

# CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

DAHP Project Number: 2022-09-06278

Author: Kelly R. Bush and Madison N. Henley

Title of Report: Archaeological Monitoring Plan: Jeld Wen Cleanup Soil and Sediment Sampling, Everett, Snohomish County, Washington

Date of Report: June 19, 2024

County: Snohomish Section: 07 Township: 29 N Range: 05 E

Quad: Snohomish Acres: ~153

PDF of report submitted (REQUIRED)  Yes

Historic Property Inventory Forms to be Approved Online?  Yes  No

Archaeological Site(s)/Isolate(s) Found or Amended?  Yes  No

TCP(s) found?  Yes  No

Replace a draft?  Yes  No

Satisfy a DAHP Archaeological Excavation Permit requirement?  Yes #  No

Were Human Remains Found?  Yes DAHP Case #  No

DAHP Archaeological Site #:

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# ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING PLAN: JELD WEN CLEANUP SOIL AND SEDIMENT SAMPLING, EVERETT, SNOHOMISH COUNTY, WASHINGTON

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Prepared for: Anchor QEA, LLC



June 19, 2024

Prepared by:



## CREDITS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Equinox Research and Consulting International Inc. (ERCI) would like to thank Anchor QEA, LLC for retaining us for this investigation and for their commitment to the process and archaeological resources.

We extend our thanks to the representatives of the Lummi Nation, Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, Sauk-Suiattle Tribe, Snoqualmie Tribe of Indians, Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians, Suquamish Tribe, and Tulalip Tribes for their insights and timely attention to our projects.

The opinions and recommendations in this report are those of ERCI alone and do not necessarily reflect those held by any of the organizations or individuals mentioned above. Any errors or omissions are ERCI's responsibility.

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Project	24-1039
County	Snohomish
TRS	Township 29 N, Range 05 E, Section 07
Quad	Marysville
Area	~153 acres
Lat/Long	48°0' 44" N/ 122°12'51" W
UTM	Zone 10 U 558577 Easting 5318270 Northing
Elevation	Sea level
Nearest Water Body	Puget Sound
Agency/Project No.	<u>2022-09-06278</u>

Parcel ID	29050700401200, 29050700401100, 29050700100900, 29050700100800,
Address	NA
Property Owner	Port of Everett
Property Owner Address	PO BOX 538, Everett, WA 98206

Parcel ID	29050700101200, 29050700100400, 29050700400100, 29050700401900, 29050700402000
Address	222 W Marine View Dr, Everett, WA 98201, and 300 W Marine View Dr, Everett, WA 98201
Structure Build Year	1995 (29050700101200) 1947, 1964, 1966, 1970, 1971 (29050700100400) 1918, 1973 (29050700400100)
Property Owner	W&W Everett Investments LLC
Property Owner Address	PO BOX 973, Anacortes, WA 98221

Parcel ID	29050700100300
Address	200 W Marine View Dr, Everett, WA 98201
Structure Build Year	2022
Property Owner	Baywood Industrial LLC
Property Owner Address	1801 W Valley Highway N Ste 101, Auburn, WA 98001

In June 2024, Jason Cornetta of Anchor QEA, LLC (Anchor) contacted Kelly R. Bush of Equinox Research and Consulting International Inc. (ERCI) to carry out an archaeological monitoring of geotechnical drilling as part of data collection for a contamination assessment (the Project), on approximately 153 acres of tidal flats adjacent to west of West Marine View Drive in Everett, Snohomish County, Washington (Assessor's Parcels 29050700401200, 29050700401100, 29050700100900, 29050700100800, 29050700101200, 29050700100400, 29050700400100, 29050700401900, 29050700402000, and 29050700100300).

This document provides a Monitoring Plan and an Unanticipated Discoveries Plan (UDP) for the Project. Note that the Unanticipated Discoveries Plan (UDP) applies to all ground disturbing activities in the Project area, not just monitored areas.

ERCI will monitor during any possible ground disturbing activities within the Project area. Archaeological monitoring of Project construction will follow the protocols described here:

1. An archaeological monitor will be present during all possible ground disturbances in the recommended monitoring area including but not limited to excavation, augering, shovel testing, drilling, or any other kind of ground disturbing geotechnical testing.
2. During sampling, the archaeological monitor may periodically pause excavation and halt, if necessary, to inspect areas of ground disturbance, screen sediments, or document progress and findings.
3. Daily monitoring forms and other tracking data such as photographs and logs will be maintained. Also, daily maps will be kept showing where work is occurring and recording the locations of any objects recorded.
4. See Section 8.0 for the Unanticipated Discoveries Plan (UDP) Which should be provided to the contractor prior to any work on the site and a copy should be on site at all times.
5. ERCI will submit a monitoring report documenting the results of monitoring within 30 days of the completion of this phase of the soil and sediment testing.
6. Site forms will be updated with any additional artifacts or features encountered during this Project. If a new archaeological site is encountered a new site form will be prepared and submitted.

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

In June 2024, Jason Cornetta of Anchor QEA, LLC (Anchor) contacted Kelly R. Bush of Equinox Research and Consulting International Inc. (ERCI) to carry out archaeological monitoring of geotechnical drilling as part of soil and sediment collection for a contamination assessment for the Jeld-Wen Cleanup Site (the Project). The Project area comprises approximately 153 acres of tidal flats adjacent to west of West Marine View Drive in Everett, Snohomish County, Washington (Assessor's Parcels 29050700401200, 29050700401100, 29050700100900, 29050700100800, 29050700101200, 29050700100400, 29050700400100, 29050700401900, 29050700402000, and 29050700100300) (Figure 1–Figure 5). Samples will be collected by hand, sonic borings, using a push probe, or using a power grab, causing an anticipated ground disturbance of up to 55 feet below the ground surface.

This document provides a Monitoring Plan and an Unanticipated Discoveries Plan (UDP) for the Project. Note that the Unanticipated Discoveries Plan (UDP) applies to all ground disturbing activities in the Project area, not just monitored areas. The Ecology IDP document should be considered the primary document if there is a discrepancy.



Figure 1: Regional map showing approximate Project location.



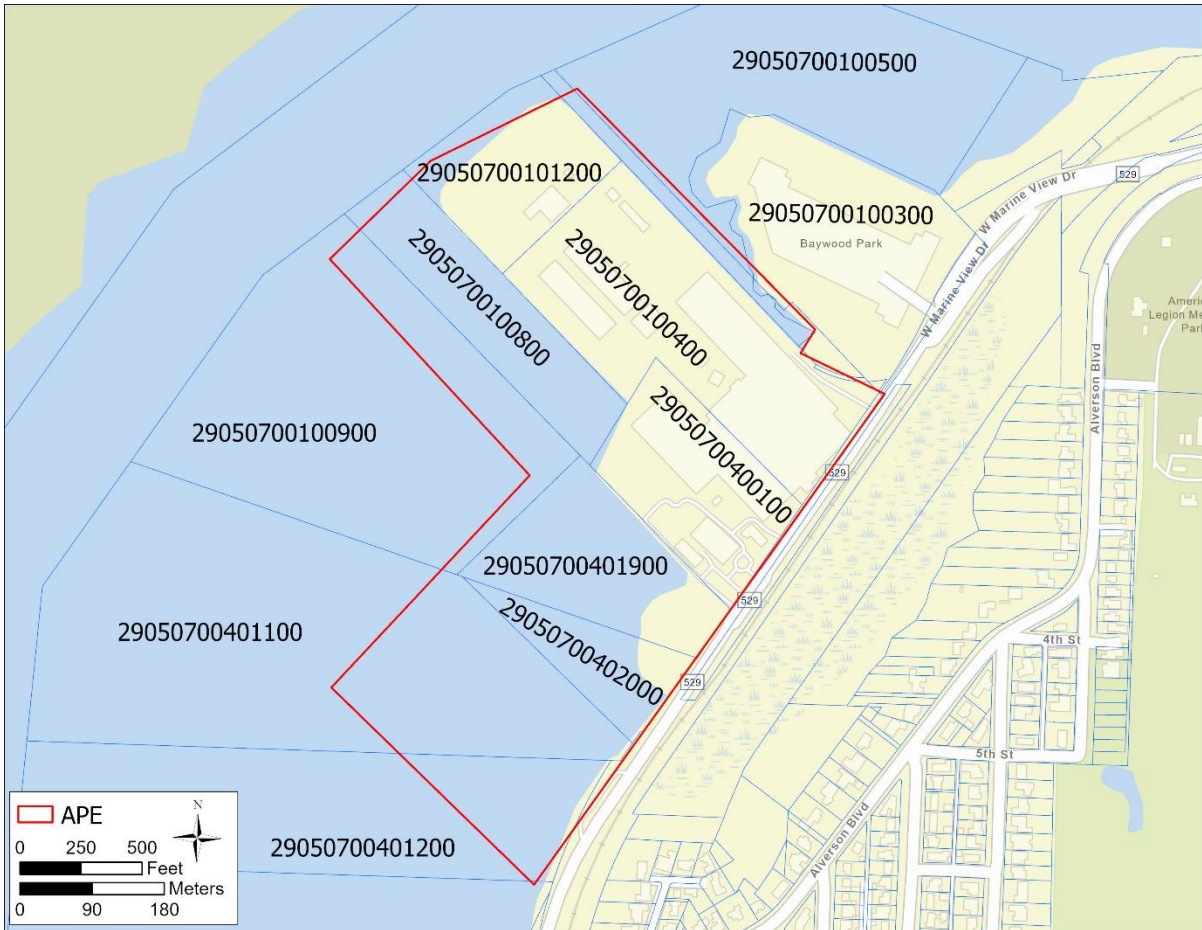


Figure 2: Snohomish County Assessor's map with Project area outlined in red.

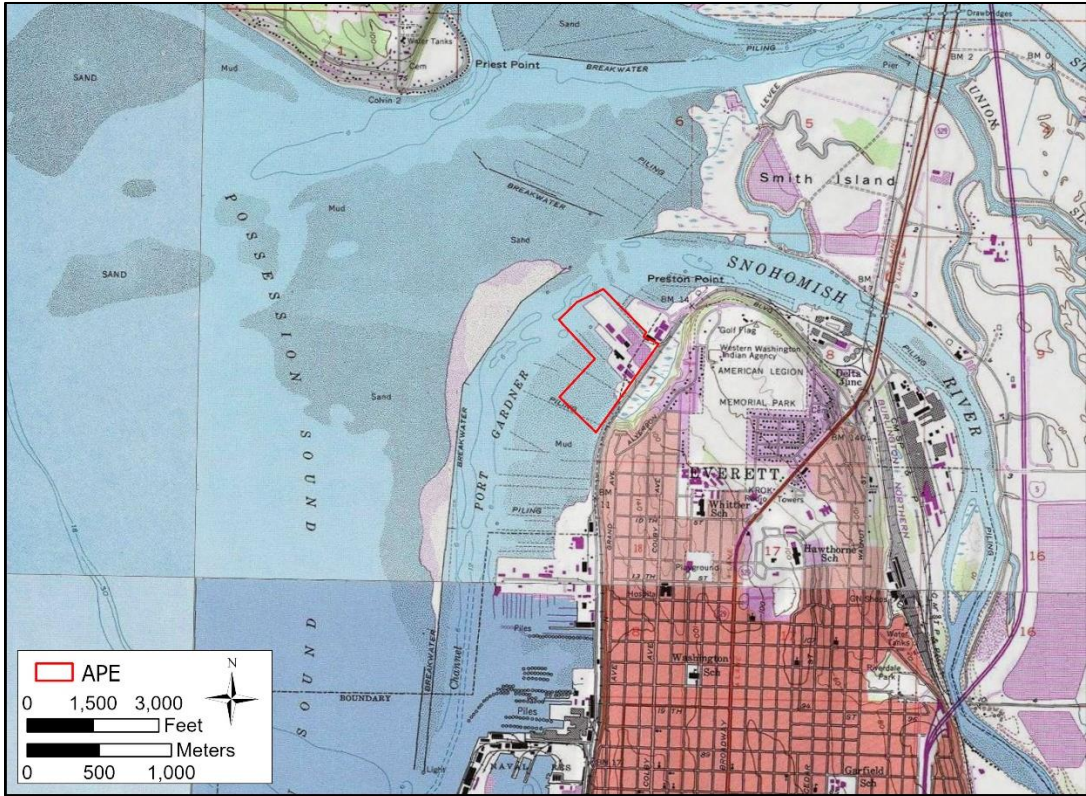
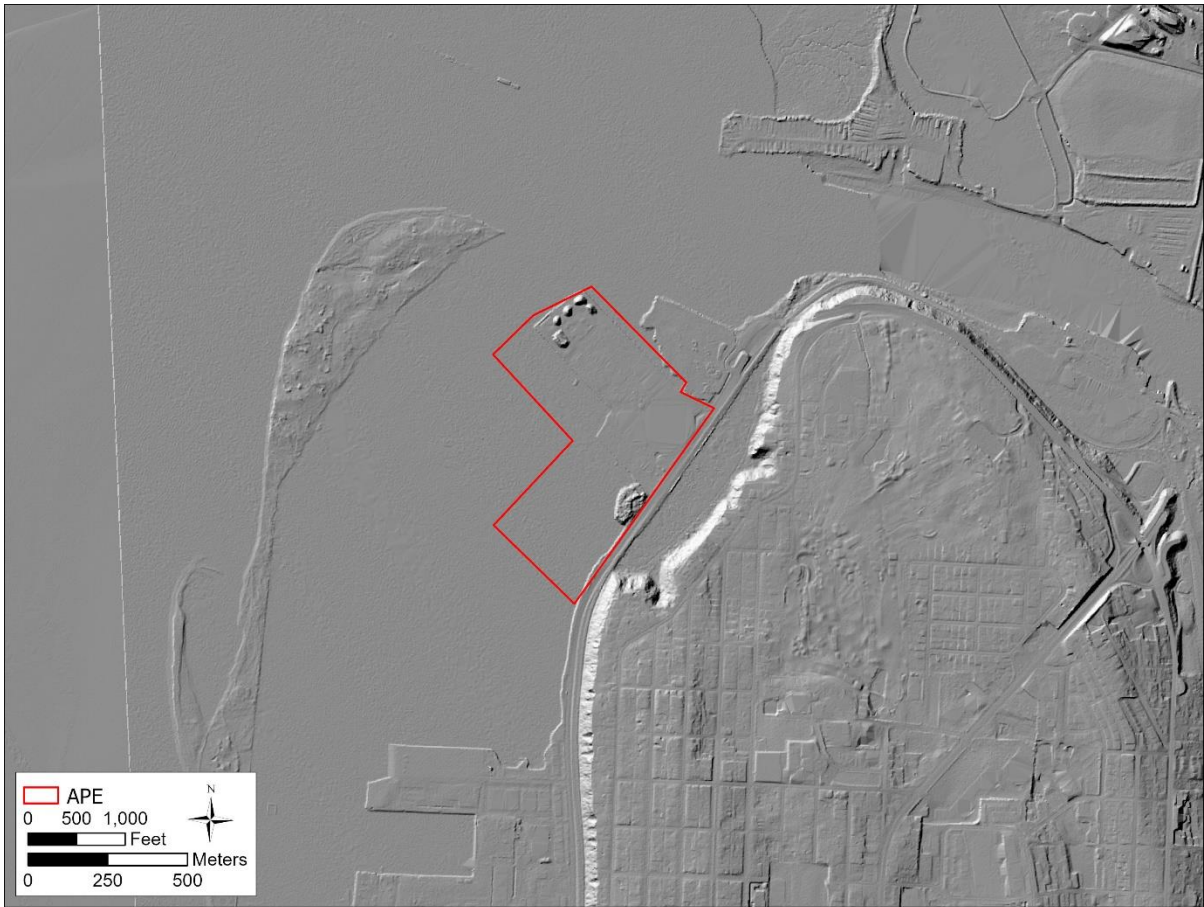


Figure 3: USGS Snohomish 7.5-minute quadrangle maps with Project area outlined in red



Figure 4: Aerial photograph with Project area at the mouth of the Snohomish River outlined in red.



Data Provided by: Puget Sound Lidar Consortium

Figure 5: Lidar map with Project area outlined in red (courtesy of Puget Sound Lidar Consortium).

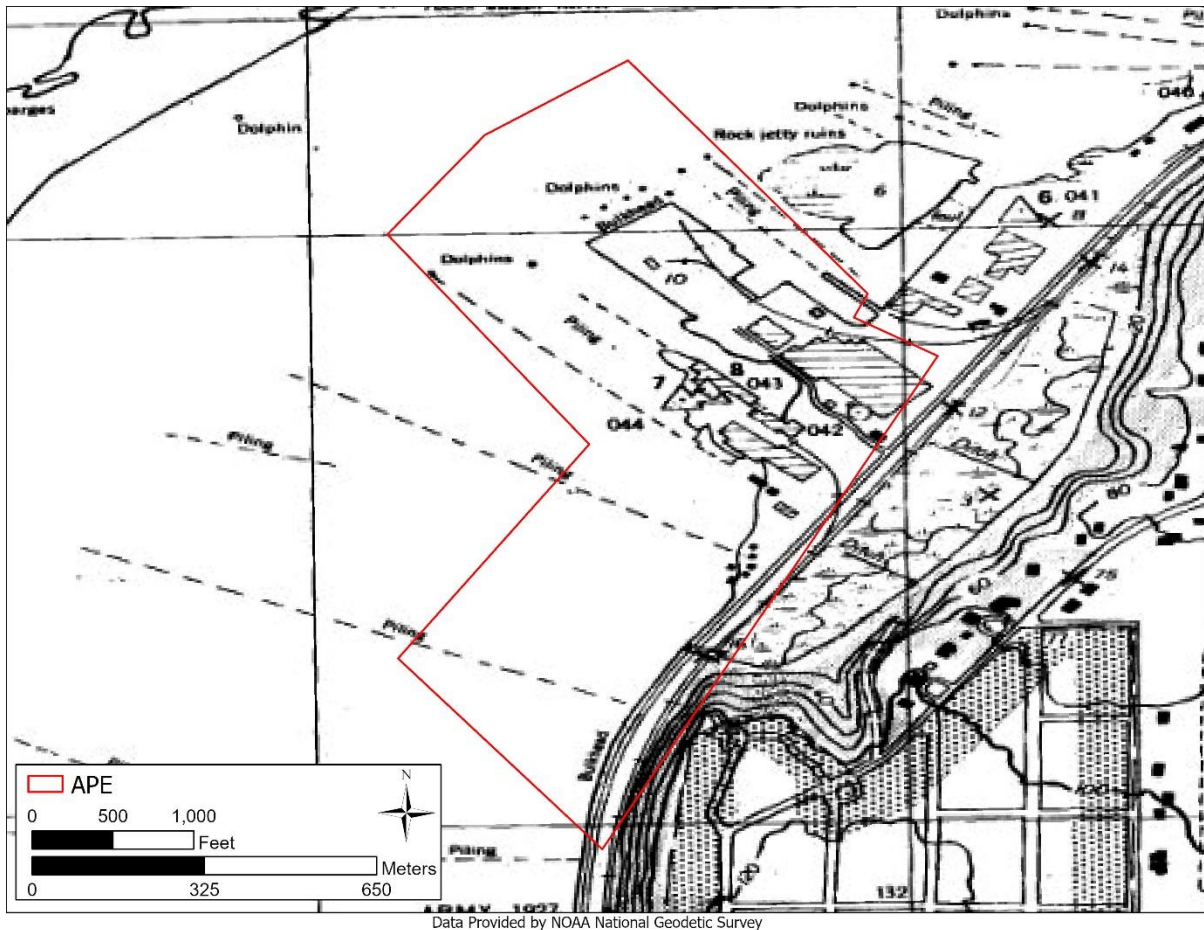


Figure 6: T Sheet for project area.

## 2.0 PROJECT LOCATION

The Project area lies in tidal mudflats in Port Gardner, Everett, Snohomish County, Washington. The Project is bounded by West Marine View Drive to the southeast, Port Gardner to the northwest, and vacant land and tidal mudflats in all other directions. The near sea level tidal mudflats are tidally submerged with extensive urban fill deposits

## 3.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) is overseeing work at the Jeld Wen Cleanup Site, working under the Model Toxics Control Act and WAC 173-340-815. Part of the cleanup involves collecting soil and sediment samples for a contamination assessment of the tidal mudflats adjacent to the Jeld Wen Facility (formerly Nord Door facility). Samples will be collected by hand, sonic borings, using a push probe, or using a power grab, causing an anticipated ground disturbance of up to 55 feet below the ground surface.

## 4.0 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Department of Ecology is the lead agency for this project and so, Governor's Executive Order (EO) 21-02 is the regulatory guide. It recognizes the rich and diverse cultural heritage of Washington State, and that impacts to cultural resources are considered carefully as part of any state-funded project or investment. This order requires that state agencies consult with the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) and affected Tribes and incorporate them into the planning process for

any capital construction projects or land acquisition projects for the purpose of capital construction. This executive order recognizes DAHP as having special expertise in cultural resources.

## 5.0 TRIBAL CONSULTATION

The Department of Ecology is responsible for consulting with the affected tribes: The Lummi Nation, Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, Sauk-Suiattle Tribe, Snoqualmie Tribe of Indians, Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians, Suquamish Tribe, and Tulalip Tribes.

## 6.0 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGY

Franz Boas was the first archaeologist to work in the Pacific Northwest, and was notably the leader of the Jesup North Pacific Expedition, of which Harlan I. Smith (1900, 1907) was also a part. After the expedition, Smith continued to do extensive work in Washington and Canada. From this point to the 1970s, archaeology in the Pacific Northwest was driven by academic interest in precontact peoples, and by public interest in antiquity that, in part, museum collections satisfied. Archaeologists used a mix of excavation, survey, and the ethnographic record to find sites and make inferences about past cultures. The American Antiquities Act of 1906 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, made federal agencies and those undertaking federally funded projects consider their impact on archaeological sites and historic structures; this was the beginning of public-sector archaeology. However, most projects did not, and it was not until the creation of the Environmental Protection Agency, the passing of the National Environmental Policy Act, and litigation involving them, which mandated environmental reviews for federally funded projects, that cultural resource surveys became more common. These surveys are often carried out in the private sector of archaeology, now known as cultural resource management (CRM). As part of their preparation, and to aid in planning, cultural resource managers review background research to determine the past land use of an area and therefore what evidence of past use is near or within a project area. Knowing the location and type of previously recorded archaeological or historic sites, and the risk of encountering sites are invaluable information to the archaeologist and project proponents alike.

For general overviews of the archaeology and cultural resources of the Pacific Northwest, see Ames (1995, 2003, 2005a, 2005b), Ames and Maschner (1999), Borden (1950, 1951, 1975), Butler and Campbell (2004), Carlson (1990), Matson and Coupland (1995), Matson et al. (2003), Meltzer (2004), and Smith and Fowkes (1901). Central Puget Sound has been the focus of much archaeological work due in part to the rapid growth of Seattle. In addition to those cited in the next two sections, more recent archaeological overviews can be found in Blukis Onat and Kiers (2007a, 2007b), Lewarch and Larson (2003), Lewarch et al. (2005, 2006), Mattson (1989), Miss and Campbell (1991), Mitchell (1990), Nelson (1990), Stein (1984), and Stein and Phillips (2002).

### *Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites*

Records of 10 archaeological sites within one mile of the APE are on file at the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP). A short description of the sites is summarized in the table below.

Table 1: Archaeological sites recorded within 1 mile of project area.

Site #	Type	Distance (Miles)	Author, Year	NRHP Eligibility
SN877	Culture rich shell deposit (site form not available)	Adjacent	2023	Survey/Inventory
SN017	Precontact lithic material, precontact culture rich shell	~0.2	Mattson 1960	Survey/Inventory

Site #	Type	Distance (Miles)	Author, Year	NRHP Eligibility
	deposit, precontact village, historic components			
SN061	Precontact lithic material	~0.3	Mattson 1976	Survey/Inventory
SN411	Historic debris scatter	~0.65	Goetz and Tingwall	Potentially Eligible
SN656	Historic debris scatter	~0.8	Diedrich 2015	Potentially Eligible
SN470	Historic isolate	~0.9	Cowan and Cooper 2009b	Survey/Inventory
SN471	Historic isolate	~0.9	Cowan and Cooper 2009c	Survey/Inventory
SN472	Historic isolate	~0.9	Cowan and Cooper 2009a	Survey/Inventory
SN473	Historic isolate	~0.9	Cowan and Cooper 2009d	Survey/Inventory
SN474	Historic isolate	~0.9	Cowan and Cooper 2009e	Survey/Inventory

### Previous Cultural Resource Reports

There are numerous reports on file with DAHP from previous cultural resource surveys within one mile of the APE; the closest 10 are listed below, along with annotations for those that included subsurface investigation such as shovel probes (SP), shovel tests (ST), machine tests (MT) or monitoring, and if a site was identified.

Table 2: List of Ten closest Cultural Resource Reports within 1 mile of the project area.

Author	Title	Date
Pickrell and Dellert	<i>Cultural Resources Inventory for the Everett Parkland Cleanup, Snohomish County, Washington. Pedestrian survey and 78 SPs. No protected cultural resources.</i>	2014
Jones & Stokes	<i>Everett Rail Yard Improvement Project Cultural Resources Survey and Discipline Report. Pedestrian survey and 27 machine auger probes. SN469, SN470, SN471, SN472, SN473, SN474.</i>	2007
Earley and Rinck	<i>Cultural Resources Assessment of the Tulalip Water Pipeline, Snohomish County, Washington. Monitoring, pedestrian survey, and 37 SPs. Historic building identified.</i>	2010
Tingwall et al.	<i>Archaeological Resources Report, Everett Transit Center Project, Snohomish County, Everett, Washington. Pedestrian survey and 19 SPs. Historic artifacts encountered.</i>	2007
USACE	<i>Historic Building Survey of Maj. David P. Oswald United States Army Reserve Center (Wa010). Historic structures identified.</i>	2011
Baker and Allen	<i>Cultural Resource Inventory for the Community Health Centers of Snohomish County – Replacement of the Broadway Clinic Building Project, Everett, Snohomish County, Washington. Pedestrian survey and 2 STs. No protected cultural resources.</i>	2010
Lewis and Smart	<i>Archaeological Investigation Report: Everett Grand Avenue Park (Utility and Pedestrian) Bridge Project, Snohomish County, Washington. Monitoring. No protected cultural resources.</i>	2015

Author	Title	Date
McDaniel	<i>Cultural Resources Inventory Report, Everett Shipyard Cleanup Project, 1016 14th Street, Everett, Washington. Cultural resources inventory. No cultural resources.</i>	2011
Northwest Archaeological Associates, Inc.	<i>Everett Delta Lateral Pipeline Project: Pipeline Realignment, New Work Areas, and Access Road Corridors Snohomish County, Washington. Pedestrian survey and subsurface survey. Historic railroad grade encountered.</i>	2003
Bush	<i>Addendum Letter Report for the Everett Grand Avenue Park (Utility and Pedestrian) Bridge Project, Snohomish County, Washington. Monitoring. No protected cultural resources.</i>	2016

### National Register of Historic Places Properties

Records of four National Register properties within one mile of the APE are on file with DAHP. A short description is provided below and summarized in **Error! Reference source not found.**

*45SN114—Schooner “Equator”* is a historic vessel abandoned in 1858 at the Snohomish River Jetty. Only the original hull remains; it was constructed in 1888 (Schalka 1969).

*45SN340—Coaster II* is a replica of a coastal fishing schooner constructed in 1933. It is built with white oak, Honduras mahogany, Burma teak, and Sitka spruce; most of the original parts remain (Stoddard and Stoddard 1989).

*45SN407—North Coast Casket Company Building* is a warehouse was constructed in 1926 by the Hulbert Lumber Company; North Coast Casket Company used the building to manufacture coffins. In 1956 a fire on the Hulbert Lumber Company property broke out destroying most of the buildings. The *North Coast Casket Company Building* and a few smaller structures are all that remains of the lumber company (Johnson and Mirro 2005).

*45SN358—Snohomish River Bridge* has been carrying southbound traffic over the Snohomish River since 1954; to the east there is a northbound bridge constructed in 1926 (separate bridge). The bridge is 2,464.5 feet long (George 2001)

Table 3: National Register Properties within 1 mile.

Distance	NRHP	Name	Period of Significance
~0.4 miles	SN114	Schooner “Equator”	1888 to present
~0.6 miles	SN340	Coaster II	1933-1939
~0.6 miles	SN407	North Coast Casket Company Building	1926-1956
~0.9 miles	SN358	Snohomish River Bridge	1952-1954

### Previous Cemetery Reports

The record of one cemetery within one mile of the APE is on file with DAHP. A short description is provided below.

*45SN495—View Crest Abbey Cemetery* is about 0.8 miles from the APE. It is owned by Malar Enterprises Inc. (Snohomish County 2009).

## State Heritage Barn Register

There are zero barns on the Washington State Barn Register within one mile of the APE.

## 7.0 MONITORING PLAN

This plan will function as the Archaeological Monitoring Plan and The Unanticipated Discovery Plan (UDP) will be in force at all times during the Project, especially when the archaeologist is not on site.

The archaeologist and the Project proponents will ensure that all people working on this project understand who the archaeological monitor is and what their role is. This brief training will be repeated during the Project as new construction workers arrive on the Project. A dated sign-in sheet with the name and affiliation of all participants will be kept on file with ERCI and provided electronically to the Project proponents.

ERCI will monitor during any possible ground disturbing activities within the Project area (Figure 7). Archaeological monitoring of Project construction will follow the protocols described here:

1. An archaeological monitor will be present during all possible ground disturbances in the recommended monitoring area including but not limited to excavation, power grabs, augering, shovel testing, drilling, below 3 feet or any other kind of ground disturbing geotechnical testing.
2. During sampling, the archaeological monitor may periodically pause excavation and halt, if necessary, to inspect areas of ground disturbance, screen sediments, or document progress and findings.
3. Daily monitoring forms and other tracking data such as photographs and logs will be maintained. Also, daily maps will be kept showing where work is occurring and recording the locations of any objects recorded.
4. See Section 8.0 for the Unanticipated Discoveries Plan (UDP) Which should be provided to the contractor prior to any work on the site and a copy should be on site at all times.
5. ERCI will submit a monitoring report documenting the results of monitoring within 30 days of the completion of this phase of the soil and sediment testing.
6. Site forms will be updated with any additional artifacts or features encountered during this Project. If a new archaeological site is encountered a new site form will be prepared and submitted.

If construction is happening that requires monitoring Anchor QEA, LLC must contact Project Archaeologist Kelly Bush to schedule a monitor and must wait for that monitor to be present prior to starting work.

The archaeological monitor will have a copy of the approved monitoring plan on site at **all** times. When the archaeologist is not on site a copy of the Unanticipated Discovery Protocol will be kept on site at **all** times. The archaeological monitor will be on site during all ground disturbing activities. If needed, an additional archaeologist(s) will be called to the Project area when ground-disturbing activities are being carried out in more than one area at a time or if an unanticipated discovery is made. If any cultural deposits or items are encountered, they will need to be evaluated by the archaeological monitor(s). Additionally, if these deposits or items are encountered, the Project Archaeologist must contact the Anchor QEA (see Contact List).





Figure 7: Anchor QEA, LLC provided map of the Project area.

The Project Archaeologist can, exclude certain areas from monitoring if they can show they have seen enough of the sediment/landform/location to state that the probability of encountering cultural resources

has lowered to very low. This is not intended to remove the responsibility of protection or oversight of cultural resources in any way. This is intended provide some flexibility on projects that have areas that are very low probability to function with an unanticipated or inadvertent discovery plan when the monitor is not on site. This allows us to focus resources where they are most needed while still protecting the unique and nonrenewable archaeological resource.

### ***Monitoring Protocol***

The Project Archaeologist Kelly R. Bush will oversee all archaeological monitoring on this project. Archaeological monitoring will involve visually examining excavated soils and sidewalls of excavated areas and sediments removed during drilling and other sampling, for specific indicators of cultural resources (see Expected Deposits section below). In this case we expect all samples to come up in cores so there will not be open excavation to examine. The monitor may need to stand close to machines and be able to examine any sediments on the ground, in the bucket, or in the back-dirt pile. The monitor may also need to request a closer look at some *in situ* sediments or profiles and will require the ability to talk directly to the machine operator and the on-site superintendent. This may include hand raking through back dirt or asking for slow release of sediments from the machine bucket to improve visibility in certain soil types. The monitor(s) may need a small area to use a hand screen to improve the visibility of the soil constituents by screening in some situations. The monitor may also determine if materials should be set aside for further examination and which materials may be used for backfilling.

An archaeological monitor will be present during all possible ground disturbance in the recommended monitoring area including but not limited to:

- Geotechnical cores
- Structure demolition
- Pavement or asphalt removal
- Road removal and surface grading
- Excavation
- Vegetation removal.

For safety reasons, the monitor(s) will not enter any excavations deeper than 4 feet. For this reason, the archaeologist may ask to get inside the trench at 4 feet for a closer examination. The archaeological monitor/s will fill out detailed monitoring forms with descriptions of the Project activities and take a series of before, during and after photographs. A combination of hand sketch-mapping and GPS data will be used to document locational information. The notes, locational data and photos will be used to create a report and will be stored at the ERCI office in Mount Vernon.

### ***Expected Deposits***

Based on archival research the following deposits may be encountered during Project implementation:

- Excavation
- Power grabs
- Augering
- Shovel testing
- Drilling
- any other kind of ground disturbing geotechnical testing.

### ***Sterile Deposits***

Sterile deposits **do not** need to be evaluated or managed. Sterile imported fills are normally sediment that is very low risk for cultural resources, characterized by uniform particle size and morphology as

they have been screened in a commercial quarry. Local sterile fill deposits are characterized by unsorted mixed sediments that match the local natural sediments, but lack any internal structure or soil development, or other indicators of being undisturbed. Intact native sterile deposits are identified by clear, predictable stratification. Sterile deposits will not be avoided or protected in any way during this project.

### **Urban fill**

Various sediments used to reclaim near water areas from tidal flats to estuary. This matrix can be full of various types of refuse and a mix of sediments from various sources. This sediment is not managed in any way.

In the unlikely event that anything significant is revealed in Urban fill deposits these objects would be documented and discarded.

### **Historical Intact Culture-Rich Deposits**

Intact historical culture-rich deposits **need** to be evaluated and managed if encountered. Evaluation may take up to 2 hours. If two or more artifacts older than 50 years (i.e., historical) are found in clear archaeological association, in the same, intact matrix, this will be considered a feature. If an intact historical feature cannot be avoided, excavating machinery will be moved a safe distance away to continue other Project activities. The archaeological monitor will document the location, nature and character of the intact historical feature, photographically document it, and provide a written description and eligibility recommendation to the lead agency, who will consult with the DAHP for concurrence on an eligibility determination.

Intact historical deposits/features will be identified by the following characteristics:

1. A clear/distinct, mostly continuous, interface between the feature and the surrounding matrix.
2. The internal structure of the feature would be easily identified and characterized. An example of this would be a buried cellar, privy, buried boardwalk or foundation.

Additional examples of intact historical deposits/features include:

1. Old infrastructure that retains its spatial connections to a larger system, such as buried brick wastewater vaults or wood stave pipes that are part of a still-intact system.
2. A distinct residential or commercial dump that can be identified to a specific person, business or industry.

### **Precontact Disturbed Culture-Rich Deposits**

Disturbed precontact cultural-rich deposits **need** to be evaluated to determine that the deposit is disturbed. Disturbed precontact culture-rich deposits **need** to be evaluated and managed if encountered and **will be avoided** on this Project. Evaluation may take up to 2 hours. Precontact disturbed culture-rich deposits are characterized by fill, alluvial or glacial deposits mixed with carbon concentrations or pockets of oxidized sediment, shell deposits, animal bone fragments, stone tools or the stone debris created by their manufacture, or fire cracked rock.

If a precontact culture-rich deposit is observed during monitoring and cannot be avoided, equipment must be moved away and the archaeological monitor will assess the nature of the deposits. If the deposits can be avoided, then the Project work can carry on and the deposits will remain undisturbed. If the deposits cannot be avoided the on-site superintendent will ensure that equipment is moved to a safe distance away (30 feet) from the evaluation area. Work can continue elsewhere with a second archaeological monitor during the evaluation. The archaeologist will need to determine if it is disturbed or intact. The archaeologist will document the location, nature and character of the deposit,

photographically document it, and provide a written description and eligibility recommendation to the Lead Agency, who will consult with the DAHP and affected tribes for concurrence on an eligibility determination and the plan to move forward.

### **Precontact Intact Culture-Rich Deposits**

Intact precontact culture-rich deposits **need** to be evaluated and managed if encountered and **will be avoided** on this Project. Evaluation may take up to 2 hours. If intact culture-rich deposits cannot be avoided, then a discovery/evaluation process must be developed and provided in writing to the Lead Agency to start consultation with DAHP and the affected tribes. To be clear it is not the intent of this monitoring plan to provide a framework for disturbing intact deposits. The archaeologist will document the location, nature and character of the intact deposit, document it photographically, and provide a written description to the Lead Agencies to assist in this consultation process.

Intact precontact deposits or features will be identified by a combination of the following characteristics:

1. Include but are not limited to: fire-modified rock in a hearth feature, animal bone, concentrations of shell, lithic debitage (stone flakes from stone tool manufacture), flaked or ground-stone tools, burned earth, organic-stained sediments, charcoal, ash, non-local rocks and minerals.
2. Buried rock arrangements in association with nitrogen or carbon rich sediments indicative of human activity;
3. Artifacts in a developed soil that shows no signs of being disturbed
4. Intact features such as a hearth, camas or other root ovens for plant processing, wood arrangements related to fishing, remnants of cooking, and smoking or drying racks.
5. Preserved basketry, matting, cordage or other plant/fiber-based precontact artifacts.

If an intact precontact deposit is encountered, the archaeological monitor will immediately contact the Project Archaeologist (Kelly R. Bush, 360-661-0356) with enough information that they will be able to provide a detailed description of the resource and recommendations for mitigation to the project Proponents (City of Snohomish County Public Works) to provide to the agency (City of Snohomish) to engage in consultation with DAHP and the affected tribes. Construction equipment will be moved to a safe distance away from the find, while the Archaeological Monitor determines the nature, character and integrity of the site as previously discussed. A Mitigative Plan will need to be developed that will be carried out prior to the Project being able to proceed in this location. All parties will need to be engaged in the construction of the plan.

In the event that human remains are inadvertently encountered at any time during the Project, the protocol outlined in the Inadvertent or Unanticipated Discoveries Plan (Section 8.0, below) will be followed.

### ***Reporting***

Within 30 days following the completion of the soil and sediment collection phase of the Project, all archaeological monitoring activities will be detailed in a report and submitted to the agencies and consulting parties.

## 8.0 UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERIES PLAN

Unanticipated archaeological discoveries may include the discovery of archaeological cultural items or human remains that were not anticipated for a project based upon the current data or information available for the site where the Project will occur. Federal and State agencies have guiding documents for protocols to be followed in the event of inadvertent discoveries in order to comply with federal and state laws. ERCI has also prepared a specific plan for such discoveries.

If any unexpected or suspicious objects or deposits are encountered during construction of the project when the archaeological monitor is not on site, machinery should be moved to a safe distance away and can continue other Project activities. The project proponent will contact the Project archaeologist who will evaluate will determine if the deposits represent disturbed or intact, precontact or historic deposits. All this information must be provided to the project proponent, the lead and permitting agencies who will consult with DAHP and the tribes should that be necessary. **The current plan is to avoid all intact or disturbed archaeological deposits associated with the precontact land use in this Project area.**

### *Human Remains*

Discovery of human remains is not anticipated for this project. Human remains are protected, by law, on both federal and non-federal lands. In all cases involving human remains, work will cease immediately to follow proper protocols and avoid further disturbance to remains.

### **Inadvertent Discovery of Human Skeletal Remains**

If ground disturbing activities encounter human skeletal remains during the course of construction, then all activity will cease that may cause further disturbance to those remains. The area of the find will be secured and protected from further disturbance. The finding of human skeletal remains will be reported to the Snohomish County medical examiner (425-438-6200) and the City of Snohomish Police Department (360-568-0888) in the most expeditious manner possible. The remains will not be touched, moved, or further disturbed. The county medical examiner will assume jurisdiction over the human skeletal remains and make a determination of whether those remains are forensic or non-forensic. If the county medical examiner determines the remains are non-forensic, then they will report that finding to the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) who will then take jurisdiction over the remains. The DAHP will notify any appropriate cemeteries and all affected tribes of the find. The State Physical Anthropologist, Dr. Guy Tasa (360-586-3534), will make a determination of whether the remains are Indian or Non-Indian and report that finding to any appropriate cemeteries and the affected tribes. The DAHP will then handle all consultation with the affected parties as to the future preservation, excavation, and disposition of the remains.

### *Cultural Material*

Cultural material that may be protected by law could include but is not limited to:

- Logging, mining, railroad, or agriculture equipment older than 50 years (Figure 8)
- Historic bottles, ceramics, and soldered dot cans (Figure 9, Figure 10)
- Non-natural culture-rich shell deposit
- Buried cobbles that may indicate a hearth feature (Figure 11)
- Non-natural sediment or stone deposits that may be related to activity areas of people
- Stone tools or stone flakes, projectile points (arrowheads), ground stone adzes or grinding stones (abraders) (Figure 12–Figure 15)
- Bone, shell, horn, or antler tools that may include scrapers, cutting tools, wood working wedges (Figure 16, Figure 17)

- Perennially damp areas may have preservation conditions that allow for remnants of wood and other plant fibers; in these locations there may be remains including fragments of basketry, weaving, wood tools, or carved pieces (Figure 18)
- Human remains.



Figure 8: Example of railroad ties for UDP.



Figure 9: Example of historic glass artifacts for UDP.



Figure 10: Example of historic solder dot can for UDP



Figure 11: Example of protected rock-lined hearth feature for UDP.



Figure 12: Example of projectile point for UDP.



Figure 13: Example of protected adze blade for UDP.





Figure 14: Example of stone tool for UDP.



Figure 15: Example of stone tool for UDP.



Figure 16: Example of bone awl for UDP.



Figure 17: Example of worked bone and spines for UDP.



Figure 18: Example of cedar bark basketry for UDP.

#### CONTACT LIST

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DAHP State Archaeologist	Rob Whitlam	360-890-2615	Rob.Whitlam@dahp.wa.gov
DAHP State Physical Anthropologist	Guy Tasa	360-790-1633	Guy.Tasa@dahp.wa.gov
ERCI project archaeologist	Kelly R. Bush	360-661-0356	kelrbush@equinoxerci.com

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