

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

Author: Kelly R. Bush and Ashley A. Yates

Title of Report: Cultural Resources Monitoring Permit Application: Smokey Point Commercial and Residential Construction at 19402 Smokey Point Boulevard, Arlington, Snohomish County, Washington

Date of Report: September 18, 2023

County: Snohomish Section: 17 Township: 31 N Range: 05 E

Quad: Arlington West Acres: ~7.83

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 #:
45SN00880

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT: SMOKEY POINT COMMERCIAL AND RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT AT 19402 SMOKEY POINT BOULEVARD, ARLINGTON, SNOHOMISH COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Prepared for: Peak to Peak Development LLC



September 18, 2023

Prepared by:



1229 Cleveland Avenue Mount Vernon, WA 98273 • Tel 360-826-4930 • Fax 360-826-4830 • www.equinoxerci.com

1.0 BACKGROUND

Information about previous work on the subject property and about the relevant archaeological site are provided below. Complete background information for this project can be found in the original survey report on WISAARD (Bush and Yates 2023). The Project area is located on a terrace near Smokey Point, Snohomish County, Washington. The Project area is bounded by I5 to the west, Smokey Point Blvd to the east, and private property to the north and south. Elevation ranges from 84 to 103 feet above sea level. The Project area is less than 100 feet from the top of a terrace overlooking the Stillaguamish River valley. Vegetation included tall grasses, cedar, fir, vine maple, maple, and alder trees, as well as Indian plum, salmonberry, Himalayan blackberry, and stinging nettles. Over half of the Project area is wooded.

1.1 Previous Field Investigation and Site Information

Carl Pirscher of Mid City Builders, on behalf of Peak to Peak Development LLC, contacted Kelly R. Bush of Equinox Research and Consulting International, Inc. (ERCI) in June of 2023 to conduct an archaeological survey of the Project Area for the property at 19402 Smokey Point Blvd, Arlington, Snohomish County (Snohomish County Assessor’s Parcel 1051700400600; Section 17, Township 31 N, Range 05 E, Willamette Meridian), Washington. Proposed construction activities within the subject property include demolition of the existing structures, then construction of 37 commercial spaces and 62 townhomes with associated utilities and parking spaces, three playgrounds, three pickleball courts, a basketball court, and 15 common spaces. The City of Arlington is the lead agency.

On June 27 and 28, 2023, ERCI carried out an archaeological survey that included a pedestrian and subsurface survey of 49 shovel probes. **A precontact lithic isolate was encountered in shovel probe 3.** ERCI recorded the isolate as site **45SN00880**

In August 2023, Carl Pirscher of Mid City Builders, on behalf of Peak to Peak Development LLC contacted Kelly R. Bush of Equinox Research and Consulting International, Inc. (ERCI) to carry out archaeological monitoring during ground disturbing activities and new construction in the site vicinity relating to residential and commercial development (the Project) at 19402 Smokey Point Blvd, Arlington, Snohomish County, Washington (Figure 1–Figure 5).

This monitoring permit application is being submitted for archaeological monitoring to be carried out on the subject property during ground-disturbing activities related to construction of 37 commercial spaces and 62 townhomes with associated utilities and parking spaces, and other amenities. City of Arlington is the lead agency. Professional archaeological monitoring will be carried out during ground-disturbing activities related to the construction.

The subject property includes previously recorded archaeological site **45SN00880** (Bush 2023; Bush and Yates 2023). According to the State Archaeological Sites and Resource Act RCW 27.53, excavation of archaeological sites is prohibited without a written permit from the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP). Requirements of WAC 25-48-060 are supplied as part of this process.

Table 1: Management Summary Table

County	Snohomish
TRS	Township 31 N, Range 05 E, Section 17
Quad	Arlington West
Parcel ID	31051700400600
Address	19402 Smokey Point Blvd, Arlington, WA 98223-8267

Property Owner	Peak to Peak Development LLC
Property Owner Address	PO BOX 12867, Mill Creek, WA 98082
Year Built (Assessor)	1926
Area	~ 7.83 acres
Lat/Long	48° 10' 21" N/ 122° 11' 27" W
UTM	Zone 10U 560158 Easting 5335795 Northing
Elevation	84-103'
Nearest Water Body	Portage Creek
Nearest Arch Site	45SN709 – ~2 miles
Soils	Everett very gravelly sandy loam
Geology	Vashon drift
DAHP Project No.	2023-07-04122

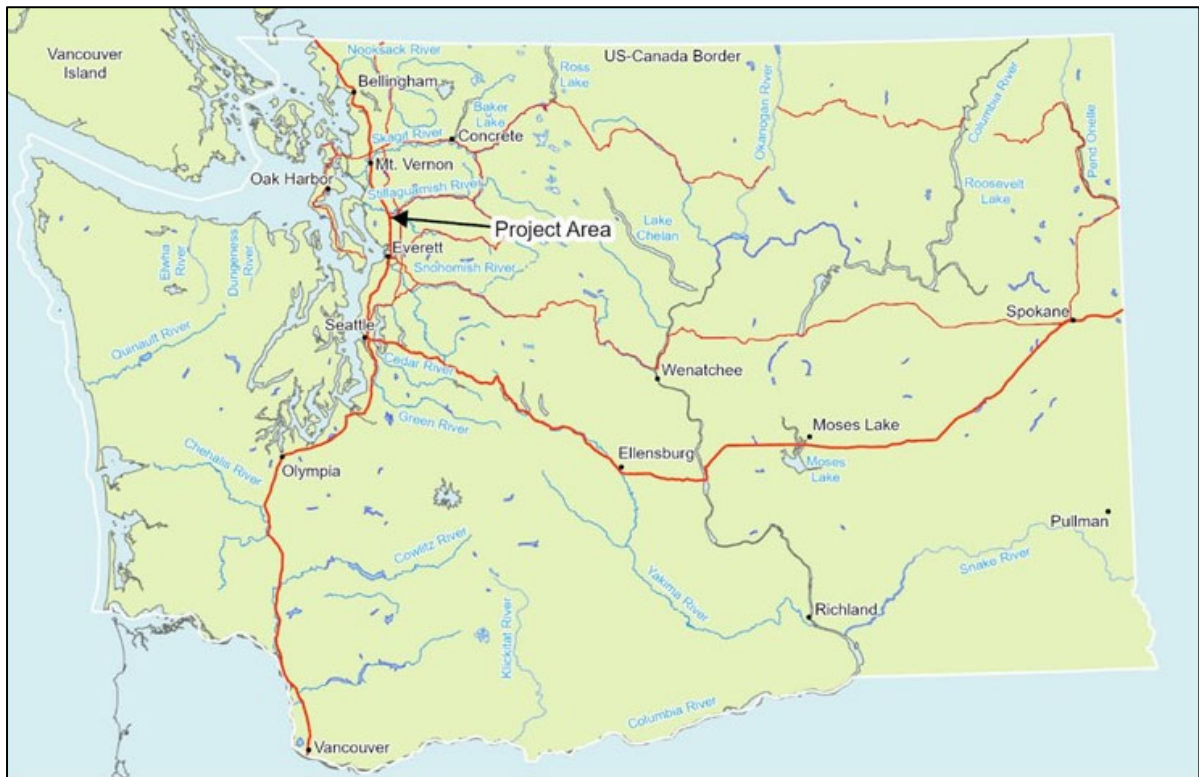


Figure 1: Regional Map showing the approximate location of the Project Area.

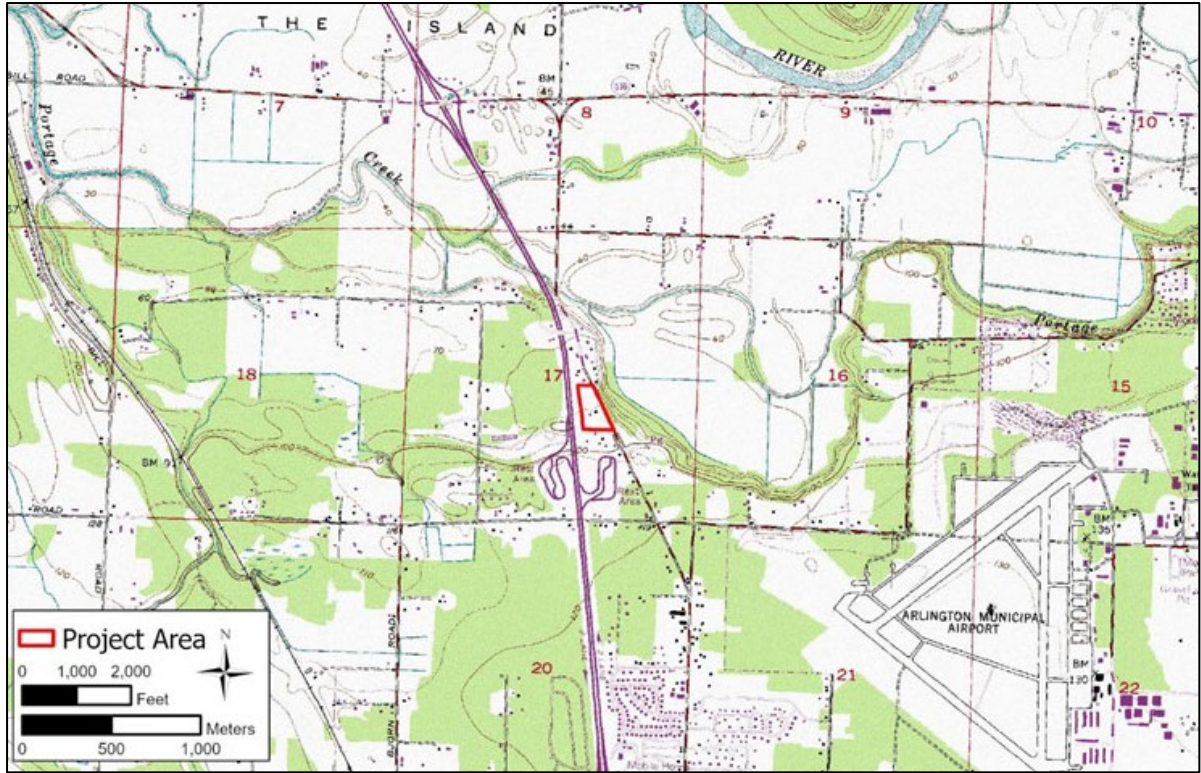


Figure 2: USGS Arlington West 7.5-minute quadrangle map with the Project Area outlined in red.

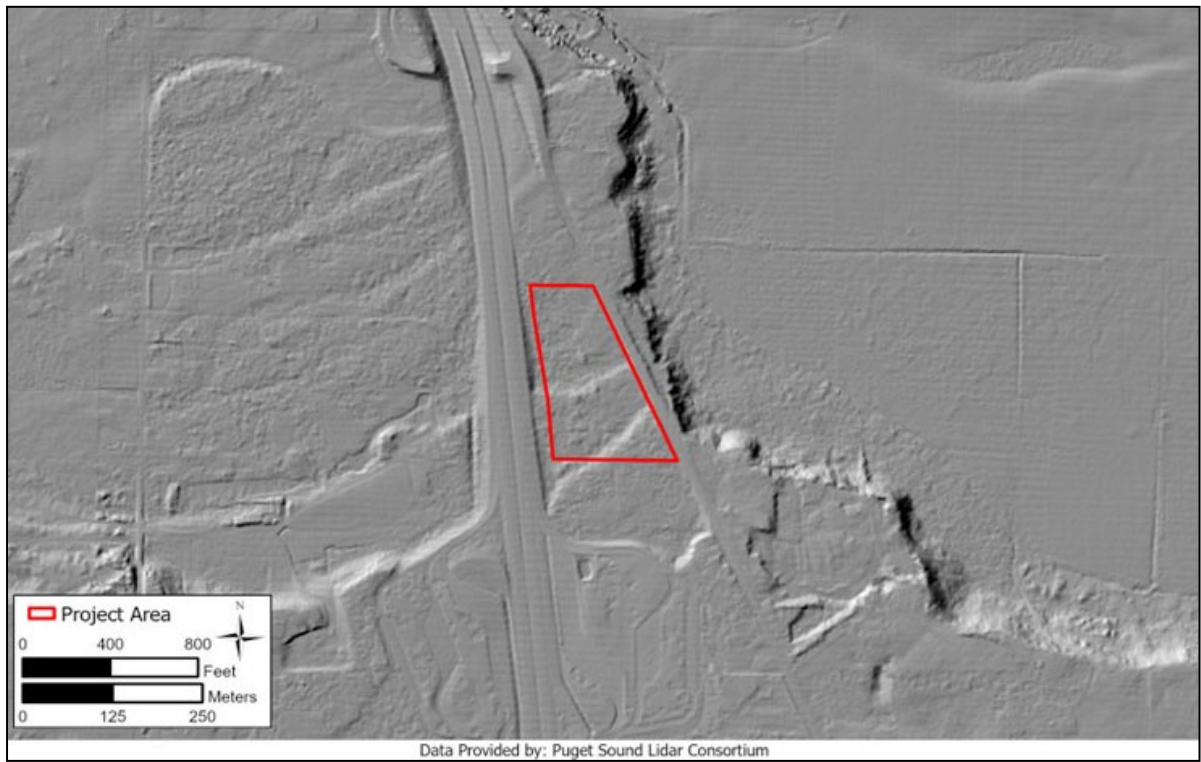


Figure 3: Lidar map with the Project Area outlined in red.



Figure 4: Snohomish County Assessor map showing location of Project Area outlined in red.

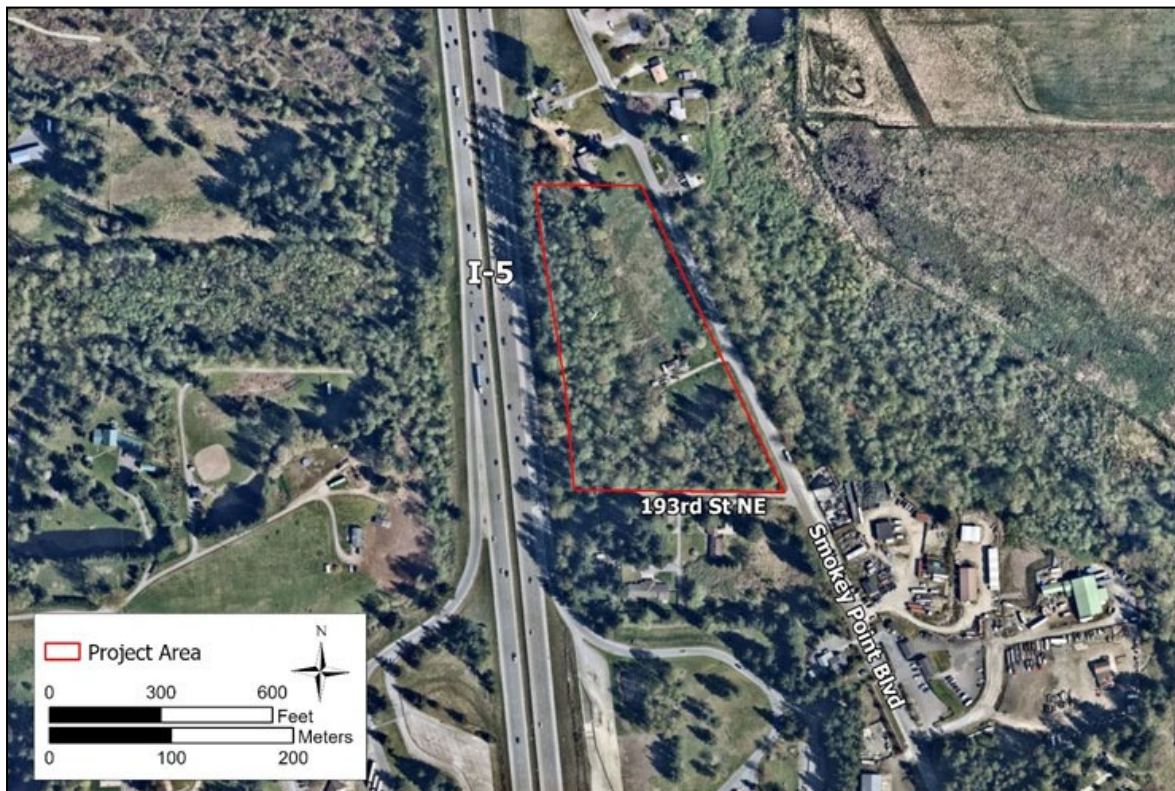


Figure 5: Aerial photograph with Project area outlined in red.

1.2 Regulatory Framework

According to the Revised Code of Washington (RCW 27.53), excavation or alteration of archaeological sites is prohibited without a written permit from DAHP. This application addresses the requirements of WAC 25-48-060 as part of the permitting process. A site form update for 45IS398 will be submitted to DAHP.

The Project is permitted by the City of Arlington; it must therefore comply with the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), which requires that all major actions sponsored, funded, permitted, or approved by state and/or local agencies undergo planning to ensure environmental considerations such as impacts on historic and cultural resources are given due weight in decision-making. State implementing regulations are in WAC 197-11 and WAC 468-12 (WSDOT). For details on SEPA procedures see WAC 400.

In Washington State, archaeological sites are protected by several state laws, including the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 27.53—Archaeological Sites and Resources, and RCW 27.44—Indian Graves and Records. These laws require that consideration be given to archaeological resources during construction and development activities. RCW 27.44 also strictly mandates the protection of human skeletal remains and imposes a duty to notify law enforcement in the case of inadvertent discovery.

As lead agency, City of Arlington is responsible for consulting with and distributing this report to the appropriate parties.

1.3 Archaeological Site 45SN00880 and Adjacent Archaeology

Archaeological site 45SN00880 is a secondary chert flake isolate, encountered in shovel probe (SP) 3, from 0 to 23 cm below the surface, in disturbed glacial outwash; it measures approximately 4.5 by 2 cm, and 2 mm thick.

It is possible the isolate is part of a larger feature that was destroyed by farming practices or construction of Smokey Point Boulevard; it is also possible more disturbed and intact components of the site remain to the north or east of SP 3, including under Smokey Point Boulevard and towards Portage Creek South Slough, which is approximately 500 feet east. Although there are many sites to the north and east around Portage Creek and the Arlington area, this stretch of Arlington does not have recorded sites.

Nearby sites that may inform the context and condition of 45SN00880 are discussed below.

Previous disturbance to the Project area includes

- Farming activities
- Logging and associated infrastructure
- Construction and maintenance of residence and associated infrastructure.

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

Records of nine archaeological sites within about 2.75 miles of the Project area are on file at the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP). A short description of the sites is provided below, and summarized in Table 2.

45SN709—Campbell/Hanson/Badgely Residence is a historic residence approximately 2 miles from the Project area that relates to a residence and outbuildings constructed in 1934. The concrete foundation of the main residence was encountered along with the remnants of a metal fuel tank, a

concrete pit, a concrete well lid with a metal pipe, and a cut stump with a metal gear on top and boards nailed to the side. Subsurface refuse such as colorless and amber glass bottle fragments, a Budwiser beer can, a metal wheel, a wire nail, wire connectors, pipe fragments, concrete, and rubber hose fragments (Iversen and Osiensky 2019).

45SN26—Myrick-Anderson Site is a precontact lithic scatter approximately 2.4 miles from the Project area. First reported by Myrick and Kidd (1961), the site consists of a surface scatter of lithic material including “choppers, scrapers, large bipoints, and fragments, one McNary serrated point”, all spread over several acres (Obermayr 1991).

45SN720—is a historic isolate approximately 2.4 miles from the Project area. The site consists of three buried level concrete fragments that are part of a historic building foundation, along with a charcoal layer that contained wire nails and green bottle glass fragments. In two other shovel probes an amethyst glass fragment and a small, molded ceramic fragment were encountered, dating from 1930s–1950s (DAHP 2019).

45SN775—59th Ave/Marysville Northern Railroad berm is a historic road and railroad property approximately 2.6 miles from the Project area. The site consists of a compacted berm made of fill material associated with either 59th Avenue or the Marysville and North Railroad Grade. The berm is 2 feet high and 12 feet wide (Gardner 2020c).

45SN602—is a historic debris scatter approximately 2.6 miles from the Project area. Nine metal fragments were found during auguring, and additional historic debris was found on the surface in an adjacent plowed field (Kanaby 2012).

45SN621—is a historic road approximately 2.6 miles from the Project area. The road has two intersecting segments, one is 195 feet long and the other is 370 feet long. Each segment has a berm on each side, and the road grade is between 10 and 12 feet wide (Arthur 2013b).

45SN773—is a precontact lithic isolate approximately 2.7 miles from the Project area. The isolate is a broken biface point with evidence of pressure flaking on the edges, made of fine-grained volcanic material that was encountered within the plow zone (Gardner 2020a).

45SN774—is a precontact lithic isolate approximately 2.7 miles from the Project area. The isolate is a fine-grained volcanic flake. The flake was found on the surface of an agricultural field in an active plow zone (Gardner 2020b).

45SN620—is a site consisting of three distinct dumps of historic objects approximately 2.7 miles from the Project area. The dumps include crushed and uncrushed car bodies dating from the late 1940s to 1960s, farm equipment, and household appliances. One of the dumps also has a linear depression and low berm (Arthur 2013a).

Table 2: Previously recorded archaeological sites within 2.75 miles of the Project area.

Site #	Type	Distance (Miles)	Author, Year	NRHP Eligibility
45SN709	Historic Residence	~2	Iversen and Osiensky 2019	Not Eligible
45SN26	Precontact Lithic Material	~2.4	Myrick and Kidd 1961; Obermayr 1991	Survey/Inventory
45SN720	Historic Isolate	~2.4	DAHP 2019	Not Eligible

Site #	Type	Distance (Miles)	Author, Year	NRHP Eligibility
45SN775	Historic Railroad Property	~2.6	Garnder 2020c	Not Eligible
45SN602	Historic Debris Scatter/Concentration	~2.6	Kanaby 2012	Survey/Inventory
45SN621	Historic Road	~2.6	Arthur 2013b	Potentially Eligible
45SN773	Precontact Isolate	~2.7	Gardner 2020a	Not Eligible
45SN774	Precontact Isolate	~2.7	Gardner 2020b	Not Eligible
45SN620	Historic Objects	~2.7	Arthur 2013a	Potentially Eligible

National Register of Historic Places Properties

The record of one National Register property within 1 mile of the Project area is on file with DAHP. A short description is provided below and summarized in Table 3.

45SN350—Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Arlington was first constructed as a commercial airport and pilot training facility in 1934, about 1 mile from the Project area. In 1940, the US Navy leased the airport for use as an operational base and pilot training facility and expanded the number of runways and added buildings. The expansion and use of the facility boosted employment in the surrounding area (Boswell 2011).

Table 3: National Register Properties within three miles of the Project area.

Distance	NRHP	Name	Period of Significance
~1 mile	45SN350	Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Arlington	1942–1946

2.0 NATURE AND EXTENT OF PROPOSED WORK

The Project is permitted by the City of Arlington; it must therefore comply with the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA). The proposed Project plan includes construction of 37 commercial spaces and 62 townhomes with associated utilities and parking spaces, three playgrounds, three pickleball courts, a basketball court, and 15 common spaces.

3.0 METHODS

Project activities are planned to take place between September 1, 2023, and December 31, 2023.

An archaeological monitor will be on site during all ground-disturbing activities. Such activities include, but are not limited to: vegetation and tree removal, heavy machinery access creation, excavations, fence post removal, utility trenching, except for in-kind replacements in areas previously disturbed and filled with imported materials. If filling along the eastern boundary involves capping the isolate, filter fabric must be laid down on the surface to separate the existing surface from the sterile fill. An archaeological monitor must be present for laying the filter fabric and capping the isolate.. Monitoring will not occur for the placement of new materials. The archaeological monitor will have a copy of the approved monitoring protocol (Section 3.1) on site at **all** times.

Monitoring involves visually examining excavated soils and sidewalls of excavated areas for indicators of cultural resources. The monitor may also request an inspection of the sediments after they have been disturbed, such as examining backdirt piles. The monitor may need to stand close to excavating machines and be able to examine the sediments on the ground, in the excavator’s bucket,

or the backdirt pile. The monitor may also need to request a closer look at in situ sediments or profiles, and will require the ability to talk directly to the machine operator. The archaeological monitor may use raking, troweling, or screening where they deem appropriate, if it will help increase visibility of the deposits they are monitoring. The monitor will fill out detailed monitoring forms with descriptions of the excavation procedures, and take a series of before, during, and after photographs.

The project archaeologist can, with concurrence from DAHP and the affected Tribes exclude certain areas or depths from monitoring if they can show that they have seen enough of the sterile sediment/landform/location to ensure that they will not encounter cultural resources. This decision point can be verbal, with a written follow-up. This is not intended to remove the responsibility of protection or oversight of cultural resources in any way; it is intended to provide some flexibility on projects that have areas that present a very-low probability of disturbing archaeological deposits and allow work to proceed with an unanticipated discovery plan (UDP) when the monitor is not on site. This allows monitors to focus resources where they are most needed, while still protecting the unique and nonrenewable archaeological resource. **If the archaeologist is not on site, it is the contractor's responsibility to implement the UDP. Paper or electronic copies of the UDP are to remain on site at all times during the Project.**

If needed, additional archaeologists 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 DAHP and City of Arlington immediately (see Contact List).

All intact precontact artifacts or features must be avoided until a permit amendment can be developed and consultation occurs. If they cannot be avoided, the project must pause while contingency plans are developed. No objects will be removed from the site. Previously disturbed archaeological deposits may be moved to a safe location on the property. To do this, an archaeologist must get concurrence from the affected Tribes and DAHP, and those parties must be on site during movement to a safe location.

The site form will be updated with any additional cultural information observed during this Project. If a new archaeological site is encountered a new site form will be prepared and submitted.

If human remains are encountered the procedure regarding Human Remains (see Section 4.2) will be followed.

ERCI will submit an archaeological report draft documenting the results of monitoring within 30 days of fieldwork completion. Upon receipt of comments, an updated final report will be submitted to all relevant parties within 30 days. An updated site form for 45SN00880 will be submitted to DAHP with the draft report.

3.1 Monitoring Protocol

ERCI recommends monitoring occur for all activities that include subsurface disturbance. As the subject property is quite small, the entire Project area should be monitored by a professional archaeological monitor. Archaeological monitoring of Project construction will follow the protocols described here:

- Prior to commencement of construction activities, a Monitoring and Inadvertent Discovery Plan training for all construction workers who have not previously been trained will be held. The affected Tribes will have the opportunity to attend this meeting if they desire. The

monitor will explain the purpose of the archaeological monitoring and how it will be conducted, as well as the procedures to follow if a monitor is not present.

- During construction, the archaeological monitor may identify archaeological features and objects that need to be avoided within and adjacent to the work area, including, but not limited to, thermal features; fragmented or intact unmodified shell and bone; modified bone, antler, stone, shell, teeth, wood, and claws; wood artifacts or basketry; and chipped and ground stone artifacts and the debitage from their creation.
- The monitor may also request an inspection of the sediments after they have been disturbed, such as examining backdirt piles or the tailings from hollow-stem auguring. The monitor may need to stand close to machines to examine the sediments on the ground, in the bucket, or the back dirt pile.
- During construction, the archaeological monitor will require the ability to talk directly to the machine operator and the on-site superintendent and may periodically pause excavation and halt, if necessary, to inspect situ sediments or profiles of ground disturbance, screen sediments, or document progress and findings. The archaeological monitor may use raking, troweling, or screening where they deem appropriate if it will help them determine the nature and character of the deposits they are monitoring.
- 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 monitor may also determine if materials should be set aside for further examination and which materials may be used for backfilling. If cultural materials are encountered, they will be photographed and recorded and the Inadvertent Discovery Plan will be followed.
- If intact archaeological deposits are encountered, drilling will stop. If the contractor cannot avoid the intact deposits to complete the Project, the location will be secured while a permit amendment is drafted in consultation with DAHP and the affected Tribes. Work in other locations can continue with a monitor while the permit amendment and mitigation plan are the subject of consultation.
- 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.
- All skeletal fragments encountered will be examined, and a photograph will be sent to ERCI biological anthropologist Alyson Rollins for confirmation that they are nonhuman. If human remains are encountered, the procedure regarding human remains in Section 4.2 will be followed and the archaeological monitor will remain on site to ensure that this protocol is followed. The on-site archaeologist will work with law enforcement to ensure that the remains are safe before leaving. After consulting with Guy Tasa, DAHP state physical anthropologist, the City of Arlington will concurrently notify the contractor, landowner, and archaeologist when work can continue in that location.

4.0 MANAGEMENT PROTOCOL

Per WAC 25-48-060 archaeological resources encountered during archaeological monitoring must be avoided. If the Project must disturb archaeological resources, work cannot proceed until a permit amendment that outlines the plan to minimize and mitigate impacts, as well as collecting and curating artifacts and records, is developed with additional consultation with DAHP and affected Tribes.

Documents from this Project will be curated at the Burke Museum whether or not archaeological resources are encountered.

Section 4.1 describes deposits ERCI may encounter and how those deposits will be treated.

4.1 Expected Deposits

ERCI expects that disturbed or intact materials or features related to 45SN00880 may be encountered during planned construction activities, as construction will be close to the recorded isolate from the archaeological survey. Findings of Bush and Yates' (2023) archaeological survey in the Project area suggest that the following materials could be encountered during the proposed Project:

- Sterile imported fill and sterile local disturbed and intact sediment, including glacial outwash, which may contain modern refuse
- Historical (older than 50 years) *disturbed* culture-rich deposits, features, or objects
- Historical *intact* culture-rich deposits, features or objects
- Precontact *disturbed* culture-rich deposits
- Precontact *intact* culture-rich deposits.

The protocols provided below are listed according to the type of deposits that may be encountered during Project implementation.

Sterile Deposits

Deposit Description

Sterile deposits are defined as having no historic or precontact cultural material in them—i.e., no historic or precontact archaeological material. They can have modern refuse in them.

Deposit Treatment

Sterile deposits will not be avoided or protected in any way during this Project. No evaluation or management of cultural resources is required.

Historical Disturbed Culture-Rich Deposits

Deposit Description

Disturbed deposits represent evidence of a historic activity older than 50 years, and could include burned sediments, metal, glass, ceramic, or wood debris that is not in its original position. This includes deposits that may have been moved around by hand or machine in the recent era (Post 1850 AD).

Examples of historical objects include bottles or cans, car or machine parts, roadside trash, or construction-related debris. Such deposits may have been pushed into their current position and buried. These deposits lack integrity but can sometimes provide information based on the objects themselves. Historical objects from disturbed deposits that are significant, unique, or previously unknown in that locality are especially informative (for example: Hudson's Bay trade beads, bone toothbrushes, complete clay tobacco pipes).

Deposit Treatment

Most objects from disturbed deposits would be discarded; however, if a historical object (such as a complete glass or ceramic object with a label or maker's mark) is encountered and the monitor believes that the object can add to our understanding of land use on this property or in this neighborhood, then the monitor may choose to carry out limited documentation. This could include recording the object's location, photographing the object, describing the object's attributes, such as size, morphology, and markings. The objective in documenting these items is to record any information that could provide some part of the story of these disturbed deposits. Following the documentation process, historical objects from disturbed deposits will be discarded.

Historical Intact Culture-Rich Deposits

Deposit Description

It is possible that intact historical deposits or features will be encountered. This would be recorded in the manner described below, and the information provided to Island County, DAHP, and the affected Tribes.

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

- Two or more artifacts older than 50 years are found in clear archaeological association, in the same, intact, matrix, will be considered a feature
- A clear and distinct, mostly continuous, interface between the feature and the surrounding matrix
- The internal structure of the feature would be easily identified and characterized. An example of this would be a buried cellar, privy, or structure foundation.

Additional examples of intact historical deposits or features include:

- Old infrastructure that retains its spatial connections to a larger system, such as buried bridge footing or decking components associated with a road grade
- A distinct residential or commercial dump that can be identified to a specific person, business, or industry (for example, logging or mining).

Deposit Treatment

Should any intact historical deposits or features be encountered during construction that cannot be avoided, the feature would need to be evaluated. Evaluation may take up to two hours. The equipment will be moved a safe distance away while enough data are collected to make an appropriate management decision. Work can continue with a second monitor assuming the evaluation can proceed safely. If the deposits can be avoided, the Project work can carry on, and the deposits will remain undisturbed.

The archaeological monitor will document the location, nature, and character of the intact historical feature or structure, photographically document it, and provide a written description and eligibility recommendation to Island County, DAHP, and other stakeholders. The Project Archaeologist will recommend mitigation for the historic feature's removal.

Precontact Disturbed Culture-Rich Deposits

Deposit Description

Disturbed, precontact culture-rich deposits are characterized by imported fill or local fill (disturbed glacial outwash) mixed with carbon concentrations or pockets of oxidized or burned sediment; animal bone fragments; variable density of small shell fragments with no laminar strata; stone tools or the stone debris created by their manufacture; or FMR. There may or may not be intact features and modern or historic trash.

If a disturbed, 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, Project work can carry on, and the deposits will remain undisturbed.

Deposit Treatment

Should any disturbed culture-rich deposits be encountered during construction that cannot be avoided, they would need to be evaluated. Evaluation may take up to two hours. The equipment must be moved a safe distance away while enough data are collected to make an appropriate management decision. Work can continue with a second monitor assuming the evaluation can proceed safely. If the deposits can be avoided, then the Project work can carry on and the deposits will remain undisturbed.

The archaeological monitor will document the location, nature, and character of the deposit, photographically document it, and provide a written description and management recommendations to Island County, DAHP, and affected Tribes. If these disturbed, low-density cultural rich archaeological deposits cannot be avoided during construction, plans for minimizing the disturbance and finding a safe permanent location on the property where these disturbed archaeological deposits can be buried should be done. DAHP and the tribes must approve of the location, then they will be carefully moved, buried, and covered with permeable fabric and capped with at least six inches of sterile sediment.

If artifacts or objects are observed during the moving and burying, they will be mapped, photographed, and documented using both metric and non-metric variables.

- Non-metric variables may include:
 - Description of relative size and shape
 - Raw material type
 - Type and degree of intentional modification
 - The artifact or object's function, if possible.

- Metric variables may include:
 - Maximum length
 - Width and thickness
 - Dominant morphological and technological attributes.

In the event that human remains are inadvertently encountered at any time in disturbed precontact deposits, all work will stop and the protocol outlined in Section 4.2 will be followed.

Precontact Intact Culture-Rich Deposits

Deposit Description

Intact precontact deposits or features are in sediments identified by a combination of the following characteristics:

- Include but are not limited to: FMR 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 mineral
- Layers of charcoal-rich shell deposits that are laminar, with internal structure
- Buried rock arrangements in association with nitrogen- or charcoal-rich sediments indicative of human activity
- Artifacts in a developed soil that shows no signs of being disturbed
- Intact features such as a hearth; camas or other root ovens for plant processing; rock or wood alignments related to fishing; remnants of cooking; and smoking or drying racks
- Preserved basketry, matting, cordage, or other plant or fiber-based precontact artifacts.

Deposit Treatment

An intact, precontact, culture-rich deposit will be avoided. If it cannot be avoided, a permit amendment will need to be acquired from DAHP. The permit amendment will require details of the volume of archaeological material that needs to be disturbed, how they will be disturbed, and a detailed mitigation plan including research-driven data recovery, curation, and public outreach.

4.2 Human Remains Protocol

Any skeletal material encountered will be photographed and immediately sent electronically to Alyson M. Rollins, MA, ERCI's biological anthropologist, who will confirm whether or not the remains are human. If determined human, those photographs will only be used for initial identification and will be immediately deleted by all parties once identification is complete. Once our internal process is complete and the skeletal material is confirmed human, we will follow the Washington State regulations. This language is provided to all on DAHP's web site.

Following RCW 27.44, Indian Graves and Records, if ERCI's survey encounters human skeletal remains, 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 until the State provides notice to proceed. The finding of human skeletal remains will be reported to the county medical examiner or coroner and local law enforcement in the most expeditious manner possible. The remains will not be touched, moved, or further disturbed. The Island County Coroner (360-679-7358) will assume jurisdiction over the human skeletal remains and make a determination of whether those remains are forensic or non-forensic. If the county Coroner determines the remains are non-forensic, they will report that finding to DAHP, which will then take jurisdiction over the remains. DAHP will notify any appropriate cemeteries and all affected Tribes of the find. The State Physical Anthropologist (360-790-1633) 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. DAHP will then handle all consultation with the affected parties as to the future preservation, excavation, and disposition of the remains.

Construction work will cease within 30 feet (or a safe distance) of the remains, the locations will be secured, and work will continue in adjacent areas if possible. The on-site archaeologist will work with the state and law enforcement to ensure that the remains are safe before leaving the site.

5.0 INVOLVED PERSONNEL

ERCI has carried out more than 300 archaeological investigations and monitoring projects since opening our offices in Washington State in 2002.

A. Professional Archaeologists

Kelly R. Bush, MA, is the Project Archaeologist and will supervise all monitoring within the Project area.

Madison Henley, MA
Equinox Research and Consulting International Inc. (ERCI)
1229 Cleveland Avenue
Mount Vernon, WA 98273

Leah Koch-Michael, MA
Equinox Research and Consulting International Inc. (ERCI)
1229 Cleveland Avenue
Mount Vernon, WA 98273\

Kelsey Maloy, MA
Equinox Research and Consulting International Inc. (ERCI)
1229 Cleveland Avenue
Mount Vernon, WA 98273

Fiona Koehnen, MA in progress, will be under the ERCI written supervisory policy for site monitoring.

B. Principal Investigator

Kelly R. Bush, a professional archaeologist that meets the Secretary of the Interior's qualifications (36 CFR Part 61) will be the point of contact for all archaeological monitoring for the Project and will be responsible for carrying out the terms and conditions of the permit. Her CV is on file at DAHP.

Kelly R. Bush, MA
Equinox Research and Consulting International Inc. (ERCI)
1229 Cleveland Avenue
Mount Vernon, WA 98273
Tel 360-661-0356

C. Co-Applicant(s)

The property owner, Michael Weeks, has retained ERCI to conduct this project and is a co-applicant on this permit. He will have long-term stewardship of this site.

Michael Weeks
906 148th ST NE
Arlington, WA98224
Tel 206-571-2834

REFERENCES CITED

Arthur, E.

2013a *State of Washington Archaeological Site Inventory Form (45SN620)*. On file at Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

2013b *State of Washington Archaeological Site Inventory Form (45SN621)*. On file at Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Boswell, Sharon

2011 *National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (45DT193)*. On file at Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Bush, Kelly

2023 *State of Washington Archaeological Site Inventory Form (45SN00880)*. On file at Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Bush, Kelly R., and Ashley A. Yates

2023 *Archaeological Survey Report: Smokey Point Commercial and Residential Development at 19402 Smokey Point Boulevard, Arlington, Snohomish County, Washington*. Prepared by ERCI. Submitted to Peak to Peak Development LLC. On file at Washington State Department

Bush, Kelly R., and Courtney M. Strehlow

2020 *Archaeological Investigation Report for Snohomish Conservation District, Arlington Christian School Riparian Restoration Project, Arlington, Snohomish County, Washington*. Prepared by ERCI. Submitted to Snohomish Conservation District. On file at Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP)

2019 *State of Washington Archaeological Site Inventory Form (45SN720)*. On file at Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

2023 *Cemetery Report: Arlington Municipal Cemetery*. On file at the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Gardner, Jessica

2020a *State of Washington Archaeological Site Inventory Form (45SN773)*. On file at Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

2020b *State of Washington Archaeological Site Inventory Form (45SN774)*. On file at Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

2020c *State of Washington Archaeological Site Inventory Form (45SN775)*. On file at Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Grimm, George J.

2007 *Washington State Heritage Barn Register Registration Form (45SN448)*. On file at Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Iversen, David, and Whitney Osiensky

2019 *State of Washington Archaeological Site Inventory Form (45SN709)*. On file at Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Kanaby, Kara

2012 *State of Washington Archaeological Site Inventory Form (45SN602)*. On file at Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Kraetz, A. Loren

2008 *Washington State Heritage Barn Register Registration Form (45SN454)*. On file at Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Lovejoy, Mark, and Patricia Lovejoy

2009 *Washington State Heritage Barn Register Registration Form (45SN534)*. On file at Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Myrick, Howard, and R.S. Kidd

1961 *University of Washington Department of Anthropology Archaeological Site Survey Record (45SN26)*. On file at Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Obermayr, Erich

1991 *State of Washington Archaeological Site Inventory Form (45SN26)*. On file at Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.