SHELTER RESOURCES, INC.

November 12, 2025

City of Cle Elum
Attn: Colleda Monick, City Planner
119 West First Street
Cle Elum, WA 98922

RE: Teanaway Court – Cultural Resource Survey Accompanying Letter

Dear Colleda,

On behalf of **HopeSource and Shelter Resources, Inc.**, this letter accompanies the Cultural Resource Survey prepared by **RLR Cultural Resources, LLC** (Report No. 2022-620-36, dated June 1, 2022) for the Teanaway Court project site. The survey was completed by Andrew Fleming, M.A., and Paige Abern, M.A., and identifies **no adverse effects to cultural or historic resources** within the project area.

The report documents a comprehensive pedestrian and subsurface investigation of the 4.12-acre parcel located at East 4th Street and North Short Avenue in Cle Elum. The findings indicate no pre-contact or historic-period cultural materials within the Area of Potential Effect (APE), and the concrete fragments noted were determined to be displaced remnants of a mid-20th century greenhouse complex no longer present on the site. Based on these results, RLR recommends that the project proceed as planned.

Please note that the project description in the 2022 RLR report references a food bank use; the current project now includes a **child development center** and **41 residential units**. The site boundaries and overall level of ground disturbance remain consistent with those reviewed in the original report.

HopeSource and Shelter Resources, Inc. acknowledge that the findings and recommendations of the RLR Cultural Resource Survey will be incorporated into the project record for SEPA review and the forthcoming Notice of Application and Environmental Review. Should any inadvertent discoveries occur during future site work, we will ensure full compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local requirements, including immediate notification to the City of Cle Elum and the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP).

Please let me know if you need any additional information or clarification to complete your review.

Sincerely,

Jenifer Vanway

Jenifer Vanway
Vice President of Development
Shelter Resources, Inc.

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

Author: Andrew Fleming M.A and Paige Abern, M.A.

Title of Report: A Cultural Resources Inventory of the Teanaway Shelter Resources Project, Cle Elum, Kittitas County, WA.

DAHP Project No:

Date of Report: June 1, 2022

County: Kittitas

Sections: 25 Township: 20N Range: 15E

Quad: Cle Elum, WA 2020 USGS 7.5' Acres: 15

PDF of report submitted (REQUIRED): Yes

Historic Property Inventory Forms to be Approved Online? No

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

TCP(s) found? No

Replace a draft? No

Satisfy a DAHP Archaeological Excavation Permit requirement? ☐ No

Were Human Remains Found? ☐ Yes DAHP Case # X No

DAHP Archaeological Site #

RECEIVED
By Virgil Amick at
12:21 pm, October 31, 2025

A Cultural Resources Inventory of the Teanaway Shelter Resources Project, Cle Elum, Kittitas County, WA

June 1, 2022

RLR Report No: 2022-620-36

By Andrew Fleming M.A. & Paige Abern, M.A.

RLR
Archaeology and Cultural Resources

115 E 4th Ave, Ellensburg, WA 98926
PH (509) 952-5130 E-Mail: chris@rlrcultural.com

Consultation Provided to:
Shelter Resources, Inc.
2223 112th Avenue NE, Suite 102
Bellevue, WA 98004

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

RLR Cultural Resources, LLC (RLR) conducted an intensive survey and inventory for the proposed Teanaway Shelter Resources project in Cle Elum, WA in Section 25 of Township 20 North Range 18 East (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

The project is being conducted on behalf of Shelter Resources, Inc. RLR was contracted to conduct a cultural resources survey and inventory of the project area.

The project area is a 4.12-acre lot located at the corner of East 4th Street and North Short Ave on the northern edge of the City of Cle Elum, WA. The entire project area was subject to pedestrian survey and subsurface testing.

Preliminary research conducted via the Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Resources Database (WISAARD) revealed 16 previous cultural resources research reports and nine archaeological resources were located within a one-mile radius. Two National Historic Register Properties, **The Vogue Theatre (KT02211)** and **Kinney Building (KT02297)** are located within the search area and over 400 Historic Property Inventories (HPIs).

RLR conducted a detailed surface and subsurface investigation of the project area. The area has very high potential for pre-contact cultural discovery as well as a historic land use history related to the development of Cle Elum, WA. During the course of surface and subsurface inspection RLR located two concrete foundation fragments likely associated with a greenhouse complex noted on 1954 aerial photographs of the area. This complex was demolished prior to 1983 and the concrete found has likely been displaced due to subsequent agricultural use of the property. **RLR finds No Cultural Properties affected, and recommends the project proceed as planned.**

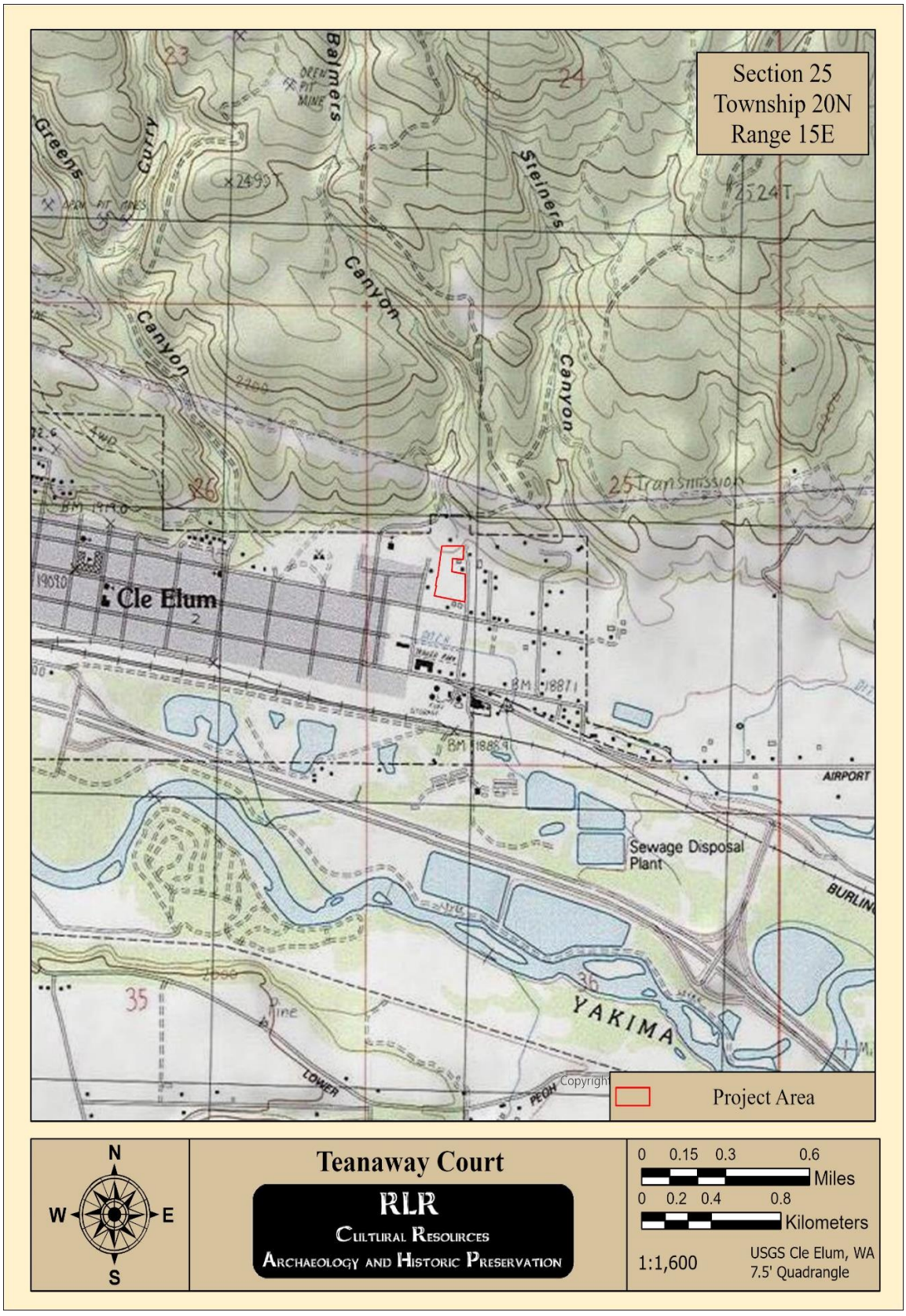

Figure 1. Project Topography

Figure 2. Project Orthography (Project Plans provided by SMR Architects)

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PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Activities

Shelter Resources, Inc. plans to develop a 4.12-acre in Section 25 of Township 20 North Range 15 East. The proposed project consists of the construction of a one to two story 49-unit 28,895 square foot multifamily residential building, a food bank, common building, and a paved parking lot for a total build area of 50,655 square feet. Excavation for building footings and utilities is expected to a maximum depth of three to five feet.

Area of Potential Effect

The APE for this project has been designated as the entire parcel defined by the mapped polygon (Figure 3).

Project proponent

The project proponent is Shelter Resources, Inc.

Regulatory

This project is subject to the Washington State Environmental Protection Act (SEPA) (WAC 197-11-960).

Survey personnel

The survey was conducted by Andrew Fleming, M.A and Ben Hodges, B.S.

Legal Information
USGS: Cle Elum, WA 7.5' Quad
PLS: Section 25, T20N, R15E

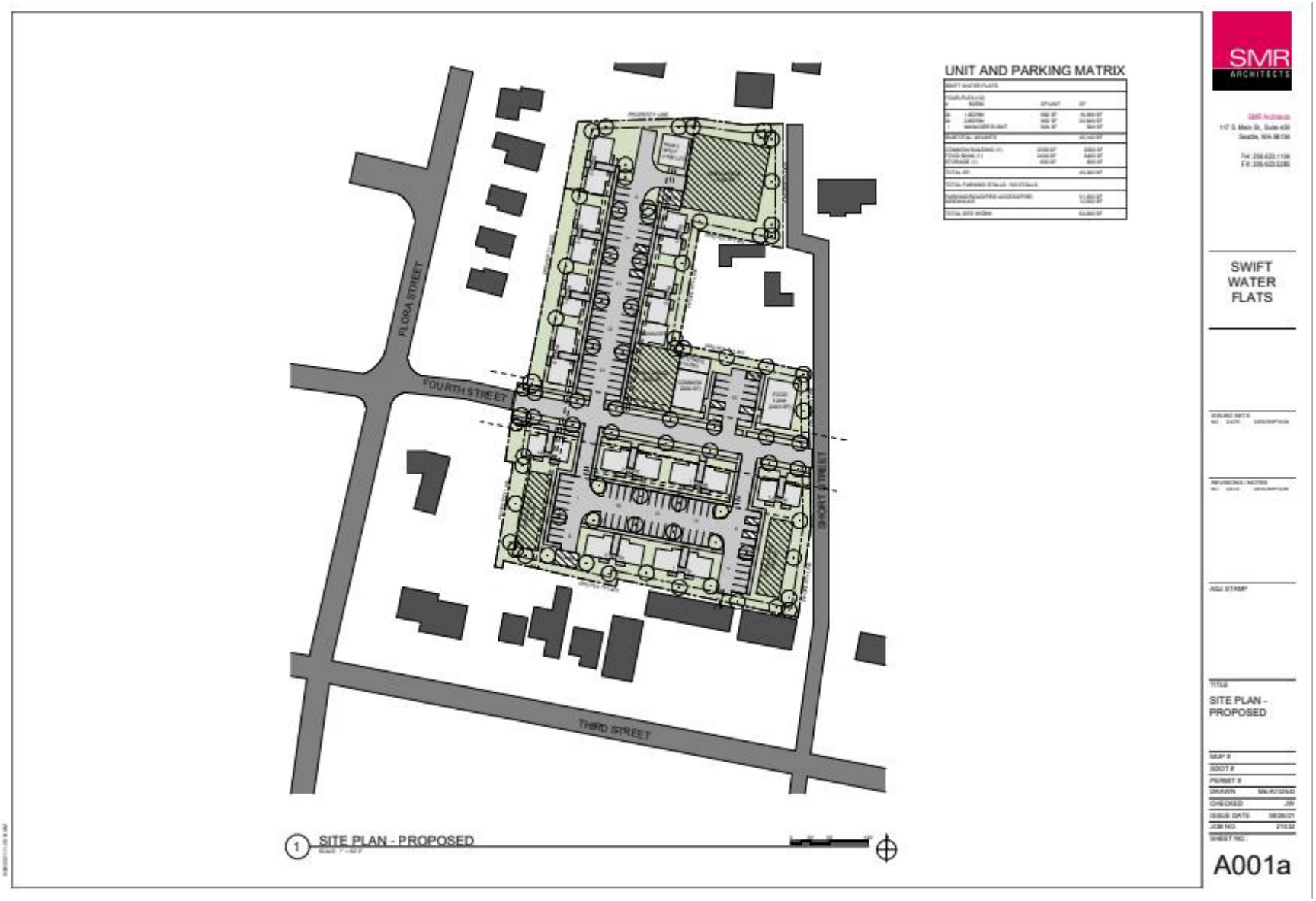

Figure 3. Project Area as defined by project proponent (Provided by SMR Architects).

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Kittitas County is located near the geographic center of Washington State. The county covers 2,315 mi^2 (5,996 km^2) of varied terrain and climates. Beginning in the North Central Cascade Mountain range, the land slopes generally to the east and south towards the Columbia River. The Yakima River winds its way through Kittitas and Yakima counties before entering the Columbia River.

The Cascade Mountain range is north-south trending and generally measures 30 to 65 mi (50 to 100km) wide and 4,900 to 8,200 ft. (1,500 to 2,500m) high. The Cascade Mountain range effectively blocks moist maritime air traveling east. An orographic effect takes place wherein heavy rainfall occurs on the western slopes and a rain shadow effect occurs on the eastern slopes of the range. High peaks in the Cascade Mountain range can accumulate 8 to 10 ft. (250 to 330cm) of precipitation annually whereas areas east of the range may accumulate only 9 to 16 in. (25 to 40cm) of precipitation annually. Because most of this precipitation falls in the form of snow, runoff from snow melt is important to the hydrological cycle of the arid lands east of the Cascade Mountain range (Chatters 1998). Supplemental irrigation is thus necessary to supply much needed water to farmlands which commercially grow grasses and hays for fodder. The average annual precipitation in the APE is between 15 and 20 inches and the mean annual air temperature is between 46- and 50-degrees F (7 to 10 degrees C).

Kittitas Valley is a structural basin near the northwest margin of the Columbia Plateau in the eastern foothills of the Cascade Mountains (Alt and Hyndman 1995; Smith 1988; Whitley 1950). Table Mountain is an anticline north of the Kittitas Valley floor. It is within the limits and a constituent of the Yakima Fold Belt, a tectonic region characterized by parallel anticlinal ridges and synclinal valleys (Smith 1988). Kittitas Valley is a broad oval down-fold in the basalts, surrounded by uplifted ridges, some 25 mi long (40km) and 16 mi wide (26km
The local landforms are comprised in large part of Teanaway Formation deposits. These are basaltic in character. The rock typically occurs in brown, rusty, and reddish tones.

Vegetation

A typical east slope, mid elevation Northern Cascades ponderosa pine/shrub steppe transitional plant community (Franklin and Dyrness 1973). The timber is mostly Ponderosa Pine, but Douglas and Grand fir is also present in the surrounding area. The vegetation within the project area is largely native and non-native grasses.

Soils

The soil across the APE is comprised of 100 percent Patnish-Mippon-Myzel complex with a 0 to 3 percent slope. This soil type is considered moderately well drained with the depth to the water table generally between 35 to 60 inches (NRCS 2022).

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
208	Patnish-Mippon-Myzel complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes	3.8	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		**3.8**	**100.0%**

Figure 4. Soil Map and Legend (NRCS 2022).

CULTURAL SETTING

Cultural history of the Columbia Plateau region begins with the Paleo-Indian period dating to 11,500 years ago. The Richie-Roberts Clovis Cache is the only known site to contain intact cultural deposits of this age and was found approximately 30 miles NE of the proposed APE near Wenatchee, WA (Mierendorf 1987). Numerous artifacts attributed to the Clovis period have been found across the landscape but are entirely surface finds (Ames et al. 1998) where chronological placement is limited to artifact typology association. The climate at this period was experiencing major changes as the cooler Pleistocene environment was transforming into the warmer Holocene environment, this period also represents the last major retreat of the glaciers and a transformation into the landscape that we generally see today (Chatters 1998).

Using the Cultural Chronology developed by Ames et al. (1998) the next major technological shift (Period 1B) seen in the archaeological record dates to 11,500-5000/4400 years before present (B.P.) and is characterized by people who utilized a broad-spectrum hunter-gatherer subsistence economy. These people would have moved across the landscape according to seasonal changes in low population densities that were highly adaptable (Ames et al 1998). No evidence of pit houses or permanent structures have been found during this time. Technology inferred from artifacts and features indicate that these people were highly mobile and likely did not use permanent structures. This period also predates the eruption of Mount Mazama in southern Oregon, a chronological marker used to date archaeological sites based on their position above or below the lens of ash.

After the eruption of Mount Mazama, Ames et al. (1998) identifies the next major technological shift at 5000/4400-1900 B.C. This shift in technology is marked by the decline in frequency of projectile points and an increase in milling stone size and evidence of intensified natural resource exploitation including certain roots and salmon. This period also marks the first appearance of pit houses. The climate during this period began to cool relative to the climate observed during Period 1B. Timberlines began to descend and moisture increased (Chatters 1998).

The next period of technological shift identified by Ames et al. (1998) spans from 1900 B.C. to A.D. 1720. It is at the beginning of this period that the appearance of pit houses becomes widespread, as does the evidence of a heavy reliance on fishing, storage, and intensive exploitation of camas. Within this period the climate continues to cool until around 800 B.C. when temperatures begin to warm and glaciers recede as a result (Chatters 1998). Between A.D. 1400 and 1850 a “Little Ice Age” occurred (Chatters 1998).

Ethnographic Overview

The Kittitas Valley was frequented by many tribes and bands throughout the year however it was home to the Kittitas Band (*Pshwanapam*) of the Yakama Nation. Other tribes or bands, such as the Moses-Columbia, Wenatchi, the lower Yakama tribes and bands, and the Wanapam, visited the area for gathering, hunting, and feasting throughout the year.

The Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation

The upper Yakima River Basin lies within Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation Ceded Land, a vast region of central Washington occupied historically by the constituent Bands and Tribes who are now, through the Treaty of 1855, recognized as the Yakama Nation (Schuster 1998). The Yakama Nation was divided roughly into two territories with the Upper Yakama being north of Wenas Creek and the Lower Yakama being south of Wenas Creek (Schuster 1998:327). Both the Upper and Lower Yakama moved between these two areas throughout the year and the territory boundary is considered more of an arbitrary, geographical division than cultural division. Within the territories there were autonomous bands of peoples that were led by one or more chiefs with villages, camps, and local bands spread throughout the entirety of Yakama Nation traditional territories (Schuster 1998:327).

Kittitas Band

The lands ceded by the Yakama Nation during the Treaty of 1855 totaled over 12 million acres (Yakima Nation 2021). After the 1855 treaty, the reservation was reduced to about 1/10th of its original size, or 1.2 million acres. The project APE lies within these ceded lands. The project area is located within the traditional territory of the *Pshwanapam*, who occupied the upper Yakima River basin from Selah Creek north to Lake Cle Elum (Ray 1936). The *Pshwanapam*, were represented by Chief Owhi at the signing of the Yakama Treaty in 1855.

Although the *Pshwanapam* were independent and autonomous from the other Yakama bands, they maintained strong ties through trade, intermarriage, and the sharing of various resource locations; tribal boundaries were often arbitrary (Ray 1936). One such example was the marriage of the Yakama Chief Kamiakin to Sunk-hay-ee, daughter of the Kittitas Chief Teias, in the 1820s, and as such solidified the connection of the Kittitas with the Yakama (Scheurman 2008). Additionally, the Yakama and the Kittitas shared a language, *Ichishkíin Sínwit*, meaning '(in) this language', which is a Plateau Penutian language spoken throughout south central Washington and northern Oregon (Beavert and Hargus 2010).

Traditionally, the land of the Yakamas and Kittitas was utilized and cared for by a seasonal round. This seasonal round would require cyclical movement through the landscape to best make use of the natural resources, both plant and animal (Hunn and Selam 1990). Generally, the Native families would winter in large villages along major waterways and would move to higher elevations as the seasons warmed, utilizing the seasonal resources as they moved upslope.

From an ethnographic point of view, subsistence focused on seasonally available plant and animal resources including salmon, river mussels, lomatium, bitterroot, berries, and ungulates. Documented archaeological sites within Kittitas Valley include fishing and village sites along the major waterways, stone quarrying sites, temporary camps, and plant processing locations (Smith 1910). Of interest to any archaeological or prehistoric/pre-contact discussion should be the importance and role of winter villages. Winter villages were integral to the seasonal round. They were generally occupied from mid-November until the beginning of March, depending on the weather. They were positioned within the landscape such that protection was afforded from the environment and severe winter weather. They were also situated with respect to available and stored resources which were acquired through the seasonal or yearly round. Archaeologically documented winter villages tend to occur at or below elevations of 2,500 feet in the eastern Cascades (Prentiss et al. 2015).

In Kittitas County, known winter villages range from the upper Yakima River—near and around glacial lakes Keechelus, Kachess, and Cle Elum – down the middle Yakima River and its tributaries, and throughout the Kittitas Valley along perennial streams (Figure 5). Taneum, Manastash, and in particular Nanum and Wilson creeks had winter villages associated with them in pre-contact times. Villages were also situated where different runs of anadromous fish occurred and camas meadows were prolific. In the Kittitas Valley this included the Yakima River and its tributaries such as the Manastash, Taneum, Teanaway, and Wilson creeks (Ray 1936).

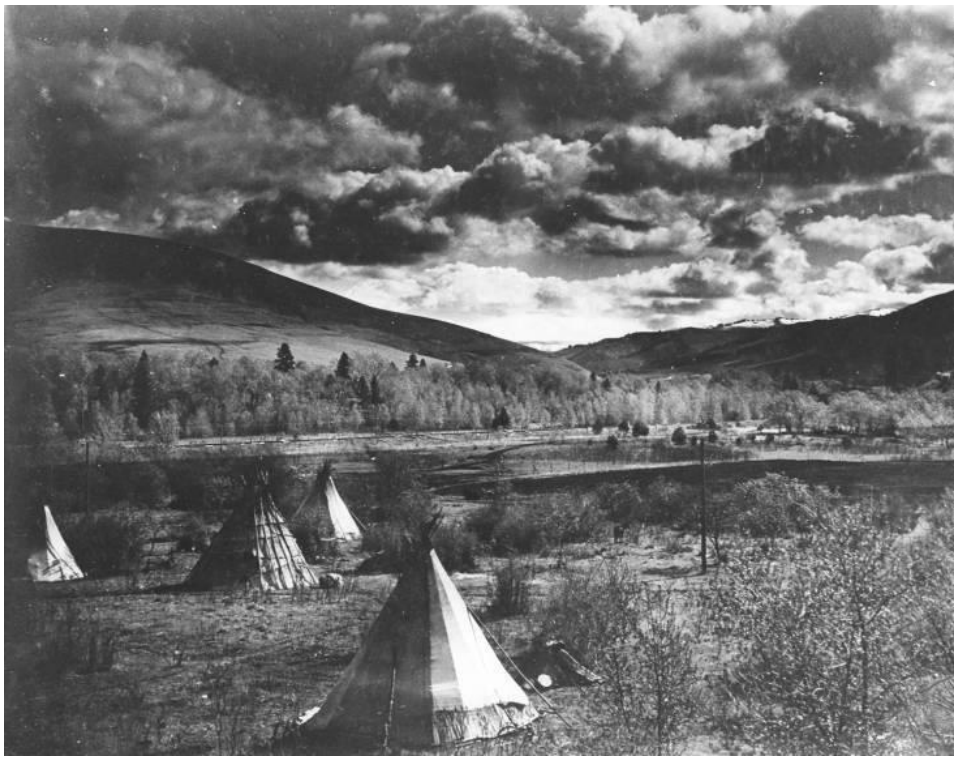

Figure 5. Kittitas Tribe on Taneum Creek near Ellensburg. 1900-1909. (Public Domain, courtesy Ellensburg Public Library)

Through informant interviews, Ray (1936) recorded several village sites along the upper Yakima River and its tributaries. Ray (1936:144) describes two villages very near each other at the present site of Kittitas. According to Ray (1936:144), *n'tsamtsa'mtcin* meaning "grasshopper creek" and *tc'la`xan* meaning "standing at the side of your arm" in Salish, were well populated in May and June, during root gathering season. According to Wanapum informant, Puck Hyah Toot in 1955, *tc'ala`xan* may also have been called *san san sin* in the Kittitas dialect. Ray (1936) also notes the permanent settlement of *kla'la* opposite the Yakima River and Taneum Creek confluence; a village near Indian John Hill on the south bank of the river; and the large village of *yum'c*, situated some four miles below the present town of Thorp (Ray 1936:119, 143-144). Project specific place names are discussed in the Records Search section below.

Wenatchi Band

The Wenatshapam (Wenatchi) are one of the original fourteen tribes and bands of the Yakama Nation. Wenatchi territory as described by the Yakama Nation is below (Noah Oliver, personal communication, 2021);

> Wenatcha is a word in the dialect of Ichishkin Sinwit. Ichishkin Sinwit is a word for the language which means the language that belongs to the land. This language is deeply rooted in the principles of the Creators Law. Its origin and meaning comes from the sounds that are made from the air and the water. It is for this reason that the language is said to be a path to communicate back and forth with the Creator on the lands as one can interpret the language from the land. Wenatcha is a name that comes from the drainage presently known as the Wenatchee River. This name reflects the sound that is created from the turbulent water that flows in the mountains. To further explain, rivers are the like arteries and lifeblood of the earth our mother as discussed in the Creators Law. The water is the giver of life. The name used for the identification of the Wenatcha people is Wenatchapum. The suffix pum indicating that they were born from the water that flows into the Wenatcha. This is who the people are and where they are from. Their territory is understood to be north of the crest of the Wenatchee mountains. This is where they maintained unique political and social occupation.

The upper Yakima River watershed is also in the southern portion of what was once part of many traditional use areas frequently visited by the Wenatchi Band (Wenatshapam). The Wenatchi are one of the fourteen bands of the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation and one of the twelve bands of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation (CTCR) (CTCR 2021; Yakama Nation 2021). The Wenatchi's have traditional ties through trading, marriage, and shared traditional use areas and formal ties recognized by the Federal Government to both the CTCR and Yakama Nation. The Wenatchi were signatory to the Yakama Treaty of 1855 which established a Wenatchi Reservation at certain fishing locations. During the signing of the Treaty of 1855 the Federal government never officially recognized the boundary of that specific

reservation and recommended that the Wenatchi move to the Moses-Columbia Reservation (CTCR 2021). The Moses Columbia Reservation was set aside for the Columbia (Moses-Columbia), Chelan, Entiat, and Wenatchi in 1879 however this too was returned to public domain in 1883 with the associated tribes then choosing to become part of the CTCR or Yakama Nation in 1884 (CTCR 2021).

The CTCR reservation was first established by Executive Order under Ulysses S. Grant on April 9, 1872 (Indian Office 1902). It initially did not list the Wenatchi under "bands of Indians in Washington Territory; not parties to any treaty" (Indian Office 1902:125). Many of the Wenatchi were encouraged to move to the Moses Columbia Reservation but could not afford the taxes and fees and therefore went to the nearby Colville Reservation. The CTCR reservation was diminished several times, making the current reservation less than half of its original size (CTCR 2021).

The Wenatchi Band frequented the project area for traditional uses such as gathering, feasting, and visiting the neighboring Pshwanapam band. However, the Wenatchi primarily occupied the lands west of the Columbia River, the Wenatchee River drainage, and the confluence of Icicle Creek and the Wenatchee River (CTCR 2021). The Wenatchi subsistence consisted of berry and root gathering in the spring, summer, and early fall, fishing during the summer months, and hunting throughout the fall and winter (Miller 1998). The Wenatchi were known to have formal trade partnerships that were passed down in the family, from generation to generation making trade with other tribes and being at trade locations exceptionally important (Miller 1998).

Historic Overview

Euro-American settlement of the Kittitas Valley began in the late 1848 with the establishment of the Immaculate Conception Mission (1848-56) along Manastash Creek (Glauert and Kunz 1976). In 1870, cattlemen Andrew Splawn and Ben Burch established a trading post in a place later known as Ellensburgh. Settlers drawn to the valley in search of gold and coal established mining claims, homesteads, farms, and ranches on the fertile valley soils. Settlers and the enterprising railroads required wood to complete the expansion of rail lines across the Columbia Basin. Logging began in earnest in the forests surrounding lakes Cle Elum, Kachess, and Keechelus. Lumber mills were established seemingly wherever there was access to timber—even small groves of pine were razed within Ellensburg to supply demand. Logs were floated down the Yakima River to mills in Ellensburg and Yakima (Selah). Indeed, a log jam in the 1880s seriously disrupted the salmon runs for several generations.

Coal was discovered near Roslyn in 1882. It was consumed by the growing town of Ellensburg, Washington Territory (W.T.). More coal was discovered, and the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. built a line to Cle Elum, W.T. Concurrent with coal mining was logging. Numerous mills were constructed in Kittitas Valley starting in the 1870s. Nearly every canyon had a small mill until the timber ran out. Most small mills went out of business or relocated (Kittitas County

Centennial Committee, 1989:38). Easton was originally a sawmill town. It was the last Northern Pacific Railroad station before it crossed the Cascades through Stampede Tunnel and the last stop for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad before it crossed Snoqualmie Pass on its way to Puget Sound and Seattle or Everett ports (Becker 2005).

With the arrival of the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1886, ranchers could sell cattle in eastern markets (WSDOT 2006). To encourage railroads to extend their lines, the Federal government provided them with a means of raising capital through land sales. Rail companies were given every other section on either side of the tracks (Draffan 1998). The Northern Pacific Railroad thus came into possession not only of forested lands, but also of lands containing coal. The Northern Pacific wasted no time. Coal mining began in 1886. Rails were constructed to the towns of Cle Elum and Roslyn. Like cattle, coal was sent by rail to eastern markets. By the early twentieth century, coal production reached more than one million tons each year. Coal mining crested in the 1920s. With oil effectively competing with coal as a fuel source in the 1930s, coal mining began to decline though it persisted in the Cle Elum-Roslyn area into the 1960s. Slag piles found in these communities are a visible reminder of this history (WSDOT 2006).

RECORDS SEARCH

A records search was conducted on the Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Resources Database (WISAARD) for a one-mile radius around the project area. Files pertaining to these sites or cultural resources surveys can be found on WISAARD. Cultural resource reports and records on file at RLR and other sources were also reviewed for the project area. The record search included the following sources.

- WISAARD resource records on file as of May 2022;
- WISAARD reports on file as of May 2022;
- WISAARD Historic Properties on file as of May 2022;
- WISAARD Cemeteries on file as of May 2022;
- WISAARD NRHP Register Properties on file as of May 2022;
- WISAARD TCPs on file as of May 2022;
- Historical Maps including United States Geological Survey (USGS 2022) 1897 Mount Stuart, WA 1:125000; 1902 Mount Stuart, WA 1:125,000, 1957 Wenatchee, WA 1:250,000, 1957 Wenatchee, WA 1:250,000, 1958 Cle Elum, WA 1:62500; 1975 Wenatchee, WA 1:100000; Township 20 North, Range 15 East plat map, 1956 Kittitas County Metsker's Maps (Historic Map Works 2022);
- United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Patent Records (USDI BLM 2022);

- National Environmental Title Research Historic Aerials (NETR 2022) and the Central Washington Historical Aerial Photograph Project (CWU 2022).

The 1897 Mount Stuart, WA 1:125,000 topographic map is the earliest on record. Nothing is shown within the project area itself; however, three structures are located to the south of the project area. A rail spur terminates to the south of this structure. This spur joins the Northern Pacific Railroad Roslyn Branch to the south. This is the main line that runs east to west through Cle Elum. Multiple roads are shown which make up the downtown portion of Cle Elum, WA. There are no significant changes on the 1902 Mount Stuart Topographic map. The 1957, Wenatchee, WA map shows the construction of an airport to the east of Cle Elum as well as the construction of I-90. The 1958 Cle Elum, WA 1:62500 shows increased urbanization of Cle Elum. The Independent Mine is located to the northwest of the project area within the northwest corner of what is now Centennial Park (USGS 2022). The 1956 Kittitas County Metsker's Map shows that the project area was owned by Daly Bettine (Historic Map Works 2022).

Ethnogeography and Traditional Cultural Places (TCPs)

Ray (1936:144) describes an annual gathering every June and July of more than 1000 individuals at a spot known as *tlie'lam* located on the south end of Lake Cle Elum where the lake drains into Cle Elum River approximately eight miles Northwest of the project area. This was a popular spot for Salmon fishing. A large fish trap was erected and maintained at the drainage and was the main attraction for the annual gatherings. A smaller number of individuals would remain at the site throughout the summer months (Ray 1936:144). *ta'txamxca* was a village located on John Hill on the south side of the Yakima River four miles below Cle Elum. *Tia'nawins* was a permanent village of approximately 50 individuals located at the mouth of Teanaway Creek. This village provided access to abundant hunting areas and others would relocate to the village during the fall (Ray 1936:144).

No known TCPs are within the project area. However, the Yakama Nation have many areas and places which are of religious and cultural significance. TCPs, place names, and other narrative information is often considered to be sensitive and sacred. If further knowledge is required beyond what is presented it is recommended that the interested parties, contact the Yakama Nation for permission to access those resources.

Previous Cultural Resource Studies within a One-Mile Radius of the Survey Area

The file search revealed 16 cultural resource studies (Table 1) have been completed within a one-mile radius of the proposed project area.

Table 1. Cultural Resource Studies within a One-Mile Radius of the Survey Area

NADB	Title	Author	Report Date	Notes
1695995	Cultural Resources Investigations of the Upper Yakima River Floodplain Acquisition, Kittitas County, Washington	Oliver, Noah	06/14/2021	45KT4507; 45KT4508; 45KT4505; 45KT4509 all noted below.
1695176	Cultural Resources Survey for the Rocky Reach Maple Valley No.1 Access Road Improvements Kittitas County, Washington	Tipton, Katherine	5/6/2021	No Cultural Material Identified
1694032	Cultural Resources Evaluations of Hanson Ponds Improvements, Kittitas County, Washington.	Oliver, Noah	7/1/2020	No Cultural Material Identified
1354461	Archaeological Review and Inventory of the Montgomery Avenue Culvert Project, Cle Elum, Kittitas County, Washington	Landreau, Chris	5/15/2010	Historic Property; 45KT3125
1354288	Archaeological Review and Inventory of the City Heights Development Project, Cle Elum	Landreau, Chris	08/14/2009	45KT1960 and an additional slag pile complex; neither have any built infrastructure
1352174	An Archaeological Review and Inventory at the Proposed Meadow Ridge Development	Landreau, Chris	7/15/2008	No Cultural Materials Identified.
1350919	Cultural Resources Survey of the Oakes Avenue Improvement Project, Cle Elum	Ferguson, Daryl E.	11/01/2007	Three historic Properties and Historic Railroad.
1350166	Inventory of Historic Resources in the Historic Downtown Core Cle Elum	Lentz, Florence	9/1/2002	Historic Building Survey
1345336	NRCS Edward Wakkuri EQIP 2005 Site Identification Survey	Amara, Mark	5/13/2005	No Cultural Resources Identified.
1341963	1998 Cultural Resource Surveys of Plum Creek Timber Company, L.P.'s Proposed Timber Harvests	Miller, Fennelle	12/1/1998	No Cultural Material Identified
1341904	Archaeological and Historic Resources Inventory of Kittitas County's Proposed White Road	Miller, Fennelle	8/1/2002	No Cultural Material Identified.
1341898	Letter to Yvonne Boss Regarding Results of a Cultural Resource Survey of the Dalle Property	Wilt, Julie J.	7/31/2001	Historical Debris Scatter
1341891	Results of a Cultural Resources Survey of the Bonneville Power Administration's Yakima	Wilt, Julie J.	5/22/2001	No Cultural Material Identified.
1340871	Cultural Resources Survey of Route Modifications and Shovel Testing of Sites for Level 3's Proposed Fiber Optic Line from Seattle to Boise: Washington Segment, Non Federal Lands ADDENDUM	Scablitsky, Julie	9/21/1999	Large Survey covering Multiple Counties; Historic Debris Scatter and Precontact Lithic Scatters noted.
1340270	Cultural Resources Survey of Route Modifications and Shovel Testing of Sites for Level 3's Proposed Fiber Optic Line from Seattle to Boise: Washington Segment, Non Federal Lands	Fagan, John L.	7/30/1999	24 sites uncovered in 146.25 mile survey area; both historic and precontact sites are noted

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES WITHIN A ONE-MILE RADIUS OF THE SURVEY AREA

There are nine archaeological resources located within a one-mile radius of the record search area (Table 2). Six of these are 20th century historic sites and three are precontact lithic scatters.

Table 2. Archaeological Sites within a One-Mile-Radius of the Survey Area

Smithsonian Number	NRHP Status	Comments	Resource Type
KT04509	Potentially Eligible	An historic roadway paralleling the former CMSP Railway (45KT2071) and a historic telegraph line.	Historic Road Grade; Historic Amethyst Glass; Historic Telegraph Pole and Insulator.
KT04508	Determined Not Eligible	An historic cast iron and white enamel wood burning stove. CA. 1930s	Historic Isolate
KT04507	Determined Not Eligible	Franklin style cast iron wood-burning stove within a structure no more than 30 years old	Historic Isolate
KT04505	Survey/Inventory	A sparse lithic scatter on an upper terrace north of the former CMSP railway. N= 2 CCS flakes; one on surface and another in STP above 20 cmbs.	Pre-Contact Lithic Scatter
KT003125	Potentially Eligible	Montgomery Culvert Can Scatter 12 x 12 meters, CA. 1940-1950.	Historic Refuse Scatter
KT02786	Potentially Eligible	Northern Pacific/Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad, 31 x 30 meters, 1886-present	Historic Railway
KT01719	Survey/Inventory	Single small red and white CCS Flake	Pre Contact Lithic Scatter
KT02075	Potentially Eligible	A secondary refuse scatter with a variety of food cans and bottles, along with ceramic and glass fragments; CA. 1930s -40s.	Historic Refuse Scatter
KT00823	Survey/Inventory	Lithic scatter with more than 15 CCS Flakes and broken cobbles (Possible FCR); 10 meters E/W x 4 meters N/S	Pre-Contact Lithic Scatter

National Historic Register Properties and Cemeteries within a one-Mile Radius of the survey area

There are two National Historic Register Properties (NHRP) within a one-mile radius of the survey area. **The Vogue Theater (KT02211)** built in 1923 located at 210 Pennsylvania Avenue, Cle Elum, WA and the **Kinney Building (KT02297)**, also known as Cle Elum Hardware, Parchen Hardware Company, Skinner Building, or Royal Hotel, built in 1910 located at 110 ½ East 1st Street, Cle Elum WA. Neither building will be affected by this project.

Historic Property Inventories within a Quarter-Mile Radius of the Survey Area

There are over 400 historic property inventories (HPIs) within a one-mile radius of the survey area. Therefore, the search area was reduced to a quarter mile, returning 49 Historic Properties. These properties are a combination of single family residences and commercial buildings that help to make up downtown Cle Elum, WA. There are no eligible properties within a quarter-mile radius.

Cemeteries within a One-Mile Radius of the survey area

There are no cemeteries within a one-mile radius of the project area.

BLM GLO Cadastral Survey

The General Land Office (GLO) cadastral map of Section 25 Township 20 North, Range 15 East of the Willamette Meridian, Washington Territory was submitted March 26, 1881, by Edwin Richardson (Figure 6). A tributary stream is located to the east of the project area and road, possibly what is now WA-903, is shown moving east to west to the south of the project area. No other features of note are visible on the cadastral survey (USDI 2022). The earliest land patent for the area dates to 1895 and was held by the Northern Pacific Railroad under the 1864 Grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad under 13 Stat. 365 (USDI 2022).

The 1954 historic aerial of the project area shows a greenhouse complex on the site (Figure 7) (CWU 2022). The next earliest aerial photograph of the area was taken in 1983 (NETR 2022). The greenhouses shown in the 1954 aerial were demolished at some point before this point, and the area appears to have been used as a pasture until the present date (NETR 2022).

Figure 6. 1881 Cadastral Survey of S34 T21N R14E (USDI BLM 2022).

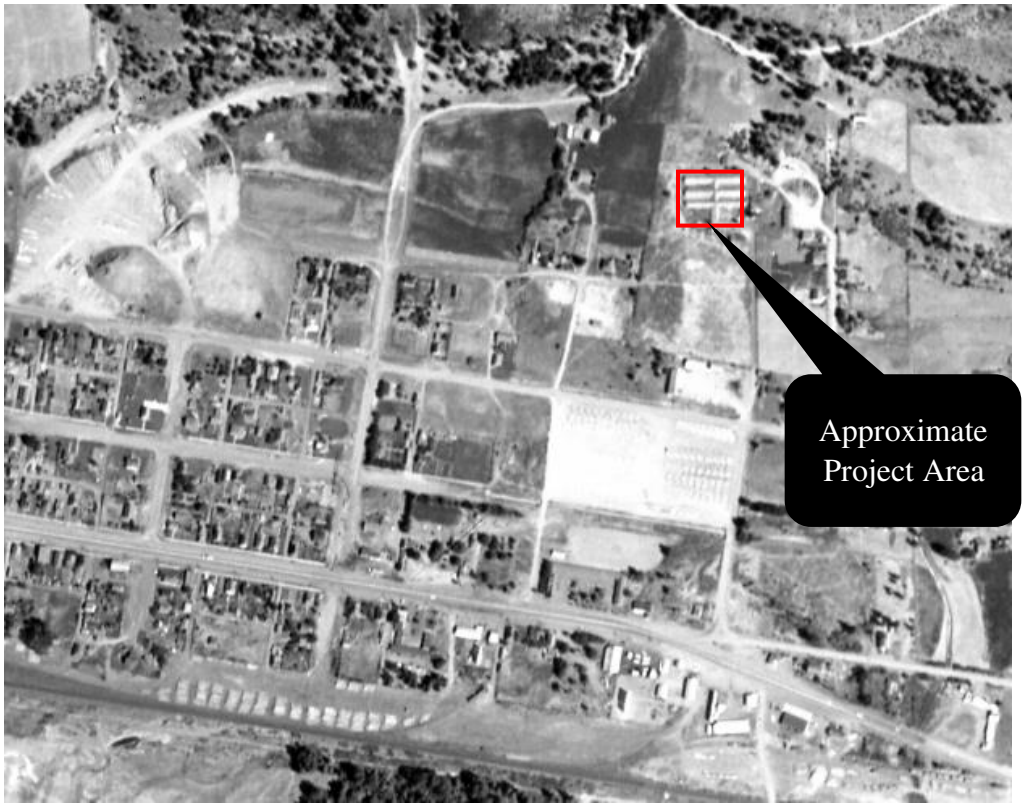

Figure 7. Historic Imagery 1954 (CWU 2022).

INVENTORY METHODOLOGY

RLR developed a research design for this project, based upon the goal of cultural resources management in a rural and disturbed context where there has been some previous contextual work. The immediate goal is to evaluate the potential of this project area for the presence or absence of cultural resources.

RLR expects that the cultural survey will detect evidence of pre-contact and historical use of the project area. To evaluate the potential of this project area for traces of the past, RLR prepared a field survey in conjunction with archival research. This study can potentially aid in the reconstruction of past landscapes by identifying and recording elements of the archaeological record.

Expected Results

Given the location of the APE within the known historic flood plain of the Yakima River, the likelihood of buried pre-contact and historic period cultural resources is low. Pre-contact land utilization in the area is well known and well documented but very unlikely to be represented within the project area due to the centuries of periodic flooding of the area and subsequent agricultural use of the land. The State of Washington Predictive Model gives this area a very-high risk potential for cultural resources.

Shovel Test Methodology

RLR placed Shovel Test Probes (STP) every 50 meters. The excavated STPs measured a minimum of 35 centimeters in diameter and crews excavated to a maximum depth of 100 centimeters below surface (cmbs) if restrictive layer were not encountered. STPs are plotted in a consistent gridded pattern when possible. If a planned STP occurs in an area that is unsafe or unreasonable for excavation (utility lines, flooded areas, paved areas, etc.) the STP will not be excavated. The STP may be moved to avoid a small obstruction but will not be offset more than five meters.

RLR terminated STPs above this depth when natural obstructions (e.g., highly compacted clay soils, large cobbles, and impassable tree roots) were encountered. If precontact materials (e.g. lithic artifacts, calcined mammal bone) or diagnostic historic artifacts were encountered, an additional four probes were excavated in cardinal directions to determine the extent and depth of the resource. If a radial probe was positive at least one additional STP was added in the same direction to test subsurface site boundaries.

RLR plotted twenty STPs a maximum of 50 meters apart. The locations were plotted with at least one-meter accuracy using a handheld GPS unit. RLR screened all excavated soil through

¼-inch hardware mesh. Any surface or sub-surface artifacts were fully documented and reburied in the original location. STPs were photographed upon completion and backfilled.

RLR planned a visual survey within the project APE, spacing transects within the APE 15-20 m apart. Areas of disturbance, including mounds, cuts, trenches, built environment, etc., are inspected for surficial expressions of cultural materials and may retain intact, native soil profiles.

SURVEY RESULTS

Archaeological investigation consisted of pedestrian survey and subsurface testing of the proposed APE (Figure 8). The APE was divided into three sections. The northwest section is .36-acres, the northeast section is 2.4-acres, and the southern section is 1.58-acres. The APE is located west of Short Street in Cle Elum, Washington and 56 meters north of Third Street. The survey was conducted by Andrew Fleming, M.A., and Ben Hodges, B.S. on April 28, 2022. The weather was clear with light wind and temperatures around 50 ° F.

Figure 8. APE Overview; View: South.

Pedestrian Survey

Pedestrian survey included a 100 percent survey of the proposed APE (Figure 9). The site has seen prior disturbance due to excavation and vegetation clearance. Vegetation present is predominantly native and nonnative grasses, with a few trees. Ground visibility across the site is approximately 10 percent. Ground disturbance in the form of a shallow depression trending north to south is present in the southeastern section (Figure 10). Fill piles are present along the eastern boarder of the APE in the southern and central sections. A modern fence extends north to south through the center of the northern section of the APE. Modern debris including a snow mobile, flatbed trailer, Montag stove, and undiagnostic degraded concrete slab are present across the site. Most debris are concentrated near the northeast boundary of the APE. A modern wooden lean to shed was located on the western boarder of the APE (Figure 11). A second modern shed was located on the northern border of the APE. First party information obtained from a neighbor suggests that the property may have been used as a plant nursery at one time.

Figure 9. Transect Map

Figure 10. Ground Disturbance; View: South

Figure 11. Montag Stove Overview; View: West

Subsurface Testing

Twenty STPs were placed every 30 meters across the three sections of the proposed APE (Figure 12, Figure 13, Figure 14). The soil across the APE primarily consisted of a dark brown clay loam or an orange-brown clay, with 0 to 5 percent angular gravels, with a higher gravel content up to 60 percent in the southwest corner of the APE (Table 3). Several undiagnostic fragments of clear glass along with a concrete foundation of indeterminable age were uncovered in STP-10. A red ceramic rim fragment was uncovered along with three undiagnostic fragments of clear glass, and a concrete triangular foundation fragment of indeterminable age were uncovered in STP-12. None of these items were chronologically or functionally diagnostic and were noted but not recorded. The concrete foundation debris located in STPs 12 and 10 were likely associated with a greenhouse complex shown within the project area in the 1954 aerial photographs (Figure 15). However, the foundations do not appear intact or in situ. These structures were destroyed sometime before 1983 and the property was used as a pasture ever since.

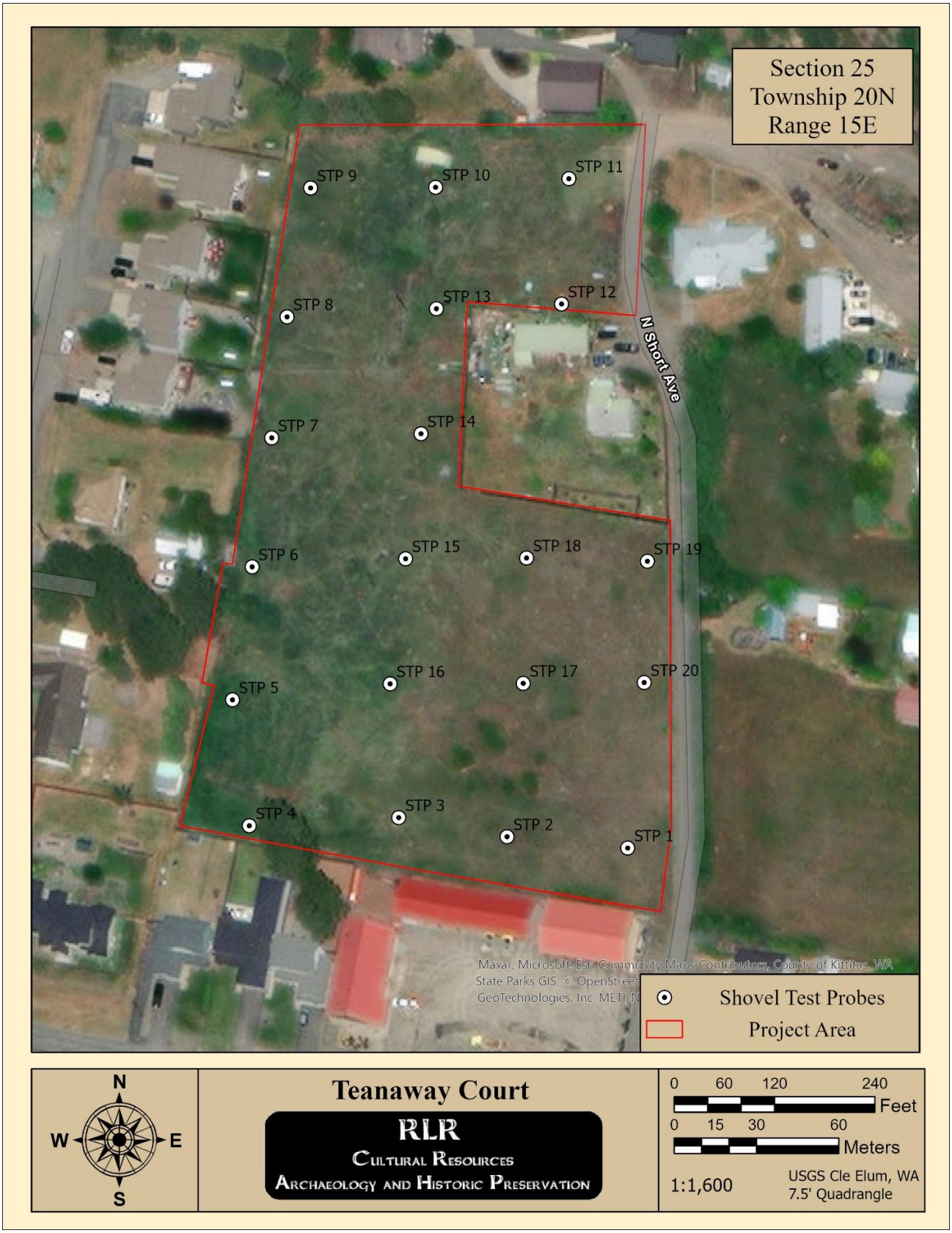

Figure 12. STP Map

Figure 13. STP 20; Detail.

Figure 14. STP 17; Overview: South.

Figure 15. Concrete Block STP 10; Detail.

Table 3. Project STP Summaries

STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Cultural	Stratigraphy	Notes
1	87	Negative	- 0-35 cmbs – Brown Clay, moderately compact, moist. - 35-87 cmbs – Orange brown clay, very compact, very moist to wet.	- Terminated due to hardened clay layer.
2	101	Negative	- 0-35 cmbs – Brown clay, moderately compact, very moist. - 35-70 cmbs – Orange brown clay, moderately compact, very moist. - 70-101 cmbs – Orange brown clay, very compact, wet.	- Terminated at desired depth.
3	87	Negative	- 0-35 cmbs – Brown Clay, moderately compact, moist. - 35-87 cmbs – Orange brown clay, very compact, very moist to wet.	- Terminated due to hardened clay layer.
4	34	Negative	- 0-34 cmbs – Brown clay, 60 percent gravel, 5 percent cobbles, extremely compact, moist.	- Terminated due to obstructing gravel.
5	N/A	Negative	- N/A -	- STP is located amongst a patch of spoil piles.
6	63	Negative	- 0-20 cmbs – Dark brown clay, moderately compact, moist. - 20-63 cmbs – Orange brown clay, very compact, very moist to wet.	- Terminated due to compaction.

Table 3 Project STP Summaries (Continued)

STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Cultural	Stratigraphy	Notes
7	72	Negative	- 0-25 cmbs – Dark brown loamy clay, moderately compact, moist. - 25-74 cmbs – Brown clay, very compact, very moist to wet.	- Terminated due to compaction.
8	74	Negative	- 0-25 cmbs – Dark brown loamy clay, moderately compact, moist. - 25-74 cmbs – Brown clay, very compact, very moist to wet.	- Terminated due to compaction.
9	85	Negative	- 0-20 cmbs – Dark brown loamy clay, moderately compact, very moist. - 20-85 cmbs – Orange brown clay, very compact, wet.	- Terminated due to compaction.
10	64	Positive	- 0-64 cmbs – Brown clay, moderately compact, moist.	- Terminated due to obstructing concrete. - Clear undiagnostic glass shards of varying sizes were found throughout. - A concrete block was found approximately 40 cmbs. Block extends past the trench wall to the north and is about 10 inches wide. Length unknown. Thickness is approximately 3 inches. Concrete is of undeterminable age.
11	61	Negative	- 0-15 cmbs – Dark brown clay, very compact, very moist. - 15-61 cmbs – Orange brown clay, very compact, very moist.	- Terminated due to compaction.

Table 3 Project STP Summaries (Continued).

STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Cultural	Stratigraphy	Notes
12	50	Positive	- 0-30 cmbs – Dark brown clay loam, less than 5 percent angular gravel inclusions, compact. - 30-50 cmbs – Dark brown clay loam, less than 5 percent angular gravel inclusions, compact.	- Terminated due to obstructing concrete. - n=1 red ceramic rim fragment was uncovered within the top 20 cmbs. - n=3 fragments of clear, undiagnostic glass up to 2 cm in length were uncovered. - A concrete block was found approximately 20 cmbs in the eastern section of the STP. The block is roughly triangular in shape. - Length is 9.5 inches. Thickness is approximately 7 inches. Concrete is of undeterminable age.
13	66	Negative	- 0-40 cmbs – Dark brown clay loam, 0 percent inclusions. - 40-66 cmbs – Tan clay, 0 percent inclusions, sticky, moist.	- Terminated due to compaction. - n=2 undiagnostic orange red ceramic fragments were uncovered within the top 15-30 cmbs.
14	80	Negative	- 0-80 cmbs – Dark brown/tan mottled clay loam, moderately compact, sticky.	- Terminated due to compaction. - n=1 undiagnostic clear glass fragment was uncovered at 40 cmbs.
15	76	Negative	- 0-20 cmbs – Dark brown clay loam, 0 percent inclusions. - 20-76 cmbs – Dark brown/tan mottled clay, 0 percent inclusions.	- Terminated due to compaction.
16	70	Negative	- 0-30 cmbs – Dark brown clay loam, 0 percent inclusions, moderately compact. - 30-70 cmbs – Orange brown clay, moderately compact.	- Terminated due to compaction.
17	70	Negative	- 0-30 cmbs – Dark brown clay loam, 0 percent inclusions, moderately compact. - 30-70 cmbs – Orange brown clay, moderately compact.	- Terminated due to compaction.
18	70	Negative	- 0-30 cmbs – Dark brown clay loam, 0 percent inclusions, moderately compact. - 30-70 cmbs – Orange brown clay, moderately compact.	- Terminated due to compaction.

Table 3. Project STP Summaries (Concluded).

STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Cultural	Stratigraphy	Notes
19	88	Negative	- 0-15 cmbs – Brown loamy clay, moderately compact, moist. - 15-35 cmbs – Brown clay, moderately compact, very moist. - 35-88 cmbs – Orange brown clay, very compact, very moist to wet.	- Terminated due to compaction.
20	66	Negative	- 0-30 cmbs – Dark brown clay loam, 0 percent inclusions. - 30-66 cmbs – Orange brown clay, moderately compact.	- Terminated due to compaction.

ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No pre-contact materials were relocated during the pedestrian or sub-surface survey. The concrete segments located within STPs 10 and 12 are likely displaced due to prior ground disturbance across the site and are undiagnostic. They may relate to the mid-20th century greenhouses that no longer exist. In terms of pre-contact Native American cultural material, as well as potential historic period remains, we believe potential for inadvertent discovery to be limited. RLR located cultural resources during the investigation. All sub-surface investigations of the project area except STPs 10 and 12 were negative. **RLR finds no adverse effects on cultural resources and recommends the project proceed as planned.**

Inadvertent Discovery Procedure

If an inadvertent discovery of archaeological items is made during construction, WLC Property Holdings, LLC (the project proponent) will contact the Kittitas County Coroner, and a professional archaeologist, and DAHP. DAHP will be responsible for notifying any affected tribes. Table 1 provides contact information for all relevant parties.

If the inadvertent discovery is Archaeological material:

1. The project proponent and the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) will be contacted and work in that area will stop.

2. The project proponent will contact a professional archaeologist. The following order of events are recommended.

    a. Upon notification of discovery of potential archaeological deposits, the professional archaeologist evaluates the remains.

    b. The DAHP, CTCR, and the YN will be given the opportunity to view the artifacts within 48 hours after the discovery or at the earliest possible time thereafter. The discovery will be kept confidential. After halting construction, securing the site, and notifying the contractor, the archaeologist will conduct a brief in-field evaluation. The purpose of the evaluation is to determine whether the discovered resources have potential to answer research questions.

    c. Evaluation protocols are described in the following section.

    d. If parties agree that the artifacts are not significant, RLR will ask the construction representatives to resume construction.

    e. If parties agree that the artifacts are significant, the Washington State DAHP will issue a stop work order until further notice for all construction work in the area defined as a significant site.

Guidelines for the Discovery of Human Remains:

1. All persons who know of the existence and location of human remains must, by law, **notify the county coroner and local law enforcement**. This must be done in the most expeditious manner possible. (RCW 27.44; 68.50; 68.60)

2. Any person engaging in ground disturbing activity that encounters skeletal human remains must **cease all activity which may cause further disturbance to the remains, make a reasonable effort to protect the area from further disturbance, report the presence and location of those remains to the coroner and local law enforcement**

(RCW 27.44; 68.50; 68.60). The remains should not be touched, moved, or further disturbed.

3. The county coroner will assume jurisdiction over the human skeletal remains and make a determination of whether those remains are forensic or non-forensic. (RCW 27.44; 68.50; 68.60)

4. If the county coroner determines the remains are non-forensic, then the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation will take jurisdiction over the remains. (RCW 27.44; 68.50; 68.60)

5. The State Physical Anthropologist will make a determination of whether the remains are Indian or Non-Indian and report that finding to the affected parties. (RCW 27.44, 68.50; 68.60)

6. 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.

Contact:

Dr. Guy Tasa, State Physical Anthropologist, DAHP
1063 South Capitol Way, Suite 106, PO Box 48343, Olympia, Washington 98501
Email: guy.tasa@dahp.wa.gov Phone: (360) 586-3534 Cell: (360) 790-1633

Table 4. Contact Information

Name	Title	Phone	Email Address	Mailing Address
Guy Tasa	State Physical Anthropologist	360-790-1633	Guy.tasa@dahp.wa.gov	
Nick Henderson	Kittitas County Coroner	509-933-8200	nick.henderson@co.kittitas.wa.us	507 North Nanum Street, Suite 113 Ellensburg, WA 98926
Clayton Myers	Kittitas County Sherriff	(509) 962-7525	sheriff.office@co.kittitas.wa.us	307 West Umptanum Street Ellensburg WA 98926
Kate Valdez	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	509-985-7596	kate@yakama.com	
Guy Moura	Cultural Resource Program Manager, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Colville Confederated Tribes	509-634-2695 509 631-1705 (cell)	Guy.Moura@colvilletribes.com	

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