

## Appendix

### Inadvertent Archaeological and Historic Resources Discovery Plan

In the event that any ground-disturbing activities or other project activities related to this development, or in any future development, uncover protected cultural material (e.g., bones, shell, antler, horn or stone tools), the following actions will be taken:

1. When an unanticipated discovery of protected cultural material (see definitions below) occurs, the property owner or contractor will completely secure the location and contact:
  - a. The property owner and/or project manager;
  - b. A professional archaeologist;
  - c. Pierce County Planning & Public Works Department (253-798-7037);
  - d. The Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) (Stephanie Jolivette, State Archeologist, 360-586-3088, 360-628-2755 cell);
  - d. The Puyallup Tribe (Brandon Reynon, Cultural Regulatory Specialist, 253-573-7986, 360-384-2298);
  - e. The Squaxin Island Tribe (Rhonda Foster, THPO, 360-432-3850, Stephenie Neil, Archaeologist, 360-432-3998);
  - f. The Nisqually Tribe (Brad Beach, Cultural Resources, 360-456-5221, ext. 2180) and
  - g. The Muckleshoot Tribe (Laura Murphy, Archaeologist, 253-876-3272).
2. If the discovery is human remains, the property owner or contractor will stop work in and adjacent to the discovery, completely secure the work area by moving the land-altering equipment to a reasonable distance, and will immediately contact:
  - a. The property owner;
  - b. The Pierce County Sheriff's Department (253-798-4721); and
  - c. The Pierce County Chief Medical Examiner, Karen Cline-Parhamovich, DO (253-798-6494) to determine if the remains are forensic in nature.
  - d. If the remains are not forensic in nature the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) Guy Tasa, State Physical Anthropologist, 360-586-3534; will take the lead on determining the appropriate method of treatment for the remains and will consult with the affected tribes.
3. Cultural material that may be protected by law could include but is not limited to:
  - a. Buried layers of black soil with layers of shell, charcoal, and fish and mammal bones (Figure 1);
  - b. Non-natural sediment or stone deposits that may be related to activity areas of people;
  - c. Stone, bone, shell, horn, or antler tools that may include projectile points (arrowheads), scrapers, cutting tools, wood working wedges or axes, and grinding stones (Figures 2 and 3);
  - d. Stone tools or stone flakes (Figures 2 and 3);
  - e. Buried cobbles that may indicate a hearth feature (Figure 4);
  - f. Old ceramic pieces, metal pieces, tools and bottles (Figures 5 and 6); and
  - g. Perennially damp areas may have preservation conditions that allow for remnants of wood and other plant fibers; in these locations there may be remains including: Fragments of basketry, weaving, wood tools, or carved pieces; and Human remains.
4. Compliance with all applicable laws pertaining to Archaeological Resources (RCW 27.53, 27.44 and WAC 25-48) and with human remains (RCW 68.50) is required. Failure to comply with these requirements could result in a misdemeanor and possible civil penalties and constitute a class C felony.

**Figure 1:** Shell midden



**Figure 2:** Example of stone tools



**Figure 3:** Example of stone flake



**Figure 4:** Example of hearth (oven) feature



**Figure 5:** Example of historic artifacts from debris scatter.



**Figure 6:** Example of bottle from historic debris dump

