

Final

POINT NO POINT BEACH REPAIR PHASE 2, HANSVILLE, KITSAP COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Cultural Resources Monitoring and Inadvertent Discovery Plan

Prepared for
Kitsap County Parks Department

February 2025



Final

POINT NO POINT BEACH REPAIR PHASE 2

Cultural Resources Monitoring and Inadvertent Discovery Plan

Submitted to

Blue Coast Engineering LLC

Prepared for

Kitsap County Parks Department

Prepared by

Brian Durkin, M.S.

2801 Alaskan Way
Suite 200
Seattle, WA 98121
206.789.9658
esassoc.com



Irvine	Sacramento
Los Angeles	San Diego
Oakland	San Francisco
Orlando	Santa Monica
Pasadena	Seattle
Petaluma	Tampa
Portland	

OUR COMMITMENT TO SUSTAINABILITY | ESA helps a variety of public and private sector clients plan and prepare for climate change and emerging regulations that limit GHG emissions. ESA is a registered assessor with the California Climate Action Registry, a Climate Leader, and founding reporter for the Climate Registry. ESA is also a corporate member of the U.S. Green Building Council and the Business Council on Climate Change (BC3). Internally, ESA has adopted a Sustainability Vision and Policy Statement and a plan to reduce waste and energy within our operations. This document was produced using recycled paper.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
1. Introduction	3
1.1 Purpose of Plan	3
1.2 Regulatory Environment	3
1.3 Area of Potential Effects	4
1.4 Project Description.....	5
1.5 Archaeological Team Qualifications and Structure	6
1.6 Health and Safety	7
1.7 Archaeological Monitoring.....	7
2. Inadvertent Discovery of Archaeological Resources	8
2.1 Materials NOT Requiring a Halt in Work	8
2.2 Materials Requiring a Halt in Work	9
3. Built Environment Mitigation	10
4. Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains	11
4.1 United States Coast Guard Jurisdiction	11
4.2 Non-United States Coast Guard Jurisdiction	12
5. Communications & Reporting	12
5.1 Tribal Notification	12
5.2 Preconstruction Meeting and Orientation.....	12
5.3 Tailgate Orientations.....	13
5.4 Weekly Monitoring Summary Emails	13
5.5 Ongoing Communication	13
5.6 Report of Cultural Resources Discovery	13
5.7 Monitoring Report	14
5.8 Dissemination of Communications.....	14
6. Collection and Curation of Archaeological Resources	14
7. References	15
8. Contact Information	16

Appendix A – Unanticipated Archaeological Discoveries Response Form

List of Figures

Figure 1. Project location.....	17
Figure 2. Area of Potential Effects on aerial photograph.....	18
Figure 3. Extant historic and archaeological resources within the Area of Potential Effects	19
Figure 4. Phase 2 Project design drawing.....	20

1. INTRODUCTION

This Cultural Resources Monitoring and Inadvertent Discovery Plan (CRMIDP) has been developed for use during ground disturbing construction for Phase 2 of the Point No Point Beach Repair (Project) in Point No Point County Park, near Hansville, Kitsap County, Washington. The project is located on Kitsap County tax assessor parcel numbers 222802-1-010-2002 and 222802-1-005-2009 in Sections 15 and 22 of Township 28 North, Range 2 East, on the Hansville, WA 7.5' series topographic map (Figure 1).

1.1 Purpose of Plan

This Archaeological Resources Monitoring and Inadvertent Discovery Plan (CRMIDP) serves as the plan for responding to inadvertent discoveries of archaeological resources (Section 2) and human remains (Section 4) during the Project. This plan provides guidance to Kitsap County Parks Department (Parks) or Blue Coast Engineering LLC (Blue Coast) personnel, so they can comply with applicable laws and regulations. The plan:

- Describes which Project actions will require active on-site archaeological monitoring (all ground disturbance of the currently extant landforms), and which Project actions will be covered by on-call response from an archaeologist, (non-ground-disturbing Project actions such as materials and equipment stockpiling, and work within imported materials).
- Describes the procedures that Parks will follow to prepare for and respond to inadvertent discoveries.
- Provides direction and guidance to Project personnel on the proper procedures to follow should an inadvertent discovery occur.
- Provides direction to Project personnel regarding protection of historic buildings.

Implementing the terms of this CRMIDP is the responsibility of Parks, or Blue Coast if delegated by Parks.

1.2 Regulatory Environment

This Project is anticipated to require a federal permit from the USACE, which would require that the Project comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (“Section 106”). The USACE follows the procedures outlined in 33 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 325, Appendix C (“Appendix C”) to fulfill the requirements of Section 106. Section 106 requires USACE to consider the effects of this undertaking upon Historic Properties within the Project’s APE. USACE will be the lead agency for Project elements located not on USCG land, including the shoreline restoration work and the revetment wall repair. USCG will be the lead agency for Project elements located on USCG land, excluding the revetment wall repair. This report has been prepared to meet the standards of the Section

106 process. This report documents all of the steps taken to consider the effects of the Project on Historic Properties, and the results of the investigation.

Because a portion of the APE is owned by the USCG, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) (Public Law 101-601; 25 U.S. Code [U.S.C.] 3001-3013) applies to human remains, funerary objects, or items of cultural patrimony identified during the Project on federal land. The federal code implementing NAGPRA can be found at 43 CFR 10. NAGPRA requires that the USCG consult with Tribes if human remains, funerary objects, or items of cultural patrimony are found during the Project.

Additional laws that apply to archaeological projects conducted on non-federal lands in the State of Washington include: Archaeological Sites and Resources (Revised Code of Washington [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 Area of Potential Effects

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for Phase 2 of the Project is located in Point No Point County Park, Kitsap County, Washington (Figure 2). The APE is approximately 5 acres along the beach within the park. The horizontal extent of the APE includes archaeological sites 45KP343 and 45KP270. Historic resources (resources over 50 years old) located within the APE (Figure 3) include:

- Point No Point Lighthouse
- Lighthouse Keeper's Quarters
- Point No Point Lighthouse Shed/Oil House
- Point No Point Treaty Marker
- Maggs House
- Maggs Shed
- Barn/Shop
- Rock revetment wall

The DAHP-mapped boundary of precontact archaeological site 45KP270 overlaps with the APE (DAHP 2024a). The Project elements that overlap with this boundary include the staging area and silt fences. Staging will occur on the existing paved parking lot, and the portions of silt fencing that involve ground disturbance are limited to the modern imported fill that was placed as part of the construction of the parking lot. Other sections of the fencing will be installed in a manner that does not involve ground disturbance.

1.4 Project Description

During a large storm and king tide event in December 2022, tidal waters overtopped the Point No Point beach and armored shoreline to flood NE Point No Point Road and nearby properties. Southeast of the public beach area, tidal waters also overtopped the pedestrian trail, flooding into the marsh area. In the days following this extreme weather event, the receding tidal waters from NE Point No Point Road and the marsh transected the public park, cutting a deep channel through the beach. Foundational elements of the park's parking area were also exposed.

ESA completed a Cultural Resources Assessment prior to Phase 1 construction (Durkin and Scott 2023). The study included a background and literature review, an archaeological pedestrian survey, and a historic built environment survey. ESA recorded archeological site 45KP343 (a historic-era timber crib retaining wall) during the pedestrian survey.

ESA recommended that Phase 1 of the Project would not affect unrecorded archaeological resources, if any were present within the APE, because the planned ground disturbance was limited to the placement of material on the existing surface. The integrity of archaeological site 45KP343 would not be affected because the activities were limited to placing sand on top of the previously buried site.

ESA also recommended that Phase 1 of the Project would not affect the NRHP-listed Point No Point Lighthouse. Phase 1 could have resulted in temporary noise, dust, and vibrations, but these were unlikely to affect the lighthouse's ability to convey its integrity; vibrations from any machinery were expected to be minimal and sand is not conducive to conveying vibrations.

Construction is phased. Phase 1 has been completed and included infilling the post-storm tidal channel with beach nourishment and gravel materials to return the elevation to pre-storm conditions (+12.0 feet mean lower low water [MLLW]), placing large wood along the shoreline, and installing sand fencing. The goal of Phase 1 was to repair the eroded beach areas with beach nourishment material.

Phase 2 will include repairing the armor rock revetment wall, foredune improvements, placing additional beach nourishment materials, planting native dune grass in the beach nourishment area, installing native plantings, placing cobble waterward of the parking area, and replacing the curb wall adjacent to the parking area (Figure 4).

Specific Project elements expected to be part of Phases 2 are described below:

- Rock revetment wall repairs:
 - Salvage and stockpile approximately 600 cubic yards (CY) of existing shoreline armor rock from the revetment wall repair areas.
 - Place 330 CY of imported filter rock as the base layer in the armor rock revetment wall repair areas.
 - Place 560 CY of imported armor rock (including chinking rock) and 430 CY of salvaged armor rock in the revetment wall repair areas.

- Foredune improvement:
 - Salvage approximately 500 CY of sand from the temporary supersack wall in the foredune area.

- Beach nourishment and planting:
 - Place approximately 4,100 CY of imported beach nourishment material in the beach nourishment and foredune area.
 - Place biodegradable coir matting with 1 foot of beach nourishment cover (i.e., 1-foot lifts) within the foredune area.
 - Plant 20,500 square feet (SF) of native dune grasses in upper elevations of the beach nourishment area.
 - Plant 33,000 SF of native dune grasses, shrubs, and trees in the foredune area on imported sand.
 - Remove and dispose of 2 CY of concrete rubble and other shoreline debris from the armor rock revetment wall repair areas.
 - Excavate and dispose of up to 70 CY of upland soil material from the setback area.
 - Construct a concrete curb wall at the toe of the parking area.
 - Place 250 CY of additional imported beach cobble between the beach nourishment and armor rock revetment wall repair areas.

During Phase 2 construction, all access to the site will be completed by land via the existing road. The contractor will periodically need to operate heavy equipment along the beach to place and grade beach nourishment, beach gravel, and beach cobble; remove concrete debris; and remove and place the shoreline armoring. All work will be conducted within a designated work corridor on the beach adjacent to the toe of the armored slope to minimize impacts on the beach during construction. All work from the beach will occur in the dry when work areas are not inundated by the tides.

1.5 Archaeological Team Qualifications and Structure

The Project Archaeologist will oversee the implementation of the CRMIDP and day-to-day operations of archaeological monitoring. The Project Archaeologist will meet the National Park Service, Department of the Interior qualifications for professional archaeologists set forth in the Federal Register (1983, Volume 48, No. 190:44739). Archaeological Monitors will be capable of providing cultural resource orientation to construction personnel.

1.6 Health and Safety

Parks, or Blue Coast if delegated, will furnish a copy of the Contractor's Project Health and Safety Plan (HASP) for review by the Project Archaeologist. All archaeological field personnel will be furnished a copy of the HASP for review prior to performing monitoring. Additionally, the Project Archaeologist will prepare a HASP specifically for members of the archaeological team as required by Environmental Science Associates (ESA) Health and Safety Plan protocol; the archaeology HASP will supplement the Contractor's HASP. Safety will take precedence at all times during the monitoring process.

Parks, or Blue Coast if delegated, will provide all necessary and appropriate orientation and training regarding site-specific safety procedures and hazards. Archaeological Monitors will abide by Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations and all additional site safety requirements at all times. If archaeological resources are found in association with hazardous waste, Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) certified archaeological staff will make a decision regarding the extent of examination feasible and warranted for evaluation of the resource. Safety concerns will take precedent at all times during the monitoring process.

1.7 Archaeological Monitoring

1.7.1 General Archaeological Monitoring Techniques

Archaeological Monitors will observe excavation and soil removal from multiple perspectives in proximity to working equipment, requiring close communication with construction supervisors and equipment operators. Excavated spoils may be examined in concert with monitoring excavations. Spoils may be placed directly in a truck for removal and disposal, limiting observation of excavated matrix; if possible, the Archaeological Monitor will remove objects of interest as they appear.

At times, the Project Archaeologist / Archaeological Monitor may request assistance from equipment operators at locations where potential archaeological resources may be present. They may request permission to enter excavation areas to clean and examine profiles, obtain matrix samples or artifacts, or quickly record ground conditions. The Project Archaeologist / Archaeological Monitor may request that excavation be conducted in thin lifts or otherwise modified excavation procedures to provide exposures of subsurface deposits and stratigraphic profiles. Such inspections are not expected to involve a lengthy delay.

Archaeological Monitors will keep a log of activities on monitoring forms (digital or paper) for each day in which On-Site monitoring is conducted. The purpose of these observations is to identify and rapidly assess any archaeological resources. The Project Archaeologist / Archaeological Monitor will watch for precontact or historic-period layers or lenses of organic material or shell, artifacts or features, or other organically enriched midden soils that may indicate past human use of the landscape. Archaeological Monitors will record areas of native soil and fill in order to develop a chronology of fill placement and a summary of filling techniques. These records will enable assessment of archaeological resources if any are discovered. Archaeological Monitors may use various methods of recording, including written description, mapping, photography, global positioning system (GPS), and video.

Archaeological Monitors will wear appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE) at all times, and have appropriate archaeological equipment, which could include camera and phone (or smartphone), shovel and trowel, ¼-inch screen, flagging/pin flags, tarp, bags, ruler/tape measure, and monitoring forms. Archaeological Monitors will have a copy of the CRMIDP and site HASP while on site.

1.7.2 On-Site Archaeological Monitoring

On-Site monitoring requires the active, continuous attention of an Archaeological Monitor who is physically present during construction ground disturbance. Construction ground disturbance may not occur without an Archaeological Monitor being present.

On-Site monitoring will occur for all ground disturbance within the APE. This includes the removal of the rocks that make up the rock revetment wall and installation of silt fence.

1.7.3 On-Call Monitoring

An Archaeological Monitor will be available on an On-Call basis in the event suspected archaeological resources are discovered at any time when an Archaeological Monitor is not present. Should suspected archaeological resources be observed by the Contractor or other personnel, with no archaeologist on site, all ground-disturbing activity at the location of the suspected find should stop, and a 30-foot No Work buffer be established around the find. All spoils should be secured, including any spoils in trucks. The Contractor should immediately notify the Parks Project Manager, who should immediately notify the Project Archaeologist (see Section 5). The Project Archaeologist will attempt to evaluate the discovery using available information, including verbal descriptions and photos, before ordering an On-Call field visit by an Archaeological Monitor.

1.7.4 Revision of Monitoring Level of Effort Once Construction Has Started

Based on ongoing monitoring observations, the Project Archaeologist will re-evaluate every week (or more frequently if necessary) the level of monitoring effort for a location, and recommend to Blue Coast any changes in level of monitoring effort for specific locations. If Blue Coast and Parks concur with the recommendation, the Project Archaeologist will notify the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) by email with at least 5 business days notice prior to commencing with a reduction in monitoring effort.

2. INADVERTENT DISCOVERY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

2.1 Materials NOT Requiring a Halt in Work

The following types of materials are presumed to be Not Eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and will not require a halt in work or investigation by the Project Archaeologist:

- Isolated cans or bottles.

- Modern debris (materials less than 50 years old).
- Abandoned utilities.

2.1.1 Additional Components of Site 45KP343

ESA has recommended that site 45KP343 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP. As a result, impact on the site would not constitute an adverse effect requiring additional documentation. If components of the site as currently understood (such as milled or natural timbers with metal hardware) are identified during the monitoring effort, they will be documented, but construction will not be halted and removal of the artifacts and features will proceed according to Project needs. If additional undocumented artifact or feature types are encountered during this work, then construction will be halted and the procedures in Section 2.2 will be followed.

2.2 Materials Requiring a Halt in Work

The types of materials that would require a temporary halt for additional investigation include:

- Suspected human remains (see Section 4 below on Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains).
- Layers of charcoal and/or concentrated shell.
- Animal bones, stone tools, or other Native American artifacts.
- Concentrations of rock (rock pavements, hearths, firepits, walls).
- Wooden posts (house posts, food drying racks).
- Basketry or fiber objects (cedar twine ropes, woven mats, cedar twine fishing nets).
- Assemblage of varying objects: cans, bottles, ceramic dishware, bricks, or other historic debris. For these clusters to require notification of the Project Archaeologist, they must represent multiple artifacts, not one or two artifacts broken into many fragments.
- Residential structural remains, such as historic building foundations or privies.

In the event that a potentially eligible archaeological resource is encountered, a temporary halt to the ground-disturbing activities will be required near the find (buffered by at least 30 feet [9 meters] in every direction).

The Contractor/Subcontractor will immediately halt work within the area of discovery, and mark and secure the area of discovery. Suspected archaeological materials will not be handled, removed, reburied, or covered. The area of work stoppage will be adequate to provide for the security, protection, and integrity of the suspected cultural resources. Vehicles, equipment, and unauthorized personnel will not be permitted to traverse the discovery area. Spoils piles or vehicles (such as dump trucks) with the potential to contain archaeological resources will remain on site.

The Archaeological Monitor (or Contractor/Subcontractor, if no Archaeological Monitor is present) will immediately collect basic information regarding the discovery, including names of construction personnel, location, time and date, field conditions, equipment, and nature and extent of the discovery. This information should be recorded and provided to the Project Archaeologist. The Archaeological Monitor (or Contractor/Subcontractor) will report the discovery to Parks or the Blue Coast Project Manager as soon as possible; if needed, Parks or the Blue Coast Project Manager will notify the Project Archaeologist. During the investigation of a potential archaeological discovery, construction may proceed elsewhere, provided it will not cause further disturbance at the location of the discovery. The Project Archaeologist will attempt to assess the discovery remotely using available information.

If the Project Archaeologist determines that the discovery is not an archaeological site (such as modern materials or noncultural produced objects), ground-disturbing activities can continue once the reason for the stoppage has been adequately documented. Documentation may include sketch maps, photographs, and collecting GPS points.

If the discovery is a potentially NRHP-eligible archaeological site (potentially eligible discovery), the USACE or USCG must be contacted. The USCG must be contacted if the potentially eligible discovery is located within the jurisdiction of the USCG. The USACE must be contacted for all other potentially eligible discoveries. The Project Archaeologist will: (1) document the resource, including photographing, measuring, collecting samples for further analysis, and providing a narrative description of the encountered resource, and preliminary recommendation regarding potential NRHP eligibility; and (2) provide guidance on whether further impacts on the resource can be avoided or reduced.

2.2.1 Potentially Eligible Discovery within Rock Revetment Wall

The Project involves the salvage of shoreline armor rock from the armor rock revetment wall repair areas. The location of this work is susceptible to tidally influenced erosion, and a discovery that occurs within this location could be damaged or destroyed if actions are not immediately taken.

Discoveries that occur at this location will follow the procedures outlined in this section. Additionally, the Project Archaeologist, Blue Coast, or Parks can take steps to protect the discovery, including placing the shoreline armor rock back into place, and directly contacting the affected Tribes of the discovery to determine proper treatment and protection of the discovery. If this additional step is taken, then work will not proceed until USACE or USCG gives permission.

3. BUILT ENVIRONMENT MITIGATION

There is the potential for work occurring during Project activities to cause vibrations significant enough to damage historic resources. To avoid this, vibration monitoring should be implemented during any construction work which has the potential to cause ground vibrations. Vibration monitor specialists should be brought on to the Project to offer their technical expertise, but ESA expects the process to follow the guidelines offered by the Federal Transit Administration (2018) and California Department of Transportation (2020).

Additionally, in order to mitigate the visual effects of construction, temporary opaque fencing be constructed around the Light Station, Keepers Quarters, Lighthouse Shed/Oil House, Maggs House, Maggs Shed, and Barn/Shop.

4. INADVERTENT DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS

4.1 United States Coast Guard Jurisdiction

The following discussion follows the requirements of human remains found on federally owned or controlled land and follows procedures for inadvertent discovery of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony to be followed to ensure compliance with 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 800 (Section 106) of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and 43 CFR 10 (Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act [NAGPRA]).

Throughout the process, the human remains or suspected human remains will be treated with respect and care at all times. Per 43 CFR 10.4, upon discovery of human remains or suspected human remains, ground-disturbing activity in the area will be stopped immediately and Parks or Blue Coast will notify the USCG by telephone (with follow-up written confirmation, which can be done via email). At the direction of the USCG, Parks or Blue Coast will require the contractor to redirect construction activities (non-ground disturbing) to another area of the Project site. The USCG will conduct an initial examination of the discovery within 24 hours. Once the USCG has determined that the remains are human, then USCG will notify the Kitsap County Medical Examiner and the Kitsap County Sheriff's Department via the non-emergency telephone number immediately. The Blue Coast Project Manager will also contact the Project Archaeologist.

The Kitsap County Medical Examiner will assume jurisdiction over the human skeletal remains and make a determination as to whether those remains are forensic (i.e., a crime scene) or non-forensic. If the remains are forensic, the Kitsap County Medical Examiner will determine appropriate procedures for their disposition.

If the human remains are confirmed by the Kitsap County Medical Examiner as non-forensic, the USCG will notify the State Physical Anthropologist (at the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation [DAHP]) and State Archaeologist. The State Physical Anthropologist will take temporary jurisdiction over the remains to make a determination of whether the remains are Native American or non-native, and report that finding to the USCG, and the USCG will notify the cultural resources points of contact at the affected tribes **by phone and followed up in writing (as soon as possible, but within 3 business days)** (43 CFR Subpart B §10.4).

If the human remains are Native American, then NAGPRA applies, and appropriate procedures will be followed in accordance with 43 CFR 10 subpart 10, including consultation/notification, final plan of action, disposition of the remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony, repatriation, and reporting.

4.2 Non-United States Coast Guard Jurisdiction

The following discussion follows the requirements of Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 27.44.055. If any member of the Project team discovers human remains outside of USCG jurisdiction, all work adjacent to the discovery shall cease immediately. A 50-foot work stoppage area shall be established around the discovery. Vehicles, equipment, and unauthorized personnel shall not be permitted to traverse or enter the discovery site. Spoils piles or vehicles (such as dump trucks) with the potential to contain human remains will remain on site.

The Contractor/Subcontractor responsible for the discovery will immediately notify Blue Coast and Parks. The Blue Coast Project Manager will then immediately notify the Kitsap County Medical Examiner and the Kitsap County Sheriff's Department via the non-emergency telephone number. The Blue Coast Project Manager will also contact the Project Archaeologist.

The Kitsap County Medical Examiner will assume jurisdiction over the human skeletal remains and make a determination as to whether those remains are forensic (i.e., a crime scene) or non-forensic.

If the remains are forensic, the Kitsap County Medical Examiner will determine appropriate procedures for their disposition. If the remains are non-forensic, the State Physical Anthropologist (at DAHP) will assume jurisdiction over the remains and will contact affected Tribes and cemeteries.

The State Physical Anthropologist will make a determination as to whether the remains are Indian or Non-Indian and report that finding to affected Tribes and cemeteries.

DAHP will handle all consultation with the affected parties as to the future preservation, excavation, and disposition of the remains.

No persons other than the proper law enforcement personnel, professional archaeologists, and DAHP staff shall be authorized direct access to the discovery location after the area is secured.

5. COMMUNICATIONS & REPORTING

5.1 Tribal Notification

Parks or Blue Coast will notify Tribal representatives via email of the Project schedule in advance and invite them to observe construction. Contact info for affected Tribes can be found in Section 8. Tribes include the Suquamish Tribe and Port Gamble S' Klallam Tribe.

5.2 Preconstruction Meeting and Orientation

A pre-construction meeting will be held between the Project Archaeologist, and representatives of the Parks, Blue Coast, Contractor/Subcontractor Project Managers, and construction supervisors directly involved in ground-disturbing construction. The meeting will serve to: (1) review construction plans and schedules; (2) describe the role of the Project Archaeologist in the construction process; (3) establish a chain of command for communication and decision-making among Parks, the Blue Coast, the Project Archaeologist, and construction personnel; (4) provide personal introductions among personnel from

Parks, Blue Coast, Contractor/Subcontractors, and the Project Archaeologist; and (5) clarify any questions about schedules, construction locations, construction techniques, or notification procedures.

The Project Archaeologist will conduct a brief cultural resources orientation to familiarize Blue Coast, Contractor/Subcontractor Project Managers, and construction supervisors with the protocols in the CRMIDP.

5.3 Tailgate Orientations

Prior to the start of ground disturbance, the Project Archaeologist will provide an approximately 10-minute on-site cultural resources orientation (tailgate) for all construction crewmembers involved in ground-disturbing construction work. The focus of the tailgate orientation is to familiarize construction personnel with the protocols included in the CRMIDP. Additional orientations will be given approximately once per month (as needed), to provide the briefing to any new personnel on the Project.

5.4 Weekly Monitoring Summary Emails

The Project Archaeologist will prepare weekly summary emails for the weeks that archaeological monitoring occurred. The summary emails will detail the dates for monitoring, monitored tasks, observations, and other relevant information. The summary emails will be sent to USACE the week following the week monitoring occurred. Monitoring summaries will only be prepared for weeks when archaeological monitoring occurred. The USACE email is included in Section 8.

5.5 Ongoing Communication

The Project Archaeologist will remain in communication with the Blue Coast Project Manager as appropriate throughout Project construction via email and phone. The Blue Coast Project Manager will provide updates regarding progress and schedule to assist the Project Archaeologist in maintaining availability of appropriate staff to respond in the event of an inadvertent discovery.

5.6 Report of Cultural Resources Discovery

In the event of any inadvertent discovery, the Blue Coast Project Manager will notify the Project Archaeologist. Once the Project Archaeologist has assessed a cultural resources discovery, the Project Archaeologist will provide the Blue Coast Project Manager a brief written description and summary via email. If the discovery is cultural and more than 50 years old, the summary will include a recommendation of NRHP eligibility. This information shall be conveyed to the USACE and USCG.

In consultation DAHP, USACE or USCG will determine the eligibility of the archaeological resource for inclusion in the NRHP. If the archaeological resource is eligible for listing in the NRHP and adverse effects to it cannot be avoided, USACE or USCG, in consultation with the Parks, DAHP, and affected Tribes, will determine appropriate steps to resolve the adverse effects per CFR 800.13(b)(3).

5.7 Monitoring Report

The Project Archaeologist will prepare a draft report of activities and findings within 30 days' completion of all ground-disturbing construction associated with the Project. This report will provide analysis and summary narrative discussion of any cultural resources discovered during construction. Blue Coast will forward the draft report to USACE, USCG, DAHP, affected Tribes, and other consulting parties for comment. Blue Coast will provide the Project Archaeologist with a consolidated set of comments from consulting parties to be addressed in the final monitoring report. USACE and USCG will be responsible for submitting copies of the final report to the consulting parties.

5.8 Dissemination of Communications

The Blue Coast Project Manager will keep all other consulting parties informed, as appropriate. Consultation among USACE, USCG, DAHP, Tribal Governments, and other entities will be initiated under the circumstances noted in this document concerning the discovery of burials or sites that are potentially eligible for protection. The Project Archaeologist will be informed of decisions made during the consulting process.

6. COLLECTION AND CURATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Artifact collection is not anticipated as part of this undertaking. However, artifacts may be encountered and collected as part of response to an inadvertent discovery during construction. Collected artifacts, feature samples, environmental samples, and associated records from sites that are determined eligible will be curated for research, interpretation, preservation, and cultural resources management activities using Department of Interior federal guidelines for curation (36 CFR 79). USACE or USCG will consult with affected Tribes to select the curation facility. Collections and associated records will be prepared for curation according to guidelines established by the curation facility. If artifacts are removed from the site for analysis and determined not eligible, the Project Archaeologist will dispose of the material.

7. REFERENCES

California Department of Transportation

- 2020 Transportation and Construction Vibration Guidance Manual. April. Electronic document, <https://dot.ca.gov/-/media/dot-media/programs/environmental-analysis/documents/env/tcvgm-apr2020-a11y.pdf>, accessed February 24, 2025.

Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

- 2024a Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD). Secure database, <http://www.dahp.wa.gov/>, accessed October 23, 2024.
- 2024b Recommended Inadvertent Human Remains Discovery Language. Electronic document, <https://dahp.wa.gov/archaeology/human-remains/recommended-inadvertent-human-remains-discovery-language>, accessed November 26, 2024.

Durkin, Brian, and Meagan Scott

- 2023 Point No Point Park Beach Repair Phase 1, Hansville, Kitsap County, Washington – Cultural Resources Assessment. Prepared for Blue Coast Engineering by ESA, Seattle. On file, ESA, Seattle.

Federal Transit Administration

- 2018 Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment Manual. September. FTA Report No. 0123 Electronic document, https://www.transit.dot.gov/sites/fta.dot.gov/files/docs/research-innovation/118131/transit-noise-and-vibration-impact-assessment-manual-fta-report-no-0123_0.pdf, accessed February 24, 2025.

8. CONTACT INFORMATION

Kitsap County Medical Examiner’s Office..... (360) 337-7077

Kitsap County Sheriff’s Office-Non-Emergency (360) 337-7101

Kitsap County Parks Department

Jessie Sampayan, Capital Project Manager..... (360) 710-2203

Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

Rob Whitlam, State Archaeologist..... (360) 586-3080

James Macrae, Assistant State Archaeologist..... (564) 669-0899

Guy Tasa, State Physical Anthropologist (360) 586-3534

Tribes

Stephanie Trudel, Suquamish Tribe..... (360) 394-8533, strudel@Suquamish.nsn.us

Taylor Harriman, Suquamish Tribe (360) 394-8529

Misty Ives, Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe (360) 297-6359 / (360) 516-0329, pgst-thpo@pgst.nsn.us

USACE Archaeologists

Lance Lundquist.....(206) 291-4574, Cultural.Resources@usace.army.mil

Stephanie Neil.....(206) 743-4850, Cultural.Resources@usace.army.mil

USCG Archaeologists

TBD TBD

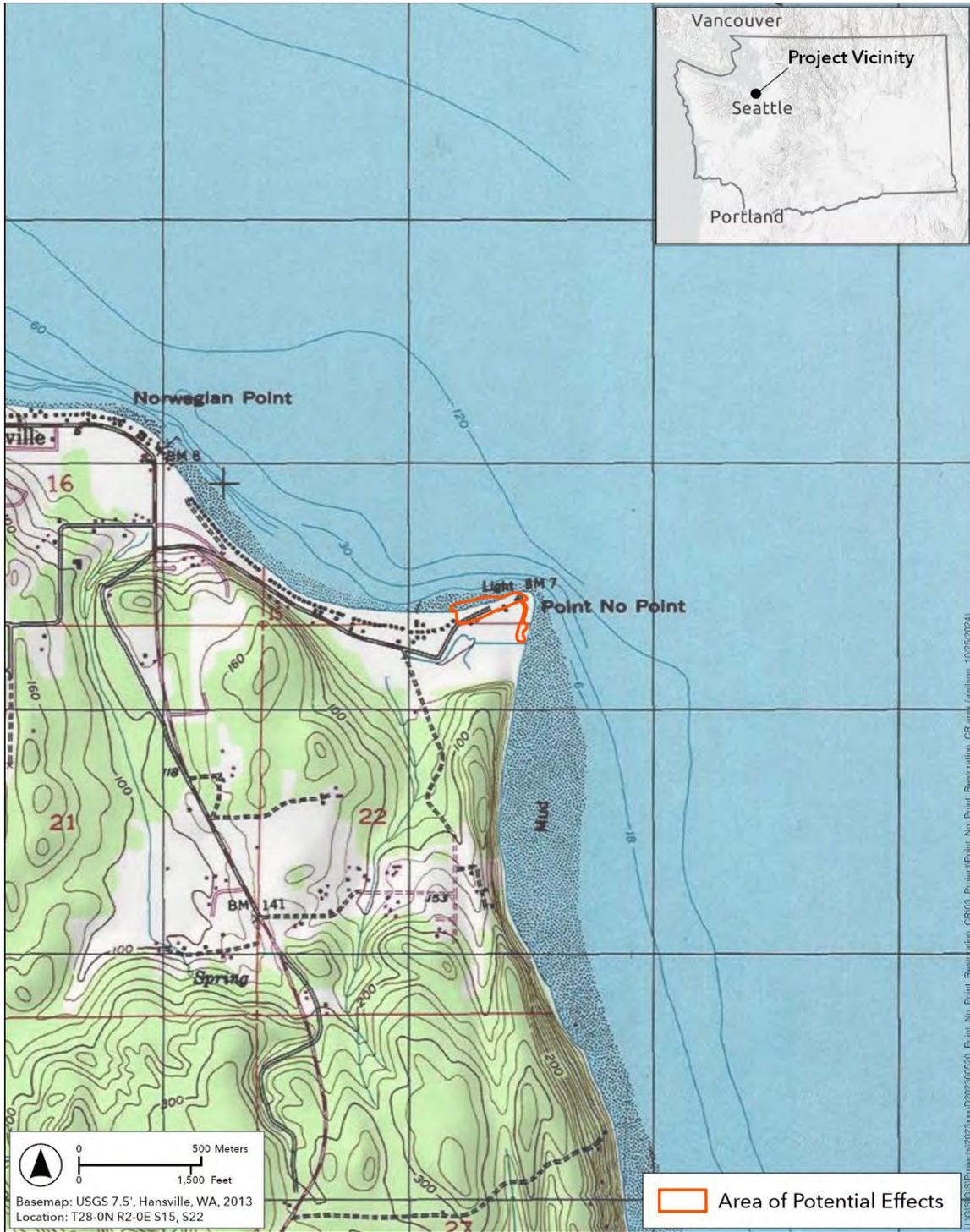
Project Archaeologist

TBD TBD

Construction Contractor - TBD

Contractor Project Manager TBD

Construction Superintendent..... TBD



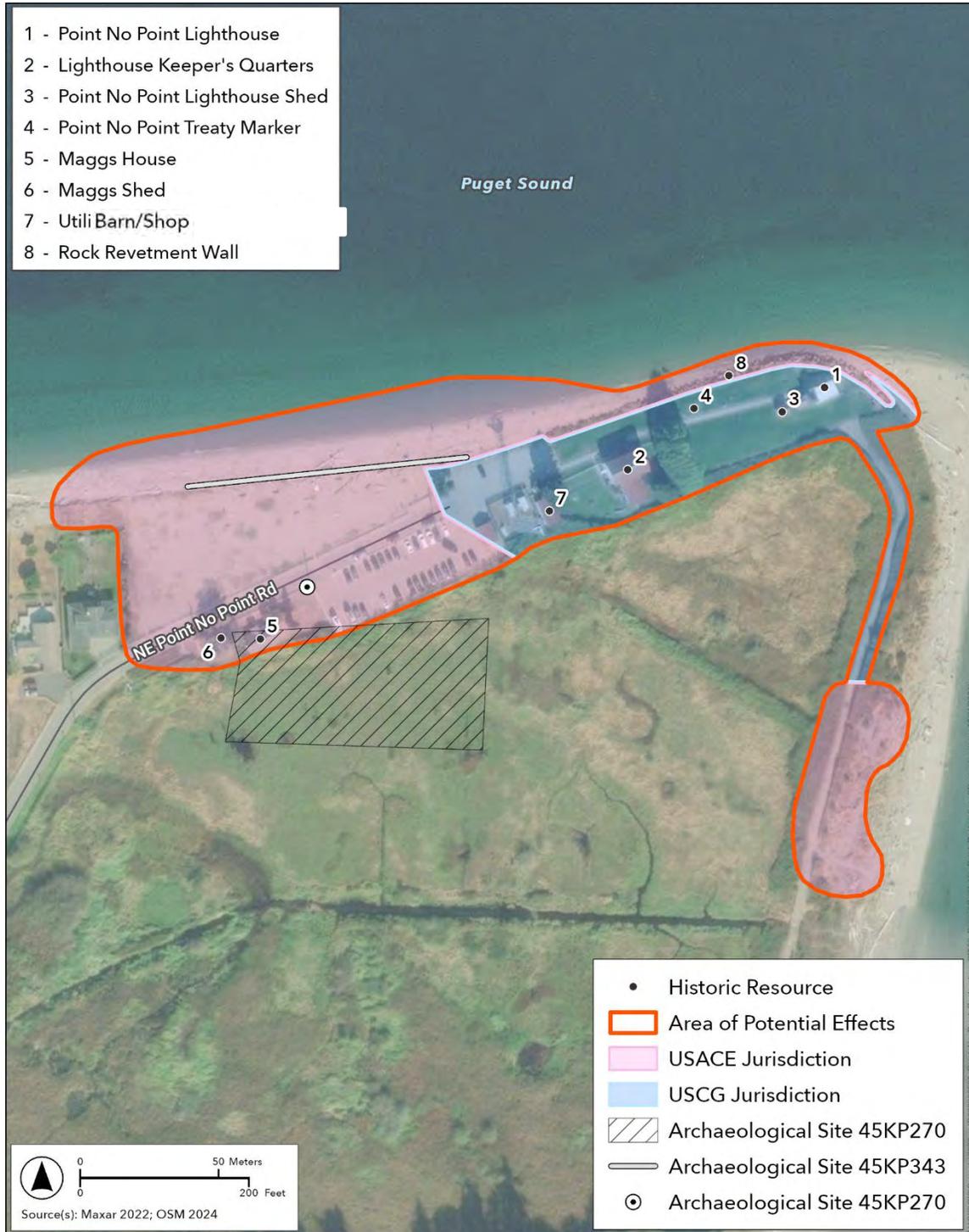
Prepared by ESA 2024

Figure 1.
Project location



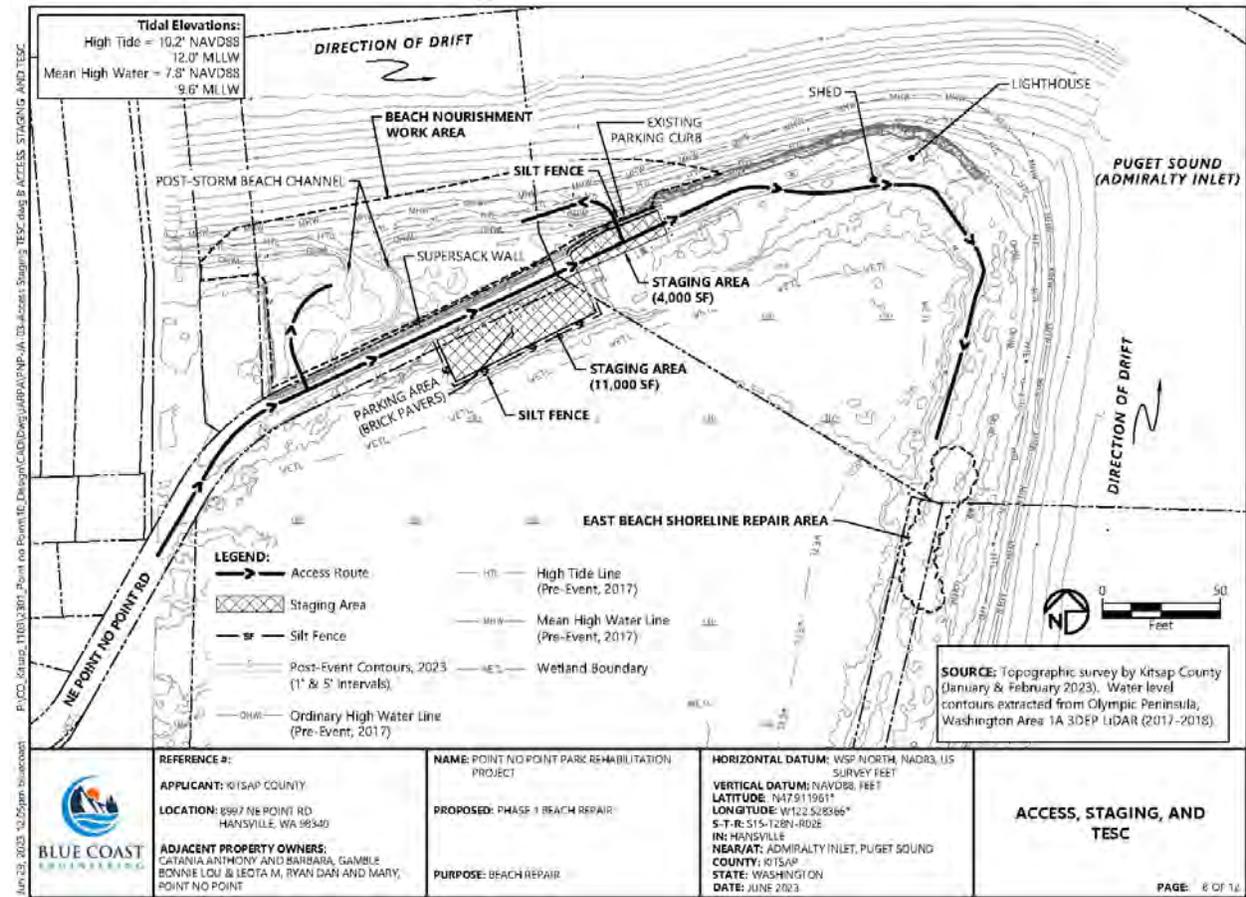
Prepared by ESA 2024

Figure 2.
Area of Potential Effects on aerial photograph



Prepared by ESA 2024

Figure 3.
 Extant historic and archaeological resources within the Area of Potential Effects



SOURCE: Blue Coast Engineering

Figure 4.
Phase 2 Project design drawing

Appendix A

Unanticipated Archaeological Discoveries Response Form

Unanticipated Archaeological Discoveries Response Form

Name of person completing this form: _____ (Name)

_____ (Affiliation)

Date _____

Time _____

Who made the discovery? _____ (Name)

_____ (Affiliation)

_____ (Name)

_____ (Affiliation)

Who was contacted regarding the discovery? _____ (Name)

_____ (Affiliation)

How was contact made? (phone/email/text/etc.) _____

When was contact made? (date/time) _____

Were pictures sent? Yes No If so, to whom? _____ (Name)

How were the pictures sent? (text/email/etc.) _____

Where was the discovery made? (station number/trench location/etc.) _____

What were the field conditions? _____

What type of equipment was being used? (if there was an excavator, did the bucket have teeth?) _____

Describe the discovery (i.e. is it artifacts or a sediment deposit; types of materials; does it look to be in fill): _____

How large of an area does the discovery cover (how large of an area is visible)? _____