Cultural Resource Consultants

TECHNICAL MEMO 1707E-1

DATE: October 3, 2017

TO: Kevin O'Brien
Otak, Inc.

FROM: Margaret Berger, Principal Investigator

RE: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Zackuse Creek Fish Passage Project, Sammamish, King County, Washington

DAHP Log No.: 2017-08-05783

The attached short report form constitutes our final report for the above referenced project. Background research demonstrated that the project crosses and will alter a small segment of 45KI451, the Seattle Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad Grade, which was previously determined not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Field investigations identified a circa 1950s historic era archaeological site that is recommended not eligible for listing on historic registers. No precontact cultural resources were identified within the project. Archaeological monitoring recommendations are presented due to the higher probability of the location for as-yet unrecorded cultural resources and as testing was not possible in the culvert replacement locations. An inadvertent discovery protocol is attached. Please contact our office should you have any questions about our findings and/or recommendations.

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CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

Author: Sonja Kassa

Title of Report: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Zackuse Creek Fish Passage Project, Sammamish, King County, Washington

Date of Report: October 3, 2017

County(ies): King Section: 32 Township: 25 N Range: 06 E

Quad: Issaquah, WA Acres: ~5 acres

PDF of report submitted (REQUIRED) ☐ Yes

Historic Property Inventory Forms to be Approved Online? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Archaeological Site(s)/Isolate(s) Found or Amended? ☒ Yes ☐ No

TCP(s) found? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Replace a draft? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Satisfy a DAHP Archaeological Excavation Permit requirement? ☐ Yes # ☒ No

Were Human Remains Found? ☐ Yes DAHP Case # ☒ No

DAHP Archaeological Site #:
45KI451
DAHP temporary # 682969

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

Cultural Resources Assessment for the Zackuse Creek Fish Passage Project, Sammamish, King County, Washington

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Management Summary

This report describes the cultural resources assessment for the Zackuse Creek Fish Passage project in Sammamish, King County, Washington. The purpose of the project is to provide fish passage and suitable spawning and rearing habitat for native kokanee salmon within Zackuse Creek. Background research conducted by Cultural Resource Consultants, LLC (CRC) demonstrated that the project crosses and will alter a small segment of 45KI451, the Seattle Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad Grade. This site was previously determined not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Field investigations identified a circa 1950s historic site that is recommended not eligible for listing on historic registers. No precontact cultural resources were identified within the project. Archaeological monitoring recommendations are presented due to the higher probability of the location for as-yet unrecorded cultural resources and as testing as not possible in the culvert replacement locations. A recommendation of "No historic properties affected" is presented as neither of the identified resources are considered eligible for listing on historic registers. An inadvertent discovery protocol is attached.

1.0 Administrative Data

1.1 Overview

Report Title: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Zackuse Creek Fish Passage Project, Sammamish, King County, Washington

Author (s): Sonja Kassa

Report Date: October 3, 2017

Location: This project is located East Lake Sammamish Parkway NE, East Lake Sammamish Trail, East Lake Sammamish Shore Lane NE in Sammamish, King County, Washington.

Legal Description: The legal description for the project is Section 32, Township 25 North, Range 06 East, W.M. This project is located within King County Tax Parcels 3225069021, 2249850150, and 3225069277.

USGS 7.5' Topographic Map(s): Issaquah, WA (1992) (Figure 1).

Total Area Involved: ~5 acres.

1.2 Research Design

This assessment was developed as a component of preconstruction environmental review with the goal of preventing cultural resources from being disturbed during construction of the proposed project by identifying the potential for any as-yet unrecorded archaeological or historic sites within the project location. CRC's work was intended, in part, to assist in addressing state regulations pertaining to the identification and protection of cultural resources (e.g., RCW 27.44, RCW 27.53). The Archaeological Sites and Resources Act (RCW 27.53) prohibits knowingly disturbing archaeological sites without a permit from the Washington State Department of

Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP), the Indian Graves and Records Act (RCW 27.44) prohibits knowingly disturbing Native American or historic graves. This project is subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. Under Section 106, agencies involved in a federal undertaking must take into account the undertaking's potential effects to historic properties within the defined area of potential effects (APE) (36 CFR 800.16(l)(1)). Historic properties are typically defined as those 50 years or older. This process involves identifying and inventorying historic properties within the APE, and evaluating those properties to determine if they are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). If NRHP eligible historic properties are identified within the APE then potential adverse effects to the historic properties must be assessed, and a resolution of adverse effects recommended. This project is also subject to Governor's Executive Order 05-05 (GEO 05-05). GEO 05-05 requires that all state agencies with capital improvement projects to integrate DAHP, the Governor's Office of Indian Affairs (GOIA), and concerned tribes into their capital project planning process in order to protect the public interest in historic and cultural sites.

CRC's investigations consisted of review of available project information and correspondence provided by the project proponent, local environmental and cultural information, and historical maps. CRC contacted cultural resources staff of the Duwamish, Muckleshoot, Snohomish, Snoqualmie, Stillaguamish, and Tulalip tribes on a technical staff- to-technical staff basis to inquire about project-related cultural information or concerns (Attachment A). This communication is not intended to be or intended to replace formal government-to-government consultation with affected Tribes. Snoqualmie Indian Tribe cultural resources staff expressed an interest in visiting the project location during fieldwork and CRC provided notification of field schedule (see "Field Investigations," below). Any additional information made available subsequent to the submission of this report will be included in a revision of this report. This assessment utilized a research design that considered previous studies, the magnitude and nature of the undertaking, the nature and extent of potential effects on historic properties, and the likely nature and location of historic properties within the project location, as well as other applicable laws, standards, and guidelines (per 36CFR800.4 (b)(1)) (DAHP 2017a).

1.3 Project Description

The purpose of the project is to provide fish passage and suitable spawning and rearing habitat for native kokanee salmon within Zackuse Creek. The need for this project is to increase the abundance and distribution of spawning locations for kokanee salmon. Currently three undersized culverts impede fish passage in Zackuse Creek. The concrete culverts are a partial fish passage barrier due to their slight elevations, which contribute to high velocity water flows (Lake Sammamish Kokanee Work Group, 2014). Immediately upstream of the culverts and east of East Lake Sammamish Parkway, Zackuse Creek flows in a poorly defined channel through a valley bottom wetland before turning 90 degrees at the East Lake Sammamish Parkway road embankment to enter the culvert. The lack of a linear channel results in poor sediment transport and an accumulation of sediment and debris.

The project is comprised of two components to improve fish passage and habitat within the creek. The first project component includes replacing the three existing concrete culverts under East Lake Sammamish Parkway, East Lake Sammamish Trail, and East Shore Lane with fish passable box culverts. The design of the culverts is based on accepted Washington Department of Fish

and Wildlife (WDFW) stream simulation and hydraulic design criteria to provide appropriate fish passage. The existing culverts will be replaced with 12-foot wide concrete box culverts. A minimum depth of 2 feet of streambed gravels will be placed inside the culvert for scour protection. The second project component is to restore, reconstruct, and realign the existing Zackuse Creek channel through the wetland complex upstream of the East Lake Sammamish Parkway culvert. The work will include altering the channel morphology and gradient to enhance kokanee spawning habitat and reduce the risk of major, lateral channel migration. The linear length of the channel will be reduced from approximately 530 feet to 400 feet to improve sediment transport and spawning habitat for kokanee salmon.

For purposes of this assessment, the area of potential effects (hereafter "the project location") for cultural resources for this project is considered to contain the locations of all project elements as described above and as shown in Figures 1 – 9.

2.0 Background Research

2.1 Overview

Background research was conducted in August and September 2017.

Recorded Cultural Resources Present: Yes [x] No [ ]
Historic site 45KI451, the Seattle Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad Grade, crosses the western terminus of the project location and is presently represented by the East Lake Sammamish Trail (DAHP 2017b). This historic site was determined not eligible for listing on historic registers.

Context Overview: The context presented here summarizes environmental, ethnographic, historical, and archaeological information presented in local cultural resource reports by reference; archaeological and historic data from the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) and the Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD) records search; ethnographic resources; geological and soils surveys (e.g., USDA NRCS 2017; WA DNR 2017); and historical maps and documents from Bureau of Land Management United States Surveyor General (USSG) Land Status & Cadastral Survey Records database, HistoryLink, Historic Map Works, HistoricAerials (NETR 2017), University of Washington's Digital Collection, Washington State University's Early Washington Maps Collection, in CRC's library, and from resources made available through The Sammamish Heritage Society's website.

2.2 Environmental Context

The project is within the East Lake Sammamish basin of the Sammamish Watershed. It is located within the lower reaches of Zackuse Creek, which drains from the uplands in the east into Lake Sammamish. Elevation within the project ranges between approximately 40 to 90 feet. Vegetation includes a dense understory of blackberries, salmonberry, fern interspersed with cottonwood, vine maple, red alder, and cedar trees.

The topography and geology of western Washington has been shaped by a unique series of geomorphological events that are reflected in the landscape of the project location. The project is geographically situated in the Willamette-Puget Lowland physiographic province, characterized by the wide "trough" between the Coast and Cascade Ranges (Franklin and Dyrness 1973;

McKee 1972:290). This area is in the *Tsuga heterophylla* (Western Hemlock) vegetation zone (Franklin and Dyrness 1973:72).

The landscape of northwest Washington is a product of crustal deformation initiated by the Cascadia subduction zone; successive glacial scouring and deposition most recently during the Pleistocene; and landslides, erosion and deposition, and human activity during the Holocene (Troost and Booth 2008). The project is within the *Tsuga heterophylla* (Western Hemlock) vegetation zone in the Willamette-Puget Lowland physiographic province characterized by the wide "trough" between the Coast and Cascade Ranges formed during the advance and retreat of Pleistocene epoch glaciers (Franklin and Dyrness 1973; McKee 1972:290). During the Late Pleistocene or last glacial period (110,000 to 12,000 years BP), the Cordilleran ice sheet covered much of the American northwest and scoured the landscape during advance and retreat episodes initiated by localized climate fluctuations. The most recent glaciation was the Vashon Stade of the Fraser glaciation during which the Puget Lobe entered northwest Washington around 17,000 years BP (Thorson 1980). This final episode scoured the landscape producing moraine features and topographic lows prior to its recession.

The Puget Lobe reached the vicinity of present-day Seattle by about 14,500 years BP achieving its maximum extent near Olympia by 14,000 years BP (Booth et al. 2003). The onset of climatic warming caused the ice sheets to retreat to the north and began the transition into the Holocene. The Puget Lobe retreated past Seattle by 13,600 years BP (Booth et al. 2003). As the glacier receded during this more temperate period, meltwater became impounded behind the ice forming a series of proglacial lakes that eventually merged into Lake Russell, which extended roughly from the southern margin of present day Whidbey Island to Olympia impounding low lying sections of the Puget Sound and adjacent river valleys including the Sammamish River valley (Bretz 1913; Waitt and Thorson 1983). The glacial Lake Russell created a shoreline at 330 feet elevation in the Redmond area (Thorson 1981). Glacial Lake Russell merged with Lake Bretz, defined by a 130-foot elevation shoreline in the Redmond vicinity (Minard and Booth 1988; Thorson 1981), before draining via the Strait of Juan de Fuca. The retreat of the glacier and draining of recessional meltwater deposited sediments and formed Lake Washington and Lake Sammamish, saltwater lakes that were later replaced by freshwater after they were isolated from Puget Sound. Glacial Lake Snoqualmie drained from the east into glacial Lake Sammamish, with the nearest spillway, the Inglewood Channel, located to the north of the project. Glacial Lake Sammamish drained primarily through two channels to the south currently presented by Issaquah Creek and Tibbets Creek.

In addition, geomorphic processes such as isostatic rebound, global sea level rise, and geologic activity including a large earthquake 1,100 years ago originating from the Seattle fault zone are also factors that have affected the geography of the Puget Sound region to varying degrees during the Holocene (Booth et al. 2003; Thorson 1989). Sedimentation was widespread and voluminous during the Pleistocene; however, deposition during the Holocene has been more restricted occurring in river valleys and at the base of steep slopes (Booth et al. 2003). Geologic activity since glaciation is most pronounced along the walls of the Lake Sammamish trough (Boot et al. 2006). Here, mass wasting has caused Vashon Stade glacial deposits (sands and gravels) to slump revealing early glacial and proglacial deposits (silts and clays). The positioning of these incohesive sands and gravels over impermeable silts and clays had caused seasonal rains

to pool and create conditions for landslides. Many landslide scarps are present on the western and eastern margins of Lake Sammamish, but are often small in scale and obscured by vegetation and human development.

The results of the above geomorphic processes created the surface geology and parent materials that characterize the project location. As defined by Booth et al. (2006), surface geology mapped within the project location consists of:

- Alluvium (Holocene)—Moderately sorted cobble gravel, pebbly sand, and sandy silt mapped along major stream channels. Also includes sediments of similar texture and age found in low-lying areas adjacent to Lake Sammamish, particularly beach and shallow lacustrine deposits that are not discriminated at map scale.
- Mass-wastage deposits (Holocene)— Colluvium, soil, and landslide debris with indistinct morphology. Mapped where underlying deposits and topography obscured. Numerous unmapped areas of mass-wastage deposits occur elsewhere in quadrangle along ravines and sidewalls of Lake Sammamish trough. Thicknesses typically about 3 meters (10 feet) but locally may exceed 10 meters (30 feet).
- Recessional outwash deposits (younger glacial deposits)—Mainly stratified sand and gravel, moderately to well sorted, and less common silty sand and silt. Mostly exposed along the four east-west trending outwash channels that carried glacial meltwater westward into glacial Lake Sammamish from glacial Lake Snoqualmie (east) during ice retreat. This segment of recessional outwash is characterized as Stage 4; stages are subdivided into five deglacial stages on the basis of location and altitude. During Stage 4, glacial Lake Snoqualmie drained via the Inglewood Channel to the north, which has a present-day spillway altitude of 110 m (360 feet).

The soil units mapped in the project location consists of Mixed alluvial land and Alderwood and Kitsap soils in the western portion of the project, and Everett very gravelly sandy loam and Ragnar-Indianola association in the eastern portion of the project (USDA NRCS 2017).

- Mixed alluvial land: This unit is considered to be well drained with a water table at a depth of 12to 36 inches below surface. A typical profile of this unit is 0 to 8 inches: sand, 8 to 20 inches: fine sand, 20 to 60 inches: sand, and 60 to 70 inches: loamy fine sand, gravelly sand.
- Alderwood and Kitsap soils, very steep, 25 to 70 percent: This unit forms on glacial moraines and till plain landforms from a parent material of basal till with some volcanic ash. It is moderately well drained with the water table occurring at 18 to 37 inches below surface that coincides with a restrictive feature at a similar depth. A typical profile of this unit is 0 to 12 inches: gravelly ashy sandy loam, and 12 to 60 inches: very gravelly sandy loam.
- Everett very gravelly sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes: This unit forms on the convex segments of glacial kames, eskers, and moraine landforms from a parent material of sandy and gravelly glacial outwash. This unit is considered to be excessively drained. A typical profile of this unit is 0 to 1 inches: slightly decomposed plant material, 1 to 3 inches: very gravelly sandy loam, 3 to 35 inches: very gravelly sandy loam, and 35 to 60 inches: extremely cobbly coarse sand.
- Ragnar-Indianola association, moderately steep: This unit forms on glacial eskers, kames, and terrace landforms from a parent material of glacial outwash. This unit is well drained

with strongly contrasting textural stratification at 20 to 40 inches below surface. A typical profile of this unit is 0 to 4 inches: ashy fine sandy loam, 4 to 27 inches: ashy fine sandy loam, and 27 to 60 inches: loamy sand.

2.3 Archaeological Context

Thousands of years of human occupation of the Puget Sound have been summarized in a number of archaeological, ethnographic, and historical investigations over the past several decades that provide a regional context for evaluating the project location (e.g., Kopperl et al. 2010; Larson and Lewarch 1995; Morgan 1999; Nelson 1990). Following deglaciation, subsequent changes to landforms, climate, and vegetation influenced the available resources and, consequently, the spatial distribution of human activities. Similar to elsewhere, human land use was generally structured around the value of natural resources available in local environments including fresh water, terrestrial and marine food resources, forests, and suitable terrain. Archaeological evidence suggests the presence of nomadic hunter- gatherers not long after the area became ice-free approximately 12,000 years before present (B.P.). Evidence of human occupation in the Redmond area dates to 10,000 years B.P. as evidenced by archaeological site 45KI839 identified within deeply buried, stratified sediments at the confluence of Bear Creek and the Sammamish River approximately five miles northwest of the project (Kopperl et al. 2010). A synopsis of the cultural chronology identified in the Puget Sound region is provided by Berger (2014:4-5):

> Archaeologists have identified an early period of occupation dated to between 9000 – 5000 B.P. (before present) based on broad similarities in site and lithic assemblages. Many of the early sites are associated with the Olcott Complex in Western Washington, which are contemporaneous with similar Cascade Phase sites identified east of the Cascade Mountains. Olcott sites consist of lithic workshops and temporary hunting camps that contain leaf-shaped projectile points and tools and flakes made from locally available cobbles, and are found on glacial outwash surfaces in inland riverine settings (Morgan et al 1999). The Olcott complex is believed to be representative of highly mobile hunter-gatherers who typically did not utilize marine resources (Carlson 1990), and several Olcott sites have been documented and studied throughout Western Washington and the Olympic Peninsula.
>
> After 5000 B.P., archaeological evidence suggests a change in settlement patterns and subsistence economy in the region. From 5000 – 3000 B.P. an increasing number of tools were manufactured by grinding stone, and more antler and bone material was used for tool production. Living floors with evidence of hearths and structural supports suggesting more long-term site occupation are more common during this period in contrast to the Olcott Complex. On Puget Sound, evidence of task-specific, year-round, broad-based activities, including salmon and clam processing, woodworking, and basket and tool manufacture, date from approximately 4200 B.P. (Larson and Lewarch 1995).
>
> Characteristic of the ethnographic pattern in Puget Sound, seasonal residence and logistical mobility, occurred from about 3000 B.P. Organic materials, including basketry, wood and food stuffs, are more likely to be preserved in sites of this late pre-contact period, both in submerged, anaerobic sites and in sealed storage pits. Sites

dating from this period represent specialized seasonal spring and summer fishing and root-gathering campsites and winter village locations. Sites of this type have been identified in the Puget Sound lowlands, typically located adjacent to, or near, rivers or marine transportation routes. Fish weirs and other permanent constructions are often associated with large occupation sites. Common artifact assemblages consist of a range of hunting, fishing and food processing tools, bone and shell implements and midden deposits.

2.4 Ethnographic Context

The project is within the traditional territory of the Sammamish (or Sam-ahmish) and Snoqualmie, bands of Southern Lushootseed speakers (Suttles and Lane 1990). The Sammamish and Snoqualmie shared many broadly defined traditions with inland Puget Sound people, including lacustrine or riverine settlement patterns, subsistence emphasis on salmon and other fish, land game, and a wide variety of abundant vegetable foods, and household and village communities linked by family and exchange relations (Suttles and Lane 1990). Ethnohistoric economies were structured based on seasonally available resources, which translated to seasonal occupation and logistic mobility. Permanent villages were generally established along rivers during the winter, and temporary camps were used while traveling to obtain seasonal food sources during the warmer summer months.

Early ethnographers documented locations of villages and names for resource areas, water bodies, and other cultural or geographic landscape features from local informants. Knowledge of these features contributes to the broader archaeological context of the project and the nature of the archaeology that may be encountered during this assessment. Similar to other areas in the Puget Sound, ethnographically named places nearest to the project have been recorded in shoreline settings, in this context on the eastern shore of Lake Sammamish (Waterman ca. 1920, 2001:115-116). The place name recorded nearest to the project is approximately one mile southwest near Sulphur Springs Point. *Tsiya'kw1L^{TU}* is the name for a large round promontory with a hillside that becomes flat along the lakeside, where boys who sought to gain shamanistic power came to fast and stay for two to three nights (Waterman 2001:116). A few miles north of the project is *Pu'kwab*, translated as "heap or knoll," named for a steep hill located at the north end of Lake Sammamish near a historic train station at Adelaide near the mouth of Evans Creek. A few miles south of the project is *QatL^{3}a'd1l-qo*, translated as "land otter's water," the name of a creek draining from Yellow Lake and entering Lake Sammamish one mile south of Monohon (Waterman 2001:116).

2.5 Historical Context

As stated by Berger (2017), by the mid-1850s, Euro-American settlement in the region had drastically affected Indian people and their traditions. Following the arrival of Euro-Americans and subsequent treaty negotiations between tribal groups and the United States government, Native American groups were compelled to relocate to reservations and many of their villages were abandoned (Ruby and Brown 1986). It is reported that the Sammamish were assigned to either the Tulalip Reservation in Snohomish or the Suquamish Reservation in Port Madison (Ruby and Brown 1986:72). The Snoqualmie people were afforded a reservation near the City of Snoqualmie and were federally recognized prior to 1953 and subsequent to 1999 (Snoqualmie Tribe 2012). The relocation of Native American peoples to reservations opened wide swaths of

land for Euro-American settlement throughout the region. This in conjunction with the enactment of the Homestead Act of 1862, which afforded United States citizens the opportunity to claim 160 acres of surveyed government land, helped hasten the settlement of the American west and the Puget Sound region.

Early Euro-American settlement activity focused on easily accessible areas such as shorelines and river valleys. Late nineteenth century settlements near the project were at Monohon, located on the Lake Sammamish shoreline over two miles to the south, and at Inglewood, located approximately one mile north of the project. In the late nineteenth century, several Lakes Duwamish and Snoqualmie people claimed land at Monohon, Inglewood, and Squak (present-day Issaquah) under the Indian Homestead Act of 1875 (Miller and Blukis Onat 2004:82). Historical maps note such claims and occupation in the area northwest and southwest of the current project, including along lower reaches of Zackuse Creek, which is named for the *dᶻakʷuʂ* (Zackuse) family. Members of the Zackuse family had lived on a homestead on Portage Bay in Seattle and worked at David Denny's mill. James (Jim) Zackuse is frequently mentioned in the early literature of Seattle (Miller and Blukis Onat 2004). He is noted as a Duwamish doctor having a homestead on Lake Union in the northeastern portion of Portage Bay and was an employee/friend of David Denny. The Zackuses and other Native peoples were forced out when Seattle began to expand northwards (Miller and Blukis Onat 2004:78, 82). In 1876, the Zackuses relocated to Monohon and filed for a homestead under the Indian Homestead Act of 1875 (Miller and Blukis Onat 2004:82-83). Bill Sbedzue, a Duwamish man, denounced his heritage on an affidavit dated June 1, 1876, like many other Native people including the elder James Zackuse, in order to legally own land under the Indian Homestead Act of 1875 (Miller and Blukis Onat 2004). In 1876, the Sbedzue family was noted as living in Squak (Issaquah).

Jim Zackuse (b. 1872 – d. 1911), son of James Zackuse, married Amelia Brown (b. 1877 – d. 1960) in 1896. Their three children were Mitchell (b. 1902 – d. 1969), Tom (b. 1904 – d. 1944), and Agnes (b. 1898) (Miller and Blukis Onat 2004). After the early 1900s, many Zakuse descendants identified themselves as Snoqualmie. Historic records show that Amelia Zackuse is listed on the Washington Enrollment and Allotment Applications of Washington Indians, 1911-1919. She is listed on the 1930 U. S. Census, on which she is identified as widowed and the head of the household in Inglewood, King County, Washington (Family Search 2017). At this time, her son Tom was living with her and was working as a laborer at a sawmill. He was listed as single. The family was identified as Indian. Other Zackuse family members are listed on the census as well including Mitchell (age 24) and his wife Ella (age 32; d. 1967) and their two daughters Pauline (age 5) and Rebecca (age 3). The 1940 census also lists additional Zackuse family members (Archives 2017). Thomas Zackuse married Nina (b. 1916) and had three daughters Elsie (b. 1934 – d. 2008), Francis (b. 1936 – d. 2016), and Cora (b. 1939) (Ancestry 2017). Their decedents are members of the Snoqualmie Tribe.

Early economic ventures in the Sammamish vicinity were dominated by the logging industry and facilitated by proximity to navigable waters and railroads. The Seattle Lakeshore & Eastern Railroad completed its line along the eastern shore of Lake Sammamish (then called Squak Lake) in 1889. At about this time, the Allen & Nelson Mill Company established a mill on the shore of Lake Sammamish in Monohon (Lange 1998), over two miles south of the project. By

the end of the nineteenth century, parts of the present-day road network had been established along the east side of Lake Sammamish.

The most prominent lumber mills during the late nineteenth to early twentieth century were C. P. Bratnober (1866-1928) and John Bratnober's (1879-1951) Allen & Nelson Mill Company, later renamed as the Bratnober Lumber Company as of 1924 near Monohon, and Campbell's Mill (which burned down, also in 1924) near Adelaide. The Weyerhaeuser Timber Company also owned a large mill near the present-day City of Snoqualmie. By the 1930s, the majority of the eastern border of Lake Sammamish as well as the adjacent plateau had been logged, and timber harvest operations moved to more viable areas by the 1940s (Dougherty 2013). The Sammamish area was predominantly rural until the 1980s. The project location and surrounding area are now characterized by suburban residential development.

2.6 Historical Records Search

Review of historical maps and aerial imagery provided an understanding of the historic and modern land use, and ownership of the project. The General Land Office (GLO) conducted early cadastral surveys to define or re-establish the boundaries and subdivisions of Federal Lands of the United States so that land patents could be issued transferring the title of the land from the Federal government to individuals. These maps and land serial patent records provide information on land ownership in the 1800s. The GLO surveyed the township surrounding the project beginning in 1874 (USSG 1874) (Figure 10). On this map, the project is located within Tracts 2 and 3 of Section 32. No cultural features are annotated within the project location or immediate vicinity. The shoreline is mapped as a natural feature most similar to the swamp annotation in the BLM glossary. Zackuse Creek is not depicted. Tract 2 was patented to Jim Yonderfrump on December 4, 1884 (Accession Nr: WAOAA 064970; Document Nr: 1789; Authority: May 20, 1862: Homestead Entry Original [12 Stat. 392]). Yonderfrump also owned other land in Section 32 totaling 70 acres. Tract 3 was patented to Bill Sbedzue on February 3, 1883 (Accession Nr: WAOAA 064967; Document Nr: 1479; Authority: May 20, 1862: Homestead Entry Original [12 Stat. 392]). Sbedzue also owned other land in Section 32 totaling 55.75 acres. The 1895 topographic map depicts the Seattle and International Railroad – Snoqualmie Branch had been constructed along the eastern shoreline of Lake Sammamish and few structures were present along the shoreline. The 1897 land classification sheet identifies the area along the shoreline as "cut area not restocking" and the inland portion of the project as "cut areas restocking," indicating that it had already been logged.

The 1907 county atlas depicts the project as within lands owned by Jim Yonderfrump (Anderson 1907). Surrounding land was primarily large tracts belonging to individuals with few owned by companies in the timber industry. To the north in Section 29, the neighborhood of Inglewood had been platted. Land southwest of the project was labeled as "Indian." On the 1912 county atlas, Yonderfrump continued to own the land in the eastern portion of the project though Clark now owned the land to the west (Kroll 1912). The road presently named East Lake Sammamish Parkway had been constructed east of the railroad line. The Lake Sammamish Shingle Company was present to the north of the project along the shoreline.

Tax records on file at the Puget Sound Regional Archive dating January 1, 1940 show that as of February 25, 1919, Amelia Zackuse was the fee owner of Tax Lot 50 (Folio 23845½; King

County Tax Parcel 3225069277) comprising the eastern portion of the project (no ground disturbing activity is proposed within this location). In 1920, she built a house on the property described on the 1940 tax assessment as a single story single-family dwelling comprising two rooms and one roofed porch accessed by a gravel road. The main rooms were 16 by 18 feet (288 square feet) and 12 by 14 feet (168 square feet) with the porch measuring 12 by 14 feet (168). It had a wood post block foundation with a tarpaper and shake roof, shiplap exterior walls, and a ceiling height of 7-10 feet. It featured a stove for heat and a well for water, but did not have plumbing. It is noted as a "shack" in poor condition and of "very cheap" construction with an effective age of 5 years in 1940. Amelia Zackuse is shown as the landowner of the eastern portion of the project on the 1926 and 1936 county atlases (Kroll 1926, 1936). Tax records show that J. G. Hammersberg purchased the property on May 19, 1947 and on May 7, 1949 filed a complaint stating that there had been an inaccurate assessed valuation of improvements ($50.00, 3 buildings) for his property because he had demolished all three structures in November of 1947. Hammersberg sold his property to the current owner in 2011 (King County 2017). Tax records at the Puget Sound Regional Archives demonstrated that King County Tax Parcel 2249850150 (also previously owned by the Zackuse Family) has been and remained vacant land.

Andrew Breckberg owned the western portion of the project beginning on August 8, 1923 according to tax records on file at the Puget Sound Regional Archives, and county atlases list him as the owner in in 1926 and 1936 (Kroll 1926, 1936). In 1923, he built a house in the southeastern portion of his land, which was more recently subdivided into an individual parcel (King County Parcel 3225069239) and is unassociated with the proposed project. Breckberg also built a barn on his property in 1939 and is contained within parcel 3225069021, but outside of the project location.

Hammersberg also purchased Breckberg's land and is listed as the owner on August 27, 1954 according to records held at the Puget Sound Regional Archives. Hammersberg built a single-family residence on the property in 1954 and the structure was first occupied in July 1955. It is described as a single story residence comprised of three rooms totaling 612 square feet. The interior has 8-foot ceilings, painted plasterboard walls, fir floors, a brick fireplace with stove heat, and single bathroom. The exterior is described as a composition-tar roof, an unroofed porch, a wood post concrete block foundation, and shiplap cedar siding. The construction is described as "double" and "cheap," though the structure was listed as in fair condition. This structure is in close proximity to the proposed project staging area. Hammersberg sold his property to the current owner in 2011 (King County 2017).

Historic aerial imagery is available for the project location beginning in 1969 (NETR 2017). Imagery from this year depicts the project primarily as a younger understory interspersed with stands of more mature trees. East Lake Sammamish Parkway is present in its current location with single-family residences to the west along the shoreline. Subsequent imagery shows that these conditions persist with the exception that the forest has grown to maturity. Historic topographic maps (1956, 1964, 1969, and 1976) corroborate the information depicted in imagery; however, these depict Zackuse Creek following East Lake Sammamish Parkway to the northeast and entering Lake Sammamish north of its current location near Louis Thompson Road NE (NETR 2017). The project is located primarily within King County Tax Parcel 3225069021, listed as a vacant lot (King County Assessor 2017). However, project mapping completed by the

Snoqualmie Tribe noted a derelict house just north of Zackuse Creek in the central portion of the project. This is likely the Hammersberg house described above.

2.7 Cultural Resources Database Review

A review of DAHP's WISAARD database identified previous cultural resource studies, recorded precontact and historic sites, and recorded built environment, which helps gauge the potential and likely nature of cultural resources present within the project vicinity (DAHP 2017b). This review indicates that a cultural resources assessment for a draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) conducted by Johnson (2000) was completed for the East Lake Sammamish Trial project; a small portion of the current project intersects this assessment. However, no subsurface investigations were conducted in this location. All activities for interim use of the trail were to occur on the rail bed or immediately adjacent to the rail bed. No significant cultural materials or archaeological sites were identified during field reconnaissance. The railroad bed accommodating the East Lake Sammamish Trail had been recorded as historic era archaeological site 45KI451, the Seattle Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad Grade (DAHP 2017b). It is present within a small segment of the project. This historic site was determined not eligible for listing on historic registers and thus project actions will not be considered an adverse effect.

Rennaker and Raymond (2015) completed an assessment to the southwest of the project (.09 mile) for the restoration of Ebright Creek. Their assessment consisted of limited background research and pedestrian surface survey. No recorded or as-yet unrecorded cultural resources were observed during the course of the assessment and not further archaeological investigations were recommended.

The nearest previously recorded precontact archaeological site is 45KI1228 (DAHP 2017b). This site is a lithic scatter found during monitoring just over one mile north of the project. This site has not yet been formally evaluated for NRHP eligibility.

The Zackuse Family Cemetery is located .04 mile east of the project (see Figure 2). The cemetery is named for the family that homesteaded in that area, whose descendants are represented by the Snoqualmie Tribe (Sundberg 2011). The earliest date of use for this plot is identified as 1910. According to the cemetery description,

> *Significance narrative:* The Zackuse family plot is one of ten family plots in King County (nine surveyed in the 2010 King County Cemetery survey) and one of four Native American historic cemeteries (three previously surveyed, excluding archaeological sties). This property is significant for its associations with post-contact Native American settlement and funerary practices in King County and is the only such site not on Muckleshoot Reservation lands.
>
> The cemetery, part or all of which is now owned by King County, was part of the Zackuse family homestead along East Lake Sammamish. Family members continue to be associated with the Snoqualmie Tribe. The extent and locations of any extant burials are unknown. Burials and/or other significant historic archaeological deposits and/or traditional cultural sites may also be located on adjoining parcels. The site is likely to have been vandalized, as reported in 1999

by a tribal member. Earlier reports suggested that this was a site of earlier Native American settlement as well as a late 19th/early 20th century farmstead.

Physical description: This site has not been verified in the field but is identified as a cemetery in King County records and has been reported as such by informants from the Snoqualmie Tribe. The County-owned parcel was segregated from a larger parcel in 1994 and is land-locked but adjacent to a community open space owned by the homeowners association for a plat to the north. It is most likely in poor condition due to vandalism, land divisions and varying management, and abandonment [Sundberg 2011:4].

According to a Seattle Times article from 2000, the cemetery containing between 50 and 75 graves was desecrated. Two men apparently used a backhoe to remove approximately 20 graves. The only remaining gravestone was believed to be of Thomas Zackuse buried in the cemetery in 1944.

A traditional cultural property has been identified in the Inglewood area northeast of the project (Shantry et al. 2014, in Parvey 2016:5). This site was described as "a triangular boulder surrounded by a roughly oval ring of maple trees. The boulder is a marker stone for a trail that once extended from Lake Sammamish to the Snoqualmie River Valley" (Parvey 2016:5-6).

Historic structures recorded in proximity to the project consist of a 1960 single-family residence, 1910 single-family residence, and a 1925 barn (DAHP 2017b). The nearest historic register property is the Reard-Freed Farmstead, built in 1895 and located at 1807 212th Ave SE (Esser 2001), approximately 1.5 mile east of the project; it was determined eligible for the NRHP. No King County or City of Sammamish landmarks are located in proximity to the project.

3.0 Archaeological Expectations

3.1 Archaeological Predictive Models

The DAHP statewide predictive model uses environmental data about the locations of known archaeological sites to identify where previously unknown sites are more likely to be found. The model correlates locations of known archaeological data to environmental data "to determine the probability that, under a particular set of environmental conditions, another location would be expected to contain an archaeological site" (Kauhi and Markert 2009:2-3). Environmental data categories included in the model are elevation, slope, aspect, distance to water, geology, soils, and landforms. According to the model, the project location is ranked as "Survey Highly Advised: Very High Risk."

An archaeological sensitivity model was recently developed as a part of an archaeological context statement for King County (Kopperl et al. 2016). This model conditions the archaeological sensitivity of particular area of the modern-day King County landscape on two axes, sensitivity and preservation, across five analytic time periods and overall in relation to recorded archaeological sites (Kopperl et al. 2016:173). This model identifies the current project vicinity as having low sensitivity for Analytic Period (AP) 1 (14,000–12,000 cal BP); a higher sensitivity for AP 2 (12,000–8000 cal BP), AP 3 (8000–5000 cal BP), and AP 4 (5000–2500 cal BP); a moderate sensitivity for AP 5 (2500–200 cal BP) (Kopperl et al. 2016:Figures 8-2-6); and

a moderate to high sensitivity for archaeological sites overall (Kopperl et al. 2016:Figures 8-3 and 8-7); and that the project location is in a setting identified as aggradational (within the creek valley) and stable (within glacially derived terraces) (Kopperl et al. 2016:Figure 8-8).

3.2 Archaeological Expectations

This assessment considers the implications of the predictive model coupled with an understanding of geomorphological context, local settlement patterns, and post-depositional processes to characterize the potential for archaeological deposits to be encountered. The project location is considered to be within an area considered to have a higher probability for archaeological deposits due to its situation in a moderately level area and proximity to two reliable freshwater sources. The location was also owned by two notable tribal families during the late 1800s – early 1900s and is associated with a named place, though, there is no record of activities or structures within the project location or area of proposed excavation.

Mapped surface geology and soils in the project are derived from glacial deposits, colluvium, and alluvium (likely in the form of reworked glacial upland sediments) indicating that archaeology would be present at or the near surface of these deposits or buried below more recently deposited sediments. Historic land use in the project location consisted of logging indicating that the upper portion of the landscape has under gone disturbance making it less likely that intact (i.e. significant) archaeology may be present in the project location. The residential development (single-family residence, driveway, and outbuilding) within a portion of the project would have entailed the removal of all organic overburden to leave mineral soils exposed, and some degree of cut and fill construction, with an end goal of creating a uniform grade for development. As a result, this area of the project is anticipated to be disturbed. Zackuse Creek also appears to have changed course over time and may have reworked potential cultural deposits on its relict banks.

Precontact activities in the project location could have included overland travel, camps, and/or resource gathering/hunting activities as well as possible ceremonial activities. These activities could be represented by a material record that could include middens, thermal features, fire-modified rock scatters, lithic scatters, bone or stone tools or implements, faunal remains, and/or other materials that may represent more short-term use of the landscape. Historic activities that occurred within the project vicinity included overland travel, logging, homesteading, and/or 1950s development as identified in the tax assessor records. Materials or deposits that may be identified from such activities could include tools or implements and/or culturally modified trees from logging activity, structural debris or objects from homesteading and later residential development, or items lost or discarded from overland travel.

4.0 Field Investigations

Total Area Examined: The entire project (~5 acres).

Areas not examined: None.

Date(s) of Survey: September 13 and 14, 2017

Weather and Surface Visibility: Weather conditions were ~70 degrees and sunny. Mineral soil visibility in the project location was typically poor due to dense vegetation, a paved roadway, and graveled trail, but mineral soils were exposed intermittently along creek beds and vegetation removal areas that had been recently cut.

Fieldwork conducted by: Sonja Kassa and Jessica Gardner. Notes are on file with CRC. A Snoqualmie Indian Tribe cultural resources staff member was onsite during fieldwork.

Field Methodology: Fieldwork consisted of pedestrian surface survey and subsurface testing via hand excavated shovel test probes. Surface survey was conducted in meandering transects due to trees and dense vegetation, and saturated sediments, throughout the project targeting mineral soil exposures. Probes were manually excavated with a shovel measuring 40 centimeters in diameter and all sediments were passed through ¼-inch hardware mesh to screen for artifacts. Probe locations were recorded using a handheld GPS unit.

Field Investigations: Pedestrian survey provided information on the current condition of the project and helped to gauge the potential for as-yet unknown archaeology within the project location. The archaeologists entered the project via the existing overgrown gravel driveway generally trending north-south that would be used to access the project during construction. The driveway had been partially down cut into the existing hillside on the east and built up into the low to the west. The driveway opened into a clearing containing a standing, but a dilapidated outbuilding and a partially burnt structure that appeared to have been a single-family structure (Figure 11 and 12). This area had been cleared of trees, but was overgrown with thick Himalayan blackberry and bracken fern, standing up to ten feet in height in the densest areas. Where possible, the vegetation was cleared to determine if any structures or objects were hidden in the vegetation. The only objects identified were a debris pile of metal tools and pipes, and metal oil drums adjacent to the outbuilding and the area appeared to have been used for parking. This area is where staging for the proposed project is planned. The dilapidated structures and associated objects were photo-documented and recorded as a historic site.

The noxious weed clearing areas were examined next (Figures 13 and 14). These locations had recently been cleared of vegetation, primarily Himalayan blackberry, and the smaller southern area had also been previously planted. Both locations were moderately sloped. The northern eradication area abutted segments of the northern edge of Zackuse Creek. The creek in this location was deeply incised and appeared to have been dredged in at least one location with spoils deposited adjacent to the bank. Near surface sediments had been disturbed as a result of weed eradication.

The lower reach of Zackuse Creek west of the weed eradication areas and in the area of proposed realignment was primarily a wetland with one to two main creek channels and smaller braided streams and wetlands surrounding these (Figures 15 and 16). A possible culturally modified tree, located north of the creek realignment channel, was identified by a Snoqualmie tribal cultural resource staff member; this tree is not located within areas of anticipated disturbance and will not be impacted by the project (Figure 17). The existing main creek channel and the proposed creek realignment was surveyed to where it enters a culvert at East Lake Sammamish Parkway. Surface conditions consisted of saturated soils with standing or running water in most locations.

Mineral soil visibility was only present in and along the margins of the creek bed which was generally cobbly transitioning to thick silts as the creek leveled to the west.

The locations of culvert replacements below East Lake Sammamish Parkway were surveyed via visual reconnaissance and were photo-documented (Figures 18 and 19). Conditions in these locations were generally steep alongside the road and trail margins with the creek present in an incised channel hidden by dense vegetation. Underground utilities were present along East Lake Sammamish Parkway.

Eighteen shovel test probes were excavated within the project location (Figure 20; Table 1). Probes ranged between 28 and 110 centimeters below surface. Probes were excavated in the access route and staging area, noxious weed eradication areas, the existing creek channel and banks, and channel realignment location. Subsurface deposits varied in composition dependent upon the location with in the project (Figures 21 – 23). Observed soils consisted of imported gravels and glacial sediments in the access, staging area, and noxious weed treatment locations. In the current creek alignment and realignment locations, sediments were characterized as alluvium and ranged from reworked glacial gravels and cobbles devoid of fines in the east where the creek had higher energy flows due to the moderately steeper terrain, to interbedded silts and clay with sands and gravels indicating seasonal flows. No intact precontact archaeological materials or buried anthropogenic surfaces were identified during the course of this survey. Probes were backfilled immediately following documentation.

5.0 Results and Recommendations

5.1 Results

Cultural Resources Identified within the APE: Historic site 45KI451, the Seattle Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad Grade, is present crossing the western terminus of the project location and is presently represented by the East Lake Sammamish Trail (DAHP 2017b). This historic site was previously determined not eligible for listing on historic registers.

A previously unrecorded 1954 partially burned and dilapidated single-family residence and outbuilding were documented as a historic era archaeological site. This site is described in Attachment B and evaluated for historic significance below.

5.2 Evaluation of Historical Significance

Resources are typically defined as significant or potentially significant if they are identified as of special importance to an ethnic group or Indian tribe or if the resource is considered to meet certain eligibility criteria for local, state, or national historic registers, such as the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Based on NRHP assessment criteria developed by the National Park Service, historical significance is conveyed by properties:

A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history [NPS 2002:2].

Criteria used for assessment of potential eligibility for the Washington Heritage Register (WHR) are similar to NRHP criteria. Criteria to qualify include (DAHP 2017c):

- A building, site, structure or object must be at least 50 years old. If newer, the resource should have documented exceptional significance.
- The resource should have a high to medium level of integrity, i.e. it should retain important character defining features from its historic period of construction.
- The resource should have documented historical significance at the local, state or federal level.
- ACHP review and listing requires the consent of the owner.

According to the NRHP guidelines, the "essential physical features" of a property must be intact for it to convey its significance, and the resource must retain its integrity, or "the ability of a property to convey its significance." The seven aspects of integrity are:

- Location (the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred);
- Design (the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property);
- Setting (the physical environment of a historic property);
- Materials (the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property);
- Workmanship (the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period of history or prehistory);
- Feeling (a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time); and
- Association (the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property) [NPS 2002:44].

The King County Designation Criteria (KC 20.62.040) is described as follows (King County 2017):

A. An historic resource may be designated as a King County landmark if it is more than forty years old or, in the case of a landmark district, contains resources that are more than forty years old, and possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association, or any combination of the foregoing aspects of integrity, sufficient to convey its historic character, and:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of national, state or local history;
2. Is associated with the lives of persons significant in national, state or local history;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, style or method of design or construction, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history; or
5. Is an outstanding work of a designer or builder who has made a substantial contribution to the art.

B. An historic resource may be designated a community landmark because it is an easily identifiable visual feature of a neighborhood or the county and contributes to the distinctive quality or identity of such neighborhood or county or because of its association with significant historical events or historic themes, association with important or prominent persons in the community or county or recognition by local citizens for substantial contribution to the neighborhood or community. An improvement or site qualifying for designation solely by virtue of satisfying criteria set out in this section shall be designated a community landmark and shall not be subject to K.C.C. 20.62.080.
C. Cemeteries, birthplaces or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature and properties that have achieved significance within the past forty years shall not be considered eligible for designation. However, such a property shall be eligible for designation if they are:

1. An integral part of districts that meet the criteria set out in subsection A. of this section or if it is:
2. A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance;
3. A building or structure removed from its original location but that is significant primarily for its architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event;
4. A birthplace, grave or residence of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life;
5. A cemetery that derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features or from association with historic events;
6. A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner or as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived;
7. A property commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
8. A property achieving significance within the past forty years if it is of exceptional importance. (Ord. 17635 § 2, 2013: Ord. 10474 § 4, 1992: Ord. 4828 § 4, 1980).

Based on these formal evaluation criteria, data acquired during field investigations, and supporting resources, the evidence gathered does not support this site's association with events or persons significant to local, state, or national history. The single-family residence has suffered fire damage is and partially collapsed. It is of a typical, low-grade design and materials, and is not connected to a notable architect. It does not appear to contain information that would be important to enhancing the historic context of Sammamish, the State of Washington, or the country. It is in disrepair detracting from aspects of integrity including design, setting, and feeling, diminishing the properties' essential physical features that would convey potential historical significance. Subsurface excavation in and adjacent to the site did not yield evidence of intact subsurface deposits that would enrich the site's significance. Consequently, test excavations are not considered necessary to evaluate this site. Of the seven aspects of integrity, this site appears to only embody integrity of location. Therefore, this site was not considered

eligible for listing on historic registers nor are any further archaeological investigations recommended.

5.3 Conclusions and Recommendations

This assessment was conducted to determine potential effects of this project on cultural resources. Background research identified historic site 45KI451, the Seattle Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad Grade, on the western margin of the project. This resource was determined not eligible for historic registers and will not be affected by the project. Field investigations identified a previously unrecorded site comprised of a 1954 partially burnt and collapsed single-family residence and associated debris and outbuilding of unknown age. This site was evaluated for listing on historic registers and was recommended not eligible. Surface survey identified one possible culturally modified tree as identified by a Snoqualmie tribal representative. The location of this tree was recorded and is not within an area of anticipated disturbance and will not be affected. Subsurface testing did not encounter cultural materials or deposits and encountered both glacial and alluvial deposits. The western portion of the project crossing East Lake Sammamish Parkway, East Lake Sammamish Trail, and East Shore Lane was not testable due to the presence of the road and underground utilities.

Based on the higher probability for this location to contain archaeological resources and the presence of untestable locations during survey, CRC recommends archaeological monitoring for ground disturbing activity associated with the stream realignment and culvert replacement. It is unknown if the newly documented historic site will be impacted by project activities at this time; however, this site is not recommended eligible for historic registers and impacts to it would not be considered an adverse effect. Should the structural elements of the site be removed, archaeological monitoring would be warranted. The project will also replace an existing culvert below the East Lake Sammamish Trail, a historic railroad grade 45KI451 determined not eligible for historic registers. This replacement is not considered an adverse effect to this resource. No archaeological excavation permits would likely be required for disturbance in either of the noted historic era sites. Based on communication with Snoqualmie Indian Tribe cultural resources staff, it is recommended that the City consult with the Tribe regarding their interest in being present during project ground disturbance.

In the event that any ground-disturbing or other construction activities result in the inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources, work should be halted in the immediate area, and contact made with county officials, the technical staff at DAHP, and tribal representatives. A protocol for inadvertent discoveries is provided in Attachment C. Work should be stopped until further investigation and appropriate consultation have concluded. In the unlikely event of the inadvertent discovery of human remains, work should be immediately halted in the area, the discovery covered and secured against further disturbance, and contact effected with law enforcement personnel, consistent with the provisions set forth in RCW 27.44.055 and RCW 68.60.055.

No historic properties affected [x]
Historic properties affected [ ]
No adverse effect to historic properties [ ]
Adverse effect to historic properties [ ]

Attachments:
Figures & Tables [x]
Other [x] Copies of project related correspondence between CRC and Tribal cultural resources staff.
[x] Proposed inadvertent discovery protocol.

6.0 Limitations of this Assessment

No cultural resources study can wholly eliminate uncertainty regarding the potential for prehistoric sites, historic properties or traditional cultural properties to be associated with a project. The information presented in this report is based on professional opinions derived from our analysis and interpretation of available documents, records, literature, and information identified in this report, and on our field investigation and observations as described herein. Conclusions and recommendations presented apply to project conditions existing at the time of our study and those reasonably foreseeable. The data, conclusions, and interpretations in this report should not be construed as a warranty of subsurface conditions described in this report. They cannot necessarily apply to site changes of which CRC is not aware and has not had the opportunity to evaluate.

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8.0 Figures and Tables

Figure 1. USGS Issaquah, WA (2001) 7.5-minute quadrangle annotated with the approximate project location in red.

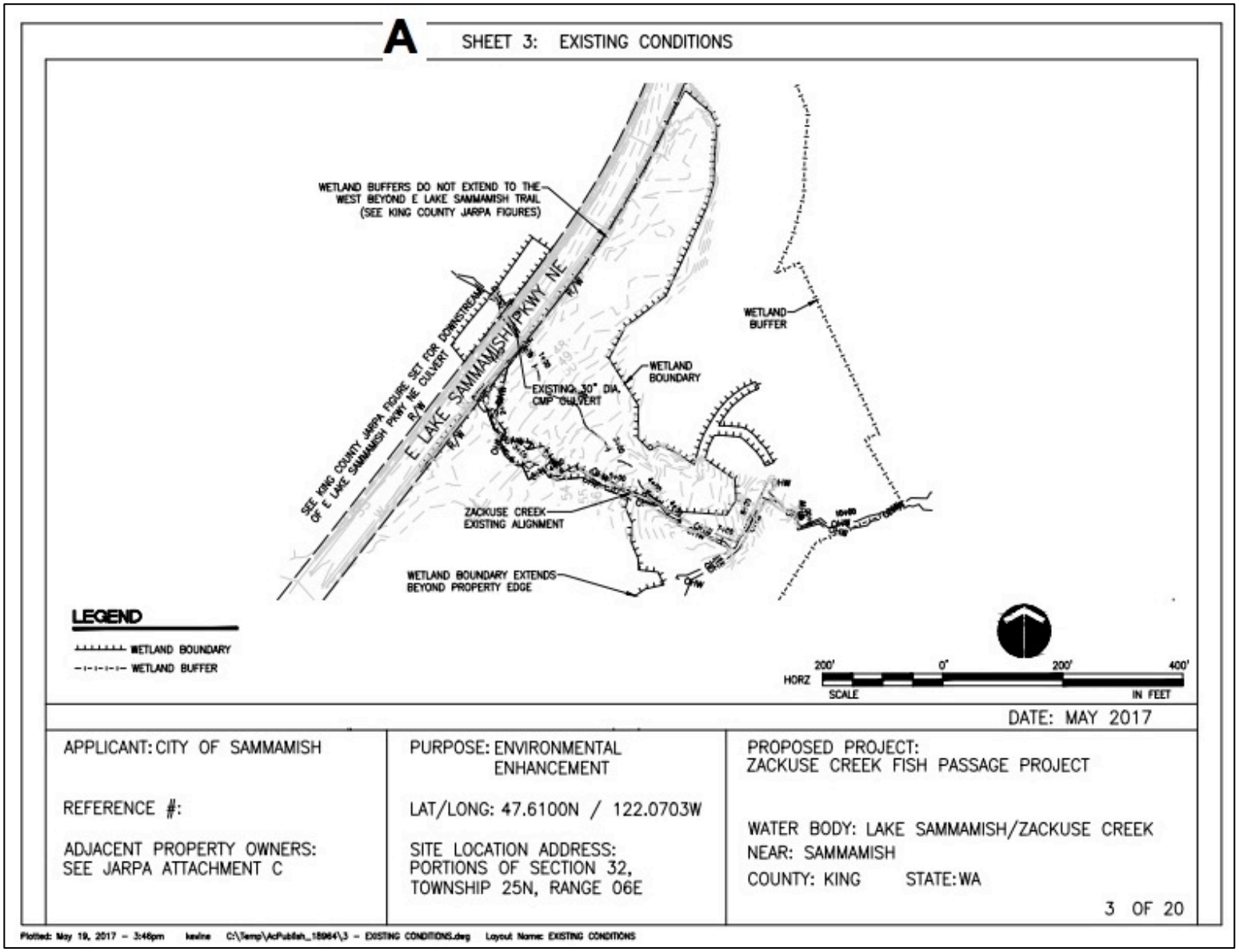

Figure 2. Project plans – existing conditions, provided by Otak, Inc.

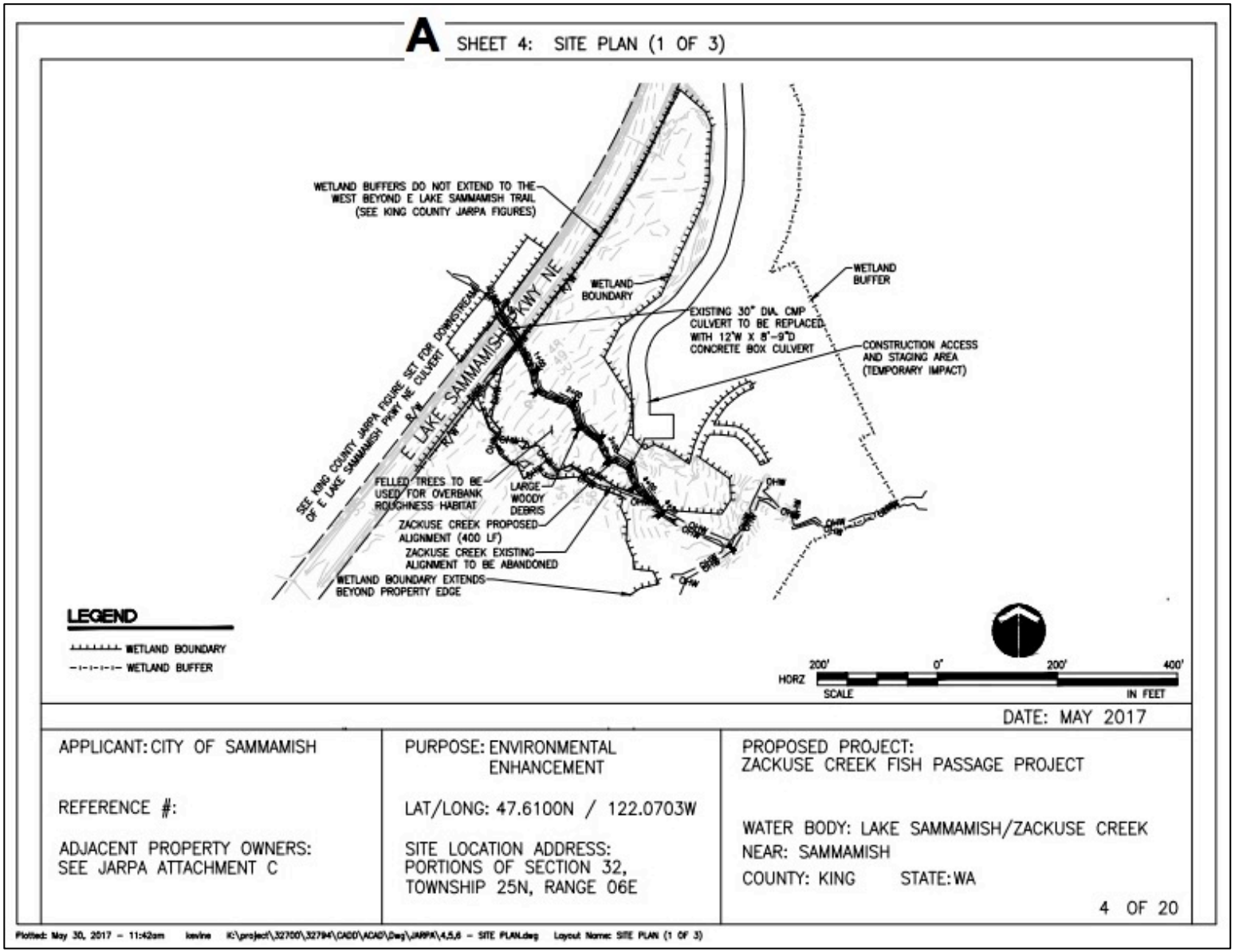

Figure 3. Project plans – site plan, provided by Otak, Inc.

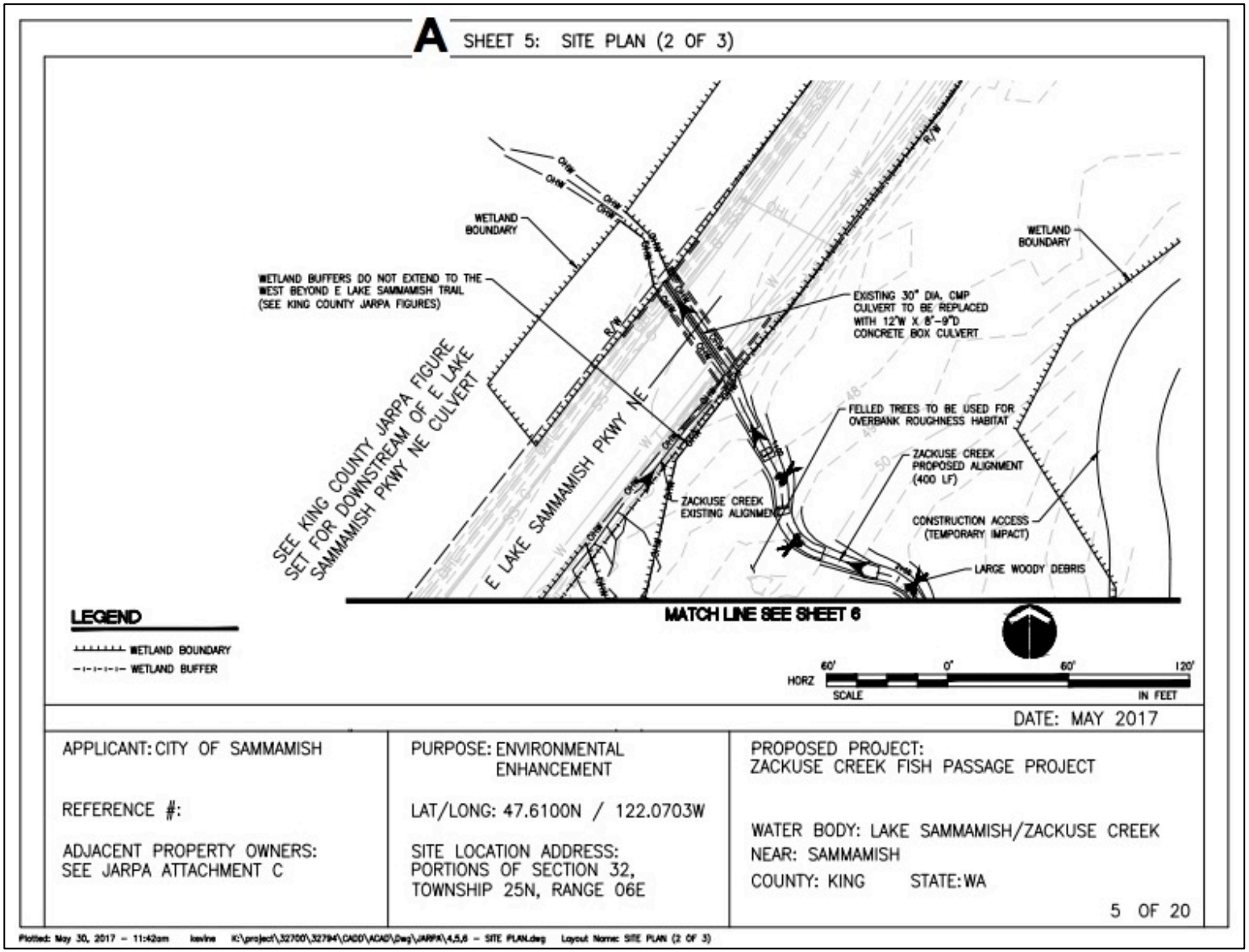

Figure 4. Project plans – site plan, provided by Otak, Inc.

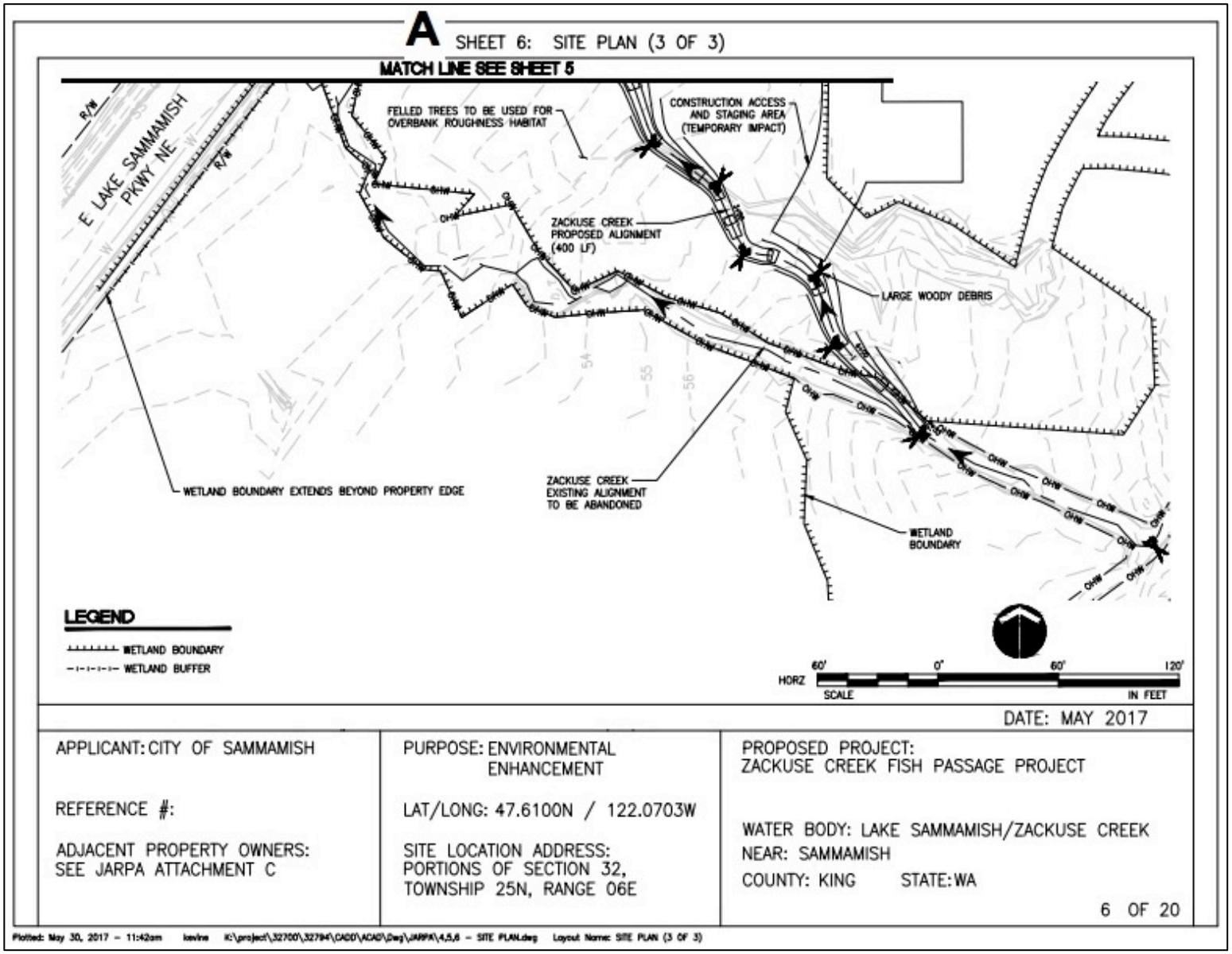

Figure 5. Project plans – site plan, provided by Otak, Inc.

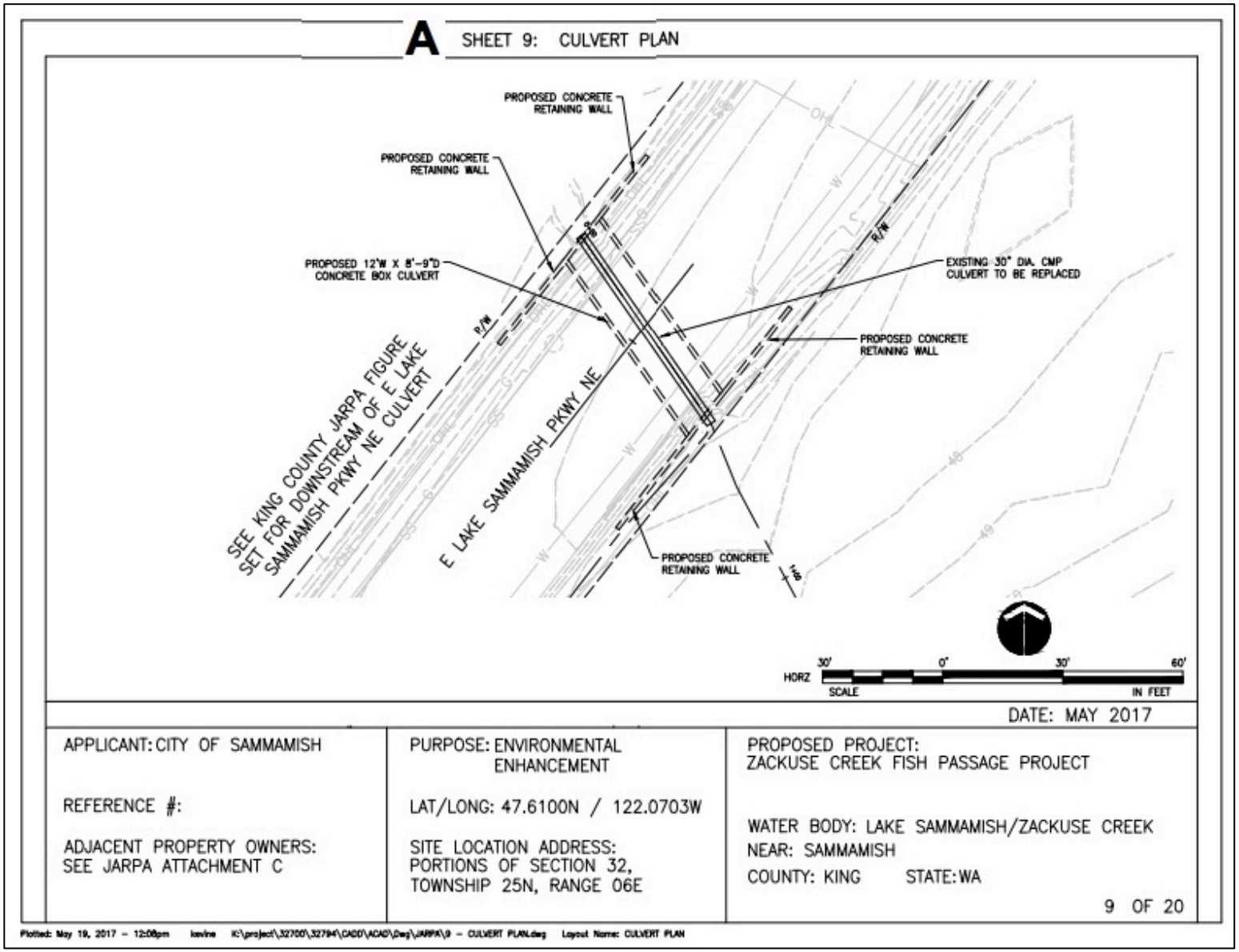

Figure 6. Project plans – culvert plan, provided by Otak, Inc.

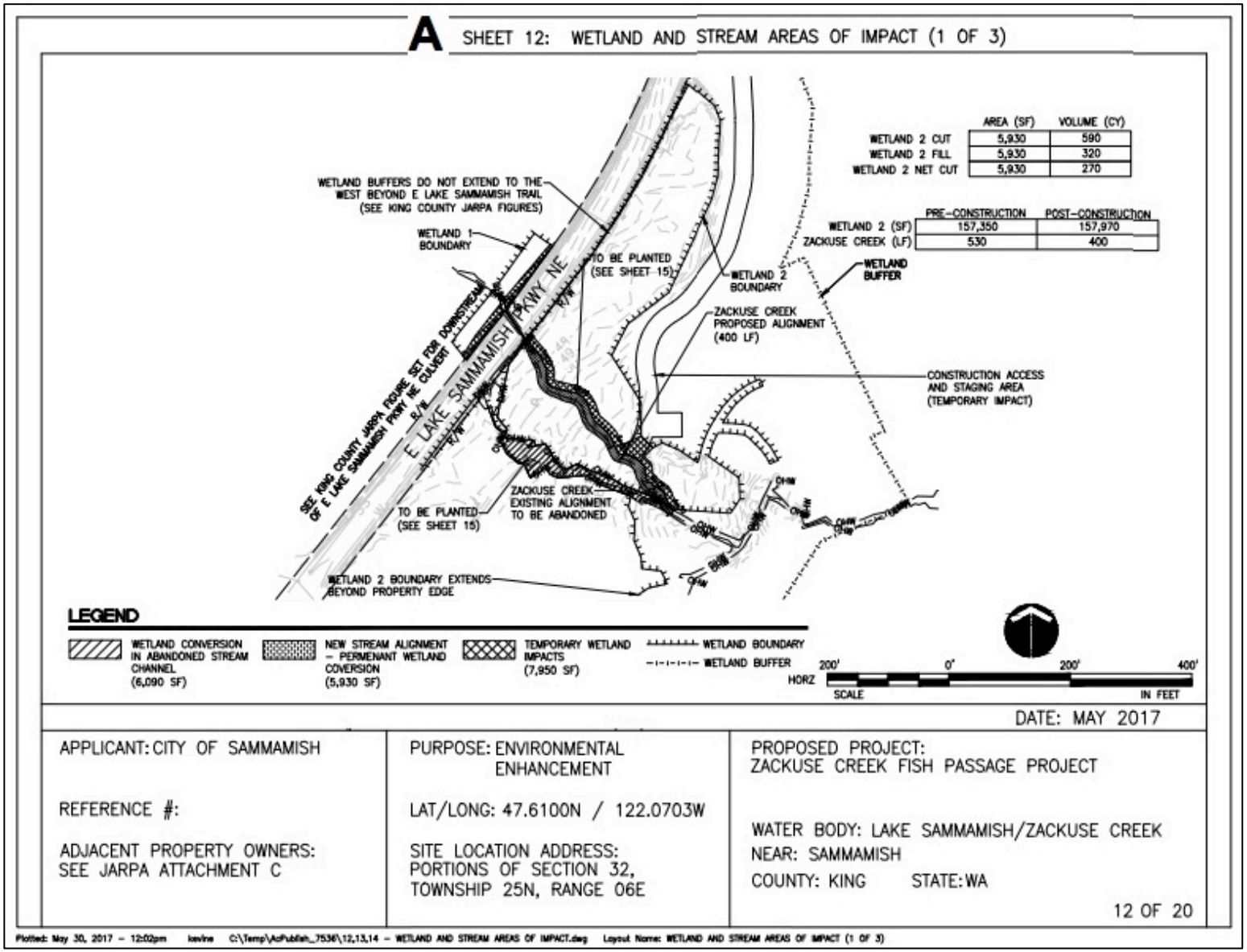

Figure 7. Project plans – wetland and stream areas of impact, provided by Otak, Inc.

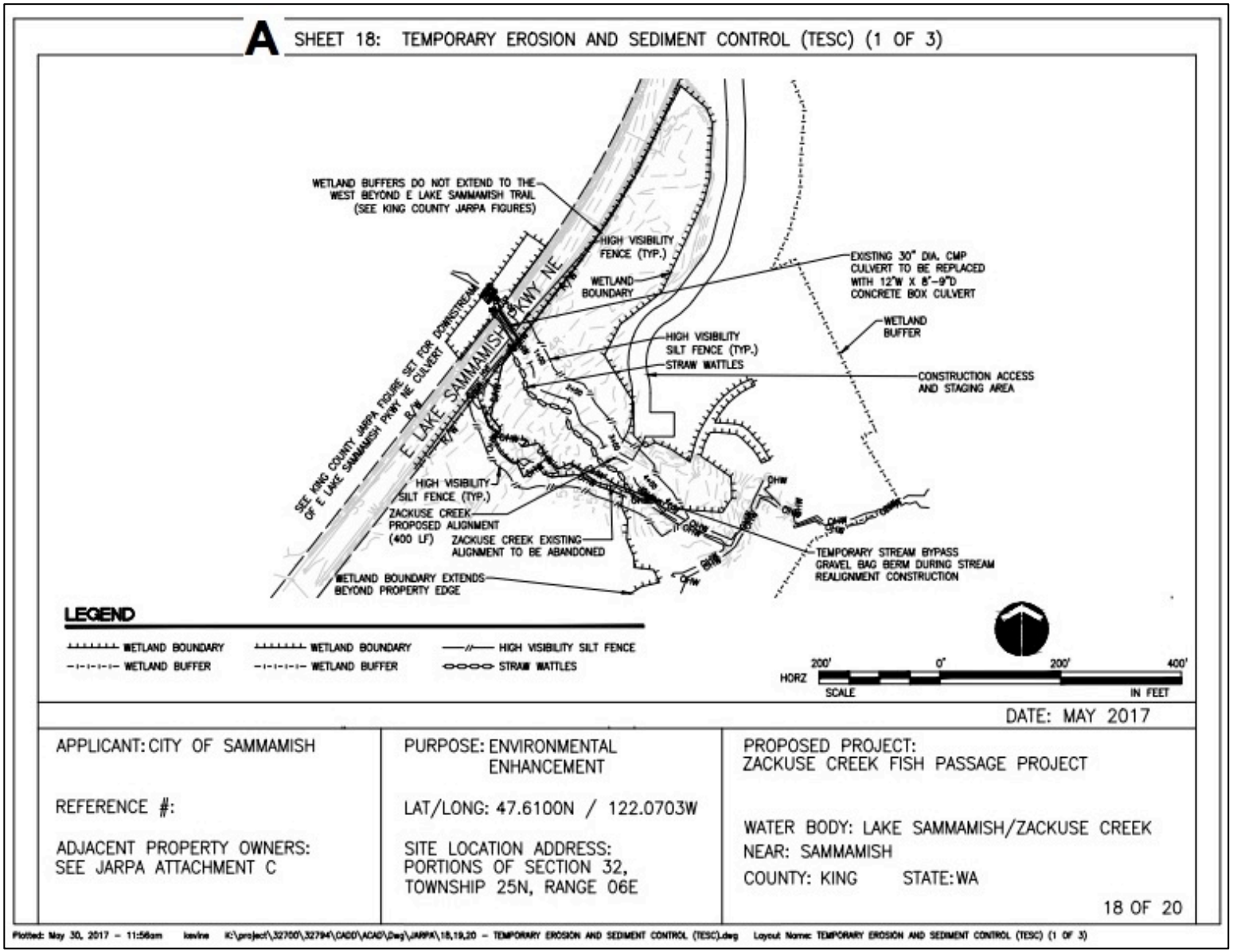

Figure 8. Project plans – temporary erosion and sediment control, provided by Otak, Inc.

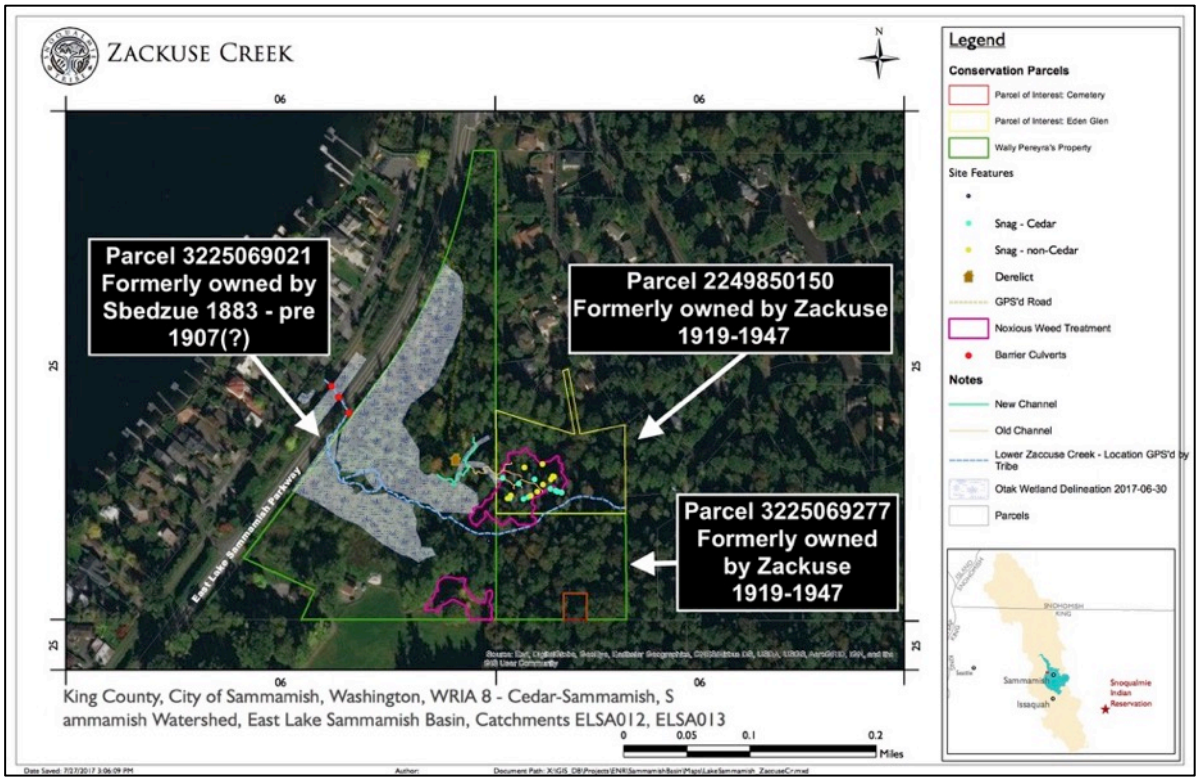

Figure 9. Satellite imagery annotated with the tax parcels, noxious weed treatment areas (pink), wetlands, and dilapidated residence. Historic parcel ownership by tribal families is noted.

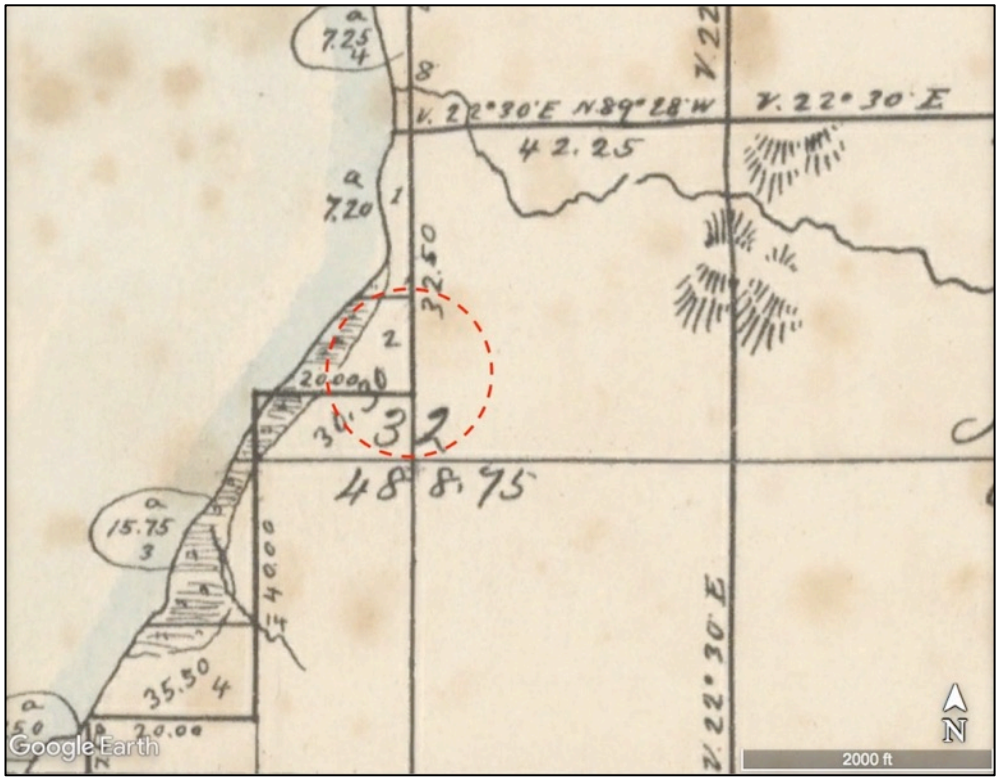

Figure 10. USSG (1874) map annotated with the approximate project location in red.

Figure 11. View of the partially burned and collapsed single-family residence; view is to the east.

Figure 12. View of the outbuilding (age unknown); view is to the southwest.

Figure 13. View of the conditions within the northern noxious weed treatment location; view is to the north.

Figure 14. View of the conditions within the southern noxious weed treatment location; view is to the west.

Figure 15. View of the observed conditions along the western project segment of Zackuse Creek near East Lake Sammamish Parkway; view is to the west.

Figure 16. View of the observed conditions along the eastern project segment of Zackuse Creek; view is to the west.

Figure 17. View of possible culturally modified tree branch identified by a Snoqualmie Tribal cultural resource staff member; view is to the southwest.

Figure 18. View of the Zackuse Creek culvert on the eastern margin of East Lake Sammamish Parkway; view is to the south.

Figure 19. View of the western terminus of the proposed project; view is to the east. Green marker depicts the location of the stream. Photograph taken from East Lake Sammamish Trail.

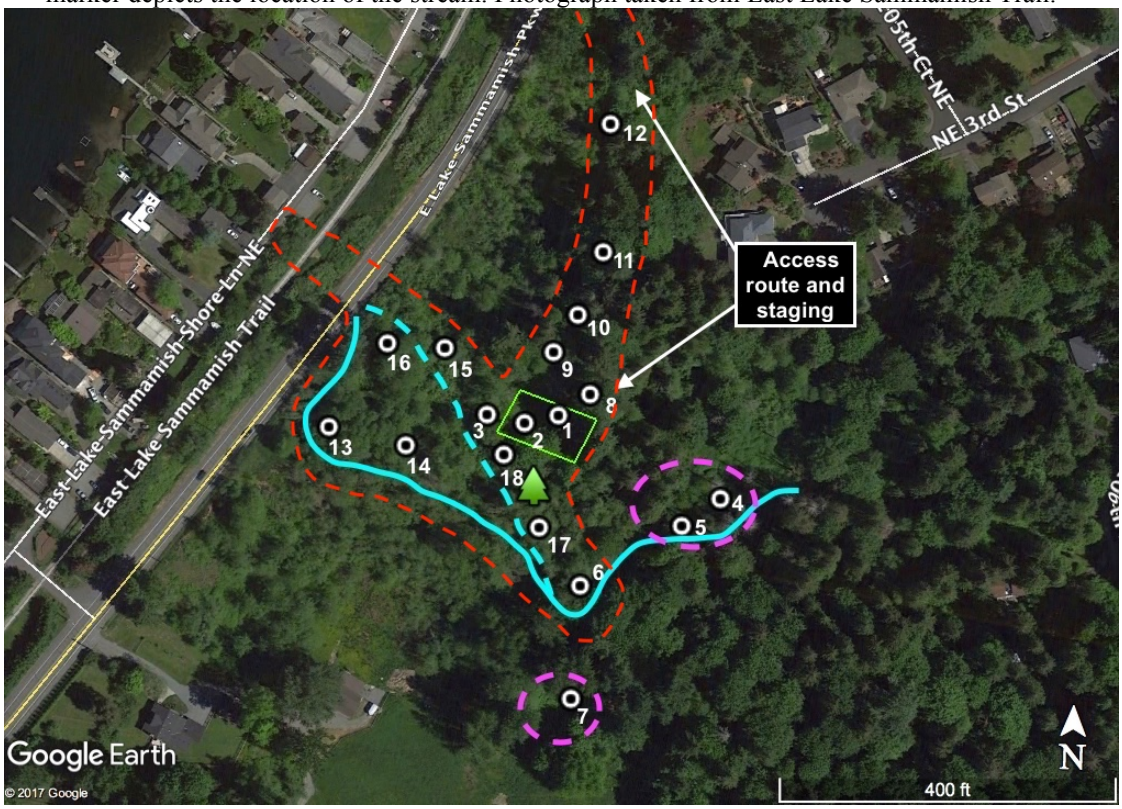

Figure 20. Satellite imagery annotated with the excavated shovel test probes, approximate location of creek and new alignment (blue), potential culturally modified tree, and noxious weed treatment locations (pink). The staging area and location of proposed excavation are outlined in red.

Table 1. Location of probes and descriptions of subsurface conditions within the project location.

Probe #	Probe Location (WGS84 Zone 10 UTM coordinates, +/- 3 m)	Stratigraphic Description (depths are centimeters below surface [cmbs])	Cultural Materials Found
1	570013 m E 5273431 m N	0-29: compact dark grayish brown very gravelly sandy loam, roots (disturbed glacial) 29-38: very compact dark yellowish brown very gravelly sandy loam (intact glacial) 38-59: very compact grayish brown very gravelly sandy loam (intact glacial)	none
2	569999 m E 5273428 m N	0-30:grayish brown gravelly (imported pea gravel), cobbly loam, window glass and metal fragments (imported gravels/disturbed glacial) 30-52: yellowish brown gravelly, cobbly loam (intact glacial)	window glass and metal fragments 0-30 cmbs
3	569985 m E 5273430 m N	0-18: grayish brown gravelly, cobbly loam with organics and roots (disturbed glacial) 18-28: yellowish brown gravelly, cobbly sandy loam (intact glacial)	none
4	570077 m E 5273402 m N	0-35: dark grayish brown very gravelly sandy loam with roots (disturbed glacial) 35-65: dark yellowish brown very gravelly sandy loam, poorly sorted sub-angular to sub-rounded gravels and cobbles (intact glacial)	none
5	570063 m E 5273390 m N	0-50: grayish brown gravelly, cobbly sandy loam (disturbed glacial) 50-72: yellowish brown gravelly, cobbly sandy loam (intact glacial)	clear glass fragments 0-50 cmbs
6	570024 m E 5273365 m N	0-18: grayish brown gravelly, cobbly sandy loam (reworked alluvium) 18-50: gray gravelly, cobbly sandy loam (reworked alluvium) 50-85: dark gray sandy loam intermixed with silt loam, roots, organics, a woody debris (reworked alluvium) water table at 85 cmbs	none
7	570022 m E 5273322 m N	0-18:brownish gray gravelly sandy loam 18-69: gray cobbly sandy loam (reworked glacial)	none
8	570025 m E 5273440 m N	0-27: dark grayish brown gravelly sandy loam, many roots 27-32: light gray gravelly sandy loam, very firm to hard 32-48: grayish yellowish brown very gravelly sandy loam terminate due to root obstructions	1 clear glass shard and 1 very small red brick fragment 0-27 cmbs
9	570010 m E 5273456 m N	0-10: extremely compact angular gravelly gray loam (imported gravels) 10-12: extremely compact yellowish gray gravelly, cobbly loam (glacial)	Non-diagnostic whiteware and aluminum *Sprite* cap 0-10 cmbs
10	570019 m E 5273471 m N	0-2: leaf litter and decomposing organics 2-9: extremely compact angular gravels and fines 9-27: compact grayish brown very gravelly sandy loam	none
11	570028 m E 5273496 m N	0-11: compact grayish brown angular gravelly loam 11-31: yellowish brown gravelly, cobbly loam (intact glacial)	none

Probe #	Probe Location (WGS84 Zone 10 UTM coordinates, +/- 3 m)	Stratigraphic Description (depths are centimeters below surface [cmbs])	Cultural Materials Found
12	570029 m E 5273547 m N	0-5: decomposing organics 5-18: compact angular gravels and fines (imported gravels) 18-30: grayish brown and yellowish brown gravelly sandy loam, mottled, disturbed glacial material 30-69: gray sand and gravels mixed with dark brown organic silts, moist, alluvial deposits	none
13	569922 m E 5273423 m N	0-70: gray to dark grayish brown silty clay with gray sand mottling and organics, some gravels present 60-70 cmbs 70-73: gray gravelly silty clay, hard water table at 50 cm. suction present in soils below the water table. Possibly a relict channel	none
14	569953 m E 5273417 m N	0-11: brown silty sand 11-26: gray silty sand 26-72: dark brown silty clay 72-90: gray gravelly, cobbly silty clay 90-100: reddish brown clay 100-110: gray gravelly, cobbly sandy loam water table at 48 cm	none
15	569967 m E 5273456 m N	0-42: dark brown silty clay with organics 42-65: dark gray sandy loam with gravels and cobbles. terminated on cobble. water table at 49 cm	none
16	569944 m E 5273457 m N	0-25: brown gravelly loam, organics 25-53: moist gray gravelly, cobbly sand 63-83: moist brown gravelly loam, organics 83-97: wet gray gravelly, cobbly sand water table at 73 cmbs	none
17	570007 m E 5273387 m N	0-29: gray gravelly, cobbly sandy loam 29-50: moist gray coarse sand with trace silt 50-65: wet dark gray silty sand with gravels	none
18	569992 m E 5273415 m N	0-40: moist brown gravelly, cobbly sandy loam, roots 40-65: wet gray gravelly, cobbly silty sand water table at 40 cmbs	modern clear/brown glass and metal fragments 0-50 cmbs

Figure 21. Typical subsurface conditions observed in the staging and access area in proximity to the historic site.

Figure 22. Typical subsurface conditions observed in the Zackuse Creek braided system.

Figure 23. Typical subsurface conditions observed in the northern noxious weed treatment location.

Attachment A. Correspondence between CRC and area Tribes.

Cultural Resource Consultants

August 31, 2017

Muckleshoot Indian Tribe
Laura Murphy
39015 172nd Ave SE
Auburn, WA 98092

Re: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Zackuse Creek Fish Passage Project, Sammamish, WA

Dear Laura:

I am writing to inform you of a cultural resources assessment for the above referenced project and to seek additional information about the project area the Tribe may have that is not readily available through other written sources. This letter is on a technical staff-to-technical staff basis to inquire about project-related cultural information or concerns. It is not intended as formal government-to-government consultation to be initiated by the appropriate regulatory agency.

The project is located in Section 32, Township 25 North, Range 06 East Willamette Meridian at East Lake Sammamish (ELS) Parkway NE, ELS Trail, ELS Shore Lane NE in Sammamish. The purpose of the project is to provide fish passage and suitable spawning and rearing habitat for native kokanee salmon within Zackuse Creek. Currently, three undersized culverts impede fish passage. The concrete culverts are a partial fish passage barrier due to their slight elevations which contribute to high velocity water flows. Immediately upstream of the culverts and east of ELS Parkway, Zackuse Creek flows in a poorly defined channel through a valley bottom wetland before turning 90 degrees at the ELS Parkway road embankment to enter the culvert.

We are in the process of reviewing available information. Background research will include a site files search at the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, review of previously recorded cultural resource reports, and review of pertinent published literature and ethnographies. Results of our investigations will be presented in a technical memo.

We are aware that not all information is contained within published sources. Should the Tribe have additional information to support our assessment, we would very much like to include it in our study. Please contact me at sonja@crcwa.com or 360-395-8879 should you wish to provide any comments. I appreciate your assistance in this matter and look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Sonja Kassa
Projects Manager

CULTURAL RESOURCE CONSULTANTS, LLC., BALLARD LABS, 1416 NW 46TH ST, STE 105 PMB346, SEATTLE, WA 98107
PHONE 206.855.9020 - sonja@crcwa.com

August 31, 2017

Snoqualmie Indian Tribe
Steven Mullen-Moses
PO Box 969
Snoqualmie, WA 98065

Re: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Zackuse Creek Fish Passage Project, Sammamish, WA

Dear Steven:

I am writing to inform you of a cultural resources assessment for the above referenced project and to seek additional information about the project area the Tribe may have that is not readily available through other written sources. This letter is on a technical staff-to-technical staff basis to inquire about project-related cultural information or concerns. It is not intended as formal government-to-government consultation to be initiated by the appropriate regulatory agency.

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Sincerely,

Sonja Kassa
Projects Manager

CULTURAL RESOURCE CONSULTANTS, LLC., BALLARD LABS, 1416 NW 46TH ST, STE 105 PMB346, SEATTLE, WA 98107
PHONE 206.855.9020 - sonja@crcwa.com

August 31, 2017

Stillaguamish Tribe
Kerry Lyste, Cultural Resources
3322 236th Street NE
Arlington, WA 98223

Re: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Zackuse Creek Fish Passage Project, Sammamish, WA

Dear Kerry:

I am writing to inform you of a cultural resources assessment for the above referenced project and to seek additional information about the project area the Tribe may have that is not readily available through other written sources. This letter is on a technical staff-to-technical staff basis to inquire about project-related cultural information or concerns. It is not intended as formal government-to-government consultation to be initiated by the appropriate regulatory agency.

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Sincerely,

Sonja Kassa
Projects Manager

CULTURAL RESOURCE CONSULTANTS, LLC., BALLARD LABS, 1416 NW 46TH ST, STE 105 PMB346, SEATTLE, WA 98107
PHONE 206.855.9020 - sonja@crcwa.com

August 31, 2017

Tulalip Tribes
Richard Young
6410 23rd Ave NE
Tulalip, WA 98271

Re: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Zackuse Creek Fish Passage Project, Sammamish, WA

Dear Richard:

I am writing to inform you of a cultural resources assessment for the above referenced project and to seek additional information about the project area the Tribe may have that is not readily available through other written sources. This letter is on a technical staff-to-technical staff basis to inquire about project-related cultural information or concerns. It is not intended as formal government-to-government consultation to be initiated by the appropriate regulatory agency.

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Sincerely,

Sonja Kassa
Projects Manager

CULTURAL RESOURCE CONSULTANTS, LLC., BALLARD LABS, 1416 NW 46TH ST, STE 105 PMB346, SEATTLE, WA 98107
PHONE 206.855.9020 - sonja@crcwa.com

Gmail by Google

Margaret Berger <margaret@crcwa.com>

Fwd: Zackuse Creek Fish Passage Public Agency/Utility project

Glenn Hartmann <glenn@crcwa.com> Thu, Aug 10, 2017 at 10:00 AM
To: Margaret Berger <margaret@crcwa.com>, Sonja Kassa <sonja@crcwa.com>

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: Adam Osbekoff <adam@snoqualmietribe.us>
Date: Thu, Aug 10, 2017 at 7:50 AM
Subject: Zackuse Creek Fish Passage Public Agency/Utility project
To: Glenn Hartmann <glenn@crcwa.com>, lozbolt@sammamish.us <lozbolt@sammamish.us>
CC: Steven Mullen-Moses <steve@snoqualmietribe.us>

Hello

The Snoqualmie Indian Tribes Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation request that we have the opportunity to participate in the cultural resource survey regarding the above mentioned project.

Thank you for your time.

Adam

Adam Osbekoff

Cultural Resource Compliance Manager

adam@snoqualmietribe.us

425-753-0388

9416 384th Ave SE

PO Box 969

Snoqualmie WA 98065

--
Glenn D. Hartmann
Senior Archaeologist
Cultural Resource Consultants
1416 NW 46th St., STE 105 PMB 346
Seattle, WA 98107
206.855.9020
www.crcwa.com

Gmail by Google

Sonja Kassa <sonja@crcwa.com>

1707E - Zackuse Creek

Kerry Lyste <klyste@stillaguamish.com> Thu, Aug 31, 2017 at 3:10 PM
To: Teresa Peterson <teresa@crcwa.com>
Cc: Sonja Kassa <sonja@crcwa.com>

Hi Teresa and Sonja,

Thank you for notification on this project. We do not have anything to add at this time. Please keep us informed of anything you find during field work and research.

Best, KL

Kerry Lyste
THPO/GIS Database Administrator; Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians

3322 236th Street NE, Arlington, WA 98223

Mailing Address: PO Box 277, Arlington, WA 98223

Ph:360-572-3072 Fax: 360-659-3113

From: Teresa Peterson [mailto:teresa@crcwa.com]
Sent: Thursday, August 31, 2017 10:34 AM
To: Kerry Lyste <klyste@stillaguamish.com>
Cc: Sonja Kassa <sonja@crcwa.com>
Subject: 1707E - Zackuse Creek

[Quoted text hidden]

Attachment B. Archaeological site form.

See associated PDF document.

Attachment C. Inadvertent discovery protocol.

Protocols for Discovery of Archaeological Resources
In the event that archaeological resources are encountered during project implementation, the following actions will be taken:

In the find location, all ground disturbing activity will stop. The find location will be secured from any additional impacts and the supervisor will be informed.

The project proponent will immediately contact the agencies with jurisdiction over the lands where the discovery is located, if appropriate. The appropriate agency archaeologist or the proponent's contracting archaeologist will determine the size of the work stoppage zone or discovery location in order to sufficiently protect the resource until further decisions can be made regarding the work site.

The project proponent will consult with DAHP regarding the evaluation of the discovery and the appropriate protection measures, if applicable. Once the consultation has been completed, and if the site is determined to be NRHP-eligible, the project proponent will request written concurrence from the agency or tribe(s) that the protection and mitigation measures have been fulfilled. Upon notification of concurrence from the appropriate parties, the project proponent will proceed with the project.

Within six months after completion of the above steps, the project proponent will prepare a final written report of the discovery. The report will include a description of the contents of the discovery, a summary of consultation, and a description of the treatment or mitigation measures.

Protocols for Discovery of Human Remains
If human remains are found within the project area, the project proponent, its contractors or permit-holders, the following actions will be taken, consistent with Washington State RCWs 68.50.645, 27.44.055, and 68.60.055:

If ground-disturbing activities encounter human skeletal remains during the course of construction then all activity will cease that may cause further disturbance to those remains. The area of the find will be secured and protected from further disturbance. The project proponent will prepare a plan for securing and protecting exposed human remains and retain consultants to perform these services. The finding of human skeletal remains will be reported to the county medical examiner/coroner and local law enforcement in the most expeditious manner possible. The remains will not be touched, moved, or further disturbed. The county medical examiner/coroner will assume jurisdiction over the human skeletal remains and make a determination of whether those remains are forensic or non-forensic. If the county medical examiner/coroner determines the remains are non-forensic, then they will report that finding to DAHP, which will then take jurisdiction over the remains. DAHP will notify any appropriate cemeteries and all affected tribes of the find. The State Physical Anthropologist will make a determination of whether the remains are Indian or Non-Indian and report that finding to any appropriate cemeteries and the affected tribes. DAHP will then handle all consultation with the affected parties as to the future preservation, excavation, and disposition of the remains.

Contact Information

Muckleshoot Indian Tribe
39015 172nd Ave SE, Auburn, WA 98092
Primary Contact: Laura Murphy, Cultural Resources, 253-876-3272

Snoqualmie Indian Nation
PO Box 969, Snoqualmie, WA 98065
Primary Contact: Steven Mullen-Moses, Director of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, 425-495-6097

Stillaguamish Tribe
3322 236th Street NE, Arlington, WA 98223
Primary Contact: Kerry Lyste, THPO, 360-572-3072

Tulalip Tribes
6410 23rd Avenue NE, Tulalip, WA 98271
Primary Contact: Richard Young, Cultural Resources, 360-716-2652

Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
PO Box 48343, Olympia, WA 98504-8343
Lead Representative: Allyson Brooks, State Historic Preservation Officer, 360-586-3066
Primary Contact: Rob Whitlam, State Archaeologist, 360-586-3080
Primary Contact for Human Remains: Guy Tasa, State Physical Anthropologist, office: 360-586-3534, cell: 360-790-1633

King County Historic Preservation Program
201 South Jackson Street, Suite 700 [MS: KSC-NR-0700], Seattle, WA 98104
Primary Contact: Philippe D. LeTourneau, Archaeologist, 206 477-4529

King County Medical Examiner
908 Jefferson Street, Seattle, WA 98104
Primary Contact: Richard Harruff, Medical Officer, 206-731-3232

King County Sheriff
516 3rd Ave W-150 Seattle, WA 98104
Lead Representative: John Urquhart, Sheriff, 206-296-4155
Primary Contact: Non-Emergency Line, 206-296-3311