Archaeological Monitoring Plan and Inadvertent Discovery Protocol for the Division Street Bus Rapid Transit Project, Spokane, WA

Prepared for
Spokane Transit Authority

November 2024

Parametrix

Archaeological Monitoring Plan and Inadvertent Discovery Protocol for the Division Street Bus Rapid Transit Project, Spokane, WA

Prepared for

Spokane Transit Authority
1230 W Boone Ave
Spokane, WA 99201
509-325-6000

Lead Government Agency: Federal Transit Administration

Contracting Sponsor: Spokane Transit Authority

Prepared by

Parametrix
60 Washington Avenue, Suite 390
Bremerton, WA 98337
T. 360.377.0014 F. 1.206.649.6353
www.parametrix.com

November 2024 | 374-5618-004

Citation

Parametrix. 2024. Archaeological Monitoring Plan and Inadvertent Discovery Protocol for the Division Street Bus Rapid Transit Project, Spokane, WA. Prepared for Spokane Transit Authority by Parametrix, Bremerton, Washington. November 2024.

Contents

1. Introduction 1

2. Archaeological Sensitivity 1

3. Monitoring Approach 2
   - 3.1 Coordination 2
   - 3.2 Archaeological Monitor Qualifications and Safety 2
   - 3.3 General Monitoring Requirements 3
   - 3.4 Standard Procedures 3
   - 3.5 Geotechnical Monitoring Procedures 3

4. Inadvertent Discovery Protocol 4
   - 4.1 Archaeological Resources 4
   - 4.2 Human Skeletal Remains 5

5. References 6

APPENDICES

- A Example of Archaeological Resources
- B Contact List

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AMPIDP	Archaeological Monitoring Plan and Inadvertent Discovery Protocol
APE	Area of Potential Effects
BRT	Bus Rapid Transit
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
DAHP	Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
FTA	Federal Transit Administration
Project	Division Street Bus Rapid Transit
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
STA	Spokane Transit Authority

1. Introduction

The Federal Transit Administration (FTA), in coordination with Spokane Transit Authority (STA), is proceeding with the Division Street bus rapid transit (BRT) Project (Project). The Project is in the City of Spokane, Spokane County, Washington. The Project is anticipated to receive funding from the FTA through the Capital Investments Grant Small Starts program and is considered a federal undertaking. As a result, the Project must comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, with the FTA serving as the lead federal agency.

The 10-mile-long Division Street BRT Project corridor is generally located along North Division Street (US 2 and US 395) in the City of Spokane and parts of unincorporated Spokane County (Figures A-1, Project Alignment Map). It begins at the future Mead Transit Center, in the vicinity of the intersection of US 2 and Farwell Road, and continues west along Farwell Road/Hastings Road, where it intersects with North Division Street. The corridor continues southbound along North Division Street to the Spokane River. This segment includes a couplet (two one-way streets) along North Division Street and North Ruby Street between North River Drive and East Cleveland Avenue. The Project may include improvements at STA's storage garage, Boone Northwest Garage (parcel 35182.2812), which is located west of the Division Street corridor at the STA campus. The Project corridor continues to the southern terminus in downtown Spokane near 2nd Avenue and Wall Street.

Based on a desktop review and the presence of hardscaping across most of the Area of Potential Effect (APE), Parametrix recommended a limited cultural survey in only previously undeveloped areas and the development and implementation of an Archaeological Monitoring Plan and Inadvertent Discovery Protocol (AMPIDP) for use during pre-construction geotechnical testing, in the unlikely event that archaeological deposits or human remains are encountered. Additional archaeological monitoring may be recommended in some areas based on the outcome of the geotechnical monitoring results and future desktop review.

In accordance with 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 800.3(c), the FTA initiated consultation with the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) on September 16, 2024, to define the APE and outlined their plan to utilize archaeological monitoring for pre-construction geotechnical testing. On September 17, 2024, DAHP concurred with the defined APE and proposal to utilize archaeological monitors for geo-technical boring (DAHP Tracking #: 2024-09-06647).

This document is an AMPIDP, developed in accordance with the recommendation by Parametrix to conduct monitoring in lieu of survey and concurred upon by DAHP. It provides a framework for guiding archaeological monitoring for the project and details the procedures to be followed if potential significant archaeological resources or human remains are encountered during project-related ground disturbance. Appendix A, Examples of Archaeological Resources contains pictures and descriptions of common archaeological resource types. Appendix B, Contact List contains the names and contact information for key individuals to contact in the event of an inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources or human remains.

2. Archaeological Sensitivity

Between February and May 2024, Parametrix conducted a desktop review of DAHP's Washington Information System for Architectural and Archeological Records Data online database (DAHP 2024) to identify known archaeological resources located in the APE. No archaeological resources were

identified in the APE. The vicinity in which the APE occurs is within areas of dense urban development. Parametrix anticipates that extensive utility, road construction, and building footprint disturbance have occurred throughout the APE.

A review of Washington State Department of Natural Resources Geologic Information Portal (https://geologyportal.dnr.wa.gov/) was conducted to determine the landform age within the APE. Based on this analysis, it was determined that portions of the APE are classed as Miocene (23.03 million to 5.333 million years ago) Columbia River basalts, Pleistocene (2.5 million to 11,700 years ago) outburst flood deposits, and Pleistocene and Holocene (1,700 years ago to present) dune sands. Based on the age of the landforms that encompass the APE, most of the APE has limited potential for containing deeply buried archaeological resources, while the portion from Francis Avenue to Whitworth Drive (where the mixed Pleistocene and Holocene-aged deposits occur) has higher potential for containing deeply buried archaeological resources (Derkey et al. 1998; Derkey et al. 2004; Meltzer 2004).

3. Monitoring Approach

3.1 Coordination

Prior to commencement of construction activities, the consultant archaeologist will meet with STA staff, environmental staff, and the construction contractor as necessary to determine when ground disturbing construction activities in the specified depths for archaeological monitoring will occur and to exchange contract information and coordination protocols. The STA staff and construction contractor will be the primary point of contact for questions regarding schedule and construction site activity.

On the first day of construction activities, the consultant archaeologist will meet with members of STA staff who may be on-site during construction, the construction foreman, and construction contractor staff to review monitoring requirements and protocols and to exchange contact information. If the project construction schedule changes and project elements requiring ground disturbance are to occur on an unscheduled day, STA staff or construction contractor will provide reasonable notification (no less than 24 hours) to the consultant archaeologist before the project element commences.

The FTA will conduct all Tribal consultations including outreach to the affected Tribes for the project to notify them of the construction phase of the project, the AMPIDP, and the days scheduled for construction monitoring.

3.2 Archaeological Monitor Qualifications and Safety

The archaeological monitor will meet the Secretary of the Interior's standards for a qualified professional archaeologist (36 CFR 61, Revised Code of Washington [RCW] 25.48.020[4]) or will work under the direct supervision of a professional archaeologist as provided in RCW 27.53.030(8).

The archaeological monitor will adhere to all on-site safety protocols as defined by STA and its contractor(s) and wear the appropriate personal protective equipment. The archaeological monitor will ensure they are positioned in the equipment operator's field of vision, at a distance that is both appropriate for identifying archaeological deposits and human remains and considered to be a safe distance from moving equipment. If the archaeological monitor needs to move to an area that is

temporarily out of the field of vision of the equipment operator, they will communicate this to the operator and obtain verbal or signaled confirmation before proceeding.

3.3 General Monitoring Requirements

- The archaeological monitor will be provided a safe and sufficient workspace and an unobstructed view of excavations.
- The archaeological monitor will have the authority to temporarily pause construction, as needed, to examine potential archaeological resources.
- An archaeological monitor will be present for all ground-disturbing activities by STA and geotechnical contractors in the areas that require archaeological monitoring. The maximum depth of ground-disturbing activities is anticipated to be up to 25 feet below the ground surface at 22 bore locations for the geotechnical work. Ground-disturbing depths that require the archaeological monitor include any activities that will excavate deeper than 2 feet below ground surface.
- If project-related ground disturbance occurs in more than one location simultaneously, the proximity and rate of ground disturbance will be assessed to determine whether an archaeological monitor will be needed to adequately monitor at each location.

3.4 Standard Procedures

- The archaeological monitor will record their daily observations on a standard field form and take photographs of project-related ground disturbance as needed.
- The archaeological monitor will prepare a brief weekly summary of all monitoring activities conducted, which will include excavation descriptions, depths of excavation, sediment descriptions and results. These weekly updates will be sent via email to the STA project manager.
- In the event that potential archaeological resources or human remains are discovered, the archaeological monitor will follow the Inadvertent Discovery Protocol provided in the following section.
- In the event of an inadvertent archaeological discovery, all identified artifacts will be collected and temporarily housed under lock and key by the consultant archaeologist until they can be provided to the FTA at the end of the project. The FTA will turn over the artifact collection to a curation facility that meets the standards for long-term curation, as outlined in 36 CFR 79. The specific curation facility will be determined through discussions with the FTA and affected Tribes.

3.5 Geotechnical Monitoring Procedures

- Ground disturbance for pre-construction geotechnical testing is anticipated at 22 geotechnical boring locations along the project alignment. These borings will extend to a maximum depth of 25 feet and will be executed using a truck-mounted drill. Excavation of geotechnical borings will be monitored by an archaeologist to assess the project's sensitivity for encountering buried archaeological resources. This will consist of inspecting, documenting, and photographing each sediment sample collected using a split-spoon sampler during geotechnical investigations.

- Throughout the geotechnical boring, an archaeological monitor will collect 2.5-inch split-spoon samples of encountered soils at approximately 5-foot depth intervals; sample depth; as well as sedimentary attributes such as color, grain size, gravel angularity, structure, interface, compaction, and notable contents.
- Once each sediment sample has been logged and all relevant geotechnical subsamples have been collected, Parametrix archaeologists will screen discarded sediment samples through 0.125-inch hardware cloth to look for artifacts.
- For each geotechnical boring, archaeological monitoring may cease once sediments pre-dating the late Pleistocene epoch are encountered. The archaeological analysis performed during geotechnical investigations will not require leaving boreholes open beyond the period required to excavate the borehole and perform the necessary geotechnical testing.
- In instances where a piston sampler is used and soil contents are not easily observable, then the geotechnical consultant will be requested to photograph the contents of the piston sampler and send the samples to the Parametrix archaeologist once it has been extruded in the laboratory.

4. Inadvertent Discovery Protocol

4.1 Archaeological Resources

If confirmed or suspected archaeological resources (see Appendix A, Examples of Archaeological Resources) are encountered during project-related ground disturbance, the following protocols are to be enacted both to prevent further damage to potential archaeological resources and to be in accordance with relevant laws.

1. If a suspected archaeological resource is encountered by any party on a work site, all activities in the area surrounding the suspected archaeological resource will cease, and a buffer large enough—minimum of 30 feet—to protect the discovery will be instituted. No unauthorized foot, vehicular, or equipment traffic may traverse the buffer area, beyond which is necessary to vacate the vicinity without posing any impact to the integrity of the discovery.

- The consultant archaeologist (Contact #1) and STA staff (Contact #2) will immediately be notified. No work within the vicinity of the discovery can commence unless the archaeologist has provided verbal and written confirmation.

2. The consultant archaeologist will document and photograph the discovery and its location to determine whether it is an archaeological resource. Following the examination by the archaeologist, they will institute the following potential scenarios given the circumstances of discovery:

    a. If the archaeologist confirms that the discovery is not an archaeological resource, then they will authorize a continuation of work, and ground disturbing activities may resume.

    b. If the archaeologist ascertains that the discovery is archaeological but is within fill or in an area of previous ground disturbance or if the discovery is a historical isolate, then the location of the discovery will be recorded and the item collected by the archaeologist. To be considered an isolate, a discovery is defined as a singular item in an undisturbed depositional context and not within two meters of a feature or another artifact. The archaeologist may then authorize the resumption of ground disturbance activity.

- If the consultant archaeologist determines that the discovery is archaeological but not an isolate in secondary depositional context or a historical isolate, they will then take necessary steps to secure the discovery and immediately contact the STA (Contact #2), who will then contact the FTA (Contact #3). The FTA will in turn notify both the DAHP local government archaeologist (Contact #4) and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices of the Spokane Tribe (Contact #5), Kalispel Tribe (Contact #6), Coeur D'Alene Tribe (Contact #7), Warm Springs Tribe (Contact #8), and Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation (Contact #9) to formulate an action plan for the preservation of the discovery. Until this time, no ground disturbance may occur within the established buffer around the discovery site, and all ground disturbance outside this buffer must be monitored by a consultant archaeologist.

4.2 Human Skeletal Remains

Any human remains inadvertently discovered through the process of ground disturbance must be treated with dignity and respect. Upon discovery of potential human skeletal remains, the following set of protocols must be put into action:

1. If anyone on-site believes they have encountered human remains, all work in the vicinity of the suspected remains must immediately cease to protect the security and integrity of the remains in accordance with RCW 27.44 and 68.50 of Washington state law.

- The consultant archaeologist (Contact #1) and STA staff (Contact #2) will be immediately contacted and informed of the discovery.

2. A buffer large enough—minimum of 30 feet—to protect the discovery will be instituted. Unauthorized personnel and vehicles will not be allowed to enter the buffer area.

- Following the work stoppage and establishment of a buffer, the consultant archaeologist will immediately call the Spokane County medical examiner (Contact #10) and the Spokane County sheriff (Contact #11). The medical examiner will ascertain whether the human remains are related to a recent crime or whether they are non-forensic. The STA staff will also contact the FTA (Contact #3) to inform them of the discovery. Throughout this process, the remains are not to be disturbed.

3. If the remains are determined to be non-forensic, the medical examiner will then inform the DAHP local government archaeologist (Contact #4). DAHP will then take jurisdiction over the remains, and the state physical anthropologist (Contact #12) will determine whether they are Native American or non-Native American.

4. If the remains are determined to be Native American, DAHP will identify and inform relevant Tribes (Contacts #5, #6, #7, #8, #9) and conduct consultation with the Tribes to determine the course of action for the remains. If they are determined to not be Native American or forensic, DAHP will likewise consult with relevant parties regarding the treatment and preservation of the remains.

At all times, nonauthorized personnel shall not further disturb any human skeletal remains beyond the circumstances of their first discovery. Unauthorized photographs and the dissemination of any photographs of human remains must not occur. When possible, the consultant archaeologist will ensure that the remains are respectfully kept out of view without disturbing their integrity.

5. References

Derkey, R. E.; Gerstel, W. J.; Logan, R. L., 1998, Geologic map of the Dartford 7.5-minute quadrangle, Spokane County, Washington: Washington Division of Geology and Earth Resources Open File Report 98-6, 9 p., 1 plate, scale 1:24,000.Spokane County Assessor. 2023. SCOUT Dashboard. Accessed October 25, 2024. https://cp.spokanecounty.org/scout/map/.

Derkey, R. E.; Hamilton, M. M.; Stradling, D. F., 2004, Geologic map of the Spokane Northwest 7.5-minute quadrangle, Spokane County, Washington: Washington Division of Geology and Earth Resources Open File Report 2004-3, 1 sheet, scale 1:24,000.

Meltzer, D.J. 2004. Peopling of North America. In (Ed. A.R. Gillespie, S.C. Porter, and B.F. Atwater) Developments in Quaternary Science Volume 1: The Quaternary Period in the United States. Elsiever, Amsterdam, Netherlands.

Appendix A

Example of Archaeological Resources

Archaeological resources may contain both artifacts and features. Artifacts are individual items made and/or used by humans in the past—such as cans, bottles, stone tools, and modified animal bone. Features are concentrations of artifacts or structural elements from past human activities. For ease of reference, artifacts and features in the Pacific Northwest are generally described as either *pre-contact* or *historical*. Pre-contact archaeological resources are associated with the Native American cultures of the region, prior to widespread European colonization of the area, whereas historical archaeological resources are often associated with the arrival of European immigrants. The following provides examples of commonly encountered archaeological resources in the Pacific Northwest while not providing an exhaustive list. If in doubt as to whether an item is potentially an artifact or feature, please notify the project's designated archaeologist.

Pre-Contact Archaeological Resources

Pre-contact archaeological resources are artifacts and deposits made by Native Americans before around 1850. Examples of Pre-contact archaeology may include but are not limited to stone tools, debitage, hearths, and shell middens. Additional details about these resources are provided below.

Stone tools (commonly referred to as "lithics" in archaeological parlance) are items produced by chipping or "knapping" small flakes of stone or by grinding and abrading a stone to form it into the desired shape. They can often be identified through the presence of "flake scars" indicating where stone has been removed in the production process. Stone tools are often made of fine-grained stones such as chert/flint, obsidian, and finer grained volcanic stones such as dacite. Often, stone tools will be more finely grained than surrounding rocks and gravel where they are found.



Debitage or "flakes" are a common byproduct of stone tool production, produced when one stone is hit against another. Flakes can also be utilized as tools; take multiple forms; and may be difficult to ascertain from other, non-archaeological rocks.



Hearths, also known as firepits, can be identified by the presence of charcoal as well as red, black, or dark brown sediment that may stand out against the surrounding soil. Sometimes, a hearth may contain fire-cracked rocks that can often, but not always, be covered in a black, almost greasy stain on the outside.



Shell middens are commonly located adjacent to water and are formed through the discardment of shellfish remains, including clams, mussels, and oysters. Other artifacts including stone tools and debitage, as well as discarded animal bones, can often be found within shell middens. They often present as a very dark black layer of soil with a greasy quality and will likely contain both intact and fragmented shells.



Historical Archaeological Resources

Historical archaeology in the Pacific Northwest spans from the late 19th to mid-20th century and encompass a wide variety of possible items of various sorts, including but not limited to personal items, building materials, and consumer goods. In the case of items such as glass bottles and ceramic dishes, they may often be difficult to ascertain as archaeological. If in doubt, consult with an archaeologist.

Glass bottles, similar to recent examples, come in a variety of shapes, sizes, and colors. Dates may be attributed to bottles and other glass vessels by distinguishing features such as maker's marks; lettering; or, in rare examples, surviving labels.



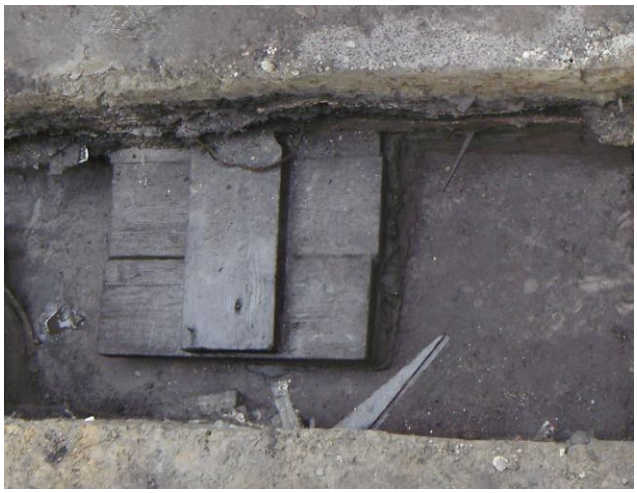
Ceramics, similar to contemporary examples, also take multiple forms and functions including but not limited to eating, drinking, and cooking vessels; electrical insulators; and tobacco pipes. They may have decorations and maker's marks that can provide possible dates for their manufacture. Ceramics may come in a variety of colors, but white is most common.



Faunal remains refer to the skeletal remains of animals, oftentimes domesticated. These can range from pets and draft animals such as dogs, cats, and horses to commonly used food animals including cows, pigs, and sheep. In the latter case, straight cuts from saws similar to those found on butchered bones in the present day in a grocery store.



Building materials, similar to present-day examples, includes items such as bricks, nails, and angular wooden planks, boards, and beams. Historical nails are commonly wire (round head) or machined (flat head). Machine cut nails were commonplace until the early 20th century and can therefore provide an estimation of a date range for any associated artifacts.



Hollow-filled features include holes in the ground that may or may not have been filled in. These can include storage pits, privies (outhouses), and wells. They may sometimes be identified by linings of brick, stone, or wood, which delineate their boundaries, and can often contain historical artifacts.



Architectural features broadly encompass the remains of past structures, including foundations of previous buildings, but also walls, piers, pilings, and other human-made structures. These features have as many variations as there are different types of structures.



Appendix B

Contact List

1. Consultant Archaeologist – Stephanie O'Brien, 509-730-5666, sobrien@parametrix.com

- Senior Project Manager for Spokane Transit Authority – Don Skillingstad, 509-344-1869, dskillingstad@spokanetransit.com or;

  Construction Manager for Spokane Transit Authority - TBD

2. FTA Environmental Protection Specialist – Tom Bonetti, 413-544-0621, thomas.bonetti@dot.gov
3. DAHP Transportation Archaeologist – Dennis Wardlaw, 360-485-5014, Dennis.Wardlaw@dahp.wa.gov

- Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Spokane Tribe – Randy Abrahamson, 509-258-4315, randya@spokanetribe.com

4. Cultural Resource Program Manager for the Kalispel Tribe – Kevin Lyons, 509-445-1147, kjlyons@knrd.org
5. Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Coeur D'Alene Indian Tribe – Jill Wagner, 208-686-1572, jwagner@cdatribe-nsn.gov
6. Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs – Robert Brunoe, robert.brunoe@ctwsbnr.org
7. Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Tribe – Guy Moura, 509-634-2695, guy.moura@colvilletribes.com
8. Spokane County Medical Examiner – 509-477-2296
9. Spokane County Sheriff – 509-477-2240
10. DAHP Physical Anthropologist - Guy Tasa, Ph.D., 360-790-1633, Guy.Tasa@dahp.wa.gov