Appendix I: Penstemon Solar Project Site Reports and Permit Applications

I-1: Penstemon Solar Project Critical Areas Report

I-2: Penstemon Solar Project Cultural Resources Report

I-3: Penstemon Solar Project Permit Applications

I-4: Penstemon Solar Project Geotechnical Engineering Study

I-5: Penstemon Solar Project Drainage Report

I-6: Archaeological Excavation Permit Application for Archaeological Survey, Site 45KT4012

Appendix I-6: Archaeological Excavation Permit Application for Archaeological Survey, Site 45KT4012

dahp

DEPT OF ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
ALTERATION & EXCAVATION PERMIT
APPLICATION COVER SHEET

Please note: either the Applicant or the Co-applicant must be a professional archaeologist as defined in WAC 25-48-020 (4).	Date: January 16, 2018
Name of Applicant & Affiliation: Michelle Hannum, SWCA Environmental Consultants	Name of Co-applicant & Affiliation: Jason Evans, TUUSSO Energy, LLC
Applicant's Address: 221 First Avenue West, Suite 205 Seattle, WA 98119	Co-applicant's Address: 500 Yale Avenue North Seattle, WA 98109
Telephone and Email Address: (206) 781-1909 mhannum@swca.com	Telephone and Email address: (206) 303-0198 Jason.evans@tuusso.com
Smithsonian numbers(s) for which permit is requested: 45KT4012	Parcel Number(s) Parcel No 840233
Proposed Fieldwork Start Date: April 1, 2018	Proposed Fieldwork End Date: March 31, 2019
Type of Alteration or Excavation Proposed (e.g. testing, data recovery, capping and filling, etc.): Testing prior to ground disturbing associated with solar project.	
Proposed dates for analysis and reporting: April 1, 2018-March 31, 2019	
Location of Collection for Analysis: SWCA Environmental Consultants 221 First Avenue West, Suite 205 Seattle, WA 98119	
Institution in which the applicant proposes to curate all collections, records, photographs, and data: Burke Museum	
Agency which has jurisdiction over land in which site is located (e.g. County, City, Port Authority, state, etc): Part of SEPA requested by Washington Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council, Utilities and Transportation Commission	
Will human remains be removed? ☐ Yes ☒ No	

Signed this 17th day of January, 2018. Signed this 16th day of January, 2018.

Applicant Signature:

Michelle Hannum

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of January, 2018

NOTARY PUBLIC in and for the State of Washington

Mary N. Andrews

MARY N ANDREWS
NOTARY PUBLIC
STATE OF WASHINGTON
COMMISSION EXPIRES
MAY 19, 2021

Co-Applicant's Signature:

Jason Evans

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of January, 2018

NOTARY PUBLIC in and for the State of Washington

ANDREW M FOX
Notary Public
State of Washington
My Appointment Expires Dec 20, 2020

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION PERMIT APPLICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
SITE 45KT4012
KITTITAS COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Submitted to the

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
P.O. Box 48343
Olympia, WA 98504-8343

By

TUUSSO Energy, LLC
500 Yale Avenue N., Suite 380
Seattle, WA 98109

and

SWCA Environmental Consultants
221 1st Avenue West, Suite 205
Seattle, WA 98119

January 17, 2018

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION PERMIT APPLICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AT SITE 45KT4012, KITTITAS COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Archaeological site 45KT4012 was recorded during the cultural resources survey for the proposed Penstemon Solar Project, a 5-MW_{AC} solar development in Kittitas County, Washington. The proposed solar project will occupy Parcel No 840233, located south of Tjossem Road (Figure 1) in Section 17, Township (T) 17 North (N), Range (R) 19 East (E), Willamette Meridian. The project would include the installation of a photovoltaic solar field (Figure 2) on leased private land, which is currently in use as an agricultural field.

Minimal grading and ground disturbance would occur as part of the proposed Penstemon Solar Project. The portion of the solar panel array installation that actually disturbs the ground is also very minimal. Subject to final design, the typical three string rows would consists of nine pile driven posts, each serving as a foundation. Each post would be an I-bean, 10 to 15 feet (3.1 to 4.6 m) in length, and have a cross-section of approximately 6 by 4 inches (15.2 by 10.2 cm). They would be driven to depths between 5 and 7 feet (1.5 and 2.1 m) below grade. Because of this, existing topography and drainage patterns would remain relatively undisturbed.

Grading would be minimal and would be isolated to the all-weather access roads (as needed), inverter pads, and switchyard pads to accommodate interconnection equipment. The all-weather access roads would be relatively flat and would be graded to match existing conditions to minimize earthwork. Inverter pads would be placed throughout the solar project site, each of which would be approximately 15 by 30 feet (4.6 by 9.1 m) and 1 to 2 feet (0.3 to 0.6 m) thick. Each of these pads would be graded, but as with the switchyard pads, the proposed elevation would be set to minimize earthwork. The switchyard and inverter pads would require a minimum of 90% relative compaction. Other property improvements that would have only moderate impact/disturbance to in situ conditions would involve roadbed stabilization for the all-weather access roads. No export of soil is anticipated. At the conclusion of construction, all disturbed areas surrounding graded areas would be remediated through reseeding with low-cover vegetation.

Site 45KT4012 occupies 2.89 acres of the 37-acre Penstemon Solar Project. The site is a multi-component site consisting of a historic debris scatter with one isolated pre-contact lithic artifact. Artifacts were observed on the surface and within the plowzone of an active agricultural field. The site is associated with the Montgomery family who have owned the project area since the 1880s. Project plans are such that the site cannot be avoided (Figure 3).

The project is subject to the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), which requires project proponents to consider effects to places or objects listed on or proposed for national, state, or local preservation registers. In addition, excavations within the site boundary are subject to the Washington State Archaeological Sites and Resources Act (RCW 27.53), which requires an excavation permit from the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) prior to any ground disturbance within a known archaeological site.

TUUSSO submits this Archaeological Excavation Permit Application, with attachments, for proposed site boundary delineation and possible testing and data recovery at site 45KT2012, in accordance with WAC 25-48-060.

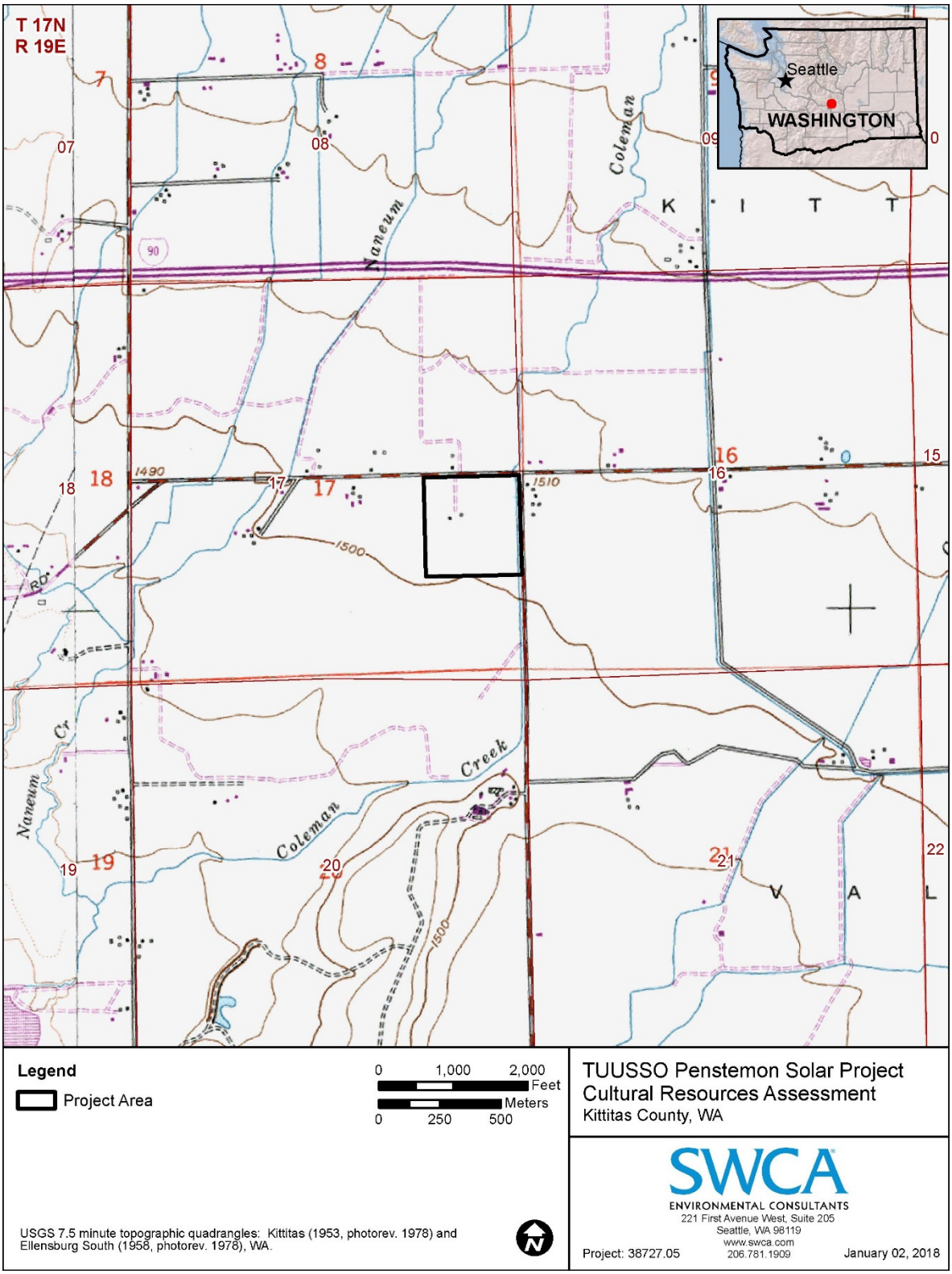

Figure 1. The Penstemon Solar Project on a portion of the Kittitas and Ellensburg South USGS maps.

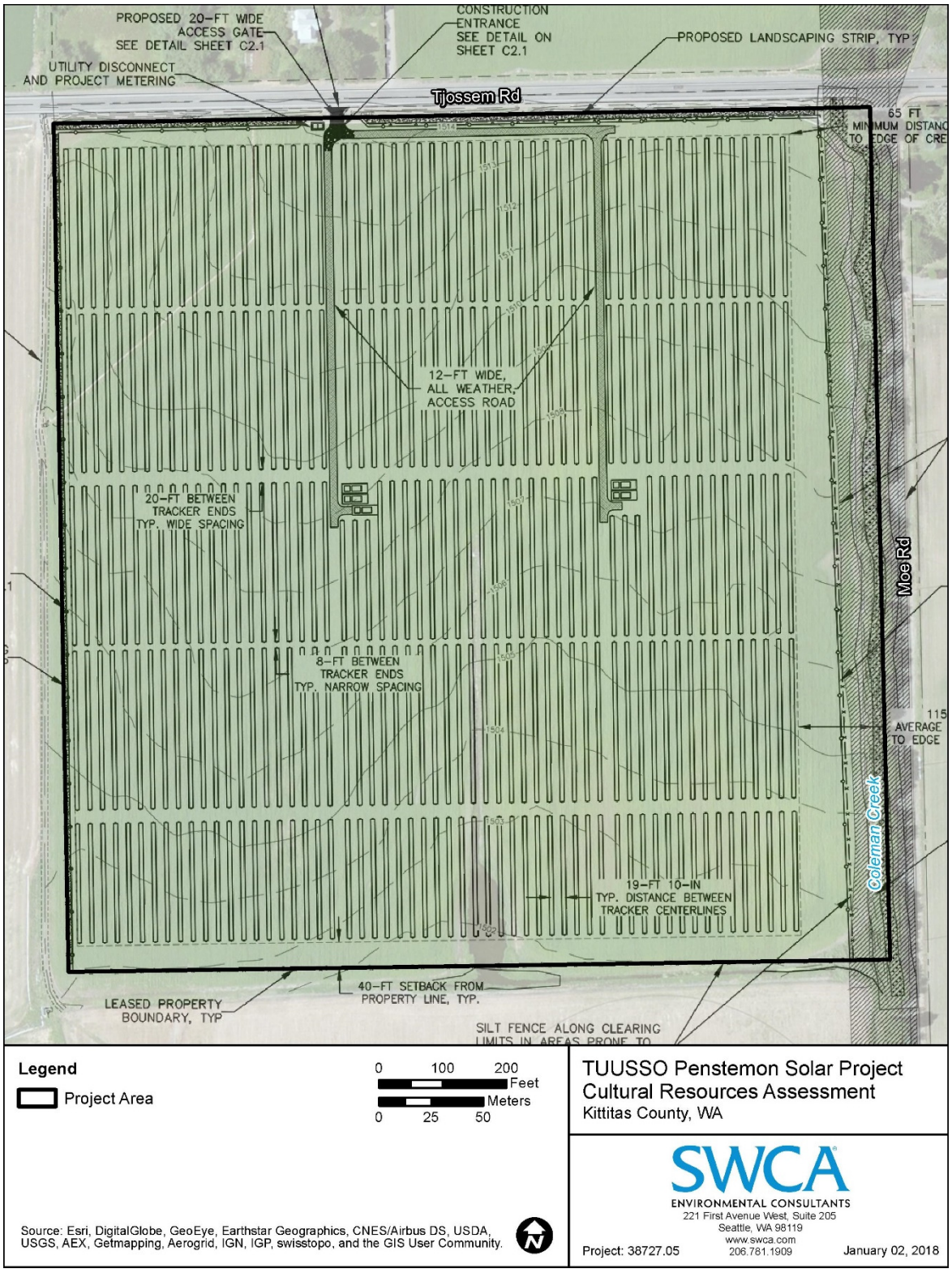

Figure 2. Penstemon Solar Project plans.

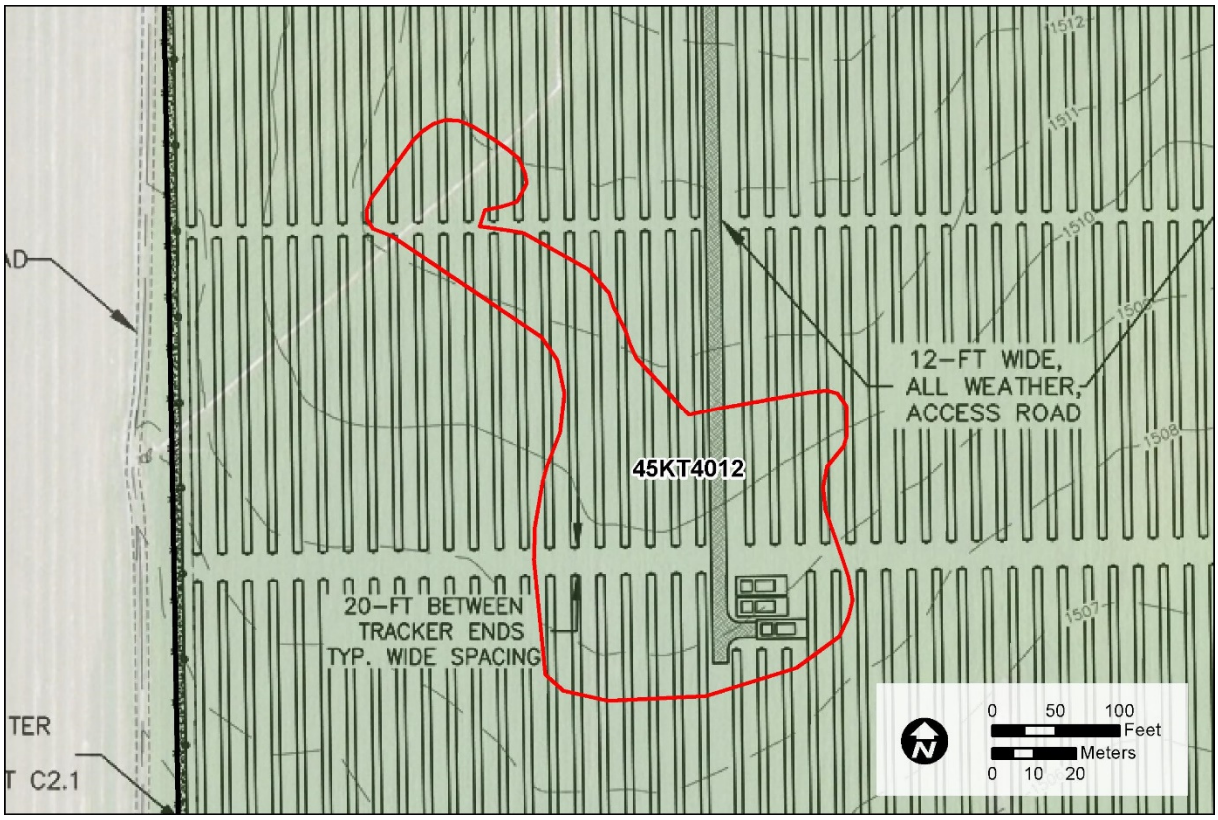

Figure 3. Location of site 45KT4012 within the Penstemon Solar Project and proposed ground disturbing activities.

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Attachment 1(a) Background and summary of previous field investigation, research, and data gaps about the site proposed for excavation.

Attachment 1(b) The nature and extent of the work proposed, including how and why it is proposed to be conducted and the methods proposed for excavation and recovery, number and placement of excavation units, proposed excavation volumes, proposed time of performance, location maps, and a completed site inventory form.

Attachment 1(c) Summary of the environmental setting and depositional context, with an emphasis on vegetation, past and present available natural resources, geomorphology and formation processes, and their relationship to the archaeological deposits.

Attachment 1(d) An artifact inventory plan detailing the character of the expected data categories to be recovered including the proposed methods of inventorying the recovered data and proposed methods of cleaning, stabilizing, and curating of specimens and recovered data consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archaeological Curation in 36 CFR Part 79.

Attachment 1(e) If human remains are proposed for recovery, a plan for their removal and disposition must be provided; if human remains are not proposed for recovery, a plan for responding to the inadvertent discovery of human remains must be provided.

Attachment 1(f) A professional scientific research design, including research questions, demonstrating that the work and reporting will be performed in a scientific and technically acceptable manner utilizing methods and techniques designed to address current scientific research issues and cultural resource management plans.

Attachment 1(g) The name and address of the individual(s) proposed to be responsible for conducting the work, institutional affiliation, if any, and evidence of education, training, and experience in accord with the minimal qualifications listed in chapter 25-48 WAC.

Attachment 1(h) The name and address of the individual(s) proposed to be responsible for carrying out the terms and conditions of the permit, if different from the individual(s) enumerated under (g) of this subsection.

Attachment 1(i) Financial evidence of the applicant's ability to initiate, conduct, and complete the proposed work, including evidence of logistical support and laboratory facilities and evidence of financial support for analysis and report writing.

Attachment 1(j) A plan for site restoration following excavation activities and evidence of plans to secure bonding to cover the cost of site restoration.

Attachment 1(k) Evidence of an agreement for the proposed work from the owner, agency, or political subdivision with management responsibility over the land.

Attachment 1(l) A site security plan to assure protection of the site and its contents during the public permit review and excavation process.

Attachment 1(m) A public participation plan detailing the extent of public involvement and dissemination of project results to the public, as appropriate. 1

Attachment 1(n) A completed environmental checklist as required by WAC 197-11-100 to assist the office in making a threshold determination and to initiate SEPA compliance.

Attachment 1(o) Evidence of abandonment.

Attachment 1(p) Disclosure by the applicant of any previous violation of this chapter or any federal or state law regulating archaeological objects or sites, historic archaeological resources, glyptic or painted records, or native Indian cairns or graves. The applicant shall disclose any such violation by the applicant, by the individual(s) proposed to be responsible for conducting the work, or by the individual(s) proposed to be responsible for carrying out the terms and conditions of the permit, and shall provide details, dates, and circumstances of each violation.

Attachment 1(q) Disclosure by the applicant of outstanding archaeological excavation permits issued by the department to the applicant.

WAC 25-48-060 2, 3, 4, 5

Attachment 2. Where the application is for the excavation and/or removal of archaeological resources on public lands, the name of the Washington university, museum, repository or other scientific or educational institution meeting the Secretary of the Interior's standards for archaeological curation in 36 C.F.R. Part 79, in which the applicant proposes to store all collections, and copies of records, data, photographs, and other documents derived from the proposed work other than human skeletal remains and funerary objects. The applicant shall submit written certification, signed by an authorized official of the institution, of willingness to assume curatorial responsibility for the collections, records, data, photographs and other documents and to safeguard, preserve, and allow for the future scientific access to these materials as property of the state.

Attachment 3. Excavation and/or removal of archaeological resources on private land.

Attachment 4. An applicant may temporarily curate a collection identified in subsection (2) or (3) of this section in a repository that meets the Secretary of the Interior’s standards for archaeological curation in 36 CFR Part 76 until the appropriate Indian tribe has available facilities meeting the Secretary of the Interior’s standards for archaeological curation in 36 CFR Part 79 into which the collection may be curated.

Attachment 5. Historic aircraft.

Attachment 1(a)

Background and summary of previous field investigation, research, and data gaps about the site proposed for excavation.

Site 45KT4012 was identified during the archaeological survey for the Penstemon Solar Project on April 16 and 17, 2017 (Cannon et al. 2017). At the time of the survey, the field was bare of crop, and offered 95% ground surface visibility. The April field investigations did not include fully defining site boundaries; and the site, as currently defined, measures 505 x 249 feet (154 x 76 m), or 2.89 acres.

The site is a historic debris scatter with two concentrations of artifacts located in an agricultural field (Figure 4). The site was first observed as a surface artifact scatter during the pedestrian survey, and 21 SPs were excavated to determine the depth of deposits containing historic artifacts. Sixteen SPs contained subsurface cultural material. No features were identified. Within the site, the plow zone extends to 19 to 43 centimeters below surface (cmbs) with an average depth of 33 cmbs. Most artifacts were recovered from within this plow zone (Ap horizon). Below the plow zone, B horizon soils developed in alluvium consist of clayey, silty, fine to medium sand or clayey, fine to medium sandy silt. This is underlain by a C horizon consisting of silty fine sand with occasional patches of loess. Some probes also contained caliche.

Figure 4. Overview looking north at site 45KT4012.

A total of 363 historic artifacts and one lithic artifact were observed at the site. The majority were found on the surface (n=303) or within the plow zone (n=51). Artifacts observed on the surface at the site include many historic artifacts (agricultural implements, building materials, and domestic refuse) as well as one pre-contact artifact. Agricultural implements include a horseshoe, a harrow spike, and a horse bit**.** Building materials include both square and round nails, bricks, concrete pieces, and window glass fragments. Domestic refuse includes many fragments and diagnostic vessel elements of clear, green, aqua, and milk glass, as well as whiteware, other earthenware, and porcelain fragments. Diagnostic artifacts include ceramic and glass pieces with maker's marks, such as two refitting earthenware fragments of a plate produced by The Homer Laughlin China Company in 1925 (Figure 5). These diagnostic artifacts suggest that the site was occupied during the 1920s. Several children's objects were also identified on the surface including three glass marbles, a small animal figurine, and a piece of a porcelain doll.

The lithic artifact is a complete, secondary, freehand percussion flake made of fine-grained volcanic rock, displaying plow damage on the lateral margin (Figure 6). It was found on the surface of the site, near SP 49 from which a wire nail was recovered. The pre-contact component of the site has not been explored to determine site context or boundaries.

Figure 5. Diagnostic artifact from site 45KT4012.

Figure 6. Chipping debris at site 45KT4012.

The site has the ability to yield additional information of past lifeways of rural Ellensburg area beginning in the late 19th century by the Montgomery family. The site is located on land that left public domain by Homestead Entry to Robert F. Montgomery in 1877. In 1912, the property changes ownership to S.F. Montgomery, and county atlases show that the property remains in S.F. Montgomery's ownership in 1936 and 1956. Larry Hansen sold the land in the Penstemon Solar Project area to the Valley Land Company in 2014. The 1956 aerial photograph and the 1958 and 1960 USGS maps show structures at the location of the site. There were no standing structures on the property during the April 2017 field investigations.

Other cultural resources assessments and investigations have identified cultural resources in the vicinity of 45KT4012. Fifteen cultural resources investigations have been completed within 1 mile (1.6 km) of the Penstemon Solar Project site (Table 1). One cultural resources survey was previously conducted along the north and east edges of the project site. Schroeder and Landreau (2013) excavated 13 probes in the project site, but did not identify cultural resources. No cultural resources have been previously recorded in the project area.

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resources Investigations Within Approximately 1 Mile of the Project Area

Author	Date	Project	Relation to Project Area	Results*
Hartt	1989	Olmstead Place State Park Interpretive Master Plan	0.5 mi N	Noted historical buildings associated with 45KT543
Schalk	1990	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance in Washington State Parks, Biennial Summary for 1987–1989	0.7 mi NE	Noted but did not record FMR and one lithic, historic artifacts within 45KT543
Bicchieri	1994	Olmstead Place State Park Survey Report	0.6 mi NE	45KT543 revisited
Cleveland and Fraser	2000	Safe Access for Salmonids on Lower Wilson Creek	0.7 mi W	None
Middleton and Hackenberger	2004	Coleman Creek – Hernandez/Ringer Project Archaeological Monitoring Report	0.8 mi SW	None
Middleton and Hackenberger	2005	Naneum Creek/Bull Canal Project Archaeological Monitoring Report	0.9 mi W	None
Orvald and Hoyt	2006	Cultural Resource Inventory for Bonneville Power Administration's Proposed Lyle Creek Barrier Removal and Restoration Project, Kittitas County, Washington	1 mi W	Historic irrigation structures noted, but not recorded
Landreau et al.	2007	An Archaeological Review and Inventory of the Proposed Coleman and Cherry Creek Irrigation Projects, Kittitas County, Washington	Adjacent	Historic irrigation structures (Moe Rd. Cherry Creek Bridge; Moe/ Nesbit Diversion; Ringer Diversion; Burris Diversion) recorded
Bowden and Shaw	2009	Olmstead Place State Park Pioneer Cabin Site Archaeological Investigation: Addendum to the Olmstead Place State Park Pioneer Cabin Historic Structures Report	0.7 mi NE	Historical debris scatter associated with 45KT543 noted, but not recorded
Luttrell	2009	Letter Report: Olmstead Place State Park - Coleman Creek Bridge Removal Project Letter Report, Kittitas County, Washington	0.7 mi NE	Historic structure (Coleman Creek Bridge) recorded at 45KT543
Luttrell	2011b	Letter Report: Olmstead Place State Park – Culvert Replacement Project, Kittitas County, Washington	0.7 mi NE	None; survey conducted within 45KT543
Luttrell	2011c	Letter Report: Olmstead Place State Park – Coleman Creek Increased Riparian Buffer Project, Kittitas County, Washington	0.6 mi NE	None; survey conducted within 45KT543
Schroeder	2013	A Section 106 Archaeological Review and Inventory of the Cherry Creek Tributaries Sprinkler Conversion, Fish Screening and Passage Project, Kittitas County, Washington	0.5 mi S	None
Schroeder and Landreau	2013	A Section 106 Archaeological Review and Inventory of the YTAHP–Coleman Creek Poulsen/Hanson Project, Kittitas County, Washington	Adjacent	None
Landreau	2016	A Section 106 Archaeological Review and Inventory of the Naneum Creek-Valley Land Company Diversion and Fish Screen project, Kittitas County, Washington	0.4 mi W	None

*Newly recorded cultural material identified within 1 mile of project area.

Several of the previous cultural resources investigations included work at 45KT543, the Olmstead Place State Park historic homestead, dating from 1875, that is 0.6 mile (0.4 km) southeast of the solar project site along Coleman Creek (Bicchieri 1994; Luttrell 2011a; Rudeen 1970). Site 45KT543 includes standing historic structures, two historic artifact scatters that date to the late nineteenth century, and pre-contact lithic (stone tool) material that dates to between 4,000 and 250 years ago. Site 45KT543 was nominated for the NRHP in 1970.

Attachment 1(b)

The nature and extent of the work proposed, including how and why it is proposed to be conducted and the methods proposed for excavation and recovery, number and placement of excavation units, proposed excavation volumes, proposed time of performance, locational maps, and a completed site inventory form.

Project plans within the current boundary of site 45KT4012 involve minimal grading and solar panel array installation. Installation includes three string rows of nine pile driven posts, each serving as a foundation. Each post would be an I-bean, 10 to 15 feet (3.1 to 4.6 m) in length, and have a cross-section of approximately 6 by 4 inches (15.2 by 10.2 cm). They would be driven to a maximum depth of 7 feet (2.1 m) below grade.

Step 1: Shovel excavations

Cartographic evidence suggests that the site extends further to the east than what was originally identified during the April investigations. SWCA archaeologists will conduct shovel probes to identify site boundaries. Shovel probes will be excavated along cardinal directions north, south, east, and west from the known site boundaries. If the 20-m probe is negative, excavation will move in to the 10-m location. If the 20-m probe is positive, the excavation will then move on to the 25-m location, and if the 25-m location is positive, excavation will then move further out to 35 m (because the 30-m location most likely was covered during the original survey). Ultimately, it is preferable to end with a 20-m buffer around a site. All shovel probes will be excavated in 20-cm levels, and the matrix will be described on standard shovel probe forms. All excavated material will be screened through ¼-inch mesh. Any artifacts recovered from the probes will be bagged, labeled with provenience information, and brought back to the SWCA lab for cataloging and analysis. The maximum depth of planting holes is anticipated to be 3 feet (1 m).

If features such as evidence of structures, intact fire hearths, storage pits, or areas of high artifact density are identified during the shovel excavations, then additional testing may be required to assess the significance of the find and to determine whether sufficient archaeological data is present to make inferences about the age, occupation, and/or use of the site. At the end of Step 1, SWCA and TUUSSO will consult with the DAHP and affected Tribes to determine whether additional archaeological investigations at the site are warranted.

Step 2: Testing

If, after Step 1, the consulting parties determine that additional investigations are necessary, SWCA will complete test excavations of the identified features with excavation units (EUs) measuring 1 × 1 m. Intact features will be exposed to the extent required to adequately document and make recommendations for mitigation measures, if necessary. Profiles will be drawn, and samples collected for analysis. The precise number of EUs will depend on the findings of Step 1.

If required, EUs will be excavated in 10-cm (4-inch) arbitrary levels unless well-defined stratigraphy allows for controlled stratigraphic excavation. All excavated sediment will be screened through ¼-inch mesh, and all artifacts, faunal remains, and samples will be collected for further laboratory processing and analysis. Non-feature fire-modified rock (FMR) will be counted, weighed, and characterized in the field, then discarded on-site. FMR recovered from discrete features such as hearths or earth ovens will be collected after being mapped in situ. If features are identified, they will be bisected to expose a

profile, and bulk samples will be collected for fine-mesh screening to characterize smaller site constituents, and for botanical and radiocarbon analysis. Notes about content and sediments of each EU will be kept on standard forms. At least two sidewalls of each EU will be drawn to scale, and all four walls will be digitally photographed. The locations of EUs will be recorded with a Trimble global positioning system (GPS) unit with submeter accuracy. Collected spatial data will be digitally incorporated into an archaeological site map, and a site sketch map will also be drawn by hand.

Step 3: Data Recovery

Depending on the outcome of testing and consultation between the City, DAHP, and affected Tribes, additional data recovery excavations may be conducted as mitigation. Data recovery may be recommended if features will be disturbed through construction, have integrity, and demonstrate potential to contribute information important to history at the state or local level. Based on the nature and timing of construction, it is anticipated that the project cannot be redesigned to avoid potentially significant archaeological resources. In an effort to reduce construction delays, it is anticipated that any data recovery excavations will be conducted contemporaneous with or closely following site testing. Data recovery will be conducted on an area not to exceed 10% of the proposed work area. Sampling and collection methodology for data recovery will be the same as that described for testing in Step 2 above. Proposed excavation volumes are not possible at this time given the hypothetical nature of site discovery.

Reporting

Following the completion of any archaeological excavations, SWCA will prepare an interim letter report summarizing the results of any discovery and submit it TUUSSO, DAHP, and affected Tribes. SWCA will prepare a final report upon completion of this project that presents the results of site boundary delineations and any testing excavations, and any subsequent analyses that are detailed in Attachment 1(d). Draft and final reports will follow DAHP guidelines. If applicable, the report will include an updated Archaeological Site Inventory Form with maps, photographs, and descriptions of cultural materials identified during excavation.

Attachment 1(c)

Summary of the environmental setting and depositional context, with an emphasis on vegetation, past and present available natural resources, geomorphology and formation processes, and their relationship to the archaeological deposits.

This section focuses on pertinent information about the setting of 45KT4012 to aid in interpretation should intact archaeological deposits be identified during the proposed investigations. A more detailed overview of the local and regional environmental setting can be found in the original cultural resources assessment completed for the project (Cannon et al. 2017).

Natural Setting

The natural setting of the Penstemon Solar Project area is briefly reviewed here to provide context for understanding human use of the area and archaeological site formation processes.

Geology

The Penstemon Solar Project area is within the Columbia Basin, between the Rocky Mountain and Cascade Mountain ranges. The region consists of gently rolling hills amidst Channeled Scablands. Elevations in this region range between 200 feet (61 m) above mean sea level (AMSL) near the Columbia River to over 4,500 feet (1,372 m) AMSL in outlying ridges and low mountains (Fenneman 1946; Hunt 1967). The basin includes the Channeled Scablands with features that resulted from Pleistocene era mega floods ranging in size from small stream like trenches to large coulees measuring miles wide and hundreds of feet deep. The project area specifically sits in the Kittitas Valley, located at the eastern margin of the Yakima River Valley (Alt and Hyndman 1995; McKee 1972).

Surface geology in the Penstemon Solar Project vicinity consists of Holocene creek alluvium and wind-blown loess of the Palouse Formation overlying Pleistocene Thorp Gravels. Alluvium deposited by Coleman Creek covers most of the project area. Agriculture, construction, and artificial levees have altered the Yakima River, its tributary streams, and their floodplains. Soil in the west third of the project area is mapped as the Nack-Brickmill complex. Soil in the middle of project area is mapped as Mitta ashy silt loam. Soil in the east third of project area is mapped as Deedale clay loam. These soils form in alluvium mixed with volcanic ash on alluvial fan landforms and floodplain landforms (Gentry 2010; Natural Resources Conservation Service 2017).

The predominant draw for Native American and European American populations in this region was, and still is, the extensive river systems. The Columbia River, located approximately 25 miles (41.7 km) east of the project area, flows for more than 1,243 miles (2,071.7 km) from the base of the Canadian Rockies in southern British Columbia to the Pacific Ocean at Astoria, Oregon. Ten major tributaries, including the Yakima River located 1.5 miles (2.5 km) west of the project area, complete the drainage system. Wilson Creek, located to the west, flows into the Yakima River and was an ethnographic fishing location for tribes.

Flora

The proposed Penstemon Solar Project area is in the Pleistocene Lake Basins (10e) Level IV Ecoregion of the Columbia Plateau (Thorson et al. 2003). The Pleistocene Lake Basins is a nearly flat to undulating lake plain that contained vast temporary Pleistocene lakes that were created by flood waters from glacial Lakes Missoula and Columbia (Smith 2006). This region is now dominated by agriculture;

however, where present, native vegetation consists of needle-and-thread (*Hesperostipa comate*), Indian ricegrass (*Achnatherum hymenoides*), bluebunch wheatgrass (*Pseudoroegneria spicata*), Sandberg bluegrass (*Poa secunda*), and basin big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*) (Daubenmire 1970; Thorson et al. 2003). Large areas are also covered with non-native cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*). The proposed site is currently under active agriculture growing alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*), but may also include various types of non-native and native grasses and forbs along the outside edges of the site and deciduous trees along Coleman Creek in the eastern portion of the site.

Fauna

Fauna native to the Kittitas Valley area includes large mammals such as black bear (*Ursus americanus*), Rocky Mountain mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus hemionus*), white-tailed deer (*O. virinianus idahoensis*), elk (*Cervus elaphus*), and mountain goat (*Oreamnos americanus*). Medium sized mammals include coyote (*Canis latrans*), beaver (*Castor canadensis*), river otter (*Lutra canadensis*), badger (*Taxidea taxus*), red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), and bobcat (*Lynx rufus*). Small mammals include marten (*Martes americana*), showshoe hare (*Lepus americanus*), mink (*Mustela vison*), and many species of vole (Cricetidae) (Burke Museum Department of Mammology 2017; Johnson and Cassidy 1997).

Chinook (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), coho (*O. kisutch*), sockeye (*O. nerka*), and chum (*O. keta*) salmon, as well as steelhead (*O. mykiss*), are all represented in the waters of Kittitas County. Other fish of the area include sculpin (*Cottus bairdii*) and whitefish (Coregoninae) (Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board 2017).

Cultural Setting

The proposed Penstemon Solar Project is within the traditional territory of the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation and the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation (Ames et al. 1998; Anastasio 1972; Miller 1998; Ray 1936, 1939, 1942; Ruby et al. 2010; Schuster 1998; Smith 1988; Spier 1936; Suphan 1974). The Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakma Nation ceded land, a region of central Washington occupied historically by the constituent Bands and Tribes whom are not, through the Treaty of 1855, recognized as the Yakama Nation (Schuster 1998). The Kittitas, sometimes referred to as the Upper Yakama or as the *Pcwa'nwapam* (Spier 1936:17), are included in the greater Yakama Nation. The Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation consists of 12 aboriginal tribes of Indians, and include the Colville, the Nespelem, the Sanpoil, the Lake, the Palus, the Wenatchi (Wenatchee), the Chelan, the Entiat, the Methow, the southern Okanogan, the Moses Columbia , and the Nez Perce of Chief Joseph's Bands.

One of the largest annual gatherings took place in May and June at the *Cilaxan* root-digging grounds near the present-day town of Kittitas, located approximately 4 miles (6.7 km) east/northest of the Penstemon Project area (Depuydt 1990; Ray 1936). According to explorer Alexander Ross who passed through at this time of year in 1814, the root-gathering camp stretched for 6 miles (10 km) in all directions and numbered about 3,000 people and three times that number of horses (Schuster 1990:26). Camas grounds were also the scene of a large gathering where hundreds of people came for root-digging. At these camps, women harvested the roots and corms with special digging sticks, roasting camas and other bulbs in pits and making them into cakes to store add to the winter food supply (Schuster 1990).

Along with *Cilaxan*, described above, Schuster (1998:328) shows two Kittitas place names along the Yakima River: *k'titaas*, south of Ellensburg, and *yumi'sh*, north of Ellensburg. Ray describes several villages that were remembered by his informants. He states that although some villages had been abandoned by 1880, most of the Yakima people were not displaced until the early 1900s (Ray 1936:99-100). Villages mentioned by Ray include *k'titas* (translated "something hard"), located about 2.0 miles (3.2 km) below the present town of Ellensburg, on the west side of the Yakima River. The village was most populous in summer, with number between 300 and 400 person. Another village, *yumic*, was located 4.0 miles (6.7 km) below the present town of Thorp, on the east side of the Yakima River. This winter village had a population of approximately 400 person.

The first description of Washington east of the Cascades came from the Lewis and Clark expedition, which stopped at the confluence of the Yakima and the Columbia Rivers in October of 1805 on their way to the Pacific Coast. With the help of native people they encountered there, they made the first map of the Yakima River basin. The headman of one of the Yakama groups sketched the Columbia River beyond the confluence for them. On the return trip from the coast, they visited the Yakama again, apparently obtaining horses (Babcock et al. 1986). Within a few years, fur traders made their way into the Columbia and Yakima River basins. Alexander Ross visited the Kittitas Valley in 1814, looking to trade horses with the natives. He described celebration of an estimated 3,000 native people gathered for collecting roots, horse-racing, gambling, and other festivities (Becker 2005). In 1840, a Yakama leader, Kamiakin, traded horses for cattle at Fort Vancouver, setting the precedent for later cattle raising in the valley. Other Yakama leaders, including one named Owhi, and established cattle herds, and the cultivation of gardens began. The first wagon train had passed over Naches Pass into the Puget Sound basin in 1853 (Becker 2005), passing through Owhi's and Kamiakin's camps (Schuster 1990).

By the 1850s, in response to the pressures of encroaching settlement, political influence among the Yakama peoples divided them into two main groups: the Kittitas or Upper Yakama led by headmen Teias and Owhi and the Lower Yakama south of Wenas Creek led by Kamiakin. Yakama territory was ceded to the U.S. government in the Yakima Treaty, signed in 1855 by Washington Territorial Governor Isaac Stevens at the Walla Walla Council. The Yakama Nation formed by the treaty was composed of 14 formerly independent bands and treated as a single political entity (Schuster 1990). The treaty barred settlement on the ceded land. After gold was discovered in eastern Washington in 1855, the federal government opened all ceded lands for settlement, in violation of the treaty. Increased tensions between miners passing through Yakama land, settlers, and the Yakama led to the Yakama Wars of 1855–1858. After defeats in 1856 and 1858, and the ratification of the Yakima Treaty in 1859, the Yakama groups were settled on reservation lands, allowing European American settlement to accelerate east of the Cascades (Holstine 1994:3.7–3.8).

The Homestead Act of 1862 brought more settlers to the region. When miners followed goldstrikes into the area in the 1860s, herders followed with cattle to supply them with beef, settling in small ranches throughout the Yakima Valley and creating the foundation for an ongoing industry. Between 1861 and 1869 cattle drives passed through the Kittitas Valley to the Cariboo mines on the Fraser River.

During the period of 1861 to 1881, the typical farmstead consisted of a cabin, a corral, and an orchard. Gardens and small grain fields were planted but the practice of storing hay for winter feed did not become common until after the unusually hard winter of 1880–1881, when widespread cattle death ended the open range practices in the area (Whitley 1949:24). In the Kittitas Valley, stockmen began to irrigate alfalfa and clover to put up winter feed for the cattle. Early irrigation systems were simply

diversions of creeks into private or partnership ditches but as more complex and expensive projects were required to respond to the demand for more irrigated acreage, private irrigation companies were organized by local farmers and bankers. The early irrigation networks tended to be small and irrigated modest patches of land but were soon followed by larger, more complex projects.

As the markets in the mining districts dried up in the 1880s, cattle were increasingly driven to Puget Sound or to the Willamette Valley. Some cattle were also shipped to Montana to stock the growing cattle industry in eastern Montana (Oliphant 1932). Moving cattle out of the valley to other markets was made much easier when the Northern Pacific Railroad mainline was constructed through the valley in 1886 on its way to Tacoma. Ellensburg was made the headquarters for the Cascade Division of the Northern Pacific and the region experienced another influx of mostly urban population. Increases in population drove the need for further complex irrigation and infrastructure development. The Town Canal in Ellensburg was built in 1885 by the City of Ellensburg, and was capable of irrigating 12,000 acres. The West Kittitas Canal was built in 1889 and could irrigate 10,000 acres.

Irrigation and the completion of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Railway to Puget Sound between 1890 and 1910 brought striking changes in eastern Washington and the West in general. The region saw increased development through the establishment of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation under the National Reclamation Act in 1902. The Cascade Canal was built in 1903–1904, and was planned to irrigate 25,000 acres (Whitley 1949). In Kittitas County, the value of irrigated land ranged from $100 to $150 per acre and farming on irrigated land placed a high premium on commercialized, highly capitalized agriculture utilizing intensive methods and crops that brought relatively high returns. The average size of an irrigated farm in Kittitas County in 1910 was about 108 acres. Kittitas County's farmers accounted for three-fourths of the irrigated timothy hay produced in the state in 1910 and three-fifths of the irrigated clover (Nesbit and Gates 1946).

The effects of the railroads on the interior areas of Washington transformed agriculture and ranching from a small-holder subsistence to commercial enterprise (Nesbit and Gates 1946). The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad completed its transcontinental line through the valley and over Snoqualmie Pass in 1909. Stock driveways were established to uplands along ridgelines and other easily traveled routes to move livestock from winter feed areas to summer pasturage. Due to overgrazing by cattle, sheep became more common on degraded rangeland and eventually became more important than cattle as they fared better in the mountains and were more efficient grazers. As late as the turn of the nineteenth to twentieth century, the winter range of grazing lands in the basins draining the eastern Cascades slopes were still considered to be in poor condition.

Site 45KT4012

The review of historical sources provided additional important information about the Penstemon Solar Project area and site 45KT4012. A review of the 1869 cadastral map of T17N, R19E shows no built environments (i.e., homesteads, agricultural fields, roads, or trails) in the project area (Garfield 1869). The map suggests that the region was well traversed, as indicated by the many trails that pass near the project area. One trail, labeled "Trail from Oregon to British Columbia," follows Cherry Creek, located east of the project area. Another trail is shown following the east side of Wilson Creek and structure labeled "Shooshooskin" is shown along the trail just west of the project area in the NW¼ of Section 19, over 1 mile (1.6 km) southwest of the project area (GLO 1869).

Land in the project area left public domain by Homestead Entry to Robert F. Montgomery in 1877 (Bureau of Land Management 2017). The surrounding land became part of the Northern Pacific Railroad Grant in 1895. Others that filed land patents for portions of Section 17 included Walter A. Bull (1877) and James M. Montgomery (1888).

The 1912 atlas shows the modern-day alignment of Tjossem Road and Moe Road (Carter 1912) (Figure 7). The project area falls within the S.F. Montgomery property. Others owning property in Section 17 include C.F. Breigel, G.A. Breigel, Mary Clerf, R.M. Kincade, G.S. Montgomery, and Peter Peterson. There are no structures associated with the properties, as is the case with this atlas series. Naneum Creek passes to the west, while Coleman Creek passes through the project area.

The 1936 atlas shows Tjossem Road and Moe Road (Kroll 1936). The project area is within the S.F. Montgomery property. Others owning property in Section 17 include Edward Clerf, Henry Clerf, Erick Moe, R.M. Kincade, and Peder Pederson. There are no structures associated with the properties, as is the case with this atlas series; however, the School District No. 6 is in the northwestern corner of Section 17, suggesting that a portion of the properties were residential and warranted a school. Naneum Creek passes to the west, while Coleman Creek passes through the project area.

By 1956, S.F. Montgomery owned the land in the project area (Metsker Maps 1956) (Figure 8). Others owning property in Section 17 include Edward P. Clerf, L. Clerf, Oscar Hultgren, M. Kinkade et al., and Harold Paines. There are no structures associated with the properties, as is the case with this atlas series; however, the Broadview School District (nee School District No. 6) continues to operate at this time. Naneum Creek passes to the west, while Coleman Creek passes through the project area. All of these features can be easily discerned on the 1956 aerial photograph (Figure 9).

A review of the two Ellensburg cemeteries listed on www.interment.net – Holy Cross Cemetery and IOOF Cemetery – provided no interment information for Robert F. Montgomery or S.F. Montgomery. Additionally, there is no information regarding these individuals in *History of the Pacific Northwest Oregon Volume 2*.

Both the 1958 and 1960 USGS maps show a house and a barn in the project area, and the 1958 map has the access road leading to the structures. Larry Hansen sold the land in the project area to the Valley Land Company in 2014 (Kittitas County Assessor 2017). There are no standing structures on the property today.

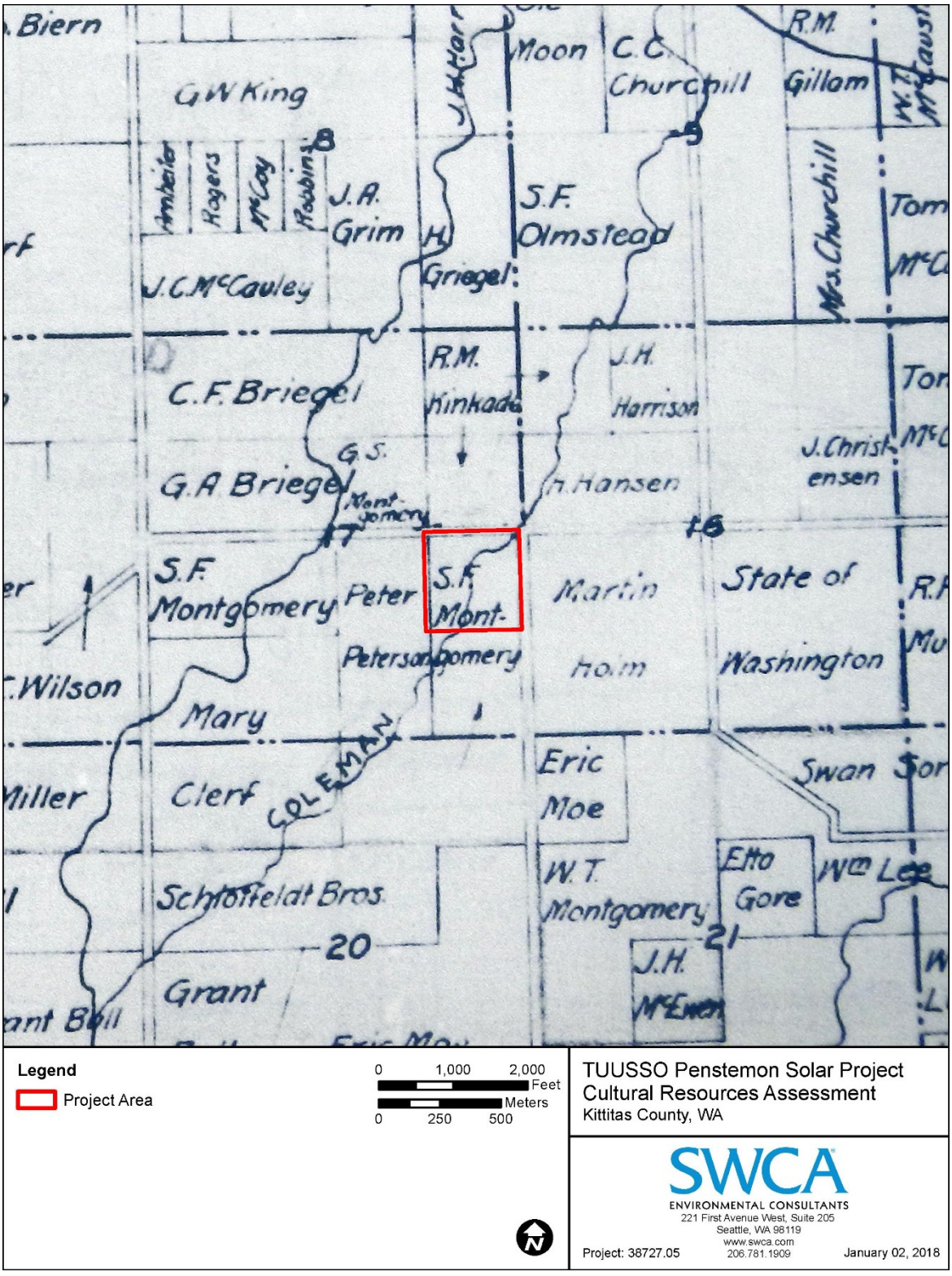

Figure 7. The Penstemon Solar Project shown on the 1912 atlas.

Figure 8. The Penstemon Solar Project shown on the 1956 atlas.

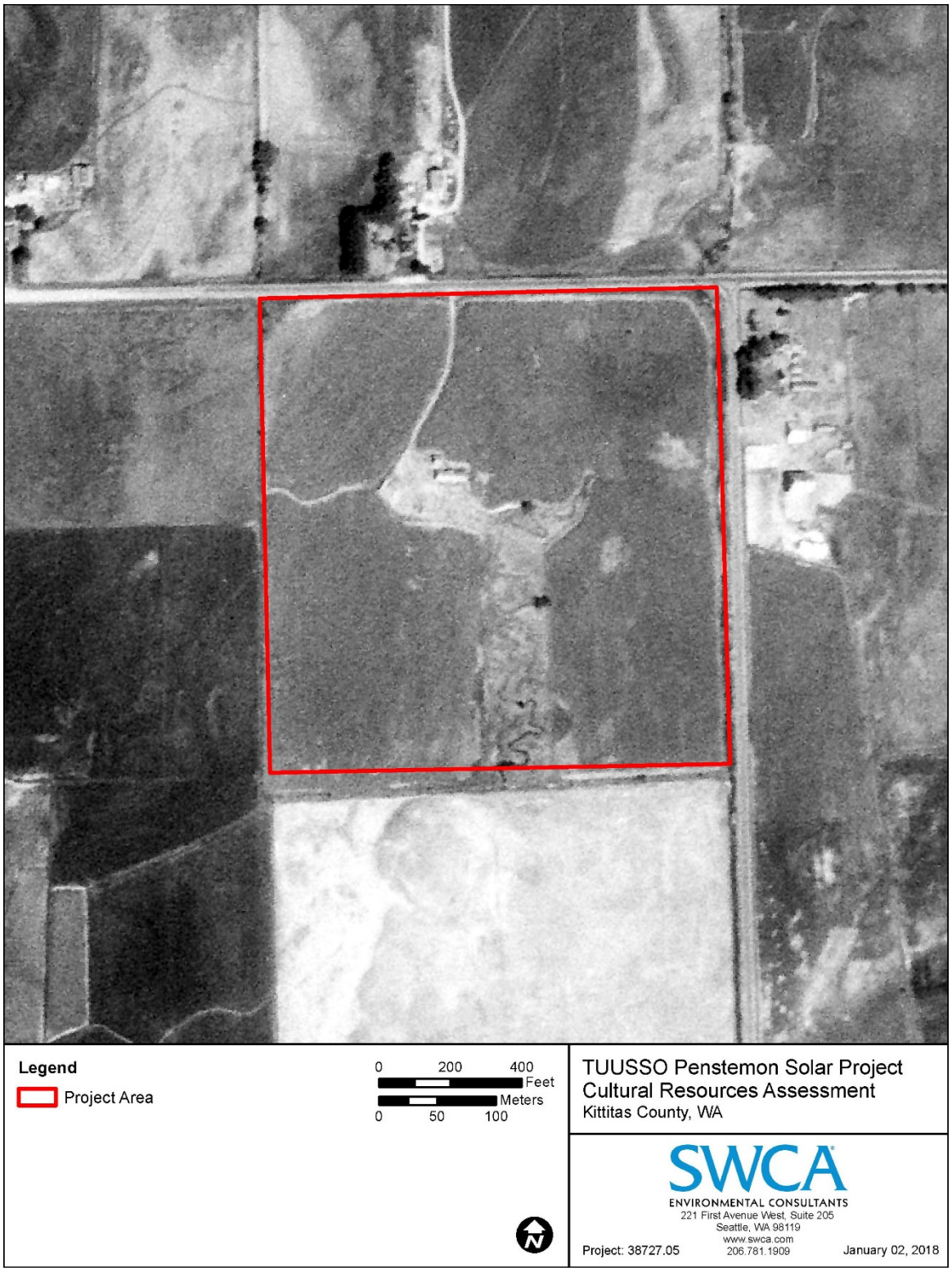

Figure 9. The Penstemon Solar Project shown on the 1956 aerial photograph, note the location of the Montgomery structures.

Attachment 1(d)

An artifact inventory plan detailing the character of the expected data categories to be recovered including the proposed methods of inventorying the recovered data and proposed methods of cleaning, stabilizing, and curating of specimens and recovered data consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archaeological Curation in 36 CFR Part 79.

Artifact categories that may be recovered during excavations and testing would likely be similar to those recovered from the initial archaeological survey. Historic artifacts will make up the bulk of the artifact assemblage. During the April investigations, archaeologists observed 363 artifacts at the site. Artifacts observed on the surface at the site include agricultural implements (e.g., horseshoe, harrow spike, and horse bit), building materials (e.g., square and round nails, bricks, concrete pieces, and window glass fragments), and domestic refuse(e.g., vessel elements of clear, green, aqua, and milk glass, as well as whiteware, other earthenware, and porcelain fragments).

For the pre-contact portion of the site, flaked-stone artifacts such as debitage (waste flakes) and formed tools (knives, projectile points, scrapers, etc.) are expected to be the most prevalent artifact class. FMR is expected, particularly if hearth features are identified. Ground stone artifacts such as abraders, net weights, and hand mauls may also be present. Unmodified faunal remains and modified bone and shell objects are unlikely given the acidity of forest soils, but may be present as well. Special samples that may be recovered include constant volume sediment samples, archaeobotanical remains, and radiocarbon samples.

A catalog tabulating the contents of each unit level and feature including individual formed objects, lithic debitage, faunal remains, and bulk sediment and radiocarbon samples will be created and entered into a database. This database will provide summary counts and other metric data by level and unit for later analysis. SWCA staff will clean and dry faunal remains, lithic debitage, and other materials and samples. Formed or modified objects identified in the field or during initial processing will be separated and will not be subjected to intensive cleaning to preserve these tools for potential residue analysis. In the course of the excavation, FMR will be counted, weighed, characterized, and discarded on-site. FMR recovered from discrete features, such as a hearth or earth oven will be collected after being mapped in situ. The contents of level bags will be sorted by material type in the field, and counts will be entered in a field bag catalog and recorded on level forms. In the laboratory, the specimens will be counted and weighed. Once all recovered materials have been processed, they will be re-bagged, labeled using acid-free tags, and packed in appropriate archival quality trays and boxes for analysis and storage according to the requirements of the Snoqualmie Tribe.

Bulk samples collected from features will undergo ⅛-inch and $^{1}/_{16}$-inch mesh screening or flotation as appropriate. After screening, non-cultural constituents, such as sediments, non-carbonized plant remains, and unmodified pebbles and cobbles, will be discarded to minimize curation needs. Analysis of recovered faunal remains, lithic debitage, bulk sediment, and feature samples will be completed by SWCA staff. Depending on the nature of the recovered materials, additional professionals specializing in analytical techniques, such as botanical analysis and obsidian sourcing, may also be consulted. Other materials such as lithic artifacts may be submitted for non-destructive analyses, such as residue or X-ray fluorescence (XRF) sourcing, if appropriate. Samples of organic material, like charcoal, shell, or

identifiable non-human modified bone from short-lived taxa, may be submitted for destructive radiocarbon analysis.

Attachment 1(e)

If human remains are proposed for recovery, a plan for their removal and disposition must be provided; if human remains are not proposed for recovery, a plan for responding to the inadvertent discovery of human remains must be provided.

If human skeletal remains are inadvertently discovered in the course of this project they will be treated in a manner consistent with the provisions of RCW 27.44, 68.50, and 68.60. Any person engaging in ground-disturbing activity who encounters skeletal human remains will cease all activity which may cause further disturbance to the remains, make a reasonable effort to protect the area from further disturbance, and report the presence and location of those remains to the Kittitas County Medical Examiner and law enforcement. The Medical Examiner will assume jurisdiction over the human skeletal remains and determine whether those remains are forensic or non-forensic.

If the Medical Examiner determines the remains are non-forensic, then DAHP will take jurisdiction. The State Physical Anthropologist will determine whether the remains are Indian or Non-Indian and report that finding to the affected parties. The DAHP will handle all consultation with the affected parties as to the future preservation, excavation, and disposition of the remains if there is no federal agency involved.

Nick Henderson
Kittitas County Coroner
507 North Nanum Street, Suite 113
Ellensburg, WA 98926
Email: nick.henderston@co.kittitas.wa.us
Phone: (509) 933-8200

Dr. Guy Tasa
State Physical Anthropologist, DAHP
1063 South Capitol Way, Suite 106
Olympia, Washington 98504
Email: guy.tasa@dahp.wa.gov
Phone: (360) 586-3534
Cell: (360) 790-1633

Attachment 1(f)

A professional scientific research design, including research questions, demonstrating that the work and reporting will be performed in a scientific and technically acceptable manner utilizing methods and techniques designed to address current scientific research issues and cultural resource management plans.

Four broad research domains, specific research questions, and their required data classes were derived from the artifact assemblage from 45KT4012, limited investigations at nearby sites, and broader topics that are a recurrent theme of research in the Kittitas Valley (Table 2). Given the very small existing assemblage from 45KT4012 and the small anticipated assemblage from project excavations, many of these questions may remain speculative.

Table 2. Prehistoric and Historic Research Domains and Data Classes

SITE FORMATION • Site size and location • Geomorphic setting and stratigraphy • Intersite spatial organization • Radiocarbon and other absolute dates • Time sensitive artifacts and assemblages • Ethnohistoric/Historic documentation	SETTLEMENT AND SUBSISTENCE • Site size, location, function • Feature characteristics and assemblages • Seasonality • Faunal and floral assemblages • Site catchment area • Surplus production • Exotic food resources • Extractive technology
TECHNOLOGY AND TOOL PRODUCTION • Lithic, bone, organic assemblages • Morphology, function, diversity studies • Raw materials and sources • Breakage patterns • Processing and storage features	REGIONAL SYNTHESIS • Stylistic variation • Inter- and intrasite spatial organization • Trade and inter-regional relations • Agricultural practices throughout the century

Site Formation

The study of site formation processes examines the spatial patterning of archaeological materials in order to understand past human behavior (Stein and Farrand 2001; Wood and Johnson 1978). Site formation analysis includes the identification of natural and cultural processes that transform site deposits and affect the spatial distribution of archaeological materials and features. The results are used to generate formation histories for archaeological sites based on the physical sequence of sediments, soil characteristics, and the nature of archaeological deposits. Since site formation processes operate in both the natural and cultural realms (e.g., Schiffer 1987), a site formation history includes identifying and interpreting archaeological materials in terms of 1) transport and transformation by human activities; 2) the effects of post-occupation, pre-burial taphonomic processes; and 3) identifying changes imposed by post-depositional alterations. Some research questions under the domain of site formation include:

- What are the horizontal and vertical boundaries of this multi-component site?
- How old is the site and for how long was it occupied by Native Americans?
- What is the range of internal vertical stratification expressed within the archaeological deposit, and can rate of deposition be estimated?

- What were the landform and other aspects of the natural environment like before, during, and after Native American occupation?
- How did agricultural practices effect site distribution?
- To what degree have modern disturbances affected the site constituents?

Data classes that may potentially address these questions regarding site formation include physical site parameters and the stratigraphy and sedimentary attributes of archaeological deposits and their contents, including faunal and botanical remains, and datable materials.

Settlement and Subsistence

Aspects of the site occupants' lifeways include parameters such as economy, subsistence, and demography. Some specific questions and goals under this domain include:

- What were the economy and subsistence of the occupants, and did they change over time?
- Is there evidence that the site was occupied during particular seasons?
- Can specific site activity areas be differentiated?
- Is there evidence for dwellings or other structures at the site?
- What is the evidence for heating elements (e.g. hearths or earth-ovens)?
- Is there evidence for continuity of occupation from pre-contact occupants to the historically documented Native American communities in the region?

Answers to these questions about the people who lived at the site require adequate samples of the tools they made and used, the remains of food they ate, and evidence of their dwellings or other structures and features that they built. Additional information about the time of year in which the site was occupied can be found in seasonally diagnostic animal and plant remains. FMR, when found in intact archaeological deposits, is informative about what may have been heated or cooked at the site, and how this was accomplished.

Technology and Tool Production

Lithic debitage informs us of the decisions the site occupants made regarding the selection of raw materials for stone tools and the steps that they took to make them. Tools and tool fragments allow inferences regarding activities that occurred at the site during occupation and the broader technological adaptations made throughout the Puget Lowland. Some specific questions include:

- Is the lithic technology distinctive in regard to site or tool function, raw material availability, or age?
- Do lithic technological attributes (i.e., stage in reduction trajectory, reuse, tool finishing, etc.) inform on site function, and therefore, the role of the site in the overall settlement pattern?
- Do faunal remains (if present) exhibit evidence of bone tool manufacture, tool use, or specialized processing?

Specific data classes include flaked and ground stone tools, flaked stone tool-making debris, and may include bone tools, bone detritus resulting from bone tool manufacture, and the implements used to make and maintain their tools, such as hammerstones, pressure-flakers, and abraders.

Regional Syntheses

Site 45KT4012 may be part of a larger pre-contact settlement pattern that was used by its occupants, and also part of the larger network of settlements in which different Native American communities interacted. Placing this site into a larger temporal-spatial framework involves addressing questions of culture history and exchange. Quantitative and qualitative comparisons of data from other sites in the region would provide information on how 45KT4012. Additionally, the site may offer information regarding early lifeways of European Americans, notably the Montgomery family, who owned the land between the late 19th century to the late 20th century.

- What is the relationship between 45KT4012 and other sites in the immediate vicinity? How similar or different are their artifact assemblages?
- How does the site fit within larger patterns of Native American and historic occupation of the region
- What is the evidence for prehistoric exchange or other external relationships, particularly with neighboring groups?

Data classes that may be applied to these questions include structural remains, activity areas, features, faunal and botanical remains, artifacts, oral testimony and ethnographic data, and data from previous investigations in the region.

Attachment 1(g)

The name and address of the individual(s) proposed to be responsible for conducting the work, institutional affiliation, if any, and evidence of education, training, and experience in accord with the minimal qualifications listed in chapter 25-48 WAC.

Michelle Hannum
Project Manager
SWCA Environmental Consultants
221 1st Ave W, Suite 205
Seattle, WA 98119

Education: MLitt, Maritime Archaeology, University of St. Andrews
B.A., Anthropology, University of Maine

Research and Professional Strengths: Eastern Washington Archaeology

Years of Experience: 20

Professional Background: Michelle Hannum holds a MLitt in maritime archaeology from the University of St. Andrews and has over 20 years of archaeological experience, including 15 years working in the state of Washington. Ms. Hannum is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with extensive experience managing and directing cultural resource assessments. She has worked on a variety of projects, from small pedestrian surveys to large mitigation projects. She has managed and conducted many projects in Washington for compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act Section 106, SEPA, the National Environmental Policy Act, and Governor's Executive Order 05-05. She is also skilled at writing technical reports, supervising field crews, and coordinating with Tribes, and has developed numerous testing and data recovery plans and monitoring and discovery plans.

Professional Affiliations: Registered Professional Archaeologist
Association for Washington Archaeology

Attachment 1(h)

The name and address of the individual(s) proposed to be responsible for carrying out the terms and conditions of the permit, if different from the individual(s) enumerated under (g) of this subsection.

The proponent of the project is TUUSSO, which is responsible for carrying out the terms and conditions of the permit. The contact person at TUUSSO:

Jason Evans
General Counsel & Vice President of Business Development
TUUSSO Energy, LLC
500 Yale Avenue N., Suite 380
Seattle, WA 98109
(206) 708-6055
jason.evans@tuusso.com

Attachment 1(i)

Financial evidence of the applicant's ability to initiate, conduct, and complete the proposed work, including evidence of logistical support and laboratory facilities and evidence of financial support for analysis and reporting.

TUUSSO is the co-applicant for this archaeological excavation permit. SWCA Environmental Consultants is subcontracted to assist in the preparation of the archaeological excavation permit application and for the excavations described here. A letter from the TUUSSO stating financial support and permission to conduct the investigation is attached (Appendix B).

SWCA's offices in Seattle include office and laboratory facilities for drafting, artifact processing, and temporary storage for artifacts prior to permanent curation and a PC-based computer network with word processing, database, statistical, and graphics software to support laboratory processing, geographic information system (GIS) analysis and mapping, other quantitative analyses, and report preparation. We also maintain equipment for field survey and excavation including GPS units, hand tools, and specialized screens. The firm has an extensive library that covers environments, history, and prehistory of the Pacific Northwest and includes a great deal of hard to find "gray" literature.

Attachment 1(j)

A plan for site restoration following excavation activities and evidence of plans to secure bonding to cover the cost of site restoration.

The archaeological excavation proposed under this permit does not entail any specific site restoration.

Attachment 1(k)

Evidence of an agreement for the proposed work from the owner, agency, or political subdivision with management responsibility over the land.

The letter of support for this project from TUUSSO (Appendix B).

Attachment 1(l)

A site security plan to assure protection of the site and its contents during the public permit review and excavation process.

TUUSSO will be responsible for controlling access to the project during archaeological excavations. If possible, no archaeological excavations conducted in response to discovery of intact archaeological features encountered during construction monitoring will be left uncovered beyond the end of a work day. If intact exposures must be left exposed overnight, TUUSSO will provide security for the site to avoid impacts related to vandalism or looting.

Attachment 1(m)

A public participation plan detailing the extent of public involvement and dissemination of project results to the public, as appropriate.

For safety considerations, the public will not be involved in the investigations. Reports of testing and data recovery results and monitoring results will be submitted to TUUSSO, affected Tribes, and DAHP. Visiting agency and Tribal representatives will conform to construction safety requirements if visits are made within active construction areas.

Attachment 1(n)

A completed environmental checklist as required by WAC 197-11-100 to assist the office in making a threshold determination and to initiate SEPA compliance.

A copy of TUUSSO's SEPA checklist with resulting determination is in Appendix C.

Attachment 1(o)

Evidence of abandonment.

Not applicable.

Attachment 1(p)

Disclosure by the applicant of any previous violation of this chapter or any federal or state law regulating archaeological objects or sites, historic archaeological resources, glyptic or painted records, or native Indian cairns or graves. The applicant shall disclose any such violation by the applicant, by the individual(s) proposed to be responsible for conducting the work, or by the individual(s) proposed to be responsible for carrying out the terms and conditions of the permit, and shall provide details, dates, and circumstances of each violation.

The permit applicant and those responsible for carrying out the proposed work have no violations of WAC 25-48 or any federal or state law regulating cultural resources, including archaeological sites.

Attachment 1(q)

Disclosure by the applicant of outstanding archaeological excavation permits issued by the department to the applicant.

The applicant (TUUSSO) has no overdue archaeological excavation permits.

The applicant (Michele Hannum) has no overdue archaeological excavation permits.

ATTACHMENT 2

Where the application is for the excavation and/or removal of archaeological resources on public lands, the name of the Washington university, museum, repository or other scientific or educational institution meeting the Secretary of the Interior's standards for archaeological curation in 36 C.F.R. Part 79, in which the applicant proposes to store all collections, and copies of records, data, photographs, and other documents derived from the proposed work other than human skeletal remains and funerary objects. The applicant shall submit written certification, signed by an authorized official of the institution, of willingness to assume curatorial responsibility for the collections, records, data, photographs and other documents and to safeguard, preserve, and allow for the future scientific access to these materials as property of the state.

After processing and analysis, artifacts will be prepared for long-term curation with the Burke Museum. Appropriate tags, bags, and storage boxes will be used to prepare the artifacts, faunal specimens, field forms, and photographs. Following submission of the final report on archaeological investigations, the collection will be transferred to the Burke Museum for final curation.

ATTACHMENT 3

Excavation and/or removal of archaeological resources on private lands.

The project is on land leased by TUUSSO. The letter of support by TUSSOO is included in Appendix B.

ATTACHMENT 4

An applicant may temporarily curate a collection identified in subsection (2) or (3) of this section in a repository that meets the Secretary of the Interior's standards for archaeological curation in 36 CFR Part 76 until the appropriate Indian tribe has available facilities meeting the Secretary of the Interior's standards for archaeological curation in 36 CFR Part 79 into which the collection may be curated.

Not applicable.

ATTACHMENT 5

Historic aircraft.

Not applicable.

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APPENDIX A: WASHINGTON STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM, 45KT4012

STATE OF WASHINGTON
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

Smithsonian Number: 45KT04012
County: Kittitas

Date: 5/22/2017 **Human Remains?** ☐ **DAHP Case No.:**

Compiled By: Emily Peterson SWCA Environmental Consultants

Archaeological Sites are exempt from public disclosure per RCW 42.56.300

SITE DESIGNATION

Site Name:

Field/Temporary ID: Penstemon-17-01

Site Type: Historic Debris Scatter/Concentration
Pre Contact Isolate
Pre Contact Lithic Material

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this request for determination of eligibility meet the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the site
☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria.

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

Criteria

Statement of Signifigance

The site appears to be associated with domestic and agricultural activities and to date to the 1920s based on the diagnostic artifacts observed. It cannot be associated with any people or events important in history. No remains of buildings or structures are present, and the site therefore possesses no distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. The types of artifacts present and their lack of integrity give them little potential to yield information important to history beyond what can be obtained from the area's historical record. For these reasons, the site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Integrity

Highly disturbed. Most artifacts are on the surface of a regularly plowed agricultural field or within the plow zone. Although buildings or other structures may have stood at this location, no intact remains of them, such as foundations, were observed.

SHPO Determination

Eligibility Survey/Inventory **Determined On** 6/1/2017

Determined By

SHPO Comments

SITE LOCATION

USGS Quad Map Name(s):

T: 17 **R:** 19 **E/W:** E **Section:** 17

UTM: Zone: 10 **Easting:** 691647 **Northing:** 5203996

Latitude: 46.962 **Longitude:** -120.481 **Elevation (ft/m):** 460

Drainage, Major: Upper Yakima **Drainage, Minor:** **River Mile**

Location Description (General to Specific): **Aspect** **Slope**

The site is 4 miles southeast of Ellensburg, in an agricultural field on Tjossem Road.

Directions (For Relocation Purposes):

From Ellensburg, drive southeast on Canyon Road, turn left onto Tjossem Road. The site is located on the south side of Tjossem Road in an agricultural field. It is 153 m (500 feet) south and 249 m (815 feet) west of the intersection of Tjossem Road and Moe Road.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Narrative Description (Overall Site Observations)**:**

The site is a historic debris scatter with one isolated pre-contact lithic artifact. The historic component consists of two concentrations of artifacts located in an agricultural field. Within the larger concentration (A), surface artifacts were assigned to different clusters based on their position within the concentration. Additional, non-diagnostic artifacts were scattered on the surface throughout the site but not associated with the documented clusters. At the time of observation, surface visibility was excellent as the field had been recently plowed but was not yet planted. The site was first observed as a surface artifact scatter during pedestrian survey, and 21 shovel probes were excavated to determine the depth of deposits containing historic artifacts. Sixteen shovel probes contained subsurface cultural material. No features were identified. Within the site the plow zone extends to 19 to 43 cm below surface (cmbs) with an average depth of 33 cmbs. Most artifacts were recovered from within this Ap horizon. Below the plow zone, B horizon soils that developed in alluvium consist of clayey, silty, fine to medium sand or clayey, fine to medium sandy silt. This is underlain by a C horizon consisting of silty fine sand with occasional patches of loess. Some probes also contained caliche.

Site Dimensions (Overall Site Dimensions)**:**

Length: 154 m **Direction:** N-S **Width:** 76 m **Direction:** N-S

Method of Horizontal Measurement: GIS

Depth: 0-50 cmbs **Method of Vertical Measurement:** Measuring tape

Vegetation (On Site)**:**

Local: None at time of observation **Regional:** Shrub steppe

Landforms (On Site)**:**

Local: **Regional:** River valley

Water Resources (Type)**:** Coleman Creek **Distance:** **Permanence:** Permanent

CULTURAL MATERIALS AND FEATURES

Narrative Description (Specific Inventory Details)**:**

A total of 363 historic artifacts and one lithic artifact were recorded during survey. The majority were found on the surface (n=303) or within the plow zone (n=51). Historical artifacts observed on the surface at the site include agricultural implements, building materials, and domestic refuse. Agricultural implements include a horse shoe, a harrow spike, and a horse bit. Building materials include both square and round nails, bricks, concrete pieces, and window glass fragments. Domestic refuse includes many fragments and diagnostic vessel elements of clear, green, aqua, and milk glass, as well as whiteware, other earthenware, and porcelain fragments. Diagnostic artifacts include ceramic and glass pieces with makers marks and two refitting earthenware sherds from a plate produced by the Homer Laughlin China Company in 1925. Several children's objects were also identified on the surface including three glass marbles, a small animal figurine, and a piece of a porcelain doll.

The lithic artifact was a complete, secondary, freehand percussion flake made of fine grained volcanic rock, displaying plow damage on the lateral margin.

Method of Collection:

None collected

Location of Artifacts (Temporary/Permanent)**:**

Artifacts left on surface or reburied in probe at approximately 40 cmbs.

SITE AGE

Component Type	Historic
Dates	ca. 1920s
Dating Method	Maker's marks and diagnostic artifacts
Phase	
Basis for Phase Designation	

Component Type	Precontact
Dates	Precontact
Dating Method	N/A
Phase	
Basis for Phase Designation	

SITE RECORDERS

Observed By	**Address**
Nate Jereb	221 1st Ave W, Seattle, WA 98119
Alecia Statler	221 1st Ave W, Seattle, WA 98119
Eric DeLander	221 1st Ave W, Seattle, WA 98119
Matthew Steinkamp	221 1st Ave W, Seattle, WA 98119
Chris Yamamoto	221 1st Ave W, Seattle, WA 98119
Yonara Carrilho	221 1st Ave W, Seattle, WA 98119
Emily Peterson	221 1st Ave W, Seattle, WA 98119

Date Recorded: 4/17/2017

Recorded by (Professional Archaeologist)**:** Emily Peterson

Organization:	SWCA Environmental Consultants	**Phone Number:**	206-818-9765
Address:	221 1st Ave W, Seattle, WA 98119	**Email:**	emilypt@uw.edu

SITE HISTORY

Previous Archaeological Work:

No previous archaeological research has been conducted within the site.

The site is on land which left public domain by Homestead entry to Robert F. Montgomery in 1877. The surrounding land became part of the Northern Pacific Railroad Grant in 1895, but the parcel was still worked by a Montgomery (S.F.) in 1956 (Metsker Maps 1956). Adjacent farms were owned by Harold Paynes to the north, Edward and Lawrence Clerf to the south, and Oscar Hultgren in the middle in 1956. Larry Hansen sold the land in the project area to the Valley Land Company in 2014 (Kittitas County Assessor 2017). There are no standing structures on the property today.

LAND OWNERSHIP

Owner	Address	Parcel
Valley Land Company LLC	1585 Tjossem Road, Ellensburg, WA - 98926	840233

RESEARCH REFERENCES

Items/Documents Used in Research:

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1956 Metskers Atlas of Kittitas County, Washington. Metsker Map Company, Seattle, Washington.

USGS MAP

June 8, 2017

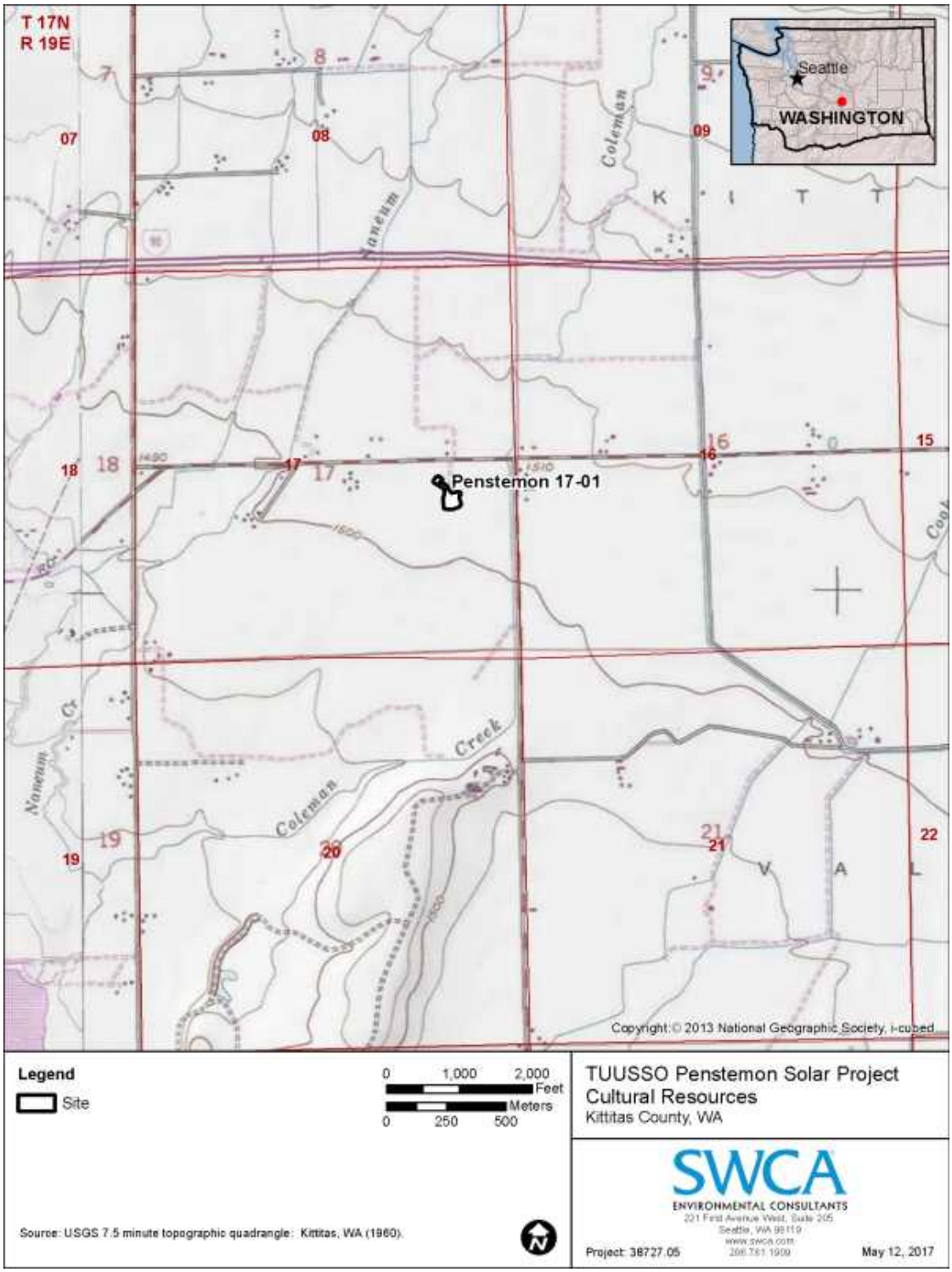
1:6,397

0 0.075 0.15 0.3 mi

0 0.1 0.2 0.4 km

SKETCH MAPS

Source Information



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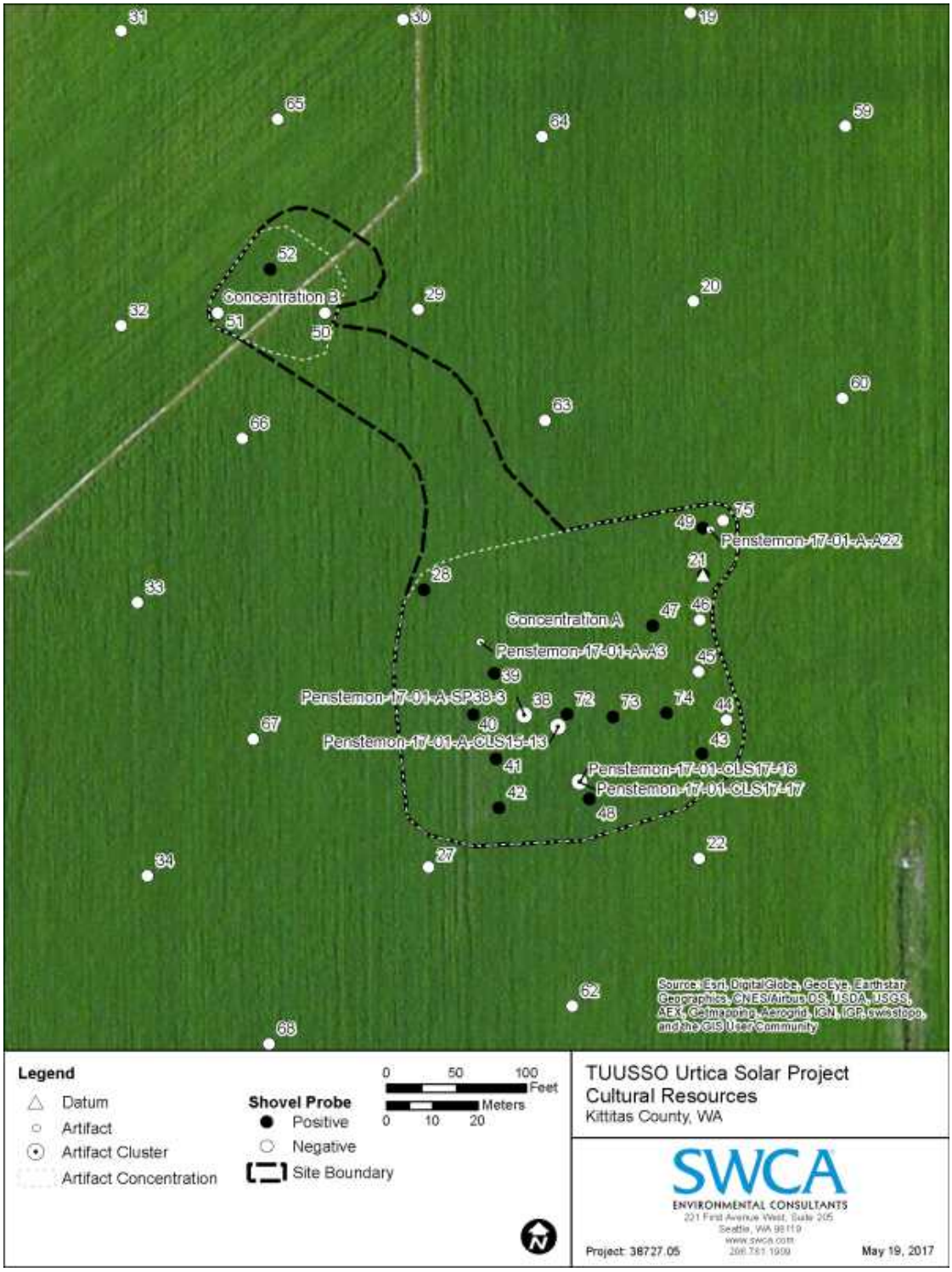

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo ID	342813
Title	IMG_1784.JPG
Year Taken	2017
Is Circa?	☐
Notes	Site overview from the datum. View north.
Type	image/jpeg
Photo View	
Source	
Copyright	☐

Photo ID	342827
Title	IMGP1513.JPG
Year Taken	2017
Is Circa?	☐
Notes	Typical stratigraphic profile shown in SP 43 excavated here to 93 cmbs.
Type	image/jpeg
Photo View	
Source	
Copyright	☐

Photo ID	342826
Title	IMGP0103.JPG
Year Taken	2017
Is Circa?	☐
Notes	Two refitting fragments from a Homer Laughlin plate produced in 1925.
Type	image/jpeg
Photo View	
Source	
Copyright	☐

Photo ID	342825
Title	IMGP0089.JPG
Year Taken	2017
Is Circa?	☐
Notes	An animal figurine observed on the surface.
Type	image/jpeg
Photo View	
Source	
Copyright	☐

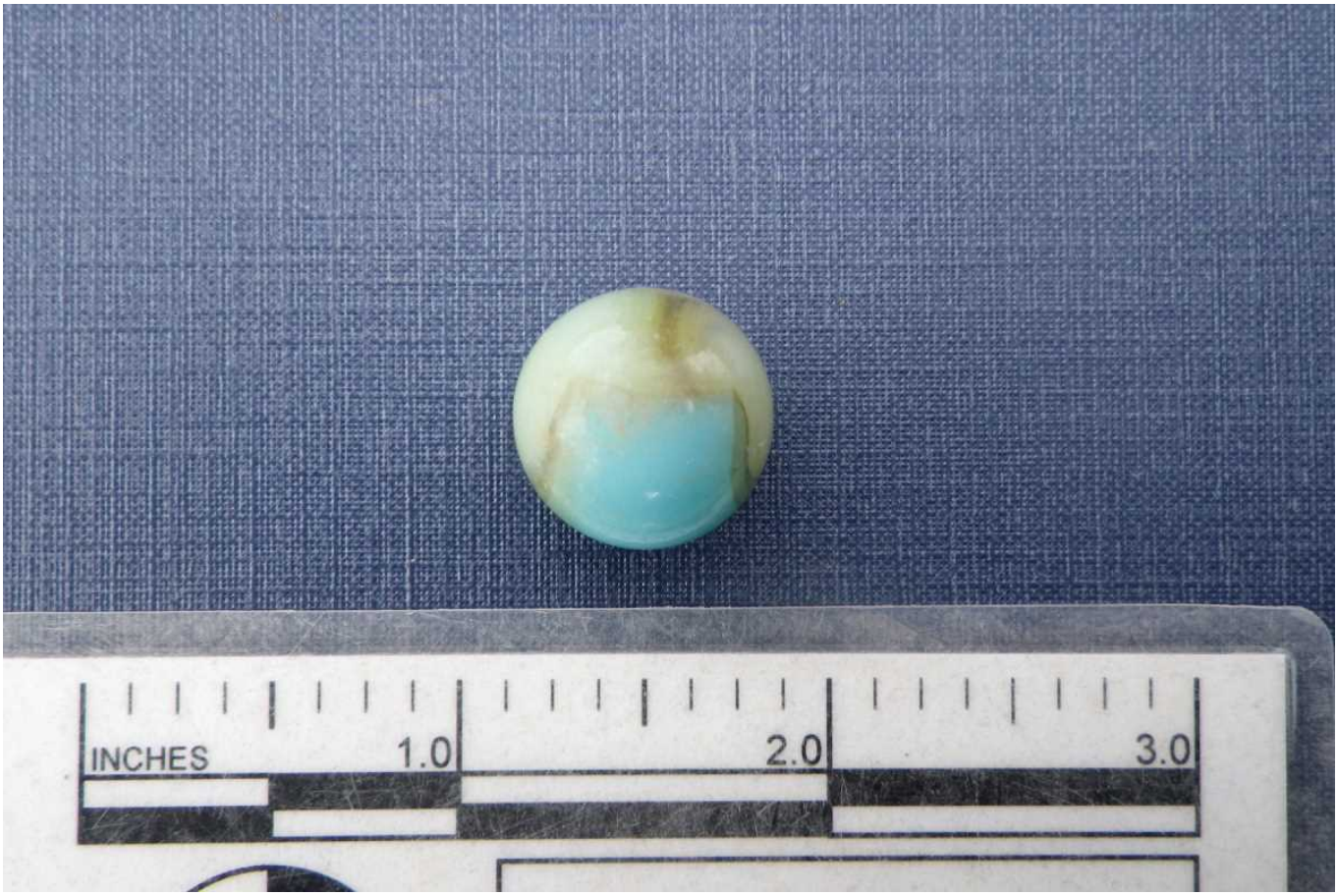

Photo ID	342824
Title	IMGP0044.JPG
Year Taken	2017
Is Circa?	☐
Notes	A glass marble observed on the surface.
Type	image/jpeg
Photo View	
Source	
Copyright	☐

Photo ID	342823
Title	IMG_1779.JPG
Year Taken	2017
Is Circa?	☐
Notes	A secondary flake of fine-grained volcanic material observed on the surface. Ventral surface.
Type	image/jpeg
Photo View	
Source	
Copyright	☐

Photo ID	342822
Title	DSCN2070.JPG
Year Taken	
Is Circa?	☐
Notes	A harrow spike recovered from SP 38 at 0-20 cmbs.
Type	image/jpeg
Photo View	
Source	
Copyright	☐

Artifact ID (Penstemon-17-01-)	Material Type	Form	Depth (cmbs)
B-CLS1-5	Earthenware	Plate Base	Surface
B-CLS1-6	Amethyst glass	Fragment	Surface
B-CLS1-7	Earthenware	Plate Base	Surface
B-CLS1-8	Honey color glass	Bottle fragment	Surface
B-CLS1-9	Stoneware	Fragment	Surface
B-CLS1-10	Stoneware	Fragment	Surface
B-CLS1-11	Stoneware	Fragment	Surface
B-CLS1-12	Stoneware	Fragment	Surface
B-CLS1-13	Ceramic	Fragment	Surface
B-CLS1-14	Ceramic	Fragment	Surface
B-CLS1-15	Ceramic	Fragment	Surface
B-CLS1-16	Ceramic	Fragment	Surface
B-CLS1-17	Ceramic	Fragment	Surface
B-CLS1-18	Ceramic	Fragment	Surface
B-CLS1-19	Ceramic	Fragment	Surface
B-CLS1-20	Ceramic	Fragment	Surface
B-CLS1-21	Ceramic	Fragment	Surface
B-CLS1-22	Ceramic	Fragment	Surface
B-CLS1-23	Ceramic	Fragment	Surface
B-CLS1-24	Ceramic	Fragment	Surface
B-CLS1-25	Ceramic	Fragment	Surface
B-CLS1-26	Brownware	Fragment	Surface
B-CLS1-27	Brownware	Fragment	Surface
B-CLS1-28	Earthenware	Fragment	Surface
B-CLS1-29	Earthenware	Fragment	Surface
B-CLS1-30	Earthenware	Fragment	Surface
B-CLS1-31	Earthenware	Fragment	Surface
B-CLS1-32	Earthenware	Fragment	Surface
B-CLS1-33	Earthenware	Fragment	Surface
B-CLS1-34	Earthenware	Fragment	Surface
B-CLS1-35	Earthenware	Fragment	Surface
B-CLS1-36	Earthenware	Fragment	Surface
B-CLS1-37	Earthenware	Fragment	Surface
B-SP52-1	Clear glass	Rim fragment	30-50

Photo ID 342821

Title Artifact table-7.jpg

Year Taken

Is Circa? ☐

Notes Artifact catalog table, Part 7.

Type image/jpeg

Photo View

Source

Copyright ☐

Artifact ID (Penstemon-17-01-)	Material Type	Form	Depth (cmbs)
A-SP38-11	Clear glass	Fragment	20-40
A-SP38-12	Red brick	Fragment	20-40
A-SP38-13	Metal nail		20-40
A-SP38-14	Saw cut bone	Fragment	20-40
A-SP38-15	Bone	Fragment	20-40
A-SP38-16	Metal nail		20-40
A-SP39-1	Window glass	Fragment	0-20
A-SP39-2	Amber glass	Fragment	0-20
A-SP39-3	Metal nail	Fragment	0-20
A-SP39-4	Clear glass	Bottle finish	0-20
A-SP39-5	Amethyst glass	Fragment	20-30
A-SP39-6	Clear glass	Fragment	20-30
A-SP39-7	Window glass	Fragment	20-30
A-SP39-8	Bone	Fragment	30-40
A-SP40-1	Clear glass	Fragment	0-20
A-SP40-2	Clear glass	Fragment	0-20
A-SP40-3	Clear glass	Fragment	0-20
A-SP40-4	Brownware	Fragment	0-20
A-SP40-5	Metal nail		0-20
A-SP40-6	Aqua glass	Fregment	20-40
A-SP41-1	Clear glass	Fragment	0-20
A-SP41-2	Clear glass	Fragment	0-20
A-SP41-3	Clear glass	Fragment	0-20
A-SP41-4	Whiteware	Fragment	0-20
A-SP42-1	Whiteware	Rim fragment	0-20
A-SP42-2	Whiteware	Fragment	0-20
A-SP42-3	Clear glass	Fragment	0-20
A-SP42-4	Ceramic	Plate fragment	20-40
A-SP43-1	Window glass	Fragment	0-20
A-SP43-2	Horse bit		0-20
A-SP47-1	Wire		0-20
A-SP47-2	Metal	Fragment	0-20
A-SP48-1	Bolt		0-20
A-SP48-2	Bolt		0-20
A-SP48-3	Earthenware	Fragment	0-20
A-SP49-1	Metal nail		30-40
A-SP72-1	Clear glass	Fragment	0-20
A-SP72-2	Clear glass	Fragment	0-20
A-SP72-3	Clear glass	Fragment	0-20
A-SP72-4	Clear glass	Fragment	0-20
A-SP72-5	Clear glass	Fragment	0-20
A-SP72-6	Clear glass	Fragment	0-20
A-SP72-7	Amethyst glass	Fragment	0-20
A-SP73-1	Earthenware	Fragment	0-20
A-SP73-2	Earthenware	Fragment	0-20
A-SP74-1	Bone	Large mammal long bone	0-20
A-SP74-2	Whiteware	Base	0-20
A-SP21-1	Chimney glass	Fragment	0-10
A-SP21-2	Metal Hinge		0-10
B-CLS1-1	Porcelain	Door Knob	Surface
B-CLS1-1	Amethyst glass	Fragment	Surface
B-CLS1-2	Earthenware	Plate Base	Surface
B-CLS1-2	Aqua glass	Fragment	Surface
B-CLS1-3	Metal	Spike	Surface
B-CLS1-4	Aqua glass	Bottle fragment	Surface

Photo ID 342820

Title Artifact table-6.jpg

Year Taken

Is Circa?

Notes

Type image/jpeg

Photo View

Source

Copyright

Artifact ID (Penstemon-17-01-)	Material Type	Form	Depth (cmbs)
A-CLS17-21	Earthenware	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS17-22	Earthenware	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS17-23	Earthenware	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS17-24	Earthenware	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS17-25	Earthenware	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS17-26	Earthenware	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS17-27	Earthenware	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS17-28	Earthenware	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS17-29	Earthenware	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS17-30	Earthenware	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS17-31	Porcelain	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS17-32	Porcelain	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS17-33	Porcelain	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS17-34	Porcelain	Doll fragment	Surface
A-CLS18-21	Bone	Large mammal	Surface
A-CLS18-22	Bone	Large mammal long bone fragment	Surface
A-CLS18-23	Clear glass	Bottle base	Surface
A-CLS18-24	Stoneware	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS18-25	Stoneware	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS18-26	Stoneware	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS18-27	Stoneware	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS18-28	Clear glass	Insulator cap	Surface
A-CLS19-2	Concrete	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS19-3	Concrete	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS19-4	Clear glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS19-5	Stoneware	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS19-6	Earthenware	Plate rim	Surface
A-CLS19-7	Cobalt blue glass	Bottle rim	Surface
A-CLS19-8	Ceramic	Insulator	Surface
A-A20	Metal Loop and hook		Surface
A-CLS21-1	Clear glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS21-2	Clear glass	Body fragment	Surface
A-A22	Lithic	Fine grained volcanic flake	Surface
A-CLS23-11	Milk glass	Jar/bottle base fragment	Surface
A-CLS23-12	Milk glass	Jar/bottle base fragment	Surface
A-CLS23-13	Clear glass	Jar rim fragment	Surface
A-CLS23-14	Milk glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS23-15	Aqua glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS23-16	Aqua glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS23-17	Metal nail		Surface
A-CLS23-18	Metal	Unidentified fragments	Surface
A-CLS23-19	Metal	Unidentified fragments	Surface
A-CLS23-20	Glass marble		Surface
A-A24	Aqua glass	Bottle base	Surface
A-A25	Aqua glass	Bottle finish	Surface
A-SP28-1	Earthenware	Plate fragment	20-30
A-SP28-2	Clear glass	Fragment	20-30
A-SP38-3	Harrow spike		0-20
A-SP38-4	Whiteware	Fragment	0-20
A-SP38-5	Whiteware	Fragment	0-20
A-SP38-6	Whiteware	Fragment	0-20
A-SP38-7	Red brick	Fragment	0-20
A-SP38-8	Clear glass	Fragment	0-20
A-SP38-9	Amber glass	Fragment	0-20
A-SP38-10	Metal nail		0-20

Photo ID 342819

Title Artifact table-5.jpg

Year Taken

Is Circa? ☐

Notes Artifact catalog table, Part 5.

Type image/jpeg

Photo View

Source

Copyright ☐

Artifact ID (Penstemon-17-01-)	Material Type	Form	Depth (cmbs)
A-CLS12-6	Earthenware	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS12-7	Earthenware	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS12-8	Earthenware	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS12-9	Stoneware	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS12-10	Clear glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS12-11	Milk glass	Lid	Surface
A-CLS12-12	Stoneware	Heel fragment	Surface
A-A13	Clear glass	Complete condiment bottle	Surface
A-CLS14-6	Clear glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS14-7	Clear glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS14-8	Clear glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS14-9	Stoneware	Rim fragment	Surface
A-CLS14-10	Stoneware	Brown glazed	Surface
A-CLS15-1	Clear glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS15-2	Clear glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS15-3	Clear glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS15-4	Clear glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS15-5	Clear glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS15-6	Clear glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS15-7	Clear glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS15-8	Window glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS15-9	Clear glass	Jar/bottle body fragment	Surface
A-CLS15-10	Aqua glass	Jar collar fragment	Surface
A-CLS15-11	Porcelain	Plate/saucer rim	Surface
A-CLS15-12	Earthenware	Cup rim	Surface
A-CLS15-13	Stoneware	Animal figurine	Surface
A-CLS15-14	Earthenware	Plate base fragment	Surface
A-CLS15-15	Earthenware	Plate base fragment	Surface
A-CLS15-16	Earthenware	Plate base fragment	Surface
A-CLS15-17	Earthenware	Plate base fragment	Surface
A-CLS16-1	Aqua glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS16-2	Aqua glass	Bottle base	Surface
A-CLS16-3	Glass marble		Surface
A-CLS16-4	Stoneware	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS16-5	Cobalt blue glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS17-1	Light green glass	Jar neck fragment	Surface
A-CLS17-2	Light green glass	Jar neck fragment	Surface
A-CLS17-3	Light green glass	Jar body fragment	Surface
A-CLS17-4	Aqua glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS17-5	Aqua glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS17-6	Aqua glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS17-7	Aqua glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS17-8	Clear glass	Bottle base	Surface
A-CLS17-9	Amber glass	Bottle base	Surface
A-CLS17-10	Stoneware	Jug	Surface
A-CLS17-11	Stoneware	Jug	Surface
A-CLS17-12	Stoneware	Jug	Surface
A-CLS17-13	Stoneware	Crock/bowl rim	Surface
A-CLS17-14	Stoneware	Bristol crock pot lid	Surface
A-CLS17-15	Earthenware	Plate base	Surface
A-CLS17-16	Earthenware	Plate base	Surface
A-CLS17-17	Earthenware	Plate base	Surface
A-CLS17-18	Earthenware	Plate fragment	Surface
A-CLS17-19	Porcelain	Bowl	Surface
A-CLS17-20	Earthenware	Fragment	Surface

Photo ID 342818

Title Artifact table-4.jpg

Year Taken

Is Circa?

Notes

Type image/jpeg

Photo View

Source

Copyright

Artifact ID (Penstemon-17-01-)	Material Type	Form	Depth (cmbs)
A-CLS9-10	Window glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS10-1	Clear glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS10-2	Clear glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS10-3	Clear glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS10-4	Clear glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS10-5	Clear glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS10-6	Clear glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS10-7	Clear glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS10-8	Clear glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS10-9	Clear glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS10-10	Clear glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS10-11	Aqua glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS10-12	Window glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS10-13	Clear glass	Mason jar finish fragment	Surface
A-CLS10-14	Clear glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS10-15	Clear glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS10-16	Clear glass	Bottle base fragment	Surface
A-CLS10-17	Clear glass	Bottle body	Surface
A-CLS10-18	Milk glass	Mason jar lid liner	Surface
A-CLS10-19	Light green glass	Fiesta glass fragment	Surface
A-CLS10-20	Milk glass	Plate/bowl base and wim	Surface
A-CLS10-21	Milk glass	Plate/bowl base and wim	Surface
A-CLS10-22	Brownware	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS10-23	Earthenware	Plate fragment	Surface
A-CLS10-24	Earthenware	Plate fragment	Surface
A-CLS10-25	Earthenware	Plate fragment	Surface
A-CLS10-26	Earthenware	Plate fragment	Surface
A-CLS10-27	Earthenware	Plate fragment	Surface
A-CLS10-28	Earthenware	Plate rim	Surface
A-CLS10-29	Lead	Cup holder?	Surface
A-CLS10-30	Lead	Commemorative "coin"	Surface
A-CLS11-3	Porcelain	Rim fragment	Surface
A-CLS11-4	Ceramic	Bowl/plate fragment	Surface
A-CLS11-5	Whiteware	Plate base	Surface
A-CLS11-6	Whiteware	Bowl base	Surface
A-CLS11-7	Whiteware	Bowl base	Surface
A-CLS11-8	Whiteware	Rim fragment	Surface
A-CLS11-9	Whiteware	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS11-10	Whiteware	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS11-11	Whiteware	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS11-12	Clear glass	Mason jar base	Surface
A-CLS11-13	Clear glass	Body/base fragment	Surface
A-CLS11-14	Window glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS11-15	Melted glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS11-16	Amber glass	Body/base fragment	Surface
A-CLS11-17	Amber glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS11-18	Amber glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS11-19	Amber glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS11-20	Milk glass	Mason jar lid liner	Surface
A-CLS11-21	Aqua glass	Body/base fragment	Surface
A-CLS12-1	Red brick	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS12-2	Earthenware	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS12-3	Earthenware	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS12-4	Earthenware	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS12-5	Earthenware	Fragment	Surface

Photo ID 342817

Title Artifact table-3.jpg

Year Taken

Is Circa?

Notes Artifact catalog table, Part 3.

Type image/jpeg

Photo View

Source

Copyright

Artifact ID (Penstemon-17-01-)	Material Type	Form	Depth (cmbs)
A-CLS4-2	Milk glass	Mason jar lid liner fragment	Surface
A-CLS4-3	Porcelain	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS4-4	Window glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS4-5	Window glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS4-6	Window glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS4-7	Clear glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS4-8	Clear glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS4-9	Clear glass	Bottle base	Surface
A-CLS4-10	Clear glass	Bottle base	Surface
A-CLS5-11	Earthenware	Plate rim	Surface
A-CLS5-12	Earthenware	Plate rim	Surface
A-CLS5-13	Window glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS5-14	Aqua glass	Jar/bottle fragment	Surface
A-CLS5-15	Clear glass	Bottle base fragment	Surface
A-CLS5-16	Amber glass	Bottle base	Surface
A-CLS5-17	Light green glass	Bottle/cup heel	Surface
A-A6	Glass marble		Surface
A-CLS7-1	Bone	Large mammal long bone	Surface
A-CLS7-2	Garden faucet		Surface
A-CLS7-3	Porcelain insulator		Surface
A-CLS7-4	Amber glass	Bottle fragment	Surface
A-CLS7-5	Milk glass	Plate/bowl fragment	Surface
A-CLS7-6	Clear Glass	Plate rim fragment	Surface
A-CLS7-7	Earthenware	Plate base fragment	Surface
A-CLS7-8	Earthenware	Plate base fragment	Surface
A-CLS7-9	Earthenware	Plate rim fragment	Surface
A-CLS7-10	Earthenware	Plate rim fragment	Surface
A-CLS7-11	Earthenware	Plate rim fragment	Surface
A-CLS7-12	Earthenware	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS7-13	Earthenware	Mug handle	Surface
A-CLS8-1	Clear glass	Base fragment	Surface
A-CLS8-2	Clear glass	Bottle finish	Surface
A-CLS8-3	Clear glass	Base fragment	Surface
A-CLS8-4	Clear glass	Bottle neck fragment	Surface
A-CLS8-5	Clear glass	Jar rim fragment	Surface
A-CLS8-6	Dark green glass	Base fragment	Surface
A-CLS8-7	Black glass	Base fragment	Surface
A-CLS8-8	Ceramic	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS8-9	Whiteware	Base fragment	Surface
A-CLS8-10	Whiteware	Base fragment	Surface
A-CLS8-11	Whiteware	Base fragment	Surface
A-CLS8-12	Whiteware	Rim fragment	Surface
A-CLS8-13	Whiteware	Rim fragment	Surface
A-CLS8-14	Whiteware	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS8-15	Earthenware	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS8-16	Terracotta	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS9-1	Ceramic	Insulator	Surface
A-CLS9-2	Ceramic	Insulator	Surface
A-CLS9-3	Whiteware	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS9-4	Whiteware	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS9-5	Ceramic	Melted fragment	Surface
A-CLS9-6	Amber glass	Melted fragment	Surface
A-CLS9-7	Clear glass	Shoulder/body fragment	Surface
A-CLS9-8	Clear glass	Base fragment	Surface
A-CLS9-9	Clear glass	Fragment	Surface

Photo ID 342816

Title Artifact table-2.jpg

Year Taken

Is Circa? ☐

Notes Artifact catalog table, Part 2.

Type image/jpeg

Photo View

Source

Copyright ☐

Artifact ID (Penstemon-17-01-)	Material Type	Form	Depth (cmbs)
A-CLS1-3	Window glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS1-4	Window glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS1-5	Window glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS1-6	Window glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS1-7	Window glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS1-8	Window glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS1-9	Window glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS1-10	Window glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS1-11	Window glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS1-12	Window glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS1-13	Window glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS1-14	Window glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS1-15	Window glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS1-16	Window glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS1-17	Clear glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS1-18	Clear glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS1-19	Clear glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS1-20	Clear glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS1-21	Clear glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS1-22	Clear glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS1-23	Clear glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS1-24	Clear glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS1-25	Clear glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS1-26	Amber glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS1-27	Aqua glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS1-28	Melted glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS1-29	Amethyst glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS1-30	Amethyst glass	Jar/bottle base	Surface
A-CLS1-31	Amethyst glass	Jar lid fragment	Surface
A-CLS1-32	Clear glass	Jar/bottle	Surface
A-CLS1-33	Clear glass	Bottle/glass base	Surface
A-CLS1-34	Earthenware	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS1-35	Earthenware	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS1-36	Earthenware	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS1-37	Earthenware	Plate Base	Surface
A-CLS1-38	Earthenware	Plate Base	Surface
A-CLS1-39	Earthenware	Plate Rim	Surface
A-CLS1-40	Earthenware	Plate Rim	Surface
A-CLS1-41	Porcelain	Rim fragment	Surface
A-CLS1-42	Stoneware	Base fragment	Surface
A-CLS1-43	Porcelain	Fuse	Surface
A-CLS1-44	Earthenware	Plate Base	Surface
A-CLS1-45	Earthenware	Plate Base	Surface
A-CLS1-46	Lead	Mason jar lid fragment	Surface
A-CLS2-1	Cobalt blue glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS2-2	Cobalt blue glass	Fragment	Surface
A-CLS2-3	Earthenware	Base fragment	Surface
A-CLS2-4	Earthenware	Base fragment	Surface
A-CLS2-5	Stoneware	Crock pot lid fragment	Surface
A-CLS2-6	Horse Shoe		Surface
A-CLS2-7	Metal Ring		Surface
A-CLS2-8	Metal farm implement		Surface
A-CLS2-9	Square nail		Surface
A-A3	Glass marble		Surface
A-CLS4-1	Saw cut bone	Large mammal long bone	Surface

Photo ID 342815

Title Artifact table-1.jpg

Year Taken

Is Circa? ☐

Notes Artifact catalog table, Part 1.

Type image/jpeg

Photo View

Source

Copyright ☐

Photo ID	342814
Title	IMG_1785.JPG
Year Taken	2017
Is Circa?	☐
Notes	Site overview from the datum. View east toward Coleman Creek.
Type	image/jpeg
Photo View	
Source	
Copyright	☐

APPENDIX B: TUUSSO LETTER OF SUPPORT

To: Lance Wollwage
Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
PO Box 48343
Olympia, WA 98504-8343

January 12, 2018

RE: Letter in support of an Archaeological Excavation Permit Application for investigations at site 45KT4012, Kittitas County, Washington

Dear Dr. Wollwage:

TUUSSO Energy, LLC ("TUUSSO") submits this letter in support of the Archaeological Excavation Permit Application submitted by SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) and TUUSSO. TUUSSO has retained SWCA for a cultural resources assessment of the Penstemon Solar Project, located in Kittitas County. Site 45KT4012 was recorded during the cultural resource survey, and project plans do not allow for avoidance of the site.

TUUSSO supports the proposed plan for shovel probe excavations, possible testing and data recovery excavations, and analysis and curation of any artifacts or samples collected from 45KT4012 by SWCA. TUUSSO is committed to fund the necessary analysis, reporting, and curation associated with the proposed investigations. SWCA is currently under subcontract to TUUSSO for completion of this permit application, and will financially support the proposed excavations at site 45KT4012.

Artifacts and samples from 45KT4012 are the property of TUUSSO, but we plan to transfer ownership of any archaeological materials collected from the site to the Burke Museum for storage in perpetuity. Copies of written and photographic documentation by SWCA will be included with the collection. The Burke Museum

500 Yale Avenue North
Seattle, WA 98109
Phone: 206-303-0198
E-Mail: jason.evans@tuusso.com
Web: www.tuusso.com

will preserve, maintain, and protect the collection. TUUSSO does not have any outstanding archaeological excavation permits.

Best regards,

Jason Evans

Vice President, TUUSSO Energy, LLC
jason.evans@tuusso.com
206-303-0198

APPENDIX C: SEPA CHECKLIST