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# Technical Memorandum

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|---|---|
| DATE: | August 15, 2025 |
| TO: | Spokane Transit Authority |
| FROM: | Mel Teoh, MS, Stephanie O'Brien, RPA, and Robin Hoffman, RPA, Parametrix |
| SUBJECT: | Cultural Resources Survey Addendum for Mead Transit Center Parcel (Spokane Parcel No. 36091.1602) for the Division Street Bus Rapid Transit Project—Mead Transit Center, Spokane, Spokane County, Washington |
| PROJECT NUMBER: | 374-5618-004 |
| PROJECT NAME: | Division Street Bus Rapid Transit Project, Spokane, Spokane County, Washington |

The Federal Transit Administration (FTA), in coordination with Spokane Transit Authority (STA), is proposing to construct the Division Street Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Project (Project), located in Spokane County, Washington (Figure 1). As a result, the Project is considered a federal undertaking subject to the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations at Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 36 Part 800.

STA has retained Parametrix to provide cultural resource services, including delineation of the Project's area of potential effects (APE) and preparation of a cultural resource assessment of the APE, to satisfy the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). This technical memorandum is supplementary to the *Cultural Resource Assessment for Division Street Bus Rapid Transit Project* report (main report), which was submitted to STA for review in May 2025, and included identification of archaeological and historic built environment resources in the APE, evaluation of these resources for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and an assessment of Project effects to these resources (Parametrix 2025). Because much of the APE is in paved areas with no ground visibility, the aforementioned analysis consisted of Parametrix conducting archaeological monitoring of the Project's geotechnical investigation and coupling the resulting soil information with a desktop review to assess the archaeological sensitivity of the APE.

This technical memorandum summarizes the methods and results of the cultural resource survey conducted for the proposed Mead Transit Center portion of the Project. This portion of the APE is hereafter referred to as the *study area* (Figures 1 and 2). The study area encompasses 19.6 acres and is on Parcel 36091.1602 in Township 26 North, Range 43 East, Section 9 (Willamette Meridian), in Spokane County. Proposed Project activities in the study area consist of a transit-only access loop, passenger vehicle loop and parking area, stormwater facility, electrical yard, paved pedestrian walkways, and associated hardscaping and landscaping. The vertical extent of the study area is defined by the maximum depth of ground-disturbing activities associated with the Project, including utility trenching, parking lot and bus bay construction, retaining walls, and associated swales. These activities are expected to reach depths of approximately 6 to 10 feet, notably for utility trenches and retaining wall foundations.

The survey was delayed due to the NEPA review process associated with the purchase of the Mead Transit Center parcel (i.e., study area), allowing time for agency review of the main report. This memorandum summarizes the methods and results of Parametrix's cultural resources study of the study area, including recommendations. All figures are provided in Attachment A.

# Environmental and Cultural Setting

This section summarizes the environmental and cultural setting of the study area. This information is used to inform expectations about archaeological resource sensitivity, precontact and historical land use, and potential cultural resource types. Please refer to the main report for additional details on the environmental and cultural setting.

## Geography and Geology

The geology and topography of the study area were shaped by a long sequence of events beginning in the Paleozoic era, including the accretion of crustal terranes along the North American plate margin. During the Miocene epoch, extensive lava flows from over 350 eruptions formed thick basalt layers across the Columbia Plateau. In the Pleistocene, glacial Lake Columbia formed nearby when the Columbia River was blocked. Between 19,000 and 13,000 years ago, massive Missoula Floods resulting from glacial dam breaches inundated the study area.

According to the 1:24,000-scale surface geology map from the Washington Geologic Information Portal, the northern portion of the study area is mapped as Pleistocene-aged outburst flood deposits associated with the Missoula Floods. These deposits consist of heterogeneous materials, including Wanapum Basalt (Priest Rapids Member), the Latah Formation, and Missoula flood sediments. The sediments include angular basalt clasts ranging in size from pebbles to 25-foot blocks (Derkey 1997). Light gray to yellowish-gray landslide blocks of the Latah Formation and interspersed lenses of sand and gravel are also present. In contrast, the southern portion of the study area consists of Holocene-aged windblown deposits composed predominantly of fine, well-sorted sand (Derkey 1997).

A review of the Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey reveals that soils within the study area are characterized primarily as Marble loamy sand, with strips of disturbed Marble loam along the north and east edges (Soil Survey Staff n.d.). The parent material of the Marble loamy sand is derived from sandy glaciofluvial deposits located on landforms such as outwash plains.

## Flora and Fauna

Refer to Section 3.2 of the main report.

## Archaeology

Refer to Section 4.1 of the main report.

## Ethnography

Refer to Section 4.2 of the main report.

## History

The historic context review for this memo is focused on potential cultural resources within the vicinity of the study area. Please refer to Section 4.3 of the main report for details on the historic context of the overall APE.

## Unincorporated Spokane County, Northwest of Mead

Historic topographic maps dating to 1901 show two buildings located 0.18 mile north of the study area, likely representing farms or homesteads (USGS 1901). Additional details on the unincorporated areas of Spokane County are in Section 4.3.2.9 of the main report.

## Kaiser Aluminum Company—Mead Works

The Kaiser Aluminum Company's Mead Works facility is 0.78 mile south of the study area. On April 1, 1946, industrialist Henry J. Kaiser launched aluminum production at this newly acquired site in Mead, Washington, marking a major transition from his wartime shipbuilding enterprises to peacetime manufacturing. To establish Kaiser Aluminum, he purchased three government-owned aluminum facilities in Mead, Tacoma, and Trentwood. This purchase positioned the company as the third-largest aluminum producer in the United States (Ebel 2024). Although the venture was initially met with skepticism, the Mead plant quickly proved successful, employing over 2,000 workers and producing more than 100 million pounds of aluminum in its first year alone.

However, the long-term environmental impacts of operations at the Mead facility became increasingly apparent in the decades that followed. By the late 1970s, state investigations raised concerns about pollutants, particularly cyanide and fluoride, leaching from the facility and posing risks to groundwater and nearby public water supplies (Ebel 2024). These concerns were confirmed in subsequent years, as toxic plumes were detected migrating from the plant site toward the Little Spokane River. The Kaiser Aluminum Mead Works was proposed for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Superfund National Priorities List in December 1982 and formally listed in August 1983 due to contamination from hazardous waste, including cyanide and fluoride (EPA 1983). Cleanup efforts have included groundwater treatment and the removal of toxic materials such as polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and asbestos, overseen by the EPA and Washington State Department of Ecology.

The facility ultimately ceased operations in 2000 due to economic pressures and labor disputes. In response, a groundwater remediation plan was adopted in 2019. The plan involved extracting and treating contaminated groundwater before reintroducing it into the aquifer. Surface capping with asphalt was implemented to limit further infiltration of pollutants. The stormwater system, which included an aqueduct leading north from the facility to settling ponds and continuing via another aqueduct to Deadman Creek, was also removed (EPA 2020). By 2023, redevelopment efforts were underway to convert the former industrial site into residential and mixed-use spaces (Ebel 2024).

A review of historic aerial imagery from 1946, 1957, 1972, and 1982 reveals faint traces of dirt roads and two-tracks crossing the center of the study area and extending across the dunes in its southern portion. Otherwise, the study area remained undeveloped and largely fallow until at least 2006, when agricultural activity began on the parcel directly to the south (NETR 1946, 1957, 1972, 1982, 2021). Similarly, topographic maps show no structural development within the study area until 1973, when an aqueduct was added that bisects the area from west to east (USGS 1901, 1949, 1951, 1955, 1958, 1973). The aqueduct was built during Kaiser Aluminum's operation as part of a stormwater system designed to collect and divert runoff northward to settling ponds and ultimately discharge into Deadman Creek, located just beyond the northern boundary of the study area (EPA 2020). Most of the aqueduct lines were decommissioned and removed during an EPA cleanup of the settling ponds and associated stormwater transmission infrastructure in 2020 (McDermott 2021; Reich 2025).

# Methods and Findings

This section summarizes the methods and findings of the cultural resources assessment. Several resources and repositories were used to determine whether cultural resources have been documented in the study area and whether the study area has sensitivity for containing as-yet undocumented cultural resources. These methods include a review of existing cultural resource databases as well as an archaeological pedestrian and shovel probe (SP) survey of the study area.

## Cultural Resources Database Review

Refer to Section 6 of the main report.

## Pedestrian Survey

On June 24 and 25, 2025, Parametrix archaeologists Matt Sisneros, B.A., Melissa Teoh, M.S., Miriam Lewis, B.A., and Desyrel Oehlecker, B.A., conducted a pedestrian survey of the study area. As much of the study area is within a ponderosa pine stand, the survey consisted of opportunistic, meandering transects focused on exposed ground surfaces. The northern quarter of the study area was largely unsurveyed due to limited visibility caused by a thick layer of duff. Subsurface exposures, such as rodent burrows and road cuts, were carefully examined for archaeological materials. ESRI ArcGIS Field Maps was used to record spatial data and collect photographs during the pedestrian survey. The investigation was conducted in accordance with Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation standards and guidelines for archaeological field investigations (DAHP 2023). Relevant observations were documented with photographs and recorded on digital survey field forms.

Weather conditions during the survey were clear, with temperatures reaching a high of 89°F. Ground surface visibility varied across the study area, ranging from 0 to 100%. The highest visibility was observed on the dune, followed by moderate visibility in meadows in the southern half of the study area. In contrast, the northern portion, within a ponderosa pine stand, exhibited poor to no visibility. Photograph 1 illustrates the three environmental contexts encountered during the survey and their associated ground visibility levels.



Photograph 1. Overview of the study area from the southern border, facing north.

Vegetation south of the dunes and along the southern slope of the dune was sparse and consisted primarily of bunchgrasses and non-native forbs. North of the dunes, the area is dominated by a stand of ponderosa pines, with a few hawthorn and elm trees interspersed between the dunes and the pine stand.

The study area contained varying amounts of modern refuse, likely associated with nearby residential construction, including large pieces of broken Styrofoam, plastic debris, and modern beer cans. Evidence of recent ground disturbance was also noted, including backhoe scrapes and pushed berms in the central portion of the study area, between North Shady Slopes Road and North Alumina Drive. One cultural resource, the remains of the Kaiser Aluminum Mead Aqueduct, was identified during the survey and is discussed below; Figure 3 depicts the resource's location.

## Kaiser Aluminum Mead Aqueduct

The remains of the Kaiser Aluminum Mead Aqueduct were identified during the survey roughly in approximately the same location as shown on historic topographic maps—running through the center of the study area—and situated within a disturbed context (Figure 3). The resource consists of approximately 30 to 40 fragments of red brick and mortar observed intermixed within a recently excavated area (Photograph 2). The mortar is bright white and appears to be a lime putty composed of a lime-to-sand ratio of approximately 1:3—a common mixture used from the late 19th to early 20th century (Mack and Speweik 1998). The brick itself appears to be medium-fired red clay.



Photograph 2. Kaiser Aluminum Mead Aqueduct remains observed in backhoe scrapes and push berms, facing west.

Prior to the cultural resource survey, an environmental study was conducted to determine whether the soil was contaminated with PCBs and asbestos from the former aqueduct, and to assess whether the aqueduct had been fully removed. The study involved the excavation of five backhoe test pits in the area where the aqueduct had been mapped. The testing confirmed that the aqueduct had been previously removed; only a small section of cut pipe associated with the brick and mortar was identified in the study area during the environmental study (Reich 2025). In addition, "an in-place section of 3-foot-diameter brick and mortar pipeline was observed extending east and offsite [i.e., outside the study area]," and brick fragments were noted on the surface before testing began.

Parametrix evaluated the NRHP-eligibility of the Kaiser Aluminum Mead Aqueduct, below, recommending it not eligible.

### Criterion A: Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns in our history.

The Kaiser Aluminum Mead Works facility itself may be historically significant. Originally constructed by the U.S. government during World War II to support wartime production, the plant was acquired by industrialist Henry J. Kaiser in 1946. This acquisition marked a key transition in American industrial history, as wartime infrastructure was repurposed for peacetime manufacturing. Kaiser Aluminum became a major contributor to the postwar industrial boom, supplying raw aluminum to the automotive, construction, and aerospace sectors, and playing a central role in the economic transformation of the Pacific Northwest.

Although the Kaiser Aluminum Mead Aqueduct was once functionally connected to the Mead facility as part of its stormwater system, it is no longer intact or functionally associated with the broader industrial complex. The aqueduct remains do not independently reflect a significant contribution to the broad patterns of American history. Therefore, the aqueduct does not convey historical significance and is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

**Criterion B: Associated with the lives of persons significant to our past.**

Under Criterion B, an archaeological property must be associated with an important person's productive life, be a property that is closely associated with that person, and illustrate that person's important achievements (NPS 1995:14–15).

The aqueduct was part of the Mead Facility that was owned and operated by Henry J. Kaiser (1882–1967). Kaiser was an industrialist whose work transformed American infrastructure, shipbuilding, healthcare, and aluminum production (NPS 2022). Born in New York and leaving school at 13, he built a successful construction business in the western U.S. By the 1930s, Kaiser was a key figure in major federal projects like the Hoover and Grand Coulee Dams, helping bring hydroelectric power to the Pacific Northwest. During World War II, Kaiser revolutionized shipbuilding by applying assembly-line methods to his Richmond, California, shipyards. His yards produced Liberty ships at record speeds, making him essential to the U.S. war effort. Concerned for his workers' well-being, he also introduced a prepaid healthcare system, which evolved into Kaiser Permanente. After the war, Kaiser acquired the Mead aluminum plant near Spokane, Washington, in 1946, entering the aluminum industry by leveraging wartime infrastructure and federal hydropower. He expanded into steel, autos, and real estate, creating over 100 companies throughout his career.

While Henry J. Kaiser's contributions to American industry and public health are well documented and nationally significant, the aqueduct does not have a direct or interpretive connection to his personal achievements. It is a utilitarian feature of a much larger facility and does not independently illustrate any aspect of his productive life. The aqueduct is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

**Criterion C: Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represents the work of a master; possesses high artistic value; or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.**

The aqueduct does not exhibit any unique or notable construction techniques. The observed remains consist of red brick and mortar fragments, with some evidence of a lime-based mortar consistent with common construction practices from the late 19th to early 20th century (Mack and Speweik 1998). While this composition may be typical of its period, it does not reflect a particularly distinctive or innovative construction method, nor does it represent the work of a recognized master. No engineering or architectural features were identified that would convey high artistic value or contribute to the understanding of construction practices beyond what is already well documented for utilitarian industrial infrastructure of the period. The aqueduct is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

**Criterion D: Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.**

Under Criterion D, an archaeological site must have information that can contribute to our understanding of human history and the information must be considered important. For the

purposes of Section 106 of the NHPA, important information is defined as information that can address important research questions developed from key historical research themes (Little et al. 2000:28–29). The aqueduct is a relatively recent and well-documented component of mid-20th-century industrial infrastructure. Its design, construction methods, and function are already thoroughly understood through existing historical records and engineering documentation. Furthermore, the structure exists within a heavily disturbed context, limiting its potential to provide intact or stratified cultural deposits. No additional data would be gained through further excavation that is not already available through archival sources. Therefore, the aqueduct is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D.

### Integrity Analysis

Integrity is defined as the ability of a property to convey historic significance through its character defining physical features, as expressed through integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (NPS 1995). Other than small remnants, the aqueduct was removed during EPA site remediation activities in 2020. This removal significantly disrupted the original alignment of the stormwater infrastructure associated with the former Kaiser Aluminum Mead Works facility. As a result, the Kaiser Aluminum Mead Aqueduct no longer conveys the spatial relationships or physical design features necessary to understand its historic function within the broader industrial system. Its disconnection from the facility and loss of physical cohesion further diminish its ability to retain historical association. Due to the loss of integrity in location, design, materials, workmanship, and association, the aqueduct does not meet the threshold to convey significance under any NRHP criteria.

### Evaluation Summary

Parametrix recommends the Kaiser Aluminum Mead Aqueduct not eligible for listing in the NRHP. It does not independently reflect a significant contribution to history (Criterion A), is not directly associated with the productive life of a significant individual (Criterion B), lacks distinctive construction or artistic merit (Criterion C), and is unlikely to yield important information beyond what is already documented (Criterion D). As such, the Kaiser Aluminum Mead Aqueduct does not appear to qualify as an historic property, for NHPA purposes.

## Shovel Probes

Parametrix archaeologists conducted a SP survey of the study area in conjunction with the pedestrian survey. All SPs were excavated by hand and screened using 1/4-inch mesh. Probes were excavated to a maximum depth of 100 centimeters below surface (cmbs), unless impassable obstructions, such as dense roots or compacted sediments, were encountered. Upon completion, sediment descriptions, stratigraphy, the presence or absence of archaeological material, and any notable observations were recorded on digital SP forms. Each SP was then photographed and backfilled.

SPs were generally spaced at approximately 30-meter intervals; however, spacing was adjusted in areas with slopes exceeding 20%. As a result, the steep faces of dunes were not tested, though both dune crests and bases were. Where feasible, additional SPs were placed on terrace-like landforms and within natural depressions to ensure representative coverage across microtopographic variation.

A total of 46 SPs were excavated, with the majority located within areas mapped as Holocene-aged sand dunes. Figure 4 depicts SP locations. Approximately 30% of SPs were placed in areas mapped

as Pleistocene-aged Missoula Flood deposits. Across the study area, SPs consistently encountered a single, distinct stratum. Detailed descriptions of individual SP contents are provided in Attachment B.

The stratum observed in all SPs consisted primarily of loose, light beige to gray-beige sand lacking gravel (Photograph 3). Minor variation in sediment color (e.g., slightly darker hues), gravel content (ranging from 1 to 5%), compaction, and organic material was noted based on landscape position and vegetation type. Soils on the dunes were uniformly light-colored, loose sands with no organics or gravel.

In contrast, soils observed in SPs within ponderosa pine stands exhibited darker soil color and more root presence, indicative of higher organic content. Soils in the SPs in the dune context, with the exception of several along the southern boundary, consistently lacked gravel. Soils in SPs within and north of the disturbed zone exhibited gravel content ranging from 1 to 10%—an expected finding consistent with the area's classification as Missoula Flood deposits (Photograph 4).

No archaeological sites or isolated artifacts were identified during the SP survey. Augering was not conducted because the anticipated maximum auger depth would not have reached the full vertical extent of the APE, which is estimated at 6 to 10 feet. Augering in this context would have been limited to shallower sediments and, given the small sample size, was unlikely to identify archaeological materials, if present, particularly those associated with the last 1,000 years of dune formation, which have potential for containing archaeological deposits. Though no archaeological resources appear to be present within the study area, because the archaeological subsurface survey was limited to 100 cmbs, there remains a potential for encountering archaeological resources within the Holocene deposits present in the study area. As such, Parametrix recommends archaeological monitoring for all Project activities occurring within Holocene deposits. This approach will ensure that any unanticipated archaeological materials encountered during ground disturbance are identified and documented in compliance with Section 106.



Photograph 3. SP 8 profile showing consistent loose fine sand.



Photograph 4. SP 27 profile showing dense compaction and containing 5% gravel.

# Effects Analysis

Based on the results of background research, and pedestrian and SP survey, Parametrix identified one previously unrecorded cultural resource in the study area, the Kaiser Aluminum Mead Aqueduct (remains). Parametrix evaluated the significance of this resource, recommending it not eligible for the NRHP. As such, Parametrix did not identify any historic properties, as defined by the NHPA, in the study area.

Though no archaeological resources appear to be present within the study area, the archaeological subsurface survey was limited to 100 cmbs, and Holocene sediments, which have potential for containing archaeological deposits, appear to be present below this depth, there remains the potential for encountering archaeological resources in the study area. As such, Parametrix recommends archaeological monitoring for all Project activities occurring within Holocene deposits. This approach will ensure that any unanticipated archaeological materials encountered during ground disturbance are identified and documented in compliance with Section 106.

In summary, Parametrix anticipates a finding of no historic properties affected for the Mead Transit Center portion of the Project, pursuant to 36 CFR 800.5, with the condition that archaeological monitoring be conducting for all Project activities within Holocene deposits.

# Conclusions and Recommendations

The following conclusions are based on the information presented above:

- One cultural resource, Kaiser Aluminum Mead Aqueduct (remains), was identified in the central portion of the study area during the pedestrian survey. The resource consists of the remnants of the stormwater system associated with the former Kaiser Aluminum Mead Works facility, which is located south of the study area. This study recommends the resource not eligible for listing in the NRHP; therefore, it does not appear to qualify as an historic property for NHPA purposes.
- All SPs encountered a single, undisturbed stratum of Holocene-aged dune sand with no cultural material, though the base of this stratum, and the study area, is below what could be reached via the 100 cm-deep SPs. Therefore, it is possible that intact cultural archaeological deposits could be present beyond the 100 cmbs achieved during the SP survey.
- Parametrix recommends monitoring of Project activities occurring within Holocene-aged dune deposits. In addition, a monitoring and inadvertent discovery protocol should be developed prior to the start of construction to guide response procedures in the event of unanticipated discoveries.
- Parametrix anticipates a finding of no historic properties affected for the Mead Transit Center portion of the Project, pursuant to 36 CFR 800.5, with the condition that archaeological monitoring be conducted for all Project activities within Holocene deposits.

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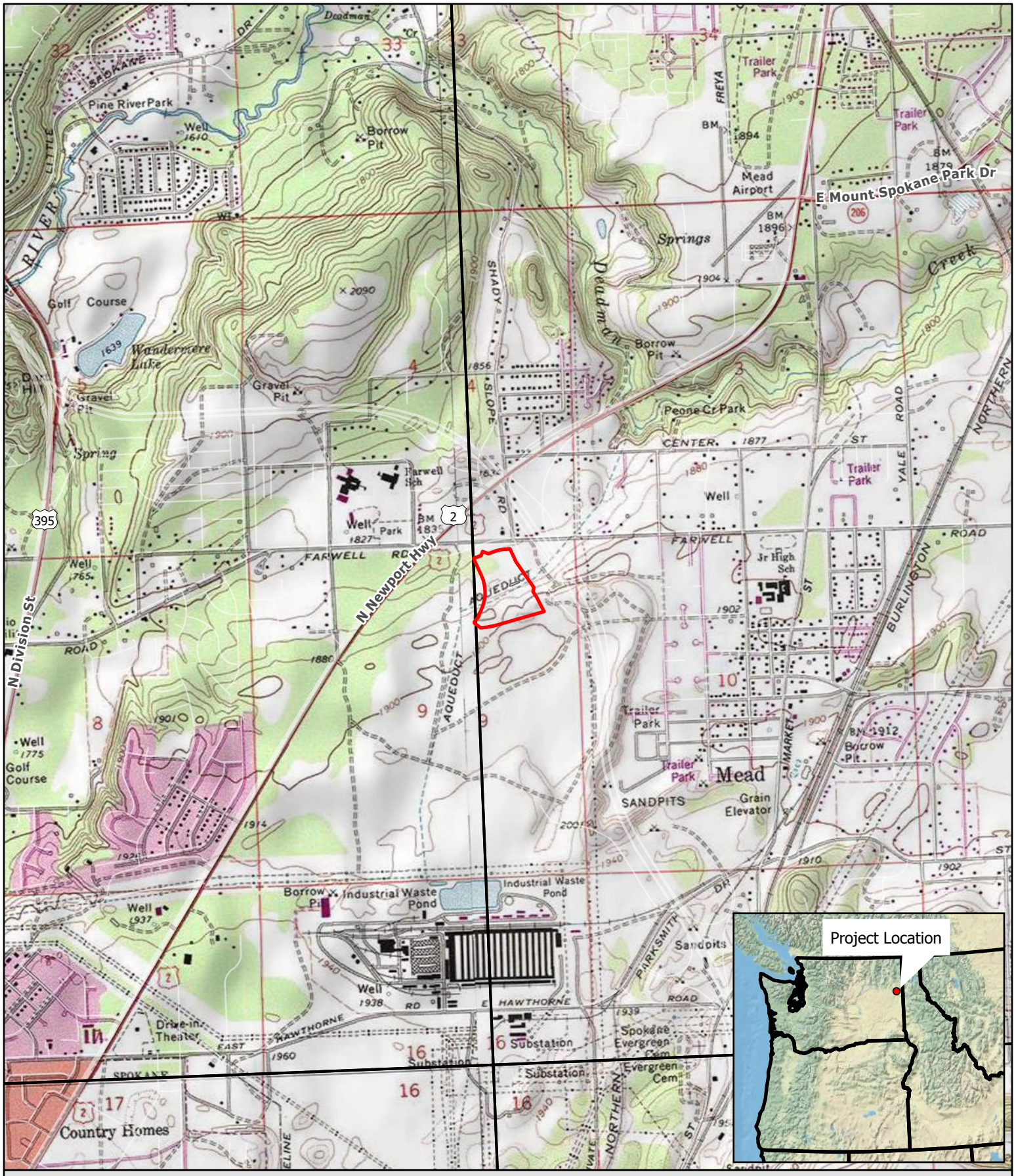
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# Attachment A

## Figures

Figure 1. Project Location
Figure 2. Project Study Area
Figure 3. Cultural Resources Identified
Figure 4. Shovel Probe Locations




Date: 8/29/2025
Sources:
PCS: NAD 1983 StatePlane Washington South FIPS 4602 Feet
USGS Quadrangle: Mead
Disclaimer: This product is for informational purposes and may not have been prepared for, or be suitable for legal, engineering, or surveying purposes.

Reference Scale: 1:24,000

0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet

Figure 1 - Project Location
Cultural Resources Assessment for the
Division Street Bus Rapid Transit Project

Mead, Washington




Date: 8/29/2025
Sources:
PCS: NAD 1983 HARN StatePlane Washington North FIPS 4601 Feet
USGS 7.5 Map: Mead

Disclaimer: This product is for informational purposes and may not have been prepared for, or be suitable for legal, engineering, or surveying purposes.

APE

0 75 150 300
Feet

Figure 2. Project Study Area
Cultural Resources Assessment for the
Division Street Bus Rapid Transit Project

Mead, Washington




Date: 8/29/2025
Sources:
PCS: NAD 1983 HARN StatePlane Washington North FIPS 4601 Feet
USGS 7.5 Map: Mead

Disclaimer: This product is for informational purposes and may not have been prepared for, or be suitable for legal, engineering, or surveying purposes.

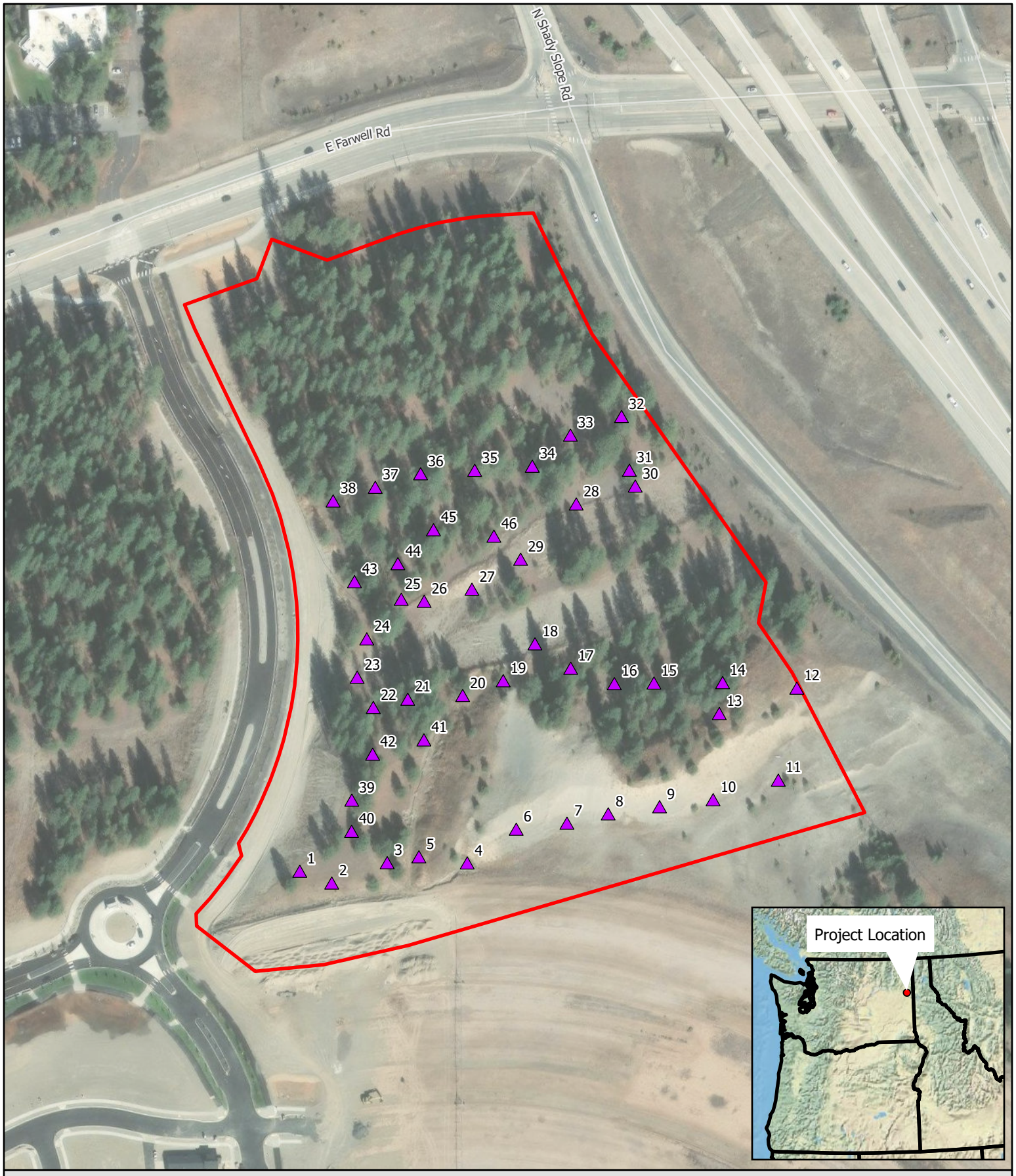
Archaeological Site Location

APE

0 75 150 300 Feet

Figure 3. Archaeological Site Identified Cultural Resources Assessment for the Division Street Bus Rapid Transit Project

Mead, Washington




Date: 8/29/2025
Sources:
PCS: NAD 1983 HARN StatePlane Washington North FIPS 4601 Feet
USGS 7.5 Map: Mead

Disclaimer: This product is for informational purposes and may not have been prepared for, or be suitable for legal, engineering, or surveying purposes.

STP
APE

0 75 150 300
Feet

Figure 4. Shovel Probe Locations
Cultural Resources Assessment for the
Division Street Bus Rapid Transit Project

Mead, Washington

# Attachment B

## Shovel Probe Results

# Attachment B

## Shovel Probe (SP) Results

| Shovel Probe | Depth to Bottom of Strata | Description | Depositional Environment | Archaeo-logical Sensitivity | Cultural Material Present |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SP-1 | 100 cmbs | Loose fine beige sand with no gravel; organics disbursed throughout. | Holocene Dune | High | Negative |
| SP-2 | 100 cmbs | Fine brown-beige sand, loosely compacted. Few small angular gravels. | Holocene Dune | High | Negative |
| SP-3 | 100 cmbs | Loose fine beige sand with no gravel; organics disbursed throughout. | Holocene Dune | High | Negative |
| SP-4 | 100 cmbs | Loose fine beige sand with no gravel; organics disbursed throughout. | Holocene Dune | High | Negative |
| SP-5 | 104 cmbs | Loose light grayish brown sand, with some rootlets. | Holocene Dune | High | Negative |
| SP-6 | 100 cmbs | Loose fine beige sand with no gravel; organics disbursed throughout. | Holocene Dune | High | Negative |
| SP-7 | 100 cmbs | Loose brown-beige fine sand becoming coarser below 55 cmbs with some black flecks of charcoal. | Holocene Dune | High | Negative |
| SP-8 | 100 cmbs | Loose fine beige sand with no gravel; organics disbursed throughout. | Holocene Dune | High | Negative |
| SP-9 | 100 cmbs | Loose fine beige sand with no gravel. | Holocene Dune | High | Negative |
| SP-10 | 105 cmbs | Loose fine beige sand with no gravel; organics disbursed throughout. | Holocene Dune | High | Negative |
| SP-11 | 100 cmbs | Moderately compact light beige fine sand with no gravel; becoming slightly darker below 32 cmbs. | Holocene Dune | High | Negative |
| SP-12 | 106 cmbs | Loose fine beige sand with no gravel; organics disbursed throughout. | Holocene Dune | High | Negative |
| SP-13 | 100 cmbs | Loose fine beige sand with no gravel; organics disbursed throughout. | Holocene Dune | High | Negative |
| SP-14 | 100 cmbs | Loose fine beige sand, rootlets, upper layer is darker with more organics. | Holocene Dune | High | Negative |
| SP-15 | 100 cmbs | Loose fine beige sand upper layer darker from organics, no gravel, and organics disbursed throughout. | Holocene Dune | High | Negative |
| SP-16 | 100 cmbs | Loose medium beige fine sand, no gravels, upper layer is darker with more organics. | Holocene Dune | High | Negative |
| SP-17 | 100 cmbs | Loose fine beige sand (darker from organics), no gravel and organics disbursed throughout. | Holocene Dune | High | Negative |
| SP-18 | 100 cmbs | Loose beige sand, very few rootlets; some gravel (2%) encountered below 17 cmbs. | Missoula Flood Deposit | Low | Negative |
| SP-19 | 100 cmbs | Moderately compact fine beige sand; upper layer darker from organics; no gravels and organics disbursed throughout. | Holocene Dune | High | Negative |

| Shovel Probe | Depth to Bottom of Strata | Description | Depositional Environment | Archaeo-logical Sensitivity | Cultural Material Present |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SP-20 | 100 cmbs | Moderately compact light beige fine sand with no gravels. | Holocene Dune | High | Negative |
| SP-21 | 100 cmbs | Loose fine beige sand with no gravel; organics disbursed throughout. | Holocene Dune | High | Negative |
| SP-22 | 102 cmbs | Loose light grayish-brown sand: upper levels are darker with more organics | Holocene Dune | High | Negative |
| SP-23 | 100 cmbs | Near surface moderately compacted by loose fine beige sand with no gravel; organics disbursed throughout. | Holocene Dune | High | Negative |
| SP-24 | 100 cmbs | Loose beige fine silty sand, with 1% gravel, and rootlets within 20–80 cm. | Holocene Dune | High | Negative |
| SP-25 | 106 cmbs | Loose dark grayish-brown sand with organics throughout. | Holocene Dune | High | Negative |
| SP-26 | 107 cmbs | Moderately compact fine beige sand with 1% gravel. | Holocene Dune | High | Negative |
| SP-27 | 100 cmbs | Moderately compact Light brown sand with occasional mica; approximately 10% gravels. | Missoula Flood Deposit | Low | Negative |
| SP-28 | 100 cmbs | Moderately compact fine beige sand. | Holocene Dune | High | Negative |
| SP-29 | 100 cmbs | Moderately compact medium beige sand with 2% rounded gravel. | Missoula Flood Deposit | Low | Negative |
| SP-30 | 110 cmbs | Moderately compact light gray sand, duff and organic material encountered in the upper levels. | Holocene Dune | High | Negative |
| SP-31 | 100 cmbs | Moderately compact light brown, beige sand with 2% small gravel. | Missoula Flood Deposit | Low | Negative |
| SP-32 | 100 cmbs | Loose light brown, beige sand with 5% small gravel | Missoula Flood Deposit | Low | Negative |
| SP-33 | 100 cmbs | Loose light brown, beige sand with 5% small gravel | Missoula Flood Deposit | Low | Negative |
| SP-34 | 100 cmbs | Moderately compact beige sand with 5% gravel | Missoula Flood Deposit | Low | Negative |
| SP-35 | 103 cmbs | Loose light grayish-brown sand, surface duff, many rootlets, some small gravels | Holocene Dune | High | Negative |
| SP-36 | 100 cmbs | Loose fine beige sand with no gravel; organics disbursed throughout. | Holocene Dune | High | Negative |
| SP-37 | 100 cmbs | Loose fine beige sand with no gravel; organics disbursed throughout. | Holocene Dune | High | Negative |
| SP-38 | 100 cmbs | Loose fine medium beige sand with no gravel; organics disbursed throughout. | Holocene Dune | High | Negative |
| SP-39 | 100 cmbs | Loose fine beige sand with no gravel; organics disbursed throughout. | Holocene Dune | High | Negative |
| SP-40 | 100 cmbs | Loose fine beige sand with no gravel; organics disbursed throughout. | Holocene Dune | High | Negative |
| SP-41 | 100 cmbs | Loose fine beige sand with no gravel; tree roots encountered throughout. | Holocene Dune | High | Negative |

| Shovel Probe | Depth to Bottom of Strata | Description | Depositional Environment | Archaeo-logical Sensitivity | Cultural Material Present |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SP-42 | 102 cmbs | Loose dark grayish-brown sandy with many roots. | Holocene Dune | High | Negative |
| SP-43 | 100 cmbs | Loose light yellow, beige sand with 1% gravels. | Missoula Flood Deposit | Low | Negative |
| SP-44 | 100 cmbs | Loose light brown, beige sand with 2% gravels and few roots. | Missoula Flood Deposit | Low | Negative |
| SP-45 | 102 cmbs | Light grayish-brown sand, some roots and rootlets. | Holocene Dune | High | Negative |
| SP-46 | 100 cmbs | Moderately compact fine beige sand with no gravel; organics disbursed throughout. | Holocene Dune | High | Negative |

cmbs = centimeters below surface.