Methodology

The I-405 Team prepared this cultural, historic, and archaeological resources technical memorandum consistent with requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA, the *I-405 Corridor Program Cultural Resources Assessment Guidelines* (Appendix A), Section 456 of the WSDOT *Environmental Procedures Manual*, and the DAHP *Washington State Standards for Cultural Resource Reporting: Survey and Inventory Standards* (July 2006). Results from this study relevant to Section 4(f) of the Federal Transportation Act analysis are also included in the Section 4(f) discipline report for this project.

Consultation and coordination

WSDOT consulted with the DAHP/SHPO and the identified concerned tribes, including the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, the Snoqualmie Tribe, the Tulalip Tribes of Washington, and the Yakama Nation. WSDOT also coordinated with the Duwamish Indian Tribe, which is presently not federally recognized. As part of the government-to-government consultation, WSDOT requested comments about APE definition and information about potential traditional cultural places within the APE. WSDOT also provided information about the archaeological site recording and evaluations, and requested participation with the identification and treatment of historic properties.

Background data review

The I-405 Team obtained background information about archaeological and ethnographic sites within 2 miles of the APE to better understand and predict the locations and types of archaeological sites likely to be encountered by the project, their assemblage contents, and their respective topographic settings and geomorphic contexts. Prior to the field survey, the Team reviewed this information along with data from the geological baseline report for the project and 7.5-minute series topographic maps. This research was used to identify the areas of potential archaeological and historical resource sensitivity to guide the subsequent reconnaissance and structure the field methods.

The I-405 Team conducted a tax assessor's records search to identify all buildings in the APE built during or prior to 1965 to ensure that all resources 50 years or older at the anticipated time of project construction (c. 2015) were recorded and evaluated for NRHP eligibility. This search identified historical buildings that were later documented in the field. The I-405 Team evaluated the historical significance of individual structures and neighborhoods using information from collections at DAHP, the University of Washington, Museum of History and Industry, Puget Sound Archives, and Seattle and local public libraries. The data included technical reports, site forms, historical tax assessor rolls, real property cards, historic accounts, maps, and photographs of the selected parcels or neighborhoods. The Team relied heavily on the recently completed historic context section of the Kirkland Nickel Improvement Project cultural resources discipline report to evaluate the historic buildings in this project's APE.

Field survey and reporting

WSDOT ensured that field personnel had right-of-entry to private properties identified for investigation. Survey and investigation areas were identified in consultation with WSDOT archaeologists. Field archaeologists conducted a walking survey and subsurface investigations in all areas that would experience ground disturbance from the project. Work areas requiring subsurface investigation were assigned the arbitrary designations Locus I through Locus IX. All the areas were considered to have a moderate probability for archaeological resources, defined for this project as moderately sloped landforms that are 200 feet or more from perennial water sources (see Appendix A). Locus III, the site for a proposed noise wall location at Mile Post (MP) 18.5, was initially identified for field investigation but was later excluded when visual inspection determined the area to be so extensively disturbed by recent construction (prior to the current project) that archaeological deposits, if once present, could not have retained physical integrity.

The archaeologists walked the investigated areas using transect intervals no wider than 10 meters (33 feet). They aligned their transects parallel to the proposed right-of-way. In shallow (less than 1 meter, or 3.3 feet) depositional areas, the archaeologists excavated 40-centimeter (16 inch) diameter shovel probes along transects at 10- (33-foot) to 20-meter (65-foot) intervals. Probes were excavated to depths commensurate with the planned ground disturbance in each locus or until well-compacted, basal Pleistocene deposits were encountered. All excavated sediments were screened through 1/4-inch (6 mm) mesh to attempt to capture any artifacts. In places where cultural materials, relict landforms, paleosols, or original ground surfaces were suspected to lie more than 1 meter BGS, trenches or probes were excavated using a backhoe, and shovel probes were extended with bucket augers. Archaeological materials found in all surface and subsurface contexts were described, photographed or drawn in the field, then returned to the surface or probe where found.

The I-405 Team recorded sites and isolates on DAHP site or isolate forms and on project maps. For this study, an archaeological site is defined as two or more artifacts and/or a feature (a structure such as a hearth or foundation) located within a 10-square-meter area. An isolate is one artifact found within a 10-square-meter area. When cultural materials were found on the surface or in probes, the archaeologists excavated additional probes in 5-meter intervals in each cardinal direction to identify additional artifacts and to define the horizontal and vertical extent of the deposit within the APE.

Native soils were identified based upon the presence of horizonation, but in some loci the stratigraphic column was truncated by erosion or previous ground disturbance. Typical native sediment profiles in the project area consisted of forest soils with a variegated brown to grayish brown organic horizon, overlying a variegated light reddish pale brown to yellowish pale brown illuvial horizon overlying olive sediments representing the uppermost contact of decomposing basal glacial sediments. Variations in color, particularly in the illuvial horizons, are attributable to local variations in the quantity of iron oxide and hydroxides in sediment as well as variation in texture (Birkeland 1974; Catt 1986). Fill and ground disturbance was identified on the basis of a lack of soil horizonation, sediment content incongruous with the topographic setting, dramatic variation in constituent grain size (such as large gravels

intermixed with fine sand or silt) that are not likely to occur naturally, and modern artifacts or materials buried deeper than 10 cm.

The Team first conducted background research at DAHP to identify any previously recorded and NRHP listed historic resources, then conducted a survey of unrecorded historical buildings (constructed in 1965 or earlier) within the APE. Historians photographed each accessible elevation (side of building or structure) and recorded the architectural details for each elevation. The Team described the setting and neighborhood for each resource. The Team conducted chain-of-title searches on each property at the King County Assessor's Office Web site and the Puget Sound Regional Branch of the Washington State Archives, and researched the historic association of owners of each property at the University of Washington and local libraries to determine the historical significance and important events associated with the property. The Team entered architectural and contextual information, photographs of each accessible façade of each structure, as well as NRHP eligibility recommendations, into the Washington State Historic Property Inventory database. The Historic Property Inventory forms, which provide descriptions, photographs, and statements of significance, are included in Appendix C.

Assessment of Project Effects

The I-405 Team recorded archaeological materials discovered during site testing under additional WSDOT testing protocols outlined in Appendices A and B.

The I-405 Team used the criteria of adverse effects to assess whether the project will have adverse effects on historic properties, which include both archaeological sites and historic buildings and structures identified within the APE. An adverse effect is defined under 36 CFR 800.5(a)(1) as one that may alter directly or indirectly the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the NRHP in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association or its physical integrity.

Results

Archaeologists conducted pedestrian field reconnaissance and excavated a series of shovel probes between November 14 and 22, 2006, following methodology outlined in the *I-405 Corridor Program Cultural Resources Assessment Guidelines* (Appendix A). Further subsurface testing of two archaeological sites (45KI756 and 45KI757) was conducted at Loci V and VII on June 28 and 29 and July 11, 2007. Surface vegetation at the locations was either open grassy areas or wooded areas that included Douglas-fir, alder, cedar, big-leaf maple, swordferns, salal, Indian plum (*Oemleria cerasiformis*), and snowberry shrubs (*Symphoricarpos albus*). The survey results are presented by survey area (locus) from north to south in the project area. The survey loci are shown on Exhibit 8 and archaeological site forms, which provide more detailed information about the artifacts, are located in Appendix D.

Exhibit 8: Area of potential effects, sheet 1 of 8

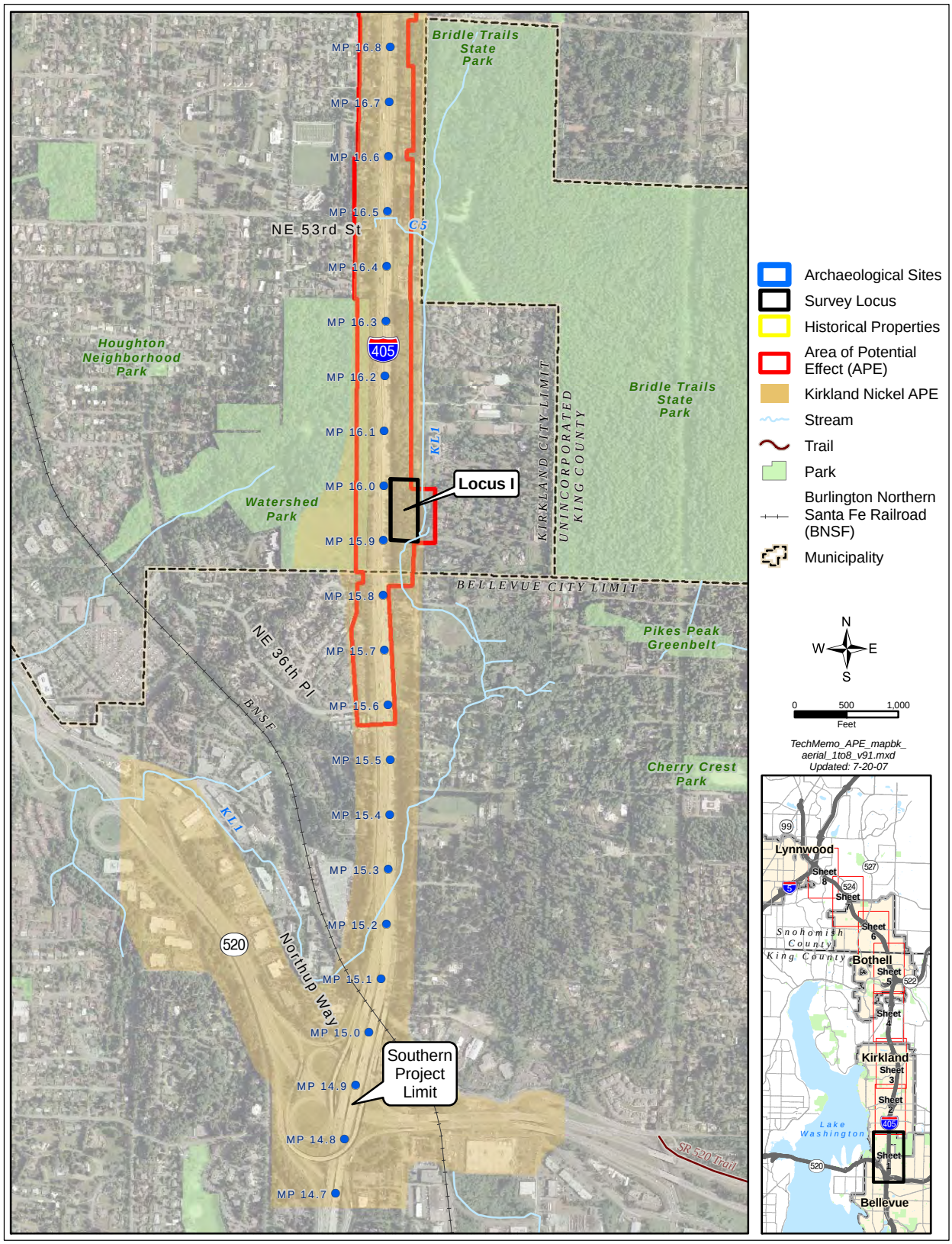


Exhibit 8: Area of potential effects, sheet 2 of 8

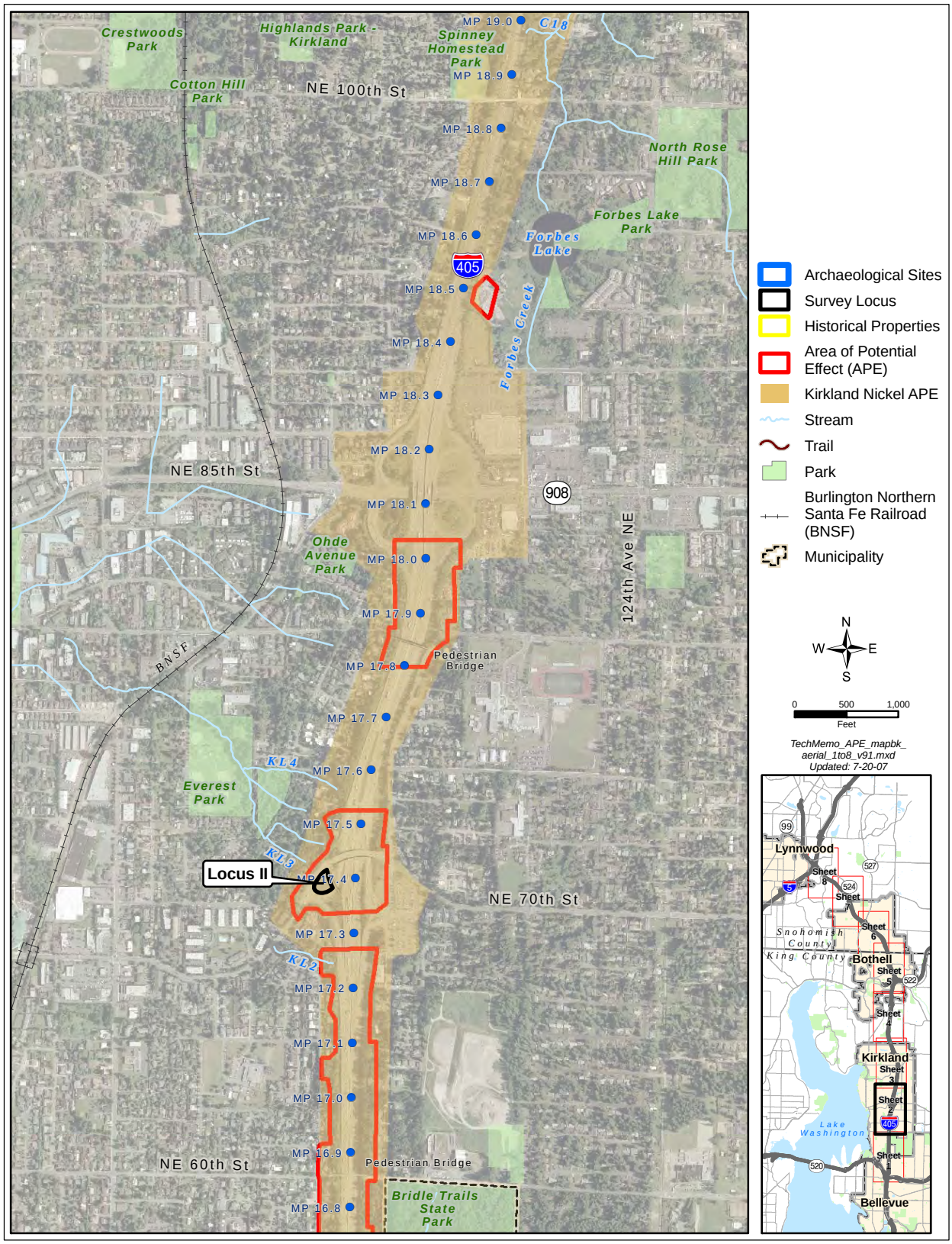


Exhibit 8: Area of potential effects, sheet 3 of 8

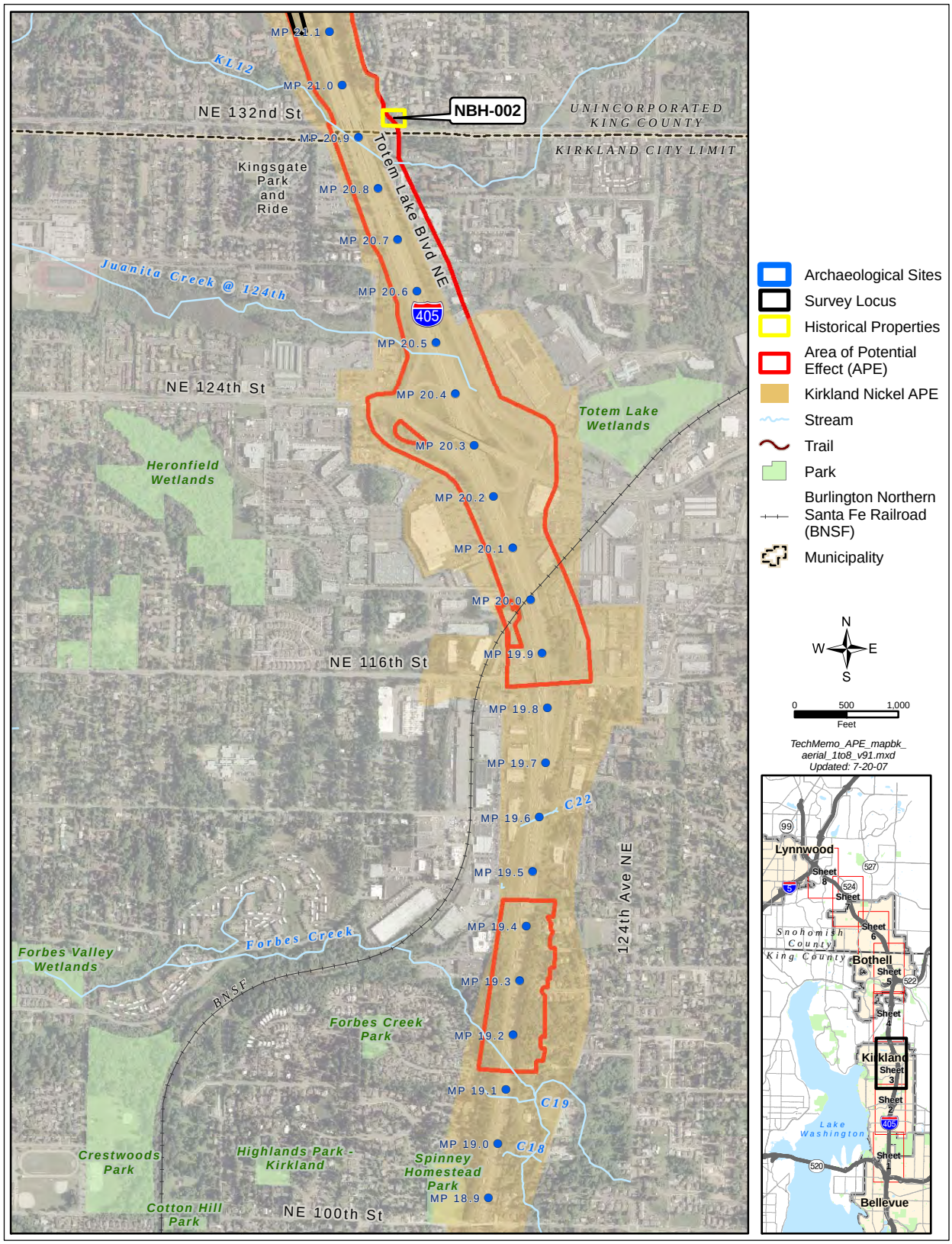


Exhibit 8: Area of potential effects, sheet 4 of 8

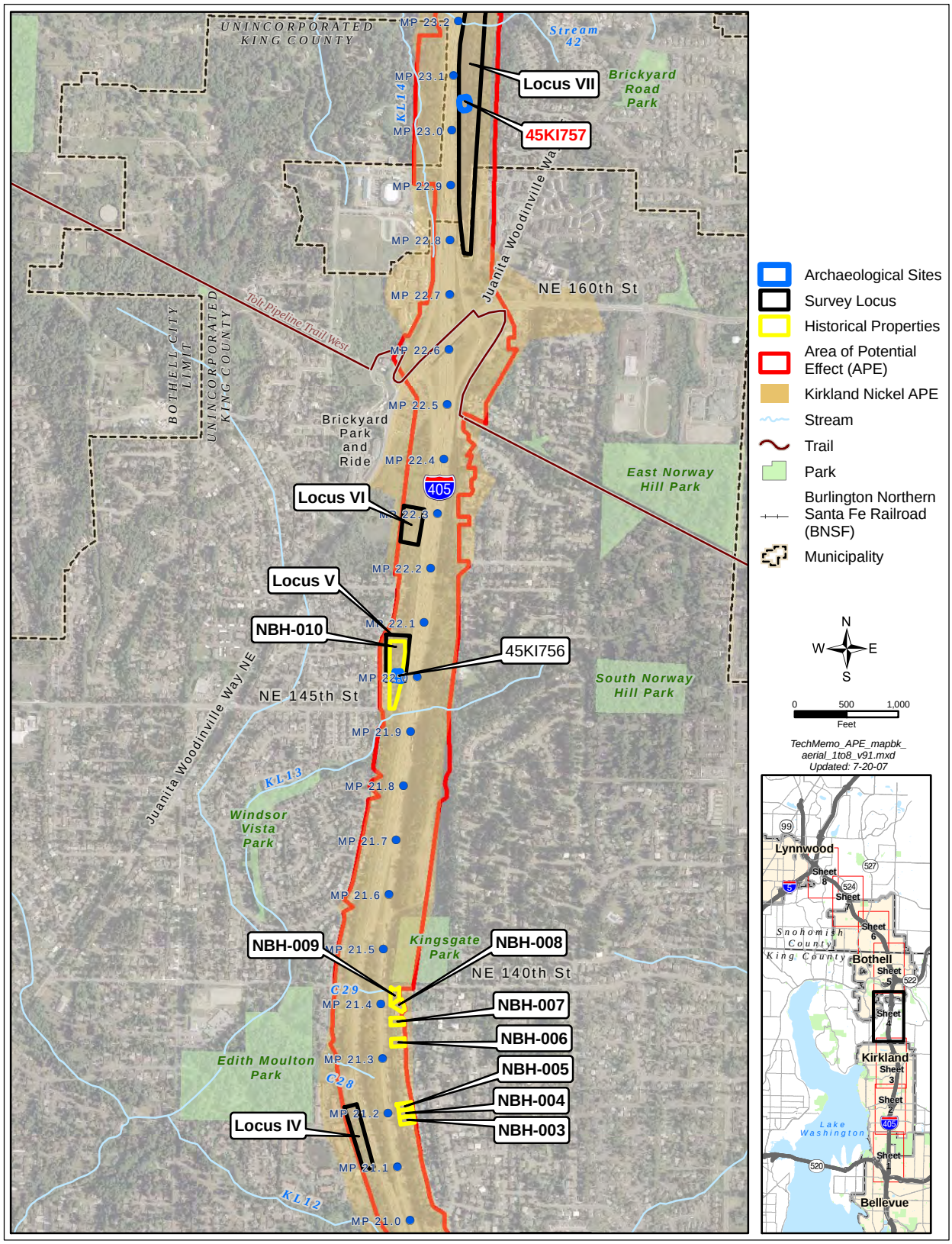


Exhibit 8: Area of potential effects, sheet 5 of 8

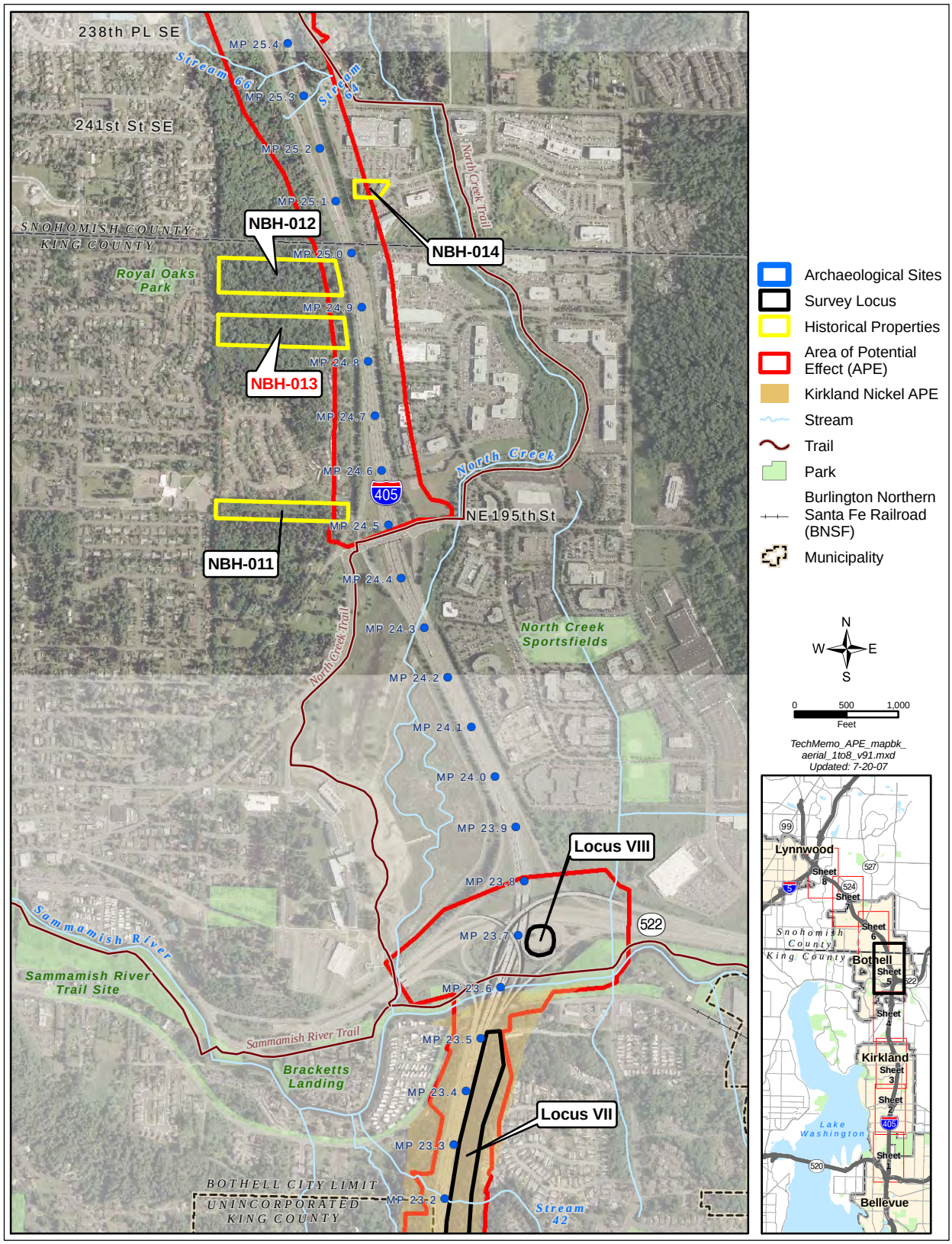


Exhibit 8: Area of potential effects, sheet 6 of 8

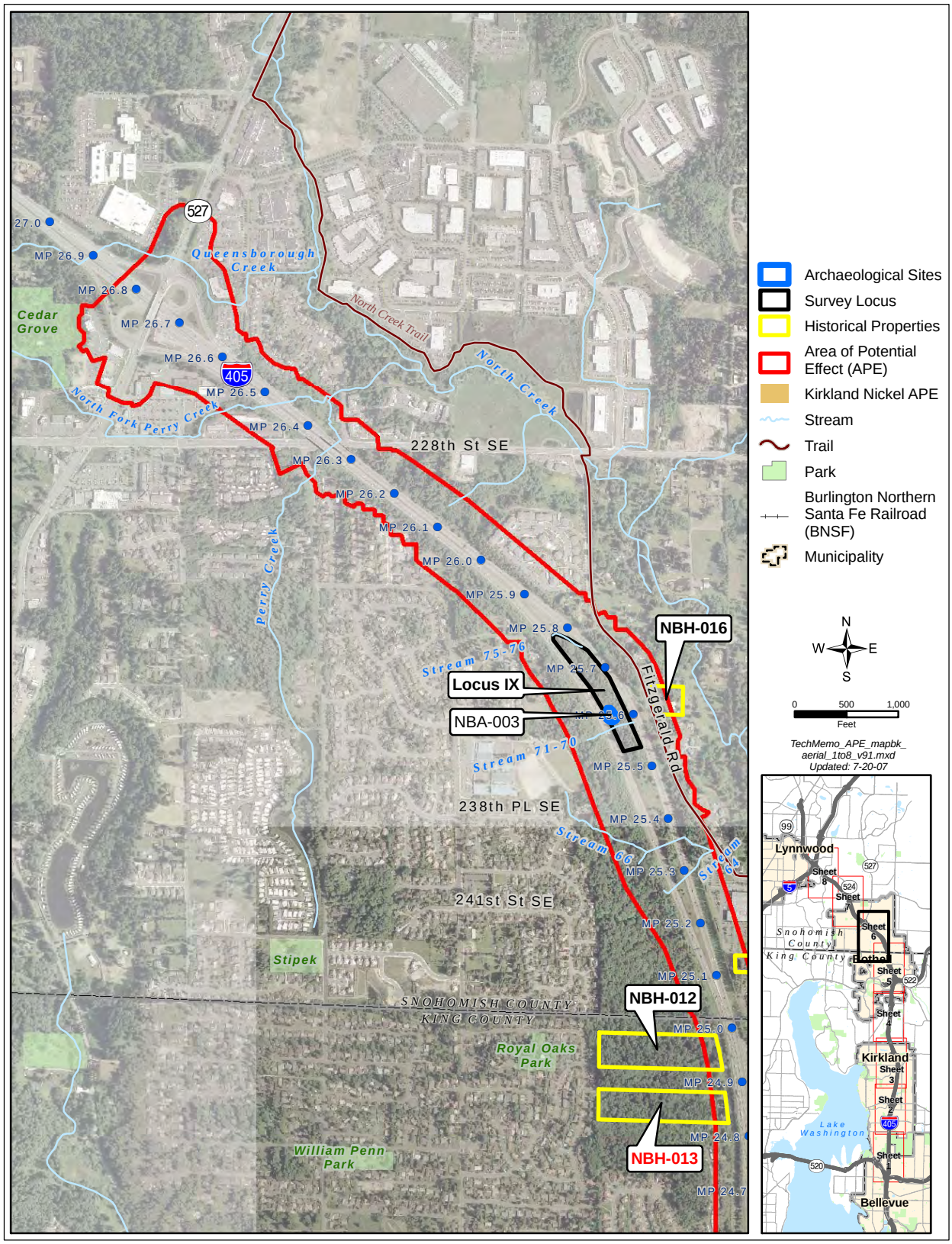


Exhibit 8: Area of potential effects, sheet 7 of 8

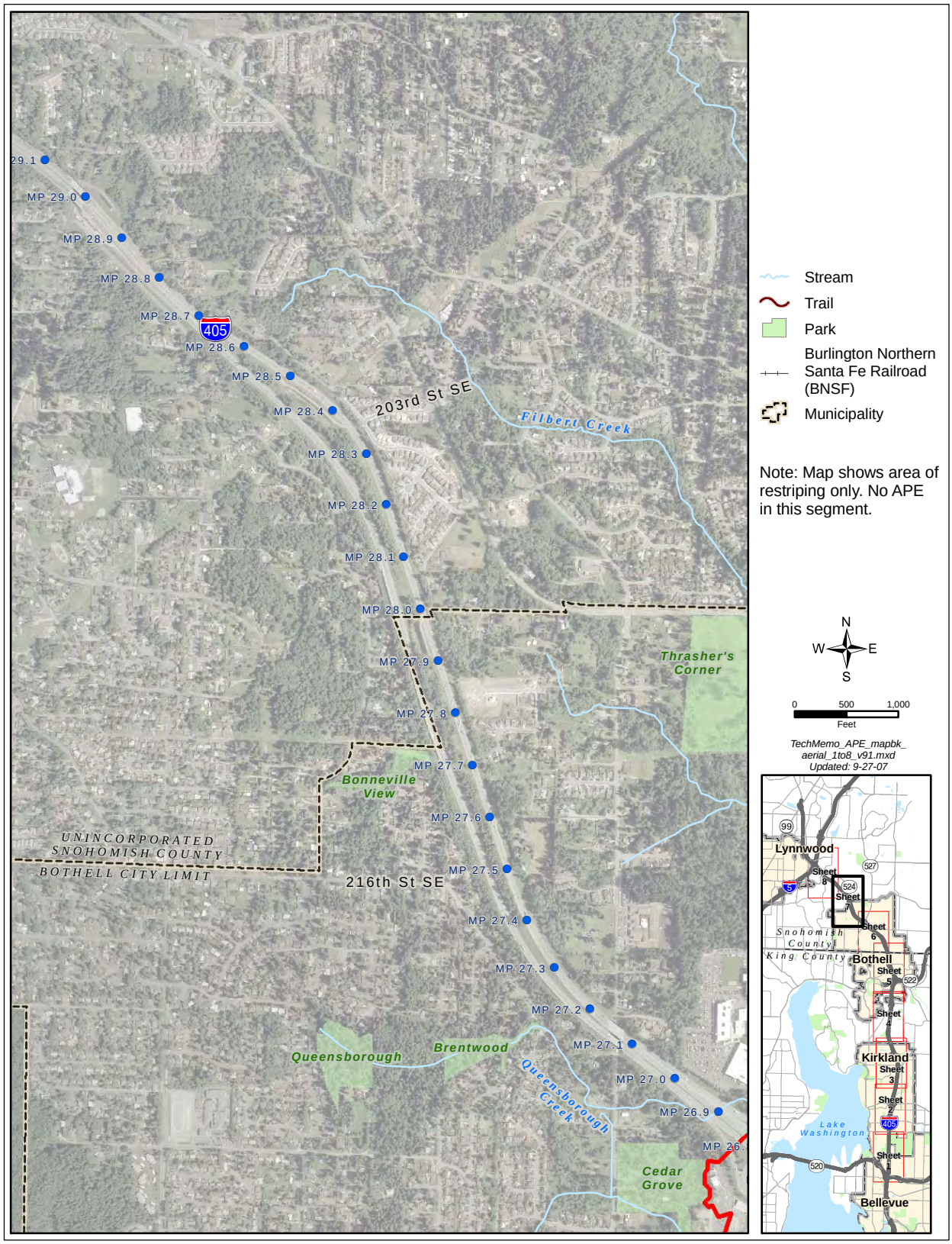
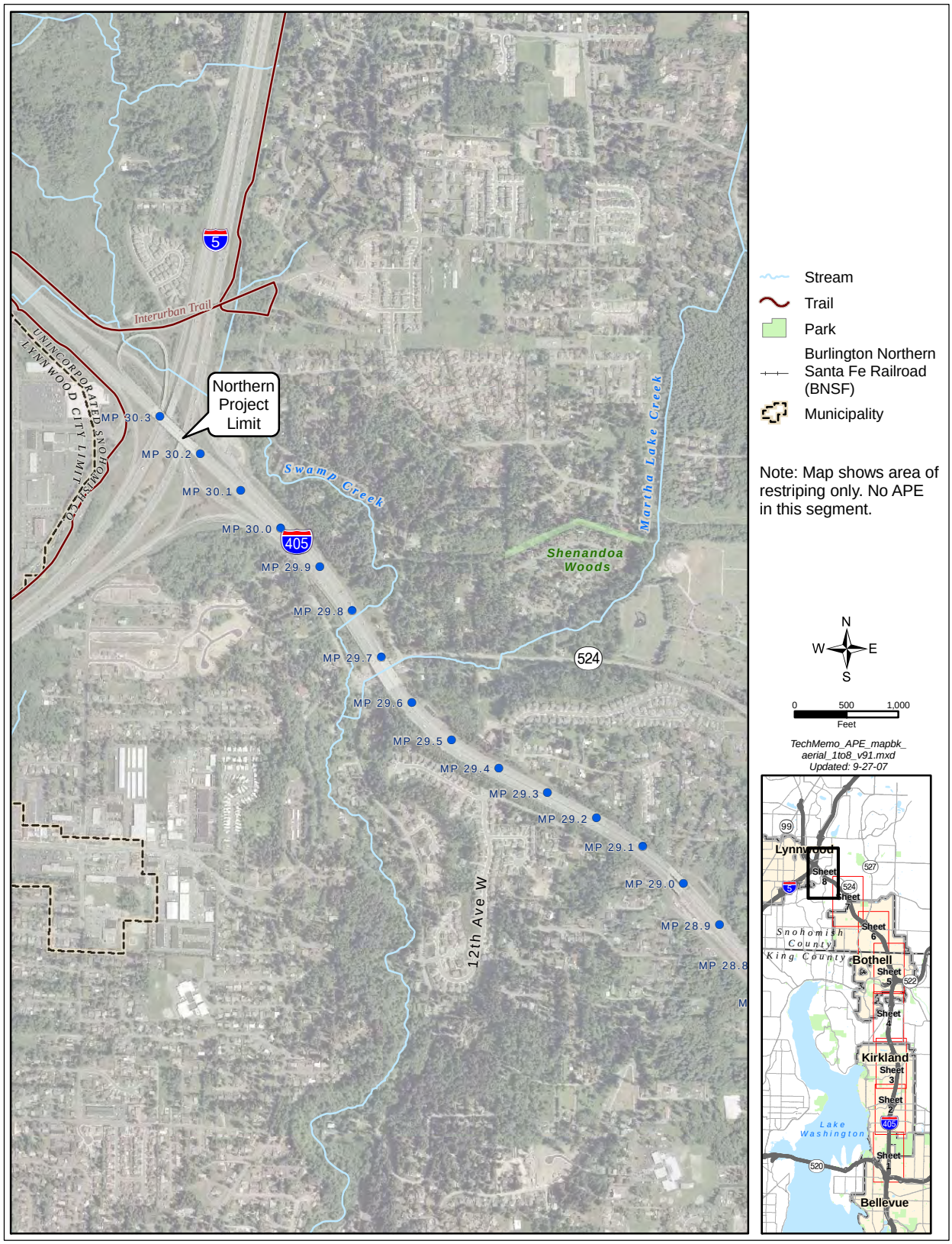


Exhibit 8: Area of potential effects, sheet 8 of 8



Proposed pond location at MP 15.9 to 16.0 (Locus I)

Locus I is the location of a proposed pond between MP 15.9 and MP 16.0 (Exhibit 8, sheet 1; Exhibit 9). The location is relatively level or slopes slightly to the east, has undulating topography, and supports a wooded area containing alder, Western red cedar, and Douglas-fir. The understory contains deer fern (*Blechnum spicant*), salal, and blackberry brambles. A wetland is located along the west side of NE 116th Street just to the north of the proposed pond location. A view of the survey area appears in Appendix E, Exhibit 1, Photograph 1. Some recent ground disturbance is suggested by the presence of test wells and recent vehicular tracks along the west side of Locus I, at the base of the I-405 roadbed.

A total of 38 shovel probes were excavated in four transects. The transects were approximately 20 meters apart, with adjacent shovel probes within each transect spaced approximately 20 meters apart. Bottom depth of excavation for the probes varied between 65 centimeters and 100 centimeters BGS (Exhibit 10). Probes contained three discernable horizons separated from each other by indistinct boundaries – an organic-rich dark brown horizon over a yellowish dark brown horizon over an olive light brown compact horizon. Soil coloration varies across the tested area (Exhibit 10) probably due to intra-site variations in the concentration of iron oxides and hydroxides (Birkeland 1974). Soil color, texture, percentage clasts, and compaction for the stratigraphic horizons are provided in Exhibit 10. The sequence is interpreted as a developed soil on glacial till – the Alderwood gravelly sandy loams (Snyder et al. 1973). The soil profile is typical of a forested zone and represents an upper organic horizon derived from slow accumulation of forest duff, overlying a variegated yellowish brown illuvial horizon, overlying an upper contact of decomposing glacial sediments – the olive-colored basal sediments.

A clear glass fragment from a bottle, jar, or bowl was observed in one shovel probe (SP B-3) and appeared to be recent in origin. No archaeological artifacts were recovered.

Exhibit 9: Locus I shovel probes

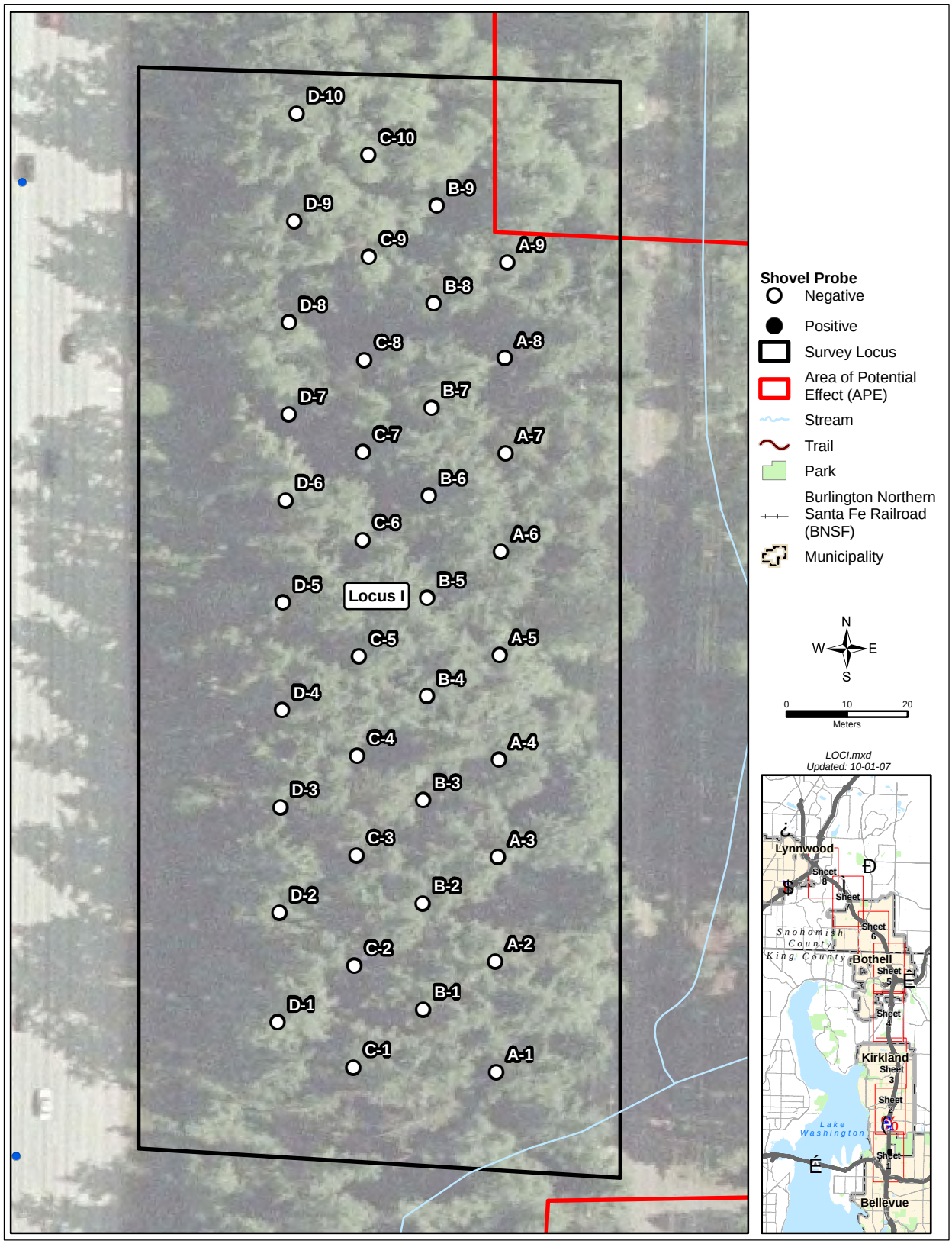


Exhibit 10: Locus I shovel probe results

Shovel Probe #	Depth BGS	Soil Description	Cultural Material Identified
A-1	100 cm	Duff with abundant organics over dark yellowish brown, sandy loam with 10% subrounded to subangular gravels over a light olive brown till	None
A-2	100 cm	Duff with abundant organics over dark yellowish brown, sandy loam with less than 10% subrounded to subangular gravels over a compacted light olive brown till	None
A-3	100 cm	Duff with abundant organics over dark yellowish brown, medium fine sand with 10% subrounded to subangular gravels with light olive brown till appearing at 100 cm	None
A-4	100 cm	Duff with abundant organics over dark yellowish brown, medium fine sand with 10% subrounded to subangular gravels with light olive brown till appearing at 100 cm	None
A-5	100 cm	Duff with abundant organics over dark yellowish brown, medium fine sand with 5% subrounded to subangular gravels	None
A-6	100 cm	Duff with abundant organics over a burned soil-charcoal over dark yellowish brown, medium fine sand with 10% subrounded to subangular gravels	None
A-7	65 cm	Duff with abundant organics over a medium fine sand with 20% subrounded to subangular gravels encountered dense layer of roots and could not penetrate	None
A-8	100 cm	Duff with abundant organics over dark yellowish brown fine sand with 10% subrounded to subangular gravels over a light olive brown, medium fine sand highly saturated	None
A-9	100 cm	Duff with abundant organics over a yellowish brown, fine medium sand with 10% subrounded to subangular gravels	None
B-1	100 cm	Duff with abundant organics over a dark yellowish brown, silty sandy loam with 10% subrounded to subangular gravels over a yellowish brown, silty sandy loam with 10% subrounded to subangular gravels over a very compacted till	None
B-2	100 cm	Duff with abundant organics over a dark yellowish brown, silty sandy loam with 10% subrounded to subangular gravels over a compact yellowish brown, silty sandy loam with 10% subrounded to subangular gravels	None
B-3	96 cm	Duff with abundant organics over a dark brown, sandy silt over a yellowish brown, silty sandy loam over a very compact hardpan glacial till	Modern glass fragment
B-4	100 cm	Duff with abundant organics over a dark brown, sandy silt over a yellowish brown, sandy silt over glacial till	None
B-5	100 cm	Duff with abundant organics over a dark yellowish brown, sandy silt over a yellowish brown, sandy silt over very compact glacial till	None
B-6	100 cm	Duff with abundant organics over a brown, sandy silt over a yellowish brown, sandy silt	None
B-7	100 cm	Duff with abundant organics over a yellowish brown, sandy silt over a dark yellowish brown, sandy silt	None
B-8	100 cm	Duff with abundant organics over a dark yellowish brown, silty sand over a yellowish brown, silty sand	None

Shovel Probe #	Depth BGS	Soil Description	Cultural Material Identified
B-9	100 cm	Duff with abundant organics over dark yellowish brown, sandy silt over yellowish brown, sandy silt over a light brown, sandy silt	None
C-1	100 cm	Dark brown sod over a dark reddish brown, sandy loam with less than 10% gravels over a dark yellowish brown, sandy loam with less than 10% gravels and charcoal pieces	None
C-2	100 cm	Duff with abundant organics over dark reddish brown, sandy loam with less than 10% subrounded to subangular gravels with wood debris and charcoal pieces over a dark yellowish brown, sandy loam with less than 10% subrounded and subangular gravels with density increasing to 20% over yellowish brown, sandy loam.	None
C-3	100 cm	Duff-dark brown with abundant organics over a dark reddish brown, sandy loam with less than 10% subrounded to subangular gravels over dark yellowish brown, sandy loam with less than 20% subrounded to subangular gravels	None
C-4	100 cm	Duff-dark brown with abundant organics over a dark yellowish brown, sandy loam with 40% rounded gravels over a yellowish brown, sandy loam with 40% gravels and sediment becoming increasing compact in depth	None
C-5	100 cm	Duff-dark brown with abundant organics over a brown, sandy loam with less than 30% subrounded to subangular gravels over a reddish brown, sandy loam over a moderately compact variegated yellowish brown, sandy silty loam with less than 10% gravels and ranges from sandy loam to sandy silty loam	None
C-6	100 cm	Duff-dark brown with abundant organics over a dark reddish brown, sandy loam with less than 10% pea gravels over a dark yellowish, sandy loam with less than 30% gravels to pebbles over a yellowish brown, compacted sandy silty loam with 30% gravels	None
C-7	100 cm	Duff-dark brown with abundant organics over a dark reddish brown, sandy loam with less than 20% gravels over a yellowish brown, sandy silty loam with less than 10% gravels	None
C-8	100 cm	Duff dark brown with abundant organics over a dark reddish brown, loosely compacted sandy loam with less than 20% subrounded to rounded gravels over a dark yellowish brown, sandy loam with less 10% gravels and sparse pieces of charcoal	None
C-9	97 cm	Duff-dark brown with abundant organics over a dark yellowish brown, sandy loam with less than 20% gravels and cobbles over a dark yellowish brown, sandy loam with less than 10% gravels over a light olive brown, sandy loam	None
C-10	100 cm	Duff-dark brown with abundant roots over a dark yellowish brown, loosely compacted sandy loam with less than 20% subrounded to rounded gravels and pebbles	None
D-1	100 cm	Light yellowish brown, silty sand over a reddish brown, silty sand over a light olive brown, silty sand	None
D-2	100 cm	Duff-dark brown with abundant roots over a medium fine sand with 5% subrounded to subangular gravels over a compact yellowish brown silty sand with 20% subrounded to subangular gravels	None
D-3	100 cm	Duff- dark brown over a brown, silty sand over a reddish brown, mottled with light brown, silty sand over a light brown, silty sand	None

Shovel Probe #	Depth BGS	Soil Description	Cultural Material Identified
D-4	100 cm	Duff layer with abundant organics over a reddish brown, fine medium sand with 5% subrounded to subangular gravels over a yellowish brown, medium sand with 20% subrounded to subangular gravels	None
D-5	100 cm	Duff layer with abundant organics over a dark brown, silty sand over a yellowish brown, silty sand	None
D-6	100 cm	Duff layer with abundant organics over a reddish brown, fine medium sand with 5% gravels over a yellowish brown, medium sand with 30% subrounded to subangular gravels	None
D-7	100 cm	Duff with abundant organics over a reddish brown, fine medium sand with 10% subrounded to subangular gravels over a yellowish brown, medium sand with 20% subrounded to subangular gravels	None
D-8	100 cm	Duff with abundant organics over a reddish brown, loose sandy loam with 10% rounded gravels over a dark yellowish, brown sandy loam with less than 5% gravels over a yellowish brown, sandy loam with less than 5% gravels	None
D-9	100 cm	Duff with abundant organics over a reddish brown, sandy loam with 10% gravels over dark yellowish brown, sandy loam over yellowish brown, sandy loam	None
D-10	100 cm	Duff with abundant organics over a reddish brown, fine medium sand with less than 10% subrounded to subangular gravels over a yellowish brown, medium sand with 30% subrounded to subangular gravels	None

Proposed pond location at MP 17.4 (Locus II)

Locus II is the location of a proposed pond to be placed in the center of a cloverleaf-shaped off-ramp at the NE 70th Street Exit near MP 17.4 (Exhibit 8, sheet 2). A view of the grass-covered survey area appears in Appendix E, Exhibit 1, Photograph 2. A moderate probability area, Locus II has had its original topography altered by the addition of fill for the off-ramp.

Three shovel probes were excavated approximately 10 meters apart across the footprint of the proposed stormwater pond (Exhibit 11). The basal depth of every shovel probe was 100 centimeters BGS. A single, well-compacted stratigraphic layer was exposed in all three probes, with coloration grading downward from a very dark brown to a light brown to an olive brown (see Exhibit 12). SP 3, unlike all other probes, exposed a medium to coarse sand layer. The stratigraphy at Locus II is not representative of Alderwood gravelly sandy loams as described by Snyder and others (Snyder et al. 1973). The lack of soil horizonation indicates that the sediment encountered in the shovel probes represents fill deposited for the original highway and off-ramp construction.

No cultural materials were recovered from the shovel probes.

Exhibit 11: Locus II shovel probes

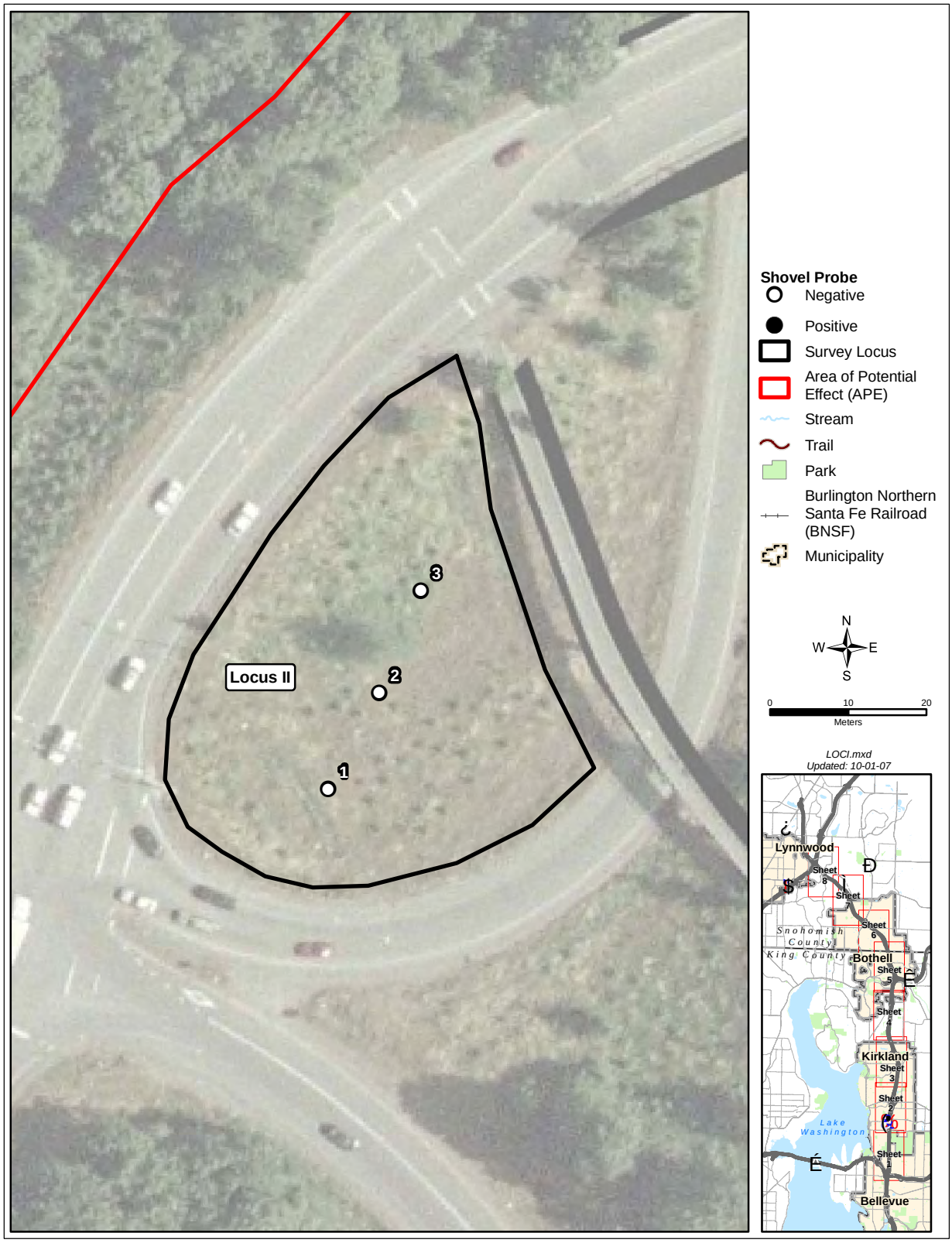


Exhibit 12: Locus II shovel probe results

Shovel Probe #	Depth BGS	Soil Description	Cultural Material Identified
1	100 cm	Very dark brown, silty sand over brown sand with some organics over olive brown sand	None
2	100 cm	Dark brown, sandy loam over light brown, medium sand with 5% pebbles over olive brown, coarse sand with 10% medium pebbles over a gray, coarse sand with 10% medium pebbles	None
3	100 cm	Duff layer over olive brown, medium coarse sand with 1% rounded gravels	None

Proposed pond location at MP 21.2 (Locus IV)

Locus IV is the location of a proposed pond at MP 21.2 (Exhibit 8, sheet 6; Exhibit 13). A newly placed test well was observed at this location. A view of the survey area appears in Appendix E, Exhibit 2, Photograph 3. Eighteen shovel probes were placed in this location in two transects. Transects were 20 meters apart, and in each transect the shovel probes were either 10 meters (flat) or 20 meters (moderate slope) apart depending on steepness of slope. The shovel probes varied in depth from 20 centimeters to 100 centimeters BGS.

The Locus IV soils represent gravelly sandy loams associated with Ragnar-Indianola soils (Snyder et al. 1973). Most shovel probes revealed three sediment horizons in profile – a dark brown horizon over a reddish brown to brown horizon over an olive brown horizon, the latter having extreme compaction. Three shovel probes, A3, B5, and B6, had a yellowish brown layer between the dark brown horizon and the hardpan instead of the reddish brown sediments. Both sequences are interpreted as a weak or immature soil resting on weathered glacial till (Exhibit 14).

The shallowly buried glacial deposit (hardpan) and relatively even, flat surface with juvenile trees indicates previous ground disturbance that involved removal of the original upper soil profile.

Cultural materials (Exhibit 14) were found in four shovel probes (A4, A5, A6, and A7), including six brown glass vessel fragments, six clear glass vessel fragments, one metal washer, and one unidentifiable metal object. The items were shallowly buried and showed no obvious signs of patination or corrosion. They likely are products of a recent (less than 50 years old) site use, and are not considered historic.

Exhibit 13: Locus IV shovel probes

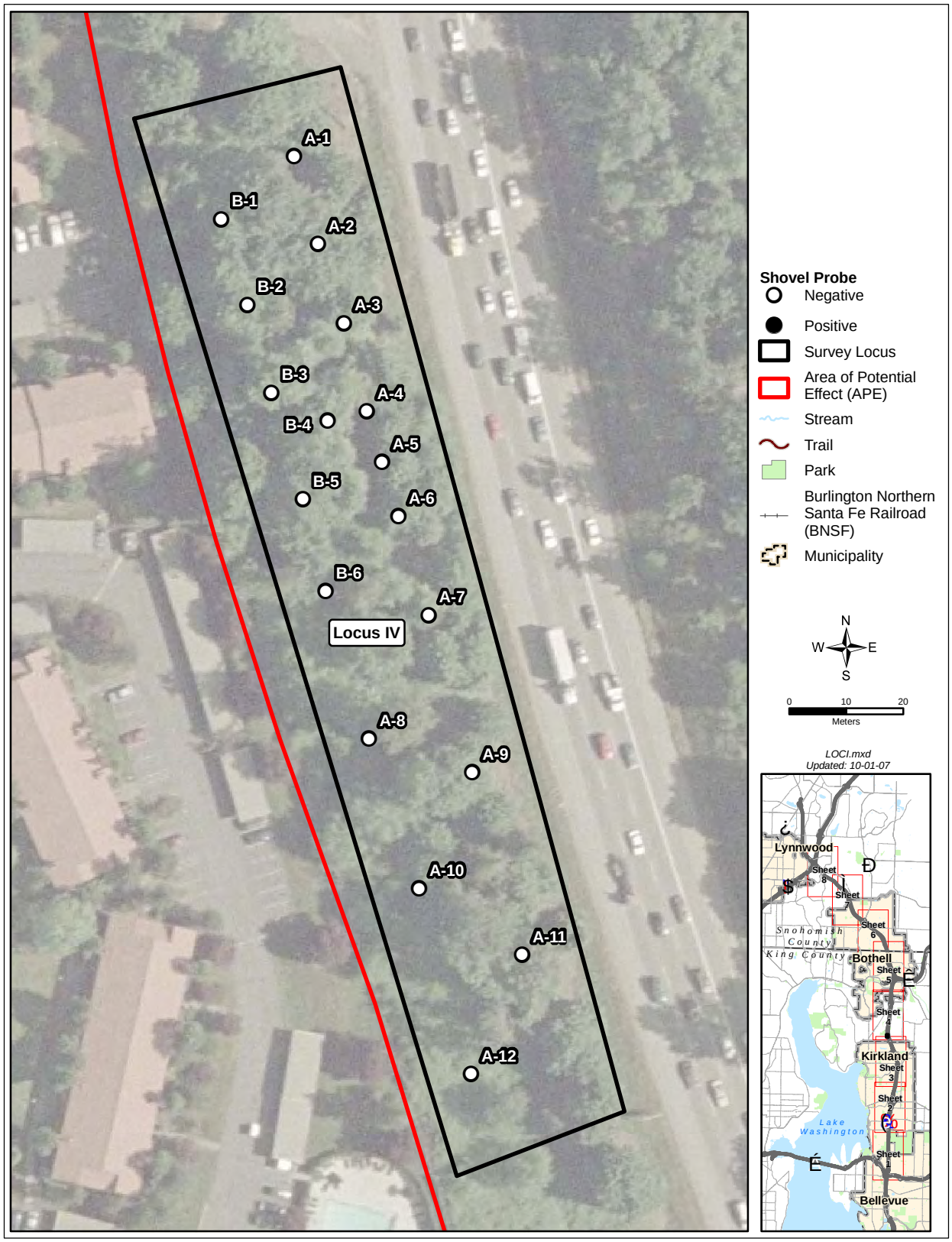


Exhibit 14: Locus IV shovel probe results

Shovel Probe #	Depth	Soil Description	Cultural Material Identified
A-1	30 cm	Very dark brown, sandy silty loam with 10% rounded pebbles over light olive brown, hard pan till	None
A-2	100 cm	Dark brown loam with 10% moderate pebbles over dark brown, sandy loam mottled with gray silt and 20% medium pebbles over a light brown, coarse sand over till	None
A-3	35 cm	Very dark brown, sandy silt loam with 15% subrounded to rounded gravels over dark yellowish brown, coarse very compacted gravelly sand with 50% gravels and cobbles (glacial till)	None
A-4	30 cm	Very dark brown with dark yellow mottling becoming impervious (glacial till)	Three clear vessel glass fragments (modern), three brown vessel glass fragments (modern)
A-5	100 cm	Dark brown organic duff over brown, sandy loam with 10% pebbles over a dark brown, sandy loam mottled with reddish sand over a reddish brown, coarse sand with 15% pebbles over a light brown, sand with 20% sand	Three brown vessel glass fragments (modern), clear vessel glass fragment, unidentifiable ferrous metal
A-6	70 cm	Dark brown, compact sandy silt loam with 30% gravels over brown, compact sandy silt loam with 40% gravels and cobbles over olive brown, hardpan till	Two clear vessel glass fragments, one metal washer (modern)
A-7	57 cm	Dark brown loam with 10% pebbles over a compact greenish gray, silty clay with less than 5% pebbles over a dark brown, coarse sandy loam over a very compact hard pan till	One clear vessel glass fragment
A-8	50 cm	Dark brown, sandy silty loam over a variegated light reddish brown to light olive brown, clay over till	None
A-9	25 cm	Dark brown loam over a light olive brown, hard pan till	None
A-10	20 cm	Very dark brown, compact sandy silt loam with 20% gravels over a variegated light brownish gray and light reddish brown, hard pan till	None
A-11	41 cm	Silty loam sod over a dark brown, silty loam with 5% subrounded to subangular gravels over a reddish brown, silty sand with 20% subrounded to subangular gravels over glacial till	None
A-12	55 cm	Dark brown, sandy loam with 20% pebbles	None
B-1	56 cm	Duff over dark brown, silty loam with 30% subrounded to subangular gravels over reddish brown, silty sand with 40% subrounded subangular gravels over highly compacted olive brown silty sand with 60% subrounded to subangular gravels over till	None
B-2	80 cm	Dark brown loam with less than 50% decomposed bark and wood over a dark brown, sandy loam with 15% pebbles over till	None
B-3	55 cm	Duff over dark brown, silty loam with 25% subrounded to subangular gravels over a reddish brown, silty sand with 35% subrounded to subangular gravels; encountered two large roots	None
B-4	20 cm	Sandy, silty loam with 25% subrounded to subangular gravels over a hard pan	None

Shovel Probe #	Depth	Soil Description	Cultural Material Identified
B-5	68 cm	Duff over a dark brown, silty loam with 15% subrounded to subangular gravels over a yellowish brown, silty sand with 10% subrounded to subangular gravels over olive brown, silty sand with 5% subrounded to subangular gravels	None
B-6	68 cm	Duff over a dark brown, silty loam with 5% subrounded to subangular gravels over yellowish brown, silty sand with 5% subrounded to subangular gravels	None

Proposed pond location at MP 22.0 (Locus V)

Locus V, a proposed pond location, is located at approximately MP 22.0 (Exhibit 8, sheet 6; Exhibit 15). A view of the survey area appears in Appendix E, Exhibit 2, Photograph 4. The area has been previously cleared and graded. The overall area is relatively flat, and the remains of a recently demolished structure are evident to the south where the ground surface has been removed. Slash piles derived from trees, brush, and architectural debris were evident during the survey. Vegetation includes knotweed, blackberry brambles, and thistle.

Nineteen shovel probes were placed in two transects 20 meters apart, with each shovel probe approximately 20 meters apart. The shovel probes varied in depth from 50 centimeters to 100 centimeters BGS. The shallow depth of the local water table, which perches on the consolidated till, and the presence of large cobbles below the ground surface limited excavation depth (Exhibit 16).

Gravelly colluvium was exposed in the shovel probes. Typically, three sediment horizons were observed in probes on the basis of color – a very dark brown to dark brown horizon, over a dark yellowish brown horizon, over a light olive brown, compact layer or hardpan. The sediments represent Ragnar-Indianola soils (Snyder et al. 1973) developed on glacial till. Despite the presence of horizonation, the sediments across much of the location have been subject to prior ground disturbance as evidenced by intermixing of prehistoric, historic, and modern cultural materials.

Cultural material was observed in 10 shovel probes, including 14 clear vessel glass fragments; two clear window (flat) glass fragments; one amber glass fragment; five plastic fragments; one wire fence staple; carpet fragments; one light bulb base; one mammal bone fragment; one insulator fragment; one unknown ceramic; nine asbestos fragments; one round nail fragment; and one stone artifact, a cryptocrystalline decortication flake.

Four probes contained cultural material that indicated the presence of an archaeological site with prehistoric and historic components, which was given the site number 45KI756. The materials associated with the historic period (more than 50 years old) occupation of the site consisted of nine asbestos fragments, two flat glass fragments, four clear vessel glass fragments, one light bulb base fragment, one insulator fragment, one unidentifiable ceramic fragment, and one round nail. Although the occupation, possibly a house, is now destroyed, recent-era (more than 50 years old) debris indicates that the occupation may have spanned the arbitrary division between the historic and recent eras (c. 1957).

Site 45KI756

Site 45KI756 consists of a historic debris scatter with a prehistoric isolated flake. A view of the archaeological site area appears in Appendix E, Exhibit 3, Photograph 5. In consultation with WSDOT archaeologists, historical significance testing at the site was conducted using a research design to guide subsurface investigations on June 6 and June 29, 2007 (Appendix B). A 6-meter by 8-meter grid was arrayed and 10 shovel probes were excavated at 2-meter intervals within the grid to attempt recovery of additional artifacts. Five additional shovel probes were judgmentally placed to establish site boundaries. Further testing occurred on June 29, 2007, and an additional five probes were excavated (Exhibits 17 and 18).

Observed sediments consisted of a very dark grayish brown to dark brown horizon (Stratum I), over a dark yellowish brown to yellowish brown horizon (Stratum II), over a light olive brown compact sediment to hardpan (Stratum III). The sequence is interpreted as a disturbed soil developed over glacial till.

During the site testing, cultural material was observed in 13 shovel probes and included 6 plastic fragments, 10 clear vessel glass fragments, 1 beer bottle fragment, 1 rubber fragment, 3 pane glass fragments, 13 bottle fragments, 8 round nails, 19 asbestos fragments, 1 bicycle tire cap, 1 slate flake, and 1 cryptocrystalline core. Seven shovel probes contained cultural materials associated with the site's historic component (Exhibits 17 and 18), including 3 clear vessel glass fragments, 11 asbestos fragments, 2 pane glass fragments, 13 bottle fragments, 3 round nails, and 1 rubber fragment. These materials may have been associated with a small outbuilding that was demolished. Prehistoric period materials in these probes included one slate flake and one cryptocrystalline core.

The results of archaeological testing indicate that previous ground disturbance demolished the historical structural remains associated with the historic debris scatter and compromised the original location and association of the prehistoric artifacts. The historic debris scatter lacks integrity of association, and overall the site lacks physical integrity. Site 45KI756 does not have the potential to yield further information relevant to local prehistory and history, and is therefore determined to be not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion D.

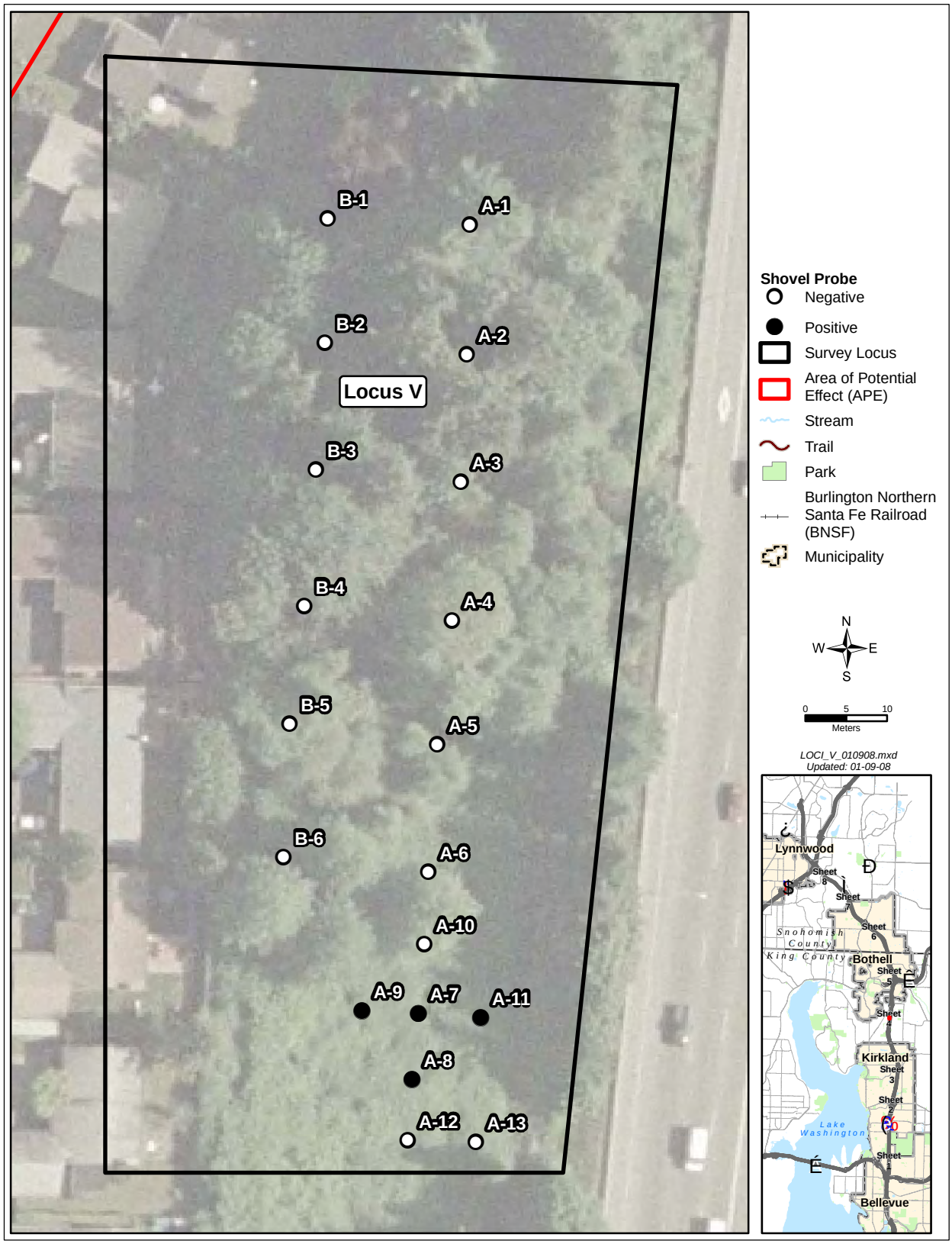



Exhibit 15: Locus V shovel probes