

Appendix A

DHS/FEMA Environmental and Historical Preservation (EHP)
Compliance Review Template

DHS/FEMA ENVIRONMENTAL AND HISTORICAL PRESERVATION (EHP) COMPLIANCE REVIEW TEMPLATE

HOMELAND SECURITY AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE GRANT PROGRAMS

Per FEMA Grant Programs Directorate (GPD) [Information Bulletin 271](#), projects funded under the Homeland Security Grant Program or Emergency Management Performance Grant must comply with all appropriate environmental regulations including the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA PL 91-190), as amended. Environmental and Historical Preservation is a complicated and complex review process. Additional information is provided by FEMA on their web pages for [environmental and historical preservation \(EHP\) compliance review](#).

FEMA may approve, add required mitigation actions or deny the applicant's project.

All project funds involved with a construction, renovation or installation activity is put at risk without a FEMA EHP review approval. Only FEMA may give an approval because they are the awarding agency. All other entities have concurrence authority at best.

For FEMA/DHS homeland security funding projects, communication towers, new construction and renovation and physical security enhancements are activities that require EHP compliance review because of potential impacts related to ground disturbances, historical buildings and environmental impacts.

DHS/FEMA will provide their EHP compliance review prior to SAA vetting the EAR to the CHS Equipment Subcommittee. Please concurrently submit the completed EHP template to the [EMD Equipment Program Manager](#) for any project that may affect environmental or historical resources with the associated [Equipment Approval Requests \(EAR\)](#). Any sequential change in project scope or statement of work or EAR may require an additional FEMA EHP review.

Grantees and sub-grantees should provide FEMA with a detailed statement of work (SOW) in electronic format once the project is identified. Inadequate project descriptions and/or documentation of the presence of environmental resources and historic properties in a project area may cause significant delays in the timelines of project reviews and may affect the project's implementation. This template provides the necessary prompts. Citations or testimonials must be credible third party sources.

Sub-grantees are responsible for compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations, codes, and standards and for securing the necessary permits and approvals.

DHS/FEMA ENVIRONMENTAL AND HISTORICAL PRESERVATION (EHP) COMPLIANCE REVIEW TEMPLATE

Washington State Environmental and Historical Preservation Compliance Review Template

Basic Information	
Name of Sub-grantee	Thurston County
Sub-grantee Point of Contact	Kathleen Estes
Name of Grant	EOC Grant Program
Grant Award Number	Funding source agreement #: 2009-EO-MX-0013 Program Index #: 793CE
Federal Fiscal Year	2009

Executive Summary
<p>The project entails construction of a dedicated, full-time, fully equipped Emergency Operations Center for Thurston County on two parcels consisting of 4.8 acres located just north of the existing Thurston County Maintenance Facility. The project consists of demolition and/or relocation of two existing single-family homes that are less than 50 years old for construction of an 11,080 square foot building and associated parking lot. No historic or cultural resources were identified at the project site. No wetlands exist at the project site. In addition, the site is located in an area of high groundwater hazard area buffer. As such, Thurston County development standards require new construction to be located two feet above the high groundwater level with a 50-foot setback from open water areas. No threatened or endangered species or critical habitat are known to exist on or near the site. While migratory birds may use the site, habitat is limited to a few trees and shrubs and the site is not considered a priority habitat or flyway. All new landscaping would comply with Thurston County standards.</p>

Project Information	
Name of Project	Thurston County EOC
Purpose and Scope of Project	Construction of a new Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to serve Thurston County
Estimated Cost of Project Phase	\$4,000,000
Estimated Cost of All Project Phases	\$16,000,000 (from Master Plan budget)
Provide precise location of the project using latitude and longitude coordinates, and if available, a complete street address	The latitude and longitude of the project site is: 46.949621, -122.908739. The project site consists of two parcels of land (2.0 and 2.4 acres) located just north of the existing Thurston County Maintenance Facility which is located at 9605 Tilley Road S, Olympia, WA 98512. The two parcels are located at 9521 and 9439 Tilley Road S.
Provide the dimensions in 3D in acreage, square footage, and heights of structure and/or land affected; include height and structural support information for all communication towers; specify all temporary and permanent improvements; provide site plan	The project site is 4.8 acres. The new EOC building will be 11,080 square feet with a height of 30 feet. A 50-foot communications tower would be installed adjacent to the west side of the new EOC. A site plan is included in the Environmental Assessment.

DHS/FEMA ENVIRONMENTAL AND HISTORICAL PRESERVATION (EHP) COMPLIANCE REVIEW TEMPLATE

<p>Extent and depth of ground disturbance for new construction and structure modification, including trenching for utility lines, installation of fencing and light posts, tower footings and pads, etc; specify construction materials and construction methodology (e.g. backhoe vs. hand digging)</p>	<p>Excavation would be required for the proposed new construction to construct concrete footings and foundations and the use of structural fill would be required to support footings and foundations if unsuitable soil is encountered during excavation. Standard construction equipment (backhoe, front end loader, trucks, etc.) will be used. The total area of soil disturbance would be approximately 150,000 square feet or 3.6 acres, including the area where demolition of existing buildings would occur.</p>
<p>Special equipment that will be used, staging areas, access roads, easements, etc; specify all temporary and permanent improvements, construction materials and construction methodology; provide site plan</p>	<p>Staging and access will be from existing access points and existing Public Works facility immediately to the south. EOC to be constructed to LEED Gold standards.</p>
<p>Extent of structural modification; describe remedial improvements of primary and auxiliary project components</p>	<p>Two single-family residences are currently located on the project site. One is a mobile/modular home that may be relocated; the other is an approximately 40-year old frame house that will be demolished.</p>
<p>Year affected building/structure was built. If 50+ years old, submit State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) documentation.</p>	<p>The two single-family residences located on the project site are less than 50 years old and are not considered historic structures.</p>
<p>Information about setting, features, resources, and potential impacts at or near the site, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water bodies (rivers, lakes, streams, wetlands, etc.); ▪ Floodplains; ▪ Historic and cultural resources (historic districts, buildings, landscapes, bridges, piers, dams, archaeological sites, etc.); ▪ Migratory birds; ▪ Threatened and endangered species and/or critical habitat; ▪ Vegetation, including general types of plants, trees, or lack thereof; ▪ Geologic features; ▪ Tribal cultural and religious sites; and ▪ Special areas (forests, wildlife refuges, reserves, etc.). 	<p><u>Water bodies:</u> Based on a wetland report conducted in June, 2009, there are no wetlands at the project site.</p> <p>According to mapping of the Salmon Creek Drainage Basin, the project site is identified as being within the basin area. This drainage basin collects surface run-off and conveys waters to Salmon Creek and to the Black River located west of the project site.</p> <p>A portion of the project site is located in the buffer of an area of high groundwater subject to flooding during high rainfall events. As such, Thurston County development standards require new construction to be located two feet above the high groundwater level.</p> <p><u>Floodplains:</u> The project site is not within a 100-year floodplain.</p>

DHS/FEMA ENVIRONMENTAL AND HISTORICAL PRESERVATION (EHP) COMPLIANCE REVIEW TEMPLATE

	<p><u>Historic and cultural resources:</u> No historic or cultural resources were identified during a cultural resources survey conducted for the project site in September, 2009.</p> <p><u>Migratory birds:</u> Migratory birds may be present at the project site. However, habitat is limited to a few trees. The site is not designated a priority habitat or flyway for migratory birds by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.</p> <p><u>Threatened and endangered species and/or critical habitat:</u> No threatened or endangered species or critical habitat are known to exist on or near the project site.</p> <p><u>Vegetation:</u> The project site consists of two residential properties partially vegetated with trees and grassy areas. The new building and associated parking will be limited to the southern portion of the parcels. Existing landscaping along the north property line, adjacent to existing residential properties, will be enhanced to create a visual and noise buffer for the adjacent properties. All new landscaping shall comply with Thurston County standards.</p> <p><u>Geologic features:</u> The project site is generally flat and has been previously disturbed during grading and construction of two single family homes.</p> <p><u>Tribal cultural and religious sites:</u> No tribal cultural or religious sites were identified during a cultural resources survey conducted for the project site. The survey included a site files search at the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) and review of ethnographic and historic documents, historical maps and aerial photographs, and</p>
--	--

DHS/FEMA ENVIRONMENTAL AND HISTORICAL PRESERVATION (EHP) COMPLIANCE REVIEW TEMPLATE

	<p>regional archaeological literature. Local tribes, including the Chehalis Confederated Tribes, Squaxin Island Tribe, and the Nisqually Tribe were contacted for any additional information and no response was received.</p> <p><u>Special areas:</u> No special areas have been identified at the project site.</p>
<p>Any recent or relevant studies, reports, or surveys that were prepared for other agencies or purposes and provide information on environmental resources and/or historic properties in the project area</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEPA Environmental Checklist, dated January 6, 2009 • Subsurface Exploration, Infiltration Feasibility, Geological Hazard, and Preliminary Geotechnical Report by Associated Earth Sciences, Inc. dated December 19, 2008. • Traffic Impact Analysis • Wetland Inventory for the Thurston County Maintenance Facility on Tilley Road prepared by Jeanne Kinney, Environmental Coordinator dated June 11, 2002 • Update to 2002 Wetland Inventory, prepared by Jeanne Kinney, Environmental Coordinator, dated June 4, 2009 • Cultural Resources Survey, prepared by Cultural Resource Consultants, Inc., dated September 15, 2009
<p>Visual documentation (site/structure photographs; plans/drawings that define the size and precise location of proposed work; US Geological Survey topographic, flood and wetlands maps; aerial photographs, etc.); provide site plan, photos of specific work area</p>	<p>Materials are included in the various technical reports included as appendices to the Environmental Assessment.</p>

Optional Permit Information	
<p>Has the Project passed SEPA, SHPO, HPA, FERC, EFSEC and NEPA compliance reviews, if required? Submit documentation.</p>	<p>SEPA: Environmental Checklist has been completed. SHPO: Cultural Resources Survey to be submitted to DAHP by FEMA HPA: Not required FERC: Not Required EFSEC: Not Required</p>

DHS/FEMA ENVIRONMENTAL AND HISTORICAL PRESERVATION (EHP) COMPLIANCE REVIEW TEMPLATE

	NEPA: Documentation completed; submitted to FEMA
Have the required permits been issued, if required? Submit documentation.	Required permits include Special Use Permit, Building Permit, and associated construction permits, hazardous materials abatement permit from Olympic Region Clean Air Agency (ORCAA), variance for placement of Building D within the high groundwater level setback area.

SAA Use Only	
Date Submitted to DHS	
Date <input type="checkbox"/> Approval or <input type="checkbox"/> Denial Received	

Appendix B

Cultural Resources Survey for Thurston County Emergency
Operation Center, prepared by Cultural Resource Consultants, Inc.,
dated September 15, 2009



DATE: September 15, 2009

TO: Bob Wolpert, AIA
KMB Design Groups, Inc.

FROM: James Schumacher, Project Archaeologist
Glenn Hartmann, Principal Investigator

RE: Cultural Resources Survey for Thurston County Emergency Operations Center

The attached short report form constitutes our final report for the above referenced project. No cultural resources were identified within the project APE and no further cultural resources investigations are recommended. Please contact our office should you have any questions about our findings and/or recommendations.

Management Summary

Cultural resources survey was conducted for a proposed development of the Thurston County Emergency Operations Center, near South Union. Survey did not result in the identification of any potentially significant cultural materials at the project area. No further cultural resources assessment work is recommended.

1. Administrative Data

Report Title: Cultural Resources Survey for Thurston County Emergency Operations Center

Author (s): James Schumacher

Report Date: September 15, 2009

Location: The project is located in a rural residential/commercial area east of Interstate 5 and south of the Olympia Regional Airport.

Legal Description: The project is located in Township 17 North, Range 2 West, Section 22, Willamette Meridian (Figure 1).

USGS 7.5' Topographic Map (s): Maytown, WA

Total Area Involved (acres): 4.81 acres.

Objective (Research Design): CRC conducted a cultural resources assessment to identify any previously unrecorded pre-contact or historic-period archaeological sites or historic properties that might be present within the defined area of potential effect (APE). Assessment consisted of review of project plans, related reports, and other information in order to estimate the potential for as yet unidentified archaeological deposits. This assessment used a research design that considered previous studies, the magnitude and nature of the undertaking, the nature and extent of potential effects on historic properties, the likely nature and location of historic properties within the APE, and other applicable municipal, state, and federal laws, standards, and guidelines.

Previously Unrecorded Cultural Resources Identified and Recorded: Yes [] No [x]
There are no recorded archaeological sites or historic properties within the project boundary.

Project Background: KMB Design Groups, on behalf of Thurston County Public Works, is requesting cultural resources assessment for the Emergency Operation Center project to be located near South Union at 9439 (parcel no. 12722110301) and 9521 (parcel no. 12722110300) Tilley Road, Olympia. The Emergency Operation Center project involves the construction of two office buildings and developing a new parking facility. For purposes of cultural resources survey, the area of potential effect (APE)/permit area for this project is understood to be that described above and depicted on attached maps and photos.

2. Background Research

Background research was conducted in August 2009.

Archival Sources Checked:

DAHP GIS Database

Soil Survey

There are no recorded archaeological sites in the project APE. Sediments consist largely of Everett Very Gravelly Sandy Loam, with glacial outwash as parent material (Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey).

Context Overview: Local topography in the project area was formed by Late Pleistocene glaciers that advanced through the area approximately 15,000 years ago, during the Vashon Stage of the Fraser Glaciation, scouring troughs or channels in the older glacial till that was deposited and compacted during previous glacial advances. Since the last glacial retreat (ca. 12,000-13,000 years ago), little, if any, sedimentary deposition has occurred in the vicinity of the project area. Surface geologic deposits mapped in the vicinity of the project consist of Quaternary glacial outwash sands and gravels, indicating that local topography has remained virtually unchanged since humans have been present on the landscape. Any evidence of postglacial cultural activity is typically present near the modern ground surface.

Literature review for this project included ethnographic and historic documents, historical maps and aerial photographs, and regional archaeological literature that is pertinent to the project area. Archaeologists have identified broad similarities in site and lithic assemblages dated to between 9000-5000 years before present (BP). This period is characterized by occupation sites located on uplands or atop upper river terraces, lithic workshops, and temporary hunting camps that contain a wide variety of flaked stone tools and laurel-leaf-shaped bifaces suggestive of large game hunting, butchering and processing (e.g., Gallison 1994; Morgan 1999). Patterns of seasonal residence and logistical mobility characterizing the ethnographic pattern in the Puget Sound region find their foundation from about 3000 BP. Sites dating from this period in the Puget Lowlands represent seasonal specialized spring and summer fishing and root gathering campsites and winter village locations.

The project area is within the traditional territory of the Nisqually people (Ruby and Brown 1992; Smith 1940) and may have been utilized by ancestral members of Squaxin Island Tribe and Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis. Native Americans by the early historic period practiced a seasonal subsistence economy that consisted of spring, summer and fall migrations to areas for hunting, fishing, gathering of berries and roots, and procurement of shellfish followed by a more sedentary lifestyle as they returned to longhouse villages as winter approached. Although salmon and other fish were a primary food source, the complexity of the Puget Lowland environment provided a rich subsistence base. Villages were typically adjacent to or near river or marine transportation routes (Smith 1940). In 1854, following negotiations between Puyallup, Nisqually, and Squaxin Island people and the United States government, the Treaty of Medicine Creek led to the abandonment of most southern Puget Sound villages and compelled Nisqually people to relocate to one of three reservations, including that established near the mouth of Shenahnam Creek (Ruby and Brown 1992). This treaty dissolved Indian title to their traditional lands, and by 1855-56 the federal government used military force to contain Nisqually and other Indian people dissatisfied with the poor quality of reservation lands.

In 1845, Michael Simmons and George Bush led the first group of settlers to the area and located themselves at the southern shore of Budd Inlet in a community they called “New Market” (now Tumwater). New Market’s economy was initially based on lumber, with a mill located on the west bank of the lower falls of the Deschutes River. The Hudson’s Bay company facilitated early development of the community by purchasing lumber and shingles from the mill. Some of these initial settlers also established small farms with cattle in the surrounding areas. The 1853/1854 General Land Office survey map is blank in the project area, with the near vicinity described by the notation “timber fir cedar[,] the soil 2nd rate”. By the late 1870s, people located along the Deschutes River valley as evidenced by homestead and cash sale land claims, and in 1889 the City of Olympia was made capitol of Washington State (Kirk and Alexander 1990). The greater vicinity of the current project remains as a landscape of mixed agricultural and rural/residential character.

No pre-contact archaeological sites have been recorded with DAHP within a mile of the project location. The nearest recorded site is 45TN91, the location of George Bush’s homestead, approximately 1.5-mile northeast of the project area. The nearest recorded precontact site is a lithic scatter (45TN63) located about two miles east, near the Deschutes River. No historic structures or features are located within the project APE. Cultural resource investigations conducted within about one mile include surveys for a proposed industrial park (Stilson 2004), pipeline (Weed et al. 2002), and for airport improvements (Parvey 2002). These did not identify cultural resources in the vicinity of the current project area. CRC contacted cultural resource specialists with the Chehalis Confederated Tribes and the Squaxin Island Tribe and invited technical comment regarding this proposed project and the cultural resources assessment. As of the date of this report, the Squaxin Island Tribe responded that no specific information about any cultural resources in the area was documented in their records (personal communication between Larry Ross, Squaxin Island Tribe, and Glenn Hartmann, CRC, September 2).

Based on existing archaeological data for this area, the types of pre-contact cultural materials that might be expected here could include the remains of habitation or burial sites, lithic scatters, or similar pre-contact features, which could represent a range of domestic, subsistence, and ceremonial activities. Ethno-historic sites could potentially include similar features, including culturally-modified trees. Historic-period deposits would likely be related to domestic or agricultural activities.

3. Fieldwork

Area Examined: Field investigations were conducted by the author; notes are on file at CRC, Inc. Investigations included pedestrian survey, examination of available soil exposures, and excavation of shovel probes. Meandering pedestrian survey transect intervals were 5-10 meters and covered the project area. Topography was level, with two modern (ca. 1970) homes and related features (Figures 2 and 3). The area appeared to have been logged in the historic past and graded in places during more recent times. The subject parcels abut the north side of the 40-acre Thurston County Public Works maintenance facility. Large areas of recently disturbed earth with sparse weed growth were evident, which offered good mineral soil visibility. No surface indications of archaeological features or culturally-modified trees were observed.

Three shovel probes (SPs) were dug in the flatter terrain in the east portion of the project area (Figure 4). Sediments were examined and screened through 0.25-inch mesh and probes refilled (Table 1). The subsurface layer was characterized by homogeneous very gravelly sandy loam several inches thick over gravelly sandy loam and glacial till, consistent with mapped soils for the project area. No cultural material was identified.

Table 1. Shovel Probe Information

SP	Description (depths in centimeters)	Archaeology Identified
1	00-05: brown sandy loam, pebbles 05-40: light brown sandy loam, gravels	No
2	00-05: brown sandy loam, pebbles 05-40: light brown sandy loam, gravels	No
3	00-05: brown sandy loam, pebbles 05-40: light brown sandy loam, gravels	No

No evidence of archaeological deposits or features was identified within the project areas. No structures were identified within the project areas that appeared potentially eligible for federal or state historic registers.

Areas not examined: None.

Date(s) of Survey: September 1, 2009

Weather and Surface Visibility: Clear weather conditions; grass, duff, and other vegetation was present; numerous small, irregularly distributed mineral soil exposures were observed.

4. Results

Cultural Resources Identified : None

Project Conclusions, Findings and Recommendations: Survey did not identify any archaeological materials within the APE, nor were any moderate- or high-probability locations determined to be present. Based on the results of field survey, topography, and the depositional context of the project area, the probability that buried intact cultural resources exist in the project area is considered to be low. CRC recommends a finding of no historic properties affected by this undertaking, and no further evaluative work is recommended necessary prior to commencement of the proposed project.

In the unlikely event that ground disturbing or other activities result in the inadvertent discovery of archaeological deposits, work should be halted in the immediate area and contact made with DAHP. Work should be halted until such time as further investigation and appropriate consultation are concluded. In the unlikely event of the inadvertent discovery of human remains, work should be immediately halted in the area, the discovery covered and secured against further disturbance, and contact effected with law enforcement personnel, DAHP, and concerned Indian Tribes.

Attachments:

Figures [x]
Photographs [x]
Other [x] Appendix: Letter from CRC to Indian Tribes

5. References

Gallison, James D.

1994 *Slab Camp: An Early to Middle Holocene Olcott Complex in the Eastern Olympic Mountains of Washington*. Ph.D. Dissertation, Department of Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman.

Kirk, Ruth, and Carmela Alexander

1990 *Exploring Washington's Past: A road guide to history*. University of Washington Press, Seattle.

Parvey, Michele E.

2005 *Cultural Resource Inventory for the Olympia Regional Airport 2003/2004 Improvement Project, Thurston County*. Prepared for Reid Middleton Associates, Inc., Everett. NWAA Report No. WA02-35, Northwest Archaeological Associates, Inc, Seattle.

Morgan, Vera (editor)

1999 *The SR-101 Sequim Bypass Archaeological Project: Mid- to Late-Holocene Occupations on the Northern Olympic Peninsula, Clallam County, Washington*. Eastern Washington University Reports in Archaeology and History 100-108, Archaeological and Historical Services, Cheney.

Nelson, Charles M.

1990 Prehistory of the Puget Sound Region. In *Northwest Coast, Handbook of North American Indians*, Volume 7, edited by W. Suttles, pp. 481-484. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Ruby, Robert H. and John A. Brown

1986 *A Guide to the Indian Tribes of the Pacific Northwest*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

Smith, Marion W.

1940 *The Puyallup-Nisqually*. Columbia University Contributions to Anthropology, Volume 32. Columbia University Press, New York.

Stilson, M. Leland

2004 *Washington State Light Industrial Park Cultural Resource Survey*. Washington Department of Natural Resources Land and Resources Division. On file at DAHP, Olympia.

Suttles, Wayne, and Barbara Lane

1990 Southern Coast Salish. In *Northwest Coast, Handbook of North American Indians*, Volume 7, edited by W. Suttles, pp. 485-502. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Weed, Carol S., Gail Thompson, Catherin M. Bialas, John Picklesimer, Ann Emmons, Connie Walker-Gray, and Meredith Wilson

2002 Phase 1 Cultural Resource Investigations of the Proposed Northwest Pipeline Corporation – Grays Harbor Lateral Project in Thurston and Grays Harbor Counties, Washington.

Prepared for PIC Technologies, Denver. Prepared by Historic Research Associates, Inc., Seattle.

6. Limitations of this Assessment

No cultural resources study can wholly eliminate uncertainty regarding the potential for prehistoric sites, historic properties or traditional cultural properties to be associated with a project. The information presented in this report is based on professional opinions derived from our analysis and interpretation of available documents, records, literature, and information identified in this report, and on our field investigation and observations as described herein. Conclusions and recommendations presented apply to project conditions at the time of our study and those reasonably foreseeable. The data, conclusions, and interpretations in this report should not be construed as a warranty of subsurface conditions described in this report., and cannot necessarily apply to site changes of which CRC, Inc. is not aware and has not had the opportunity to evaluate.

7. Figures

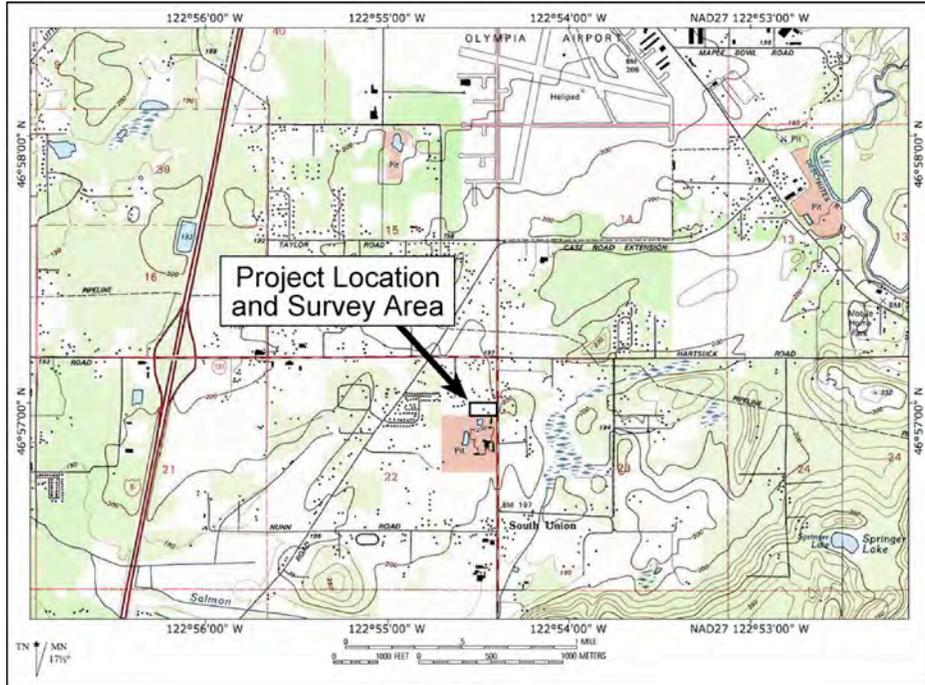


Figure 1. Project location shown on portion of the USGS Mayton 7.5' quadrangle.



Figure 2. Representative view of the eastern portion of the project area (parcel no. 12722110300).



Figure 3. Representative view of the eastern portion of the project area (parcel no. 12722110301).

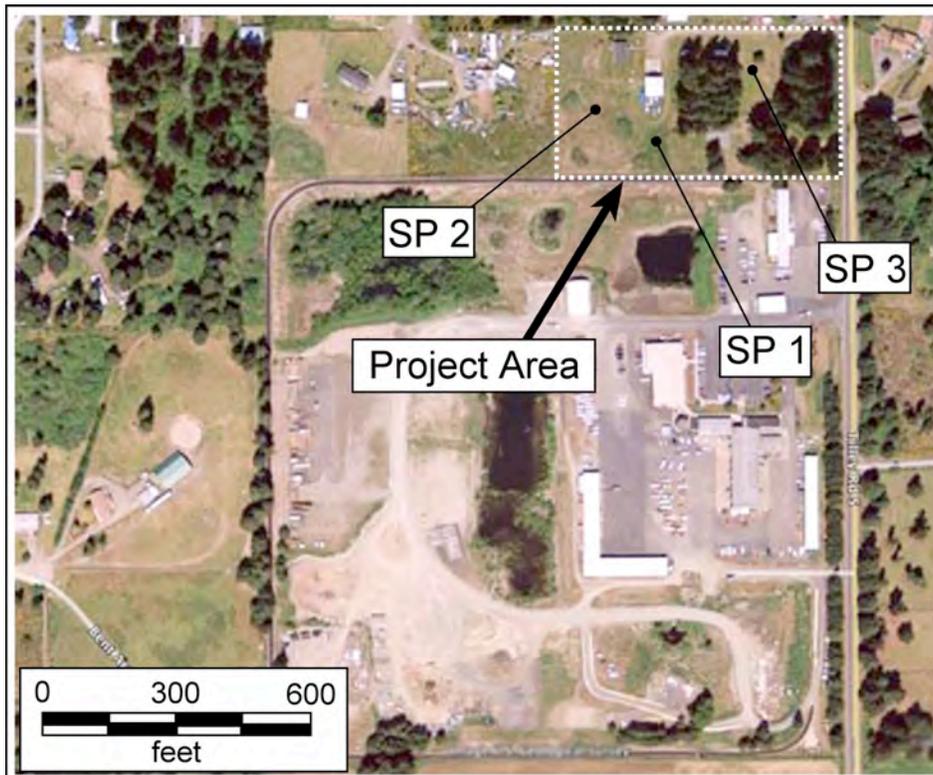


Figure 4. Aerial photo of the project area annotated with shovel probes (SP).

Appendix: Letter from CRC to Indian Tribes



August 31, 2009

Chehalis Confederated Tribes
Richard Bellon, Cultural Resources
PO Box 536
Oakville, WA 98568

Re: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Tilley Road and the Emergency Operation Center Project, Olympia, Thurston County, WA

Dear Richard:

I am writing to inform you of a cultural resources assessment for the above referenced project. Cultural Resource Consultants, Inc. (CRC) is conducting this assessment at the request of KMB Design Groups. The project is located in Section 22, Township 17 North, Range 2 West, Willamette Meridian, in Olympia, Thurston County, Washington.

KMB Design Groups, on behalf of Thurston County Public Works, is requesting two separate assessments for the Emergency Operation Center project to be located at 9431 and 9521 Tilley Road and for the Tilley Road Campus project to be located at 9700 Tilley Road in Olympia, Washington. The Emergency Operation Center project involves the construction of two office buildings and developing a new parking facility. The Tilley Road Campus project involves the remodel of an office building and developing a new parking facility.

CRC is in the process of reviewing available information. Background research will include a site files search at the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP), review of previously recorded cultural resource reports, and review of pertinent published literature and ethnographies. Results of our investigations will be presented in a technical memo.

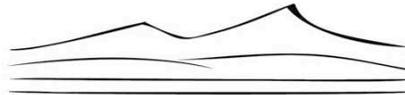
We are aware that not all information is contained within published sources. Should the Tribe have additional information to support our assessment, we would very much like to include it in our study. Please contact me should you wish to provide any comments. I appreciate your assistance in this matter and look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,



Glenn D. Hartmann
President/Principal Investigator

PO BOX 10668, BAINBRIDGE ISLAND, WA 98110
PHONE 206.855.9020 - info@crcwa.com



Cultural Resource Consultants, Inc.

August 31, 2009

Squaxin Island Tribe
Rhonda Foster, THPO Cultural Resources
SE 10 Squaxin Lane
Shelton, WA 98584

Re: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Tilley Road and the Emergency Operation Center Project, Olympia, Thurston County, WA

Dear Rhonda:

I am writing to inform you of a cultural resources assessment for the above referenced project. Cultural Resource Consultants, Inc. (CRC) is conducting this assessment at the request of KMB Design Groups. The project is located in Section 22, Township 17 North, Range 2 West, Willamette Meridian, in Olympia, Thurston County, Washington.

KMB Design Groups, on behalf of Thurston County Public Works, is requesting two separate assessments for the Emergency Operation Center project to be located at 9431 and 9521 Tilley Road and for the Tilley Road Campus project to be located at 9700 Tilley Road in Olympia, Washington. The Emergency Operation Center project involves the construction of two office buildings and developing a new parking facility. The Tilley Road Campus project involves the remodel of an office building and developing a new parking facility.

CRC is in the process of reviewing available information. Background research will include a site files search at the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP), review of previously recorded cultural resource reports, and review of pertinent published literature and ethnographies. Results of our investigations will be presented in a technical memo.

We are aware that not all information is contained within published sources. Should the Tribe have additional information to support our assessment, we would very much like to include it in our study. Please contact me should you wish to provide any comments. I appreciate your assistance in this matter and look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Glenn D. Hartmann
President/Principal Investigator

PO BOX 10668, BAINBRIDGE ISLAND, WA 98110
PHONE 206.855.9020 - info@crwa.com



STATE OF WASHINGTON

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORIC PRESERVATION

1063 S. Capitol Way, Suite 106 • Olympia, Washington 98501
Mailing address: PO Box 48343 • Olympia, Washington 98504-8343
(360) 586-3065 • Fax Number (360) 586-3067 • Website: www.dahp.wa.gov

May 5, 2010

Mr. Mark G. Eberlein
FEMA – Region X
130 – 228th Street SW
Bothell, Washington 98021-9796

RE: Thurston County EOC Facilities Project
FEMA# N.A.
Log No: 050510-02-FEMA

Dear Mr. Eberlein:

Thank you for contacting our Department. We have reviewed the professional archaeological survey report you provided for the proposed Thurston County EOC Facilities Project at 9605 Tilley Road, Thurston County, Washington.

We concur with the Determination of No Historic Properties Affected.

We would appreciate receiving any correspondence or comments from concerned tribes or other parties that you receive as you consult under the requirements of 36CFR800.4(a)(4).

In the event that archaeological or historic materials are discovered during project activities, work in the immediate vicinity must stop, the area secured, and the concerned tribes and this department notified.

These comments are based on the information available at the time of this review and on the behalf of the State Historic Preservation Officer in conformance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations 36CFR800. Should additional information become available, our assessment may be revised. Thank you for the opportunity to comment and a copy of these comments should be included in subsequent environmental documents.

Sincerely,

Robert G. Whitlam, Ph.D.
State Archaeologist
(360) 586-3080
email: rob.whitlam@dahp.wa.gov

Appendix C

Wetlands Inventory for the Thurston County Maintenance Facility
on Tilley Road, 2002

Update to 2002 Wetland Inventory for the Thurston County
Maintenance Facility, 2009, prepared by Jeanne Kinney,
Environmental Coordinator, Thurston County Public Works, dated
June 4, 2009

Wetlands Inventory for the Thurston County Maintenance Facility on Tilley Road

By

Jeanne Kinney, Environmental Coordinator

Thurston County Roads Department

June 11, 2002

Introduction

This report has been prepared to assess possible wetland impacts from a proposed project to expand the facilities at the Thurston County Maintenance Facility on Tilley Road in Thurston County, Washington. The Maintenance Facility is commonly referred to as the Tilley Shop or simply Tilley, and these designations will be used in this report. The project includes building an additional office building, extension of covered parking for maintenance vehicles and equipment, moving the existing paint storage area and paving of some existing gravel surfaces.

Methods

Site visits took place on May 28 and on June 3, 2002, by Jeanne Kinney, Environmental Coordinator and Brian Sahli, Safety and Operations Manager. The areas that will be impacted by the project were inspected for wetlands characteristics using the US Army Corps of Engineers 1987 Wetlands Delineation Manual. Positive indicators for wetlands include hydric soils, hydrology, and hydrophytic vegetation.

The Thurston Geodata website was used to pull up information on the site including wetlands, soils, hydric soil layer, groundwater flooding, aerial photos and contours. This information was used to identify potential impact areas before the site visit.

Hydrology of the area was determined by using the above data layers and geomorphology of the site. Saturation of soils was noted in soil pits dug at suspected wetland/ upland interfaces.

Soil samples around suspected wetlands were examined for presence of hydric soil conditions, which can include mottling, gleying, and comparison with Munsell Color Charts (1994) for chroma and value of soil colors. General soil characteristics were derived from information contained within the Soil Survey of Thurston County, Washington (SCS, 1990).

Wetland vegetation was determined through species identification, estimation of dominance, then assessment of indicator status based on the National List of Plant Species That Occur in Wetlands (1989). The above characteristics were used to determine the wetland type using the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Cowardin Classification System (1989).

Confirmation

Wetland status as depicted in this report has not been confirmed by a government official with jurisdictional authority over wetlands and therefore, has no legal status.

Results

This 40 acre site has been extensively disturbed and modified from its original topography and surface soil conditions. It was a gravel mine for many years to supply gravel for County road projects. Approximately 20 years ago, the mined portion was partially reclaimed and various buildings were constructed on site, including an office building, vehicle maintenance facility, storage bays for vehicles and other equipment, sand stockpile, fueling station and other maintenance facilities.

The proposed project will add another office building (location A on aerial photo), double the length of the covered storage bays (B) move the paint storage pad to another location (from C to D) and possibly pave a gravel road (E). There are several open water areas on site that are listed as wetlands in the Geodata Wetland coverage. This report seeks to establish whether the open water areas and/ or adjacent vegetated shallows meet the criteria to be classified as wetlands and if so, what impacts the proposed project will have, and what mitigation should take place as compensation.

The accompanying aerial photo shows six areas considered to be wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory database used by the Thurston Geodata Center. They have been labeled 1-6 in counterclockwise order on the aerial. Comparison of the wetlands layer with aerial photos from 1996 and 2000, show that one small area (4 on map) and part of a larger complex in the Northwest corner has been filled in within the past four years. There is a mine reclamation plan for the site, and this may have been part of the reclamation, although more research would be needed to determine if that is the case. Areas were examined as follows:

Area 1 is used for stormwater detention and infiltration. It will not be impacted by the project and soil pits were not dug in this area. Probably it does not have wetland soil characteristics and would not be considered a wetland.

Area 2 will likewise not be affected. Field investigations did not include this area, so it is unknown if this is still an open water area or has been filled in.

Area 3 is the only site examined that had soils exhibiting some wetland characteristics. It has a several acre open water component surrounded by several more acres of cottonwoods, willows, douglas spirea, rushes sp., and reed canarygrass. Filling of the adjacent area has created a berm approximately four feet tall next to the gravel road sloping down to 10-12' high adjacent to the wetland. This berm is effectively forming the wetland boundary along the southern edge. Several soil pits were dug along this southern edge to determine the wetland characteristics. Soils were saturated to the surface, with enough clay to string, and some orange mottling. Areas in close proximity to the vegetation had developed approximately one inch of black organic layer. If the

existing gravel road is paved, it will not directly affect this wetland, but will be within the 100' buffer for a Category II wetland.

Area 4 has been filled in, possibly as part of the mine reclamation plan.

Area 5 is an open water pit retained for fire suppression. The site holds water year round due to the high groundwater levels in the area. Some hydrophytic vegetation has grown up around the pit, including willows, douglas spirea and reed canarygrass. Soils pits were dug in several locations around the pit. Soil is very gravelly, with little to no organic layer, no clay and no wetland soil characteristics such as gleying or mottling noted. It was concluded that this area would not be considered a wetland due to lack of hydric soils. For the purposes of development under Thurston County development standards, the area is considered a pond and any new development would need to be 50' away from the ordinary high water mark. The proposed addition to the covered storage area would need to fall under this 50' set back. Brian Sahli and I put stakes at the ordinary high water mark, and the proposed storage area seems to be beyond the 50' set back.

Area 6 was used as a water source for washing vehicles, but is not currently in use. Although soils are saturated and hydrophytic vegetation is present, including willows, douglas spirea and reed canarygrass, soil pits did not show any hydric soil indications. The site is less than ½ acre, which is too small to be considered a jurisdictional wetland, even if the soils were hydric.

The paint storage area is currently located where the new office building will be constructed. Therefore, the project proposes to relocate the paint storage area. Since the site is in an area of high groundwater subject to flooding during periods of high rainfall, development restrictions limit new construction to two feet above the high ground water level with a 50' set back. This limits where the new paint storage facility could be placed. There is an area of high enough elevation uphill from Area 6. Brian Sahli and I put stakes around the vegetated boundary so that county surveyors could survey for the 50' setback. The paint storage area will be a pad approximately 60' square with a lip high enough to contain 110% of spillage. The current storage facility has a drain for stormwater runoff and a valve that can be closed to contain any spilled paint. It is assumed that the new storage facility would have safeguards as good or better than the existing. The County is phasing out the use of oil-based paints and going to latex-based paints, which are not as hazardous. Although the potential for groundwater contamination is still there, the setbacks and other safeguards should minimize the possibility of contamination from spillage.

The soils map shows Shalcar Variet Muck in the extreme southern part of the site. This muck is on the hydric soil list for Thurston County. The field visit showed that the parcel has been excavated to the property line, so that any muck soils originally there have been removed. One small area was found between areas 4 and 6 that is dominated by reed canarygrass and one black cottonwood. This site exhibits wetland characteristics, but at 100' X 120', is too small to be regulated.

Conclusions

Of the six areas designated as wetlands by the National Wetlands Inventory maps, only one has all the characteristics of hydrology, hydrophytic vegetation and hydric soils to be considered a wetland. Using the Cowardin classification system, it would be considered Palustrine/scrub-shrub with open water emergent component. The proposed project will not directly impact any of the waterbodies on site. If the gravel road closest to Area 3 is paved, the paving will be within the buffer for this wetland.

Recommendations

The areas of the most impact are near Area 3. Adjacent to this wetland on the east is a large sand stockpile used for filling sandbags and other maintenance activities. Rainfall has washed some of the sand down into the wetland. Although the area of impact is small, an erosion channel is beginning to form. The recommendation is to segregate the sand pile from the wetland by means of a wall, berm, ditch or sediment pond. This would make it easier to contain the sand as it is being loaded and unloaded, resulting in less loss of resource, and would keep the sand out of the wetland area.

During the high rainfall winters of 1996/1997, groundwater levels rose in this area causing flooding. Maintenance crews dug a shallow channel to allow water to flow over the road between the fire control pit and the wetland area. This channel remains and erosion is causing gulying and sedimentation to the wetland. If this were a frequent problem, installation of a culvert under the road could convey water from one side to the other and vegetation of the swale or riprap of the channel could alleviate erosion. However, conversations with staff on site indicate that this seems to have been a one-time action related to the high rainfall, and has not been needed since.

If the road is paved, grass lined swales should be constructed adjacent to the road for stormwater treatment and infiltration. These swales would probably alleviate the erosion into the pond on the south and to the channel and wetland to the north. Except for the cut channel, the berm is creating an effective protective buffer for the wetland from road runoff. It is possible that Thurston County Development Services might consider a reduction in the buffer width in exchange for improved stormwater drainage and treatment, and containment of the sandpile.

Alternatively, the road could be moved outside of the buffer to avoid all impacts. Stormwater treatment would still need to be designed for the new paved surface. In any case, the cut channel north of the road should be graded and revegetated.

If the setback of 2' above the high ground water elevation and 50' back are closely adhered to for the new paint storage facility, as well as the safeguards for spill containment and cleanup, the risk of groundwater contamination at Area 6 should be minimal. As a further safety measure, the existing trees, shrubs and grasses should be retained as much as possible to provide another level of buffer to the ground water source.

More vegetation could be planted around the open water areas 1 and 5, to buffer the effects of stormwater runoff and evapotranspire excess rainfall. More trees and shrubs could also be planted around the perimeter of the property to create a visual barrier for neighboring properties and to evapotranspire some of the excess rainfall.

Routine Wetland Determination

DATA FORM 1 (Revised)

WA State Wetland Delineation Manual or 1987 Corps Wetland Delineation Manual

Project/Site: Thurston County Roads Maintenance Facility	Date: 06/11/02
Applicant/owner: Thurston County	County: Thurston
Investigator(s): Jeanne Kinney	State: WA
	S/T/R: 2217N2W

Do normal circumstances exist on the site? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Is the site significantly disturbed (atypical situation)? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Is the area a potential problem area? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Explanation of atypical or problem area: former gravel mine, high ground water area	Community ID: NW corner #3 Transect ID: Plot ID:
---	--

VEGETATION (For *strata, indicate T = tree; S = shrub; H = herb; V = vine)

Dominant Plant Species	*Stratum	% cover	Indicator	Dominant Plant Species	*Stratum	% cover	Indicator
Populus trichocarpa	T	5	FAC				
Spiraea douglasii	S	25	FACW				
Salix sp.	S	30	FACW				
Phalaris	H	30	FACW				
Carex sp.	H	10	FACW				

HYDROPHYTIC VEGETATION INDICATORS:

% of dominants OBL, FACW, & FAC: 100

Check all indicators that apply and explain below:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Visual observation of plant species growing in areas of prolonged inundation/saturation	<input type="checkbox"/> Physiological/reproductive adaptations
<input type="checkbox"/> Morphological adaptations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wetland plant database
<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Literature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Personal knowledge of regional plant communities
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (explain)

Hydrophytic vegetation present? Yes No

Rationale for decision/Remarks:

HYDROLOGY

Is it the growing season? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Water Marks: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No on	Sediment Deposits: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Based on: <input type="checkbox"/> Soil temp (record temp) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (explain) FROST FREE DAYS	Drift Lines: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Drainage Patterns: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Depth of inundation: 0 inches	Oxidized Root (live roots) Channels <12 in.: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Local Soil Survey: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Depth to free water in pit: 0 inches	FAC Neutral: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Water-stained Leaves: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Depth to saturated soil: 0 inches	Other (explain):	
Check all that apply & explain below: <input type="checkbox"/> Stream, lake or gage data <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aerial photographs <input type="checkbox"/> Other		

Wetland hydrology present? Yes No

Rationale for decision/remarks:

SOILS

Map Unit Name (Series and Phase) : Cagey loamy sand,
 Everett very gravelly sandy loam, 0-3%, Pits, gravel,
 Spanaway gravelly sandy loam 0-3%, Shalcar Variant
 Muck

Drainage Class IVs

Field observations confirm mapped type? Yes No

Taxonomy (subgroup)

Profile Description

Depth (inches)	Horizon	Matrix color (Munsell moist)	Mottle colors (Munsell moist)	Mottle abundance size and contrast	Texture, concretions, structure, etc.	Drawing of soil profile (match description)
12	O	10YR 6/2	orange	1%, fine		

Hydric Soil Indicators: (check all that apply)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Histosol | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Matrix chroma \leq 2 with mottles |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon | <input type="checkbox"/> Mg or Fe Concretions |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sulfidic Odor | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High Organic Content in Surface Layer of Sandy Soils |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aquic Moisture Regime | <input type="checkbox"/> Organic Streaking in Sandy Soils |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Reducing Conditions | <input type="checkbox"/> Listed on National/Local Hydric Soils List |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gleyed or Low-Chroma (=1) matrix | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (explain in remarks) |

Hydric soils present? Yes No

Rationale for decision/Remarks: GREY COLOR, ORANGE MOTTLING, CLAY

Wetland Determination

- Hydrophytic vegetation present? Yes No
- Hydric soils present? Yes No
- Wetland hydrology present? Yes No
- Is the sampling point within a wetland? Yes No

Rationale/Remarks:

NOTES: Highly disturbed nature of site makes comparison with published soil survey difficult.

Revised 4/97

Data Form 2: Atypical Situations

Applicant Name: Jeanne Kinney	Applicant No.:
Project Name: Thurston Co. Road Maintenance Facility	Plot No.:
Location: Thurston Co., WA	Date: 06/11/02

A. VEGETATION:

1. Type of Alteration:
2. Effect on Vegetation:
3. Previous Vegetation (Attach documentation):
4. Hydrophytic Vegetation? Yes No

B. SOILS:

1. Type of Alteration: Formerly gravel mine, some filling of open water areas under reclamation
2. Effect on Soils: removal of surface soils
3. Previous Soils (Attach documentation):
4. Hydric Soils? Yes No (some listed for southern part of site)

C. HYDROLOGY:

1. Type of Alteration:
2. Effect on Hydrology:
3. Previous Hydrology: (Attach documentation)
4. Wetland Hydrology? Yes No

Characterized By:

**Update to Wetlands Inventory
for the Thurston County Maintenance Facility**

by

**Jeanne Kinney, Environmental Coordinator
Thurston County Public Works**

June 4, 2009

Introduction:

In 2002, a report was prepared on wetlands and other aquatic sites as part of permit applications for a new building and other improvements at the Thurston County Maintenance Facility located at 9605 Tilley Road S and adjacent parcels 9521 and 9439 Tilley Road South, Thurston County, Sections 22 Township 17N, Range 2W. At that time, Thurston County Geodata layers showed several areas on site that were potential wetlands or other aquatic sites. These sites were evaluated to determine if they were jurisdictional wetlands and, if so, if they would be impacted by the project.

This report is an update and re-evaluation of the potential wetlands on site as part of construction of proposed improvements on the Tilley Maintenance Facility parcel as well as two parcels adjacent north of the maintenance facility. Improvements on the maintenance facility parcel include building a new three-storey office building in the existing parking lot, construction of a new single storey equipment storage shed as an extension to the existing equipment storage shed, relocation of the fuel island to the southeast corner of the parcel, remodeling of existing buildings A and B, and demolition of the current fuel island and a building in the north east corner of the parcel currently used by the Sheriff's department.

On the two parcels north of the maintenance facility, a new Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will be constructed. Two single family residences are located on the parcels acquired for the EOC. One is a mobile/modular home that may be relocated; the other is a frame house approximately 40 years old that will probably be demolished to accommodate the new EOC (see photos).

Methods:

The Thurston Geodata website was used to pull up information on the site including wetlands, soils, hydric soil layer, groundwater flooding, aerial photos and contours. This information was used to compare with information in the 2002 report and to identify potential impact areas before the site visit.

A site visit took place on June 4, 2009 by Jeanne Kinney, Environmental Coordinator, who interviewed Lane McAllister, long-time county employee and current Road Operations Supervisor and walked around the site. The locations indicated as wetlands on Geodata were visited and photographed.

Results:

In conjunction with the 2002 building project, trees and shrubs were planted around the periphery of the entire site to provide a visual buffer. Also, to mitigate for encroachment on the wetland in the northwest corner prior to the 2002 application, new wetland was created north of the sand storage building in three circular areas with trees and shrubs, west of the area labeled as Area 2 in the 2002 report. This mitigation area is visible in the 2006 aerials as three circles with vegetation in the center. All plants are growing well (see photos).

As indicated in the 2002 report, only the area in the northwest corner meets the requirements of a wetland by having hydric soils, hydrology and wetland vegetation. The other sites are a stormwater pond, a pond to store water for fire fighting, and sites that were too small to be jurisdictional or did not otherwise have wetland characteristics. As shown in the aerial photos from 2001 and 2006, most of the sites have not changed.

However, the field visit shows that the small, non jurisdictional wetland in the southeast corner (Area 6 in the 2002 report) has been filled in and the area graded in preparation for relocating the fuel island. Photos show what that area looks like in early June, 2009.

There will be no impact on the only jurisdictional wetland on site, the one noted as Area 3 in the 2002 report.

Identification of photos on disk:

0003 & 4 – stormwater pond in northeast corner. Photo taken looking north from approximately Building B. Also shows home in the background on the parcel where the new EOC will be built.

0005 & 6 – wetland mitigation “circles”, created for encroachment on wetland prior to 2002 project application. Plants are growing well.

0007 & 8 – looking toward wetland in northwest corner, indicated as Area 3 in 2002 report. Photo taken looking north from access road just west of sand storage building.

0009 & 10- another shot of wetland area northwest corner of parcel.

0011 & 12- open water pond for fire suppression. Photo taken from access road looking south.

0013 & 14 – Area graded for relocation of fuel island; southeast corner of parcel.

0015 & 16 – Another shot of area graded for fuel island. Area 6 in the 2002 report was approximately in the middle of the photo. Upland area (beyond grass) is paint storage area moved in 2002.



Southwest view from Northeast corner of wetland



East view from west side of wetland



Northeast view from Southwest Corner near wetland



Northeast view from Westside of wetland



North view of eastern edge of wetland from South side of wetland



Northwest view of Southeastern wetland edge