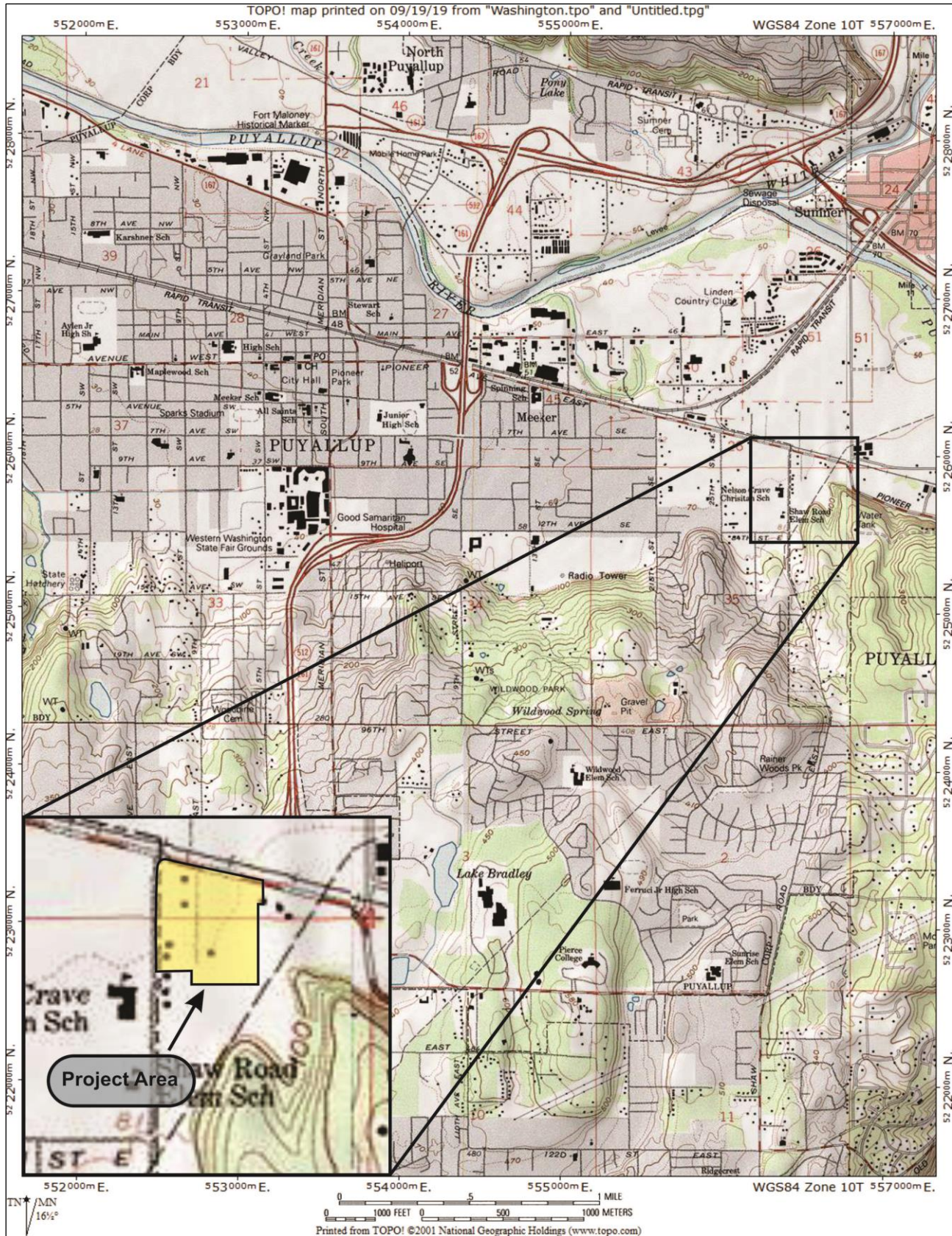


Figure 1. A portion of the Puyallup (1993), WA 7.5' USS quad map identifying the project area.



Figure 2. An aerial photo illustrating the project location (Image from Google Earth, adapted by Drayton).

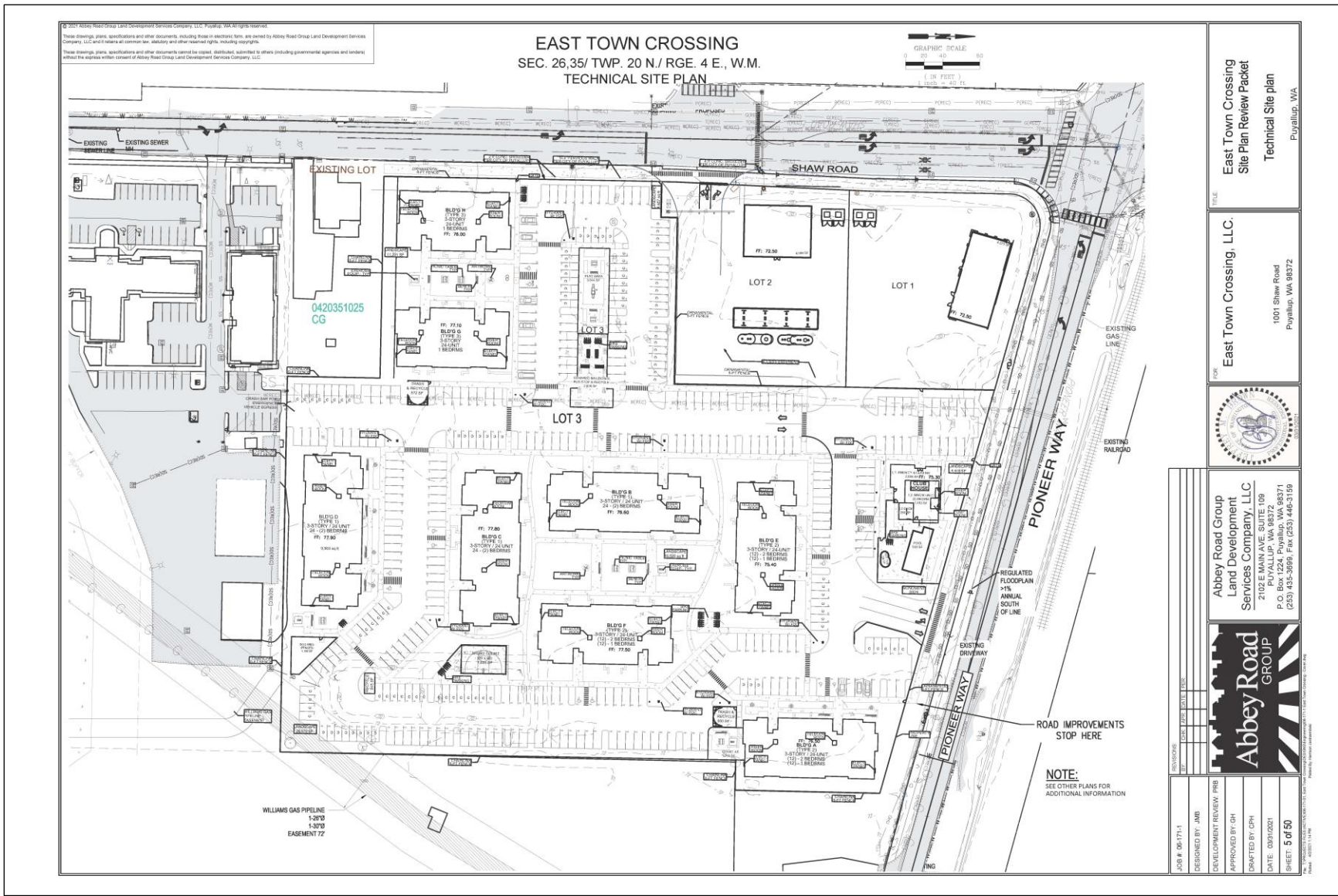


Figure 3. Preliminary site plans for the proposed mixed-use development.

BACKGROUND REVIEW

Determining the probability for cultural deposits and/or isolated artifacts at any project location is based upon a review and analysis of the environmental and cultural context and previous cultural resource studies and sites recorded within close proximity. Consulted sources included reviewing local geologic data to better understand the depositional environment; archaeological, historic and ethnographic records on file on the Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD) database; and selected published local historic records.

Environmental Context

Topography and Geology

The project area is located within the Puget Lowland. The Puget Lowland is a physiographic province that was shaped by at least four periods of extensive glaciation during the Pleistocene (Easterbrook 2003; Lasmanis 1991). The bedrock was depressed and deeply scoured by glaciers. Sediments were deposited and often reworked as the glaciers advanced and retreated. A thick mantle of glacial till, drift and outwash deposits were left across much of the region at the end of the Fraser Glaciation, the last of these glacial periods (Easterbrook 2003).

The Vashon Stade of the Fraser Glaciation began around 18,000 BP with an advance of the Cordilleran ice sheet into the lowlands (Porter and Swanson 1998). The Puget Lobe of the ice sheet flowed down into the Puget Lowland and reached its terminus just south of Olympia between 14,500 and 14,000 BP (Clague and James 2002; Easterbrook 2003; Waitt and Thorson 1983). The Puget Lobe was thicker towards the north and thinned towards its terminus. The depth of the ice near Marysville is estimated to have been approximately 1200 meters (Easterbrook 2003).

The Puget Lobe began to retreat shortly after reaching its terminus. Marine waters entered the lowlands that had been carved out by the glacier and filled Puget Sound. The remaining ice was floated and wasted away rapidly. Glacial drift dating between 12,500 and 11,500 BP was deposited on the sea floor across the northern and central Puget Lowland (Easterbrook 2003). The enormous weight of the ice had depressed the land, but as the crust rebounded, relative sea levels fell and exposed some of the drift deposits (Clague and James 2002; Easterbrook 2003).

The project is situated near the junction of the lower Puyallup River and White River valleys. Geomorphology here was largely shaped by Pleistocene and early Holocene glacial events and is characterized by glacial till, moraines, and outwash features. The valleys were created when glaciers retreated north, carving a deep trough through the Puget Lowland. The region became ice-free approximately 10,500 years ago, leaving it suitable for habitation (e.g., Booth et al. 2003; Downing 1983; Dragovich et al. 1994; Kruckeberg 1991:22).

Approximately 5600 years ago, a landslide originating from Mount Rainer displaced 0.7-miles of soils from the summit as far north as Kent (Crandell 1971; Dragovich et al. 1994; McKee 1972: 206-207).

The event, termed the Osceola Mudflow, caused the spread of mud and alluvium over existing glacial drift on the lowland plains, and infiltrated the channels of the Puyallup, White and Carbon rivers. The effects of the mudflow entirely changed the course of the White River moving it away from the Puyallup River.

Depths of the mudflow deposits vary in thickness and typically are thinner the further the distance from Mount Rainier. In Puyallup, Osceola deposits are reported to be 97 feet (30 meters) thick in places (Dragovich et al. 1994: 8). Soils of the Osceola Mudflow are heterogeneous and comprised of poorly sorted, hard mixtures of clay, silt, sand and gravel soils with boulders and organic debris.

Soils

The University of California Davis Agriculture and Natural Resources, in conjunction with the United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Conservation District (USDA-NRCS) developed an interactive soil survey application. According to the UC Davis SoilWeb database (n.d.), soils within the project area have been mapped as Briscot silt loam and Puyallup fine sandy loam.

The Briscot series consists of very deep, poorly drained soils formed in recent alluvium on floodplains. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. A typical sediment profile consists of an Ap horizon from 0 to 9 inches of 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silt loam, a Bg horizon (9-17 inches) of 2.5Y 5/2 grayish brown silt loam, a Cg1 horizon (17-44 inches) of 2.5Y 5/2 grayish brown finely stratified silt loam, and a Cg2 horizon (44-60) of 5Y 4/1 dark gray finely stratified silt loam (UC Davis SoilWeb n.d.).

The Puyallup series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in recent alluvium. Puyallup soils are on floodplains and low terraces. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. A typical sediment profile consists of an Ap horizon from 0 to 4 inches of 10YR 2/2 very dark brown fine sandy loam, an A2 horizon (4-8 inches) of 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown loam, an A3 horizon (8-18 inches) of 10YR 3/3 dark brown fine sandy loam, a 2C1 horizon (18-27 inches) of 10YR 3/3 dark brown loamy sand, and a 2C2 horizon (27-60 inches) of 2.5Y 3/2 very dark grayish brown gravelly sand (UC Davis SoilWeb n.d.).

Cultural Background

Precontact

Puget Lowland archaeology can be subdivided into three phases that include early (end of the last ice age to 5,000 years Before Present [BP]), middle (5,000 to 1,000 BP) and late stages of development (1,000 to 250 BP). The early period is characterized by an emphasis on the use of flaked stone tools including fluted projectile points, leaf-shaped points and cobble-derived tools. In the regional area, these artifacts are often attributed to the “Olcott” phase, named after the site type near Arlington and Granite Falls (Baldwin 2008; Kidd 1964; Mattson 1985). Olcott sites are

generally found some distance from modern shorelines and on terraces of major river valleys. Besides the lithic assemblage, little faunal or organic evidence remains that date to this period. While the paucity of evidence beyond a lithic assemblage suggests a specialization of generalized terrestrial hunting, it is likely that littoral evidence from this time period is not as extensive and does not preclude some exploitation of marine resources. During this phase, camps were frequently established along river terraces or outwash channels.

The middle period coincides with a stabilization of the environment to something similar to today. The broad cultural patterns include a larger suite of specialized tools including smaller notched points and groundstone, and bone or antler implements used for working with wood. Although lithic manufacture of stemmed bifaces and cobble tools is maintained in this period, ground stone tools are less common. Shell midden sites first appear during this period indicating a transition to a more maritime-based subsistence pattern. Although structural elements such as post molds have been identified, habitation structures have not yet been excavated. The middle period is noted for its increased artifact and trait diversity including a full woodworking toolkit, art and ornamental objects, status differentiation in burials, and extremely specialized fishing and sea-mammal hunting technologies.

The late period is dominated by a settlement pattern along the coastline and along streams and rivers. Trade goods also appear indicating extensive trade networks up and down the coast as well as with inland Plateau peoples. Salmon became a primary food source at this time as sea levels had risen and riparian environments supported large runs of salmon and provided plentiful food for native populations. The late period is recognized by an apparent decrease in artifact diversity. Stone carving and chipped stone technologies nearly disappear, while increased habitation fortifications are common.

Ethnographic

The project area is located in the traditional territory of the Puyallup Tribe of Indians and is also in the traditional use area of Muckleshoot (Castile 1985:20; Smith 1940; Spier 1936:42; Suttles and Lane 1990:485). The Puyallup are Southern Lushootseed speaking peoples who lived in winter villages located long the Puyallup, Carbon, and White rivers between the Puyallup River delta and Mount Rainier (Smith 1940; Hilbert et al. 2001). Marian Smith ethnographically recorded several Puyallup villages along the upper and lower reaches of these rivers, generally placed at stream junctions or at their mouths (Smith 1941:4, 9). The Muckleshoot Indian Tribe includes the descendants of multiple groups that lived in the Green and White River valleys, including the Skopamish, Smulkamish, Stkamish, Yilalkoamish, and Twakwamish (Suttles and Lane 1990: 488). Although living inland several miles from the shores of Puget Sound, salmon were still a key resource for these peoples. Their economies were largely based on hunting terrestrial resources such as goat, deer, and elk (Haerberlin and Gunther 1930). Five species of salmon and steelhead were caught in the nearby rivers and streams by the Smulkamish in addition to waterfowl, camas, berries, and shellfish (Suttles and Lane 1990).

In 2001, the culmination of a long project involving the deciphering of T.T. Waterman’s ethnographic notes on native place names in the Puget Sound was published. Hilbert, Miller, and Zahir, along with countless volunteers poured over Waterman’s unpublished manuscript, translated the place names into the Lushootseed alphabet, translated definitions, and mapped locations. A list and map of place names located nearest to the current APE can be viewed in Table 1 and Figure 3, including *StEX*, an old village reported on the river north of Sumner (Hilbert et al. 2001:256-257) and *SExuba’ltu / səḥəbalʔtxw*, a dance house located at Meeker which brought people from as far as Yakima to participate in religious performances (Hilbert et al. 2001:249). A number of these names were recorded twice by Waterman with different spellings. The place name for the Stuck River itself *StEX* translates as “plowed through” or “that which has been cut through” referring to the force of the rivers as they combined to cut through the land to Puget Sound (Smith 1940).

Table 1. Place names located near the project area from Hilbert et al. 2001.

Map #	Waterman Orthography	Waterman Translation	Lushootseed Orthography	Lushootseed Translation
1	StÉxo’-tsid	Mouth of Stuck	stəḥwucid	Pulled mouth; pulled opening; pulled river mouth
2	Qwe’qwestolb Gwe’gwestolb	Sandy place	gwigwistalb	sandy
3	Tcaha’bid	To dig	čaʔabid	Dig something
4	Kobo’ûqûd	NA	NA	NA
5	Qaqe’ultu <i>Kakəilcti</i>	Skunk cabbage	q̣iq̣ilṭ	Diminutive of skunk cabbage
6	Sxwowe’tEd <i>Sxawe’tid</i>	Red salmon	NA	NA
7	StEx	NA	stəḥw	Something pulled
8	SExuba’ltu	Dance house	səḥəbalʔtxw	Dance house

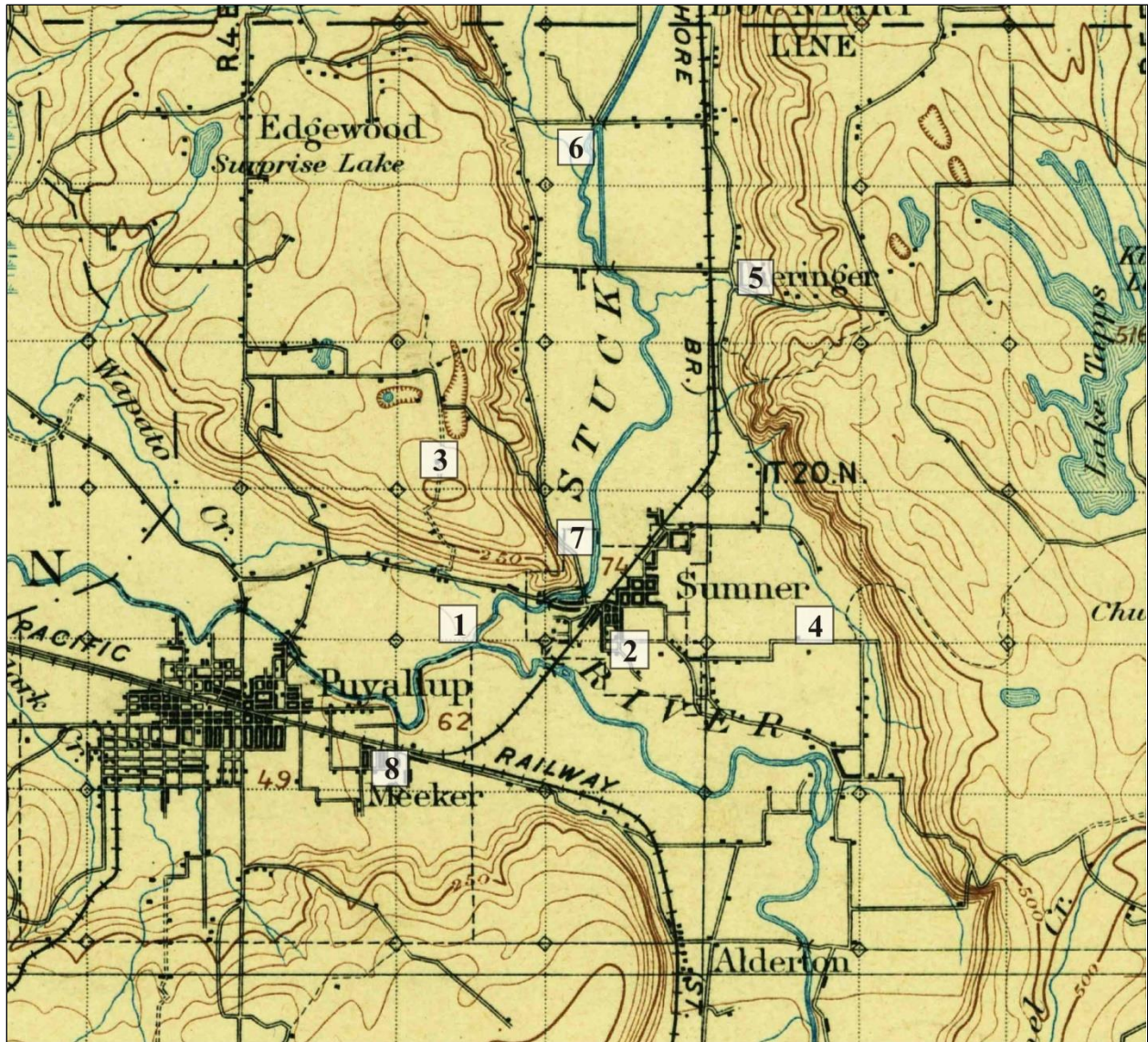


Figure 4. A portion of the 1897 Tacoma, WA USGS topographic map illustrating place names near the project area from Hilbert et al. (2001).

Historic

Euroamerican settlement of the Puyallup and White River valleys began in earnest in the early 19th century. By 1853 William Kincaid settled the junction of the Puyallup and Stuck Rivers, starting an agricultural community that grew daffodils, rhubarb, hops, berries, vegetables, and turf grass (Kirk and Alexander 1990; Phillips 1971). Other settlers such as George Ryan also purchased land to grow fruit, vegetables and hops. In 1877 the Northern Pacific Railroad extended to the area. In 1883 John F. Kincaid filed the plat for the town of Sumner on his father's donation land claim. George Ryan constructed a large portion of the town's business district and established a railroad depot. Sumner's downtown and residential areas developed immediately around the depot. In 1891 the town was incorporated and Ryan was elected as the first mayor while his wife served as the first post-mistress. The town was first called Stuck Junction, and was changed to Franklin. However, Franklin was a

common name that confused the U.S. Postal Department, as a result a drawing was held and the name “Sumner” was chosen after the abolitionist Massachusetts Senator Charles Sumner Boston.

Euroamerican settlement also significantly changed the local waterways. The Stuck River was originally separate from the White River, and was a small stream that could be stepped over during low water according to Muckleshoot accounts (Stein 2001). Seasonal flooding made farming difficult, and logjams and bluffs were typically dynamited particularly in King County. This diverted waters from the White River into the Stuck, flooding farms in Pierce County. In turn farmers in Pierce County began to dynamite bluffs in an effort to redirect the White River back. This practice continued for years, widening the Stuck River. In 1898 dynamiting resulted in destroying an entire bluff and diverting much of the White River into the Stuck River. King County farmers constructed an embankment to keep the waters back permanently. The State Supreme Court ruled against Pierce County and upheld the King County farmers’ actions as legal. The floods of 1906 forced the White River back into the Stuck River, which then ceased to exist. Portions of a Pierce and King County map show new alignments of the Stuck, White, and Puyallup Rivers that were formed by channel straightening, dredging, levee and wing wall installments, diversion dams, and spillways.

Hops agriculture was a staple of the area Sumner area. By 1884 there were over 100 hops growers in the area as a result of the hops boom started by Ezra Meeker in 1877 at the current city of Puyallup. Meeker cornered the global hops market and considered himself the “Hop King of the World” (Kolano 1976). In 1892 the hops economy was devastated by an infection of hop lice. This led to local farmers diversifying their crops, switching to berries and bulbs or to dairy farming (Kirk and Alexander 1990). Sumner is no longer a farming community, and has converted areas of the city and surrounding into more regional manufacturing employment locations.

Recent Land Use

County Assessor’s records, historical aerial images, and maps including historical topographic, t-sheets, plats, and GLO surveys, were utilized to determine recent land use within and surrounding the current project area. These documents and images can also determine whether landforms or properties remain intact, or if significant changes have occurred through time.

The earliest map obtained is the General Land Office survey from 1864. The project area lies adjacent to the boundaries of a forest, no landowner is listed at that time (Figure 5). An aerial image from 1990 shows that six households were established across the seven parcels with most of the land being used for agricultural purposes (Figure 6). In 2004 the city of Puyallup issued a grading permit for alterations to be made across the project area. By 2005 the land had been cleared and had undergone significant ground disturbances throughout the entirety of the project parcels (Figure 7), which can also be viewed from LiDAR data (Figure 8).

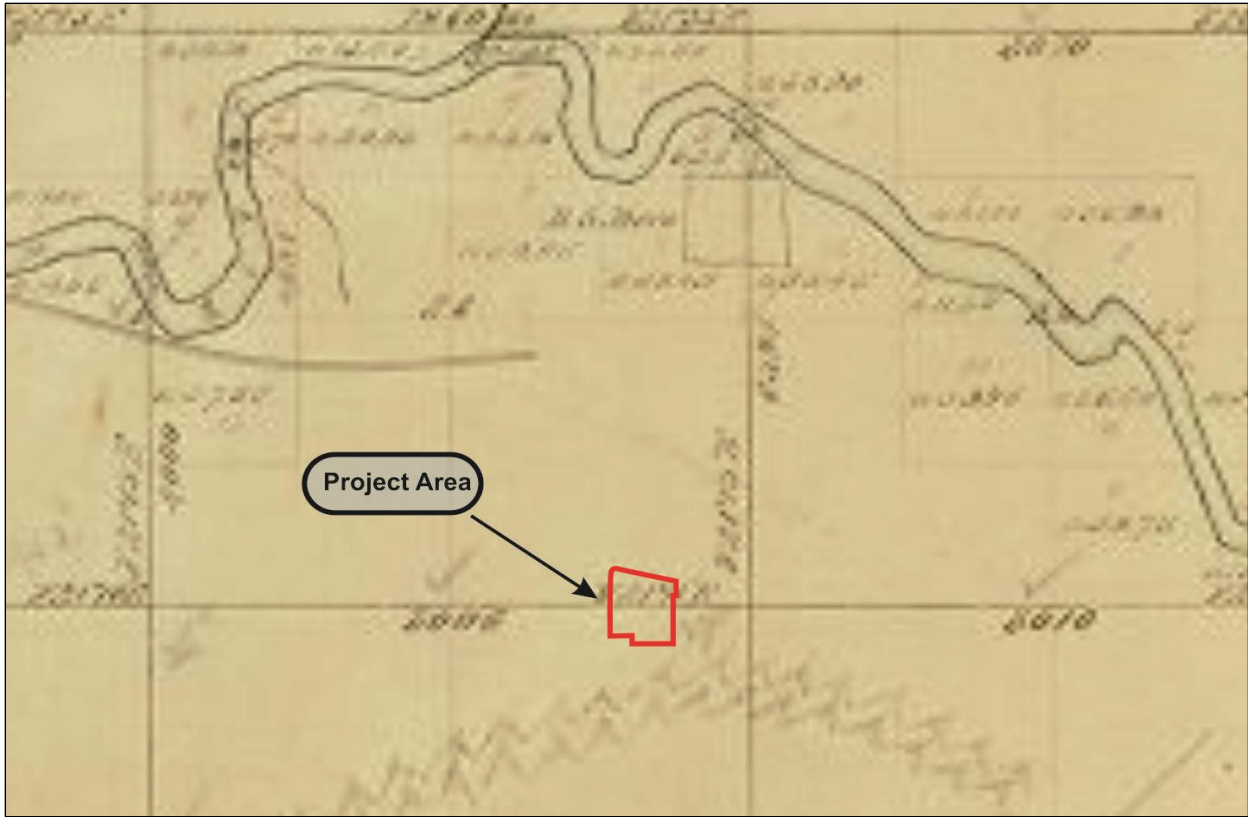


Figure 5. A portion of the 1864 GLO plat map illustrating the location of the project area.

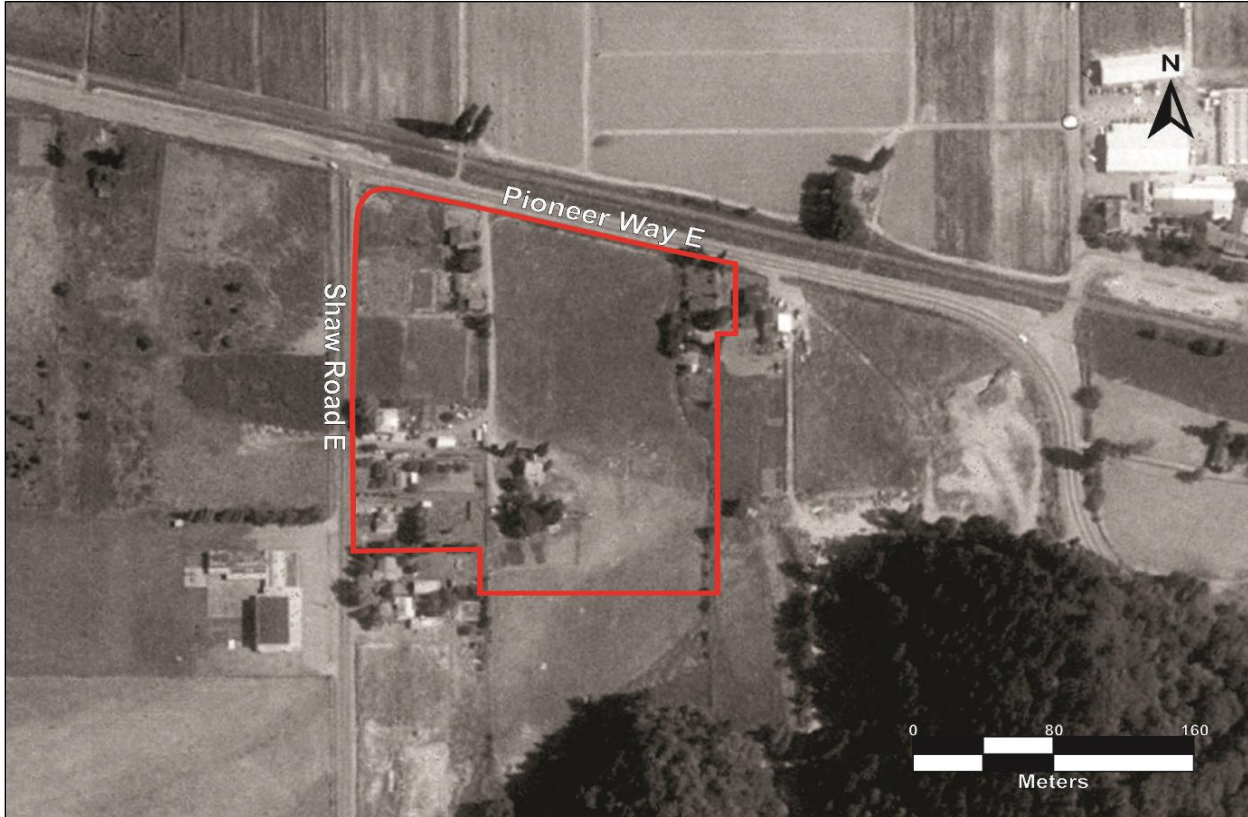


Figure 6. 1990 aerial image of the project area.

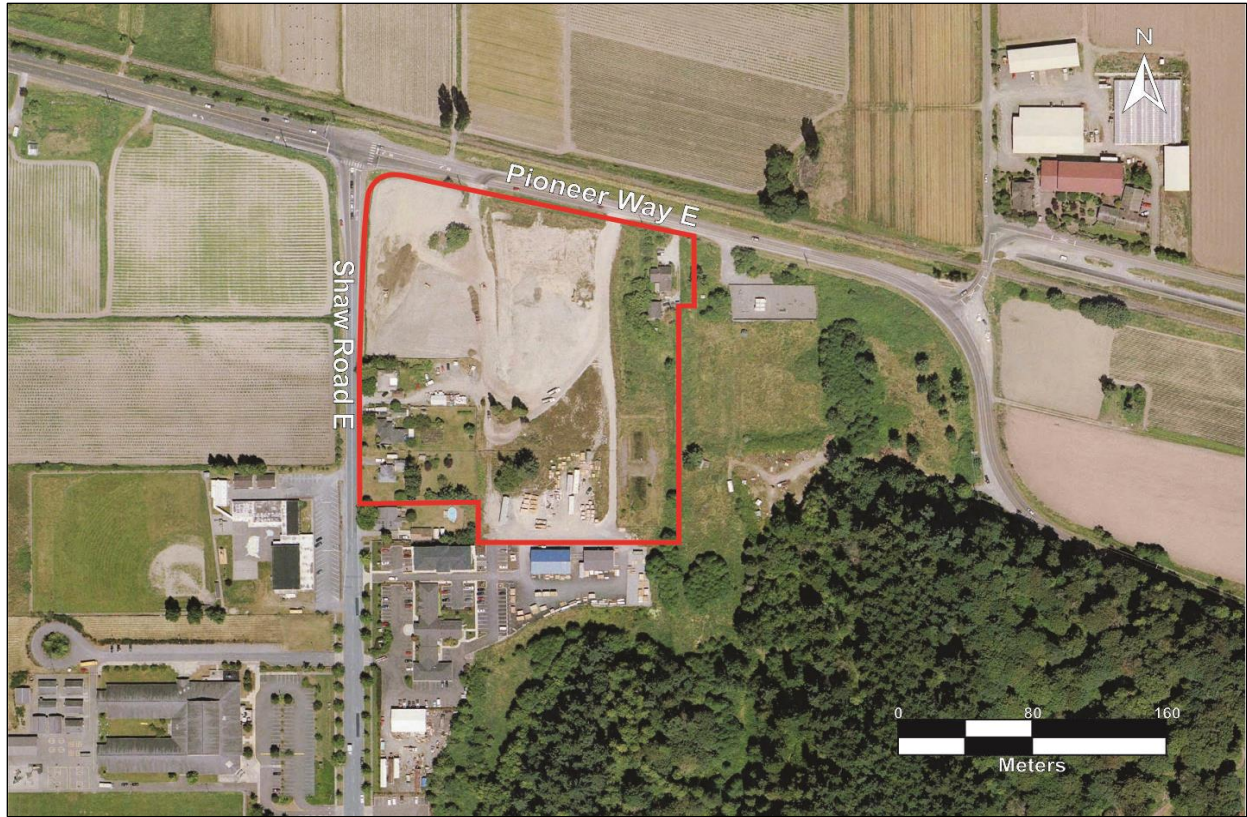


Figure 7. 2005 aerial image of the project area.

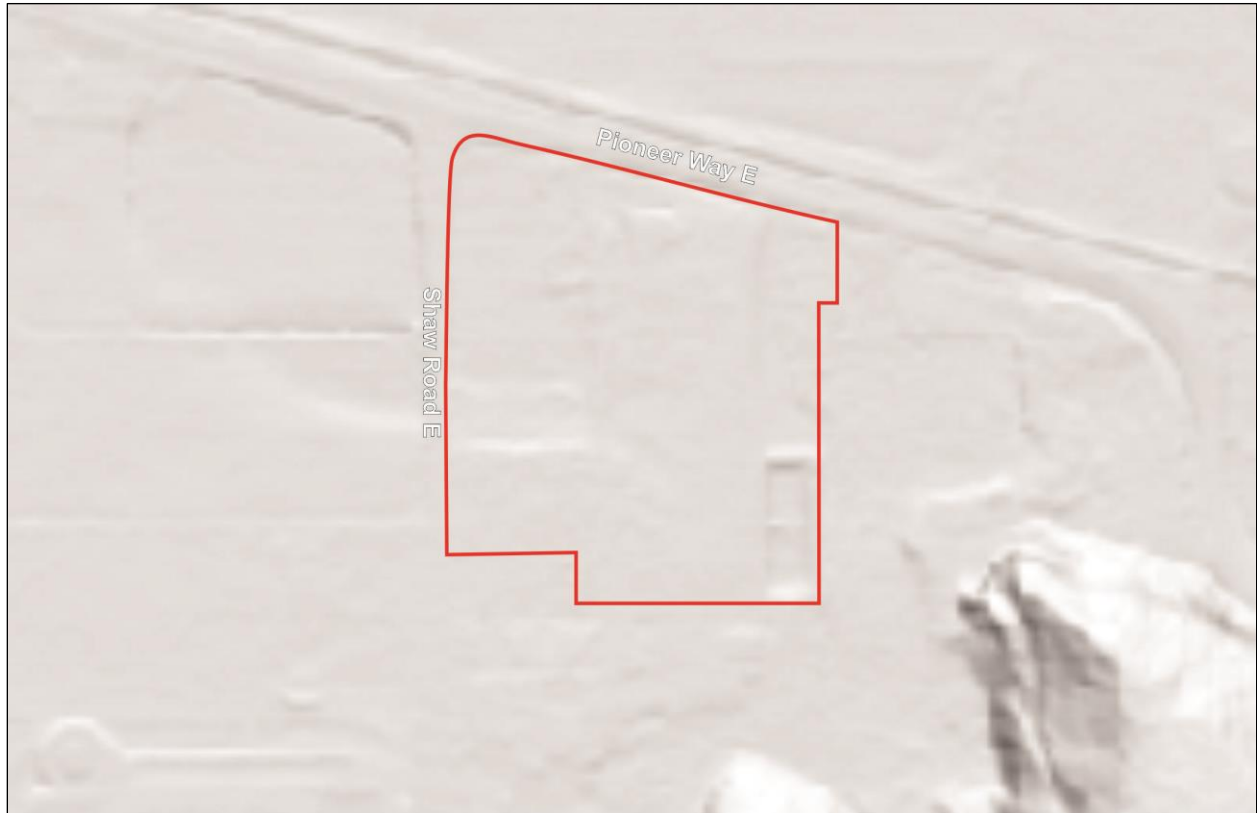


Figure 8. Lidar image of the project area provided by Puget Sound LiDAR Consortium.

Previous Cultural Resources and Sites

According to files held at DAHP, there has been fifteen cultural resource studies previously conducted within a one-mile radius of the project area (Table 1). Two archaeological sites are also located within the same search radius.

Table 2. Cultural resource studies conducted within a one-mile radius of the project area.

Reference	Report Title	Results
Elliott and Mayer 2019	Cultural Resources Assessment, 2401 Inter Avenue SE, Puyallup, Washington	Negative
Elliott and Chidley 2019	Cultural Resources Inventory, Connell Plat, Puyallup, Washington	Negative
Baldwin 2018	Cultural Resources Review for the SR 410 Traffic Avenue Interchange, City of Sumner, Pierce County, Washington	Negative
Baldwin 2017	A Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the City of Sumner, Sewer System Upgrades Project, Pierce County, Washington	Negative
Stipe 2016	Van Lierop Property Cultural Resource Survey	Negative
Arthur 2016	Historic Properties Evaluation for the Proposed Pioneer Crossing Project, 2614 E. Pioneer Avenue, Puyallup	Negative
Mueller 2016	River Grove Levee Cultural Survey, PUY-04-16	Negative
Flenniken and Trautman 2015	Cultural Resource Survey, Puget Sound Energy, Alderton to White River, Pierce 230kV Expansion, Transmission Project Pierce County, Washington	Negative
Shong 2015	Letter to Jim Dougherty RE: Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Sumner Wastewater Treatment Plant Phase 2 Expansion	Negative
Holschuh 2014	Archaeological Survey of the Wildwood Park (TA3289) Project Area, Pierce County, Washington	Negative
Piper 2014	Cultural Resources Assessment for the Sumner Wastewater Treatment Plant Phase 2 Expansion, Pierce County, Washington.	Negative
Cowan 2013	Cultural Resources Assessment the Shaw Road Corridor Improvements Project, Puyallup, Pierce County, WA	Negative
Gill and Berger 2007	Cultural Resources Survey for the Shaw Road Extension Project. Pierce County. Washington	Negative
Shong 2003	Heritage Resources Investigations for the City of Puyallup Riverfront Trail Project- Phase 2 (SR 512 to East Main)	Negative
Cole 2002	Cultural Resources Investigations for the Foothills Linear Park/Trail, McMillan to Meeker (CSM 6169)	Negative

The closest previously recorded site is 45PI01360, located approximately .2 miles east of the project area. The site was recorded by Trautman (2015), describing the location consisting of an abandoned 1.5-mile segment of the Cascade Junction-Wilkeson Branch of the Northern Pacific & Cascade Railroad.

EXPECTATIONS

Based on review of the project scope and environmental and cultural contexts, the project area was considered to be located in an area to have a low to moderate probability for either historic-era or precontact cultural deposits, structures, or isolated items. If precontact materials are present they may include the remains associated with resource acquisition and processing areas as well as habitation sites. Lithic scatters, trails or similar features representing a range of domestic, subsistence and ceremonial activities may also be present.

All types of cultural resources were considered during work, however improbable. Remnants of precontact activities related to lithic resource acquisition and testing (cobble tool scatters), fire modified rock (suggestive of processing/camping activities), temporary camps or resource processing locations that could represent a range of ephemeral hunting, gathering, and/or ceremonial activities. Historic cultural resources thought possible included trash scatters or artifacts associated with logging, farming, or residential settlement.

FIELD INVESTIGATION

The physical archaeological assessment of an area is conducted through visual reconnaissance of a project area, examination of existing ground disturbances and subsurface excavation as needed. Surface survey of an area proposed for ground alteration or other impact is employed in an attempt to locate any surficial cultural materials or structures with any historic or archaeological importance or cultural concern. When utilized, shovel probes or mechanical excavation can assist in providing a wider sample of subsurface soil conditions for determining the potential for, or presence/absence of, buried archaeological deposits. The employment of probes or trenches is most often dependent upon considerations of the landform, topography, project proposal and subsurface geologic conditions.

Fieldwork was conducted on June 1, 2021 by Drayton archaeologist Alex Berry. Weather conditions were warm and sunny. The project area is comprised of approximately eleven acres of highly disturbed undeveloped land (Photos 1 – 7). Survey began with a visual inspection of the property for cultural materials present on the ground surface (exposed dirt, landscaped areas, etc.). Soil exposures were generally minimal with thick grass and fill gravel covering most of the ground surface. No cultural materials were observed as a result of the pedestrian survey.



Photo 1. Northern overview of the project area depicting the highly disturbed landscape.



Photo 2. Eastern overview of the project area depicting the highly disturbed landscape.



Photo 3. Southern overview depicting the non-disturbed portion of the project area.



Photo 4. Western overview of the project area.



Photo 5. Southern overview of the project.



Photo 6. Northwestern overview of the project area.



Photo 7. Additional northwestern overview of the project area.

Following pedestrian survey and visual reconnaissance, shovel probes (SPs) were manually excavated within the project area. The probes consisted of a cylindrical pit measuring about 40-50 cm in diameter. No predetermined target depth was set for probing since depths are based upon geologic conditions, water table, degree of disturbance, and professional judgment. Ideally shovel probes would be excavated to a sterile stratum - usually meaning deposits of glacial drift/outwash. Sediment excavated from probes was screened through a shaker screen with quarter-inch hardware cloth. Soil descriptions from each probe are documented along with their constituents, if present. Shovel probes are then completely backfilled and the locations marked with a handheld global positioning system (GPS) in order to compose a site sketch map.

A total of seven SPs were placed throughout the project area (Figure 9). Sediment profiles were consistent across the project area comprising of nonnative fill sediments. Majority of the probes contained fill sediments of gray fine-grained sand with high concentrations of medium sized gravel. (Photo 8) inconsistent with the Briscot and Puyallup soil series previously discussed. A description of the soil sequence and soil composition of each SP is described fully in Appendix A. During the course of subsurface investigations, no cultural material was observed.

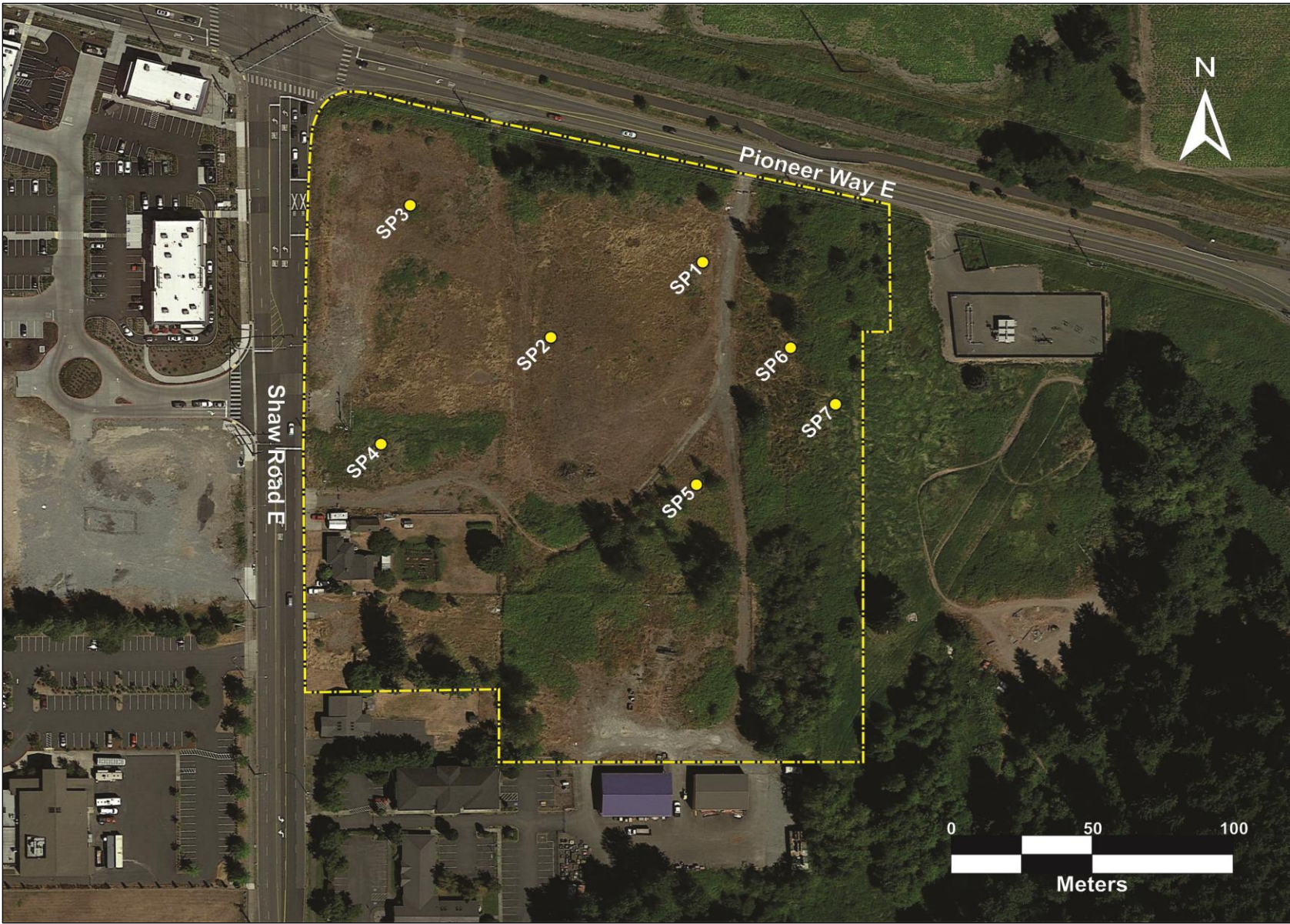


Figure 9. An adapted Google Earth image depicting the approximated shovel probe locations



Photo 8. A typical soil profile observed during subsurface investigations.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The present cultural resources assessment consisted of background review, field investigation, and production of this report. Background review determined the project area to be located in an area of low to moderate probability for cultural resources based on the property's proximity to known archaeological sites. No evidence of precontact cultural was found whatsoever during the field investigation due to the amount of grading and fill sediments deposited in the project area. From the existing grade and fill activities from 2004, further grade and fill of the site would hinder the occurrence of archaeological deposits. Based on the results of the present review Drayton recommends the project proceed without further additional archaeological oversight.

It should be recognized that Washington State law provides for the protection of archaeological resources in the state. In some cases where guidance is not provided or where there is no clear directive for the treatment of a resource Washington State Revised Codes of Washington (RCW) should be consulted for direction. Under Washington RCW Chapter 27.53, Archaeological Sites and Resources, prohibits the unauthorized removal, theft, and/or destruction of archaeological resources and sites. This statute also provides for prosecution and financial penalties covering consultation and the recovery of archaeological resources. Additional legal oversight is provided for Indian burials and grave offerings under RCW Chapter 27.44, Indian Graves and Records. RCW 27.44 states that the willful removal, mutilation, defacing, and/or destruction of Indian

burials constitute a Class C felony. A recent addition to Washington legal code, RCW 68.50.645, Notification, provides a strict process for the notification of law enforcement and other interested parties in the event of the discovery of any human remains regardless of perceived patrimony. The assessment of the property has been conducted by a professional archaeologist and meets or exceeds the criteria set forth in RCW: 27.53 for professional archaeological reporting and assessment.

INADVERTENT DISCOVERY PROTOCOLS

Archaeological Resources:

Should archaeological resources (e.g., shell midden, faunal remains (bones), stone tools, historic glass, metal, or other concentrations) be observed during project activities, all work in the immediate vicinity should stop and the area should be secured. The project archaeologist should be contacted immediately to review the find and contact the relevant parties. An assessment of the discovery and consultation with government and tribal cultural resources staff is a requirement of Washington law. Once the situation has been assessed steps to proceed can be determined.

Human Burials, Remains, or Unidentified Bone(s)

In the event of inadvertently discovered human remains or indeterminate bones, work must stop immediately. The area surrounding the discovery should be secured and of adequate size to protect the discovery from further disturbance until the State provides a notice to proceed. The discovery of any human skeletal remains must be reported to law enforcement immediately. The county medical examiner/coroner will assume jurisdiction over the human skeletal remains to make a determination of whether those remains are forensic or non-forensic. If the county medical examiner/coroner determines the remains are non-forensic, then the State Physical Anthropologist at DAHP assumes the jurisdiction over the remains. The DAHP will notify any appropriate cemeteries and all affected tribes of the find. The State Physical Anthropologist will make a determination of whether the remains are Native or Non-Native origin and report that finding to any appropriate cemeteries and the affected tribes. The DAHP will then handle all consultation with the affected parties as to the future preservation, excavation, and disposition of the remains. DAHP will also authorize when work may proceed.

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APPENDIX A: SHOVEL PROBE TABLE

DEPTH BELOW SURFACE (CM)	SEDIMENT DESCRIPTION	RESULTS
Shovel probe 1		
0 – 22	Gray fine-grained sand with high concentrations of medium sized gravel.	Negative
22 – 46	Grayish brown silty clay with oxidation mottling throughout.	Negative
Shovel probe 2		
0 – 30	Gray highly compacted fine-grained sand with high concentrations of medium sized gravel.	Negative
Shovel probe 3		
0 – 37	Gray highly compacted fine-grained sand with high concentrations of medium sized gravel.	Negative
Shovel probe 4		
0 – 42	Dark grayish brown silt loam	Negative
42 – 90	Grayish brown silt loam	Negative
Shovel probe 5		
0 – 38	Grayish brown silty clay with oxidation mottling throughout.	Negative
Shovel probe 6		
0 – 20	Gray highly compacted fine-grained sand with high concentrations of medium sized gravel.	Negative
Shovel probe 7		
0 – 47	Dark grayish brown silt loam	Negative
47 – 80	Grayish brown silt loam	Negative