

**April Jones**

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**From:** Robert Fitzmaurice  
**Sent:** Thursday, January 12, 2023 12:13 PM  
**To:** Adam Osbekoff  
**Cc:** steve@snoqualmietribe.us; April Jones; Jeffrey M. Hawkinson - Pepple Cantu Schmidt PLLC (jhawkinson@jpclaw.com)  
**Subject:** Fall City II AKA Slalom - Snoqualmie Indian Tribe Request for "opportunity to be on site during any ground disturbing activities"  
**Attachments:** Fall City 2 P-Plat Hearing Exhibits A1-A2.pdf

Dear Adam:

It was good to talk with you the other day to discuss the Snoqualmie Indian Tribe's (Tribe's) request to "have the opportunity to be on site during any ground disturbing activities". I'd like to provide you with some background on the archeological investigation that we have undertaken to date at the Tribe's request and to explain Slalom 13 Investments' (Slalom's) position on site access. In short, Slalom does not oppose the Tribe's request, but wants to ensure that, as it would with any other third-party seeking access to an active construction site, that the Tribe agrees to the conditions described below.

As a preliminary matter, we hope that the Tribe will support a change to the wording of the County staff's proposed recommendation to make the recommendation comport with what the Tribe actually requested in its comment:

Recommendation P-4 in the King County Staff report for this preliminary plat, states *"To address voiced concerns for historic preservation by the Snoqualmie Indian Tribes, it is recommended the applicant contact a representative from the Snoqualmie Indian Tribes Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation to accommodate their request to be present during any ground disturbance at the site."* The wording of the County recommendation has eliminated the word "opportunity" which we believe is important and should be corrected by adding it back into the Staff recommendation. The reason for the requested change is that the timing of the ground-disturbing activities will be at the contractor's discretion and such factors as weather and equipment availability. While we can provide the Tribe with notice of windows during which ground-disturbing activities are likely to occur, we cannot bind the contractor to delaying work if the Tribe's technician is not available to be on site at a particular time. Thus, while we are happy to provide the opportunity for access it will be up to the Tribe to avail itself of the opportunity and we would like the recommendation language to reflect that understanding.

As I mentioned during our call, we were a bit surprised by the Tribe's recent site access request. Initially, when we noticed the application for this plat, King County staff forwarded an e-mail from Steven Mullen-Moses (see below). This e-mail explained that the Tribe categorized the site as an Area of Potential Effects (APE). As such, the Tribe requested enhanced investigation beyond reliance upon an Inadvertent Discovery Plan (IDP). To address the Tribe's concerns, we commissioned an archeological investigation by a qualified archeologist that was extremely thorough and invasive of the site. See photos below showing the number of sampling locations and the disturbance caused by each investigation point. The archeologist's report was submitted to the Washington Department of Archeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) and posted to the Washington Information System for Architectural & Archeological Records Data (WISAARD). The investigation yielded no evidence of cultural resources, and as a result, DAHP recommended against having onsite archeological supervision during ground-disturbing activities. (See attached exhibits A-1 and A-2). It is our understanding that the Tribe has access to this database and reviews the reports submitted.

As we discussed, we will work with the Tribe to provide the requested opportunity for access. As with all requests for third-party access to an active construction site, we have concerns about safety, adherence to the selected contractor's

construction site rules, indemnification, insurance, supervised access to the site, and limits to impacts on the contractor's ability to perform their work without undue interference.

We will request that any condition relating to the opportunity for access include a requirement to provide standard items including a site-specific safety plan, liability indemnification, and evidence of adequate insurance with the landowner being named as an additional insured. In addition, we will need to have an agreement about what activities the Tribe intends to undertake while on site, a notification protocol that does not interfere with contractor scheduling and performance of ground-disturbing activities, and how the Tribe's proposed activities will integrate with the site's IDP.

We will be asking the hearing examiner to revise the condition to read as follows and would like your concurrence.

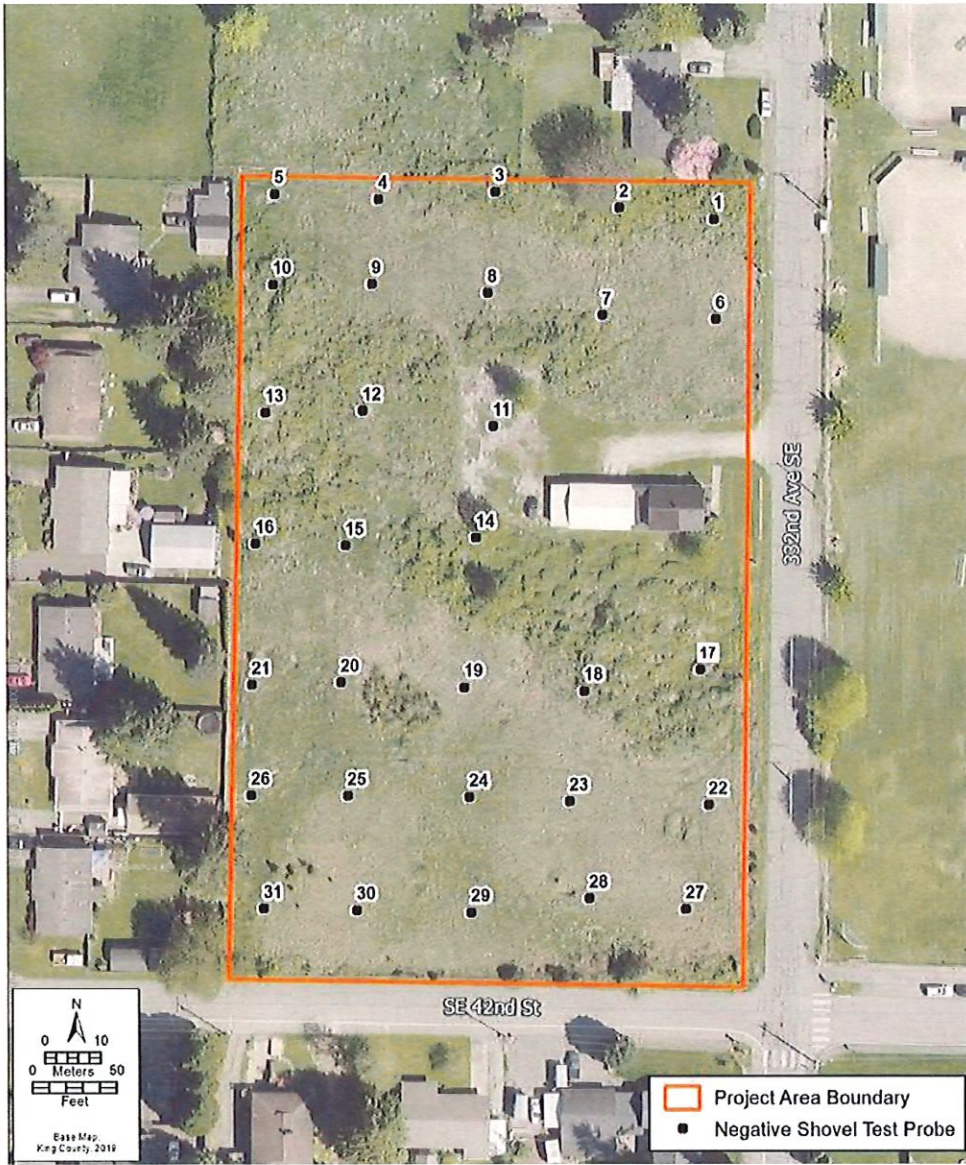
*"To address voiced concerns for historic preservation by the Snoqualmie Indian Tribes, it is recommended the applicant contact a representative from the Snoqualmie Indian Tribes Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation to reach an agreement regarding safety, indemnification, insurance, site access and specific activities of the Tribe's personnel to accommodate their request to be allowed to be present during any ground disturbance at the site."*

I am having our attorney put together an agreement that addresses our concerns and will be forwarding that to you for the Tribe's review and approval. I appreciate your working with us on these issues

Sincerely,

Robert Fitzmaurice

Slalom 13 Investments, LLC







**From:** Steven Mullen-Moses <steve@snoqualmtribe.us>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, January 20, 2021 11:48 AM  
**To:** Claussen, Kimberly; Matthew Baerwalde; Cindy Spiry; Ann Harrie; knelson@tulaliptribes-nsn.gov; strudel@suquamish.nsn.us; ECY RE SEPA REGISTER (separegister@ecy.wa.gov); McColloch, Duffy; SEPAdesk@dfw.wa.gov; Champaco, Brent; Clemenger, Anna; david.winfrey@puyalluptribe-nsn.gov; russ.ladley@puyalluptribe-nsn.gov; brandon.reynon@puyalluptribe-nsn.gov; charlotte.basch@puyalluptribe-nsn.gov; glen.stamant@muckleshoot.nsn.us; laura.murphy@muckleshoot.nsn.us; Jeffrey Watson (jeffrey.watson@muckleshoot.nsn.us); SEPA@DAHP.wa.gov; TeamMillCreek@dfw.wa.gov; Meisner, Jennifer; Scott, Todd; ezeziel.rohloff@dfw.wa.gov; Fischer, Katherine; Bolger, James; Herrin, Sharman; Shannon, Kathleen; Taylor, Katherine (DNRP); Cory Brandt; Maher Joudi (maher.joudi@drstrong.com); ZZGrp, DNRP Division Directors & Deputy Directors  
**Cc:** Dobkins, Doug; Casey, Laura; Gao, Clara  
**Subject:** Re: PLAT20-0003 - Notice of Application

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Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment. Based on the information provided and our understanding of the project and its APE, we would recommend an archeological review performed for this project. This is in an area the Snoqualmie Tribe considers culturally significant and has a high probability to have unknown archaeological deposits. If any archaeological work is performed, we request notification. An IDP should not be used in lieu of archeological investigation. Cultural and archaeological resources are non-renewable and are best discovered prior to ground disturbance.

**Steven Mullen-Moses**  
 Director of Archaeology & Historic Preservation  
 sdulc@albix  
 Desk: 425-292-0249 x2010  
 Cell: 425-495-6097  
[steve@snoqualmtribe.us](mailto:steve@snoqualmtribe.us)

**From:** Adam Osbekoff <adam@snoqualmtribe.us>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, June 1, 2022 6:25 PM  
**To:** Claussen, Kimberly <Kimberly.Claussen@kingcounty.gov>  
**Subject:** RE: Revised Notice of Application - Plat of Fall City II PLAT20-0003

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Hello Kim

The Snoqualmie Indian Tribes Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation request that we have the opportunity to be onsite during any ground disturbing activities regarding the above mentioned project.

Thank you

Adam Osbekoff

Thanks

Robert Fitzmaurice  
 Taylor Development  
 (425) 894-4533

# CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

DAHP Project Number: 2021-07-04816

Author: Tom Ostrander, M.Sc., Justin Colón, M.A., RPA, and Chanda R. Schneider

Title of Report: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Fall City Plat II Project

Date of Report: 10/07/2021

County: King Section: 15 Township: 24 N Range: 07 E

Quad: NW Acres: 3.5

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 #: N/A

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Final

# FALL CITY PLAT II PROJECT, FALL CITY, KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Cultural Resources Assessment

Prepared for  
Slalom Construction LLC

October 2021





Final

# FALL CITY PLAT II PROJECT, KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Cultural Resources Assessment

Submitted to  
Slalom Construction LLC

Prepared by  
Tom Ostrander, M.Sc., Justin Colón, M.A., RPA, and Chanda R. Schneider

This report is exempt from public distribution and disclosure  
(RCW 42.56.300)

ESA Project Number 202100783.0  
DAHP Project Number 2021-07-04816

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# ABSTRACT

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Environmental Science Associates (ESA) was retained by Slalom Construction LLC (Slalom) to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment for the Fall City Plat II Project in King County, Washington. The Project is located in the community of Fall City in unincorporated King County, 0.25 mile west of the Snoqualmie River, at 4135 332nd Avenue SE. The Project consists of demolishing existing buildings and structures within the approximately 3.5-acre Project Area and subdividing the Project Area into 13 single-family lots with supporting access, drainage, and residential utilities. This Project is subject to Chapter 43.21C of the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) – the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA). The local authority administering this SEPA action is King County Local Programs, who requested an archaeological survey of the Project Area.

ESA conducted a Cultural Resources Assessment consisting of background research and an archaeological survey utilizing both surface and subsurface methods. No recorded cultural resources are known to be within the Project Area. However, Fall City is known to have been a major village location for Snoqualmie peoples, and is an area of concern for the Snoqualmie Tribe. Based on background research, ESA considers the Project Area to have a high probability for containing precontact archaeological sites, due to its close proximity to the current and former channel of the river, and its relatively undeveloped state. ESA considers the Project Area to have a moderate probability of containing historic period archaeological sites. A single historic-age built environment resource, a single-family home with attached garage, is located within the Project Area. The structure is in poor condition and has experienced multiple alterations. Based on the preliminary research into the structure's association with past events and persons, it does not appear to be eligible for listing on any local, state, or federal historic register.

ESA conducted an archaeological surface survey across the entire Project Area. Following this, a subsurface survey consisting of 31 shovel probes excavated at an approximately 20-meter interval to a target depth of 2 meters below surface, or until encountering sterile C-horizon materials, was conducted. The subsurface survey was not conducted in an area containing existing facilities, such as road shoulders or utility corridors, driveways, parking lots, or drainage/septic fields.

No archaeological sites, isolates, or potential cultural indicators (such as concentrations of ash, charcoal, shell, heat-affected soils, or fire-modified rock) were identified during the survey. No landforms with a higher probability of containing cultural resources were identified, and no high probability deposits, such as buried surfaces, were noted.

ESA recommends that no further cultural resources work be conducted for the Project. However, ESA does recommend that an Inadvertent Discovery Plan (IDP) be put in place during construction. The IDP will provide guidance in the event that cultural resources are encountered during future Project activities.

The authors of this report meet the Secretary of the Interior Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeologist and Historian.

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

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Environmental Science Associates (ESA) was retained by Slalom Construction LLC (Slalom) to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment for the Fall City Plat II Project in King County, Washington. The Project is located in the community of Fall City in unincorporated King County, 0.25 mile west of the Snoqualmie River, at 4135 332nd Avenue SE, in Section 15 of Township 24 North, Range 07 East on the Fall City, Washington 7.5' series topographic map (Figure 1). It is located on King County tax parcel number 0943100220.

## 1.1 Project Description

The Project consists of demolishing existing buildings and structures within the approximately 3.5-acre Project Area and subdividing the Project Area into 13 single-family lots with a proposed density of four dwelling units per acre. The overall development will include one private access tract, a drainage tract, and a Large On-Site System (LOSS) septic/recreation tract will be constructed. The Project layout is included as Appendix A.

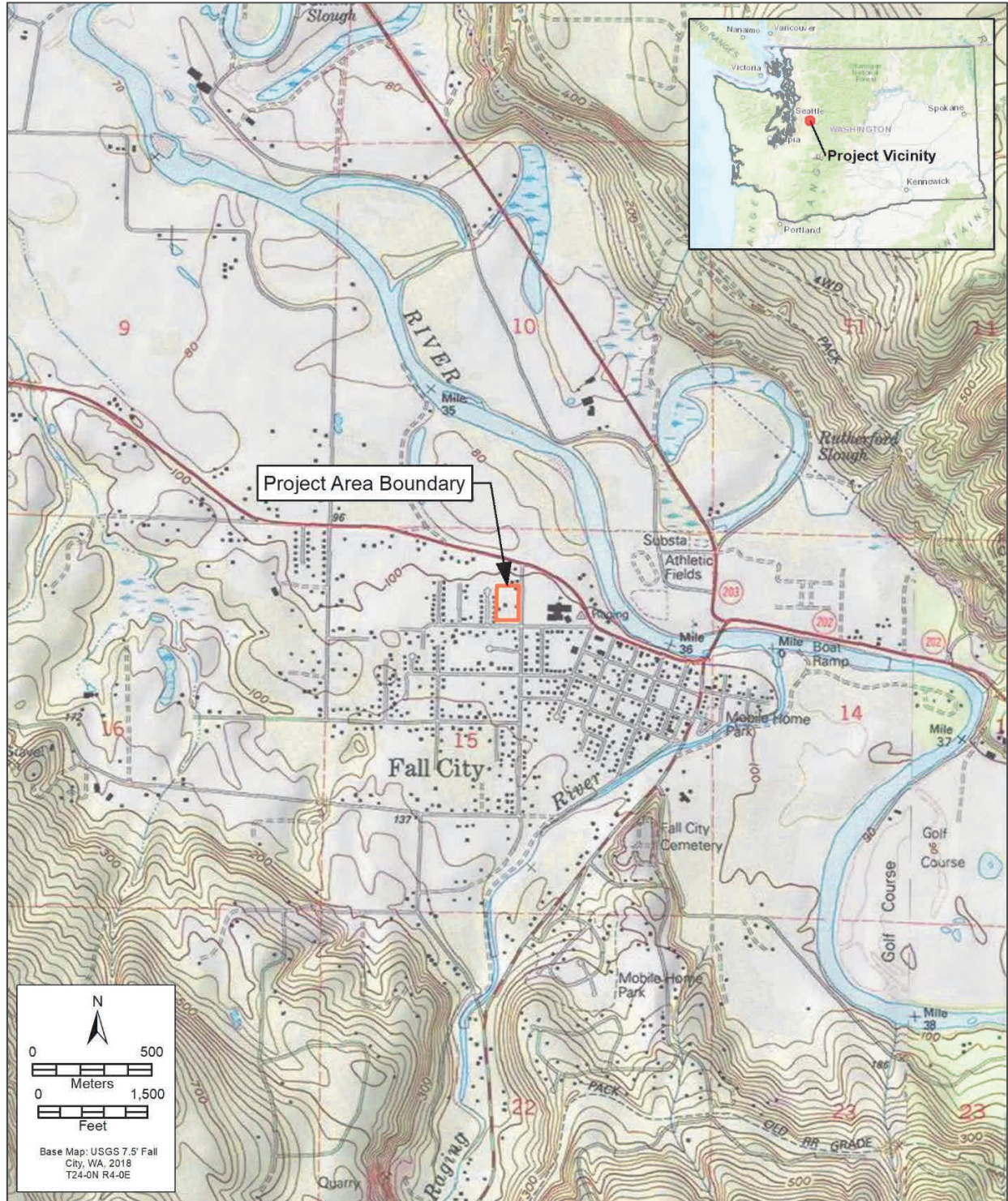
## 1.2 Regulatory Environment

Some development projects within the State of Washington are subject to Chapter 43.21C of the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) – the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA). SEPA requires that Historic and Cultural Preservation be considered as part of the environmental review process. This report has been written to meet the standards required by SEPA. It has been prepared by a professional archaeologist who meets the requirements of the U.S. Secretary of the Interior. The local authority administering this SEPA action is King County Local Programs. King County Local Programs oversees and reviews cultural resources within its jurisdiction in cooperation with the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP). As part of its review of the Project, King County has requested a Cultural Resources Assessment, including surface and subsurface survey work, across the Project Area prior to development.

Additional laws that apply to archaeological projects conducted within the State of Washington include: Archaeological Sites and Resources (RCW 27.53), Indian Graves and Records (RCW 27.44), Human Remains (RCW 68.50), and Abandoned and Historic Cemeteries and Historic Graves (RCW 68.60).

## 1.3 Project Area

The Project Area is approximately 3.5 acres. It extends across the entirety of parcel 0943100220. Currently, the Project Area contains a single-family home and associated garage (Figure 2). The topography is relatively even and lacks distinct landforms or features. Project construction will involve shallow excavation, less than 1 meter (3.3 feet) below surface (bs) across its entirety. Deeper punctuated excavation for utilities, septic drainage, and foundations will require excavation up to 2 meters (6.6 feet) bs.



Prepared by ESA

**Figure 1**  
Location of the Fall City Plat II Project



Prepared by ESA

**Figure 2**  
Aerial view of the Fall City Plat II Project Area



## 2. PROJECT SETTING

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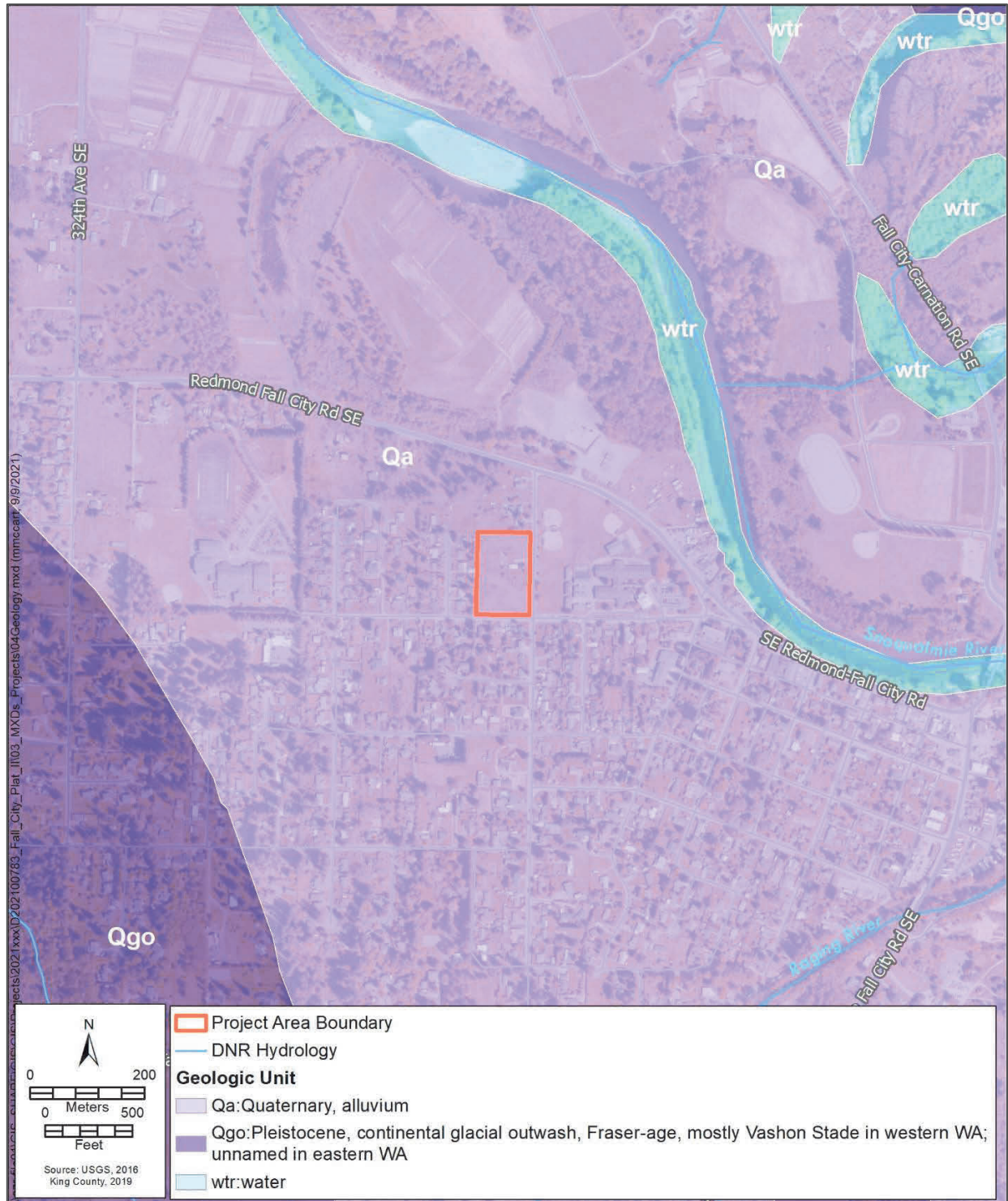
### 2.1 Research Methods

This literature review examined the Project's Study Area, which is defined as a 1-mile radius from the Project Area. It is based on a review of prior archaeological survey reports, recorded cultural resources, historic register-listed properties, ethnographic studies, historical maps, government landowner records, aerial photographs, regional histories, geological maps, soils surveys, and environmental reports. These sources were reviewed to identify any cultural resources, including archaeological sites, historic properties, cemeteries, and traditional cultural properties, within the Project Area, as well as the probability for unrecorded resources. Research included a review of the Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD) system maintained by DAHP; digital collections of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Washington State Archives, King County Road Services Division, King County Assessor, University of Washington Libraries, and other online resources; and resources within ESA's research library. In addition, ESA contacted cultural resources technical staff at the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, Snoqualmie Tribe, and Tulalip Tribes. The Snoqualmie Tribe responded by stating that the Project Area is a place of concern for the tribe.

### 2.2 Environmental Setting

#### 2.2.1 Geomorphology

The Project Area is located in the Puget Lowland geological province near the south bank of the mainstem Snoqualmie River, approximately 0.75 miles west the current confluence of the Snoqualmie River and the Raging River. It is located within the Snoqualmie River watershed, approximately 4 miles downstream from Snoqualmie Falls. River valleys in the Puget Lowlands are low-lying troughs carved by a series of the glacial advances and retreats during the Pleistocene. During the most recent glacial advance – the Vashon stage of the Fraser glaciation – the front of the Puget lobe of the Cordilleran ice sheet advanced into King County by approximately 17,400 BP (years before present), rapidly extended to the vicinity of Olympia, and then retreated north of the county line by approximately 16,400 BP (Booth et al. 2003; Troost and Booth 2008). During the glacial maximum, glacial ice blocked the pathway of the Snoqualmie River, and a large ice-marginal lake was created within the basin upstream of Snoqualmie Falls (Thompson et al. 2011). The original outlet for the lake was through the Cedar River channel, but as the ice retreated, the lake level dropped and the Snoqualmie River carved a new channel that flowed over Snoqualmie Falls. Near-surface deposits within the Project Area are mapped as Holocene alluvium (Dragovich et al. 2009) (*Qa* on Figure 3). This alluvium is characterized as moderately-sorted deposits of cobble gravel, pebbly sand, and sandy silt (Bethel 2004). The Snoqualmie River is characterized by lateral channel migration through cut-and-fill processes, leading to sinuous channels with abundant oxbows, sloughs, and meander scars evident within the floodplain (Bethel 2004). This active alluvial environment would have attracted precontact peoples, and is capable of burying and preserving archaeological materials.



Prepared by ESA

**Figure 3**  
Geological map of the Fall City Plat II Project

## 2.2.2 Soils

The Project Area is comprised of Everett series soils (Figure 4). Everett series soils are located in glacial drift plains within outwash terraces and escarpments, kames, moraines, and eskers (NRCS 2018). The typical soil pedon consists of the following:

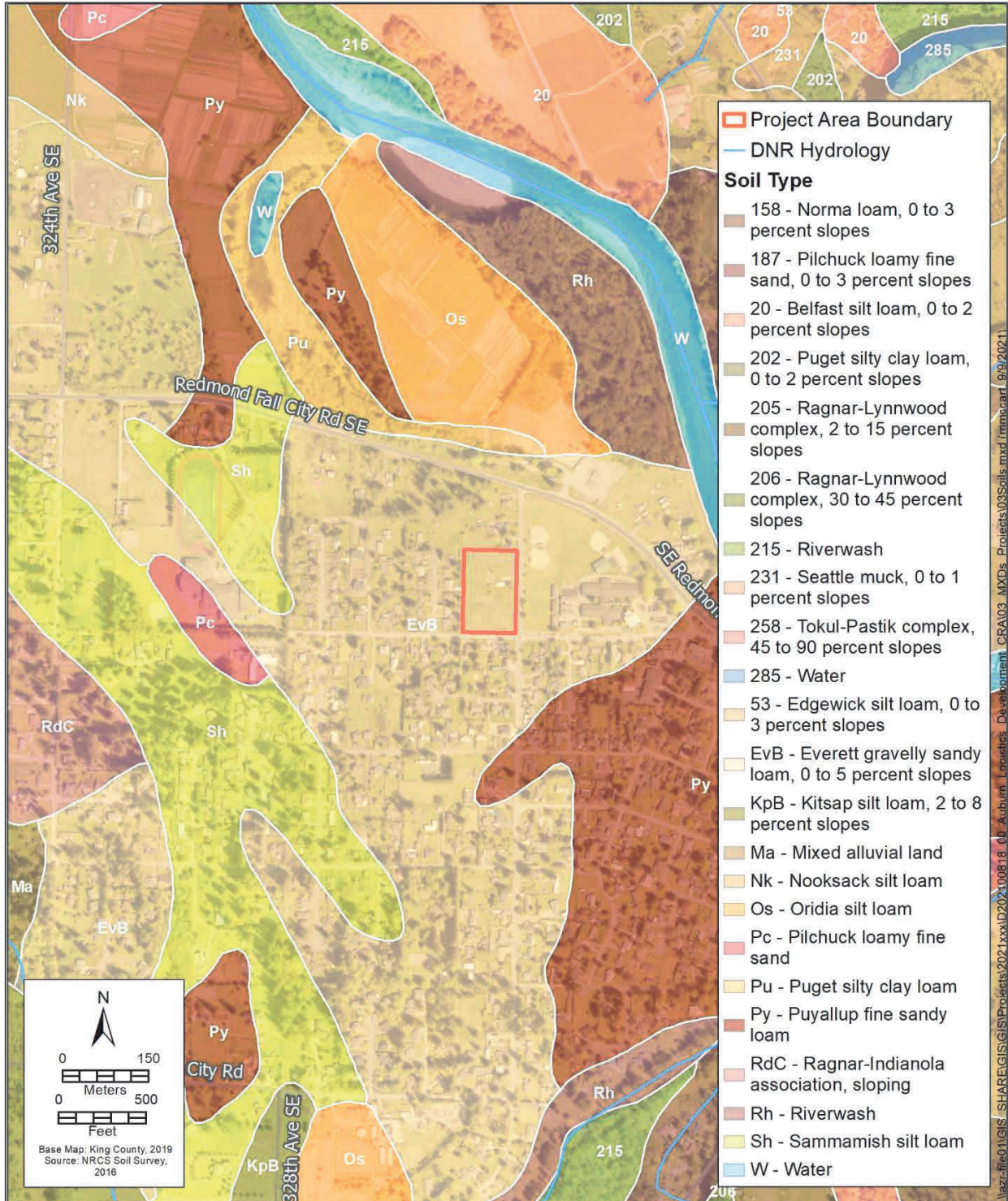
- **A** - 3 to 8 cm; very gravelly sandy loam, brown to very dark brown with many very fine and fine roots; 15% percent gravel, 10 percent cobbles; clear smooth boundary.
- **Bw** - 8 to 60 cm; very gravelly sandy loam, brown to dark brown with subangular blocky structure; 35 percent gravel, 10 percent cobbles; clear wavy boundary.
- **C1** - 60 to 90 cm; very gravelly loamy sand, yellowish brown to dark yellowish brown; 40 percent gravel, 10 percent cobbles; gradual wavy boundary.
- **C2** - 90 to 150 cm; extremely cobbly sand, yellowish brown to dark yellowish 40 percent gravel, 35 percent cobble.

Due to the glacial origin of the soil parent material, areas of Everett soils have a low potential to contain deeply buried, intact archaeological sites.

## 2.2.3 Flora and Fauna

The Project Area is situated within the *Tsuga heterophylla* vegetation zone, which encompasses the Puget Lowland (Franklin and Dyrness 1988). Climax species within the western low elevation portion of the North Cascade province are western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) and western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*). Other tree species common in this zone include Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), grand fir (*Abies grandis*), and Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*), as well as western white pine (*Pinus monitcola*) and lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*). Black cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*), red alder (*Alnus rubra*), and bigleaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*) occur in areas prone to disturbance, such as river and stream edges, and logged mature forests. Today, the Project Area is dominated by thick grasses and Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*), a significant invasive species within the region.

In precontact times, the Fall City area contained faunal resources vital to native people, including terrestrial mammals, birds, fish, and shellfish. Native mammals included mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), elk (*Cervus canadensis*), beaver (*Castor canadensis*), river otter (*Lutra canadensis*), black bear (*Ursus americanus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), cougar (*Puma concolor*), skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), weasel (*Mustela* spp.), and muskrat (*Odontra zibethicus*). The most important fish were various species of salmon (*Oncorhynchus* spp.). The Snoqualmie River currently supports Chinook (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), chum (*O. keta*), coho (*O. kisutch*), pink salmon (*O. gorbuscha*), steelhead (*O. mykiss*), rainbow trout (*O. mykiss*), cutthroat trout (*O. clarki*), as well as native char, i.e., Dolly Varden (*Salvelinus malma*) and bull trout (*S. confluentus*). A major spawning location is within the abundant gravel bars at the confluence with the Raging River (Solomon and Boles 2002).



**Figure 4**  
Soils map of the Fall City Plat II Project

## 2.3 Cultural Setting

### 2.3.1 Precontact

The precontact cultural chronology of the Pacific Northwest and Puget Sound from the Late Pleistocene onward has been previously summarized (Ames and Maschner 1999; Blukis Onat et al. 2001; Kidd 1964; Kopperl et al. 2016; Matson and Coupland 1995; Nelson 1990). The various chronologies generally agree on broad patterns in culture but may differ regarding the timing and significance of changes in specific aspects of culture, such as subsistence, technology, and social organization. The following discussion of cultural-historical sequence draws broadly on the various chronologies but follows Kopperl et al. (2016) by recognizing five periods, which are summarized in Table 1. The Late Pacific period overlaps slightly with the Ethnographic period, as described below.

**TABLE 1**  
**PRECONTACT PERIODS**

Period	King County Analytic Period	Approx. Date Range	Characteristics
Late Pacific	5	2,500 cal BP – 200 cal BP	Represented by seasonal camps associated with resource procurement and increased variability in burial methods. Site types include winter villages, base camps, field camps, resource gathering sites for hunting, fishing, plants, and quarry sources.
Middle Pacific	4	5,000 cal BP – 2,500 cal BP	Represented by large plank houses, increase in decorative items, woodworking tools (adzes, mauls, wedges). Site types include possible villages, base camps, field camps, resource gathering sites for hunting, fishing, plants, and quarry sources.
Early Pacific	3	8,000 cal BP – 5,000 cal BP	Located in marine and estuary settings; represented by large shell middens and decorative artifacts such as labrets and bracelets. Site types include base camps, field camps, and various resource gathering and non-residential sites.
Archaic	2	12,000 cal BP – 8,000 cal BP	Often referred to as Olcott culture and located in riverine and lake settings; represented by cobble tools and lanceolate projectile points. Site types include small residential base camps, field camps, resource gathering, and quarry sites.
Paleoindian	1	14,000 cal BP – 12,000 cal BP	Often referred to as Clovis culture, represented by projectile points. This period represents post-glacial entry of humans into the Puget Sound basin. Site types would include small residential base camps, resource gathering near those camps, and isolate finds.

cal BP = calibrated years before the present; Source: Kopperl et al. 2016.

Fall City and its surrounding area was platted on lands of high cultural importance and sensitivity to the Snoqualmie Tribe. The largest precontact Snoqualmie village site stood here and included at least a dozen longhouses and numerous outbuildings along the Snoqualmie and Raging Rivers and surrounding tributaries and creeks (Lane 1975; Steven Moses, personal communication 2021). These lands were the home of a very highly regarded Snoqualmie headman, *Sanawa*; additionally, honorary Chief Ed Davis made his home in Fall City in the early 20th century (Steven Moses personal communication 2021; Miller 2016:244).

Several sites have been recorded along the Snoqualmie River and within the Study Area, including two village sites associated with the location discussed above. Precontact village site 45KI20 was recorded located near the confluence of the Snoqualmie and Raging Rivers (Onat 1967). The Fall City Park Village

Site (*yuetswabic* – 45KI263), located on the floodplain of the Snoqualmie River, was first identified in 1982 (Buck 1982; Rinck 2018b). At that time, the site was identified as a generalized lithic tool scatter consisting of formed tools and debitage. Additional testing in 1985 revealed two distinct concentrations of cultural material extending from surface to 2.6 feet bs (80 cmbs). Cultural material included fire-modified rock (FMR), charcoal, calcined bone, basalt, ccs, agate lithics, and a ground stone tool. One of these concentrations was associated with Chief *Sana[i]wa* at that time (Rhode 1985a; Rinck 2018b). Further testing in 1998 confirmed the concentrations and identified an in situ hearth feature, and historic-aged/modern debris (Rinck 2018b). In 2000, the site was exposed and damaged during sod removal. Monitoring and subsequent data recovery were conducted as some features were found intact, and a total of 19,000 artifacts including lithics, bones, shell, glass, ceramic, metal, and concrete were recovered. Analysis and radiocarbon dating suggested the site is approximately 500 years old (Rinck 2018b). WISAARD also associates informant-identified Indigenous burials with this site, although no human remains were observed during monitoring and excavations (DAHP 2021c).

### 2.3.2 Ethnographic and Historic

The Study Area is within the ancestral lands of the federally recognized *sduk<sup>w</sup>albix<sup>w</sup>* Snoqualmie Indian Tribe. The Snoqualmie are considered part of the larger Southern Coast Salish culture group who share a common dialect of the Southern Lushootseed language (Suttles and Lane 1990:485). Southern Coast Salish who live along the Snoqualmie River and surrounding lands have used the Study Area and its vicinity since time immemorial for various levels of habitation and resource gathering.

The Southern Coast Salish culture group shares similarities in subsistence patterns, structures, and other cultural practices (Suttles and Lane 1990). Permanent and seasonal campsites were located at specific locations ideal for resource gathering, hunting, and travel. Villages were located at the mouths of rivers, river confluences, and terraces, following a seasonal round for subsistence and resources. Southern Coast Salish relied heavily upon salmon for subsistence, supplementing this diet with other resources found in marsh and river environments. The Snoqualmie River, its tributaries, and surrounding waterways and lands are an important resource that have provided fishing and hunting opportunities. Berries, roots, and other plants provide additional key components of the traditional diet, along with shellfish and select terrestrial and marine animals. A wide variety of plants serve many purposes in traditional practices. (Suttles and Lane 1990).

Non-Indigenous settlement of the Snoqualmie Valley began in the mid to late-1800s when settlers started to arrive and reconfigure the land toward their ends. With the passage of the Donation Land Claim Act of 1850, settlers began to claim homestead lands throughout the Pacific Northwest. These early settlements and land claims were focused around key routes of access and areas rich in resources. The traditional mobile subsistence strategies of Southern Coast Salish were increasingly disrupted as settlement progressed. These impacts are documented by the treaties that were signed and the reservations that were established, where Southern Coast Salish groups were forced to relocate from their traditional lands. In the 19th century, the U.S. Government entered into a series of treaties with Indigenous people throughout the Puget Sound region. Conflicts between the two groups arose during this time. The Project Area is within the ancestral lands of the Snoqualmie whose descendants are members of today's federally recognized Snoqualmie Indian Tribe, Tulalip Tribes, and Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, as well as non-federally recognized Snohomish Indian Tribe. Ancestors of today's Snoqualmie were signatories of the

Treaty of Point Elliott in 1855 (Lane 1975). The U.S. Government assigned the Snoqualmie to move to the Tulalip and Muckleshoot Reservations along with members of the Snohomish (U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs 2003). Some Snoqualmie relocated and enrolled as members of the Tulalip Tribes while others remained on their lands and enrolled in the Snoqualmie Tribe. In 1937, an attempt to hold reservation lands was made; this did not come to fruition until their federal recognition was fully restored after being lost in the 1950s (Snoqualmie Indian Tribe 2021). The Snoqualmie were granted federal recognition in 1997, which was finalized in 1999 (Snoqualmie Indian Tribe 2021; U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs 1997).

Available online and published ethnographies identified several village and place names along the Snoqualmie River and beyond the 1-mile Study Area (Haeberlin and Gunther 1930; Hilbert et al. 2001; Miller 2014, 2016; Pembroke 1981; Lane 1975; Smith 1941:209). Within the Study Area, two place names were identified: *sduk<sup>w</sup>albix<sup>w</sup>* for the river and the people who live along it, and *yeLh<sup>w</sup>/yetsk* associated with a village at Fall City and the Raging River (Hilbert et al. 2001:178 no. 21; Lane 1975:27-28 and 47 no. 21; Miller 2014:228; 2016:243).

Several military forts were constructed along the Snoqualmie River during the Treaty Wars of 1855–56, including Fort Tilton located near Fall City, and in operation as a supply depot for only 2 months (Denfeld 2012). Trails and waterways were the way to traverse the Snoqualmie Valley before wagon roads were built; the confluence of the Snoqualmie and Raging Rivers was known as The Landing by early settlers (Stein 2013). In 1872, a post office was established inside the general (Boham) store in place at that time (Stein 2013; U.S. Surveyor General 1873:14). When the land was first surveyed in 1873, surveyors noted entering an “Indian camp ground” within the Study Area (U.S. Surveyor General 1873:14). Land patents were issued to brothers Edward and George Boham (postmaster), and James Taylor in October 1875 for homesteads they had built at The Landing (U.S. Bureau of Land Management 1977). The forested area and proximity to waterways proved ideal for trade and logging operations, and more homesteaders soon followed. Jeremiah Borst purchased the brothers’ claims and filed a plat for the town of Fall City in 1887 (Stein 2013). Several logging and milling operations were established along the Snoqualmie River and its tributaries during the mid to late 19th century (Palmer 1995; U.S. Surveyor General 1873). In 1891, a second plat was filed by the executors for Jeremiah Borst, who had died a year earlier; this second plat included the Project Area to the west of the business area (Majors 1891; Stein 2013).

At the turn of the 20th century, logging resources along the river were dwindling and logging activity had moved toward the foothills. The valley turned to agriculture, with dairy and subsistence farming as well as hop production along the river. Hops were a successful crop until a louse invasion hit the valley in the 1890s and destroyed crops, leaving farms to focus instead on fruit, vegetable, and dairy products (Bagley 1929; HistoryLink 2000). A hop drying shed built in 1888 along the Snoqualmie River was eventually moved in 1904 to its current location at Fall City and is listed as a King County Landmark as a remnant of that time (Fall City Historical Society 2021). The Snoqualmie, as well as other local Coast Salish, provided most of the farm labor (Bagley 1929; HistoryLink 2000; Palmer 1995; U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs 1993:13). Honorary Chief Ed Davis, the eldest son of Betsy (Duwamish) and George Davis, was a significant member of the Coast Salish community and established a home at Fall City in the early 20th century (Miller 2014:13). Davis worked as a logger for a large portion of his life and became a member of the Indian Shaker Church, serving as a minister for 74 years (Miller 2014:7-13). The Davis cabin along the Raging River served as the initial Shaker church for the Snoqualmie. In the 1920s, his congregants

built a two-story structure at Fall City, where his family lived on the second floor and the church was held on the first (U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs 1993:5). This location was used for funeral services of off-reservation Snoqualmie members and Memorial Day gatherings; fire destroyed the church in the 1940s (Miller 2014:7-13; U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs 1993:5, 8). Davis was an active and supportive member of the Snoqualmie until his death in 1987.

Much of the Snoqualmie Valley has remained relatively rural with several farms and few major roadways connecting the area. Washington State Route (SR) 203 east of the Project Area was the first north-south wagon road constructed in the valley in the late 19th century, connecting the settlements of Fall City, Tolt (Carnation), Novelty, and Cherry Valley (Duvall) (Artifacts Consulting Inc. 2014). Construction of this wagon road led to farm development along its alignment as opposed to fronting the Snoqualmie River (King County Road Services Division 2009). Portions of SR 202 that pass just north and east of the Project Area also likely started as a wagon road. The road was paved in the 1920s and incorporated in the state system in 1937 as Primary State Highway (PSH) 2, became SR 522 in 1964, and renumbered as 202 in 1970 (Artifacts Consulting 2014:145). Railroads eventually passed through the valley, greatly improving access and exporting for goods and passengers throughout the region. Fall City never incorporated and has retained much of its rural character. In 2002, King County designated the majority of the first 15 block Borst plat as a Historic Residential District, with buildings dating from 1887–1942 (King County 2019; Stein 2013).

## Project Area

The Project Area is located within the Snoqualmie Valley in Fall City, unincorporated King County, northwest of the main business area. When first surveyed in 1873, a southwest/northeast wagon road and the homestead of Edward Boham were recorded (U.S. Surveyor General 1873). Land patents for the Project Area were issued to brothers Edward and George Boham in October 1875 (U.S. Bureau of Land Management 1977). By the early 1900s, the area was platted as the Fall City Acre Tracts (Anderson Map Company 1907; Kroll Map Company 1912, 1926). Aerial photography and maps from the 1930s show the area as agricultural with a structure in the northwestern portion, SE 42nd Street listed as Alice Street, and 332nd Avenue SE listed as N John Street (Figure 5) (Hunt 1932; Metsker Map Company 1936; NetrOnline 2021; Puget Sound River History Project 2021). By the 1950s and 1960s, the area remained agricultural, but more structures were built in the present location of the Project parcel building and just north of the Project Area (NetrOnline 2021; USGS 1953, 1968). In the later 20th century, further development surrounding the Project Area included a row of single-family residences to the west built in 1974, and additional institutional/school buildings to the east (NetrOnline 2021; USGS 1973, 1993).





SOURCE: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – Seattle District,  
Pacific Aerial Surveys 1936

**Figure 5**  
1936 Aerial photograph of the Fall City Plat II Project Area

## 2.4 Previous Cultural Resources Work

ESA conducted a records search of DAHP's WISAARD system on August 2, 2021 (DAHP 2021a).

### 2.4.1 Prior Cultural Resources Assessments

No prior cultural resources assessments have been conducted within the Project Area. There have been 22 prior cultural resources assessments conducted in the Study Area (Table 2). These surveys were completed for transportation and bridge improvements, floodplain restoration, levee rehabilitation, erosion monitoring, and private development and improvements projects. Six of the surveys are related to the development and maintenance of the Fall City Riverfront Park and the subsequently identified precontact village site (45KI263) described earlier in Section 2.3.1.

The closest survey, approximately 0.15 mile to the southeast, was completed for residential septic and drain field upgrades and included a pedestrian and subsurface survey (Syvertson and Taylor 2019). No temporally-diagnostic cultural materials were identified, although mixed modern and late historic refuse was found at depths of 0–40 cmbs in a single probe, and burnt sediment with charcoal was observed approximately 60–70 cmbs with possible bioturbation in a single probe (Syvertson and Taylor 2019). No cultural materials were recorded.

**TABLE 2**  
**PRIOR CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENTS CONDUCTED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA**

Approximate Distance from Project	Cultural Resources Identified in Study Area	Project	Citation	NADB Number
0.15 mile southeast	none	Archaeological Resources Survey for the Macaulay Septic Tank and Drainage Field Update	Syvertson and Taylor 2019	1692706
0.30 mile east	45KI263	Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Fall City Riverfront Park	Buck 1982	1330264
0.30 mile east	45KI263	Letter: Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Multipurpose Playing Field at Riverfront Park	Rhode 1985b	1349726
0.30 mile east	45KI263	<i>yuetswabic</i> (45KI263) Preliminary Analysis of the Archaeological Collection Revised	Schumacher et al. 2005	1346182
0.30 mile east	45KI263	Letter: Boundary Survey of 45KI263 for Planting in Fall City Riverfront Park	Rinck 2018a	n/a
0.40 mile west	none	NRCS Cultural Resources Survey for the Jenny M. Cha Project, Contract No. EQIP 74-546180E6	Munsell 2018	1690103
0.40 mile southeast	historic-aged debris	Ronnei-Raum House Cultural Resources Assessment	Valentino and Pierson 2020	1694206
0.40 mile southeast	45KI1527	Archaeological Monitoring for the Ronnei-Raum House Septic Drain Field Excavation	Ferris 2020	1694347
0.45 mile east	45KI263	Cultural Resources Investigations at the Fall City Riverfront Park	Nelson 1998a	1339793

Approximate Distance from Project	Cultural Resources Identified in Study Area	Project	Citation	NADB Number
0.45 mile east	45K1263	Letter: Results of Surface Mapping at the Proposed Fall City Riverfront Park Soccer Field	Nelson 2000	1339857
0.45 mile east	none	Cultural Resources Investigations for the Washington State Department of Transportation's SR 202: Preston/Fall City Erosion Site	Luttrell 2004	1342945
0.50 mile east	Historic-aged properties and historic debris	Cultural Resources Investigations for Washington State Department of Transportation's SR 202 Junction SR 203 Roundabout Project	Luttrell 2005	1346849
0.50 mile east	Historic-aged bottle fragment	Heritage Resources Reconnaissance of the Proposed Fall City Landing Development	Nelson 1998b	1339808
0.50 mile northeast	none	Section 106 Archaeological Review and Inventory at the Proposed Fall City/PSE Substation Telecommunications Facility, King County, Washington	Landreau and Geffen 2003	1342646
0.50 mile southeast	none	Cultural Resources Survey of the Raging River Bridge Replacement Project	Robinson and Gundy 1997	1339770
0.55 mile east	none	SR 202: Fall City Erosion Site Project Cultural Resources Monitoring Agreement No. GCA-3565, TOD BH	Crisson 2005	1344255
0.60 mile southeast	none	Archaeological Investigation Report: 4430 Preston Fall-City Road SE	Syvertson and Gargett 2019	1692419
0.70 mile southwest	none	Letter: Final SE Issaquah Fall City Road Culvert Replacement Project Archaeological Resources Monitoring	Trudel and Larson 2005	1346644
0.70 mile south	none	Cultural Resources Surveys for Eight Snoqualmie River PI-84-99 Levee Rehabilitation Projects	Kent and Kelly 2008	1352479
0.75 miles north	none	Upper Carlson Floodplain Restoration Project Cultural Resources Survey	Reed et al. 2013	1685237
0.75 miles north	none	Upper Carlson Floodplain Restoration Project Results of Archaeological Monitoring	Lockwood 2014	1686106
1.0 mile south	45K1443	A Cultural Resources Survey of the King County Department of Public Works' Smith-Parker Bridge Replacement Project	Robinson and Galm 1995	1334671

NADB = National Archaeological Database

Source: DAHP 2021a

## 2.4.2 Recorded Archaeological Resources

Five archaeological sites have been recorded in the Study Area (Table 3). These sites include two precontact villages, one petroglyph, one historic-era structure site, and one historic-era debris scatter/concentration. The project is not anticipated to have any impacts to any recorded archaeological resources. Relevant precontact recourse are discussed in section 2.3.1.

## 45KI1332 (Historic School Steps and Wall)

The closest archaeological site is located on the parcel east of 332nd Avenue NE, approximately 0.15 mile east of the Project Area. The site, Historic School Steps and Wall (45KI1332), consists of circa early 1900s structural remains, two poured concrete steps, and a low rock retaining wall, identified in 2017 during work for the Fall City West Side Trail Project (DAHP 2021a). The local historical society informed surveyors that the remains were historic; this resource has been determined Not Eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and no cultural resources assessment for this project was identified in WISAARD (DAHP 2021a; Kleinschmidt 2017).

**TABLE 3**  
**RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA**

NRHP Status	Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Materials / Features Observed	Depth	Date / Period / Phase
Not evaluated	45KI20	--	Precontact Camp, Precontact lithic material, historic objects	Informant-identified and collected projectile points, beads, hammers, celts, metal, antler scraper, fish bone, worked mammal bone, and matting	unknown / at least 1 meter per informant	unknown
Determined Eligible	45KI263	<i>yuetswabic</i> - Fall City Riverfront Park	Precontact Village	Chief Sana[ij]wa long house, hearth feature, FMR, burned bone, charcoal, lithics	10–80 cmbs	approximately 500 years BP
Not evaluated	45KI443	Smith-Parker Petroglyph	Precontact Petroglyph	Incised flat-topped boulder at east edge of Raging River with fish and rayed disc images	at shoreline in 1995	unknown
Determined Not Eligible	45KI1332	Historic School Steps and Wall	Historic School, historic structures not specified	Two concrete steps boarded by a low rock wall associated with historic-era school	surface	circa early 1900s
Determined Not Eligible	45KI1527		Historic Debris Scatter / Concentration	Historic-era fragments including glass vessels, metal and tin, porcelain and enamelware, oyster shell, and sawcut bone.	20–25 inches	circa 1960s

Source: DAHP 2021a

### 2.4.3 Cemeteries

There is one cemetery within the Study Area. The Fall City Cemetery (45KI144) was incorporated April 10, 1899, with the earliest burial dating to 1877. The cemetery includes Coast Salish who lived in the surrounding area, including Snoqualmie Chief Jerry Kanim, as well as many early post-contact settlers of the area (DAHP 2021a). The cemetery is listed in the Washington Heritage Register. Additionally, WISAARD also associates informant-identified Indigenous burials with site 45KI263; human remains have not yet been recovered or identified at the site (DAHP 2021c). The project is not anticipated to have any impacts to any cemetery resources.

### 2.4.4 Historic Built Environment Resources

No aboveground, NRHP-listed or King County Historic Register properties are within or immediately adjacent to the Project Area. To the east of the Project Area is the Fall City School Gymnasium (built 1931), which is listed as a Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) site on the King County Historic Preservation Viewer but not listed as a King County Landmark (King County 2019, 2021). As described above in Section 2.3.2, there are several King County Landmarks within the Fall City Area.

Nine historic-aged built environment resources are located within and immediately adjacent to the Project Area that meet the minimum age requirement for listing in the King County Landmark list (40 years) and/or NRHP (50 years) (Table 4). The project is not anticipated to have any impacts to any of these historic properties.

**TABLE 4**  
**UNEVALUATED HISTORIC-AGED BUILT ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES WITHIN OR IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO THE PROJECT AREA**

Address	Tax Parcel	Current Owner	Use	Resource Name	Year Built	DAHP Property ID*
4135 332nd Avenue SE	0943100220	Slalom Construction LLC	Single-family Residence (SFR) w/outbuilding	N/A	1915	--
4113 332nd Avenue SE	0943100222	Dawson, Brett A	SFR	N/A	1960	442003
N/A	0943100223	Steinke, W.B.	Barn / Outbuilding	N/A	unknown	--
4120 330th Place SE	2561310060	Jagow, Anthony & Ann	SFR	N/A	1974	--
4128 330th Place SE	2561310050	Hamodey, Jo Ann	SFR	N/A	1974	--
4136 330th Place SE	2561310040	Moses, Ann M.	SFR	N/A	1974	--
4144 330th Place SE	2561310030	Decker, Joseph Robert	SFR	N/A	1974	--
4152 330th Place SE	2561310020	Van Nyhuis, Samantha	SFR	N/A	1974	--
4160 330th Place SE	2561310010	Schunacher, Francis J. & Yuki	SFR	N/A	1974	--

\* Resource was last inventoried more 10 ten years ago.

Source: DAHP 2021a; King County Assessor 2021

## 2.5 Expectations

### 2.5.1 Precontact-Era Archaeological Resources

The Project Area is classified as very high risk in DAHP's Statewide Predictive Model for containing precontact-era archaeological sites (DAHP 2010). The Statewide Predictive Model is a tool used by archaeologists and planners to evaluate potential archaeological risks on a broad scale. The model was developed to statistically evaluate multiple environmental factors (e.g., elevation, slope percent, aspect, distance to water, soils, and landforms) in order to predict where archaeological resources might be found (Kauhi 2013). It is not a substitute for conducting site-specific subsurface investigations.

ESA concurs with DAHP's assessment of the Project Area. The northern boundary of the Project Area appears to have been adjacent to a former meander channel of the Snoqualmie River. Precontact peoples would have been drawn to the Project Area as a result of its proximity to the river. The environmental conditions appear conducive to preserving artifacts or features deposited as a result of past use. The area does not appear to have been wholly reshaped by historic or modern development.

### 2.5.2 Historic-Era Archaeological Resources

Based on the setting described above, ESA considers the Project to have a moderate potential for containing historic period resources. The Project Area appears to have been primarily used as agricultural land, and later included the development of a single-family residence. Debris scatter or subsurface features related to that use, such as refuse dumps or relic outbuilding foundations, may be within the Project Area.

### 2.5.3 Historic Built Environment Resources

Based on the setting described above, ESA expects that the Project Area contains a single historic-aged structure. This structure, a single-family residence with attached garage, was constructed in or before 1981, making it over 40 years in age at the anticipated start of project construction (2021). Built dates were determined using County Assessor records. No unusual aspects of design or materials were identified during the preliminary review of the property, and no association with persons or events important to local, regional, or national history or events were noted. No further assessment or documentation of the buildings was conducted as part of this preliminary review.

## 3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

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### 3.1 Survey Methods

On September 1-3, 2021, ESA Archaeologists Justin Colón, Robert Mitchell, and Kate Norgon conducted an archaeological field survey of the Project Area. The survey consisted of pedestrian (surface) and subsurface investigations. Weather conditions at the time of the survey consisted of clear skies and warm temperatures. Prior to the survey, ESA requested a utility locate of the Project Area.

#### 3.1.1 Surface Survey

The surface survey was conducted across the Project Area prior to the subsurface investigations. Gridded transects were walked across the Project Area at an approximately 20-meter (66-foot) interval. The goals of the surface survey were to identify major landforms and their formation processes, find areas of significant historic and modern disturbance, and select locations suitable for subsurface probing. The results of the surface survey were used to inform the subsurface investigations.

#### 3.1.2 Subsurface Survey

The subsurface survey consisted of a total of 31 shovel probes (Figure 6). Subsurface investigations were conducted in accessible portions of the Project Area that did not contain prohibitive conditions, such as the existing structure and associated driveway, parking pad, raised spoils pile/berm, and marked utility lines. Probes were generally spaced at a 20-meter (66-foot) interval grid. Spacing was modified at the discretion of the field director in order to excavate probes in the areas deemed most likely to contain cultural resources within each transect interval. Probes were excavated with a round-nosed shovel with a 40-cm (1.3-foot) diameter, to a target depth of 100 cm (3.3 feet) bs, or until prohibitive conditions were encountered, such as heavily compacted gravel, cobble or boulder obstructions, or unconsolidated high-energy alluvium such as gravel bar deposits or intact glacial deposits. If impassable conditions were not encountered, probes were extended to a target depth of 210 cm (7 feet) bs using 10-cm (4-inch) diameter bucket auger.

Probes were excavated stratigraphically, or in 20-cm (8-inch) arbitrary levels within strata greater than 20 cm. Excavated material was screened through ¼-inch mesh. Relevant matrix data (such as color, grain size, gravel content and shape, presence of charcoal, oxidation, reduction, organics, and cultural content) were recorded for each stratum. Detailed notes regarding stratigraphy, probe location, presence or absence of cultural materials, documentation of buildings, general conditions, and photographs were taken. These data were recorded using smartphones and tablets with Global Positioning System/Global Navigation Satellite System (GPS+GLONASS), with a positional accuracy of 3 meters (9.8 feet) or less. Records are saved at ESA offices on a secure server. For full descriptions of the shovel probe data, see Appendix B.

### 3.2 Results

No archaeological sites, isolates, or potential indicators of past human activity, such as concentrations of ash, charcoal, heat-affected soil, or shell, were identified during the archaeological survey (Figure 6).



Prepared by ESA

**Figure 6**  
Locations of subsurface survey probes conducted across the Project Area



### 3.2.1 Surface Survey

Surface visibility across the Project Area is moderate, less than 30%. The ground is covered with dense but recently mowed vegetation. Soil exposures are common, and the overall landscape and topography are discernible. The Project Area presents as a single relatively level landform (Figure 7). It is currently occupied by single-family residence with attached garage, with a gravel driveway and gravel pad. These gravel-covered features have been slightly cut and truncate the surrounding surface grade (Figure 8). The residence fronts 332nd Avenue SE and occupies the east-central portion of the Project Area.



Photo by ESA 2021

**Figure 7**  
Overview of north end of Project Area showing existing conditions. View from northwest corner looking southeast.



Photo by ESA 2021

**Figure 8**  
Northeast elevation of residential structure and associated driveway. View to southwest.

The Project Area is bounded to the north and west by overstory vegetation along neighboring residential property lines. To the east and south, the Project Area is partially bound by an existing barbed-wire fence in varying states of disrepair, separating it from 332nd Avenue SE to the east and SE 42nd Street to the south. The roadways are at the same relative grade as the Project Area, and the overall footprint of disturbance from road construction appears to be minimal. The most significant landscape modification is a raised berm south of the residential structure. Here, the landscape rises slightly to form a berm containing native soils, cobbles, and boulders with some modern debris. This appears to be the material cut from the parking/driveway area to the north of the residence (Figure 9).



Photo by ESA 2021

**Figure 9**

Overview of Project Area relative to 332nd Avenue SE. View from southeast corner, note raised berm in background, view to the north.

Generally, the Project Area has a subtle eastern aspect, with the highest elevation along the west at 33 meters (108.3 feet) above mean sea level (amsl), descending to 32 meters (105 feet) amsl along the east. The landscape is dotted with a few non-native ornamental and fruit-bearing trees directly around the residence; and evergreen varieties line the north and western boundary of the property. Besides the grading surrounding the residence, the only other evidence of significant landscape modification is approximately eight open geotechnical trenches and associated spoils piles. The open cuts provide excellent visibility of the subsurface soil matrix (Figure 10). No channel scars, relict terrace banks, or other distinctive landscape features were noted during the surface survey. No areas with an elevated probability for cultural resources were observed.



Photo by ESA 2021

**Figure 10**  
Example of open geotechnical trench

### 3.2.2 Subsurface Survey

No buried surfaces or potential cultural indicators, such as concentrations of ash, charcoal, heat-affected soil, fire-modified rocks, or dark greasy organic soils, were observed during the subsurface survey. The near-surface matrix was consistent across the Project Area. Near-surface soils were heavily mixed deposits of native A/B horizon materials. The depth of disturbance/mixing was variable, extending to 15–30 cm (0.5–1 foot) bs. Beneath this, typical Everett series glacial soils were encountered in the southern two-thirds of the Project Area. This deposit had shallow sandy B horizons, transitioning into gravelly cobbly glacial deposits at 50–75 cm (1.6–2.5 feet) bs (Figure 11). Below this depth, gravel and cobble content increases significantly within the glacial C horizon.



Photo by ESA 2021

**Figure 11**

Soil profile observed in Shovel Probe 19, showing shallow glacial outwash deposits

The northern third of the Project Area contained a distinctly different stratigraphic sequence, with a moderate bed of loamy sand alluvium overlying channel deposits before transitioning into glacial soils (**Error! Reference source not found.; Error! Reference source not found.**). In this area of alluvial deposition, an undisturbed B horizon was typically encountered between 30 cm and 80 cm (1.0–2.6 feet) bs. This deposit has likely been enriched with overbank flood-derived alluvium. The alluvial B horizon was a massive deposit, containing no laminations or buried surfaces, and was often abruptly underlain by an unconsolidated gravelly C1 horizon, extending to a depth of 150 cm (5 feet) bs where it transitioned to dense consolidated glacial deposits.

**TABLE 5  
TYPICAL SOIL PROFILE IN SOUTHERN PROJECT AREA**

Depth bs (cm)	Description	Interpretation
0–30cm	Brown sandy loam, 5–15% gravels, granular/crumb structure, diffuse/wavy boundary often containing modern debris	Mixed A/B horizon, plowed/disturbed native alluvium
30–80 cm	Light brown sandy loam, very fine sand content, 15–35% gravels, granular/crumb structure, clear/ wavy boundary	Intact B horizon, native alluvium
80–150 cm	Yellowish-brown loamy sand, 35–60% gravels, structureless, clear/wavy boundary	Intact C horizon, high-energy alluvium/channel deposits
150–170 cm	Reddish-brown coarse sand, >90% gravels, structureless, no bottom boundary (typical terminal level)	Intact C horizon/glacial outwash sediments



Photo by ESA 2021

**Figure 12**  
Typical soil profile at north end of Project Area (Shovel Probe 9)

### 3.3 Interpretation

The Project Area has experienced minimal historic and modern development and has not been wholly reshaped by such development. The most significant disturbance is limited to the residential structure's immediate vicinity; the remainder of the Project Area has experienced pervasive agricultural disturbance at its surface, but retains its general native topography, which matches the presentation in the adjacent properties/landscape (Figure 13). Results of the subsurface survey suggest that surface disturbance is limited to the upper 30 cm (1 foot) bs (at most) across the Project Area, likely the result of historic agricultural activity.



Photo by ESA 2021

**Figure 13**  
Overview of excavation in progress in south end of Project Area. View is to northeast.

Most of the Project Area consists of shallow glacial soils. The highest probability areas for encountering cultural resources in glacially derived soils is in the near-surface deposits. In the southern two-thirds of the Project Area, these near-surface soils have been heavily disturbed by plowing. Examination of open geotechnical pits and in the subsurface probes showed no evidence of potential precontact period deposits.

Alluvial soil matrix, as observed in the northern third of the Project Area, has the ability to bury and preserve cultural resources more deeply. However, the deposits observed in the northern third of the Project Area did not contain intact buried surfaces, but rather presented as massive beds of alluvial sands and gravels.

The Fall City area is known to have been a place of central importance to local Indigenous peoples, and multiple precontact period sites are recorded along the Snoqualmie River in the general area. Precontact peoples likely utilized the Project Area for general resource gathering throughout the Holocene. However, no material evidence of that use was observed during the archaeological survey. The geomorphological processes that have occurred during the Holocene do not appear to have been conducive to preserving distinct deeply buried contexts, as the evident alluvial actions did not contain buried relict surfaces. Near-surface soils have been previously disturbed by a mix of modern and historic infrastructure development and agricultural actions.



## 4. RECOMMENDATIONS

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Based on the results of the survey, ESA extends no recommendations for further cultural resources work within the Project Area. ESA does recommend that an Inadvertent Discovery Plan (IDP) be put in place for the Project. The IDP will establish chains of communication and procedures to be followed in the event that cultural resources are encountered during Project activities.

The findings and professional opinions included in this report are based on standard archaeological techniques, including pedestrian survey and shovel testing; however, each has its limitations. It is possible that unanticipated cultural resource materials may be encountered during construction. In the event that cultural resources are observed during implementation of the Project, then work should be temporarily suspended at that location, and a professional archaeologist should be consulted.

The DAHP provides the following recommended language pursuant to RCWs 68.50.645, 27.44.055, and 68.60.055 regarding protocols for the inadvertent discovery of human skeletal remains on non-federal and non-tribal land in Washington (DAHP 2021b):

*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 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 the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) who 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.*

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# Appendix A

## Project Plans

NW 1/4 SECTION 15, TOWNSHIP 24 N, RANGE 7 E, W.M.  
**FALL CITY II**

**LEGAL DESCRIPTION:**  
 LOT 1, BLOCK C, JEREMAH W. BORSITZ DEVELOPER'S FALL CITY ADZEARE TRACTS, ACCORDING TO THE PLAT THEREOF, RECORDED IN VOLUME 7 OF PLATS, PAGE 71, IN KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON.  
 EXCEPT THE NORTH HALF OF THE NORTH HALF THEREOF.  
 ALSO EXCEPT THAT PORTION COVERED BY DEED RECORDED UNDER RECORDING NUMBER 730250228.  
 SITING IN THE COUNTY OF KING, STATE OF WASHINGTON.

**SURVEYOR'S NOTES:**  
 1. ALL THE INFORMATION SHOWN ON THIS MAP HAS BEEN DERIVED FROM FIELD SURVEY. THE SURVEYOR HAS REVIEWED THE AIR PHOTOGRAPHY AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY AND HAS CONDUCTED THE SURVEY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS AND ETHICS OF THE SURVEYING PROFESSION. THE SURVEYOR HAS REVIEWED THE RECORDS OF THE KING COUNTY RECORDS AND HAS REVIEWED THE RECORDS OF THE KING COUNTY RECORDS AND HAS REVIEWED THE RECORDS OF THE KING COUNTY RECORDS.  
 2. THE SURVEY REPRESENTS VISIBLE PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENTS EXISTING ON FEBRUARY 20, 2020. ALL SURVEY CONTROL, INCLUDING ALL TOTAL STATION, HAS BEEN RECHECKED FOR THIS PROJECT IN FEBRUARY 2020.  
 3. PROPERTY AREA = 145,773 SQUARE FEET (3.3465 ACRES).  
 4. ALL DISTANCES ARE IN U.S. SURVEY FEET.  
 5. THIS IS A COMMON FIELD SURVEY AND IS SUBJECT TO THE USUAL ACCURACY OF SUCH SURVEYS. A TRIMBLE ONE SECOND COMMON ELECTRONIC TOTAL STATION AND A LEICA DISTO 100 GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM WERE USED TO MEASURE THE ANGULAR AND DISTANCE DATA. THE SURVEYOR HAS REVIEWED THE RECORDS OF THE KING COUNTY RECORDS AND HAS REVIEWED THE RECORDS OF THE KING COUNTY RECORDS.  
 6. UTILITIES OTHER THAN THOSE SHOWN MAY EXIST ON THIS SITE. ONLY THOSE UTILITIES WITH EVIDENCE OF THEIR INSTALLATION WERE LOCATED AND SHOWN HEREON. UNDEGROUND UTILITIES LOCATIONS SHOULD BE DETERMINED BY THE CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. THE SURVEYOR HAS REVIEWED THE RECORDS OF THE KING COUNTY RECORDS AND HAS REVIEWED THE RECORDS OF THE KING COUNTY RECORDS.  
 7. CONTOUR INTERVAL = 2 FEET. CONTOURS SHOWN ARE PRODUCED FROM A DIGITAL TERRAIN MODEL DERIVED FROM DIRECT FIELD MEASUREMENTS TAKEN DURING THE COURSE OF THE FIELD SURVEY. CONTOUR ACCURACY COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS (AT LEAST 80 PERCENT OF THE ELEVATIONS ACCURATE WITHIN ONE-HALF THE CONTOUR INTERVAL).  
 8. THE TOPOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS SHOWN ON THIS MAP ARE INTENDED FOR USE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING DESIGN.

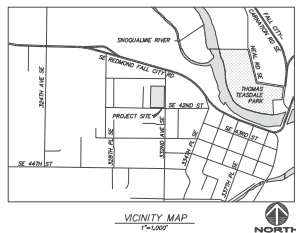
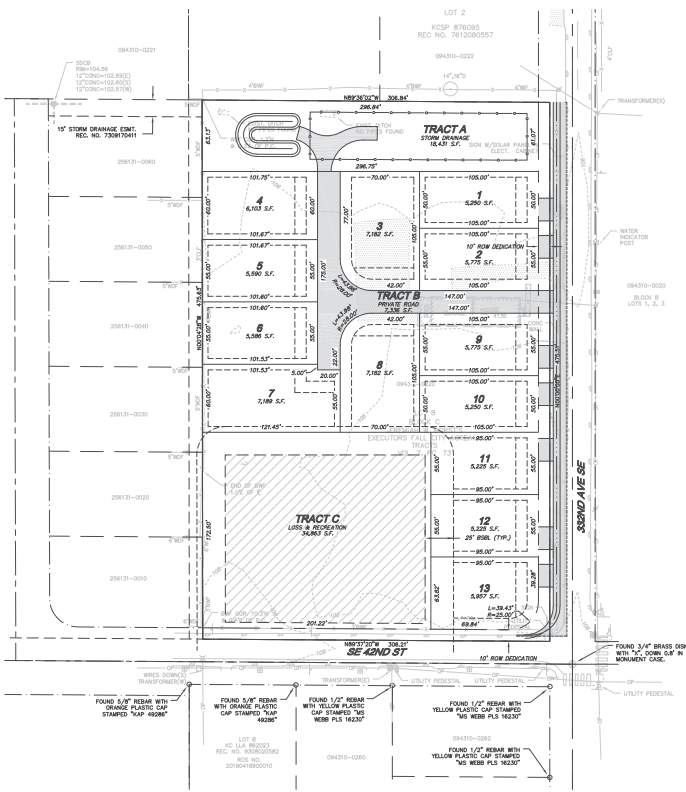
**TITLE RESTRICTIONS:**  
 1. THIS SITE IS SUBJECT TO COVENANTS, CONDITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, EASEMENTS, ETC. FOR THE PLAT OF JEREMAH W. BORSITZ DEVELOPER'S FALL CITY ADZEARE TRACTS RECORDED IN VOL. 7 OF PLATS PG. 71.  
 2. THIS SITE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF A NOTICE OF UTILITY CONNECTION CHARGES RECORDED UNDER REC. NO. 201902027.  
 3. THIS SITE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF A NOTICE OF ON-SITE SEWAGE SYSTEM OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS RECORDED UNDER REC. NO. 201902028.

**REFERENCES:**  
 1. PLAT OF JEREMAH W. BORSITZ DEVELOPER'S FALL CITY ADZEARE TRACTS RECORDED IN VOL. 7 OF PLATS PG. 71, RECORDS OF KING COUNTY, WA.  
 2. RECORD OF SURVEY RECORDED UNDER REC. NO. 201902027, RECORDS OF KING COUNTY, WA.  
 3. RECORD OF SURVEY RECORDED UNDER REC. NO. 201902028, RECORDS OF KING COUNTY, WA.  
 4. RECORD OF SURVEY RECORDED UNDER REC. NO. 201902029, RECORDS OF KING COUNTY, WA.  
 5. RECORD OF SURVEY RECORDED UNDER REC. NO. 201902030, RECORDS OF KING COUNTY, WA.  
 6. RECORD OF SURVEY RECORDED UNDER REC. NO. 201902031, RECORDS OF KING COUNTY, WA.  
 7. RECORD OF SURVEY RECORDED UNDER REC. NO. 201902032, RECORDS OF KING COUNTY, WA.  
 8. RECORD OF SURVEY RECORDED UNDER REC. NO. 201902033, RECORDS OF KING COUNTY, WA.  
 9. RECORD OF SURVEY RECORDED UNDER REC. NO. 201902034, RECORDS OF KING COUNTY, WA.  
 10. KING COUNTY BOUNDARY LINE ADJUSTMENT NO. 18470004, RECORDED UNDER RECORDING NUMBER 200000000, RECORDS OF KING COUNTY, WA.

**VERTICAL DATUM:**  
 NAVD 83 PER KING COUNTY VERTICAL CONTROL PNT NO. 2547.

**BENCHMARK:**  
 KING COUNTY VERTICAL CONTROL PNT NO. 2547.  
 FOUND CORNER 7 BRASS DISK WITH "C" IN CONCRETE (NO CASE) 0.5' BELOW GRADE, NW CORNER SECTION 15.  
 ELEVATION = 26.35 FEET.

- LEGEND:**
- FOUND SECTION CORNER AS NOTED
  - FOUND QUARTER CORNER AS NOTED
  - ⊙ FOUND CORNER MONUMENT AS NOTED
  - ⊕ FOUND CORNER MONUMENT AS NOTED
  - PROPERTY LINE
  - ROAD SHORLINE
  - MAIL BOX
  - POWER POLE
  - LIGHT POLE WITH ARM
  - WATER METER
  - WATER VALVE
  - FIRE HYDRANT
  - STORM DRAIN CATCH BASIN
  - WOOD FENCE
  - BARBECUE FENCE
  - WIRE FENCE
  - DECIDUOUS TREE
  - STORM LINE
  - OVERHEAD POWER
  - UNDERGROUND GAS
  - EDGE OF PAVEMENT
  - FENCE
  - GRAVEL
  - CONCRETE



**PROJECT CONTACTS:**  
 APPLICANT: CORY BRANDT GROUP  
 CONTRACTOR: CORY BRANDT GROUP  
 OWNER: CORY BRANDT GROUP  
 CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR: D.R. STROM CONSULTING ENGINEERS, INC.  
 PROJECT INFORMATION:  
 TOTAL EXISTING SITE AREA: 145,773 S.F. (3.346 ACRES)  
 SITE ADDRESS: 4200 S 32ND AVE SE, FALL CITY, WA 98024  
 TAX PARCEL NUMBER: 094010030  
 PROPOSED NUMBER OF LOTS: 13  
 EXISTING ZONING: R-4  
 PROPOSED USE: SINGLE-FAMILY  
 PROPOSED DENSITY: 3.86 D.U./ACRE  
 REQUIRED RECREATION SPACE: 5,070 S.F.  
 SEWER DISTRICT: N/A, L.G.S.S. SEPTIC  
 WATER DISTRICT: FALL CITY WATER DISTRICT  
 SCHOOL DISTRICT: SNOQUALMIE VALLEY JAYS  
 FIRE DISTRICT: KING COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT NO. 27  
 EXISTING LAND COVER: MOSTLY LAWN, SHRUBS-FAMILY HOME  
 TELEPHONE SERVICE: COMCAST  
 POWER SOURCE: PUGET SOUND ENERGY

**TRACTS:**  
 TRACT A: STORM DRAINAGE  
 TRACT B: PRIVATE ROAD  
 TRACT C: L.G.S.S. SEPTIC AND RECREATION

**TYPICAL BUILDING SETBACKS:**  
 FRONT YARD SETBACK: 10 FEET  
 GARAGE SETBACK: 20 FEET  
 REAR SETBACK: 5 FEET  
 SIDE YARD SETBACK: 5 FEET  
 SEPTIC FIELD SETBACK: 10 FEET  
 SEPTIC FIELD SETBACK: 25 FEET

**DRAWING INDEX:**  
 CS 1 OF 4: COVER SHEET  
 CS 2 OF 4: CONCEPTUAL ROAD & UTILITIES PLAN  
 CS 3 OF 4: CONCEPTUAL GRADING PLAN  
 CS 4 OF 4: ROAD & TRACT PROFILE & CROSS SECTION

**TRACTS:**  
 TRACT A: STORM DRAINAGE  
 TRACT B: PRIVATE ROAD  
 TRACT C: L.G.S.S. SEPTIC AND RECREATION

**TYPICAL BUILDING SETBACKS:**  
 FRONT YARD SETBACK: 10 FEET  
 GARAGE SETBACK: 20 FEET  
 REAR SETBACK: 5 FEET  
 SIDE YARD SETBACK: 5 FEET  
 SEPTIC FIELD SETBACK: 10 FEET  
 SEPTIC FIELD SETBACK: 25 FEET

**DRAWING INDEX:**  
 CS 1 OF 4: COVER SHEET  
 CS 2 OF 4: CONCEPTUAL ROAD & UTILITIES PLAN  
 CS 3 OF 4: CONCEPTUAL GRADING PLAN  
 CS 4 OF 4: ROAD & TRACT PROFILE & CROSS SECTION

**BASIS OF BEARINGS:**  
 POSITIVE SECTION MONUMENTS FOUND IN PLATS ALONG 32ND AVE SE, USE THE SECTION CORNER AND REST USE CORNER OF 18-20-7, FOR REFERENCES 5 AND 11.

**DATE:** 08-11-20

**DRAWING:** CT

**SHEET:** 1 OF 4

**DRS**  
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**FALL CITY II**  
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 PROJECT ENGINEER: MAJ  
 DATE: 08-11-20  
 PROJECT NO.: 19081

DRAWING: CT  
 SHEET: 1 OF 4

# Appendix B

## Shovel Probe Data

Exhibit A10 -053

HOLE	LAYER	DEPTH (cm)	TOOL	COLOR	TEXTURE	SAND MODE	GRAVEL MODE	CONSISTENCE	PEDS	BOTTOM BOUNDARY	SOIL HORIZON	SPECIAL FEATURES	MODERN DEBRIS	CULTURAL	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	COMMENTS
1	1	0-10	Shovel	brown	sandy loam (no bedding)	very fine well-sorted	15-35% moderately-sorted subangular fine	soft	subangular blocky weak fine	clear smooth	A	trace charcoal	no	no	47.57015764	-121.8983529	
1	2	10-60	Shovel	brown	sandy loam (no bedding)	fine well-sorted	5-15% moderately-sorted subrounded-subangular medium	very friable	subangular blocky weak fine	clear wavy	B	trace charcoal	no	no			
1	3	50-105	Shovel	yellowish-brown	loamy sand (no bedding)	fine well-sorted	5-15% well-sorted subrounded-subangular fine	loose	angular blocky weak fine	abrupt wavy	C		no	no			Gravel content seems lower than the soil series would imply.. Terminated at gravel/cobble obstruction.
2	1	0-10	Shovel	brown	sandy loam (no bedding)	fine well-sorted	5-15% well-sorted subrounded-subangular medium	friable	subangular blocky moderate fine	clear smooth	A		no	no	47.57016677	-121.8985544	
2	2	10-60	Shovel	brown	sandy loam (no bedding)	fine well-sorted	15-35% well-sorted subrounded-subangular fine	friable	granular/crumb moderate fine	clear wavy	B		no	no			
2	3	60-90	Shovel	yellowish-brown	loamy sand (no bedding)	very fine no sand sorting	15-35% no sorting rounded-subangular medium	friable	subangular blocky moderate fine	abrupt wavy	C		no	no			
2	4	90-110	Shovel	light brown	loamy sand (no bedding)	fine well-sorted	35-60% no sorting subrounded-subangular cobble	very friable	structureless	no horizon	C		no	no			Horizon obscured . Terminated at gravel/cobble obstruction.
3	1	0-15	Shovel	brown	sandy loam (no bedding)	fine well-sorted	15-35% well-sorted subrounded-subangular fine	friable	granular/crumb moderate medium	clear smooth	A		no	no	47.57023261	-121.8988477	
3	2	15-60	Shovel	brown	loamy sand (no bedding)	very fine well-sorted	15-35% well-sorted subrounded-subangular medium	friable	granular/crumb moderate medium	clear wavy	B		no	no			
3	3	60-100	Shovel	yellowish-brown	loamy sand (no bedding)	very fine well-sorted	60-90% moderately-sorted subrounded-subangular coarse	loose	structureless	clear wavy	C		no	no			Terminated at gravel/cobble obstruction.
4	1	0-10	Shovel	brown	sandy loam (no bedding)	very fine well-sorted	15-35% well-sorted subrounded-subangular medium	very friable	subangular blocky moderate fine	clear smooth	A	trace charcoal	no	no	47.57024003	-121.8990869	

Exhibit A10 -054

HOLE	LAYER	DEPTH (cm)	TOOL	COLOR	TEXTURE	SAND MODE	GRAVEL MODE	CONSISTENCE	PEDS	BOTTOM BOUNDARY	SOIL HORIZON	SPECIAL FEATURES	MODERN DEBRIS	CULTURAL	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	COMMENTS
4	2	10-60	Shovel	brown	sandy loam (no bedding)	very fine well-sorted	35-60% well-sorted subrounded-subangular medium	friable	subangular blocky moderate medium	clear wavy	B		yes	no			Single shard of non diagnostic glass ~50cmbs.
4	3	60-120	Shovel	yellowish-brown	loamy sand (no bedding)	very fine well-sorted	60-90% well-sorted subrounded-subangular medium	loose	subangular blocky moderate medium	clear wavy	C		no	no			
4	5	120-130	Shovel	reddish-brown	loamy sand (no bedding)	very fine well-sorted	>90% no sorting crushed rock bouldery	friable	structureless	no horizon	C		no	no			Terminated at gravel/cobble obstruction.
5	1	0-10	Shovel	brown	sandy loam (no bedding)	very fine well-sorted	15-35% well-sorted subrounded-subangular fine	friable	subangular blocky moderate medium	clear smooth	A		no	no	47.57024074	-121.8993491	
5	2	10-60	Shovel	brown	loamy sand (no bedding)	very fine well-sorted	35-60% well-sorted subrounded-subangular medium	friable	subangular blocky moderate medium	clear wavy	B	trace charcoal	no	no			
5	3	60-125	Shovel	yellowish-brown	loamy sand (no bedding)	very fine well-sorted	35-60% well-sorted subrounded-subangular medium	loose	structureless fine	clear wavy	C		no	no			
5	4	125-135	Auger	reddish-brown	loamy sand (no bedding)	very fine well-sorted	>90% poorly-sorted crushed rock cobbley	loose	structureless	no horizon	C		no	no			Horizon unseen due to auger use. Terminated at gravel/cobble obstruction.
6	1	0-15	Shovel	brown	silt loam (no bedding)	sand absent	<5% no sorting subrounded-subangular fine	soft	granular/crumb weak fine	clear wavy	A		no	no	47.56994662	-121.898276	Fine roots closer to surface, very dry silty texture.
6	2	15-60	Shovel	light brown	silt loam (no bedding)	very fine no sand sorting	5-15% no sorting subrounded-subangular mixed	soft	granular/crumb weak fine	clear wavy	B		no	no			
6	3	60-100	Shovel	yellowish-brown	sandy loam (no bedding)	fine moderately-sorted	35-60% moderately-sorted subrounded-subangular mixed	soft	granular/crumb weak fine	no horizon	B		no	no			
6	4	100-110	Shovel	yellowish-brown	(no bedding)	medium moderately-sorted	35-60% moderately-sorted subrounded-subangular mixed	loose	structureless	no horizon	C		no	no			augured level: gravel content prevented further advancement. Terminated at gravel/cobble obstruction.

Exhibit A10 -055

HOLE	LAYER	DEPTH (cm)	TOOL	COLOR	TEXTURE	SAND MODE	GRAVEL MODE	CONSISTENCE	PEDS	BOTTOM BOUNDARY	SOIL HORIZON	SPECIAL FEATURES	MODERN DEBRIS	CULTURAL	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	COMMENTS
7	1	0-25	Shovel	light brown	silt loam (no bedding)	sand absent	5-15% no sorting subrounded-subangular mixed	soft	granular/crumb weak fine	clear wavy	mixed		yes	no	47.57000308	-121.8985826	mixed A / B horizons. in area formerly containing blackberry brush. contained a peach pit and rodent mandible .
7	2	25-100	Shovel	yellowish-brown	silt loam (no bedding)	very fine no sand sorting	15-35% no sorting subrounded-subangular mixed	soft	granular/crumb weak medium	clear wavy	B		no	no			
7	3	100-110	Shovel	yellowish-brown	(no bedding)	fine no sand sorting	15-35% moderately-sorted subrounded-subangular mixed	soft	granular/crumb weak fine	no horizon	C		no	no			auger level, same soils as previous layer, reached gravel impasse. Terminated at gravel/cobble obstruction.
8	1	0-20	Shovel	brown	silt loam (no bedding)	sand absent	5-15% no sorting rounded-subangular mixed	soft	granular/crumb weak medium	clear wavy	A	trace charcoal	yes	no	47.57000215	-121.898893	plastic, glass, and metal frags in this layer.
8	2	20-100	Shovel	light brown	sandy loam (no bedding)	very fine moderately-sorted	35-60% moderately-sorted subrounded-subangular mixed	soft	granular/crumb weak fine	no horizon	B	trace charcoal	no	no			auger attempted at base of layer but hindered gravel impasse; gravel content increased with depth. Terminated at gravel/cobble obstruction.
9	1	0-30	Shovel	brown	sandy loam (no bedding)	very fine no sand sorting	5-15% no sorting subrounded-subangular mixed	soft	granular/crumb weak medium	diffuse wavy	A		no	no	47.57004042	-121.8992128	moderate amount of bioturbation in layer, mixed with O horizon closer to surface.
9	2	30-80	Shovel	light brown	sandy loam (no bedding)	fine moderately-sorted	15-35% moderately-sorted subrounded-subangular mixed	soft	granular/crumb weak medium	diffuse wavy	B		no	no			
9	3	80-170	Shovel	yellowish-brown	sandy loam (no bedding)	fine moderately-sorted	35-60% moderately-sorted rounded-subangular mixed	soft	structureless	no horizon no topography	B		no	no			auger initiated at 100 cm, slight increase in moisture with depth. gravel impasse at base. Terminated at gravel/cobble obstruction.
10	1	0-20	Shovel	brown	silt loam (no bedding)	sand absent	<5% no sorting subrounded-subangular fine	soft	granular/crumb weak fine	diffuse broken	mixed	trace charcoal	yes	no	47.56998912	-121.8994879	layer contained brown bottle glass and plastic.
10	2	20-55	Shovel	light brown	sandy loam (no bedding)	very fine moderately-sorted	15-35% well-sorted subrounded-subangular mixed	soft	structureless	clear wavy	B		no	no			

Exhibit A10 -056

HOLE	LAYER	DEPTH (cm)	TOOL	COLOR	TEXTURE	SAND MODE	GRAVEL MODE	CONSISTENCE	PEDS	BOTTOM BOUNDARY	SOIL HORIZON	SPECIAL FEATURES	MODERN DEBRIS	CULTURAL	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	COMMENTS
10	3	55-70	Shovel	yellowish-brown	(no bedding)	medium moderately-sorted	60-90% well-sorted subrounded-subangular mixed	loose	structureless	no horizon	C		no	no			glacial layer. Terminated at gravel/cobble obstruction.
11	1	0-35	Shovel	light brown	silt loam (no bedding)	sand absent	35-60% no sorting Crushed rock mix with sub rounded sub angular local gravels mixed	hard	subangular blocky moderate medium	diffuse irregular	mixed		no	no	47.56983393	-121.898786	Parking area has been truncated from surrounding landform. Root mat at surface under-laid by mix of imported gravels and local gravels. Very compacted. Possible this is B horizon soils mixed with fill..
11	2	35-70	Shovel	yellowish-brown	sandy loam (no bedding)	very fine no sand sorting	35-60% no sorting subrounded-subangular mixed	slightly hard	granular/crumb moderate fine	no horizon	C		no	no			Intact C, gravel content increase with depth, very compacted and dry. Impasse at 70 cmbs. Terminated at gravel/cobble obstruction.
12	1	0-20	Shovel	brown	loamy sand (no bedding)	fine well-sorted	15-35% well-sorted subrounded-subangular fine	soft	granular/crumb moderate medium	clear smooth	A		no	no	47.5698571	-121.8993497	
12	2	20-70	Shovel	brown	loamy sand (no bedding)	very fine well-sorted	15-35% well-sorted subrounded-subangular medium	friable	granular/crumb moderate fine	clear wavy	B	trace charcoal	no	no			
12	3	70-100	Shovel	yellowish-brown	loamy sand (no bedding)	very fine well-sorted	60-90% no sorting subrounded-subangular medium	loose	structureless	clear wavy	C		no	no			
12	4	100-130	Auger	reddish-brown	loamy sand (no bedding)	very fine well-sorted	>90% no sorting subrounded-subangular bouldery	loose	structureless	no horizon	C		no	no			Terminated at gravel/cobble obstruction.
13	1	0-10	Shovel	brown	sandy loam (no bedding)	fine well-sorted	5-15% well-sorted rounded-subangular medium	friable	subangular blocky moderate fine	clear smooth	A		no	no	47.5698369	-121.89917	
13	2	10-70	Shovel	brown	loamy sand (no bedding)	medium well-sorted	>90% well-sorted rounded-subangular cobblely	friable	subangular blocky moderate fine	clear wavy	B		no	no			Encountered well sorted glacial till gravel and cobbles from 10-70cmbs. . Terminated at gravel/cobble obstruction.
14	1	0-30	Shovel	light brown	silt loam (no bedding)	sand absent	5-15% no sorting subrounded-subangular mixed	slightly hard	subangular blocky weak fine	diffuse irregular	mixed		yes	no	47.56970447	-121.8988239	Layer contained plastic fragment and peach pit..



Exhibit A10 -057

HOLE	LAYER	DEPTH (cm)	TOOL	COLOR	TEXTURE	SAND MODE	GRAVEL MODE	CONSISTENCE	PEDS	BOTTOM BOUNDARY	SOIL HORIZON	SPECIAL FEATURES	MODERN DEBRIS	CULTURAL	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	COMMENTS
14	2	30-70	Shovel	light brown	(no bedding)	very fine moderately-sorted	15-35% moderately-sorted subrounded-subangular mixed	slightly hard	granular/crumb weak medium	clear wavy	B		yes	no			Several fragments of cow foot faunal remains. Likely a dog treat...
14	3	70-110	Shovel	yellowish-brown	sandy loam (no bedding)	very fine moderately-sorted	35-60% moderately-sorted subrounded-subangular mixed	soft	structureless	no horizon	C		no	no			Auger attempt at 100 cmbs, gravel impasse at 110 cm. Terminated at gravel/cobble obstruction.
15	1	0-25	Shovel	brown	silt loam (no bedding)	sand absent	5-15% no sorting subrounded-subangular mixed	soft	granular/crumb weak fine	clear wavy	C		no	no	47.5696582	-121.8991579	Terminated at gravel/cobble obstruction.
15	2	25-70	Shovel	light brown	sandy loam (no bedding)	very fine moderately-sorted	5-15% moderately-sorted subrounded-subangular mixed	soft	granular/crumb weak fine	diffuse wavy	mixed		no	no			brown bottle glass present; layer is disturbed, appears as mixed O and A horizons.
15	3	70-120	Shovel	yellowish-brown	sandy loam (no bedding)	fine moderately-sorted	15-35% moderately-sorted subrounded-subangular mixed	loose	structureless	no horizon	B		no	no			
16	1	0-30	Shovel	brown	silt loam (no bedding)	sand absent	<5% no sorting subrounded-subangular fine	soft	granular/crumb weak medium	very diffuse broken	C	trace charcoal	yes	no	47.56966319	-121.8994099	gravel content increases with depth; auger initiated at 100 cmbs. . Terminated at gravel/cobble obstruction.
16	2	30-75	Shovel	light brown	sandy loam (no bedding)	very fine moderately-sorted	5-15% no sorting subrounded-subangular fine	soft	granular/crumb weak fine	diffuse wavy	A		no	no			
16	3	75-150	Shovel	yellowish-brown	sandy loam (no bedding)	fine moderately-sorted	15-35% moderately-sorted subrounded-subangular medium	soft	structureless	no horizon	B		no	no			
17	1	0-20	Shovel	brown	sandy loam (no bedding)	fine well-sorted	35-60% poorly-sorted rounded cobbles	soft	granular/crumb moderate fine	clear smooth	A	trace charcoal	no	no	47.56942171	-121.8982758	
17	2	20-70	Shovel	brown	loamy sand (no bedding)	fine well-sorted	>90% poorly-sorted rounded bouldery	loose	structureless	abrupt irregular	C		no	no			Probe terminated due to material from above caving in since matrix is so loose and causing probe to bulge out at sides without increasing depth. Terminated at cave-in.

Exhibit A10 -058

HOLE	LAYER	DEPTH (cm)	TOOL	COLOR	TEXTURE	SAND MODE	GRAVEL MODE	CONSISTENCE	PEDS	BOTTOM BOUNDARY	SOIL HORIZON	SPECIAL FEATURES	MODERN DEBRIS	CULTURAL	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	COMMENTS
18	1	0-10	Shovel	brown	sandy loam (no bedding)	fine moderately-sorted	5-15% moderately-sorted subrounded-subangular medium	soft	granular/crumb weak fine	clear wavy	A		no	no	47.56945494	-121.8985803	possible mix of O and A horizon.
18	2	10-60	Shovel	yellowish-brown	loamy sand (no bedding)	Mixed poorly-sorted	35-50% poorly-sorted subrounded-subangular cobblely	loose	structureless	no horizon	B		no	no			
19	1	0-25	Shovel	brown	sandy loam (no bedding)	fine moderately-sorted	<5% moderately-sorted subrounded-subangular fine	soft	granular/crumb weak fine	clear wavy	C		no	no	47.56944086	-121.8985829	Mix of C1 and C2? Large cobbles mixed with yellowish brown sandy loam. Terminated at gravel/cobble obstruction.
19	2	25-60	Shovel	light brown	sandy loam (no bedding)	fine moderately-sorted	5-15% moderately-sorted subrounded-subangular medium	soft	granular/crumb weak fine	diffuse wavy	A	trace charcoal	no	no			
19	3	60-90	Shovel	yellowish-brown	loamy sand (no bedding)	fine moderately-sorted	15-35% moderately-sorted subrounded-subangular cobblely	loose	structureless	no horizon	B		no	no			
20	1	0-20	Shovel	brown	sandy loam (no bedding)	fine poorly-sorted	5-15% poorly-sorted subrounded-subangular fine	soft	granular/crumb weak medium	clear smooth	C		no	no	47.56944949	-121.8991657	Top of gravelly glacial till layer at base. Auger attempted at 100 cms but sand precluded recovery of matrix. Terminated at dense/impassable soils.
20	2	20-75	Shovel	light brown	sandy loam (no bedding)	very fine moderately-sorted	5-15% poorly-sorted subrounded-subangular fine	soft	granular/crumb weak fine	diffuse smooth	A	trace charcoal	no	no			possibly mixed O and A horizon.
20	3	75-100	Shovel	yellowish-brown	loamy sand (no bedding)	fine moderately-sorted	15-35% moderately-sorted subrounded-subangular medium	loose	structureless	no horizon	A		no	no			
21	1	0-25	Shovel	brown	silt loam (no bedding)	fine poorly-sorted	<5% poorly-sorted subrounded-subangular fine	soft	granular/crumb weak medium	clear wavy	B		no	no	47.56944694	-121.899371	wavy horizon boundary between 45 and 50 cms.
21	2	25-45	Shovel	light brown	sandy loam (no bedding)	very fine moderately-sorted	5-15% poorly-sorted subrounded-subangular fine	soft	granular/crumb weak fine	clear wavy	B	trace charcoal	no	no			Terminated at gravel/cobble obstruction.

Exhibit A10 -059

HOLE	LAYER	DEPTH (cm)	TOOL	COLOR	TEXTURE	SAND MODE	GRAVEL MODE	CONSISTENCE	PEDS	BOTTOM BOUNDARY	SOIL HORIZON	SPECIAL FEATURES	MODERN DEBRIS	CULTURAL	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	COMMENTS
21	3	45-100	Shovel	yellowish-brown	sandy loam (no bedding)	fine moderately-sorted	15-35% moderately-sorted subrounded-subangular medium	soft	structureless	no horizon	C	trace charcoal	no	no			Terminated at gravel/cobble obstruction.
22	1	0-15	Shovel	brown	sandy loam (no bedding)	fine well-sorted	5-15% well-sorted rounded-subangular fine	soft	subangular blocky moderate fine	clear smooth	A		no	no	47.56926404	-121.8983244	
22	2	15-65	Shovel	yellowish-brown	loamy sand (no bedding)	fine well-sorted	60-90% poorly-sorted rounded bouldery	loose	structureless	clear wavy	B		no	no			Terminated at gravel/cobble obstruction.
23	1	0-15	Shovel	brown	sandy loam (no bedding)	fine well-sorted	<5% well-sorted rounded-subangular fine	soft	granular/crumb weak fine	clear smooth	A	trace charcoal	no	no	47.5692469	-121.898562	
23	2	15-110	Shovel	brown	loamy sand (no bedding)	fine well-sorted	<5% well-sorted rounded-subangular fine	loose	subangular blocky weak fine	clear wavy	C		no	no			Probe stopped to gravel or cobble impasse at 110 cms. Auger was unable to be turned to bring up material from the bottom. Terminated at gravel/cobble obstruction.
24	1	0-15	Shovel, Auger	brown	sandy loam (no bedding)	fine well-sorted	5-15% well-sorted subrounded-subangular medium	soft	subangular blocky moderate fine	clear smooth	A	trace charcoal	no	no	47.56929514	-121.8988683	
24	2	15-60	Shovel	brown	sandy loam (no bedding)	fine well-sorted	60-90% moderately-sorted rounded cobbly	loose	structureless	clear wavy	B	trace charcoal	no	no			
24	3	60-95	Shovel	yellowish-brown	loamy sand (no bedding)	medium moderately-sorted	>90% no sorting rounded-subangular bouldery	loose	structureless	clear wavy	C		no	no			Terminated at gravel/cobble obstruction.
25	1	0-15	Shovel	brown	sandy loam (no bedding)	fine well-sorted	15-35% well-sorted rounded medium	soft	subangular blocky moderate fine	clear smooth	A	trace charcoal	no	no	47.56926161	-121.8991485	
25	2	15-90	Shovel	brown	loamy sand (no bedding)	medium well-sorted	>90% poorly-sorted rounded-subangular mixed	loose	structureless	clear wavy	B		no	no			Wire Nail found ~70cms ..

Exhibit A10 -060

HOLE	LAYER	DEPTH (cm)	TOOL	COLOR	TEXTURE	SAND MODE	GRAVEL MODE	CONSISTENCE	PEDS	BOTTOM BOUNDARY	SOIL HORIZON	SPECIAL FEATURES	MODERN DEBRIS	CULTURAL	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	COMMENTS
25	3	90-110	Shovel,Auger	reddish-brown	sand (no bedding)	medium no sand sorting	>90% poorly-sorted rounded-subangular cobbley	loose	structureless	clear wavy	C		no	no			Auger catching on material at 110 cmbs making progress by auger impossible.. Terminated at gravel/cobble obstruction.
26	1	0-10	Shovel	brown	sandy loam (no bedding)	very fine well-sorted	5-15% well-sorted subrounded-subangular medium	friable	subangular blocky moderate medium	clear smooth	A	trace charcoal	no	no	47.56927259	-121.8993895	Probe near possible geotechnical trench. Modern debris spread across the surface but no subsurface debris encountered..
26	2	10-60	Shovel	brown	loamy sand (no bedding)	fine well-sorted	35-60% moderately-sorted subrounded-subangular coarse	loose	subangular blocky moderate fine	clear wavy	B	trace charcoal	no	no			Brief layer of cobbles encountered ~55 cmbs. .
26	3	60-95	Shovel	yellowish-brown	loamy sand (no bedding)	fine well-sorted	60-90% moderately-sorted rounded-subangular coarse	very friable	subangular blocky moderate fine	clear wavy	C	trace charcoal	no	no			
26	4	95-100	Shovel,Auger	yellowish-brown	loamy sand (no bedding)	fine well-sorted	>90% well-sorted crushed rock bouldery	soft	subangular blocky weak fine	clear irregular	C		no	no			Probe halted due to obstruction at ~ 1m. Gravel and cobble obstruction maybe glacial till.. Terminated at gravel/cobble obstruction.
27	1	0-15	Shovel	brown	silt loam (no bedding)	sand absent	15-35% moderately-sorted subrounded-subangular mixed	slightly hard	granular/crumb weak medium	diffuse wavy	A		no	no	47.56907679	-121.8983282	
27	2	15-40	Shovel	light brown	sandy loam (no bedding)	very fine moderately-sorted	15-35% moderately-sorted rounded-subangular mixed	soft	granular/crumb weak fine	clear wavy	B		no	no			
27	3	40-65	Shovel	yellowish-brown	sandy loam (no bedding)	very fine moderately-sorted	35-60% moderately-sorted rounded-subangular bouldery	loose	structureless	no horizon	C		no	no			Terminated at gravel/cobble obstruction.
28	1	0-25	Shovel	brown	silt loam (no bedding)	sand absent	5-15% no sorting subrounded-subangular fine	soft	granular/crumb weak medium	clear wavy	A		no	no	47.56910068	-121.8985679	

Exhibit A10 -061

HOLE	LAYER	DEPTH (cm)	TOOL	COLOR	TEXTURE	SAND MODE	GRAVEL MODE	CONSISTENCE	PEDS	BOTTOM BOUNDARY	SOIL HORIZON	SPECIAL FEATURES	MODERN DEBRIS	CULTURAL	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	COMMENTS
28	2	25-45	Shovel	light brown	sandy loam (no bedding)	very fine moderately-sorted	15-35% moderately-sorted subrounded-subangular mixed	soft	subangular blocky weak fine	clear wavy	B		no	no			
28	3	45-120	Shovel	yellowish-brown	sandy loam (no bedding)	fine moderately-sorted	15-35% moderately-sorted subrounded-subangular mixed	soft	granular/crumb weak fine	no horizon	C		no	no			Auger start at 100 cmbs, impasse from gravels at 120. Terminated at gravel/cobble obstruction.
29	1	0-30	Shovel	brown	silt loam (no bedding)	sand absent	5-15% no sorting subrounded-subangular mixed	slightly hard	subangular blocky weak medium	clear wavy	mixed		no	no	47.56906791	-121.8988376	Layer is a mix of O and A horizon soils.
29	2	30-60	Shovel	light brown	silt loam (no bedding)	sand absent	15-35% moderately-sorted subrounded-subangular mixed	soft	granular/crumb weak fine	abrupt wavy	B		no	no			
29	3	60-80	Shovel	yellowish-brown	(no bedding)	fine moderately-sorted	60-90% moderately-sorted rounded-subangular cobblely	loose	structureless	no horizon	C		no	no			Several large impasse cobbles at base. Size increase with depth. Terminated at gravel/cobble obstruction.
30	1	0-15	Shovel	brown	silt loam (no bedding)	sand absent	5-15% no sorting subrounded-subangular mixed	soft	granular/crumb weak medium	clear wavy	O		no	no	47.5690801	-121.8992373	
30	2	15-30	Shovel	light brown	sandy loam (no bedding)	very fine no sand sorting	15-35% moderately-sorted subrounded-subangular mixed	soft	granular/crumb weak fine	abrupt wavy	B		no	no			
30	3	30-65	Shovel	yellowish-brown	sand (no bedding)	coarse well-sorted	60-90% well-sorted subrounded-subangular mixed	loose	structureless	no horizon	C		no	no			Gravel and sand content increase with depth, glacial till or very old alluvium, unstable probe walls. Terminated at cave-in.
31	1	0-15	Shovel	brown	silt loam (no bedding)	sand absent	5-15% no sorting subrounded-subangular mixed	loose	subangular blocky weak fine	clear wavy	O		no	no	47.5691183	-121.8993724	
31	2	15-45	Shovel	light brown	(no bedding)	sand absent no sand sorting	35-60% moderately-sorted subrounded-subangular mixed	slightly hard	granular/crumb weak medium	clear wavy	B		no	no			







October 11, 2021

Thomas Ostrander  
Environmental Science Associates

In future correspondence please refer to:

Project Tracking Code: 2021-07-04816

Property: Fall City Plat II

Re: Archaeology - Concur with Survey; Follow Inadvertent Discovery Plan

Dear Mr. Ostrander:

Thank you for contacting the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) with documentation regarding the above referenced project. In response, we concur with the results and recommendations made in the survey report. Specifically, as no cultural resources were found during the survey we do not recommend direct archaeological supervision of the project. However, we do recommend that a standard Inadvertent Discovery Plan is followed during all ground disturbing activities.

Please note that the recommendations provided in this letter reflect only the opinions of DAHP. Any interested Tribes may have different recommendations. We appreciate receiving copies of any correspondence or comments from Tribes or other parties concerning cultural resource issues that you receive.

These comments are based on the information available at the time of this review and on behalf of the SHPO pursuant to Washington State law. Please note that should the project scope of work and/or location change significantly, please contact DAHP for further review.

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment. Please ensure that the DAHP Project Number (a.k.a. Project Tracking Code) is attached to any future communications about this project. Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Stephanie Jolivette  
Local Governments Archaeologist  
(360) 586-3088  
Stephanie.Jolivette@dahp.wa.gov





**SLALOM 13 INVESTMENTS, LLC**

15 Lake Bellevue Dr. Ste 102  
Bellevue, WA 98005

January 12, 2023

Dear King County staff and Hearings Examiner:

Rebuttal to Recommendation P-4 in the King County Staff report.

Recommendation P-4 in the King County Staff report states *"To address voiced concerns for historic preservation by the Snoqualmie Indian Tribes, it is recommended the applicant contact a representative from the Snoqualmie Indian Tribes Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation to accommodate their request to be present during any ground disturbance at the site."* The County recommendation has eliminated the word "opportunity" from the Tribes stated request and which we believe is important and should be corrected by adding it back into the Staff recommendation. The reason for the requested change is that the timing of the ground-disturbing activities will be at the contractor's discretion and such factors as weather and equipment availability. While we can provide the Tribe with notice of windows during which ground-disturbing activities are likely to occur, we cannot bind the contractor to delaying work if the Tribe's technician is not available to be on site at a particular time. Thus, while we are happy to provide the opportunity for access it will be up to the Tribe to avail itself of the opportunity and we would like the recommendation language to reflect that understanding.

We will work with the Tribe to provide the requested opportunity for access. As with all requests for third-party access to an active construction site, we have concerns about safety, adherence to the selected contractor's construction site rules, indemnification, insurance, supervised access to the site, and limits to impacts on the contractor's ability to perform their work without undue interference.

We request that any condition relating to the opportunity for access include a requirement to provide standard items including a site-specific safety plan, liability indemnification, and evidence of adequate insurance with the landowner being named as an additional insured. In addition, we will need to have an agreement about what activities the Tribe intends to undertake while on site, a notification protocol that does not interfere with contractor scheduling and performance of ground-disturbing activities, and how the Tribe's proposed activities will integrate with the site's IDP.

We are requesting that the hearing examiner revise the condition to read as follows:

*"To address voiced concerns for historic preservation by the Snoqualmie Indian Tribes, it is recommended the applicant contact a representative from the Snoqualmie Indian Tribes Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation to reach an agreement regarding safety, indemnification, insurance, site access and specific activities of the Tribe's personnel to accommodate their request to be allowed to be present during any ground disturbance at the site."*

Sincerely,



Robert Fitzmaurice  
Slalom 13 Investments, LLC