MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT FOR
PHASE 2 BEEBE SPRINGS NATURAL AREA
Among
The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District,
The State Historic Preservation Officer of Washington,
The Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife,
The Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation,
and
The Yakama Nation

WHEREAS, in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) acknowledges and accepts the advice and conditions outlined in the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's (ACHP) "Recommended Approach for Consultation on the Recovery of Significant Information from Archeological Sites," and the issuance of a permit constitutes an undertaking under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended;

WHEREAS, the consulting parties agree that recovery of significant information from the National Register archeological site 45CH216 shall be conducted to mitigate the adverse effects of the project; and

WHEREAS, the consulting parties agree that the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation and the Yakama Nation attach religious or cultural importance to the affected property(ies) and have been included in consultation and drafting this agreement; and

WHEREAS, Native American burials were recovered previously at 45CH201, 45CH218, and 45CH296, and tribal elder Mary A. Marchand pointed out another burial location on the property; and

WHEREAS, the Corps has received a permit application from the Department of Fish and Wildlife (Department) for the Beebe Springs Natural area to construct a side channel for salmon and to re-grade the uplands and drainages.

NOW THEREFORE, the Corps shall ensure that the following terms and conditions are met:

STIPULATIONS:

1. The Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) will hire a contractor who meets the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Archaeology under 36 CFR Part 800. The Corps will follow through with the routing of the Determination of Eligibility for the Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) through channels.

2. The contractor will implement the attached Treatment Plan.

3. All parties shall be given the opportunity to review and comment on the draft and final language to be included in the interpretive materials (e.g. kiosk, trail markers, brochures, etc.). Each of these review periods shall consist of a thirty (30) day time period. To the extent possible, the DFW will incorporate the comments of the parties. As part of this interpretive work, every effort shall be made to find and interview tribal informants who may provide additional information about the area.

4. All draft and final professional archaeological reports shall be provided to the consulting parties. Consulting parties will be provided thirty (30) days appropriate time to review and comment on draft reports.

5. An updated Washington State archaeological site form for Site 45CH216 shall also be provided to all the above parties.

6. Upon completion of all reporting under this agreement, all artifacts from the data recovery effort will be curated at a facility which meets the Secretary of Interiors Standards under 36 CFR Part 79 or similar curation facility requirements set forth by the State of Washington.

7. Complete all of the stipulations within 5 years. The Department of Fish and Wildlife will provide semi-annual progress reports to all parties.

OTHER TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

- Modification, amendment, or termination of this agreement as necessary shall be accomplished by the signatories.

- Disputes regarding the completion of the terms of this agreement shall be resolved by the signatories. If the signatories cannot agree regarding a dispute, any one of the signatories may request the participation of ACHP to assist in resolving the dispute.

- This agreement shall be null and void if its terms are not carried out within 5 (five) years from the date of its execution, unless the signatories agree in writing to an extension for carrying out its terms.

Signatory

Date 4 FEB 2009

Anthony O. Wright
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
District Commander

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Concurring party

Date 2-9-9

Dennis Beich, Region 2 Director, Department of Fish and Wildlife

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Signatory

Allyson Brooks, State Historic Preservation Officer

Date 2/11/09

Appendix **A** – Treatment Plan

Site 45CH216 Treatment Plan: Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife Beebe Springs Natural Area Project (Phase 2), Chelan County, Washington

Submitted to:
Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife

Prepared by:
Archaeological and Historical Services
Eastern Washington University
Cheney, Washington

November 2008

Introduction

Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW) proposes to develop a public access natural area adjacent to the Chelan Fish Hatchery in Chelan County. The proposed undertaking, Phase 2, is part of a multi-phase project for developing the Beebe Springs Natural Area (Figure 1). Phase 2 developments includes the construction of gravel pathways, parking lot, biofiltration swale, viewing mounds, outdoor classroom, side channel, vault toilet, pedestrian bridges, and information kiosk. Previously identified cultural resources within the proposed project boundaries are archaeological site 45CH216 and a traditional cultural property (TCP) (Marchand 2007; Stevens 2008). Site 45CH216 originally was a small site and its boundaries were expanded to include three (45CH218, 45CH257, and 45CH666) other site areas (Groethe 2007; Groethe et al. 2007). As a result, all of the Phase 2 Natural Area is within site 45CH216 and the site area extends further north and south of the project area. Wilson and Komen (2008) report the results of National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) evaluative excavations conducted at 45CH216. Tested portions (i.e., Areas 2, 3, and 4) of site 45CH216 were recommended as contributing to the eligibility of site 45CH216 for listing in the NRHP (Wilson and Komen 2008).

The proposed project APE has been arbitrarily divided into four general areas, based on landform setting, referred to throughout this research design as Areas 1, 2, 3, and 4 (area delineation based on Wilson and Komen 2008:3). Both construction monitoring and data recovery are planned for portions of the Beebe Springs Natural Area Phase 2 APE. Monitoring for cultural features and/or human burials is planned for major ground disturbing activities in Areas 1 and 2. Data recovery excavations will be conducted to sample significant Area 2 cultural material deposits (see Figure 1). Data recovery investigations at 45CH216 will include hand excavations, archaeological analyses, and reporting.

Proposed ground disturbing activities will include the excavation of site sediments to varying depth for a variety of Beebe Springs Natural Area features (e.g., side channel, parking lot, sign kiosk, biofiltration swale, graveled pathways, benches, vault toilet, etc.). In Area 1, approximately 2,752 cubic meters of dirt will be excavated for construction of a side channel. Phase 2 Natural Area development design is to limit ground disturbing activities to the upper 18 inches (46 centimeters) of project area sediments in Areas 2, 3, and 4. Exceptions to this depth of ground disturbance will be in the Area 2 biofiltration swale (cuts up to 20 inches [51 centimeters]), vault toilet (cuts to 4 feet 9 inches [1.5 meters]), kiosk (cuts to 3 feet 6 inches [1.1 meters]) and in areas of thick fill (e.g., outdoor classroom). For Area 1, excavation of the side channel will be in disturbed sediments; however, given the history of the area (i.e., orchard operations, Indian allotments, and prehistoric occupation) human burials and/or historic features may be present in the upper two meters of sediments. Across the tested project area test excavations indicate that at least the upper 12 to 15 inches (30 to 40 centimeters) of sediments have been thoroughly disturbed as a result of past land use. In project Area 2 where the biofiltration swale, vault toilet, and kiosk will be constructed test excavations

indicate disturbance up to 24 inches (60 centimeters) below surface. Many of the proposed cuts will be within the disturbed sediment zone.

Monitoring Plan

As mentioned above, the site area has been occupied through time by prehistoric, ethnohistoric, and historic groups. Therefore, it is plausible for significant cultural features and human burials to be present in these areas of proposed deep excavation. Construction monitoring will be conducted by an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications. Archaeological monitoring is proposed for the mechanical excavation of the side channel in Area 1 and for the biofiltration swale, vault toilet, and kiosk in Area 2. In addition, the monitor will inspect the mechanical excavation of the top 50 centimeters of sediment prior to archaeological data recovery in Area 2 (see below). The monitor will inspect the excavation of sediments to depths of two meters below the ground surface for significant historic and prehistoric features as well as for human burials. The monitor will document their work and provide a report of their findings to WDFW. If significant cultural features and/or human burials are identified during mechanical excavation, all work will cease and the Inadvertent Discoveries plan, see below, will be followed.

Data Recovery Plan

Archaeological test excavation results indicate that cultural materials from at least three different prehistoric occupation periods are represented at 45CH216. The latest site occupation (of unknown age) is present at or just below the ground surface. Earlier occupation surface cultural material deposits are documented at 1.36 to 1.46 meters and 1.0 to 1.04 meters below the ground surface. Therefore, cultural materials at the site extend to depths of approximately 1.5 meters (4 feet 11 inches) below the ground surface (Wilson and Komen 2008). Archaeological data recovery efforts will consist of the excavation of 1-x-1 meter excavation units to achieve a target volume of 32 cubic meters in Area 2.

Area 2 land disturbing activities include parking lot, vault toilet, information kiosk, biofiltration swale, and outdoor classroom construction. The Phase 2 project plans for Area 2 also include the demolition of the existing orchard roads. Data recovery excavation blocks will be located in the area of Test Units 11, 12, 19, and 23 (Wilson and Komen 2008:Figure 2). Test excavations indicate that the proposed biofiltration swale, vault toilet, and kiosk locations contain low density archaeological deposits likely to yield minimal if any new information (Wilson and Komen 2008). However, the area of Test Units 11, 12, 19, and 23 contain significant deposits including those present on deeply buried occupation layers, the younger was observed at 1.0 to 1.04 meters below surface and the older occupation surface was noted from 1.36 to 1.46 meters below the ground surface. The number of 1-x-1 meter excavation units in this location will be determined in the field by the Project Director.

To facilitate excavation and increase information gain in Area 2, the top 50 centimeters of sediments will be carefully mechanically stripped from the block excavation area. Following the removal of these sediments, the excavation grid will be established. The stripped sediments contain some cultural materials but the area has been deeply disturbed by orchard operation and removal. Test excavations indicate that Area 2 near surface deposits lack integrity and have limited information potential. Therefore, mechanical stripping of the upper 50 centimeters of sediment is recommended in order to focus efforts on the deeply buried components with greater information potential (i.e., discovery of intact cultural features and associated materials). It is anticipated that Area 2 block excavations will start at 50 centimeters below the ground surface and continue to 1.5 meters below the ground surface. This excavation strategy maximizes sampling (32 cubic meters) of information-rich site deposits and minimizes hand excavation of information-poor site sediments.

Proposed Phase 2 Natural Area development ground disturbances in Areas 3 and 4 are to be limited to the upper 18 inches (46 centimeters) of the site (see Figure 1). Most if not all of the cuts to 18 inches below the ground surface will be in previously disturbed sediments. No data recovery excavations are proposed in either Area 3 or Area 4.

From previous cultural resource work conducted in Area 4 (Hodges and Ray 2005), an archaeology buffer area has been created around a probable housepit feature located south of Beebe Springs Creek (see Figure 1). Most of Area 4 lies within a Sensitive Cultural Area (see Figure 1) that includes the probable housepit. However, graveled pathways, benches, pedestrian bridges, and interpretive signs in addition to the removal of an existing orchard road are planned in Area 4. Ground disturbances must be limited to the upper 18 inches of previously disturbed site sediments in Area 4.

Research Objectives

The principal goal of investigations at 45CH216 is to recover information pertinent to the investigation of prehistoric human land use in the Columbia River valley. This objective can be met through excavations at the sites and comparison to regional archaeological data.

General and site-specific research questions will be addressed. The primary focus will be on cultural chronology and site function and economy through time. Additional research questions directed to regional and site-comparative issues may be addressed during the investigations. Research questions to be addressed at the site are:

1. **What time periods do the cultural deposits at sites 45CH216 represent?** Test excavation results suggest that cultural deposits at the site accumulated episodically over a period of time; they represent several site occupation events. It is important to obtain a suite of radiocarbon dates, dating the full sequence of human occupation events at the site. Near the base of the aeolian site sediment sequence, tephra deposits have been observed and attributed to the Mt. Mazama

eruption, providing a lower-limiting date of ca. 6,800 years B.P. for the cultural deposits at the site (Hodges and Ray 205:21).

2. **What is the paleoenvironmental history of the site terrace?** Phytoliths systematically collected from the excavation units could provide environmental information about the past human occupation at site 45CH216. Developing an environmental history for site terrace would be beneficial in understanding available plant resources located at the site and, indirectly, the local fauna available to the site occupants. Phytolith analysis has recently proven to be an effective tool for paleoenvironmental reconstruction on the Columbia Plateau (Blinnikov 2002, 2005). Site 45CH216 would have the potential of using baseline phytolith data generated by Blinnikov (2002, 2005) and also could provide additional data for future phytolith studies in the area.

   Palynology is a valuable tool for paleoenviroment reconstruction. However, the arid, open depositional environment at the site is a poor pollen preservation setting where only durable pollen types are likely present. Analytical results would be skewed towards durable pollen types and statistically insignificant because of poor pollen preservation.

3. **What activities can be inferred from the artifact and cultural material assemblages at the site?** Following the assignment of cultural materials to functional artifact classes, site function interpretations can be used to assess the similarities or differences between the sites and other Columbia River valley sites. Because multiple cultural components are present, site function continuity or change can be evaluated.

4. **What season(s) of the year was the site occupied?** Faunal and macrobotanical remains possess the greatest potential for addressing site seasonality. Flotation samples from excavation unit levels and features are the most likely sources of macrobotanical materials at the site. Cultural features could provide additional information regarding seasonality.

5. **What is the regional relationship of sites 45CH216?** Local and regional comparisons will be made to sites from the Columbia River valley and Columbia Basin. Comparisons will be based on data recovery excavation data sets, principally radiocarbon dates, feature structure and content, and site function as indicated by lithic and faunal assemblage analyses.

Hand Excavations

Data recovery excavations will be conducted by hand. The primary focus will be on cultural chronology and site function and economy through time. If possible, arbitrary levels will be split at discernable natural or cultural stratigraphic breaks. At the conclusion of fieldwork all excavated areas will be backfilled.

All hand excavated sediments will be passed through 1/8-inch-mesh hardware cloth. Site sediment grain size characteristics are such that nested 1/8- and 1/16-inch mesh dry screening may be possible. If so, these nested screens will be used. Sediments will be excavated in arbitrary 10-centimeter-thick excavation levels. Where cultural strata are present, excavation will be stratigraphic by 10 cm levels. Feature fill and discrete cultural strata will be excavated in a manner to preserve the unique provenience of all cultural materials. Cultural features will be sampled for fine mesh and/or flotation, botanical, radiometric, sedimentologic, or other analyses as appropriate to the deposit.

The horizontal extent of features will be exposed prior to sectioning. Feature fill sediments will be screened as separate stratigraphic units. Feature fill will be systematically sampled for special analyses. Special samples may include those for radiocarbon dating, ethnobotanical (macro-botanical, pollen and phytolith) study, micro-artifact analysis, and soil chemistry. Sample analyses will be staged with select high potential samples analyzed first to determine if additional analyses are warranted. All special samples not consumed in analyses will be archived. All features will be documented in detail through the completion of forms, notes and plan and profile drawings. Additionally the work will be documented through film and digital photography.

Artifact Collection

The field identification and curation of artifacts and special samples, such as charcoal and plant material, will involve the employment of a code system that can be summarized as follows:

> **Code 1** artifacts refer to those specimens found in situ (three-point provenience);
>
> **Code 2** denotes items found within a quadrant (SW, NW, etc.) and level of a unit;
>
> **Code 3** items are specimens recovered during the screening process, and are from a particular level of a unit or shovel test hole;
>
> **Code 4** artifacts are those found in a unit but are not associated with a level (for the most part, these items will consist of artifacts that are displaced from unit walls);
>
> **Code 5** artifacts from the site that have no precise provenience information.

Excavation Records

A standard set of data recording forms (samples attached) will be used during the investigations. All forms completed in the field must be approved by AHS supervisory personnel before they can be forwarded on to the AHS laboratory. The standard forms employed during the investigation will include the following:

Excavation Level Form

This form will be used to record the types and quantities of all cultural material excavated from controlled 1-x-1-meter units by specific level excavated. Materials which are likely to occur include lithic tools and debitage, charcoal, shell, bone, fire-cracked rock, and floral remains. Information categories on the level form include:

Site number
Date
Excavation unit number
Level
Description of sediments
Section for noting the kinds and quantities of material recovered
Remarks
Depth of each corner of the excavation unit below the surface/datum
Recorder
Excavator
Space for plan view drawn to a scale of the excavation unit floor/base

Feature Form

This form will be used to record information about any features encountered. Features will be numbered sequentially as they are located. A basic map of whatever portion of a feature is exposed during testing will be included with the feature form. All features or portions thereof will be photographed. The information recorded on the feature form will include:

Feature number
Site number
Date
Excavation unit number
Depth from surface and datum to the top and bottom of the feature:
Description of sediments inside and outside of the feature:
Length and width of the feature:
Relation to or association with stratigraphic levels:
Remarks
Excavator
Recorder
Plan view of feature that is exposed will be drawn to scale
Photograph record

Additional forms may be developed for specific use.

Stratigraphic Profiles

Stratigraphic profiles will be drawn of representative excavation unit walls. Project goals are to document graphically and verbally document the range of stratigraphic variability in the project APE. Stratigraphic profiles will be drawn to scale and described following the format of the *Soil Survey Manual* (Soil Survey Staff 1993). All stratigraphic profiles will be photographed with IFRAO color scale.

Artifact Record Slip

All artifacts recovered in situ will be mapped in position and an artifact record slip will be filled out. This slip will be used to record the site number, test unit, level, artifact description, vertical and horizontal location, date, and the name of the excavator. All Code 1 artifacts will be placed into individual bags. The artifact record slips and artifacts will be placed into a unit bag marked with the site number, test unit, level, date, and the name of the excavator.

Photographs

Black and white silver print and color transparency film photographs, as well as digital photographs, will be taken during the excavations. Features, wall profiles, scenes of on-going work and overall site photographs relating the site to the surrounding terrain will be taken. A photographic record will be kept and photographs will contain a north arrow, metric scale, and IFRAO scale, as appropriate.

Notebooks

The site crew chief will keep a notebook and record the work conducted at each site on a daily basis. The field director will keep a notebook documenting overall work conducted and coordinated activities for the project. At least one person will keep a notebook documenting and synthesizing the data from all of the excavation units.

Laboratory Methodology

Detailed artifact analyses will begin when cataloging has been completed and pertinent information has been recorded on laboratory data forms. Analysis will be detailed enough to identify (if possible) the nature of activities being conducted at sites 45CH216.

Field Catalog

The AHS field catalog computer database program is an accurate and thorough method of organizing site data. This database program interfaces with faunal and lithic analyses programs, allows for statistical artifact manipulations, and for the generation of laser printed artifact labels for inclusion in each bag. These labels are printed on acid-free paper providing archival documentation. The computer catalog contains a large number of data fields including, site number, provenience information, and general and specific information on individual artifacts and artifact categories. A database structure and data dictionary will be provided in the draft and final reports.

1.01 Analyses

The types of analysis undertaken will be dependent upon the nature and volume of cultural remains obtained. An attempt will be made to gather extensive data on both organic remains and on lithic artifacts as an aid to more comprehensive site interpretation. In house analyses are expected to focus on lithic materials, features, site sedimentary/stratigraphic relationships, and site function and structure. Potential analyses conducted by consultants include, radiocarbon and luminescence dating, volcanic lithic source identification, faunal, botanical, and phytolith, analyses.

Lithic Analyses

Test excavation results and the reported site contents suggest that lithic artifacts will comprise an important portion of the recovered cultural materials. Aspects of the overall lithic analysis outlined below are subject to future modifications pending data recovery results.

Lithic implement and debitage analyses will be divided into four major problem areas: (1) raw material procurement and use through time; (2) the reduction system(s) represented through time; (3) the uses represented in lithic implement categories; and, (4) the seriation of diagnostic implement forms (i.e., projectile points/knives). Chipped and ground stone samples will be analyzed. Analyses will include mass and linear metric attributes for individual specimens (or groups of items such as debitage) and wear pattern analysis. Lithic raw material percentages are calculated to identify stability or change in the lithic procurement system(s). Use/wear and protein residue analyses will be employed as appropriate.

A functional analysis of the artifact assemblages or tool kits is important to understanding the range of activities conducted at the site. Functional attributes such as wear and breakage patterns will be noted whenever possible. Also, the modification of specimens at various stages in the lithic reduction continuum may be functionally sensitive and thus have a bearing on the development of lithic reduction or use models. Comparison also will be made to samples from the surrounding region.

Formed lithic implements will be sorted into stage categories reflecting an ideal reduction/use trajectory (e.g., cores, blanks, bifaces, preforms). Use parameters will be considered in this analysis in order to avoid the inconsistencies inherent in cross-cutting classification schemes (i.e., technology-use-style). Both stylistic and technological attributes will be examined as potential indicators of the state of manufacture or use.

Projectile Points/Knives and Bifaces

All projectile points/knives and bifaces will be analyzed for stylistic attributes. A projectile point form, including relevant measurements and physical attributes, will be completed for each projectile. All projectiles and other temporally diagnostic prehistoric

artifacts will be photographed or drawn to scale. Analysis will relate stylistic, technological and compositional elements to similar finds in the region.

Modified Flake/Modified Shatter

Modified flakes and modified shatter have altered edges that lack the diagnostic attributes of formed tools. These artifacts will be divided into two classes, items with alterations that appear to be accidental, such as flake scars resulting from natural attrition, trampling, platform preparation, scrubbed edges, or other unexplained impacts and those with edges altered from being sharpened, shaped, or used as a tool. These specimens lack diagnostic attributes or, in some cases, are fragments of formed artifacts.

Debitage Analysis

The lithic reduction system(s) represented will be examined through the study of lithic debitage and implements. Lithic debitage is separated into five size categories (less than 6 mm, 6-13 mm, 13-25 mm, 25-50 mm, and more than 50 mm) and by lithic reduction stage (primary, secondary, tertiary, and thinning flakes). Number and weight of items in each category will be tallied in the debitage computer program and burned specimens will be noted.

Flakes generally exhibit more than one of the many attributes of applied force such as, sharp edges, bulb of percussion, percussion rings, a striking platform and distinctive distal edge morphology. Primary flakes have cortex covering the dorsal surface, secondary flakes have cortex covering some portion of the dorsal surface, and tertiary flakes have no cortex (except possibly on the platform or in cavities) on the dorsal surface. Thinning flakes have four or more flake scars on the dorsal surface. Shatter can be blocky and angular or thin and "flake-like." Shatter does not possess attributes that are clearly the result of intentional human manufacture. Modified flakes and shatter will be separated for study of the areas of modification.

Fire-Cracked Rock

Fire-cracked rock (fcr) will be counted, weighed, and separated by lithology, roundness, class, and size and the information recorded on a lithic roundness form prior to discarding in the field. Samples of fcr will be collected from features if there is evidence that carbon is retained on or in the rocks in sufficient quantity to use for radiocarbon dating or thermoluminesence dating (if the fcr have been fired thoroughly enough).

Absolute Dating

Samples are collected for absolute dating from the excavations whenever possible. Radiocarbon dating is essential to the establishment of a cultural chronology and for assessing site use through time. It is desirable to obtain a number of dates from each site. Test excavations revealed the presence of datable materials including charcoal, organic matter-rich sediments, bone and shell.

Geology/Geomorphology

Geological/geomorphological studies will focus on the site's geological setting and natural and cultural stratigraphy. Stratigraphic correlations will be used to address site occupation across the project area terrace and through time as well as cultural responses to geologic processes. Geomorphological study will consider landform development processes and timing.

Faunal Analyses

Faunal remains will be analyzed in an effort to examine subsistence strategies, modes of food and bone implement preparation, and the identification of change and/or stability in faunal resource procurement and use through time. If possible, faunal remains will be examined in terms of seasonality, species and element, age of individuals, indications of butchering patterns, mode of preparation or final deposition (burned/unburned), and patterns of habitat exploitation. Faunal analysis will be contingent upon recovery of a relatively large, well-preserved, and diversified sample.

Floral Analyses

Biological studies will focus on the identification of plant resources used by the prehistoric site occupants. Biological remains will be collected, processed, and analyzed. Flotation techniques are designed to maximize biological data.

Flotation samples are sorted into floral, faunal, charcoal, and lithic material fractions. Flotation samples are derived from 4-liter samples obtained from excavation levels and other appropriate contexts such as features. To avoid possible confusion with modern contaminants (e.g., seeds), botanical analysis will focus on the identification of carbonized remains. This analysis has the potential to provide information on the kinds and quantities of exploited floral resources, patterns of habitat exploitation through time, and the vegetation history of the site area.

Phytolith Analysis

Phytolith samples will be collected as an adjunct to both the flotation and macrobotanical analysis. Samples will be systematically collected from features and other appropriate contexts.

Sediment/Soils Analyses

Soil chemistry and grain size analyses may be conducted if deemed appropriate.

Artifact Curation

All artifacts recovered from the data recovery phase will be added to the cataloged artifacts from the testing phase and analyzed as outlined above. All artifacts will be cataloged and boxed with copies of the artifact catalog in each box detailing the contents of that box. All formed tools will be marked with their catalog number for cross-

reference to the catalog. Artifacts and records will be temporarily curated at AHS in Cheney until a permanent facility is identified by WDFW. The Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation have requested to permanently store the collection.

1.02 Report Preparation

Both draft and final reports of investigations at 45CH216 will contain, but may not be limited to, the following sections:

1. Title page - will include the report title, indicating the project name and location, the author(s), the Principal Investigator, date, and sponsor's name.

2. Abstract, Acknowledgements, Table of Contents, List of Figures, and List of Tables.

3. Introduction - will include a description of the overall research; study area location details, including project area maps; research purpose; excavation descriptions; research dates; methods used to gather data; problems encountered in data-gathering; and sources/consultants used. The report will include a table summarizing the chronologically and stratigraphically discrete analytic units. Analytic unit sediment volume, major artifact categories therein, radiocarbon dates, and estimate of functional type will be included.

4. Environmental Setting - will be a description of the project area's physical characteristics, incorporating information on geology, physiography, climate, flora, and fauna. Any other relevant aspects of past or present environments will be included in the setting discussion.

5. Narrative - will be separated into sections that deal specifically with previous archaeology, project results, analyses, and potential research questions. The narrative will include excavation block and unit locations; data collection and analysis methods; data interpretation and evaluation; and a synthesis of the findings in relation to project research objectives. The report will include charts, tables, diagrams, photographs, and maps that concisely depict artifact and feature number, distribution, density, type, and other characteristics as well as the site natural and cultural strata. The report will also include a scale photograph of each artifact type represented in the collection.

6. References Cited - will be presented in the style of the Society for American Archaeology journal *American Antiquity* and will contain all sources cited in the report text.

7. Appendices – Extensive descriptive information and specialized study results that do not contribute to the flow of the text will be presented in report appendices.

Cultural Resources Discovery and Protection

Since the Beebe Springs Natural Area Phase 2 project area is entirely within site 45CH216 boundaries the discovery of cultural materials or human remains is possible during ground disturbing or other project activities. Cultural materials have been found; however, human remains have not been found to date. All discoveries of potential artifacts or human remains should be immediately brought to the attention of the Washington Department of Wildlife Engineer. Periodic inspections will be made by the archaeological consultant and the contactor may need to coordinate inspections and access.

As the lead Federal agency, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District is responsible for compliance with 36CFR800 including cultural resources treatment and consultation with concerned parties. As the project proponent, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife personnel will oversee implementation of procedures insuring cultural resources compliance. Project data recovery efforts are defined above. An archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications will monitor construction ground disturbing activities.

In the event of inadvertent cultural material or human remains discovery, the protocols and treatments identified below will be followed during the course of the project. Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife must:

- Comply with applicable Federal and State laws and regulations, particularly 36CFR800 (as amended) implementing regulations for Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended) and Title 27 Revised Code of Washington Chapter 27.44 Indian Graves and Records and Title 68 Chapter 68.60 Abandoned and Historic Cemeteries and Historic Graves, and;

- Provide direction and guidance to project personnel related to proper inadvertent discovery procedures.

Inadvertent Discoveries

Procedures for the Discovery of Human Remains

Any human skeletal remains regardless of ethnic origin that may be discovered during this project will at all times be treated with dignity and respect. In the event that any Native American human remains are discovered, the affected tribes will be immediately notified by Washington State Department of Fish And Wildlife. The affected Indian tribe is the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation.

If any Washington State Department of Fish And Wildlife employee or one of its contractors or subcontractors believes that he or she has made an unanticipated discovery

of human skeletal remains, all work adjacent to the discovery shall cease. Representatives of Washington State Department of Fish And Wildlife (Engineer) will be notified. The area of work stoppage will be adequate to provide for the security, protection, and integrity of the human skeletal remains, in accordance with Washington State Law.

The contractor will be responsible for taking appropriate steps to protect the discovery. At a minimum, the immediate area will be secured to a distance of thirty (30) feet from the discovery. Vehicles, equipment, and unauthorized personnel will not be permitted to traverse the discovery site.

Once notified by the Contractor the Engineer will immediately call the Chelan County Sheriff's office and the County Coroner and representatives of affected tribes (identified in the Contact Information below). The Contractor and Washington State Department of Fish And Wildlife acknowledges that any find of Native American human skeletal remains may be in whole or in part a burial of Native American ancestry. It is further acknowledged that affected Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation are very concerned about such burials, and that the find must be treated confidentially. The Sheriff's office may arrange for a representative of the county coroner's office to examine the discovery and will determine whether it should be treated as a crime scene or as a human burial of possible Native American ancestry.

After identification of the human remains as Native American, the Contractor and Washington State Department of Fish And Wildlife shall continue to maintain the remains and any associated funerary objects in place, unwashed, unexamined, and undisturbed until their final disposition to the tribes. Due consideration and honor will be given, to the fullest extent possible, requests of the tribes to leave the remains and/or other cultural materials undisturbed and in place. All attempts to accommodate tribal requests to conduct ceremonies or other traditional cultural activities with respect to the human remains at the place of discovery will be a considered to the maximum practical extent.

If the human skeletal remains are determined to be Native American, Washington State Department of Fish And Wildlife will notify the individuals from the state Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP), the affected Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation. These parties and Washington State Department of Fish And Wildlife will consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) to determine the appropriate treatment for the human skeletal remains as per RCW 27-44. At this point if U.S. Army Corps of Engineers warrants, they may assume all authority over the government-to-government consultation process.

If disinterment of Native American human remains becomes necessary, the consulting parties (tribes and Washington State Department of Fish And Wildlife) will consult with the SHPO to determine the final custodian of the human skeletal remains for reinterment. Should the human skeletal remains be repatriated to the tribes, associated such remains, and grave goods shall be placed in a pine box for each individual. Pending repatriation

the remains will be stored in a secure Washington State Department of Fish And Wildlife facility. The tribes will take receipt of the remains, funerary items within seven (7) days after the tribes submit a request for repatriation. At the time of transfer, the Washington State Department of Fish And Wildlife shall provide to the tribes a brief description of the remains, grave goods transferred and the tribes shall confirm receipt of the same.

Procedures for the Discovery of Archaeological Resources

If any Washington State Department of Fish And Wildlife employee, its contractors, or its subcontractors believes that he or she has inadvertently uncovered any cultural resource, all work adjacent to the discovery shall cease. Representatives of the Washington State Department of Fish And Wildlife Cultural Resources Staff will be notified. The area of work stoppage will be adequate to provide for the security, protection, and integrity of the archaeological discovery. A cultural resource discovery could be prehistoric or historic and consist of:

areas of charcoal or charcoal – stained soil and stones,
stone tools or waste flakes (i.e. an arrowhead, or stone chips),
bones, burned rocks, or other food remains in association with stone tools or chips,
or a cluster of tin cans or bottles, logging, or agricultural equipment older than 50 years.

If the Washington State Department of Fish And Wildlife representative believes that the discovery is a cultural resource and could be archaeologically significant, the representative will take appropriate steps to protect the discovery site. At a minimum, the immediate area of the discovery will be secured to a distance of thirty (30) feet. Vehicles, equipment, and unauthorized personnel will not be permitted to traverse the discovery site. Work in the immediate area will not resume until treatment of the discovery has been completed following provisions for treating archaeological/cultural material as set forth in The Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife representative or contractor will prepare an evaluation of any discovered cultural resources.

Treatment of Resources

Where cultural resources are encountered during construction, but additional project effects to the resources are not anticipated, project construction may continue while documentation and assessment of the cultural resources proceed. If continued construction is likely to cause additional impacts to such resources, project activities within a radius of 30 feet of the discovery will cease until the site has been documented, evaluated for significance and an assessment of the potential effects to the site has been made. The Engineer in consultation with the cultural resource staff will decide when construction may continue at the discovery location.

If construction activity exposes human remains (burials or isolated teeth or bones) all work in the immediate vicinity of the find will be halted. The Contractor will notify the Chelan County Sheriff's Office and the County Coroner and representatives of affected tribes (identified in the Contact Information below). The Engineer will then notify the SHPO. The remains will be protected from further disturbance until the Engineer, SHPO, and Tribe has determined the appropriate treatment of the remains. No additional excavation will be undertaken prior to tribal consultation, and no exposed human remains will be left unattended during work hours or unsecured during off work hours. All attempts to accommodate tribal requests to conduct ceremonies or other traditional cultural activities with respect to the human remains at the place of discovery will be a considered to the maximum practical extent.

Contact Information for Inadvertent Discoveries

Steve Wright "Engineer"
Washington State Department of Fish & Wildlife
Capitol Programs & Engineering
600 Capitol Way North
Olympia, WA 98501-1091
Phone: 509-902-8429

Chelan County Coroner (509) 667-9911, 667-6431

Chelan County Sheriff (509) 667-6851

Allyson Brooks
Washington State Historic Preservation Officer
Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP)
PO Box 48343
Olympia, WA 98504-8343
Phone: 360 586-3065

Camille Pleasants
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation
POB 150
Nespelem, WA 98155
Phone: 509-634-2654

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Stevens, Rebecca

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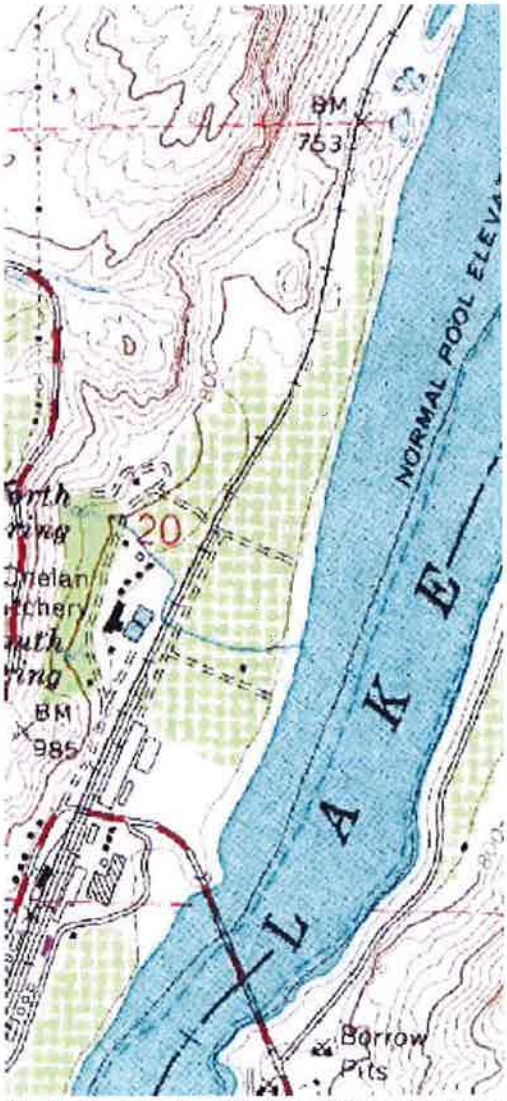
Schematic plan for Beebe development



Current map, Hwy 97 now follows along east side of railroad tracks. Use the bridge and highlands to match.