

# Exhibit A: Cultural Resources Management Plan Context



## Redmond's Cultural Resources Management Plan Context

Prepared for the City of Redmond

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## List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AD.....	Anno Domini
AP.....	Analytic Period
BP.....	Before Present
CIP.....	Capital Investment Program
COA.....	Certificate of Appropriateness
COR.....	City of Redmond
CORL.....	City of Redmond Landmark
CPP.....	Countywide Planning Policies
CRMP.....	Cultural Resources Management Plan
DAHP.....	Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
FHWA.....	Federal Highway Administration
FTA.....	Federal Transit Authority
GMA.....	Growth Management Act
HPI.....	Historic Property Inventory
IDP.....	Inadvertent Discovery Plan
KCHPP.....	King County Historic Preservation Program
KCLC.....	King County Landmarks Commission
MPP.....	Multicounty Planning Policies
MOA.....	Memorandum of Agreement
NEPA.....	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA.....	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS.....	National Park Service
NRHP.....	National Register of Historic Places
PREP.....	Pre Review Entitlement Process
RCW.....	Revised Code of Washington
RMC.....	Redmond Municipal Code
RZC.....	Redmond Zoning Code
SEPA.....	State Environmental Policy Act
SMP.....	Shoreline Master Plan
TCP.....	Traditional Cultural Property/Place
USACE.....	United States Army Corps of Engineers
WAC.....	Washington Administrative Code
WCC.....	Washington Conservation Corps
WHR.....	Washington Heritage Register
WISAARD.....	Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data
WSDOT.....	Washington Department of Transportation

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## 1. Introduction

The Redmond area has been home to people for thousands of years. Located in the central Puget Sound region of the state of Washington (Figure 1-3), the City of Redmond (COR) lies on the shores of Lake Sammamish, in proximity to Lake Washington, and accessible to the forests of the Cascade foothills. Multiple glaciations, occurring between 1.8 million years ago and 10,000 years ago, carved the deep troughs that make up the topography characteristic to the region, the largest of which are now occupied by the waters of Puget Sound, Lake Washington, and Lake Sammamish.

A unique archaeological site located in the COR—the Bear Creek Site (45KI839)—was discovered during a 2008 cultural resources survey. During archaeological investigations conducted with the restoration of the Bear Creek stream the site yielded artifacts that date to over 12,000 years ago. Oral histories of Indian tribes, the descendants of those who occupied the Bear Creek Site, refer to living here since time immemorial.

Generations of people have been drawn to this location, with its abundance of fresh water in the lakes, creeks, and rivers; plentiful fish and game; and rich soils in the area supporting fishing and hunting and later timber harvesting and agriculture. The area has been a place of occupation as well as a gathering place for trade and community for centuries. The early residents and visitors to Redmond have left their mark on the land and waterways in both tangible and intangible ways.

This Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP) was developed by the COR as a tool for its staff, community members, and development applicants to learn about, plan for, and protect irreplaceable, important, and culturally significant resources. The development of the CRMP was initiated to meet requirements of mitigation described in the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) Regarding Treatment of Adverse Effects to the Bear Creek Site, Redmond, King County, Washington and its addendum dated September 29, 2014.

The Bear Creek Site is located near downtown Redmond. Artifacts found at this site confirm North American settlement of the Puget Sound lowlands prior to 12,000 years ago. This unique site is among the earliest found on the Pacific Coast of North America. Examination of the site allowed modeling of land use patterns in the region and has contributed to our understanding of the peopling of the Americas. Data recovery at the site provided an unprecedented picture of how people lived near Bear Creek at the end of the Ice Age and what their environment was like.

The Bear Creek Site, along with other known archaeological sites dating to later periods, confirms the importance of the Redmond area and the need to manage and protect known and undiscovered



Figure 1-1 Bear Creek

resources. In working with the local tribes, their enduring connections to the area became apparent as did the need for a more collaborative approach to planning for Redmond’s future. Application of thoughtful planning informed by best management practices and sound science is essential to complying with laws and regulations and developing strong partnerships with the agencies and affected Indian tribes.

Although the MOA provided the impetus to develop the CRMP, the plan is a tool that demonstrates the COR’s commitment to protecting cultural resources. The CRMP guides the City in managing and protecting cultural resources within Redmond.

### **1.1 Cultural Resources: An Overview**

Cultural resources are defined and regulated by the United States Secretary of the Interior and are the physical evidence or place of human activity. A cultural resource is a site, structure, landscape, object, or natural feature of significance to a group of people traditionally associated with it. These resources provide the community a tangible connection to its long-standing history and heritage.

Cultural resources include archaeological sites and artifacts, historic buildings and structures, and cultural landscapes. Cultural resources also include properties or places of religious and cultural significance (Traditional Cultural Properties and Places [TCPs]) such as the location for seasonal berry gathering or a place of ceremony. These cultural resources are significant for associations with the cultural practices, traditions, beliefs, lifeways, arts, crafts, or social institutions of a living community.

Cultural resources are protected because of their significance, their ability to inform and educate the community and scientists, and due to the irreplaceable nature of these material resources.



**Figure 1-2: Snoqualmie Falls is culturally significant to the Snoqualmie Tribe**

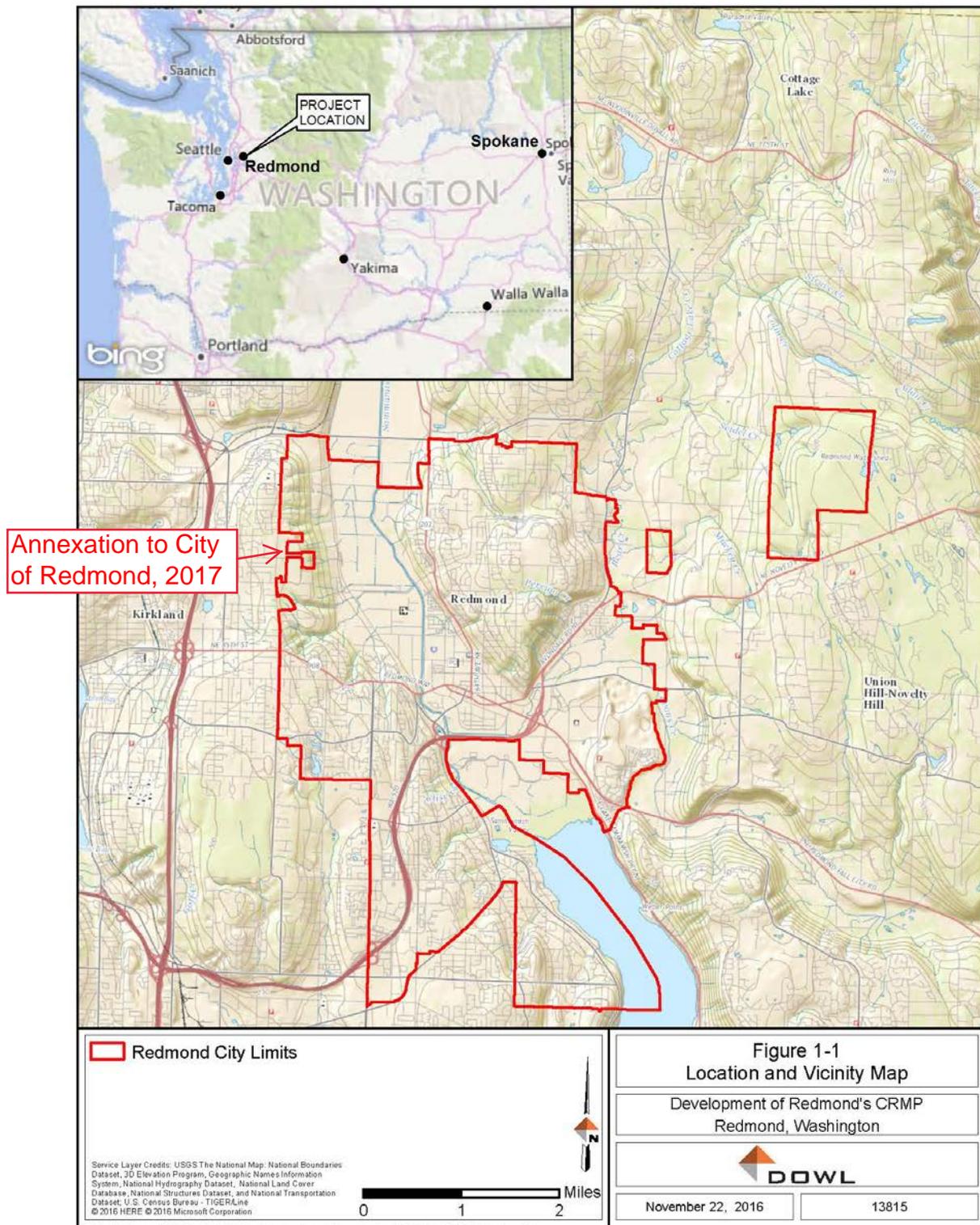


Figure 1-3: City of Redmond Location Map

## 2. Regulatory Context

Federal, state, county, and local laws and regulations direct governmental bodies from the federal and state level to the local level to manage the cultural resources within the respective jurisdiction. The COR works closely with agencies, affected Indian tribes, and members of the community to comply with these laws and regulations and provide good stewardship for the resources under its protection. Table 2-1 provides a summary of the regulations and RZC Appendix 9.B describes the existing regulatory framework in detail. Each regulation should be referred to directly for clarity and to take into account subsequent amendments.

**Table 2-1: Summary of Cultural Resources Regulatory Framework**

Regulation	Description
National Historic Preservation Act	Established protections for archaeological and historic resources and created the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Requires federal agencies and projects with federal nexus to consider impacts of undertakings to resources listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP.
National Environmental Policy Act	Requires federal agencies to evaluate impacts to all cultural resources and those prehistoric and historical resources that are eligible for or listed in the NRHP before a project is approved.
Archaeological Sites and Resources Act (RCW 27.53)	Describes measures to study and protect archaeological resources.
Indian Graves and Records Act (RCW 27.44)	Provides measures protecting Native American graves and penalties for disturbing these sites.
WAC Title 25	Establishes the State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, its functions, and procedures to comply with the federal preservation program; authorizes the office to issue archaeological excavation and removal permits; and established the Washington Heritage Register of Historic Places.
RCW 27.34.200	Declares the public policy to designate, preserve, protect, enhance, and perpetuate structures, sites, buildings, and objects which reflect outstanding elements of the state’s archaeological, historic, architectural, or cultural heritage.
Shoreline Management Act and Shoreline Rules (WAC 173-26-221)	Requires all Shoreline Master Programs to incorporate provisions to protect historic, archaeological, and cultural features and qualities of shorelines.
State Environmental Policy Act (RCW 43.21c)	Requires counties and cities to develop an integrated project review process that combines both procedural and substantive environmental review to help identify possible environmental impacts that could result from governmental decisions.
Governor’s Executive Order 05-05	Requires all state agencies with capital improvement projects and projects with state nexus to integrate Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Governor’s Office of Indian Affairs, and affected Indian tribes into their capital project planning process.

Regulation	Description
<b>Redmond Zoning Code (21.30) Historic and Architectural Resources</b>	Provides direction on which elements of the Redmond Zoning Code are applicable to archaeological sites, designated historic landmarks, and properties that are eligible for historic landmark designation.
<b>Redmond Comprehensive Plan</b>	Provides a statement of the community's vision for the future and includes policies that support protection of archaeological and cultural resources.

Notes: RCW = Revised Code of Washington; WAC = Washington Administrative Code

### 3. Cultural Resources in Redmond

#### 3.1 Setting and Environment

The environment and people living in it interact and make marks upon the land. The following describes the history of environmental impacts on the Redmond and Sammamish River Valley landscape that ultimately supported habitation. The geological features, climate, fauna, and vegetation identified during the past recorded history are crucial in indicating the probability of physical cultural remnants in the current day.

##### 3.1.1 Geology and Climate

Redmond is situated in the Sammamish River Valley at the eastern boundary of the Puget Lowland physiographic province. The Puget Lowland region is a wide low-lying area between the Cascade Range to the east and the Olympic Mountains to the west. The region extends from the San Juan Islands in the north to past the southern end of the Puget Sound. The gently rolling hills of the Puget Lowland are the remnants of moraines and broad riverine floodplains and deltas (Franklin and Dryness 1988). The Puget Sound lowlands are dominated by water. Rivers and lakes surround the glacier-carved Puget Sound with its many bays and small islands as well as the larger Salish Sea which extends from the north end of the Strait of Georgia to the south end of the Puget Sound, west to the mouth of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, and east to include the western drainage of the Cascade Range.

Holocene fluvial activity and Pleistocene glacial events shaped the Sammamish River Valley. The most recent glacial event, The Vashon State of the Fraser Glaciation, scoured out the area now occupied by the Sammamish River and Lake Sammamish approximately 17,500 years ago. The subglacial erosional processes formed a large trough. As the glaciers retreated, gravel, sand silt, and clay were deposited into the trough forming a layer known as Vashon till. The retreating glaciers released meltwaters, draining into the lowland and depositing outwash. Glacial lakes were formed when ice sheets blocked drainages. Large flood events from continued glacial melt and the sudden release of the glacial lake waters contributed to high-energy scouring of some previous deposits, shaping and reshaping drainage patterns (Kopperl et al 2010). Seasonal heavy rainfall, erosional slide activity, and frequent flooding continually shape the drainage patterns in the foothills and floodplains of the River Valley. In the twentieth century, the straightening and ditching of the Sammamish River as well as draining of



**Figure 3-1 Cultural Resources surveys may be required in areas with a moderate or high probability of containing cultural resources**

The Lushootseed word *xobal*, meaning “broad” for a creek, may refer to Bear Creek entering the Sammamish River below Redmond.

wetlands altered the drainage patterns of the area (Kerwin 2001).

The Redmond area is characterized by a maritime climate, with historically cool, dry summers and wet, mild winters. After the Fraser Glaciation, the region has experienced cycles of

warming/drying followed by cooling and increased moisture. After the last glacial advance, a period of rapid warming and lower precipitation levels occurred until approximately 7,000 years before present (BP) temperatures began cooling. This neoglacial cooling period lasted until approximately 2,000 BP. The Little Ice Age was the last major fluctuation. This period from approximately 500 to 100 years BP resulted in a climate of increased precipitation and cooler temperatures (Ames and Maschner 1999).

### 3.1.2 Fauna

The diversity of species found in the Sammamish River Valley has been influenced by settlement and hunting activities. Historically, the region would have supported waterfowl and birds, as well as large and small mammals. Although some species are no longer present, the area continues to support mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), various avian species, salmonids, and suckers. Salmon species including Fall Chinook (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), coho (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*), sockeye (*Oncorhynchus nerka*), kokanee (*Oncorhynchus nerka*), steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarkia*), and bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*) are likely the only salmon species that were historically present in the Sammamish subwatershed (Kerwin 2001). Other species such as white sturgeon (*Acipenser transmontanus*), mountain whitefish (*Prosopium williamsoni*), northern pikeminnow (*Ptychocheilus oregonensis*), suckers (*Catostomidae*), peamouth (*Mylocheilus caurinus*), sculpins (*Cottoidea*), sticklebacks (*Gasterosteidae*), and lamprey (*Petromyzontidae*) were likely present as well. The western pearl shell mussel (*Margaritifera falcata*) is one of only three species of native freshwater mussels in western Washington and is known to occur in Bear Creek, which drains to Lake Sammamish (King County 2005). It is likely that other native species of freshwater mussels and clams were historically present in the Sammamish River Corridor.

### 3.1.3 Vegetation

The Puget Lowland is currently covered with stands of coniferous forest that make up the *Tsuga heterophylla* (western hemlock) vegetation zone. Douglas fir is the dominant species followed by western hemlock and western cedar. The dense understory of the remaining old growth forest consists of shrubs and herbaceous species including salal, Oregon grape, ocean spray, sword fern, blackberry, red elderberry, and huckleberry (Franklin and Dryness 1988). Red alder, black cottonwood, bigleaf maple, and other riparian plants dominate the floodplains. Red alder and bigleaf maple are the predominant species found along rivers and streams. River valleys support wetlands with willow, cranberries, alder, cattail, reeds, wapto, skunk cabbage, and nettles (Crawford 1981).

## 3.2 Archaeology

What follows is a brief culture chronology documenting the classification and archaeological evidence of prehistoric human occupation in western Washington. Several cultural chronologies have been developed to describe the evolution and distribution of cultural materials in the archaeological record. The chronology adopted here uses Analytic Periods (AP) developed for the King County Native American Archaeological Resources Sensitivity Model as described by Kopperl et al. (2016). The five APs are derived from a combination of geological, paleobotanical, and archaeological data. In addition, this section also describes major traditions, defined in Peregrine

and Ember (2001) as “groups of populations sharing similar subsistence practices, technology, and forms of sociopolitical organization...” (xi). These traditions are primarily identifiable by their tools and other evidence visible in the archaeological record. While the time scales represented in each system are similar, there are some notable differences. Table 3-1 shows how the APs developed by Kopperl et al. (2016) correlate to the relevant major traditions used by Peregrine and Ember (2001).

**Table 3-1: Correlation between Analytic Periods and Tool Traditions**

Years BP	Analytic Period	Paleo-Indian	Early Northwest Coast	Middle Northwest Coast	Late Northwest Coast
14000	Period 1: Mobile Foragers - Colonization	Early 12200-10800			
13500					
13000					
12500					
12000					
11500	Period 2: Mobile Foragers - Localized Adaptation	Late 11000-6000			
11000					
10500					
10000					
9500					
9000	Period 3: Foragers with Decreasing Mobility		9500-5500		
8500					
8000					
7500					
7000					
6500	Period 4: Semisedentary Foragers/ Collectors			5500-1500	
6000					
5500					
5000					
4500					
4000	Period 5: Semisedentary Collectors			Central Sub-Region 3500-1400	
3500					
3000					
2500					
2000					
1500					1500-200
1000					
500					
250					

Sources: Kopperl et al. 2016, Peregrine and Ember 2001

### 3.2.1 Period 1: Mobile Foragers - Colonization Period (14,000 BP–12,000 BP)

Beginning roughly 17,000 BP, climatic shifts resulted in a warmer and drier environment than that seen previously. By 15,000 years BP, glacial remnants from the last ice age began to recede and the ice encasing the Pacific Northwest began to free travel routes into the area. The receding ice exposed the Cascade Range, foothills, and glacial drift plains. Newly deglaciated areas were characterized by gravelly outwash plains and impacted by fluctuating sea levels. Within a few hundred years, the raw soils of the Puget lowlands began to support Lodgepole pine, and then Sitka spruce and western hemlock. At higher elevations, extensive spruce-pine parkland dominated until 12,000 BP.

This period corresponds to the earliest evidence of human occupation in the area. The first peoples to colonize western Washington were highly mobile and few in number. Although mobility early in this AP was likely driven by pursuit of larger game animals, towards the end of this period mobility was more seasonally-driven. Expected site types from this AP include small residential base camps and some game acquisition sites. To date most sites associated with AP1 and Early Paleoindian habitation are characterized by isolated artifacts (stone tools) and artifact scatters (stone tool chipping debris/manufacture sites). Early Paleoindian bifaces in Washington were of the Clovis regional subtradition and consisted of large fluted projectile points used to target now extinct fauna such as mastodon of Puget Sound (Carlson 1990; Gustafson et al. 1979; Meltzer and Dunnell 1987; Osborne et al 1956).



Figure 3-2: Interpretive materials at the Bear Creek Site

### 3.2.2 Period 2: Mobile Foragers - Localized Adaptation (12,000 BP–8,000 BP)

Between roughly 13,000 BP and 7,000 BP, continued warming and decreased precipitation contributed to summer droughts and colder winters than those typical today. Nevertheless, this period (particularly between 12,000 and 8,000 BP) maintained a somewhat stable climate. The warm, dry conditions encouraged the establishment of forests even at upper elevations of the Cascades. In the lowlands, forests of Sitka spruce and western hemlock were invaded by Douglas fir, red alder, and bracken fern. From 10,000 BP to roughly 6,000 BP, western Washington saw the warmest and driest climate of the Holocene, conditions which contributed to a fire-prone environment. Frequent summer dry periods and fires resulted in the periodic creation of open grasslands surrounded by oak and Douglas fir.

Peoples living during AP2 responded by developing adaptive land use strategies suited to their local environments. Generalized subsistence strategies targeted terrestrial and marine/riverine resources and seasonal rounds were well established. Expected site types from AP2 are similar to those described for AP1, although they are expected to be more numerous due to increased population. These include small residential base camps, field hunting camps, resource acquisition sites, and quarry sites.

### **3.2.3 Period 3: Foragers with Decreasing Mobility (8,000 BP–5,000 BP)**

The terminal end of the last major glaciation was a period of rapid environmental change during which the climate shifted drastically from warm and dry to cool and moist. By roughly 7,000 BP, the climate began its shift from warm and dry to cool and moist and temperature ranges began to approximate those observed today. Vegetation likewise changed dramatically over this period. The warming conditions preceding this shift had encouraged the expansion of subalpine parklands into alpine zones on the Olympic Peninsula and colonization of the upper elevations of the Cascades by mixed conifer forests.

The resources exploited during this period likewise shifted. From roughly 8,000 BP to 5,000 BP, there is evidence of increased interest in marine resources, likely due to the extinction of North American megafauna such as mastodon. Site types typical of AP3 include established base camps, seasonal camps, and various resource acquisition sites.

Tool traditions corresponding to this AP include both Late Paleoindian (11,000 BP to 6,000 BP) and Early Northwest Coast (9,500 BP to 5,500 BP). Late Paleoindian assemblages typically feature stemmed lanceolate projectile points and bifaces manufactured using locally available materials. This period also saw the introduction of microblade technology, especially in the Pacific Northwest (Ames and Maschner 1999). This toolkit is most often associated with highly mobile hunter-gatherer groups. Extant coastal sites associated with Late Paleoindian and earlier traditions are few as sea-level rise continuing up until roughly 5,000 BP inundated coastal sites.

The Early Northwest Coast tool tradition (9,500 BP to 5,500 BP) is marked by the disappearance of microblade technology and the increased use of chipped and ground-stone tools and bone and antler tools. The variety of forms and styles suggest diversification of subsistence strategies with an increased use of marine resources. This period is also differentiated from prior culture groups by the appearance of human burials in cemeteries.

### **3.2.4 Period 4: Semisedentary Foragers/ Collectors (5,000 BP to 2,500 BP)**

After 6,000 BP and continuing to the present, modern vegetative communities began to advance, and by 5,000 BP, a maritime climate had been established. As of roughly 5,000 BP, red cedar and western-hemlock forests were advancing into the Puget Lowlands. From 5,000 BP to the present, there were several brief periods of fluctuation in terms of precipitation and temperature. One of these climatic fluctuations occurred towards the end of AP4, when western Washington experienced neoglacial cooling lasting roughly 300 years (from 2,800 to 2,500 BP).

Technological advances during this period supported larger populations which led to increasingly complex sociopolitical relations within and between groups, including the establishment of circumscribed territories (Kopperl et al. 2016, Neusius and Gross 2007). This is evidenced by the appearance of plank houses during this period, which suggests that the increased focus on salmon as a resource also led to the development of long-term settlements for larger groups of people.

Site types associated with AP4 include base camps; resource acquisition sites for marine, terrestrial and plant gathering; quarry sites; and possibly village sites. Technologies at this time were characterized by further diversity of tool forms and styles, and the appearance of specialized tools associated with salmon resources. The Middle Northwest Coast tradition (5,500 BP to 1,500 BP) corresponds favorably with AP4 and demonstrates increased specialization geared toward

exploitation of marine resources including implements for deep-sea fishing, wooden fish weirs, stone net sinkers, and long-term food storage.

### **3.2.5 Period 5: Semisedentary Collectors (2,500 BP to 200 BP)**

Although the maritime climate had been established in western Washington as of roughly 5,000 BP, several climatic fluctuations occurred during AP5, including persistent drought conditions from 2,400 BP to 1,100 BP, a warming period from 1,100 BP to 700 BP known as the Medieval Climatic Anomaly, and yet another period of cooling during the Little Ice Age (500 BP to 100 BP).

This period saw further development of the social and political structures present in the Early and Middle Pacific periods. Up until the Little Ice Age (which began roughly 1,350 Anno Domini [AD]), the warming climate became increasingly drier. Continued population growth resulted in extreme social stratification, intergroup warfare, and slavery. The material culture of this period is characterized by an overall decline (although not disappearance) in the manufacture and use of chipped-stone tools and the advent of heavy wood-working tools which were necessary for the production of elaborate art pieces and architecture (Neusius and Gross 2007). Site types typical of AP5 include winter villages, base camps, field camps, resource acquisition sites similar to those noted in AP4, and quarries. Archaeological evidence also suggests an increased focus on funerary ritual and burial ceremony during the period (Ames and Maschner 1999).

Beginning roughly 2,500 years BP, AP5 overlaps the terminus of the Middle Northwest Coast tool tradition and beginning of the Late Northwest Coast tradition (1,500 BP to 1,775). The Late Northwest Coast tradition continues to the protohistoric period (this is occasionally defined as European contact but is also marked by the introduction of smallpox, which does not necessitate direct contact). This period is characterized by specialized social patterns and adaptations to sudden environmental and social change wrought by natural disasters and European contact (both indirect and direct).

Table 3-2 summarizes diagnostic site types/artifact types and key archaeological sites associated with each AP.

**Table 3-2: Diagnostic Tools and Key Sites Representative of Analytic Periods**

Analytic Period	Dates	Features	Important Sites in Region	Local significance
<b>Period 1: Mobile Foragers - Colonization</b>	14,000 to 12,000 BP	Large, fluted projectile points. Bifaces and unifacial tools such as scrapers, knives, graters, and burins.	Lucky Clovis Site, Manis Mastodon Site, Ayer Pond Bison Site	
<b>Period 2: Mobile Foragers - Localized Adaptation</b>	12,000 to 8,000 BP	Lanceolate projectile points, cores, processing sites, notable non-stone tools (such as wood implements)	Ross Lake, Slab Camp, Bear Creek Site, Manis Mastodon Site, Cedar River Outlet Channel	
<b>Period 3: Foragers with Decreasing Mobility</b>	8,000 to 5,000 BP	Large chipped-stone chopping implements and lanceolate projectile points	Manette Site, Marymoor Site, Ross Lake	
<b>Period 4: Semisedentary Foragers/Collectors</b>	5,000 to 2,500 BP	Chipped stone, ground stone, and ground organic (shell, bone, antler) tools common. Shell midden sites common and artifacts forms varied.	Marymoor Site, Dupont Southwest Site, West Point Site Complex, Ross Lake, Sequim	
<b>Period 5: Semisedentary Collectors</b>	2,500 to 200 BP	Ground-stone and carved implements made from naturally-occurring materials (antler, bone, stone, etc.) Chipped stone primarily as expedient technology, but more common in southern and central subregions.	Muckleshoot Amphitheater Site, Marymoor Site, Old Man House, Duwamish No. 1 Site	

Sources: Kopperl et al. 2016, Peregrine and Ember 2001

### 3.3 Ethnography

The southern portion of the Salish Sea (Puget Sound) has historically been occupied by independent but related groups including the Duwamish, Muckleshoot, Nisqually, Puyallup, Shohamish, Smulkamish, Skokomish, Skopamish, Skykomish, Snohomish, Snoqualmie, Stkamish and Suquamish (Haberlin and Gunther 1930; Kopperl et al. 2016; Suttles and Lane 1990).

Collectively, these groups are identified by their shared language Lushootseed. The area is also of interest to the Yakama, who followed well-known and established trails and trade routes through the Cascade Mountains. These routes provided considerable contact and trade between the Puget Sound region tribes and the Yakama (Suttles and Lane 1990:488).

A driving force of cultural continuity for these tribes is *Huchoosedah* which is exemplified through cultural knowledge (both practical and spiritual) and knowledge of self. Concepts of nature, culture and self are learned through oral tradition.

Lushootseed speaking peoples made use of the great diversity of resources available in the lands and waters that surround the Salish Sea. Typical seasonal rounds consisted of residence at permanent fall and winter villages and removal to smaller spring-summer camps. Resources were gathered, hunted, stored, and traded. The people who resided in the region were experienced environmental managers who actively shaped their landscape to optimize production of target resources and thus benefit and sustain their lifestyles. These efforts included controlled burns to create optimal habitat for game species and growth of berries, leveling of shellfish beds, and terracing of salt marshes to encourage the growth of clover and Pacific Silverweed (Kopperl et al. 2016:64-65). They also constructed fish weirs, or *stukwalukw* to efficiently catch salmon during fish runs, while ensuring that enough fish were allowed to pass upstream to reproduce (Thrush 2016).

Permanent settlements were located on or near the coast, along river corridors or upland on the slopes of the Cascade Mountains (Haberlin and Gunther 1930). Villages were positioned to take advantage of staple resources and were populated primarily in the fall and winter months. These large settlements consisted of multi-family longhouses lined with sleeping platforms. Villages could include one to ten of these large houses and additional ceremonial spaces, depending on the group (Kopperl et al. 2016: 59). Groups such as the Snoqualmie, whose villages were located from the Cascade mountains to near Puget Sound, relied on fresh and salt water aquatic resources (Mullen-Moses 2019). Others living on or nearer the coast, such as the Duwamish, were primarily reliant on marine resources. Groups living alongside inland lakes and river corridors (Lake Sammamish) employed more diverse subsistence strategies, frequently targeting both aquatic (primarily but not exclusively riverine) and game resources (Ballard 1929:38).

Origin stories are foundational to the understanding of how the world came to be, and form the background against which stories informing the worldview of the Lushootseed speaking peoples are set. Lushootseed origin stories take place in the distant past, at a time when the world was still shifting. Many origin stories revolve around a figure called the Transformer, through whose life and agency order was brought to the world. It was through the telling of these stories that young people learned lessons guiding behavior, familial connections, and relationships (both human and animal), all fundamental to *Huchoosedah*.

Small autonomous towns were linked to larger villages and tribes through trade and marriage, and relationships maintained through social gatherings such as the Sgwigwi, or “inviting” during which towns and villages would gather and wealthy members displayed their status through distribution of wealth. These gatherings, known more commonly as potlaches, also provided the opportunity to celebrate marriages and births, extend social networks and engage in competitive sports. Ceremony and ritual play an important part of the history of the Lushootseed speaking peoples.

During the spring and summer larger communities would split into smaller seasonal groups to target game, fish, and plants (Suttles and Lane 1990). Early observers noted that these camps were frequently located centrally to several different types of resources (Kopperl et al 2016). Food processing could consist of fresh preparation, partial curing (for transport), or full preservation (for winter storage or trade). Spring and summer housing could take a variety of shapes including tent/tipi, square lean-to, or square with gable-like roof. Tent/tipi and square lean-to structures were typically constructed using frame poles covered with mats. Gable-frame structures were more often held together with narrow cedar branches and covered on the roof and three sides with mats (Haberlin and Gunther 1930).

The specialized ecological knowledge employed to maximize both resource use and management/preservation was an integral part of *Huchoosedah*.

During the proto-contact period, disease epidemics coursed through the Native American population that resided in the southern area of the Salish Sea, necessitating shifts in some of the above-described seasonal rounds (Kopperl et al. 2016). There were upwards of 60 historically-recorded village sites associated with the ethno-historic period but many of these (and broader traditional territories) were ceded through treaties signed in the 1850s (Table 3-3).

**Table 3-3: 1850s Treaties and Associated Tribes**

Treaty	Date	Tribes Included
Treaty of Medicine Creek	December 26, 1854	Nisqually, Puyallup, Squaxin
Treaty of Point Elliott	January 22, 1855	Duwamish, Suquamish, Snohomish, Snoqualmie, Lummi, Swinomish
Point No Point Treaty, 1855	January 26, 1855	S’Klallum, Chimakum, Skokomish
Yakama Treaty of 1855	June 9, 1855	Yakama

Source: Governor’s Office of Indian Affairs, Washington State.

Reservations, created by the treaties, provided insufficient land for living and prevented access to resources. These were not always formed on or in close proximity to traditional, cultural lands or places recognized for their seasonal significance. With this absence of association to home, people did not always prefer to remain living on these reservations.

Euro-Americans also began arriving in Sammamish Valley during the early 1870s. The plentiful water and fertile lands of the valley drew people eager to take advantage of federal programs including the Homestead Act of 1862. This Act promoted the transfer land in the western United States to private ownership. Through certain criteria, people claimed 160-acre parcels of land by

filing their intention and paying a filing fee of \$10 and a \$2 commission to the land agent at the nearest Land Office. A claim required the individual to demonstrate they lived on the land for a period of five years by constructing a residence, making specific improvements, and actively farming the property. Upon payment of a \$6 fee, the claimant received the patent for the land (National Park Service [NPS] N.D.).

The Sammamish Valley community continued to grow in number as did the services and infrastructure. Communication and commerce grew with the establishment of new roads including County Road 33 and County Road 54 (Road History Packet R Langdon Road, Road History Packet RDNO 54). Steamboats also connected small communities such as Adelaide, Donnelly, and Monohan on Lake Sammamish and the Sammamish River. (Bagley 1929, Krafft and Melton 2005, Seattle Times 1998).

Native American communities, during this time, continued to maintain a strong sense of identity and connection such as through participation in cultural and sporting activities (such as canoe races and Indian baseball leagues). Many tribal members also participated in the growing Puget Sound economy, performing jobs in farming, logging, fishing, and other industries.

The mid- and later-20<sup>th</sup> century saw a resurgence of conflicts between tribes and the Washington State government. Declining fish runs starting as early as the 1940s culminated in the implementation of restrictions on fishing during the 1950s and 1960s. For those who used to fish in Bear Creek and Lake Sammamish, restrictions on fishing caused concern over reprisals from local game wardens. Some, targeting kokanee and even king salmon, would hide gaffing hooks and nets in the trees and shrubs near ideal fishing spots in Bear Creek and small streams flowing from Lake Sammamish (Elsie Irma Zackuse Erickson, quoted in ILTF:4; Mary Anne Hinzman, quoted in ILTF:7).

Today, Tribal people continue to maintain a strong sense of community in and relationship to the Sammamish Valley. The Snoqualmie Tribe, Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians, the Tulalip Tribes, and several other interested Tribes are present and involved in actions and changes involving this eastern portion of the Puget Sound.

*Additional information regarding Redmond's growth from the 1870s to present is found in the 1998 and 2005 Historic Resources Survey and Inventory, available through the City's Planning Department.*

### **3.4 Known Cultural Resources in the Redmond Area**

There have been numerous cultural resources investigations in the Redmond area. Many of these studies have related to construction and development in the area and have identified additional cultural resources throughout the City. Resources identified in these studies have been reported to the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) for inclusion in the Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD) and to the affected Indian tribes.

Some of the resources in WISAARD have been formally evaluated and determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), Washington State Heritage Register (WHR), King County Landmarks, City of Redmond Landmarks (CORL), or Redmond Heritage

Resource Register. Other resources have been located and noted in WISAARD but either fail to meet the threshold for listing or have not been sufficiently evaluated to establish their eligibility. As discussed in RZC Appendix 9.B, State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), Executive Order 0505, and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) require review of potential project impacts to resources eligible or determined eligible for the NRHP, WHR, and local registers.<sup>1</sup>

The following discussion presents the types of cultural resources currently identified in Redmond. Data on the specific resources is available directly through WISAARD and summarized in the Cultural Resources Management Map Tool.

### 3.4.1 Prehistoric Period Archaeological Sites

Prehistoric sites are found throughout Redmond and adjacent to its city limits. The sites relate to the use of the area for trade, habitation, and subsistence activities. Site types include pre-contact lithic material and pre-contact camps. Many sites, though not all, are clustered near creeks, rivers, and other waterbodies. The most significant site in the City's boundary area is the Bear Creek Site, located near downtown Redmond. The artifacts found at this site confirm North American settlement of the Puget Sound lowlands prior to 12,000 years ago. These sites, along with other known sites in Redmond, confirm the importance of the area and the need to manage and protect its known and undiscovered resources (Kopperl 2010).

Located less than a mile south of downtown Redmond, on the shores of Lake Sammamish is the Marymoor Site. More than 1,000 artifacts have been recovered from this King County site including projectile points from an occupation site dating to as early as 1,750 BP (Lockwood 2016).



Figure 3-3: Artifact Found at a Prehistoric Period Archaeological Site near Redmond

### 3.4.2 Traditional Cultural Properties/ Places

Although no TCPs in the Redmond area are currently identified in WISAARD, these sites are part of the heritage and knowledge maintained by the Indian tribes. The COR will continue to seek input on a project by project basis from the affected Indian tribes regarding areas of cultural significance and regarding appropriate procedures and protocols for their protection.

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<sup>1</sup> The data in WISAARD should be considered a starting point for determining the approach to cultural resources management and reviewing projects as some records may not be complete and not all areas of the City have been surveyed.

### 3.4.3 Historic Period Archaeological sites

Historic period archaeological resources in the COR relate to exploration, transportation, settlement, logging, and other activities in the present city boundaries. Many of the settlers who arrived in the Redmond area were drawn to the same locations that had attracted Native Americans, particularly the shorelines of the rivers and streams that provided water, food, and often served as transportation routes. Because the locations were universally attractive, prehistoric sites have been found below historic period and modern settlements.

Common site types from the historic period in Redmond include railroads, roads, farmsteads, and scatters of glass, cans, and other man-made materials. Isolated artifacts and sites have been found by individuals on private residential property and through the course of formal cultural resources investigations for large-scale projects. These resources are predominately located in areas that have been previously disturbed, particularly in places where there has been extended use but only limited ground disturbance. For example, many areas of the city that were paved during the middle of the twentieth century only received a light coat of asphalt, preserving cultural materials below the surfaces. Current development patterns often require deeper excavations, revealing intact buried materials.



Figure 3-4: Historic Period Archaeological Artifact

### 3.4.4 Historic Buildings and Structures

There are many buildings and structures within the city boundaries that are significant for their association with the development of the area. Of these, 16 are designated as CORLs. The 16 designated CORLs include civic, educational, residential, and commercial structures in the downtown, several farmhouses and farm complexes, and the Redmond Pioneer Cemetery. The Redmond City Park, also known as Anderson Park, is additionally listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Other historic-period resources found in the city include roads, bridges, and railroad segments.



Figure 3-5: Justice White House

The most recent inventory of historic structures was completed in 2005 but did not focus on resources constructed after 1940 (Krafft and Melton 2005). This information is incorporated into the statewide inventory maintained by DAHP

as required under 36 CFR Part 61. The inventory is useful to private developers and city staff in identifying resources that may be eligible for the NRHP, WHR, etc. when planning projects.

### 3.4.5 Cultural Landscapes

Cultural landscapes are settings humans have created in the natural world. They reflect the ties between people and the land. Examples include farmsteads, ranches, formal gardens, funerary, military sites, commerce sites, and pilgrimage routes to village squares.

Cultural landscapes have elements of the landscape integrated with built features and structures. For example, important features on a farmstead would include the pastures and the fence posts as well as barns or residential structures. There are no designated cultural landscapes in Redmond but the some of the remaining large farms, such as the Conrad Olson Farmstead, a designated CORL, could be considered cultural landscapes.

Regionally designated examples include the Cedar River Watershed Cultural Landscape and the Central Whidbey Island Historic District.



**Figure 3-6: The integration of the built features with the pastures and open space are important elements of the Conrad Olson Farmstead.**

#### **4. Procedures and Policies**

The procedures and policy direction, briefly described in this chapter are arranged into processes within COR activities during which the CRMP will be employed. Policies regarding cultural resources are located in the City's Comprehensive Plan and corresponding regulations are found within the Redmond Zoning Code. Procedures such as those involving private development review, capital project planning, and the City's daily maintenance and operations have been developed to correspond to adopted policies and regulations. Staff implements, monitors, and manages the procedures for clarity, consistency, and efficiency.

**Table 4-1: COR Roles and Relationships to Cultural Resources Management**

Person/Group	Typical Project Role	Relationship to Cultural Resources Management
Long Range PlanningCOR	Update and implement plans and codes in the COR related to cultural resources	Policies and codes provide guidance to staff and developers regarding the City’s implementation of federal, state, and local laws for managing and protecting cultural resources.
Development Review - Application Project Manager	Review private and COR development applications  Condition private and COR development regarding cultural resources requirements	Private development assesses and plans for the possible presence of cultural resources early in the development process. The information obtained during early assessments supports completion of permitting including SEPA and shoreline management.
City Inspectors	Inspect COR’s CIP project work or staging areas of construction projects to ensure work meets permit conditions	Inspectors, as needed, ensure the ongoing protection of cultural resources through their engagement with the project manager, and contractors working in the field during COR’s CIP project development.
CIP Functional Leads (Public Works Water, Sewer, Wastewater; and Utilities; Transportation Planning and Engineering; Parks and Recreation; Natural Resources)	Propose and manage transportation, parks, utility and other civic infrastructure projects to 30% design	The Functional Lead considers and plans for the possible presence of cultural resources early in a CIP’s development workflow. In doing early due diligence and communicating with agencies and affected Indian tribes, the lead analyzes many levels of risk for the project and calculates appropriate project costs. The lead also establishes the path through which cultural resources, as needed, will be managed during project development.
Construction Division Capital Project Managers	Hire and oversee design and construction consultants and contractors for CIP projects	The project manager plays a key role, as needed, in managing and responding to cultural resources during project development. Their role varies significantly during the project’s workflow, ranging from confirming the qualifications of cultural resources specialists to implementing and permitting in accordance with an inadvertent discovery plan.
Natural Resource Division Leads	Manage the maintenance of restoration sites	Some City-owned properties include known cultural resources. The Natural Resources division lead carefully plans and implements management plans specific to each location and resource and maintains communication with

Person/Group	Typical Project Role	Relationship to Cultural Resources Management
Public Works Maintenance and Construction		agencies and affected Indian tribes as part of the management.
	Maintain roads and associated infrastructure owned by the COR	Maintenance and operations staff consider cultural resources as part of their daily work in the field with infrastructure management. Often, staff work in already disturbed areas though also, on occasion, in undisturbed soil and therefore operate in similar manner to a Functional Lead and project manager for capital improvements. Staff also maintain a high degree of training that helps them respond to inadvertent discoveries.
Parks and Recreation Maintenance Leads	Maintain parks and associated infrastructure owned by the COR	Maintenance and operations staff consider cultural resources as part of their daily work in the field with parks and facility management. Based on the location, staff operate in similar manner to a Functional Lead and project manager for capital improvements. Staff also maintain a high degree of training that helps them respond to inadvertent discoveries.
Washington Conservation Corps (WCC) Crews	Maintain restoration sites	Crew work is planned in advance through the Natural Resources division and therefore, takes into account appropriate planning for careful management of cultural resources. Similar to maintenance and operations staff, WCC crews work under the guidance of leads that have a high degree of training that helps them respond to inadvertent discoveries.
Records Coordinator	Respond to Public Information Requests	Information regarding the location of archaeological resources is protected by federal and state law. Records regarding cultural resources are securely maintained and as directed, some information is exempt from disclosure. Staff who manage records receive frequent training regarding appropriate document and information management.

Notes: SEPA = State Environmental Policy Act; WCC = Washington Conservation Corps

## **4.1 Cultural Resources Management Map Tool**

COR staff will use cultural resources management map tool provided by the DAHP, specific to known archaeological sites when planning for and reviewing proposed development and capital projects within Redmond to avoid impacts to Cultural Resources Management Map Tool

The Cultural Resources Management Map Tool will help the COR staff to complete a preliminary assessment of the probability of encountering cultural resources which could be adversely affected by development and construction activities.

### **4.1.1 Cultural Resources Management Map Tool Use**

Use of the Cultural Resources Management Map Tool will be restricted to COR staff. Community members, project applicants, developers, and residents will not have access to the Cultural Resources Management Map Tool or any associated map products, but will receive information from COR offices and from members of the COR Development Services team

## 4.2 Procedure for City of Redmond Funded Projects

The COR provides funding for a variety of projects that may impact cultural resources. Redmond’s many buildings, parks, utilities, and streets require on-going maintenance. Larger investments in civic infrastructure are accomplished through the CIP Program. Figure 4-1 shows the groups responsible for project planning, implementation, and construction of COR funded projects.

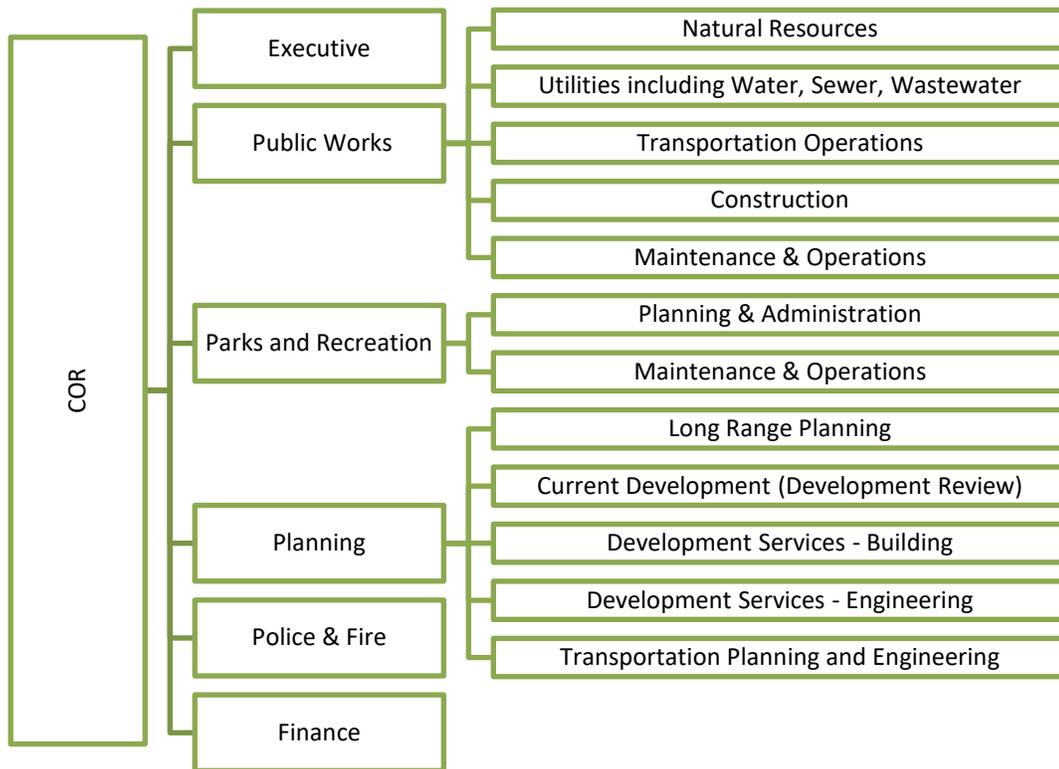


Figure 4-1: Groups Involved in CRMP Planning and Implementation

### 4.2.1 Maintenance and Operation Projects

Various groups within the COR maintain the buildings, parks, utilities, streets and other land owned by the City. The Parks and Recreation and the Public Works departments have their own maintenance divisions that perform routine maintenance projects. Larger and more complex maintenance projects may be managed by the Public Works Construction Division.

The Parks and Recreation Maintenance & Operations division is responsible for landscaping work as well as maintenance of infrastructure and structures in City parks. The Public Works Maintenance and Operations Division is responsible for ongoing maintenance needs of all public streets, traffic, water, stormwater, and wastewater utilities. Maintenance falls into several categories: work on City owned buildings and structures; work performed on built features such as stormwater facilities; work in previously disturbed soils; and work on unimproved land or native soils.

For both the Parks and Public Works maintenance and operations divisions, Redmond staff review projects and when necessary, follow the process to obtain a COA for work on or near the specified built cultural resources associated with designated features of the CORL.

Other maintenance activities are performed on assets delivered through the Capital Construction and Development Services process. The majority of these duties are performed on built elements such as utility pipes, constructed stormwater ponds, and sidewalk repairs.

There are other tasks that Public Works maintenance staff perform that interface more directly with soils or the natural environment. Maintenance activities that are performed on underground utilities, such as water service line and stormwater pipe repairs, are performed in soils that have been previously excavated, backfilled, and compacted during the original construction projects. Of the activities performed by the City's maintenance divisions, it is estimated that a limited number add infrastructure or disturb native soils. These include clearing of park lands that are categorized as unimproved, installing new utility infrastructure, or dredging streams to remove silts deposited from the stormwater system. Additional vegetation and other elements at stream restoration sites are managed by the Public Works Natural Resources division which contracts with the Washington Conservation Corps (WCC). When work is performed in proximity to known cultural resources (archaeological), a management plan takes precedence and the work might be monitored by a qualified archaeologist. In addition, some maintenance and operations activities are exempt from cultural resources review, as approved by DAHP and affected Indian tribes (RZC Appendix 9.C).



**Figure 4-2 Unanticipated discovery of historic-period, buried resources.**

The responsibilities and procedures for the group leads and COR for maintenance of non-CIP projects are described in more detail in the protocols for Maintenance and Operations and for Agency and Tribal Coordination (RZC Appendix 9.D).

Some COR sites and landmarks for which maintenance and operations groups are responsible may be vulnerable to impacts from climate change including: flooding from glacier melt; damage from more severe weather patterns including rain and windstorms; changes in heat and humidity which can cause deterioration; and risks from wildfires. Preservation activities for known sites and structures should incorporate stewardship practices to identify vulnerabilities and lessen risks as possible. Emergency response protocols take those vulnerabilities into account. The NPS, as the lead federal agency for the care and management of cultural resources, has issued a Cultural Resources Climate Change Strategy document (Rockman et al 2016). Maintenance and operations leads may also wish to consult this document for further guidance on preparedness and response to climate-change related risks and impacts to COR sites and landmarks.

#### **4.2.1.1 Unplanned or emergency response**

The COR maintenance and operations groups may be required to implement unplanned or emergency responses in the event of fire, flooding, significant property damage from vandalism, or as a result of other unplanned, unexpected events. Emergency response may require that some response activities to protect human life or property occur prior to initiating this procedure.

## **4.2.2 Capital Investment Program Planning**

The Capital Investment Program (CIP) is a six-year plan for infrastructure investments to implement Redmond's vision and priorities. It includes project investments intended to preserve and maintain infrastructure, keep pace with growth, and enhance community character. Most CIP projects are initiated by a functional group such as the Transportation Planning & Engineering Division, Utilities, or Parks Planning. The Functional Lead from the respective division(s) often obtains necessary permits from the COR and from any state or federal agencies. This permitting activity might also occur later during construction phases by the Construction Division Capital Project Manager. The Construction Division manages construction work, typically through a contract with an outside construction company.

The COR manages capital projects in the context of cultural resources to increase predictability regarding the presence of resources and for efficient use of public funds in the development of capital projects. In doing so, inadvertent impacts to cultural resources can be avoided or reduced, additional time for mitigating unintended impacts once construction has started avoided or limited, and compliance with federal, state, and local laws ensured<sup>2</sup>.

### **4.2.2.1 Project Planning and Budgeting**

Prior to being added to the CIP list a project must undergo risk assessment and cost estimating. cultural resources are considered during the budgeting/risk assessment because projects requiring cultural resources survey or monitoring will need to plan for the additional funding. Project funds are not yet assigned at this point in project lifecycle and it is, therefore, not possible to conduct cultural resources surveys or evaluations. However, consideration for the sensitivity of the location of the planned work will ensure adequate funds are available to conduct detailed studies if they are necessary.

The Functional Lead evaluates the probability of encountering cultural resources. The COR is responsible for coordinating with DAHP and the affected Indian tribes to identify the sensitivity of the proposed project area and recommending the initial cultural resources management approach for the project to the Functional Lead.

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<sup>2</sup> Applicable laws and regulations are described in RZC Appendix 9.B.

#### 4.2.2.2 Capital Investment Strategy and Capital Investment Program List Review

The 6-year CIP list is revisited biennially. A project may be removed or added based upon changing priorities, and project elements may be revised. To account for changes, cultural resources are also reconsidered, and any revisions incorporated into the cultural resources management approach.

The Mayor completes a recommendation to the City Council in the fall of the budget year. At this time, the budget including the six-year Capital Investment Program becomes available for review and consultation with DAHP and the affected Indian tribes.

#### 4.2.2.3 Capital Investment Program Project Planning and Design (Up to 30%) Procedures

Following project approval and the adoption of the budget by the City Council, projects are initiated with a kick-off meeting and development of the Project Charter document. The Project Charter identifies the goals and risks of the project including the probability of encountering cultural resources. Since a project's first consideration as part of functional planning, conditions may have changed in the project area. For example, the project footprint may have been refined and/or new cultural resources may have been identified. A reassessment of the probability of cultural resources enhances predictability and clarity at this time in project lifecycle. While the COR is responsible for coordinating with the affected Indian tribes and DAHP and providing recommendations for the cultural resources management approach, formal government to government consultation required under National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) or Section 106 of the NHPA is the responsibility of the respective federal agency or their designee (i.e. Washington Department of Transportation [WSDOT] for project receiving Federal Highway Administration [FHWA] funds).



Figure 4-3 Curation entails cleaning and preparing artifacts for display or storage.

Consultation with DAHP and affected Indian tribes helps determine the appropriate response when a project is located in areas with a moderate- to highly probable occurrence of cultural resources. Responses include the hiring of qualified cultural resources consultants and guidelines for reviewing, commenting on, and distributing the results of a cultural resources survey for further review. Cultural resources surveys, initiated early in the project design process, allow ample time for developing project alternatives and/or planning for appropriate mitigation.

#### 4.2.2.4 Capital Investment Program Final Design and Construction Phase

The final design and construction phase of projects is managed by the Construction Engineering Division in the Department of Public Works. With the exception of small or routine maintenance projects<sup>3</sup>, construction is typically performed by a third-party contractor. Requirements regarding

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<sup>3</sup> Exemption provided in RZC Appendix 9.C

cultural resources monitoring and/or mitigation plans are integrated into the contractor bidding process.

At project completion, a cultural resources debriefing checklist summarizes the consultation process, any avoidance or minimization measures employed, summary of construction monitoring, and any inadvertent discoveries encountered during the project. If mitigation was required for the project such as development of interpretive materials, the results of these activities are incorporated into the debriefing checklist by the COR and their progress reported periodically to DAHP and the affected Indian tribes.

### **4.3 Private Development Permitting and Review**

Private development projects require permits from the COR Planning Department. Private development projects requiring ground disturbing work may require a cultural resources survey prior to receiving permits to comply with State and Federal laws, and the Redmond Zoning Code (RZC). In addition, land-use permits, construction permits and demolition applications are handled by Planners in the Development Services Group.

There are multiple permit types and paths to submit applications. Certain permits will be exempt from cultural resources review, as approved by DAHP and affected Indian tribes. The list of the exempt permit types is included in RZC Appendix 9.C and includes activities where the permit is obtained over the counter at the time of application and no additional staff review occurs.

The COR reviews permit applications for non-exempt activities in areas of moderate to high probability for cultural resources to propose a preliminary recommendation whether a cultural resources survey or other approach to cultural resources management is likely to be required. DAHP and affected Indian tribes review the preliminary recommendation and issue recommended requirements for the project's cultural resources approach. Approaches may include using an archaeological monitor during geotechnical boring or construction. If a survey or other measures are required, the COR also reviews the cultural resources survey report, routes to affected Indian tribes and DAHP for review, coordinates with the DAHP regarding their letter of concurrence or additional recommendations to the report and informs the planner of any permit conditions related to cultural resources management such as archaeological monitoring during construction. The protocols for Private Development Cultural Resources Survey Requirements and Report Review provide information on the responsibilities of Redmond staff members, flowcharts, and checklists.

### **4.4 Tribal, Community, and Agency Coordination and Consultation**

COR recognizes that successful management and protection of cultural resources requires continued consultation and collaboration with affected Indian tribes, agencies, and community members. Mechanisms for continued communication and consultation include regular meetings with affected Indian tribes, agencies, and community groups to discuss sensitive areas and issues of

concern; periodic review of the CRMP (see CRMP Review and Revision); and active consultation for projects funded or permitted by the COR.

#### 4.4.1 COR Funded Projects

The timing and the parties involved will vary based on the type of project or undertaking. Some activities, such as planned routine maintenance activities, will only require limited communication. Other projects such as multi-year, multi-phase construction projects will entail frequent communication and coordination with DAHP and the affected Indian tribes.

For CIP Projects with extended planning periods, agencies, affected Indian tribes, and consulting parties will be involved during the planning phase and at key points in the project lifecycle.

#### 4.4.2 Private Development

Results of any cultural resources surveys will be distributed to affected Indian tribes and DAHP per Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 27.53.

Tribal and DAHP feedback will also be considered when implementing monitoring and or avoidance measures into permit conditions.

Additional information on the consultation process and responsibilities can be found in the Protocol for Private Development Cultural Resources Survey Requirements and Report Review.

#### 4.5 Requests for Information from the Public

Periodically the COR receives requests for information from private developers or members of the public relating to cultural resources on particular parcels or the results of previous cultural resources survey reports. Under Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 42.56.300, information on archaeological sites is exempt from public disclosure. Per the City's data sharing agreement, the CORCOR will notify DAHP of the public records request within five days of its receipt when the public records request involves the shared data or products produced from the data. With guidance from the City's attorney and City clerk, the COR may distribute redacted copies of reports to members of the public or direct property owners to DAHP to obtain details of archaeological and cultural resources on their property. The procedure for responding to requests for information is described in the Protocol for Secure Document Management.

#### 4.6 Cultural Resources Monitoring

Cultural resources monitoring will be employed for COR funded projects or privately developed projects permitted by the COR when recommended in a cultural resources survey report or required by the COR in consultation with the affected Indian Tribes and the DAHP. Monitoring will most frequently be required during ground disturbing work for construction projects. Based on



Figure 4-4 Bear Creek Interpretive Trail

coordination with the affected Indian tribes and/or the DAHP, monitoring may also be required by the COR for projects by City maintenance and operation crews where the scope of ground disturbing work does not warrant a cultural survey, but the work will occur in an area of moderate to high probability for or an area of known cultural resources. In some cases, with approval from the affected Indian tribes, it may be possible to substitute the use of an archaeological monitor with a cultural monitor from one of the tribes.

Monitoring protocols will depend on the scope, scale and nature of the activity or project. For example, ground disturbing activities such as road paving with limited widening within the established right-of-way in a heavily developed and well-documented area may only require monitoring in specific project areas, while new construction in previously undisturbed areas with high potential for archaeological, cultural or historic resources may require full-time monitoring of all ground disturbing activities. The protocol for Construction Monitoring provides additional information on required monitoring and templates for monitoring and Inadvertent Discovery Plans (IDPs).



**Figure 4-5 Archaeological monitoring may be required for geotechnical boring or ground disturbing work in moderate or high probability areas.**



## 5. References

*Review provided by the signatories and contributing parties of the Memorandum of Agreement Among U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Federal Highway Administration, Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, City of Redmond, and Washington State Department of Transportation Regarding Treatment of Adverse Effects to the Bear Creek Site (45K1839), Redmond, King County, Washington.*

*Significant contributions by Steven Mullen-Moses, Director of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, and Adam Osbekoff, Assistant Director of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Snoqualmie Tribe; Kerry Lyste, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians; Laura Murphy, Archaeologist, Muckleshoot Indian Tribe; and Richard Young, Cultural Resources Manager, and Gene Enick, Tulalip Tribes.*

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