

CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING AND INADVERTENT DISCOVERY PLAN FOR
THE
CASTAWAYS RESTAURANT DEMOLITION
1213 MARINE DRIVE
PORT ANGELES
CLALLAM COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Port of Port Angeles
338 W. First Street
Port Angeles, WA 98362

3/14/2022

This draft MIDP will be finalized by Port Archaeologist prior to building demolition

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Introduction

The Port of Port Angeles (Port) proposes to demolish the former Castaways Restaurant. In January 2022 the Castaways Restaurant was damaged by fire. The interior and roof were destroyed. The walls of the structure are still standing. Because this fire damaged structure is not fit for repair or reuse and is an unsafe nuisance the Port is proposing to demolish the 5,000-sf timber structure this spring/summer 2022 in two phases. Phase 1 will the demolition of the above ground timber structure and Phase 2 will the demolition of the below ground concrete foundation.

This Monitoring and Inadvertent Discovery Plan (MIDP) establishes policies, responsibilities, discovery protocol, chain of communication and procedures to be followed to ensure that any cultural resources or human remains encountered during construction are properly identified and appropriately treated. This MIDP will be utilized during any ground disturbing activities during the demolition of the building.

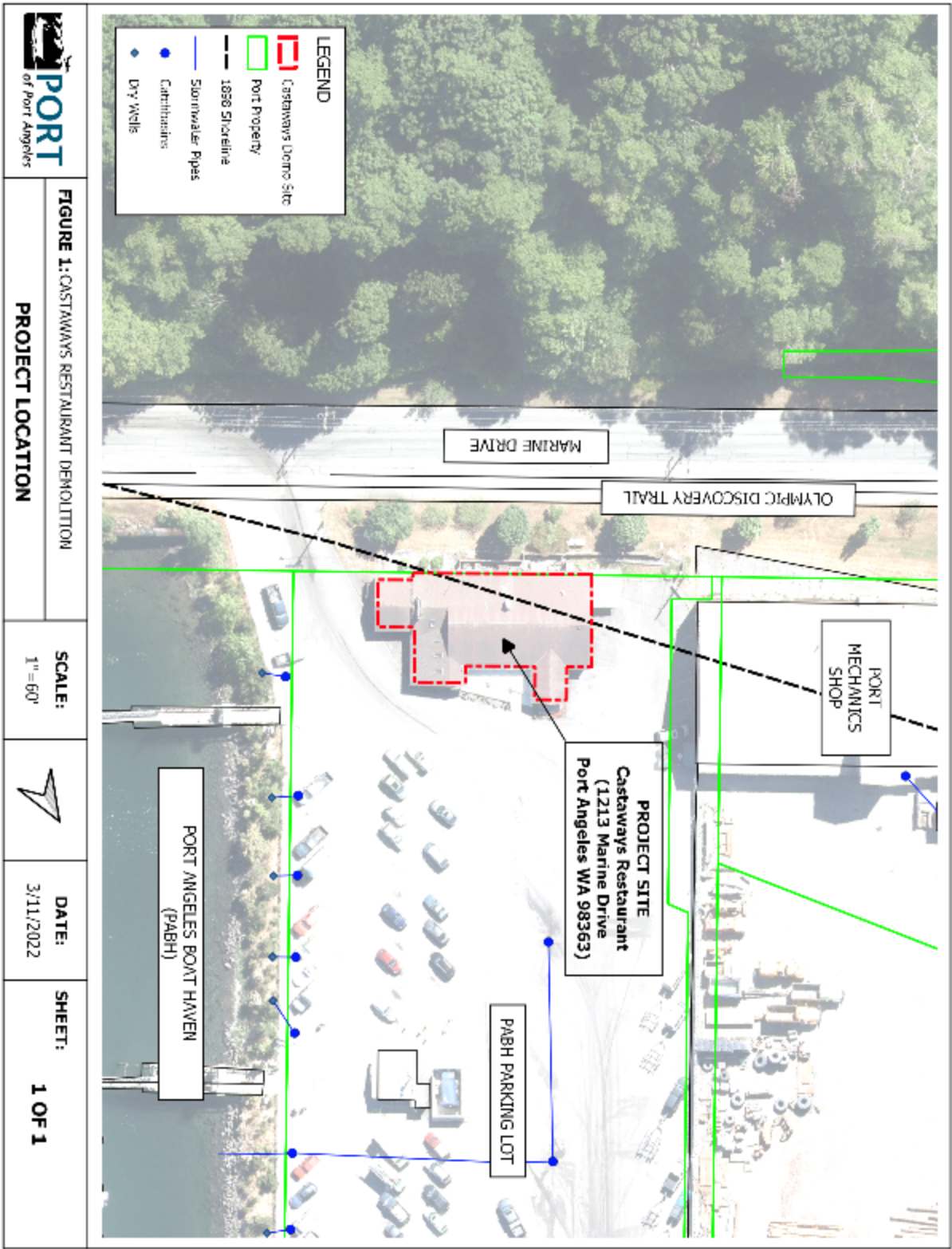
Project Location and Description

The project is in the City of Port Angeles, Clallam County, Washington in Section 4, T 30N, R 6W of the Willamette Meridian (Figure 1). The monitoring activities within the Project Area encompasses all ground-disturbing activities associated with the demolition of the former Castaways Restaurant. This Project Area consists of approximately 7,000-sf and will include the following project activities:

1. Phase 1 – Demolition of above ground timber structure
2. Phase 2- Demolition of building concrete foundation

Ground disturbance within the project footprint will mirror the footprint and depth of the foundation. In general, excavation for removing the foundation will be to depths between 2-ft to 4-ft below existing average grade.

Figure 1. Project Location.



Regulatory Setting

This MIDP outlines the procedures to follow in the event of an inadvertent discovery pursuant to relevant state laws (Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 27.44, RCW 27.53, RCW 68.50, and RCW 68.60). The Indian Graves and Records Act (RCW 27.44) prohibits destroying American Indian graves and stipulates that inadvertent disturbance through construction or other activities on non-federal lands requires re-interment under supervision of the appropriate tribe. Under RCW 27.44, if a person discovers skeletal human remains, they must notify the coroner and local law enforcement in the most expeditious manner possible; not doing so is considered a misdemeanor. RCW 27.44 requires that a person obtain a permit from the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) before excavating, removing, or altering Native American human remains in Washington. Failure to obtain a permit is punishable by civil fines and other penalties and by criminal prosecution.

The Archaeological Sites and Resources Act (RCW 27.53) prohibits knowingly excavating or disturbing prehistoric and historic archaeological sites on public or private land. Under RCW 27.53, it is unlawful for to knowingly remove, alter, dig into, excavate or otherwise damage, deface, or destroy any historic or precontact archaeological resource or site, or remove any archaeological object from such site without having obtained an excavation permit from the DAHP. Failure to obtain a permit is punishable by criminal prosecution.

Under RCW 68.50, failure to notify the coroner, medical examiner, or local law enforcement of the existence and location of human remains in the most expeditious manner possible is considered a misdemeanor. Removal of human remains, or any part thereof, from a grave, vault, or other place where the same has been buried or deposited awaiting burial or cremation, without authority of law, with intent to sell the same, or for the purpose of securing a reward for its return, or for dissection, or from malice or wantonness, is a class C felony. It is also a class C felony to remove, disinter, or mutilate human remains from a place of interment, without authority of law.

Under RCW 68.60, it is a class C felony for a person to unlawfully or without right willfully destroy, cut, mutilate, efface, or otherwise injure, tear down or remove, any tomb, plot, monument, memorial, or marker in a cemetery, or any gate, door, fence, wall, post, or railing, or any enclosure for the protection of a cemetery or any property in a cemetery. Violations to RCW 68.60 are liable in civil action by the DAHP to pay all damages caused by the unlawful action.

The City is also required to consult with the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe (LEKT) on a programmatic basis as part of the 2006 Settlement Agreement. This agreement stipulates that for all ground-disturbing projects conducted by the City or for which the City has permitting responsibilities, consultation is required.

Cultural Background

Pre-contact/Ethno-historic Period

The Olympic Peninsula contains archaeological sites representing substantial long-term occupation of the area beginning 13,800 years ago with the Manis Site, where extinct Mastodon remains potentially associated with stone and bone tools were discovered in the early 1970s (Waters et al. 2011). The archaeological record of the Olympic Peninsula is supported from a variety of excavations, including those at Ozette village site (45CA24) (Samuels 1991); riverine and rockshelter sites on the Hoko River (Croes 1995, 2005); several sites near Sequim associated with the realignment of Highway 101 (Morgan 1999); and excavations at Tse-whit-zen village (45CA523) near the base of Ediz Hook directly adjacent to the Project (Larson 2006; Kanipe et al. 2006).

The City of Port Angeles is situated within the ethnohistoric territory of the Klallam (Clallam, S'Klallam), a Central Coast Salish people whose villages ranged along the north shore of the Olympic Peninsula from Hoko River to Port Discovery Bay, with some territory extending into the San Juan Islands and Hood Canal and inland to the crest of the Olympic Mountains (Gunther 1927; Wray 1997:39). Ethnographic reports and oral tradition place three Klallam villages facing north towards Ediz Hook along the shores of modern-day Port Angeles. Tze-whit-zen (or Tcīwī'tsen, 45CA523) and I'ēnis (45CA468), are located at the mouth of Ennis Creek, were documented by Gunther (1927). A third village was recorded on the 1853 Coast and Geodetic Survey map near the paired mouths of Tumwater and Valley Creeks, adjacent to the Project. This third village has been supported by oral histories of several LEKT elders (Beery 2010:35).

Historic and Modern Period

Permanent non-native settlement within this area of the Olympic Peninsula occurred in the late 1850s. Several land claims by Euro-Americans were placed along the bay named "False Dungeness Harbor" (to distinguish it from the "real" Dungeness Harbor at present-day Sequim). Within the project area, records show that Alexander Sampson held a Donation Land Act claim. Several of the early non-native settlers created the Cherbourg Land Company in 1859 to plat a town site and sell lots. The original town plat featured 38 urban blocks of twenty lots each plus 38 suburban lots with five urban blocks of acreage for a total of 803 parcels. Originally, the City of Port Angeles was named Cherbourg. It changed to Port Angeles in 1862. In 1890, the town voted to incorporate as the City of Port Angeles, electing its first mayor and city council, and became the county seat for Clallam County (which moved from Dungeness). By 1890, the population of Port Angeles had grown from a few hundred residents to over 3,000.

In the vicinity of the Project Area, in 1917 the Fibreboard Mill was constructed just west of the project site and an associated rail line and spur were constructed just south of the project site. In the 1950s the project site was filled in with dredge spoils from the construction of the adjacent Port Angeles Boat Haven. The project site then supported marina parking and lumber storage for adjacent mills. In 1987 a small building was constructed for tackle and fishing charter company supported by the adjacent marina. This building was remodeled in 1997 as a restaurant and was again expanded in 2006. The building was operated as a restaurant until January 2022 when a fire destroyed the building.

Expectations for Discovery of Cultural Resources

The likelihood of archaeological materials being present either within, or below, the fill and beach deposits in the Project Area is relatively low. Still, neither of these possibilities can be unequivocally ruled out, and so they must be respected.

Most of the project area consists of extensively disturbed fill sediments that have little potential to contain intact archaeological deposits. While this finding suggests that there is a great possibility that the proposed construction activities can be accomplished without adversely impacting archaeological resources, two small points of concern can be identified: the possibility that archaeological materials could be present in the fill and the possibility that such materials could be present below the fill in beach sediment.

The fill deposits in this area appear to consist of a mix of sediments including dredge spoils from the harbor floor, glacial materials from the nearby bluffs, and materials obtained from a gravel pit or quarry. Nevertheless, prior experience has shown that archaeological objects and sediments have been used as fill materials in the Port Angeles Harbor area and it remains possible that they could be present here. This possibility is particularly relevant within the context of an 1853 hydrographic survey map that shows an “Indian Village” near the mouth of Tumwater Creek. The latter settlement was probably located somewhere in the general vicinity of the Project Area and materials from it could have been used when the extensive filling of this area occurred (Wessen 2007).

Therefore, all ground-disturbing activities associated with the demolition of the building and associated utilities will be monitored by a professional archaeologist who has the authority to halt the disturbance immediately if potentially significant archaeological materials are encountered.

Evidence of pre-contact/ethno-historic period activities within the Project Area may include concentrations of marine shell; fire-modified rock (FMR); animal bone; lithic debitage (flaked stone); ground- and flaked- stone artifacts; tools made from bone and antler; and burned or organically-stained sediments.

Historic Period Cultural Resources

The potential for encountering early historical archaeological resources is considered relatively low in the immediate project area as it was part of the intertidal shoreline prior to the twentieth century and was relatively undeveloped by European settlers until 1890s. The potential for encountering isolated historic period debris from the early 1900’s through current era, is relatively high across all the ground disturbance areas of the Project because the Project Area was filled with dredge spoils from adjacent tidelands.

Evidence of historic-period activities in the project may include buried transportation corridors such as rail lines, corduroy (log-covered) road surfaces; water management features such as wood culverts and bridges; water conveyance features such as concrete, clay and wood-stave pipes; small structural elements such as concrete pads, masonry features, wood pilings, lumber platforms/boardwalks; and

concentrated or isolated debris such as vessel glass, dinnerware ceramic, metal can fragments and other discarded domestic or commercial items.

Pre-Construction Briefing

Prior to construction, the Project Principal Archaeologist will brief key construction personnel on cultural resource issues. This briefing will include information on the legal and regulatory context of cultural resources protection and the potential cultural resources that may be encountered during construction. The primary goal of the briefing is to familiarize key construction personnel with the MIDP procedures and contact protocol in the event that inadvertent archaeological resources are encountered. Another important element of the pre-construction briefing is to identify specific project excavations that will require archaeological monitoring, as well as to determine the timing of these excavations and establish the best point-of-contact for scheduling archaeological monitoring.

Personnel Qualifications and Chain of Communication

All monitoring activities will be supervised by the Project Principal Archaeologist, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's (SOI) Professional Qualifications Standards for (36 CFR Part 61, 48 Federal Register 44738). At least one archaeological monitor trained in archaeological field methods is required to be on site during any project-related ground disturbance. All monitors will be supervised by the Project Principal Archaeologist. The Project Principal Archaeologist will ensure that the designated LEKT representative is notified at least 24-hours prior to ground disturbance (as able, dependent on construction schedule)

The Port Engineer is the primary point of contact for any Archaeological Monitor(s) and will ensure that the provisions of this document are fulfilled. Archaeological Monitor(s) will be responsible for notifying the Project Principal Archaeologist of any significant or potentially significant archaeological discoveries. The Project Principal Archaeologist is responsible for notifying the Port Engineer as well as, LEKT, City, and the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) representatives of any significant archaeological find.

The Archaeological Monitor(s) may communicate with the onsite Construction Supervisor about equipment movement, placement of spoils for examination, and/or access to open excavations. The Archaeological Monitor(s) may also communicate directly with equipment operators to determine the appropriate timing and procedures for accessing open excavations. The Archaeological Monitor(s) may also request that operators temporarily halt or modify excavations to expose suspected cultural resources. The Archaeological Monitor(s) may request that operators modify excavation procedures to remove sediments in thin lifts in an effort to identify additional archaeological evidence. The Archaeological Monitor(s) will follow safety policies and procedures during monitoring activities.

Monitoring Procedures

The following sections outline the procedures for archaeological monitoring at the Project Area. For all monitoring activities:

1. Once the Project Contractor has provided the Port a work schedule, the Port or Project Principal Archaeologist will notify all Consulting Parties of the proposed work schedule and invite all parties to observe the construction.
2. Prior to the commencement of construction activities, the Principal Archaeologist will brief the Port Engineer and the contracted construction supervisors & operators about potential cultural resource issues. This will include an explanation of the purpose of the work, how it will be conducted, and types of cultural resources that crew members may encounter during the Project, a pre-construction briefing will be held reviewing the MIDP and contact protocols.
3. The Archaeological Monitor(s) will record the work as follows: daily activities will be recorded on a Daily Record and in a field notebook. Overview photographs of the Project Area, monitored locations, example work activities, and any cultural materials will be taken as feasible. The Archaeological Monitor will record this information in a photograph log. In addition, the Archaeological Monitor will prepare sketches/drawings of particular areas, artifacts, features, and (as feasible) soil profiles. The locations of archaeological monitoring will be noted on a field map for the project.
4. The Daily Record form will be submitted nightly, when feasible, to the Project Principal Archaeologist so that it is available for review by the LEKT and the Port. The Daily Record Forms will also be used to compile a brief Weekly Status Report that will be submitted in electronic form to the LEKT and the Port for any week that archaeological monitoring is conducted..
5. For safety reasons, the Archaeological Monitor(s) will not enter any excavations deeper than 4 feet (ft; 1.22 meters (m)) to inspect potential cultural resources unless the trench has safe access and egress. Archaeological Monitor(s) will not enter any excavations deeper than 5 ft (1.5 m) unless the excavation trench has been appropriately shored by the contractor. The Archaeological Monitor(s) will follow all safety policies and procedures per OSHA standards at 29 CFR 1926.652.
6. Archaeological Monitor(s) may communicate with the onsite Construction Supervisor about equipment movement, placement of spoils for examination, or access to open excavations. The Archaeological Monitor(s) may also communicate directly with equipment operators and may request that operators temporarily halt or modify excavations to expose suspected cultural resources. In limited cases, the monitors may request that operators modify excavation procedures to remove sediments in thin lifts in an effort to identify additional archaeological evidence.

7. If during soil/sediment excavations the Archaeological Monitor(s) or any member of the construction crew believes that they have encountered archaeological materials, the Archaeological Monitor(s) will direct the contractor to stop work—at least temporarily—at that location to protect potential cultural resources. The Archaeological Monitor(s) will immediately contact the Port Engineer and Project Principal Archaeologist to provide stop work notification.
8. The Port Engineer, in communication with the Archaeological Monitor(s), will establish a buffer zone appropriate in size to the location and nature of the cultural material.
9. The Port Engineer will inform the construction contractor about the archaeological monitoring work and make provisions, within its agreement with the contractor(s), for work stoppage, relocation of activity, and for temporary shoring of the trench, when applicable, for inspection of possible finds.
10. Precontact and ethnohistoric archaeological materials may include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Intact and redeposited shell midden sediments;
 - b. Clusters of fire-modified rock (FMR), charcoal, or other evidence of fire-related activities;
 - c. Discarded shell, animal bone, bone tools, cordage, fibers, burned earth, charcoal, ash, and exotic rocks and minerals;
 - d. Faunal remains modified or found in association with stone chips or tools; and
 - e. Ground or chipped stone objects (i.e. debitage or tools).
11. Historic-period archaeological materials may include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Features such as utility lines, piles and bulkheads, footings, and foundations;
 - b. Additional intact and/or disturbed railroad grade or railroad features; and
 - c. Isolated artifacts composed of glass, metal, ceramic, or other materials manufactured more than 50 years ago.

12. According to DAHP guidelines, archaeological resources are defined as follows:

Isolate: One distinct artifact or a few fragments of the same artifact that are too far away (typically more than 30 m) from other cultural materials (over 50 years old) to be considered part of a site. If diagnostic, the find should be recorded on an Isolate Form and photographs taken.

Intact Artifact Deposit or Feature: Two or more distinct artifacts or one feature (immovable object such as a concrete foundation) within a 50 meter (m) area. Such deposits would be considered an archaeological site and depending on size and nature, take longer than an isolated find to record on an Archaeological Site Inventory Form.

Disturbed Artifact Deposits: Artifacts identified in disturbed soils (such as historic fill) should be documented in monitoring notes and photographed. Depending on the volume of artifacts and the level of disturbance, the site may or may not need to be recorded on a Site Form. Limited investigation around the artifacts may be necessary to determine if additional materials are present and the site boundaries extend, following the protocol steps below as necessary.

Other: Abandoned/remnant utilities and materials less than 50 years old are not considered significant. These items should be documented in monitoring notes, but would not be recorded on Isolate or Site Forms. No further action is necessary.

13. The Archaeological Monitor(s) will identify whether any observed cultural materials should be classified as an isolate, an intact archaeological deposit, disturbed artifact deposits, or other materials, and to allow for discussion between LEKT Archaeologist, Port Engineer, DAHP, City, and the Project Principal Archaeologist.
14. If suspected human remains are observed during project activities, the procedures listed in Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains will be followed.
15. When monitoring work has been completed, the Project Principal Archaeologist will submit a technical report outlining field methods, monitoring observations, and results. The draft report (via email) will be provided to the Port for review. Following one round of review from the Port, an updated draft report (in PDF format) will be distributed to the LEKT and City for comment and review. The Project Principal Archaeologist will incorporate and/or acknowledge revisions from the LEKT into a final report after a single review period.

Inadvertent Discovery of Archaeological Materials

1. If during ground disturbing activities during project remediation, the Archaeological Monitor or any member of the construction crew believes that they have encountered precontact (including, but not limited to, intact deposits of midden; clusters of FMR, charcoal, or other evidence of fire-related activities; stone chips or tools; and faunal remains in association with stone chips or tools) or historic-period archaeological materials the archaeologist or construction crew member will to stop work—at least temporarily—at that location to protect potential additional resources.
2. The Archaeological Monitor will conduct an initial evaluation of the resource immediately.
3. If the discovery is determined to be not archaeological, work may proceed without further delay.
4. If discovery is determined to be archaeological, the Archaeological Monitor will inform the Port

Engineer and the Project Principal Archaeologist. The Port Engineer will take appropriate steps to protect the discovery site by installing a physical barrier (i.e., exclusionary fencing) and prohibiting all machinery, other vehicles, and unauthorized individuals from crossing the barrier.

5. The Project Principal Archaeologist will contact the DAHP, LEKT Archaeologist, and City as expeditiously as possible, and will further consult to determine appropriate treatment of the discovery. The contact list is provided in Appendix A. Under RCW 27.53, all precontact archaeological sites are protected regardless of significance or eligibility for national, state, and/or local historic registers.
6. The Archaeological Monitor will document and preliminarily assess the find and formulate a recommendation regarding whether the discovery is an isolated find or an archaeological site. The Archaeological Monitor will record the discovery on a State of Washington site/isolate inventory form. Site overviews, features, and artifacts will be photographed and stratigraphic profiles and soil/sediment descriptions will be prepared for subsurface exposures. Discovery locations will be documented on scaled site plans and site location maps. The Archaeological Monitor will provide an initial assessment of eligibility to the Washington Heritage Register (WHR) and/or National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).
7. No additional disturbance to the site would occur unless an archaeological excavation permit was obtained (refer to RCW 27.53).
8. When evaluation of the archaeological site has been completed, the Project Principal Archaeologist will prepare a memorandum discussing the methods and results of the evaluation. The draft memorandum will be provided to the Port Engineer. The Project Principal Archaeologist will update the memorandum with comments from the Port Engineer and will provide a final draft copy to the Port and distribution to the LEKT, DAHP, and City. After a review period, the Project Principal Archaeologist will make revisions that take into account any review comments and will prepare the final memorandum.
9. In the case of an isolated find, construction excavation will likely not halt for more than the time required by the monitor to photograph and record details of the location (e.g., depth below the ground surface, sedimentary context) and other pertinent information about the discovery. The monitor will coordinate with the DAHP regarding the findings prior to excavation continuing. Construction excavation may resume in the area when the monitor has notified the UV 316 Alaskan, LLC Vice President and Construction Manager that this work is complete.
10. All precontact and historic artifacts collected from the surface and/or construction excavations will be analyzed, catalogued, and temporarily curated by the monitor. Final disposition of cultural materials will be determined in consultation with the Port, LEKT, DAHP, and the City.

Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains

Any human remains or suspected or funerary items that are discovered during project-related excavation will be treated with dignity and respect.

In the event that human remains are discovered, the following procedures are to be followed to ensure compliance with RCW 68.50 Human Remains, RCW 68.60: Abandoned and Historic Cemeteries and Historic Graves, RCW 27.44: Indian Graves and Records, and the 2006 Settlement Agreement.

If ground disturbing project activities encounter human skeletal remains or suspected human skeletal remains, all project activity within that location must be immediately halted. A stop work will be announced and the inadvertent discovery must be secured and protected from further disturbance. The following steps should be taken:

1. Per RCW 68.50.645, 27.44.055, and 68.60.055, any person who discovers skeletal human remains must notify the county coroner and local law enforcement in the most expeditious manner possible (Appendix A).
 - a. If onsite personnel is unable to determine whether the remains are human or animal, the Port Engineer or Archaeological Monitor(s) will contact the Project Principal Archaeologist for confirmation. For further verification regarding the type of remains, the Project Principal Archaeologist may contact DAHP's Physical Anthropologist with photographic images:
 - i. If the results of the evaluation indicate that the remains are not human and do not have an archaeological association, construction will be permitted to continue.
 - ii. If the evaluation determines the remains are not human but have an archaeological association, the procedures for Inadvertent Discovery of Archaeological Materials will be followed.
 - iii. If the results of the evaluation indicate the remains are human, then the Port or Project Principal Archaeologist will notify the coroner and local law enforcement, and Consulting Parties.
2. The coroner will assume jurisdiction over the remains and determine if they are forensic or nonforensic, which will be completed within 5 business days of receiving notification.
3. The coroner will retain jurisdiction over the forensic remains. The work stoppage in the area will continue until such time that the coroner has secured and removed the remains from the discovery site.
4. If the coroner determines the remains are nonforensic, they will report that finding to DAHP. DAHP's Physical Anthropologist (Dr. Guy Tasa) will examine the remains and notify the affected Indian tribes of the results of the examination.

5. The Port will lead all consultation efforts with the LEKT, DAHP, and City as to the future preservation, excavation, and ultimate disposition of the remains.
6. The Port will resume project-related activities in the area of the discovery upon receipt of written authorization from either the medical examiner or the DAHP, whoever has jurisdiction under state law.

Confidentiality

All parties recognize that historic properties and human remains are of a sensitive nature, and sites where cultural resources are discovered can become targets of vandalism and illegal removal activities. All parties shall keep and maintain as confidential all information regarding any discovered cultural resources, particularly the location of known or suspected human remains, and exempt all such information from public disclosure consistent with RCW 42.56.300. All information indicating the location of known suspected cultural resources or human remains from this project shall be turned over to DAHP.

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Wessen Gary

2007 An Archaeological survey and evaluation of the proposed Tumwater Creek Bridge Replacement Project Area, Port Angeles Washington. Wessen & Associates, Inc. Burien Washington.

Appendix A: Contact List

3 Pages Total

Port of Port Angeles	
Address: 338 W. First Street, Port Angeles, WA 98362	
Project Contact: Chris Hartman, Director of Engineering	
Phone: (360) 417-3422	Cell: (360) 460-3586
Email: chrish@portofpa.com	
Project Manager: Glenn Stehr, Public Works Manager	
Phone: (360) 417-3438	Cell: (360) 808-3925
Email: glenns@portofpa.com	

Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	
Address: 2851 Lower Elwha Road, Port Angeles, WA 98363	
Project Contact Name: William White, Lower Elwha Klallam Archaeologist	
Phone/Cell: (360) 460-1617	
Email: Bill.white@elwha.org	
Frances Charles, Chairwomen, Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	
Phone: (360) 452-8471, ext. 7411	
Email: frances.charles@elwha.org	
Sam Hough, Tribal Attorney, Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	
Phone: (360) 452-8471, ext. 7436 Cell: (360) 912-3687	
Email: sam.hough@elwha.org	

Washington State Dept. of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP)	
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Project Contact: Dr. Lance Wollwage, Assistant State Archaeologist	
Phone: (360) 890-2616	
Email: Lance.Wollwage@dahp.wa.gov	
Dr. Allyson Brooks, Director/SHPO	
Phone: (360) 480-6922	
Email: Allyson.Brooks@dahp.wa.gov	
Dr. Guy Tasa, Physical Anthropologist	
Phone: (360) 586-3534	After Hours Cell: (360) 790-1633
Email: Guy.tasa@dahp.wa.gov	

Local Law Enforcement (Human Remains Assistance)	
City of Port Angeles Police Chief, Brian Smith	
Phone: (360) 417-4901	Cell: (360) 912-0184
Email: Bsmith@cityofpa.us	
Clallam County Sheriff, Bill Benedict	
Phone: (360) 417-2262	Admin: (360) 417-2262
Clallam County Coroner/ Prosecuting Attorney, Mark B. Nichols	
Phone: (360) 565-2611	
Email: prosecutor@co.clallam.wa.us	

City of Port Angeles
Address: 321 E 5 th St., Port Angeles, WA 98362
Contact: Emma Bolin, Community Development Manager
Phone: (360) 417-4752
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Port Archaeologists: HDR Inc	
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