Cultural Resource Consultants

Technical Memo 2206C-1

DATE: November 10, 2022

TO: Jessica Spahr
Snohomish County PUD

FROM: Margaret Berger, Principal Investigator

RE: Cultural Resources Assessment for the South Everett Community Solar Project, Everett, Snohomish County, Washington

The attached report contains our final cultural resources assessment for the above referenced project. No previously recorded cultural resources are located at the project location. No further historical investigations are recommended. No additional cultural resource investigation is recommended at this time. Please contact our office should you have any questions about our findings and/or recommendations.

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CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

DAHP Project Number: 2022-11-07247

Author: Juliet Oreste

Title of Report: Cultural Resources Assessment for the South Everett Community Solar Project, Everett, Snohomish County, Washington

Date of Report: November 10, 2022

County(ies): Snohomish Section: 13 Township: 28 N Range: 04 E

Quad: Snohomish Acres: 1.74

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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- Submission of PDFs is required.
- Please be sure that any PDF submitted to DAHP has its cover sheet, figures, graphics, appendices, attachments, correspondence, etc., compiled into one single PDF file.
- Please check that the PDF displays correctly when opened.

Cultural Resources Assessment for the South Everett Community Solar Project, Everett, Snohomish County, Washington

Table of Contents

Executive Summary

This report contains a cultural resources overview for the South Everett Community Solar Project in Everett, Snohomish County, Washington. This assessment was requested by the Snohomish County Public Utility District prior to the initiation of ground disturbing activities associated with the design and installation of 1,200 ground-mounted solar panels and improvement of an adjacent driveway for improved access. This assessment was developed to identify any archaeological sites, historic structures, or other cultural resources at the project location and to evaluate the potential for the project to affect cultural resources. Background research and field investigation conducted by Cultural Resource Consultants, LLC (CRC) did not result in the identification of previously recorded archaeological sites or other cultural resourcs at or adjacent to the project location. No evidence of archaeological sites was identified during field investigations. No additional cultural resources investigations is recommended. An inadvertent discovery protocol is attached.

1.0 Administrative Data

1.1 Project Information

Report Title: Cultural Resources Assessment for the South Everett Community Solar Project, Everett, Snohomish County, WA

Author: Juliet Oreste

Report Date: November 10, 2022

Location: This project is located on Snohomish County tax parcels 0039200000103 and 28041300201100 at 1226 Casino Road on the east side of Walter E. Hall Park and Walter Hall Golf Course in Everett, Snohomish County, Washington

Legal Description: The legal description for the project is the NW¼ of Section 13 of Township 28 N, Range 04 E, W.M.

USGS 7.5' Topographic Map: Everett, WA (Figure 1)

Total Area Involved: The project encompasses 1.74 acres

Regulatory Nexus: Washington State Executive Order 21-02 (EO 21-02) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

1.2 Research Design

This cultural resources assessment was completed as a component of environmental review for the South Everett Community Solar Project. It sought to prevent adverse impacts to cultural resources during ground disturbing activities by evaluating whether archaeological sites or historic structures exist within the boundaries of the project. CRC's work was intended, in part, to assist in addressing state regulations pertaining to the identification and protection of cultural resources and compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The Archaeological Sites and Resources Act (RCW 27.53) prohibits knowingly disturbing archaeological sites without a permit from DAHP; the Indian Graves and Records Act (RCW 27.44) prohibits knowingly disturbing Native American or historic graves; and the Abandoned and Historic Cemeteries and Historic Graves Act (RCW 68.60) calls for the protection and preservation of historic era cemeteries and graves.

This project is subject to Section 106 of the NHPA and EO 21-02. Under Section 106, agencies involved in a federal undertaking must take into account the undertaking's potential effects to historic properties within the defined area of potential effects (APE) (36 CFR 800.16(l)(1)). Historic properties are defined as buildings, districts, sites, structures or objects, typically more than 50 years old, that are deemed eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The Section 106 process involves identifying and inventorying historic properties within the APE and evaluating those properties to determine if they are eligible for listing on the NRHP. If NRHP-eligible historic properties are identified within the APE, then potential adverse effects to the historic properties must be assessed, and are solution of adverse effects recommended.

Executive Order 21-02, signed by Governor Jay Inslee on April 7, 2021, aims to protect Washington's history from unnecessary damage by requiring any state funded project or investment to consider impacts to cultural resources. Agencies must contact the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP), the Governor's Office of Indian Affairs (GIOA), and concerned tribes, and allow them time to review the project's scope and respond (DAHP 2022).

CRC's investigation consisted of (1) review of project information and correspondence provided by the project proponent; (2) examination of local archival, environmental, and archaeological datasets; and (3) field investigation to identify unrecorded archaeological sites and historic structures at the project location. On October 3, 2022, CRC contacted cultural resources staff at the Snoqualmie Indian Tribe, Stillaguamish Tribe, Tulalip Tribes, and Snohomish Tribe on a technical staff to technical staff basis to inquire about project-related information or concerns (Appendix A). At the time this report was completed, no response had been received. If new information is provided, it would be incorporated into a revision of this document. Tribal correspondence was not intended to be or replace formal government- to-government consultation. This assessment considered the results of previous cultural resources studies completed in the Everett area, the magnitude and nature of the undertaking, the nature and extent of potential effects on historic properties, and the likely nature and location of historic properties at the project location, as well as other applicable laws, standards, and guidelines (per 36CFR800.4 (b)(1)) (DAHP 2022a).

1.3 Project Description

The Snohomish County Public Utility Department requested a cultural resources assessment prior to the installation of a 450 kW DC/ 375-kW AC community solar project with 1200 ground-mounted solar panels in Everett, Snohomish County, Washington (Figure 2). The project will also likely include electrical upgrades, improvements to an adjacent driveway for ease of access, and installation of informational signage for educating the public. The project may also expand to include installation of battery storage dependent on a feasibility study and additional grant resources.

For the purposes of this report, the area of interest for cultural resources (hereafter, "the project location") is understood to be the area described above and depicted in Figures 1 – 3.

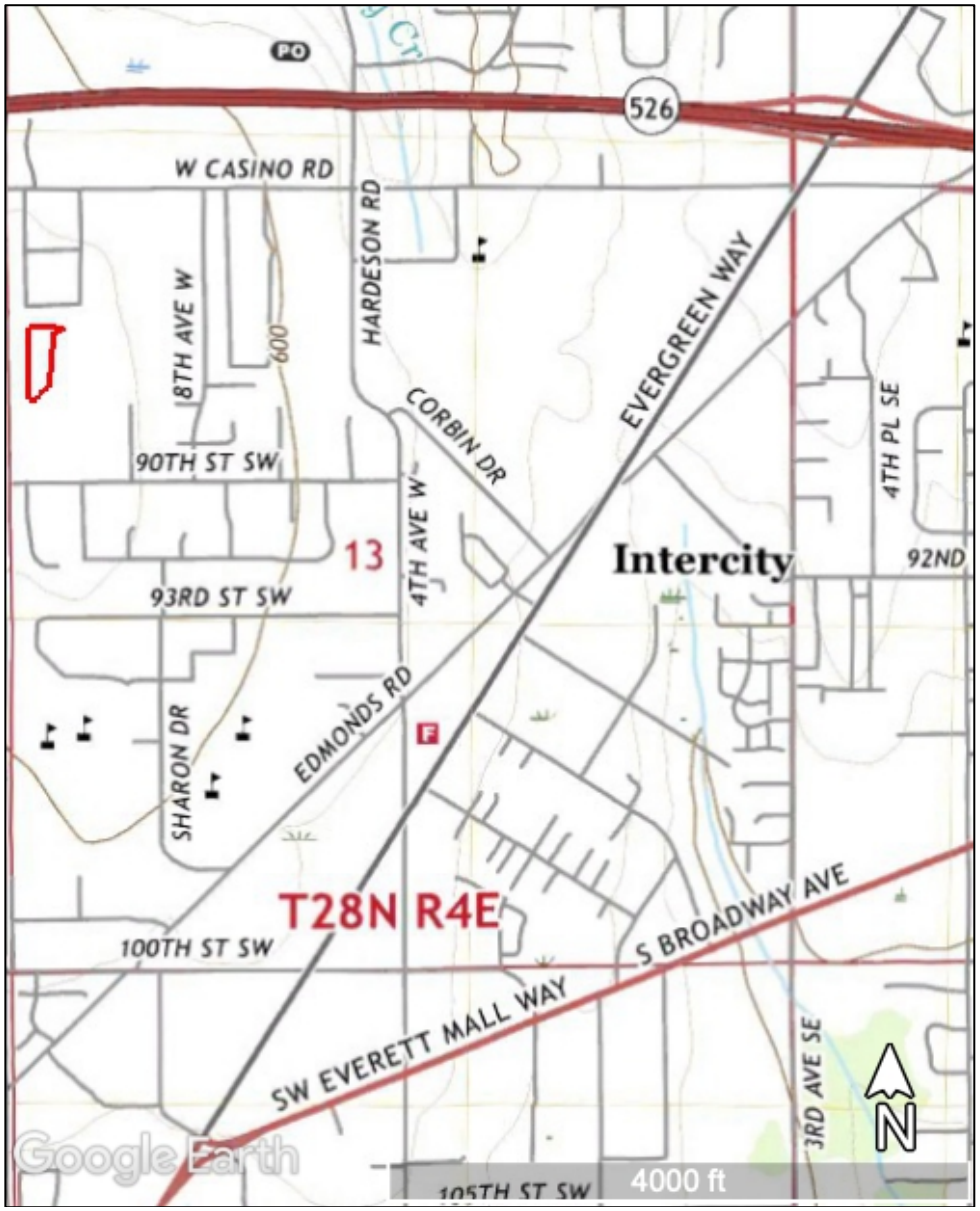

Figure 1. Project location on the Everett, Washington topographic quadrangle (USGS 2020).

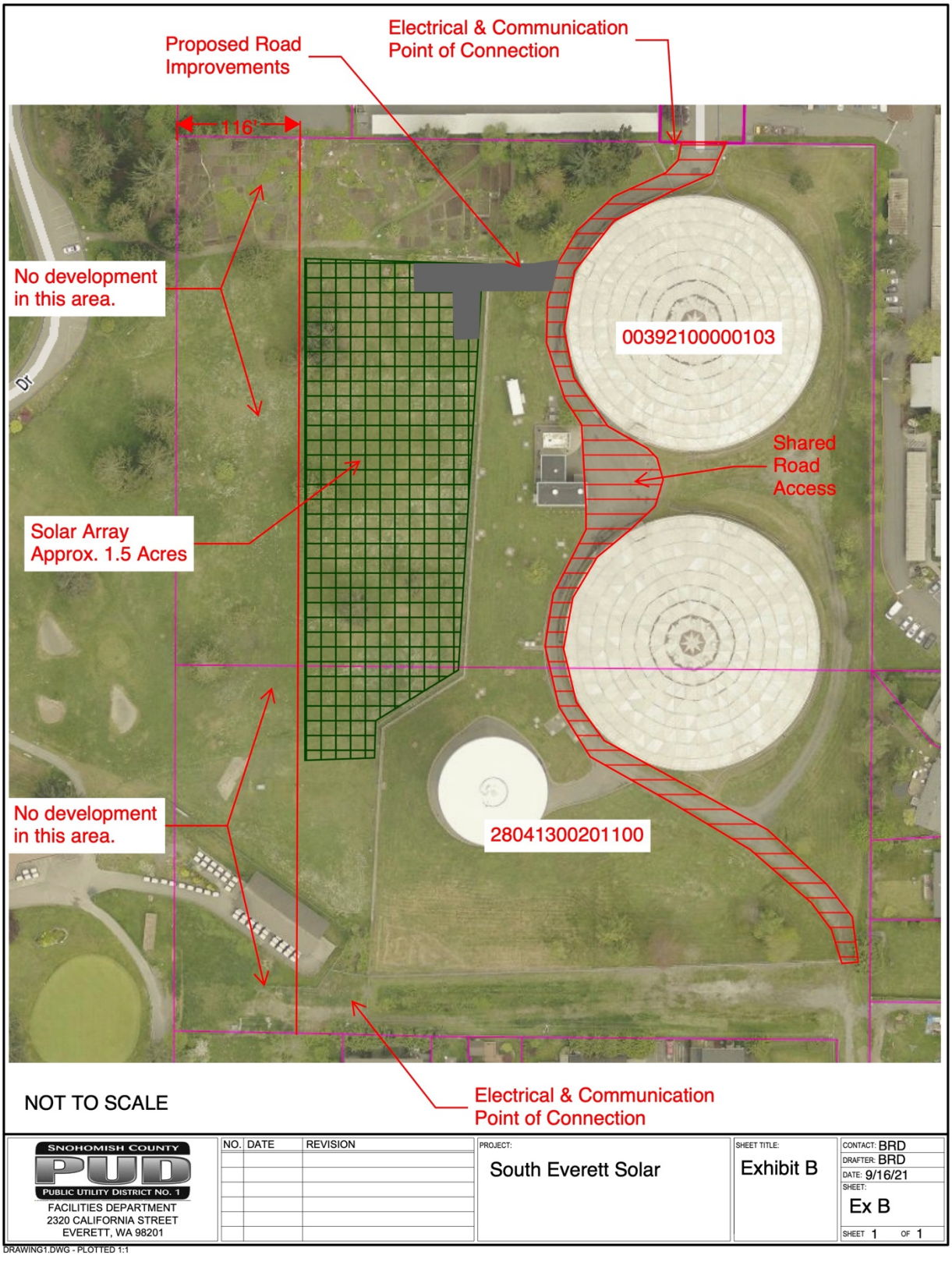

Figure 2. Preliminary site plans provided by the Snohomish County Public Utility District.

Figure 3. Satellite imagery annotated with the project location in red (Google Earth 2022).

2.0 Background Research

2.1 Overview

Background research was conducted in September and October 2022.

Recorded Cultural Resources Present: Yes [ ] No [x]
According to the Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD), no archaeological sites or historic structures (i.e. more than 50 years old) have been recorded within or adjacent to the project location (DAHP 2022b).

Context Overview: The following context overview summarizes environmental, historical, and archaeological information contained in local cultural resource reports; archaeological and historical data from DAHP and WISAARD; ethnographic resources; geological and soils surveys; historical maps and documents from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) United States Surveyor General Land Status & Cadastral Survey Records database; HistoryLink; Historic Map Works; HistoricAerials; University of Washington's Digital Collection; Washington State University's Early Washington Maps Collection; and CRC's library. This report's discussion of geology, archaeology, and history incorporates context information from CRC's previous work in Everett (e.g., Kretzler 2022).

In this and subsequent sections, radiocarbon dates and age ranges based on those dates are presented in calibrated calendrical years ago (cal BP). This notation indicates that the

radiocarbon date has been corrected using current methodologies. Other age estimates are given as years BP (before present).

2.2 Environmental Context

Overview: The project is located in the southern portion of the City of Everett in southwestern Snohomish County. The 1.74-acre project is situated adjacent to Walter E. Hall Park, a community park operated by the City of Everett. The park and project location are surrounded by residential and commercial properties. The park borders the project on its western side, while utility facilities lie on the eastern side, and residential developments to the north and south. It is approximately 0.35 mile from 5th Ave W, 0.28 mile south of State Route (SR) 526, 0.97 mile northwest of SR 99, 1.91 miles west of Interstate 5 (I-5), and 3.1 miles east of Puget Sound. Surface elevation decreases approximately 7 feet from east to west and approximately 8 feet from north to south, making the northeast corner the highest point at 629 feet and the southwest corner the lowest point of the project area at 619 feet. The project location is characterized by primarily unmown grasses, as well as several evergreen trees and patches of Himalayan blackberry. There is one above-ground utility fixture in the southern half of the project location.

The project is situated on the Intercity Plateau, an undulating glacial drift plain between Puget Sound to the west and the Snohomish River to the east (Newcomb 1952). The plateau is one of several drift plains that comprise the Central Puget Lowland ecoregion (Pater et al. 1998). The ecoregion extends from the eastern shoreline of Puget Sound west across the Kitsap Peninsula to southwestern Mason County. The eastern portion of the ecoregion is heavily urbanized, containing Seattle, Tacoma, Olympia, Everett, and smaller cities along the coast of Puget Sound. The western portion contains dense forests and fewer inhabitants. Well-drained, gravelly soils are common across the ecoregion.

Geomorphology: The landscape of western Washington is a product of crustal deformation initiated by the Cascadia subduction zone; repeated glacial scouring and deposition; landslides, erosion, and deposition; and Holocene human activity. The project is located within the Puget Trough physiographic province, which extends from the Canadian border to the Willamette Valley in Oregon (Franklin and Dyrness1988). During the late Pleistocene (110,000 to 12,000 years BP), much of the Pacific Northwest was scoured by repeated advances and retreats of the Cordilleran Ice Sheet (Kruckeberg1991; Thorson 1980; Troost and Booth 2008). The northern half of the Puget Trough was formed by these glacial events, as moving ice up to thousands of feet thick sculpted a series of north-south trending valleys within a wide basin between the Coast and Cascade Ranges (McKee 1972).

The ice sheet's Puget Lobe most recently advanced during the Vashon Stade of the Fraser glaciation. Glacial ice crossed the Canadian border approximately 18,700 years BP, reached Seattle 17,600 years BP, and achieved its maximum extent near Tenino 16,950 years BP. The onset of climatic warming caused the ice sheet to rapidly retreat. The Puget Lobe reached Seattle by 16,500 years BP and northern Puget Sound 500 years later (Booth et al. 2004; Borden and Troost 2001; Porter and Swanson 1998). As the glacier receded, meltwater became impounded behind the ice, forming a series of meltwater channels that flowed across a broad outwash plain. Meltwater ponded to form a series of proglacial lakes. These included Glacial Lake Puyallup in the upper Puyallup and Carbon River drainages, Glacial Lake Hood in southwestern Hood Canal,

and Glacial Lake Nisqually in the Nisqually River drainage. As ice retreat continued, these lakes combined to form Glacial Lake Russell, which occupied much of the southern Puget Sound basin and drained into the Pacific Ocean via the Black Lake spillway and the Chehalis River. Additional lakes later merged with Glacial Lake Russel, forming Glacial Lake Bretz. At its maximum extent, the lake spanned most of central and southern Puget Sound from the southern margin of Whidbey Island to Olympia. The lake drained northward along the Leland Creek spillway, which carried meltwater into Discovery Bay. Once the Puget Lobe passed the Strait of Juan de Fuca 16,000 years BP, marine waters were reintroduced into what is now Puget Sound (Bretz 1913; Collins and Montgomery 2011; Thorson 1989; WA DNR 2022a; Waitt and Thorson 1983).

Till, outwash, and ice-contact sediments were deposited throughout the region during glacial retreat and immediate post-glacial periods. Deposition during the Holocene was restricted to river valleys and the base of steep slopes. Water, sediment, and organic matter accumulated in scoured depressions, forming lakes, wetlands, and alluvial lowlands. Upland areas, including the Intercity Plateau, experienced minimal post-glacial deposition. They continue to be composed predominately of compacted glacial drift interspersed by small lakes and peat bogs occupying surface depressions created during glacial retreat (Booth 1994; Booth et al. 2003).

Isostatic rebound, global sea level change, and tectonic activity also shaped the Puget Trough during the Holocene. The retreat of glacial ice caused the landscape to rise, leading to lower sea levels. Rebound was largely complete 1000 years after glacial retreat (Dethier et al. 1995; James et al. 2000; Thorson 1981, 1989; Troost and Booth 2008). Sea levels began to rise 8000 years BP, reaching their current levels between 5000 and 1000 years BP (Eronen et al. 1987). Stratigraphic markers of subduction-thrust earthquakes and associated uplift, subsidence, and deformation have been observed at multiple locations around Puget Sound and along the Washington coast. (Atwater and Moore 1992; Bucknam et al. 1992; Nelson et al. 2002). The Southern Whidbey Island Fault extends diagonally across centra Puget Sound from Port Townsend to Monroe. The fault has produced at least four seismic events over the last 16,000 years, with the most recent occurring approximately 2700 years BP. This event caused one to two meters (3.3 to 6.6 feet) of uplift in surrounding areas (Kelsey and Sherrod 2001; Schasse et al. 2009). Accounts of seismic events along the Seattle Fault are preserved in Tribes' oral histories (Ludwin et al. 2005), and evidence of landscape change has been identified at local archaeological sites (e.g., Daugherty 1993; Troost and Stein 1995).

Surface Geology: The surface geologic unit mapped at the project location is Pleistocene continental glacial drift (Qgd). It is described as Pleistocene till and outwash made up of clay, silt, sand, gravel, cobbles and boulders originating from or deposited by continental glaciers. It can also include peat, nonglacial sediments, modified land, and artificial till (WA DNR 2022).

Soils: The soil unit mapped at the project location is Alderwood-Urban land complex, 2 to 8 percent slopes (USDA NRCS 2022a). This soil unit forms on till plains from a parent material of basal till. This soil is moderately well drained with the water table occurring at 18 to 36 inches (46 to 91 centimeters [cm]) below surface. A typical profile consists of a brown gravelly sandy loam A-horizon to 18 centimeters below surface, followed by three B-horizons. The first is a yellowish-brown very gravelly sandy loam to 53 centimeters, the second is a pale brown very

gravelly sandy loam to 75 centimeters, and the third is a light yellowish-brown very gravelly sandy loam to 89 centimeters. The B-horizons are sometimes mottled with dark grayish-brown to olive-brown, and the lower depths have some oxidation. There are two following C-horizons, the first a light brownish-gray very gravelly sandy loam with some oxidation to 109 centimeters, and the second is a light gray very gravelly sandy loam to 150 centimeters (USDA NRCS 2022b).

2.3 Paleoclimate and Vegetation

The paleoclimate of the Pacific Northwest during the late Pleistocene and Holocene is defined by four periods, which exhibit general trends based on variations in temperature and moisture (Kopperl et al. 2016:37-38).

- 17,000 to 13,000 years BP: the region was much cooler and drier compared to the present.
- 13,000 to 7000 years BP: the retreat of glacial ice and increased solar radiation led to higher temperatures, less precipitation, colder winters, and more severe summer droughts compared to the present.
- 7000 to 5000 years BP: cooler, moister conditions returned to the region, with temperature ranges similar to the present. The current maritime climate regime of the Puget Sound region was fully established by the end of this period.
- 5000 years BP to present: climatic conditions have undergone short-term fluctuations such as the Little Ice Age (500 to 100 years BP) and the Medieval Climatic Anomaly (1100 to 700years BP).

Regional fluctuations in temperature and moisture have supported different plant communities through time. Following glacial recession and meltwater subsidence, landforms stabilized and vegetation began to return. Newly exposed soils were first colonized by lodgepole pine (*Pinuscontorta*), Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*), and western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*). As temperatures rose between 12,000 and 10,000 years BP, trees advanced to higher elevations while lowland forests became dominated by Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), red alder, and bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*). These patterns continued into the early and middle Holocene. Present-day vegetation communities emerged after 6000 years BP. Western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*) and western hemlock became important components of mid-low elevation forests while Alaska cedar (*Cupressus nootkatensis*), mountain hemlock (*Tsuga mertensiana*), and silver fir (*Abies amabilis*) emerged at cooler, moister higher elevations.

Today, the project location is situated within western Washington's western hemlock vegetation zone, which extends south from British Columbia through the Olympic Peninsula, Coast Ranges, Puget Trough, and Cascade physiographic provinces. The zone's wet, mild, maritime climate supports diverse plant taxa. In the Puget Lowlands, vegetation communities commonly consist of western hemlock, western red cedar, Douglas fir, vine maple (*Acer circinatum*), salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), Oregon grape (*Mahonia aquifolium*), ocean spray (*Holodiscus discolor*), ferns (especially *Pteridium aquilinum*), blackberry (*Rubus* sp.), and huckleberry (*Vaccinium* sp.) (Franklin and Dyrness 1988:72-74).

2.4 Archaeological Context

Overview: Thousands of years of human occupation in western Washington have been summarized in a number of archaeological, ethnographic, and historical investigations over the

past several decades. These studies provide regional context for evaluating the potential of archaeological deposits at the project location (e.g., Ames and Maschner 1999; Carlson 1990; Greengo 1983; Kopperl et al. 2016; Larson and Lewarch 1995; Nelson 1990).

Human history in western Washington extends to at least 14,000 years BP, a period corresponding with the most recent retreat of glacial ice in the region. Over the next six millennia, Native peoples lived in small, mobile groups that moved seasonally between productive hunting, fishing, and gathering locations. Archaeological evidence dating to immediate post-glacial periods is limited to isolated projectile points (Meltzer and Dunnell 1987). Sites dated to the early Holocene generally consist of small resource processing camps. Late Pleistocene and early Holocene sites have been identified on upland drift plains, landforms that have experienced little deposition in subsequent millennia. Habitation sites and other site types may have existed in lowland areas and along marine shorelines, but they have likely been destroyed by alluvial erosion and inundated by sea level rise, respectively (Kopperl et al.2016:114-115). One exception is the Bear Creek Site (45KI839) near Lake Sammamish, which contained concave-based and stemmed projectile points situated within peat deposits dated to approximately 11,000 years BP (Kopperl et al. 2015).

Middle and late Holocene sites are better represented in Washington's archaeological record due to the stabilization of sea levels and, in recent millennia, regional population increases. During the middle Holocene, roughly 8000 to 3000 years BP, Native peoples established a broader range of residential and resource procurement site types and sizes. Middle Holocene sites have been identified on upland glacial landforms, in lowland river valleys, and along marine shorelines. Lithic assemblages consisting of chipped flake tools and large, leaf-shaped and stemmed points fashioned from coarse-grained raw materials are present at sites predating approximately 5000 years BP. After this period, lithic assemblages exhibit greater variation in form and raw material. Harvest of and occupation near littoral resources—activities that often produced sizable shell middens—emerged approximately 4500 years BP. The expansion in site type and size during the middle Holocene coincided with decreased mobility as groups developed specialized adaptations to local environments. Middle Holocene archaeological deposits were identified at the West Point Site (45KI428/429) near Discovery Park in Seattle. The site contained large quantities of faunal remains, stone projectile points, and shell and stone beads. The presence of fish, shellfish, bird, and mammal remains pointed to year-round utilization as Native peoples took advantage of the site's sheltered bluff and abundant nearby resources (Larson and Lewarch 1995). Other notable middle Holocene sites include the Marymoor Site (45KI9) near the confluence of Bear Creek and the Sammamish River (Greengo and Houston 1970) and the DuPont Southwest Site (45PI72) along the Puget Sound shoreline in DuPont (Wessen 1989).

Middle Holocene patterns intensified during the late Holocene. After around 3000 years BP, the archaeological record is characterized by diverse site and artifact types located in a range of environments. Semi-permanent winter village sites appear for the first time. Villages sites consisted of large shed-or gable-roofed plank houses situated along marine shorelines and major waterways. During the non-winter months, Native peoples established single-and multiple-resource acquisition camps in lowland and upland areas. They harvested an array of plant and animal foods, and some sites, especially large coastal shell middens, exhibit evidence of intensive collection of resources such as salmon and shellfish. Lithic assemblages are

characterized by local and imported raw material fashioned into chipped and ground tools, ground slate knives, and generally small, triangular projectile points. Organic materials such as basketry, wood and bone tools, and structural elements from this period are more likely to be preserved, both in sealed storage pits and in submerged anaerobic sites. Notable late Holocene archaeological sites in western Washington include the Mellen Site (45LE125) near Centralia (Kopperl et al. 2014), Ozette (45CA24) on the Olympia Peninsula (Samuels 1994), Cathlapotle (45CL1) along the Columbia River near Ridgefield (Ames et al. 1999), late components of the West Point Site (45KI428/429) (Larson and Lewarch 1995), and Old Man House (45KP2) near Suquamish (Schalk and Rhode 1985).

The arrival of Euro-Americans and other newcomers in the late eighteenth century marked the beginning of the colonial period. The establishment of the Pacific fur trade and later the transformation of Washington and Oregon into U.S. settler colonies upended regional demography and ecology. Beginning around 1850, Native people and non-Native newcomers established new archaeological site types, including forts, logging camps, industrial areas, and urban centers. Materials and structures associated with these sites dominate the archaeological record of the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Notable sites dating to the colonial period include Fort Vancouver (45CL163) along the Columbia River (Wilson 2018), and the Dearborn South Tideland Site (45KI924) in downtown Seattle (Schneyder et al. 2011).

2.5 Native Peoples

Traditional Territory: The project is located within the ancestral homelands of Northern Lushootseed-speaking Snohomish peoples, who for millennia have lived along the shoreline of Puget Sound and along the Snohomish River from present-day Everett upriver to the lower Skykomish River near present-day Monroe (Haeberlin and Gunther 1930; Smith 1940; Suttles and Lane 1990; Tulalip Tribes 2021a, 2021b).

During the nineteenth century, and for centuries prior, the lifeways of Snohomish peoples and their neighbors featured seasonal movements to different settlements and resource gathering locations. During the spring, summer, and fall families travelled, primarily via canoe, to resource gathering camps situated in a number of environmental zones. At these camps, they assembled temporary dwellings consisting of gabled, pole-framed structures covered in cattail mats. Snohomish groups and their neighbors developed landscape management strategies such as prescribed burning and tending of important plants to enhance the productivity of particular species. They used seines, gill nets, and weirs to catch salmon and other fish; collected shellfish along shorelines; hunted birds and terrestrial mammals such as elk and deer, especially in inland areas; and gathered berries, roots, and other plants. Harvested resources were roasted, dried, and stored at villages for consumption during the leaner winter months or processed for manufacture of clothing, medicines, baskets, and tools.

Socializing was also an important summer activity. Native groups from across central and southern Puget Sound met at productive clamming and berry picking areas to gather resources and formalize economic and political ties via marriage and exchange. Meeting areas were located at Point Elliott 3.35 miles northwest of the project, Redondo Beach in Des Moines, on Vashon Island, and at other locations (Haeberlin and Gunther 1930; Rinck and Boggs 2010:10; Smith 1940:26-27).

As fall turned to winter, families relocated to winter villages. Villages usually contained two to four plank houses, each of which housed multiple families, and other structures. Plank houses measured up to several hundred feet in length and were fashioned from split cedar planks and carved house posts, with mats used for insulation. They contained multiple interior hearths, sleeping platforms, and extensive storage facilities. Winter was a time for ceremonial activities and strengthening relations within and between village communities. Through these relationships, Native people maintained diverse and often fluid group affiliations rooted in kinship, language, and social and economic ties (Haeberlin and Gunther 1930; Suttles and Lane 1990; Tulalip Tribes 2021a, 2021b).

Place Names: Snohomish groups maintained several winter village sites. Sɑdɑhóbc was located at the mouth of the Snohomish River. The south side of the river was known as Hibólb, the northside as Tctl'aks, or "a lot of stones." Neg^{u}a'sx was located at the southern point of Whidbey Island, Tcetcłqs at Sandy Point on Whidbey Island opposite present-day Tulalip. Skwilsídiabc was located at the mouth of Quil Ceda Creek in present-day Marysville. Tuqwétl'bɑbc was located at the mouth of the Pilchuck River in present-day City of Snohomish. Stɑk'táledjɑbc was located in present-day Monroe along the lower Skykomish River (Haeberlin and Gunther 1930; Smith1940; Suttles and Lane 1990).

The project location is part of a storied landscape. The names given to rivers, mountains, food gathering areas, and other geographic markers encapsulate the creation and ordering of the world, stories for proper behavior toward human and non-human relations, and Native peoples' millennia-old and ongoing histories. During the early twentieth century, ethnographers recorded hundreds of named places around Puget Sound. This collection is far from complete—the lands and waters of Puget Sound have been known by many thousands of names through time—and many of the translations offered by ethnographers do not capture the full significance of these places to local Native peoples (Thrush 2017:209-214). Even so, recorded place names speak to the connections between Native peoples and their ancestral homelands as well as the nature of cultural resources that may be encountered during this assessment.

Waterman (2001:331-346) recorded dozens of place names in the Everett vicinity. Nearest to the project are:

- X^{w}əx^{w}əƛ'aʔal for a spot on the shoreline west of Everett – around 2.8 miles northwest of the project location
- Čəq́^{w}ilc, or "dirty rocks" for a place near Point Elliott – around 2.8 miles northwest of the project location
- Bək^{w}əłtiu, possibly meaning "good camping ground," for Mukilteo – around 3.2 miles northwest of the project location
- Həbhəbuʔali, or "where there are pigeons," for a place on the Puget Sound shoreline south of Everett – around 5.9 miles north of the project location
- ʔadslig^{w}əd, or "center place," for spot near the Everett waterfront – around 3.6 miles north of the project location

Knowledge of place names, village and resource gathering locations, and other lifeways continues to be passed down among contemporary Native peoples. Today, descendants of the original inhabitants of the Everett area are members of the Tulalip Tribes and other Tribes.

2.6 Nineteenth and Twentieth Century History

During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, Oregon Country, which encompassed the present-day Pacific Northwest, emerged as an epicenter of British and U.S. imperial activities. In May 1792, the Vancouver Expedition, led by George Vancouver, entered Puget Sound. The expedition was tasked with exploring whether the Strait of Juan de Fuca represented the western extent of the fabled Northwest Passage, which would facilitate water transport across North America. After dropping anchor between present-day Bainbridge and Blake Islands, Vancouver dispatched a small crew led by Lieutenant Peter Puget to survey the southern sound. The expedition named several geographical features—including Mount Rainier, Hood Canal, and Whidbey Island—after crew members and British naval officers (Crowley 2003b; Morgan 2018:3-23).

In 1833, Britain's Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) established Puget Sound's first Euro-American trading post, Fort Nisqually. The fort was situated halfway between HBC's Fort Vancouver to the south and Fort Langley to the north, and the local prairie was seen as a promising fur-gathering and agricultural area (Bagley 1915; Carpenter 1986:24-25, 36). In addition to economic aims, the fort was intended to strengthen British claims to the region and discourage U.S. settlement. The fort became home to a diverse population of HBC employees who established trading relationships with local Native groups. As the number of fur-bearing animals dwindled, the fort's economic emphasis shifted to agriculture and husbandry. The Puget Sound Agricultural Company (PSAC) was established in 1838 as an HBC subsidiary to oversee cattle ranching at the fort and raise wheat, barley, oat, potato, and peas at the 4,000-acre Cowlitz Farm near present-day Toledo (Morgan 2018:50-53; Wilma 2005).

In May 1841, the United States Exploring Expedition entered Puget Sound. Led by Charles Wilkes, the expedition spent four years producing detailed surveys of the Antarctic coast, islands in the south and central Pacific, and the Pacific Northwest. The expedition's naturalists also collected zoological, botanical, and geological specimens and material culture from numerous Indigenous peoples. In the Pacific Northwest, these scientific aims were pursued alongside a larger geopolitical goal: assess the region's economic potential in the hopes of tilting imperial control toward the United States (Walker 2020). After meeting with HBC personnel at Fort Nisqually, the expedition set out to map the islands, harbor, and inlets of Puget Sound. In order to emphasize U.S. connection to the region, Wilkes named dozens of Puget Sound inlets, islands, and other areas after expedition officers and crewmembers. Many of these names, such as Point Elliott, remain in use today (Crowley 2003a).

The Oregon Treaty of 1846 resolved the United Kingdom and United States' competing imperial claims in the Pacific Northwest. The treaty ceded land south of the 49th parallel to the United States. Oregon Territory (which included present-day Washington State) soon attracted interest as a site of economic potential, religious proselytization, and territorial expansion. In 1850, the federal government passed the Oregon Donation Land Act, which attracted settlers to the region with the promise of free land. The act allowed individuals to claim 320 acres and married

couples to claim 640 acres provided they cultivated the land for four consecutive years. The act passed despite the fact that, in the absence of ratified treaties, the federal government did not hold title to the land it offered. The Donation Land Act transformed Oregon Territory into a settler colony, a form of territorial control that relies on the appropriation of Native land and the removal of Native peoples (Veracini 2011).

During the first half of the nineteenth century, Native peoples across western Washington grappled with the impacts of foreign diseases, introduction of new plants and animals, land seizure, and other outcomes of Euro-American colonization. The growing settler population saw the continued presence of Native peoples as antithetical to the region's future. It was against this backdrop that Washington territorial governor and ex officio superintendent of Indian affairs Isaac Stevens negotiated treaties with Native groups. In January 1855, Native leaders representing Duwamish, Snohomish, Suquamish, Snoqualmie, and other groups from central and northern Puget Sound signed the Treaty of Point Elliott. The treaty ceded title to Native lands in exchange for small reservations and preservation of hunting and fishing rights. Later that year, the Puget Sound War erupted in part due to the asymmetrical terms of the 1854 Treaty of Medicine Creek negotiated with southern Puget Sound groups. After the conflict, government officials compelled Native people to relocate to the Tulalip, Port Madison, Muckleshoot, and other reservations. Some refused to relocate to reservations, taking up residence in urban and rural settings across the region. Others lived on reservations while maintaining relationships with important gathering places and other locations in their ancestral homelands (Harmon 1998; Miller and Blukis Onat 2004; Thrush 2017).

The federal government's appropriation of Native land paved the way for Euro-American settlement. The Washington territorial legislature established Snohomish County in early 1861, with Mukilteo serving as the first county seat. In the years that followed, settlers established homesteads and logging operations in the surrounding vicinity. In 1863, Jacob and David Livingston established the first sawmill in Snohomish County near present-day Harbor View Park. The following decade, Mukilteo became home to one of the territory's first salmon canneries and one of its first breweries (Ficken 2002:128-129; Riddle 2006, 2007a).

Significant change came to Snohomish County with the arrival of railroads. In 1873, the Northern Pacific Railroad selected Tacoma over Seattle for its western terminus. Seattle civic leaders responded by founding the Seattle & Walla Walla Railroad, which despite lofty ambitions primarily shipped coal from Newcastle to Elliott Bay. In the mid-1880s, local leaders came together to address the absence of reliable transport between Seattle and Northern Pacific lines to the south and growing demand for a connection with the Canadian border. They formed the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad. By the early 1890s, the railroad connected Seattle with logging operations along Lake Sammamish and the foothills of the Cascades, sawmills and fishing outfits at Salmon Bay, and Sumas at the border with Canada to the north. The line stopped in Snohomish but bypassed the mouth of the Snohomish River. Northern Pacific, once the rival of Seattle's railroad promoters, absorbed the line in 1892 (Lange 2000; MacIntosh 1999a, 1999b).

The Northern Pacific's interest in acquiring the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad stemmed in part from emerging competition with the Great Northern Railway. In the early 1890s, Great

Northern Railway president James J. Hill extended his St. Paul-based railway west toward Puget Sound. Frustrated with the Northern Pacific, Seattle civic leaders, especially Judge Thomas Burke, courted Hill in an effort to secure Seattle as the line's western terminus. Those in Snohomish County hoped Hill would choose Everett instead. Hill ultimately selected Seattle as the western terminus but routed the rail though Everett. The Great Northern Railway reached Everett in late 1892 and continued along the Puget Sound shoreline to Mukilteo and Seattle. It reached Smith Cove by early 1893. Freight and passenger service began soon after (Muhlstein 2020; Stein 2014).

As the railroad approached Everett, a group of investors laid the groundwork for new industrial ventures at the mouth of the Snohomish River. The Everett Land Company was formed in 1890 by Tacoma lumber magnate Henry Hewitt Jr., other local investors, and capital from John D. Rockefeller and his associates. On its 800-acre holdings, the company planned to establish a paper mill in Lowell, a barge works and smelter on the Snohomish River, and a nail factory at Port Gardner. By the spring of 1891, land clearing had already begun. The company's investments stimulated rapid growth. Everett formally incorporated in 1893, with a population of more than five thousand people. Soon after, the Panic of 1893 slowed development and almost bankrupted the new city. In the early twentieth century, Everett saw new industrial development, including the founding of shingle mills, iron works, shipyards, canneries, and other factories. Reconstruction efforts following the San Francisco earthquake and fire of 1907 led to a boom in lumber production in Everett and elsewhere in the region. Lumber and heavy industry remained a mainstay during the century's first two decades (Oakley 2005; Riddle 2006, 2010, 2021b).

Logging was also central to the early economy of Mukilteo (Riddle 2007a; Rinck and Boggs 2010). The Mukilteo Logging Company was established in 1903 and renamed the Crown Lumber Company six years later. Many of the company's workers were Japanese immigrants who lived in company housing in a gulch near Point Elliott. The Great Depression led to the closure of the company in 1930. Today, Japanese Gulch, approximately 3.2 miles northwest of the project, contains archaeological deposits (45SN398, 45SN575) associated with Mukilteo's early Japanese community.

The early twentieth century also saw the emergence of ferry travel from Mukilteo. In 1911, the Island Transportation Company began offering passenger ferry service between points on Whidbey Island. Vehicle transport began in 1919, with regular trips between Mukilteo and Clinton. In the 1920s, the company was sold to the Puget Sound Navigation Company, who operated the line for the next three decades. The Washington State Ferry system purchased the route in the 1950s, laying the foundation for what is today the largest public ferry system in the country. The Mukilteo-Clinton ferry route remains one of the busiest in the state, transporting over two million vehicles annually. A new $187 million ferry terminal opened at Mukilteo in late 2020 (Riddle 2007a, 2021b).

In 1936, the Works Progress Administration (WPA) built Paine Field east of Mukilteo and southwest of Everett. The airfield was situated on 640 acres of former timber land owned by Merrill-Ring Logging and the Pope and Talbot Company. The airfield initially operated as a commercial airport. During World War II, the federal government acquired the airfield and nearby land formerly owned by the Crown Lumber Company to construct an ammunition-

loading complex, military airfield, and training center. About 600 people worked at the airfield at the height of the war. The military returned to the airfield during the Korean War and left in 1968. The Boeing Corporation, which already owned land to the north, purchased the airfield. In 1969, Paine Field became the company's base of operations for the production of the Boeing 747. The company constructed a new assembly plant north of Paine Field. The plant is the world's largest building by volume (Riddle 2007b, 2021a). Boeing remains central to the economies of Mukilteo, Everett, and surrounding communities. Commercial service returned to Paine Field in 2019.

2.7 Historical Records Search

Review of historical maps and aerial imagery provide insight into historic and modern land use and property ownership at the project location. The General Land Office (GLO) conducted early cadastral surveys to define or re-establish the boundaries and subdivisions of federal lands so that land patents could be issued to settlers. These maps and land serial patent records provide information on land ownership in the 1800s. The GLO produced a map of the project location in 1860 (Figure 4). The project is situated in the NW¼ of Section 13 in Township 28 North, Range 04 East. GLO surveyors Isaac W. Smith and Jared Hurd (USSG 1860:515) described the township as "land mostly level or slightly rolling; towards the North boundary partly broken with soil good 2nd and 3rd rate," and consisting of "timber fir, cedar, hemlock, alder, maple…fern, sallal, salmonberry, etc." No homesteads, villages, or other cultural features were mapped in the vicinity of the project. Unnamed creeks are present to the northwest and southeast. Early land ownership records for the project location indicate that Roswell W. Gates received a 480-acre land grant on May 1, 1872, for the NW¼ of Section 13 under the Land Act of 1820 (BLM 2022).

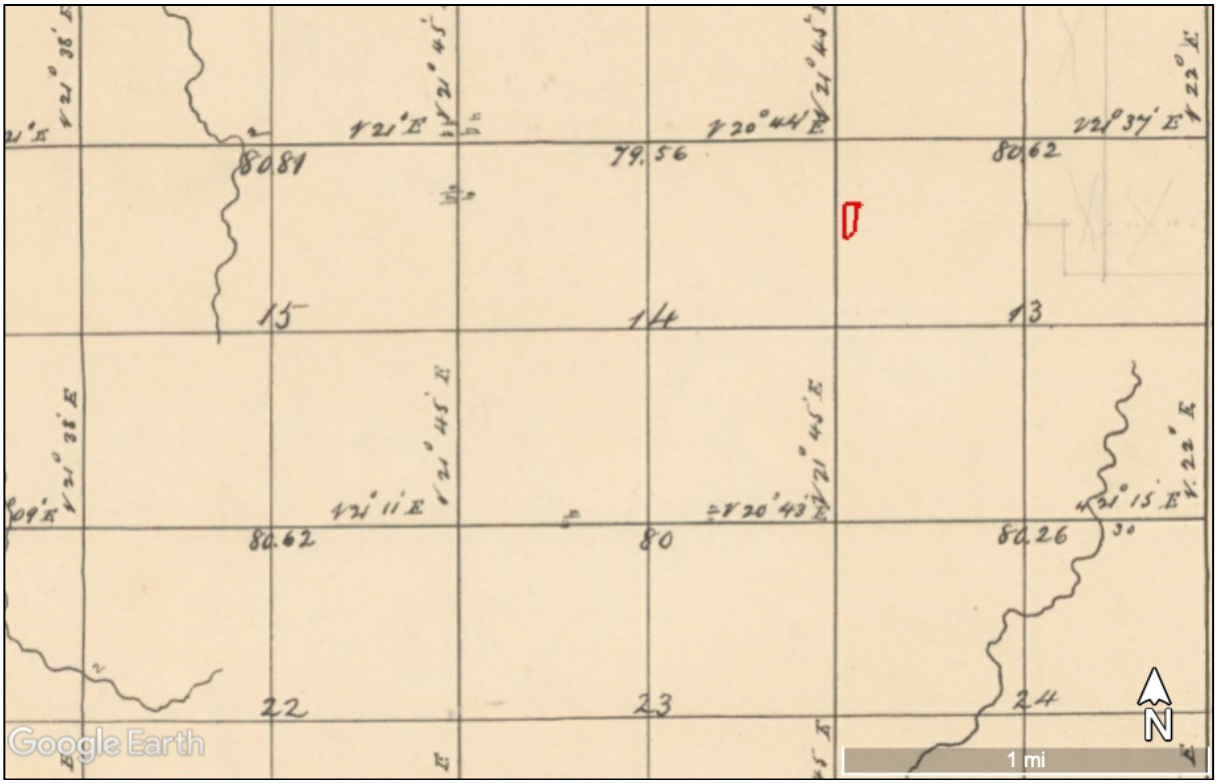

Figure 4. 1860 cadastral survey of Township 28 N, Range 04 E, annotated with project location in red (USSG 1860).

A 1910 Snohomish County atlas shows land in Section 13, as well as the surrounding sections, as subdivided into parcels ranging in size from 20 and 600 acres, with an average of around 160 acres. On this map, the project location stretches across two parcels of land. The larger, labeled "Jane Thompson to Thomson Est.," makes up for the majority of the NW¼ of Section 13, encompassing 120 acres. The second parcel occupies the NW¼ of the NW¼ of Section 13 and is labeled "E.O. Imp. Co." The project location is situated primarily in this smaller parcel, with only a small section extending south into the larger one. The 1910 county atlas also shows a north-south aligned railroad line roughly bisecting Section 13. This railroad line is not named, but it roughly follows what is today the alignment of Hardeson Road north of SR 526 and 5th Ave W and 4th Ave W south of SR 526. A small collection of buildings is present along the rail line at the north end of Section 24. The Seattle Everett Inter Urban Railroad is labeled on the map. It intersects the unnamed railroad in Section 25. The creeks depicted on the 1860 GLO survey that are northwest to the project location exist on the 1910 atlas, but they remain unnamed and the southeasterly creeks are no longer present.

On a 1927 county atlas, the land in Section 13 had been divided into much smaller and more numerous plats for residential development (Metsker 1927). The NW¼ of Section 13 was extensively divided with all but its northwest corner split into 14 parcels. The northwest corner, which encompasses the majority of the project location, is labeled "Beverly Berry Trs" and appears to be a part of a larger property that extends into Sections 11 and 14. The unnamed railroad line that ran through Section 13 on the 1910 atlas no longer appears in the 1927 atlas, but a number of roads were added in the area. An unpaved road is marked as running along the northern border of Sections 13, 14, and 15 along the present-day alignment of Casino Road. Two additional northeast-southwest aligned roads are shown in Section 13, one an unpaved road where Holly Road is today, and a second along present-day Evergreen Way/SR 99, which is unlabeled but is noted as a main highway according to the legend.

The years following saw additional residential development and road construction. On a 1934 county atlas, Highway 99 (now SR 99) extends northeast along present-day Evergreen Way, and present-day Holly Road and Casino Road are notated as a "main travel roads" (Kroll 1934). The NW¼ of Section 13 is slightly more developed than on the 1927 atlas, and unpaved roads now run through the area, but the majority of project location remains owned by Beverly Berry. The SE¼ of Section 13 was significantly altered with the addition of unpaved roads to create blocks that run parallel and perpendicular to Highway 99. This area is labeled "Intercity Add."

Over the following two decades, further development established present-day conditions in the project vicinity. By 1960, most of Section 13 was subdivided into residential plats with roads weaving between them (Metsker 1960). Section 13 also now has the large label of "Intercity," reflecting the growing urban and residential neighborhood. Main paved roads in Section 13 include West Casino Road, 5th Ave W, 4th Ave W, Holly Drive, 100th Street SW, and Highway 99. All are labeled and follow their present-day alignments. One exception is Highway 99, which continues northeast into Section 13 rather than turning sharply east in Section 24. Paine Field is also now visible to the west of the project location, occupying much of Sections 10, 14, 15, 22, 23, and 27. The majority of the project location continues to be within "Beverly Berry Tracts,"

and a water tower is noted nearby in the northeast corner of Section 14. The water tower is also visible on a 1:250,000 scale topographic map of Seattle from 1962 (Figure 5) (USGS 1962).

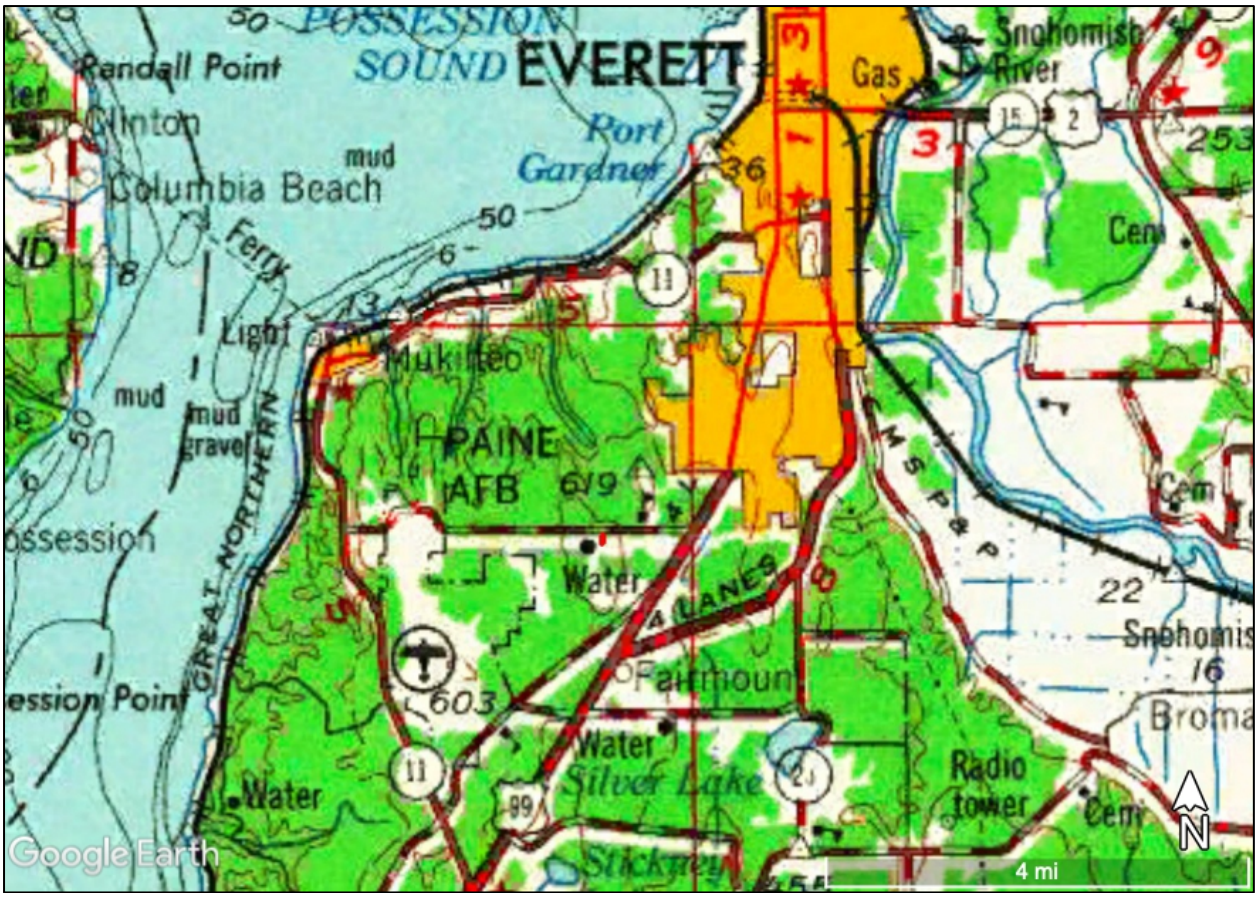

Figure 5. USGS 1962 topographic map with the project location annotated in red (USGS 1962).

Aerial imagery of the project vicinity is intermittently available from the mid-twentieth century onwards (NETR 2022). In 1952, the project location is partially covered in second- or third-growth forest. Paine Field is visible to the west, but the area around the project location remains relatively undeveloped. Several residences are visible along what is today W Casino Road and 90th Street SW south of the project. On imagery taken in 1969 it is clear that vegetation has regrown in the project location, as it appears more forested. A few roads run parallel to the project, terminating at a cylindrical tank placed directly to the east. Additional residences had been built in the surrounding streets and Boeing Freeway (SR 526) is in-progress of being constructed. More residences appear in imagery taken in 1980, as do the Walter E. Hall Park and Golf Course to the west of the project, and the associated roads and parking lots. The project area was logged at some point before 1980, leaving grass and some isolated trees. Between 1980 and 1981 construction began in and around the project area to build the two large cylindrical buildings. These buildings house water utilities for the City of Everett, and currently exist to the east of the project location today. Nothing was constructed in the project location itself, but it's possible that the ground was disturbed during adjacent construction. Aerial imagery reveals present-day conditions at and around the project were largely established by 1990 (Figure 6) (Google Earth 2022). Between 2006 and 2009, a new fence was built between the project area

and the cylindrical structures. A new structure south of the project area was also built at that time, along with a fourth cylindrical structure/tank that was placed near the others. The tank is similar in size to the one constructed in the 1960s, which was demolished between 2013 and 2015. No visible changes are evident in imagery taken in subsequent years.

Figure 6. USGS 1998 aerial imagery with the project location annotated in red (Google Earth 2022).

2.8 Cultural Resources Database Review

WISAARD Database: A review of the WISAARD database identified cultural resource studies, precontact and postcontact archaeological sites, and historic properties in the vicinity of the project, which helps gauge the potential and likely nature of cultural resources present within the project vicinity (DAHP 2022b). Seven cultural resource investigations have been completed within approximately one mile of the project location (Table 1). These studies were conducted as part of proposed construction of telecommunications towers (Baker and McReynolds 2014; Landreau and Geffen 2003), environmental cleanup (Becker and McDaniel 2013), wetland modification for improved stormwater detention (McClintock and Peters 2014), public transportation expansion (Hartmann 2002), and residential and industrial development (Kretzler 2022, McWilliams 2022). All seven of these projects were conducted more than 0.5 miles from the project. None resulted in the identification of cultural resources.

Table 1. Cultural resources assessments completed within approximately one mile of the project.

Date	Author	Title	Cultural Resources Identified	Distance from Project
2022	Kretzler	Cultural Resources Assessment for the Bhend Property Project, Everett, Snohomish County, Washington	None	0.57 mile
2003	Landreau	Section 106 Archaeological Review and Inventory at the Proposed Paine Field Telecommunications Facility	None	0.65 mile
2008	Hartmann	Cultural Resources Assessment for the Swift Bus Rapid Transit Project	None	0.68 mile
2022	McWilliams	Cultural Resources Inventory for the Scannell Industry Project, City of Everett, Snohomish County, Washington	None	0.77 mile
2014	Baker	Cultural Resource Survey Proposed Telecommunications Tower Site Paine Field – New Build Everett	None	1.03 mile
2013	Becker	Cultural Resources Inventory Report – Boeing Everett Facility, Former Gun Club Area C and Pond D, Everett	None	1.07 mile
2015	McClintock	Archaeological Investigation of the Paine Field Wetland ERR Enhancement & Detention Project	None	1.1 mile

Only one archaeological site, 45SN84, has been recorded within one mile of the project location (Table 2). The site was identified in 1980 during a surface survey along a road and around apartment buildings (Mattson 1980). One basalt lanceolate projectile point, most likely originating from the Olcott phase, was identified at the surface. The point was an isolated find and identified in an area with apartment/condominium buildings and paved parking lots. The next two other archaeological sites closest to the project, 45SN595 and 45SN531, are almost 2 miles away and consist of historic-era remains (Gilpin 2009; Hoyt and Johnson 2011).

Table 2. Recorded archaeological sites within one mile of the project.

Site Number	Site Name	Distance from Project	Historic Register Status	Potential Impacts
45SN84	Braaten Site	0.85 mile	No eligibility determination	None

Fourteen historic buildings are present within 1,000 ft of the project (Table 3). Information about these buildings was added to WISAARD as part of DAHP's 2011 Historic Property Inventory (HPI) Upload Project, which incorporated county assessors' building records into the database. The uploaded data were not field verified, nor were eligibility assessments conducted. To date, these buildings have not been formally inventoried or received register eligibility determinations. Proposed project activities will not adversely affect these buildings.

No register-listed historic properties are located within one mile of the project location.

Table 3. Surveyed historic structures within 1,000 ft of the project.

Address (Property ID)	Date of Construction	Historical Use	Historic Register Status	Potential Impacts
8716 8th Ave W (270959)	1963	Multi-family residence	No eligibility determination	None
8728 8th Ave W (265402)	1963	Single-family residence	No eligibility determination	None
920 90th St SW (265120)	1960	Single-family residence	No eligibility determination	None
1006 90th St SW (246763)	1960	Single-family residence	No eligibility determination	None
914 90th St SW (246364)	1962	Single-family residence	No eligibility determination	None
8720 8th Ave W (245866)	1963	Single-family residence	No eligibility determination	None
1030 90th St SW (245641)	1963	Single-family residence	No eligibility determination	None
8604 8th Ave W (245496)	1962	Single-family residence	No eligibility determination	None
8518 8th Ave W (245065)	1959	Single-family residence	No eligibility determination	None
828 90th St SW (244074)	1934	Single-family residence	No eligibility determination	None
1125 90th St SW (242490)	1936	Single-family residence	No eligibility determination	None
810 90th St SW (220458)	1962	Single-family residence	No eligibility determination	None
8712 8th Ave W (220318)	1962	Single-family residence	No eligibility determination	None
8526 8th Ave W (210354)	1959	Multi-family residence	No eligibility determination	None

No recorded cemeteries are located within one mile of the project. Nearest to the project is the Cypress Lawn Memorial Park (45SN491), located 1.6 miles to the east. The Highland Memorial Park (45SN524) is located approximately 2 miles northwest of the project location.

No Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) listed on WISAARD are located within one mile of the project.

3.0 Archaeological Expectations

3.1 Archaeological Predictive Model

The DAHP statewide predictive model uses environmental data associated with documented archaeological sites to identify areas at which undocumented sites may be found (Kauhi and Markert 2009). Environmental categories included in the model are elevation, slope, aspect, distance to water, geology, soils, and landforms. The model contains five probability ranks: (1) low risk, (2) moderately low risk, (3) moderate risk, (4) high risk, and (5) very high risk. The model ranks the project as having a moderate risk for containing as-yet unidentified archaeological sites.

3.2 Archaeological Expectations

This assessment combines the above cultural resources database review and predictive modeling results with information about local geomorphology, settlement patterns, and post-depositional processes to evaluate the possibility that archaeological deposits will be encountered at the project location. The South Everett Community Solar Project is located in south City of Everett in southwestern Snohomish County. The surrounding landscape has been shaped by natural processes for millennia. During the late Pleistocene, the Puget Lobe of the Cordilleran Ice Sheet entered Puget Sound. The advance and retreat of glacial ice carved a series of north-south trending valleys and deposited large volumes of till, outwash, ice-contact sediments throughout the region. This geomorphological history is reflected in mapped surface geologic units at the project location, which consist of Pleistocene continental glacial drift. The primary soil unit mapped at the project location, Alderwood-Urban land complex, is derived from basal till.

The project location has also been shaped by human activity. For millennia, southwestern Snohomish County has supported settlements, resource management and gathering, and travel by Snohomish peoples and their neighbors. These long-term connections are reflected in the presence of villages and place names and recorded archaeological sites in the vicinity of the project. Archaeological deposits created by Native peoples are likely situated near the surface in portions of the project underlain by glacial deposits, as these areas have experienced little sediment accumulation in post-glacial periods. If present, these deposits may include lithic artifacts, fire-modified rock (FMR), hearth features, bone tools or implements, or processed faunal remains.

The arrival of Euro-American settlers in the middle decades of the nineteenth century led to major changes in the landscape of the project vicinity. Logging as well as development of residential neighborhoods, transportation networks, and utility facilities altered near-surface deposits at the project and may have disturbed or removed extant archaeological sites. At the same time, the absence of large-scale construction at the project raises the possibility that disturbed or intact archaeological deposits predating Euro-American settlement may exist. Postcontact deposits, if present, are likely situated near the surface and may contain evidence of logging activities or domestic occupation. Archaeological deposits postdating 1850 may include the materials outlined above as well as structural debris such as brick, concrete, and milled lumber; agricultural tools; and household-related objects such as hand-made and mass-produced ceramic tableware, glass bottles, and metal implements. Isolated finds of definitive post-1850 manufacture and concentrations of temporally non-diagnostic materials generally do not satisfy eligibility criteria for the NRHP. Exceptions may include intact floors or structural elements or objects associated with particular individuals or events.

4.0 Field Investigations

Total Area Examined: The entire project (1.74 acres)

Areas not examined: None

Date(s) of Survey: October 31, 2022

Weather and Surface Visibility: Weather conditions were in the low 50s and overcast with scattered rain showers. Surface visibility was between 0 and 15 percent due to the presence of unmown grasses, Himalayan blackberry, and several evergreen trees.

Field Methodology: Fieldwork consisted of pedestrian surface survey and subsurface testing via hand excavated shovel probes. Surface survey was conducted in four transects running north to south. Subsurface survey consisted of seven cylindrical, 30-to-40-cm diameter (~16 inch) shovel probes. Probes sought to reach a target depth of 150 centimeters (cm) below surface or 20 cm into glacial sediments. The probes were manually excavated with a shovel to 100 cm below surface, at which point a 10-centimeter bucket auger was used to reach 150 cm below surface where possible. Sediments were passed through ¼-inch hardware mesh to screen for artifacts. Probe locations were recorded using a handheld GPS unit.

Fieldwork Conducted By: David Carlson and Juliet Oreste. Notes are on file with CRC.

5.0 Results and Recommendations

5.1 Investigation Results

Surface survey of the project was conducted to observe the conditions within the project location and to gauge the nature and likelihood for the project to contain yet unrecorded cultural deposits. The project location can be described as a moderately large open area that has not been landscaped, besides from one utility features in the southern half of the project (Figures 7 and 8). It is not formally a park, but as it is accessible to the public and in close proximity to other public facilities such as Walter E. Hall Park, a golf course, and a community garden, it resembles such and people regularly walk through it (Figure 9). No temporally diagnostic cultural materials were identified during the surface survey, only modern trash.

Subsurface survey was completed through the excavation of seven shovel probes (Figure 10; Table 4). The probes were generally spaced 50 meters apart in the north-to-south direction, with the exception of probe 4, which was only 40 meters from probe 3. Surface layers of all the probes consisted of grasses, leaf debris/humus, and occasional wood debris. Generally, observed soils in these probes consisted of a fill layer of grayish brown silty fine sand reaching anywhere from 20 cm to over 100 cm deep. The fill typically overlaid a glacial B horizon of yellow-to-orangish brown silty fine sand, which then transitioned to a glacial C horizon of pale gray silty sand or sandy silt, often with reddish brown mottling (Figures 11 and 12). This C horizon appeared as shallow as 42 centimeters in probe 5, but other probes reached much deeper and did not encounter the glacial material, such as probe 2 which reached 165 cm below surface. A bucket auger was used earlier than 100 cm on several probes due to a variety of reasons including gravel obstructions, compaction, and water appearing in the hole. Probes 2 and 7 were the only probes to not excavate into the glacial C horizon, due to the inability to dig deeper and gravel obstructions, respectively.

Figure 7. Overview of the project area from the northeast corner, showing general conditions.

Figure 8. Sole utility feature visible in right of photo.

Figure 9. Community garden to the north of the project.

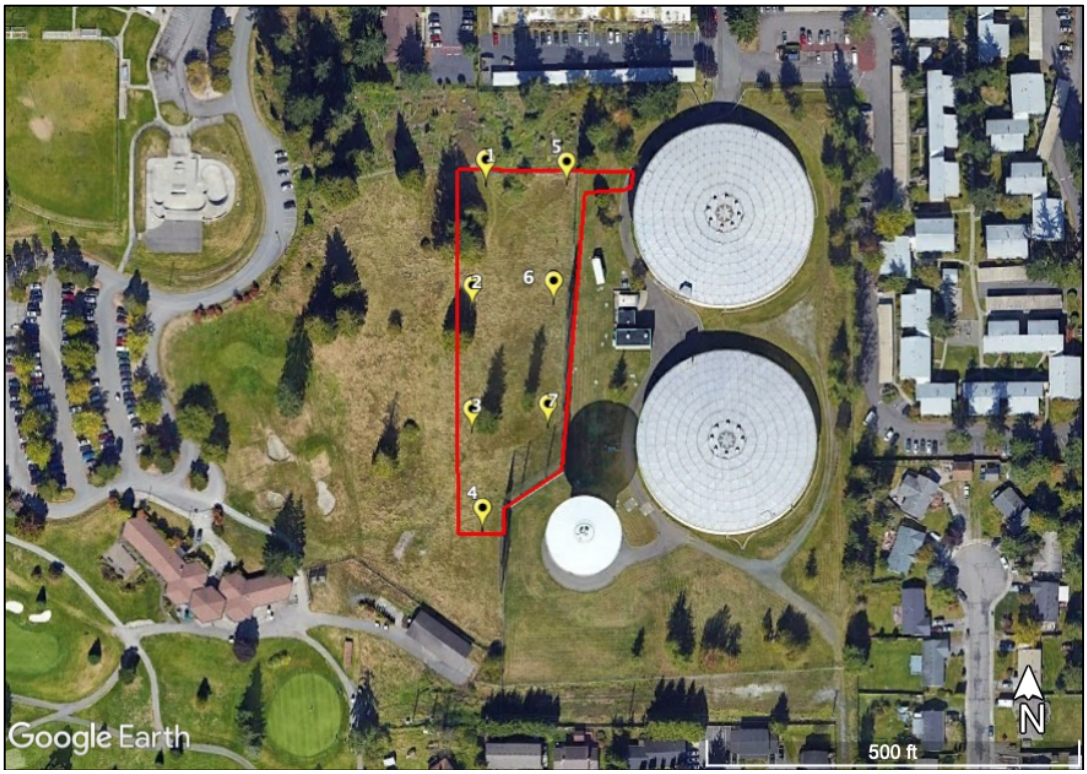

Figure 10. Satellite imagery of the project location annotated with the project location and the shovel probes.

Figure 11. Typical subsurface conditions observed in the project location seen in probe 3.

Figure 12. Glacial C horizon seen clearly at 42 centimeters in probe 5.

Table 4. Probe locations and descriptions.

Probe #	Probe Location (WGS84 Zone 10 UTM coordinates, +/- 3 m)	Stratigraphic description (depths are centimeters below surface [cmbs])	Archaeological Materials Found
1	556093 m E 5307592 m N	0-20 – **Fill/topsoil** – pale brown silty fine sand; 5-10 percent very small pebbles to medium cobbles, sub-angular to round; friable; moist to wet; 1x silver wrapper at 30 cmbs 20-70 – **Glacial B Horizon/some alluvium** – orangey brown sandy silt; 5-10 percent very small pebbles to small cobbles, sub-angular to round; firm; moist; water table at 45 cmbs 70-90 – **Glacial C Horizon** – gray sandy silt; 20-30 percent very small to medium pebbles, sub-angular to round; firm; moist Terminated digging at 70 cm due to gravel obstruction, augered 70-90 cm	None
2	556088 m E 5307541 m N	0-80 – **Fill** – grayish brown silty fine sand; 5-10 percent very small to medium pebbles, sub-angular to round; firm; moist; 1x neon green golf ball at 5 cmbs 80-165 – **Buried A/Glacial B** – dark brown sandy silt with lenses of gray silty sand with red mottling/oxidation; 10 to 20 percent very small to medium pebbles, sub-angular to round; firm; dry; some roots and charcoal pieces Terminated digging at 65 cm due to gravel obstruction, augered 65 to 165 cmbs	None
3	556088 m E 5307491 m N	0-110 – **Fill** – brown silty fine sand; 5 to 10 percent very small to medium pebbles, sub-angular to round; firm; dry; 1x fragment of clear vessel glass around 30 cmbs 110-130 – **Glacial B** – pale yellowish brown sandy silt; 10 to 20 percent very small to medium pebbles, sub-angular to round; compact; dry 130-150 – **Glacial C** – grayish brown silty fine sand; 15 to 30 percent very small to medium pebbles, sub-angular to round; compact; dry Terminated digging at 85 cm due to compaction, augered 85 to 150 cmbs	None
4	556093 m E 5307451 m N	0-97 – **Fill** – pale gray slightly silty fine sand; minor dark gray A horizon 0-5 cm; 30-50 percent very small to very large pebbles, angular to round; compact; moist 97-115 – **Glacial C** – gray fine to medium sand, some silts, mottled with red-brown, signs of oxidation; 30-50 percent very small to medium pebbles, sub-angular to round; friable to firm; dry	None
5	556126 m E 5307592 m N	0-30 – **Fill/topsoil** – gray brown silty fine sand, some medium grains; 15-30 percent very small to large pebbles, angular to round; friable to firm; moist; 1x amber vessel glass base and clear UID glass fragment at 20-30 cmbs 30-42 – **Glacial B/some alluvium** – dark reddish brown/reddish brown fine sandy silt; 15-30	None

		percent very small to large pebbles, sub-angular to round; firm to compact; moist 42-65 – **Glacial C** – gray, mottled with red-brown, slightly silty very fine sand, signs of oxidation, becomes siltier with depth; 15-30 percent very small to medium pebbles, sub-round to round; firm; dry	
6	556121 m E 5307544 N	0-46 – **Fill/topsoil** – gray to gray-brown slightly silty fine to medium sand; 15-30 percent very small to very large pebbles; compact; moist 46-60 – **Glacial C** – gray brown slightly silty fine to medium sand; 15-30 percent very small to medium pebbles, sub-angular to round; compact Terminated at 60 cmbs due to gravel obstruction	None
7	556119 m E 5307494 m N	0-25 – **Fill/topsoil** – dark gray to gray silty fine to medium sand; 30-50 percent very small to very large pebbles, angular to round; firm; moist 25-44 – **Buried A Horizon** – dark brown fine sandy silt to silty fine sand; 15-30 percent very small to medium pebbles, sub-angular to round; firm 44-72 – **B Horizon** – yellowish brown silty fine sand to fine sandy silt, paler with depth; 15-30 percent very small to medium pebbles, sub-angular to round; friable; gray C Horizon appearing at base Terminated at 72 cmbs due to gravel obstruction	None

All probes were negative for archaeological deposits. No precontact or diagnostic historic archaeological materials, evidence of intact archaeological deposits, or buried anthropogenic surfaces were identified during the course of this survey. Probes were backfilled following documentation.

5.2 Cultural Resources Identified

During background research and field investigation, no archaeological sites or historic structures were identified at the project location.

5.3 Conclusions and Recommendations

This assessment was conducted to determine potential effects of this project on cultural resources. Review of historical, archaeological, and environmental datasets and the results of field investigation suggest that project activities are unlikely to encounter archaeological materials. No recorded archaeological sites or historic structures were identified at the project location and all previously recorded cultural resources are well outside of the project location and will not be impacted. No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for this project as proposed and it should proceed as planned.

If project activities result in the discovery of archaeological materials, project staff should halt work in the immediate area and contact the technical staff at DAHP and representatives of identified area Tribes, as outlined in the inadvertent discovery protocol described below (Attachment B). Work should be stopped until further investigation and appropriate consultation

have concluded. In the event that human remains are inadvertently revealed, project staff should immediately stop work, cover, and secure the remains against further disturbance, and contact law enforcement personnel, consistent with the provisions set forth in RCW 27.44.055 and RCW 68.60.055.

6.0 Limitations of this Assessment

No cultural resources study can assess with complete certainty whether archaeological sites, historic properties, or traditional cultural properties exist at a project location. The information presented in this report is based on professional opinions derived from CRC's analysis and interpretation of available documents, records, literature, and information identified in this report and on field investigation and observations. The conclusions and recommendations presented apply to current and reasonably foreseeable project conditions. The data, conclusions, and interpretations in this report should not be construed as a warranty of subsurface conditions. They do not apply to site changes of which CRC is not aware and has not had the opportunity to evaluate.

7.0 References

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Appendix A. Correspondence with Tribes.

Cultural Resource Consultants

Snoqualmie Indian Tribe
Steven Mullen-Moses
PO Box 969
Snoqualmie, WA 98065

October 3, 2022

Re: Cultural Resources Assessment for the South Everett Community Solar Project, Everett, Snohomish County, Washington

Dear Steven:

I am writing to inform you of a cultural resources assessment for the above referenced project and to seek additional information about the project area the Tribe may have that is not readily available through other written sources. This letter is on a technical staff-to-technical staff basis to inquire about project-related cultural information or concerns. It is not intended as formal government-to-government consultation to be initiated by the appropriate regulatory agency.

The project is located in Section 13, Township 28 North, Range 04 East, Willamette Meridian at 1226 Casino Road in Everett, Snohomish County, Washington. Snohomish PUD will install a 450 kW DC/ 375-kW AC community solar project in South Everett adjacent to Walter E. Hall Park. Project activities include design and installation of approximately 1200 ground-mounted solar panels over approximately 1.75 acres of park property. Electrical upgrades are required to connect the array to the utility grid, and the adjacent driveway will be improved to allow access to the construction area. Informational signage will be installed adjacent to the solar array for public education. The project may expand to include installation of battery storage contingent on a feasibility study and additional grant resources.

We are 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, 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 at ian@crcwa.com or 360-431-3433 should you wish to provide any comments. I appreciate your assistance in this matter and look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Ian Kretzler, Project Archaeologist

CULTURAL RESOURCE CONSULTANTS, LLC. PO BOX 4159, SEATTLE, WA 98194
PHONE 206.855.9020 - sonja@crcwa.com

Cultural Resource Consultants

Stillaguamish Tribe
Kerry Lyste, Cultural Resources
3322 236th Street NE
Arlington, WA 98223

October 3, 2022

Re: Cultural Resources Assessment for the South Everett Community Solar Project, Everett, Snohomish County, Washington

Dear Kerry:

I am writing to inform you of a cultural resources assessment for the above referenced project and to seek additional information about the project area the Tribe may have that is not readily available through other written sources. This letter is on a technical staff-to-technical staff basis to inquire about project-related cultural information or concerns. It is not intended as formal government-to-government consultation to be initiated by the appropriate regulatory agency.

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Sincerely,

Ian Kretzler, Project Archaeologist

CULTURAL RESOURCE CONSULTANTS, LLC. PO BOX 4159, SEATTLE, WA 98194
PHONE 206.855.9020 - sonja@crcwa.com

Cultural Resource Consultants

Tulalip Tribes
Richard Young, Cultural Resources
6410 23rd Ave NE
Tulalip, WA 98271

October 3, 2022

Re: Cultural Resources Assessment for the South Everett Community Solar Project, Everett, Snohomish County, Washington

Dear Richard:

I am writing to inform you of a cultural resources assessment for the above referenced project and to seek additional information about the project area the Tribe may have that is not readily available through other written sources. This letter is on a technical staff-to-technical staff basis to inquire about project-related cultural information or concerns. It is not intended as formal government-to-government consultation to be initiated by the appropriate regulatory agency.

The project is located in Section 13, Township 28 North, Range 04 East, Willamette Meridian at 1226 Casino Road in Everett, Snohomish County, Washington. Snohomish PUD will install a 450 kW DC/ 375-kW AC community solar project in South Everett adjacent to Walter E. Hall Park. Project activities include design and installation of approximately 1200 ground-mounted solar panels over approximately 1.75 acres of park property. Electrical upgrades are required to connect the array to the utility grid, and the adjacent driveway will be improved to allow access to the construction area. Informational signage will be installed adjacent to the solar array for public education. The project may expand to include installation of battery storage contingent on a feasibility study and additional grant resources.

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Sincerely,

Ian Kretzler, Project Archaeologist

CULTURAL RESOURCE CONSULTANTS, LLC. PO BOX 4159, SEATTLE, WA 98194
PHONE 206.855.9020 - sonja@crcwa.com

Cultural Resource Consultants

Snohomish Tribe
Michael didahalqid Evans, Chair
9792 Edmonds Way, #267
Edmonds, WA 98020

October 3, 2022

Re: Cultural Resources Assessment for the South Everett Community Solar Project, Everett, Snohomish County, Washington

Dear Michael:

I am writing to inform you of a cultural resources assessment for the above referenced project and to seek additional information about the project area the Tribe may have that is not readily available through other written sources. This letter is on a technical staff-to-technical staff basis to inquire about project-related cultural information or concerns. It is not intended as formal government-to-government consultation to be initiated by the appropriate regulatory agency.

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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 at ian@crcwa.com or 360-431-3433 should you wish to provide any comments. I appreciate your assistance in this matter and look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Ian Kretzler, Project Archaeologist

CULTURAL RESOURCE CONSULTANTS, LLC. PO BOX 4159, SEATTLE, WA 98194
PHONE 206.855.9020 - sonja@crcwa.com

Appendix B. Inadvertent Discovery Plan.

Protocols for Discovery of Archaeological Resources
In the event that archaeological resources are encountered during project implementation, the following actions will be taken:

In the find location, all ground disturbing activity will stop. The find location will be secured from any additional impacts and the supervisor will be informed.

The project proponent will immediately contact the agencies with jurisdiction over the lands where the discovery is located, if appropriate. The appropriate agency archaeologist or the proponent's contracting archaeologist will determine the size of the work stoppage zone or discovery location in order to sufficiently protect the resource until further decisions can be made regarding the work site.

The project proponent will consult with DAHP regarding the evaluation of the discovery and the appropriate protection measures, if applicable. Once the consultation has been completed, and if the site is determined to be NRHP-eligible, the project proponent will request written concurrence from the agency or tribe(s) that the protection and mitigation measures have been fulfilled. Upon notification of concurrence from the appropriate parties, the project proponent will proceed with the project.

Within six months after completion of the above steps, the project proponent will prepare a final written report of the discovery. The report will include a description of the contents of the discovery, a summary of consultation, and a description of the treatment or mitigation measures.

Protocols for Discovery of Human Remains
If human remains are found within the project location, the project proponent, its contractors or permit-holders, the following actions will be taken, consistent with Washington State RCWs 68.50.645, 27.44.055, and 68.60.055:

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 project proponent will prepare a plan for securing and protecting exposed human remains and retain consultants to perform these services. The finding of human skeletal remains will be reported to the county medical examiner/coroner and local law enforcement in the most expeditious manner possible. The remains will not be touched, moved, or further disturbed. The county medical examiner/coroner 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/coroner determines the remains are non-forensic, then 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 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.

Contact Information

Snohomish Tribe
9792 Edmonds Way, #267, Edmonds, WA 98020
Primary Contact: Michael didahalqid Evans, Chairman, 425-671-1387

Snoqualmie Indian Tribe
P.O. Box 969, Snoqualmie, WA 98065
Primary Contact: Steven Mullen-Moses, Director of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, 425-292-0249 ext. 2010, steve@snoqualmietribe.us

Stillaguamish Tribe
3322 236th Street NE, Arlington, WA 98223
Primary Contact, Kerry Lyste, THPO Cultural Resources Specialist, 360-201-2576, klyste@stillaguamish.com

Tulalip Tribes
6410 23rd Ave NE, Tulalip, WA 98271
Primary Contact: Richard Young, Cultural Resources, 360-716-2652, ryoung@tulalip-nsn.gov

Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP)
P.O. Box 48343, Olympia, WA 98504
Primary Contact: Sydney Hanson, Local Government Archaeologist, 360-280-7563, Sydney.hanson@dahp.wa.gov
Primary Contact for Human Remains: Guy Tasa, State Physical Anthropologist, 360-790-1633, guy.tasa@dahp.wa.gov

Snohomish County Sheriff's Office
3000 Rockefeller Ave. M/S 606, Everett, WA 98201
425-388-3393

Snohomish County Medical Examiner's Office
9509 29th Ave West, Everett, WA 98204
425-438-6200