



MOUNTAINS
to Sound

GREENWAY
NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA



Management Plan
Summer 2022

Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area
Management Plan DRAFT
 May 20, 2022

Table of Contents

Acknowledgements.....	4
.....	7
Executive Summary.....	7
<i>Protecting a Vision</i>	8
<i>Summary of the Management Plan</i>	11
.....	17
Chapter 1: An Introduction to the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area ..	17
<i>Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA Goals</i>	17
<i>Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA: Statement of Significance</i>	18
<i>The Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA: A Brief History</i>	19
<i>Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust</i>	22
<i>History of Coalition Building</i>	24
<i>National Heritage Area Designation</i>	26
<i>Coordinating Entity Duties</i>	27
<i>Management Plan Requirements</i>	29
<i>NHA Planning Process</i>	31
.....	34
Chapter 2: Tribal Consultation and Engagement.....	34
<i>Tribal Consultation and Plan Development</i>	35
<i>Guiding Principles and Protocols for Tribal Engagement</i>	36
.....	39
Chapter 3: Diversity, Equity and Inclusion.....	39
<i>Changing the Narrative</i>	40
<i>Inclusive Practices for Interpretation and Management</i>	42
.....	45
Chapter 4. Thematic Framework.....	45
<i>Integrated Narratives</i>	64
Chapter 5: Resource Inventory.....	66
<i>Story Points Map</i>	69
<i>Story Points for Origins and Arrivals Integrated Narrative</i>	70
<i>Story Points for the Northwest Forests Integrated Narrative</i>	76
<i>Story Points for the Salmon Integrated Narrative</i>	82
<i>Story Points for the Snoqualmie Pass Integrated Narrative</i>	86
.....	95
Chapter 6: Interpretive Plan.....	95
<i>Audiences</i>	96
<i>Interpretive Plan Goals</i>	98
<i>Stories to Tell, Places to Go</i>	98
<i>Things to Do: Connection</i>	105
<i>Things to Do: Understanding</i>	106
<i>Things to Do: Stewardship</i>	108
<i>Coordinating Entity and Curator</i>	109

<i>Interpretive Partnerships</i>	110
Chapter 7: Partnerships, Agreements and Local Management Plans	112
<i>Federal Agencies</i>	113
<i>Tribal Governments</i>	115
<i>State Government Agencies</i>	117
<i>County Government Agencies</i>	119
<i>Municipal Governments</i>	119
<i>Conservation Nonprofits</i>	122
<i>Recreation Nonprofits</i>	123
<i>Museums, Historical Societies, and Cultural Centers</i>	124
<i>Youth Education Organizations</i>	126
<i>Businesses, Chambers, and Destination Marketing Organizations</i>	127
<i>Agency Agreements and Management Plans</i>	129
.....	132
Chapter 8: NHA Coordinating Entity	132
<i>The Greenway Trust: Partnership Values</i>	133
Chapter 9: Resource Protection Strategies	140
.....	144
Chapter 10: Implementation Plan.....	144
.....	171
Chapter 11: Business Plan.....	171
<i>NHA Coordination</i>	171
<i>NHA Project Implementation</i>	171
<i>Grant-making</i>	172
<i>Five-Year Financial Plan</i>	172
<i>Governance</i>	175
.....	176
Chapter 12: Cooperative Management Reporting and Accountability.....	176
APPENDICES.....	180
<i>Appendix A: Designating Legislation</i>	181
<i>Appendix B: Resource Inventory</i>	193
<i>Appendix C: Implementation Priorities, Projects and Partners</i>	194
<i>Appendix D: Cooperative Agreement between National Park Service and Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust</i>	201
<i>Appendix E: Summary of Public Comments</i>	202

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Designation

Designation as a National Heritage Area requires an act of Congress. The Greenway National Heritage Area legislation was originally introduced in 2013 by **U.S. Representatives Dave Reichert** and **Adam Smith** and **Senators Maria Cantwell** and **Patty Murray**. Designation would not have been possible without the entire congressional delegation's persistence and collaboration, including **U.S. Representatives Suzan DelBene, Pramila Jayapal, and Kim Schrier**.

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Tribes

The Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust acknowledges the input and guidance provided by the five tribes included in the National Heritage Area. These tribes are the Snoqualmie Indian Tribe (Snoqualmie), Tulalip Tribes (Tulalip), Muckleshoot Indian Tribe (Muckleshoot), Yakama Nation (Yakama), Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation (Colville).

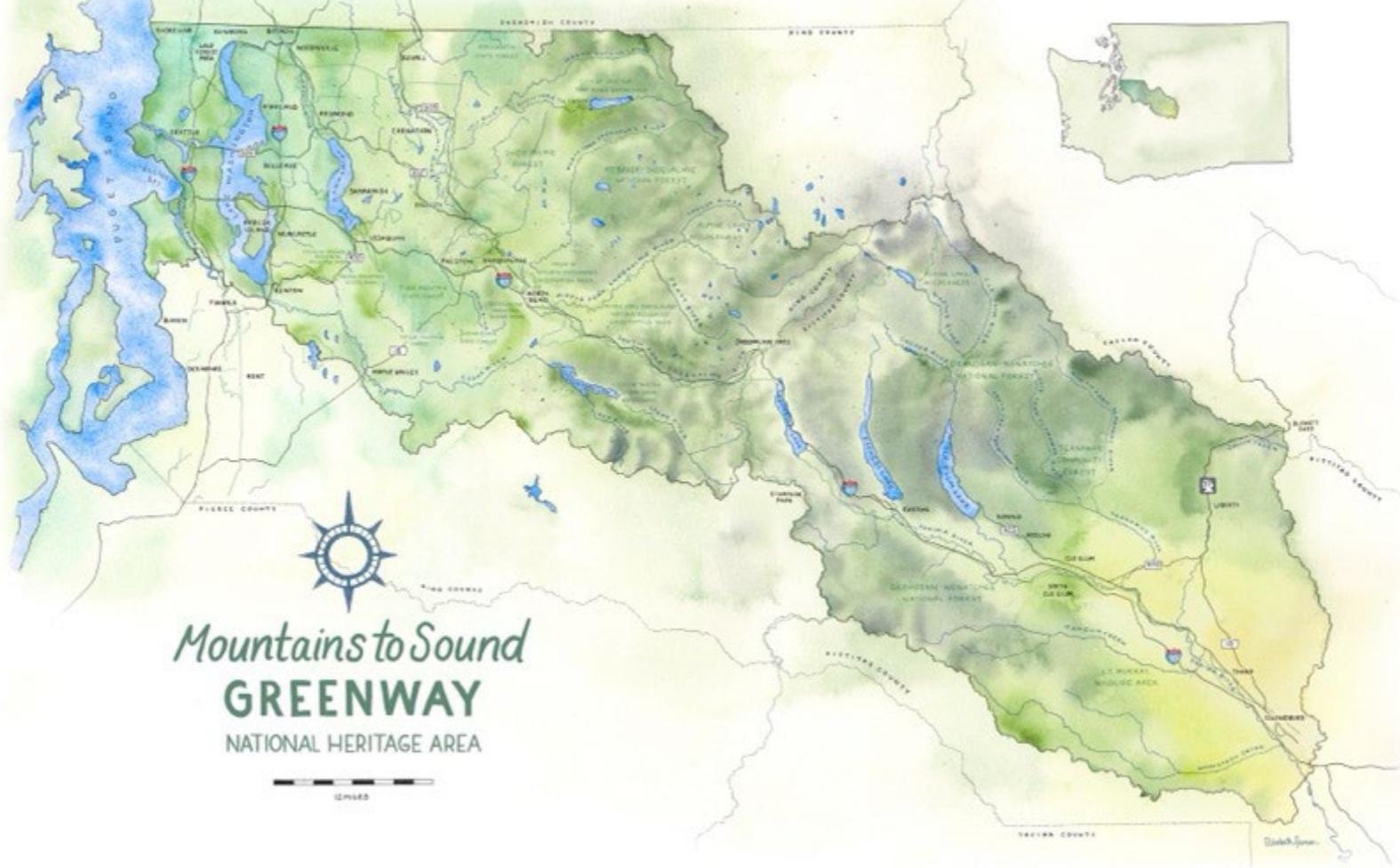
National Park Service (NPS)

Funding and technical support for the NHA management planning process was provided by the National Heritage Area Program of the National Park Service. We are especially grateful for the guidance, advice and technical support provided by Linda Stonier and Liz Vehmeyer.

***The Mountains to Sound Greenway
National Heritage Area encompasses the
historic lands of many Indigenous groups
who are represented by modern-day
federally recognized tribes.***

***We acknowledge the original and long-term
stewards of these lands and their sacred
spiritual connection with the land and
water. We respect their sovereignty and
their right to self-determination, and their
continuing rights across this landscape
today, as we strive to protect the landscape
in the way they have since time
immemorial.***





Executive Summary

The Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area (Greenway NHA) is a landscape whose valleys, waterways and rugged peaks form a network of travel and trade, migration, and connection, that stretches back millennia. Salmon and first peoples made their way inland on rivers that drained into Puget Sound, while in the snow-fed rivers of the Upper Yakima, water and wind shape the patterns and habits of fish, animals and agriculture. The landscape of the Greenway NHA defines the region’s history, culture, and heritage.

The Greenway NHA was designated on March 19, 2019 by Public Law 116-9, the John D. Dingell, Jr., Conservation, Management and Recreation Act, Title VI, Section 6001, Subsection (a). National Heritage Areas are designated by Congress as places where natural, cultural, and historic resources combine to form a nationally important landscape. National Heritage Areas promote public-private partnerships to better tell the stories of these places and support communities in maintaining and, where appropriate, sharing their unique resources. Although supported by the National Park Service, National Heritage Areas are locally organized and completely non-regulatory. There is no change in ownership of land, no added rules or regulations, and participation is voluntary.

National Heritage Areas play a special role in preserving and telling the national story; and NHA designation provides an opportunity to ensure the natural, historic, and cultural values of the Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA are preserved and its stories shared with the public. This NHA Management Plan outlines the narratives and stories that define the Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA and lays out a plan for the interpretation and preservation of its resources.

It is important to note that the Greenway NHA overlaps areas where tribes maintain and exercise tribal rights including treaty reserved rights to fish, hunt and gather off-reservation. Among 574 federally recognized tribes in the United States, fewer than 50 tribes in the Pacific Northwest have retained such off-reservation rights. For this reason, the designating legislation makes specific provisions regarding the inclusion of tribal heritage in the interpretive Plan, in addition to tribal consultation and the trust responsibilities of the Secretary of the Interior.

Congress appointed the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust (Greenway Trust) as Coordinating Entity for the Greenway NHA, a role that brings with it certain responsibilities to increase public awareness, protect resources, build partnerships, and develop recreational and educational opportunities in the Greenway NHA. The Greenway Trust is uniquely suited to this charge. For more than thirty years, it has convened coalitions of partners representing diverse interests to conserve and enhance this landscape. As the NHA Coordinating Entity, the Greenway Trust is committed to building on that history and welcoming an even wider community of partners to participate in the Greenway NHA.

As Coordinating Entity, the Greenway Trust is constrained by the same limitations prescribed by the designating legislation regarding the regulatory limits of a National Heritage Area. The Greenway Trust will act as catalyst and convener, as facilitator of partnerships, and as an enthusiastic and inclusive storyteller. Where the Trust may engage in specific actions on the landscape, such as a habitat restoration or trail maintenance project, it will do so under the authority and purview of the appropriate lead government agency.

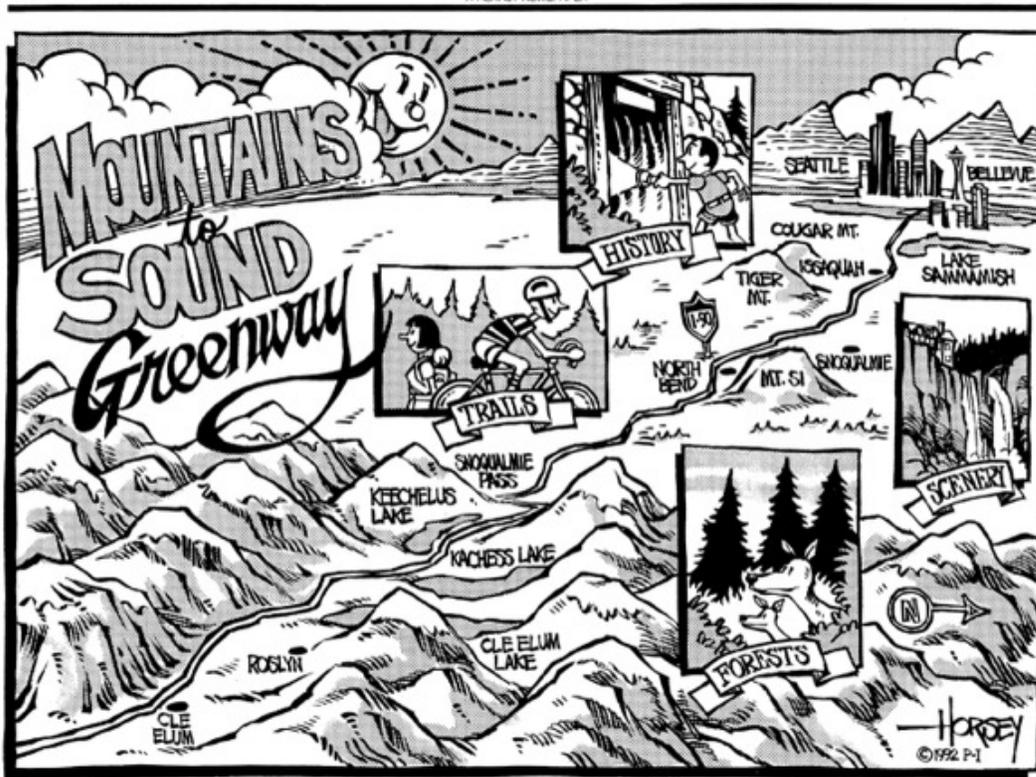
The most important commitment in this plan is one of collaborative engagement. A key strategy identified in the Implementation Plan is the convening of forums, working groups and place-based coalitions, where agencies, tribes, and partnering organizations can identify common objectives and create a framework for working together. These frameworks may be built around development of particular projects, marshalling necessary resources, or creating working plans to address pressing needs in the Greenway NHA.

Protecting a Vision

The Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area is an ecologically diverse corridor, stretching 100 miles from Ellensburg to Seattle, Washington, where cultural heritage is stitched closely to a dramatic landscape of water, mountains, forests, and farms. At the Greenway's western edge, along the shores of Puget Sound, Seattle and the surrounding metropolitan area are home to more than two million people and a hub of global trade and industry. Along river valleys and through a low mountain pass, the small towns, working farms and forests, and windswept wilderness of the Greenway form a network of thriving communities, connected along a trade corridor where the earliest exchanges were made thousands of years ago.

When first conceived in the early 1990s, the Mountains to Sound Greenway vision focused on bringing attention, through recreation and public engagement, to unprotected lands and forests that were under threat by development. The goal was to build public support for conserving natural areas through public land acquisitions and exchanges to protect a contiguous corridor of

open space stretching east to west across the Cascades along the National Scenic Byway on Interstate 90. A nonprofit organization, the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust, was incorporated to bring together local community members, businesses, government agencies and nonprofit partners who could help achieve goals of land conservation in order to connect wildlife habitat and recreation lands while encouraging growth in urban centers. By 2008, many public land purchases had been completed and attention began to shift toward the long-term stewardship of these lands. With a landscape consisting of a patchwork of different public and private lands, working farms and forests, and urban areas, the Greenway Trust sought to find a framework that could best bring together these diverse interests.



A visionary idea that would mark this area for generations to come

After studying a wide variety of federal and state management structures, the Greenway Trust determined that the cooperative framework of a National Heritage Area would provide the best means to accomplish long-term stewardship goals for the Mountains to Sound Greenway. During 2009 and 2010, the Trust engaged more than 1,000 stakeholders in discussions about why the Greenway is a special place and what opportunities existed for conserving and enhancing a sustainable balance into the future. Participants expressed broad consensus that the Greenway is a nationally distinctive landscape with abundant opportunities for interpreting historic stories and conserving natural and cultural resources.

The idea of National Heritage Area designation gained bipartisan support in Congress and was backed by more than 6,000 local organizations and elected officials, agencies, companies and individual community members.

However, support for NHA designation was not unanimous. The Tulalip Tribes opposed the legislation, citing a lack of knowledge about or engagement in the proposal; lack of tribal heritage in the original proposal; and concerns over increased visitation impacts to the area once “branded” as an NHA. The legislation was also opposed by farm groups and property rights advocates who were concerned about regulatory constraints on private property within an NHA. In response to these concerns, language was included in the designating legislation that required that the NHA management plan be developed in consultation with tribes, that the interpretive plan include tribal heritage, and that the Secretary of the Interior ensure that that plan is consistent with Federal trust responsibilities to tribes and with treaty rights. The legislation also included explicit protections of tribal rights, private property rights, and the authorities of Federal, State, Tribal or local agencies.

In 2019, Congress designated the Mountains to Sound Greenway as a National Heritage Area and named the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust as the local coordinating entity of the NHA. In the designating legislation, Congress directed that:

“The local coordinating entity... shall...

(A) prepare and submit a management plan for the National Heritage Area to the Secretary [of the Interior];

(B) assist Federal agencies, the State or a political subdivision of the State, Indian Tribes, regional planning organizations, nonprofit organizations and other interested parties in carrying out the approved management plan by:

(i) carrying out programs and projects that recognize, protect, and enhance important resource values in the National Heritage Area;

(ii) establishing and maintaining interpretive exhibits and programs in the National Heritage Area;

(iii) developing recreational and educational opportunities in the National Heritage Area;

(iv) increasing public awareness of, and appreciation for, natural, historic, scenic, and cultural resources of the National Heritage Area;

(v) protecting and restoring historic sites and buildings in the National Heritage Area that are consistent with National Heritage Area themes;

(vi) ensuring that clear, consistent, and appropriate signs identifying points of public access and sites of interest are posted throughout the National Heritage Area; and

(vii) promoting a wide range of partnerships among the Federal Government, State, Tribal, and local governments, organizations, and individuals to further the National Heritage Area.”

(C) consider the interests of diverse units of government, businesses, organizations, and individuals in the National Heritage Area in the preparation and implementation of the management plan;”

People from around the world are drawn to the Mountains to Sound Greenway for its stunning landscapes, which are proximate and accessible to so many people, as well as its thriving networks of trade and commerce and the region’s rich cultural heritage. National Heritage Area designation provides a tool through which the Greenway Trust and its many local partners can preserve the natural landscapes and ecosystems that define the region’s character, while recognizing the cultural and historic significance of these lands and its people—past, present,

and future. This includes recognizing and supporting tribal rights and the important role of tribal presence throughout the landscape.

A key first step after National Heritage Area designation is the creation of a management plan, comprehensive in nature and collaboratively forged. In essence, this management plan seeks to answer two questions: What do the Greenway Trust and its numerous partners plan to do to protect, enhance and interpret the natural, cultural and historical resources of the Greenway NHA, to tell its stories, and to ensure its future ecological and cultural resilience? Who among these partners is ready and willing to be at the table, to share their stories in their voices and to collectively steward this remarkable landscape so that it remains a relevant and lasting part of our nation's story?

Summary of the Management Plan

The NHA Management Plan outlines the goals, strategies, and plans for the future of the Greenway NHA. It describes a framework of Themes, Integrated Narratives, and resources that together convey the rich history and heritage of the Greenway NHA; and it recommends partnerships, strategies, and priorities for collaborative actions that support historic preservation, natural resource conservation, responsible recreation, heritage tourism and education projects. The plan is not prescriptive. Its goals and recommendations will serve as guides for partnership-based efforts to preserve, maintain and celebrate the diverse natural, cultural, and historical resources of the Greenway NHA.

The NHA management plan was developed by the Greenway Trust in accordance with the requirements of the designating legislation. The management plan is the product of more than two years of collaborative planning efforts led by a 16-person Advisory Committee that represented a range of perspectives and interests from across the Greenway. During the planning process, more than 250 individuals from dozens of governments, public agencies, nonprofits, and other organizations shared their input and ideas during five listening sessions, six affinity group sessions, and fifteen briefings for agency and municipal leaders.



An NHA Listening Session via Zoom

The Greenway Trust was able to open dialogue and build relationships with many new communities and with tribal governments, and the Management Plan is stronger as a result. However, inclusion has been a learning process, and relationships grow at the speed of trust. The Trust acknowledges there is more work to be done in this regard and remains committed to continuing to develop these relationships through implementation of this management plan.

Per the designating legislation, the tribal governments of the Snoqualmie, Yakama, Tulalip, Muckleshoot, and Colville Tribes were consulted during development of the management plan, and the management plan includes tribal heritage as a central part of the thematic framework that underpins the interpretive plan. The designating legislation requires that:

“nothing in this paragraph [meaning designation of the Greenway NHA] shall grant or diminish any hunting, fishing, gathering or other treaty right of any Indian tribe; and nothing in this paragraph shall affect the authority of an Indian tribe to manage fish and wildlife, including the regulation of hunting, fishing, and gathering in the exercise of treaty rights within the NHA.”

The Greenway Trust is committed to continued engagement with tribes in the implementation of the management plan that is respectful of tribal sovereignty and traditional and cultural values.

The planning process underscored the need to expand the narratives and thematic stories of the Greenway NHA to include historically marginalized voices and to actively reverse the erasure and omission of these communities and their role in the region’s history and culture. The history of white settlement, the impacts of the transcontinental railroads and the subsequent rise of timber as a large-scale industry are familiar and important narratives in the Greenway NHA. But they tell only part of the story—and they tell only the stories of some of the people. The Greenway Trust is committed to inclusive practices for interpretation and management in the NHA so that the full depth and breadth of Greenway heritage can be shared and appreciated.

Goals of the Greenway NHA:

- Amplify the region’s rich history and natural heritage
- Uplift the region’s tribal heritage
- Promote pride of place and connections to nature
- Protect and steward natural, cultural, and historic resources
- Grow funding opportunities
- Promote responsible recreation activities and heritage-based tourism

In fulfilling the legislative duties of the NHA, the Greenway National Heritage Area seeks to achieve goals that reflect a combination of traditional conservation and historic preservation, interpretive aspirations, and a commitment to building more diverse and inclusive partnerships:

- Amplify the region’s rich history and natural heritage through interpretive and educational programming for the public.
- Uplift the region’s tribal heritage and provide a platform for native voices to tell stories of their peoples and be closely involved in ongoing stewardship of the NHA.
- Promote pride of place and connections to nature in Greenway communities through appreciation of local heritage and stewardship of natural resources.
- Protect and steward natural, cultural, and historic resources through historic preservation, ecological restoration, and collaborative conservation strategies.
- Grow funding opportunities through private and public partnerships and interagency coordination.

- Promote responsible recreation activities and heritage-based tourism that are positively linked to protection of NHA resources.

While these goals and the legislative duties that motivate them are in many ways complementary and synergistic, they will require creativity, cooperation, and compromise such as balancing recreational opportunities with imperatives to protect natural and cultural resources.

Five Themes articulate the distinctive and defining characteristics of the Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA and serve to guide deeper exploration and understanding of the Greenway landscape and its history and heritage. Each Theme is further elaborated and expanded by more specific associated narratives.

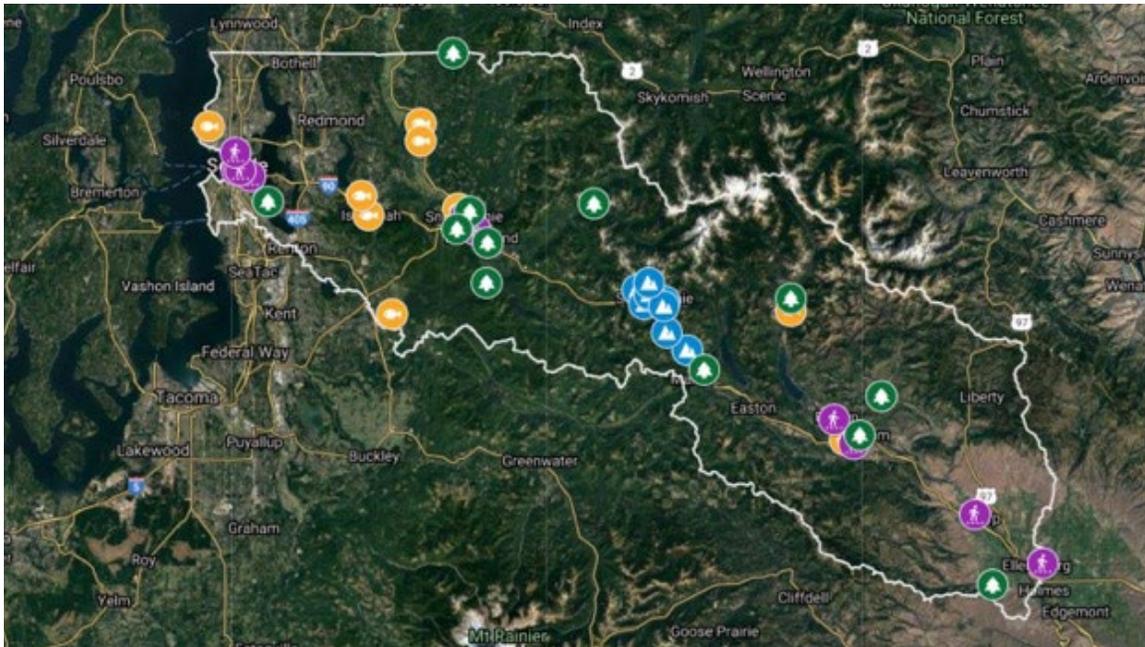
- The eyes, voices, and teachings of the FIRST PEOPLE of these lands impart understanding of the Heritage Area from time immemorial to the present day.
- The powerful forces of geology and climate create a LANDSCAPE of cultural and natural diversity across the Greenway.
- The Greenway provides CORRIDORS for wildlife migration, fish passage and human travel.
- Human RELATIONSHIPS WITH NATURE have shaped the landscape and the culture of the Greenway.
- The cultural and natural heritage of the Greenway informs our future RESILIENCE and the restoration and renewal of the ecosystems that sustain all life.

Four Integrated Narratives interconnect the five Themes and distinctly illuminate the natural and cultural heritage of the Greenway NHA. By making connections between and among different Themes, the Integrated Narratives invite wider exploration and lead to deeper understanding of the whole Greenway NHA.

- Human Origins and Arrivals
- Salmon
- Pacific Northwest Forests
- Snoqualmie Pass

The Themes and Integrated Narratives of the Greenway NHA are rooted in the landscape: sites, structures and features of cultural, historical, and natural significance that can be visited, studied, interpreted, and explored for a deeper understanding and connection to the heritage area. There are hundreds of such resources within the NHA that, together, comprise the natural, historic, and cultural bounty of the region. The map below highlights “Story Point” resources that are unique or emblematic of the Integrated Narratives, and that provide entry points for interpretation and exploration of the NHA Themes through visitor experiences and engagement. An interactive version of this map can be viewed at bit.ly/3pGyACz.





The interpretive plan for the Greenway NHA aims to increase connection to, understanding of,

Interpretive strategies for the Greenway NHA include:

- Greenway Trust Website.
- Story Maps and Online Multimedia Guides.
- Self-guided tours and field guides.
- Geo-fencing apps.
- Guided tours.
- Interpretive signs.
- Trailhead Ambassadors.
- Farmers markets, cultural events, and festivals.
- K-12+ Curriculum.
- Oral histories and audio interpretation.
- Volunteer Events.
- Museums and interpretive Centers.
- Greenway Trek / Explore the Greenway events.
- Greenway NHA Passport.

and stewardship of the Greenway NHA by residents, students, and visitors. The Interpretive Plan is built on a place-based framework: “Stories to Tell, Places to Go.” The Themes and Integrated Narratives organize the “stories to tell,” and the resources inventory informs “places to go.” Interpretive strategies for storytelling, interpretation, and conservation are aimed at moving people from connection to understanding and, ultimately, to stewardship of the landscape, culture and history of the Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA.

The Mountains to Sound Greenway has been a product of partnerships from the inception of the Greenway idea in 1990 to its designation as a National Heritage Area in 2019. The development and implementation of this management plan continues this commitment to collaboration. Greenway partners have included government at all levels, agencies, mission-aligned nonprofits, small and large businesses, and committed community members. Implementation of this management plan will depend upon the continued and ongoing collaboration of these existing partners, as well as new collaborations with a wider network, especially with tribes, heritage groups, and organizations representing historically marginalized communities.

Entities working in the Greenway NHA:

- Tribal governments: Snoqualmie Indian Tribe, Tulalip Tribes, Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, Yakama Nation, Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation
- Federal agencies: US Forest Service, National Park Service
- State agencies: Washington Department of Natural Resources, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Washington State Department of Transportation, Washington State Parks
- County governments: King and Kittitas Counties
- Cities and towns
- Conservation nonprofits
- Recreation nonprofits
- Museums, Historical Societies and

To support these many partners in carrying out the NHA Management Plan, the Greenway Trust plays four complementary roles as the Coordinating Entity:

- Catalyst/Convener of coalitions and collaboratives
- Supporter of partners
- Implementer of projects
- Communicator/Educator about the landscape

A fundamental purpose of the management plan is to support “an integrated and cooperative approach for the protection, enhancement and interpretation of the natural, historic, cultural, scenic, and recreational resources of the National Heritage Area.” The NHA

management plan recommends the following key strategies that will contribute toward conserving and managing land and water resources of the Greenway NHA and protecting its natural, historical, cultural, scenic, and recreational resources. These are proven strategies that have already been used successfully to preserve many of the resources that characterize the Greenway NHA today. And these strategies are imperative as development, increasing recreation, and climate change continue to impact the landscape.

- Land conservation
- Improving ecological health
- Responsible recreation
- Historic preservation
- Infrastructure design and retrofit
- Local land-use planning

The designating legislation for the Greenway NHA directs that:

“The local Coordinating Entity... shall assist Federal agencies, the State or a political subdivision of the State, Indian Tribes, regional planning organizations, nonprofit organizations and other interested parties in carrying out the approved management plan by:

- (i) carrying out programs and projects that recognize, protect, and enhance important resource values in the National Heritage Area;*
- (ii) establishing and maintaining interpretive exhibits and programs in the National Heritage Area;*
- (iii) developing recreational and educational opportunities in the National Heritage Area;*
- (iv) increasing public awareness of, and appreciation for, natural, historic, scenic, and cultural resources of the National Heritage Area;*
- (v) protecting and restoring historic sites and buildings in the National Heritage Area that are consistent with National Heritage Area themes;*

- (vi) ensuring that clear, consistent, and appropriate signs identifying points of public access and sites of interest are posted throughout the National Heritage Area; and*
- (vii) promoting a wide range of partnerships among the Federal Government, State, Tribal, and local governments, organizations, and individuals to further the National Heritage Area.”*

In fulfillment of these legislative directives, and toward the goals of the Greenway NHA, the NHA Management Plan recommends a variety of implementation actions and priority projects that are detailed in Chapter 10: Implementation Plan.

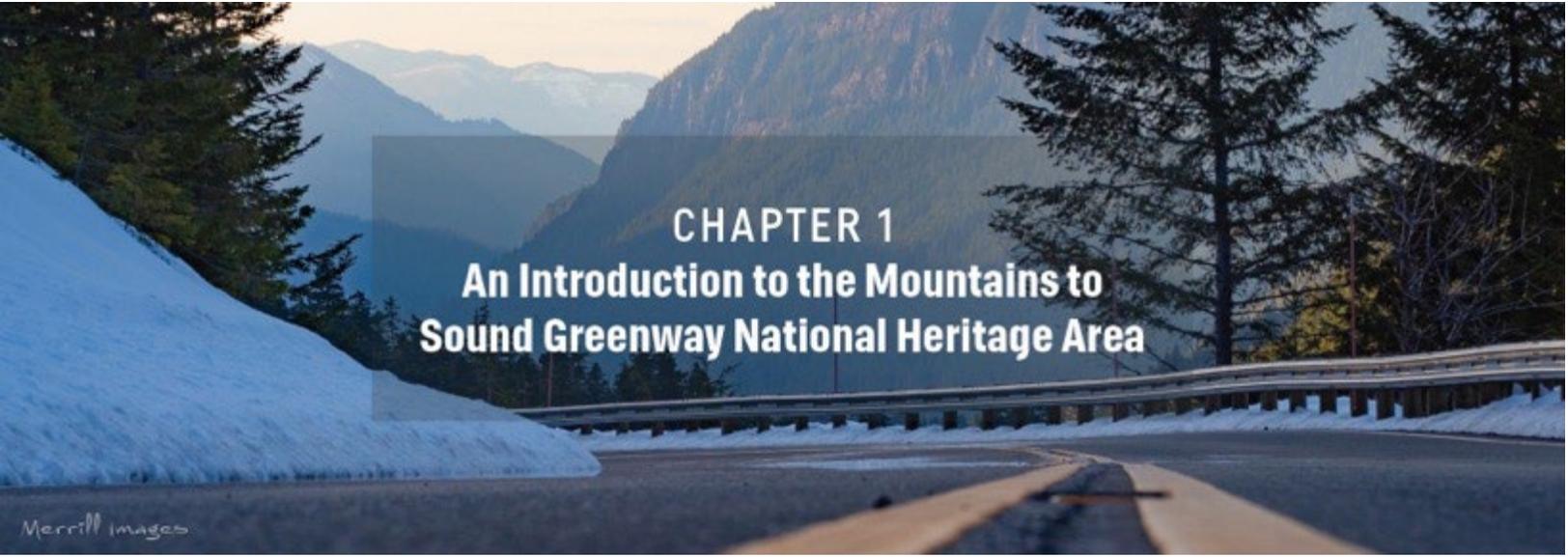
Recommended priorities for cooperative action in the Greenway NHA include:

- Reassembling the land grant checkerboard
- Urban habitat restoration
- Salmon conservation and recovery
- Recreate responsibly
- Enhancing interpretive exhibits and programs
- Completing the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trail
- Connected networks of regional and community trails
- Recreation development and maintenance
- Heritage trails
- Environmental education
- Career-connected internships
- Marketing and promotion of the Greenway NHA
- Heritage events, activities, and experiences
- Preserving historic sites and structures
- Historical research, curation, and archiving
- Signage and wayfinding

Implementation of the NHA management plan will be primarily funded by authorized federal financial support along with required non-federal match funding. The Greenway Trust anticipates Federal Financial Support of approximately \$450,000 per year, depending on Congressional appropriations for the NHA program. Match funding for implementation of the NHA management plan will be a mix of private and non-federal funding sources, plus in-kind contributions by volunteers.

Federal financial support and matching funds will be used for staff costs, marketing and communications, interpretive products and media, implementation actions to be taken by the Greenway Trust in support of this management plan, and other costs associated with fulfilling our duties as the Coordinating Entity. A portion of the Federal financial support will be used to establish a grant-making program to support partnership-based projects that advance goals of the NHA. Specific budgets will be set on an annual basis as part of the Greenway Trust’s Cooperative Agreement with the National Park Service, taking into account the amount of Federal funds allocated to the Greenway NHA and the specific priorities, needs and obligations for implementation of the NHA management plan in that year.

The Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area is a dynamic landscape that has changed remarkably across time, whether measured in decades, millennia, or millions of years. The landscape and its people will no doubt continue to shape each other. Greenway communities will continue to inform and influence our understanding of the world around us and how we want to live in it. While the plan itself is expected to have a shelf life of more than 10 years, we recognize that learning and adaptation are key values that will continue to inform Greenway NHA stewardship. This management plan does not predict the future, but it provides a road map for stepping forward to meet it.



CHAPTER 1

An Introduction to the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area

Chapter 1: An Introduction to the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area

On March 12, 2019, Congress designated the Mountains to Sound Greenway as a National Heritage Area. A National Heritage Area is defined by the National Park Service as, “a place where historic, cultural, and natural resources combine to form cohesive, nationally important landscapes.”¹ In the Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA, the landscape is a network of river valleys and water ways, rugged peaks, deep forests and open steppe that have served as a nexus of travel and trade, migration and connection, for millennia. These physical attributes have defined the historical narratives and shape the culture and character of the region.

The designating legislation identifies the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust as the Coordinating Entity for the Greenway NHA. As Coordinating Entity, the Greenway Trust is charged with developing this NHA management plan and supporting cooperative approaches to promote the interpretation, preservation and development of resources related to the region’s history, culture and natural heritage. The Greenway Trust does this within a framework of authorities, duties and protections defined in the designating legislation for the Greenway NHA.

Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA Goals

Designation of the Greenway as a National Heritage Area prompted the Greenway Trust to think deeply about the narratives that shaped both its own understanding of the region’s culture, history, and geologic and ecologic diversity. NHA designation also provided a necessary and important occasion for the Trust to think more deeply about who needs to be at the table telling stories and sharing in the stewardship of the Greenway NHA. This, in turn, can help ensure that the stories and experiences of the NHA are accessible and available to all who wish to participate, as storyteller, celebrant, curator or visitor.

In fulfilling the legislative duties of the NHA, the Greenway National Heritage Area seeks to achieve goals that reflect a combination of traditional conservation, interpretive aspirations, and a commitment to building more diverse and inclusive partnerships:

¹ “Community-Led Conservation and Development.” National Parks Service. Retrieved from <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/heritageareas//index.htm>.

- To **amplify the region's rich history** and natural heritage through interpretive and educational programming for the public.
- To **uplift the region's tribal heritage** and provide a platform for native voices to tell stories of their peoples and be closely involved in the future stewardship of the NHA.
- To **promote pride of place and connections to nature** in Greenway communities through appreciation of local heritage and stewardship of natural resources.
- To **protect and steward natural, cultural and historic resources** through historic preservation, ecological restoration and collaborative conservation strategies.
- To **grow funding opportunities** through private and public partnerships and interagency coordination.
- To **promote recreation activities and heritage-based tourism** that are positively linked to protection of NHA resources.

Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA: Statement of Significance

In the Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA, a dramatic landscape has shaped human existence and culture, travel and trade, and flora and fauna for millennia. Rugged mountains created by the Cascade subduction zone combine with deep valleys carved by the Cordilleran Ice Sheet to create a varied landscape of distinct ecosystems, from dense conifer forests to open shrub-steppe. These areas are connected by a network of rivers, lakes and land corridors that provide movement and migration pathways for fish, animals and humans alike.

Long before the Mountains to Sound Greenway was a name, much of the region was home to Salish people who traveled from their villages to fishing, hunting and gathering areas all across their territory. A well-established network of trade routes funneled through low passes in the Cascades to connect people on the coast with tribes in the interior plains and beyond. In the nineteenth century, the mountain trade routes were co-opted by transcontinental railroads that stitched the Pacific Northwest into the fabric of a growing nation. Indigenous people who had lived throughout the Greenway NHA for millennia encountered violence, disease and removal from their homes, lands, livelihoods, sacred sites and families to allow development for settlers coming from other places. In spite of this adversity tribes in this area have survived and continue to thrive and are an integral part of the NHA.

In the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, settlers, immigrants and refugees helped build railroads and highways; develop extractive industries; and establish farms, towns and cities among the towering peaks and lowland waters of the Greenway. These individuals also sought out opportunities to explore the rivers, mountains, and forests that are emblematic of the Pacific Northwest landscape. Hiking and mountain biking trails allowed people to experience nature and see the surrounding peaks that are not otherwise visible from the valley floors.

Despite more than a century of resource extraction, civil engineering and urban development, the rugged landscape of the Greenway, its waters and its mountains, still dominate the regional skyline and its psyche. The landscape remains an inextricable foundation of the cultural and spiritual practices of Indigenous people, who continue to exercise their tribal rights and steward their ancestral lands. Today, the diverse communities of the Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA celebrate the region's natural heritage and look to the distinctive lands and waters of this region as a source of strength and inspiration for the restoration and renewal required to sustain this land for future generations.

The Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA: A Brief History

The Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area is a place of iconic landscapes: with views across Puget Sound to the Olympic Mountains in the distance, the steep drop and unending spray of Snoqualmie Falls, the towering peaks of the Cascades looming closer as a visitor wends their way up a river valley to slip through a narrow pass at the crest, from which the forest eventually gives way to shrub-steppe and farmland as the land opens up to the rugged basin of the Columbia River.



1935 Snoqualmie Falls Aerial courtesy of MOHAI

These landscapes have sustained and nourished life for millennia. Native Americans have lived here for more than 12,000 years, even as the landscape emerged from the last ice age. The Coast Salish people of the Puget Sound basin traced the contours of the land itself as they traveled from their villages to gather shellfish along the shore, to fish for salmon in rivers, to hunt, and to tend and harvest on gathering grounds. They traded with native people in the Columbia Basin and beyond, who themselves had important relationships with salmon, elk and all the living creatures that moved through the waters and across the land.

Very early contact with Japanese, Russian and British traders and explorers came through maritime travel. European explorers and fur-trappers also came overland from the interior. Congress established the Territory of Washington in 1853, and its first governor, Isaac Stevens, quickly set about planning a route for a transcontinental railroad, settling claims with the British

Hudson's Bay Company, and discharging his duties as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, a job he interpreted as a mandate to forcibly evict Indigenous people from their traditional lands, through treaties, violence or any combination thereof.²

On January 22, 1855, Stevens signed the Treaty of Point Elliott with representatives from a number of Puget Sound tribes, including those inhabiting territory that is now the western portion of the Greenway NHA. As a result, many of the area's Indigenous people were forced to abandon their homelands and relocate to reservations established by the Treaty, including the Tulalip and Muckleshoot Reservations. Critical to tribes agreeing to these treaties were provisions that "reserved" and guaranteed their rights to return to their homelands to hunt, fish, and gather. The successors to this treaty and these reserved treaty rights include the Muckleshoot and Tulalip Tribes.

East of the Cascades, a treaty with the Yakama was signed on June 5, 1855. Violence broke out almost immediately as Stevens opened up traditional Yakama lands to white settlers. Uprisings also followed in the Puget Sound region. Other tribes east of the Cascades were forcibly removed to the Colville Reservation, which was first established by Presidential Executive Order in 1872 and subsequently reduced in size. The Snoqualmie Tribe was federally recognized on October 6, 1999.

Displacement from their ancestral lands and disruption of their traditional ways of life had dire consequences for Indigenous society, culture, and economic and food security. This was compounded by the ravages of new diseases, extermination campaigns, boarding schools and other attempts by white settlers to eradicate Indigenous culture. The sovereignty and fishing, hunting and gathering rights reserved in tribes' treaties with the US Government as well as Executive Orders and the Federal Recognition process provided an important toehold for survival, cultural cohesion and perseverance as sovereign entities and stewards of their ancestral lands.

In the nineteenth century, European and Asian settlers were drawn initially by homesteading and agriculture, but the profits of timber and mining soon dominated the region's fledgling economy. Transcontinental railroads brought migrants from the east and west in larger numbers, some arriving by choice, others under economic or social duress, some lured by false pretenses. The Northern Pacific Railway advertised heavily on the East Coast and in Eastern Europe to lure would-be farmers and homesteaders with flourishing descriptions that might be called optimistic and exclusionary at best: "This immense region contains the only extensive areas of fertile land in the United States now undeveloped or very sparsely occupied, and offering strong inducements to agricultural settlement. . . The climate is temperate, healthy and bracing, and the settler from any of the northern latitudes of America or Europe can, if he choose, find like conditions of scenery and mean temperature to those he has experienced in his old home."³

² Wilma, David. "Stevens, Isaac Ingalls (1818-1862). Historylink. February 26, 2003. [Stevens, Isaac Ingalls \(1818-1862\) - HistoryLink.org](https://www.historylink.org/1818-1862/Isaac-Ingalls)

³ "Railroad Sponsored Ads and Promotional Materials." Center for the Study of the Pacific Northwest, University of Washington. Retrieved from <https://www.washington.edu/uwired/outreach/cspn/Website/Classroom%20Materials/Reading%20the%20Region/Writing%20Home/Commentary/5.html>.

Seattle's first economic boom after white settlement coincided with the discovery of gold in the Yukon in 1896. Tens of thousands of would-be prospectors traveled through Seattle on their way north, and local merchants profited from the Canadian government's requirement that every "stampeder" bring with them a year's worth of provisions, much of it sourced from Seattle merchants.⁴

By the mid-twentieth century, Seattle was well established as a city. Beyond its urban center, the landscape that would become the Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA was home to world-famous agricultural areas, including Carnation's contented cows and acres of timothy hay in Kittitas County grown for racehorses around the world. Despite decades of industrial logging and mining across much of the landscape, the Cascade Mountains still provided seemingly ample timber, coal and abundant wilderness. Meanwhile, on the Puget Sound waterfront, the Port of Seattle was investing in a new revolution in global shipping: container transport.⁵ Just upriver from the waterfront cranes, The Boeing Company was beginning design work on a series of passenger jets that would propel Seattle's second, midcentury boom.

Amid this industrial development, recreation took root as a cultural and economic force. The Mountaineers started leading organized hikes and climbs in 1906, often taking a streetcar to the end of the line or sometimes hiring a steamer to carry them across Lake Washington. They built their first lodge at Snoqualmie Pass in 1914, just uphill from the Rockdale Station on the Milwaukee Road. Many local ski clubs used the railroad to travel to small lodges at Snoqualmie Pass during the 1920s and 1930s. By the time REI Co-op was founded in 1938, there was a ready market for alpine climbing equipment and outdoor gear. The following year, Eddie Bauer, founded in Seattle in 1920, patented the first quilted down jacket. REI founders Lloyd and Mary Anderson frequented the mountains that would become the Greenway NHA, teaching people how to rock climb and encouraging them to explore the natural world respectfully. Local outdoor legends like Wolf Bauer, Fred Becky and Jim and Lou Whittaker were pioneering new climbing techniques, establishing mountain rescue groups, and exploring new routes and peaks throughout Washington's rugged mountain ranges. Jim Whittaker, a member of The Mountaineers and the first American to stand on the summit of Mt. Everest, did his first rock climb on The Tooth, an airy peak near Snoqualmie Pass.

The advent of the automobile and the development of suburbs after World War II changed the landscape of the western half of the Greenway NHA and helped spark growing interest in outdoor recreation. Nearby forests, hills and wilderness areas became a favorite weekend destination for many local residents. Guidebook authors Harvey Manning and Ira Spring encouraged exploration of trails in the Alpine Lakes, along the shores of Puget Sound and elsewhere with the hope of creating advocates and stewards for natural areas. The early experiences of hikers, campers and others inspired a conservation ethic that came to be a defining part of region's conservation ethos.

⁴ Oldham, Kit. (2020, February 12). "Port of Seattle – Thumbnail History." HistoryLink. Retrieved from <https://www.historylink.org/file/20972>.

⁵ Balk, Gene. (2017, May 25). "Seattle Once Again Nation's Fastest Growing Big City." *Seattle Times*. Retrieved from <https://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/data/seattle-once-again-nations-fastest-growing-big-city-population-exceeds-700000>.

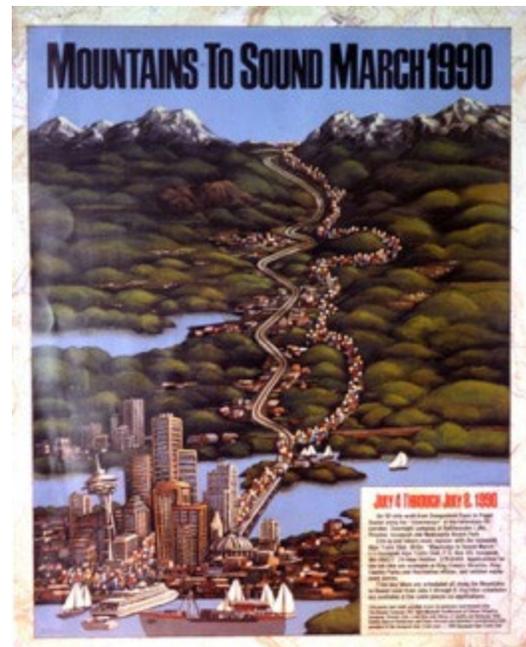
As the devastating impacts of extractive industry and rampant development became more visible on the landscape, area residents were primed to push back with a series of conservation initiatives that broke new ground for the twentieth-century environmental movement. A citizen-led cleanup of Lake Washington in the 1950s was an inspirational lesson for the country in pollution control. In 1968, voters enacted Forward Thrust, the largest parks and recreation bond measure in the country. Less than a decade later, voters created a publicly funded farmland preservation program—a first for the nation.⁶

Around the same time, The Issaquah Alps Trails Club began leading guided hikes to introduce people to the forested foothills on the western side of what would become the Greenway NHA. They helped raise awareness of a patchwork of public and private lands, advocating for trail maintenance, and championing continued habitat and trail connectivity. The seed for the Greenway vision of a continuous preserved corridor of open, green space was planted in those early organizing efforts, and it began to take root in the western foothills of the Cascades.

As the new millennium approached, the Seattle area stood on the verge of yet another economic boom, this one fueled by the technology industry.⁷ It also coincided with a growing concern, nationwide, for environmental protection, greenway preservation and land conservation. Many began to realize what Indigenous people had long been giving voice to: that unchecked development would lead to the loss of open space and that the ecological richness and biological diversity of the region would be imperiled. With this environmental loss, comes physical and spiritual loss, particularly for local tribes whose way of life is deeply rooted with their ancestral lands.

Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust

To draw attention to the need for conservation, a group of Greenway residents, activists and community leaders hiked from the top of Snoqualmie Pass to the shores of Puget Sound during the summer of 1990: the first Mountains to Sound Greenway trek, organized by the Issaquah Alps Trails Club. Over the course of five days, 85 participants hiked 88 miles through the forests of eastern King County, along abandoned railway corridors, and finally arrived at Seattle’s Elliott Bay shoreline. The trek caught the attention of political leaders and the press and inspired people to start making plans for a future that envisioned the Greenway as a protected landscape.



⁶ Brockhaus, Amy. (2019, October 13). "James R. Ellis: Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust Founding President: 1921 – 2019." Retrieved from <https://mtsgreenway.org/blog/remembering-jim-ellis>.

⁷ Ott, Jennifer. (2021, May 18) "Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust." HistoryLink. Retrieved from <https://www.historylink.org/File/21231>.

A local attorney with experience leading some of the region’s most impressive civic and environmental initiatives led the charge. Jim Ellis had been a key figure behind the region’s groundbreaking cleanup of Lake Washington in the 1950s, as well as King County’s Forward Thrust bond initiative to fund parks, trails and other community assets. His advocacy for farmland preservation led to the creation of King County’s Farmland Preservation Program in the 1970s. In the Greenway, Ellis saw the opportunity for a large-scale preservation project that could significantly enhance the region’s quality of life. He helped found the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust, a regional nonprofit charged with the vision of creating a linked “mountains to sound greenway corridor.”



Greenway Trust founder Jim Ellis

To implement this vision, Ellis assembled an influential Board of Directors to lead the Greenway Trust, made up of representatives from local, state, and federal agencies, private businesses, and citizen groups that owned, managed, or had an interest in the fate of land within the Greenway corridor. While they each tended to emphasize different facets of the Greenway, these early stakeholders were able to agree upon a common vision: creating pathways from the mountains through the cities to the sound, while preserving the irreplaceable features of the landscape and the region’s heritage. Recreation was seen as an important conservation strategy. These early Greenway stakeholders felt strongly that the development of trails and the acquisition of protected open space was the region’s best chance for preventing further habitat loss and fragmentation.

Greenway Trust Mission

The Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust leads and inspires action to conserve and enhance the landscape of the Mountains to Sound Greenway, ensuring a long-term balance between people and nature.

Greenway Trust Vision

The Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area is an iconic 1.5-million-acre landscape that connects Central Washington, the Cascade Mountains, and Puget Sound. The Greenway promotes a healthy and sustainable relationship between people and the land by holistically balancing built and natural environments. The Greenway landscape provides places for nature and wildlife, for culture and tradition, for outdoor recreation and education, for working forests and local agricultural production, while embracing vibrant urban areas. The Greenway is valued by a broad cross-section of society, working together as an effective coalition to conserve this place and its heritage for future generations.

History of Coalition Building

From its outset in the early 1990s, the Greenway Trust was built upon a model of community engagement and stakeholder collaboration. The Trust first began by pulling together a 90-member Technical Advisory Committee of community members and local experts to develop the Greenway Concept Plan. Participants included land managers, local governments, environmental activists, developers and timber industry advocates. Together, the Technical Advisory Committee developed goals and objectives, identified priority conservation areas, and agreed on a common vision for the Greenway.

The Technical Advisory Committee articulated an overarching set of principles that defined the core intent and values of the early Greenway coalition: preserving open space for recreation; protecting working forests while also protecting open space for wildlife; protecting the unique character of the Greenway's small towns; and preserving the region's history through the conservation of local cultural, historic and natural resources.⁸

Over the ensuing 30 years, this collaborative model resulted in major accomplishments, including the successful public purchase or exchange of more than 200,000 acres of farms, forests, parks, river corridors, and lake shores; designation of a section of Interstate 90 as the first National Scenic Byway on an interstate highway; development of an award-winning Biosolids Forestry Program to recycle waste, promote tree growth, purchase public forest lands, and generate revenue for public agencies in King County; the establishment of an environmental education program for schools; and a volunteer stewardship program to restore urban forests and salmon habitat and build and maintain trails across the Greenway.



After celebrating the twentieth anniversary of the Mountains to Sound Greenway with another trek, this one covering 133 miles over nine days from Ellensburg to Seattle, the Greenway Trust embarked upon a Heritage Study to determine what model of collaboration and management might work best for the Greenway moving forward. This stakeholder process brought together more than 1,000 individuals to over 140 meetings to discuss ways to broaden the Greenway coalition; to develop a plan for future stewardship; and to consider alternatives for official

⁸ Ott, Jennifer. "Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust." (2021, May 18). Historylink. Retrieved from <https://www.historylink.org/File/21231>.

designation regimes that might afford new opportunities for interagency coordination, stakeholder collaboration and project funding. Participants represented federal, state and local governments, non-profit organizations, private businesses, and local volunteer groups, many of whom had been involved in the creation of the original Greenway vision.

The Heritage Study resulted in the creation of the Greenway Cooperative Framework⁹, a fifteen-chapter plan covering culture, ecology, history, outdoor recreation, forestry and more. A key finding of the Heritage Study was the idea that National Heritage Area designation would provide formal recognition and help facilitate the shared strategies and on-the-ground collaboration necessary to protect the Greenway's natural areas and thriving communities. There was strong support within the Greenway coalition for a collaborative approach to sustaining the Greenway into the future and for formal recognition of the Greenway as a National Heritage Area. Some tribes, however, voiced opposition over concerns about protection of treaty rights, and local farm bureaus and other private property interest groups expressed concerns about perceived infringements on private property rights.

Based upon the findings of the Heritage Study, the Greenway Trust worked with the National Park Service to document, through a Feasibility Study (2012)¹⁰ and subsequent addendum (2014)¹¹, the ways in which the Mountains to Sound Greenway met the criteria of NHA designation, as put forward by the National Park Service.

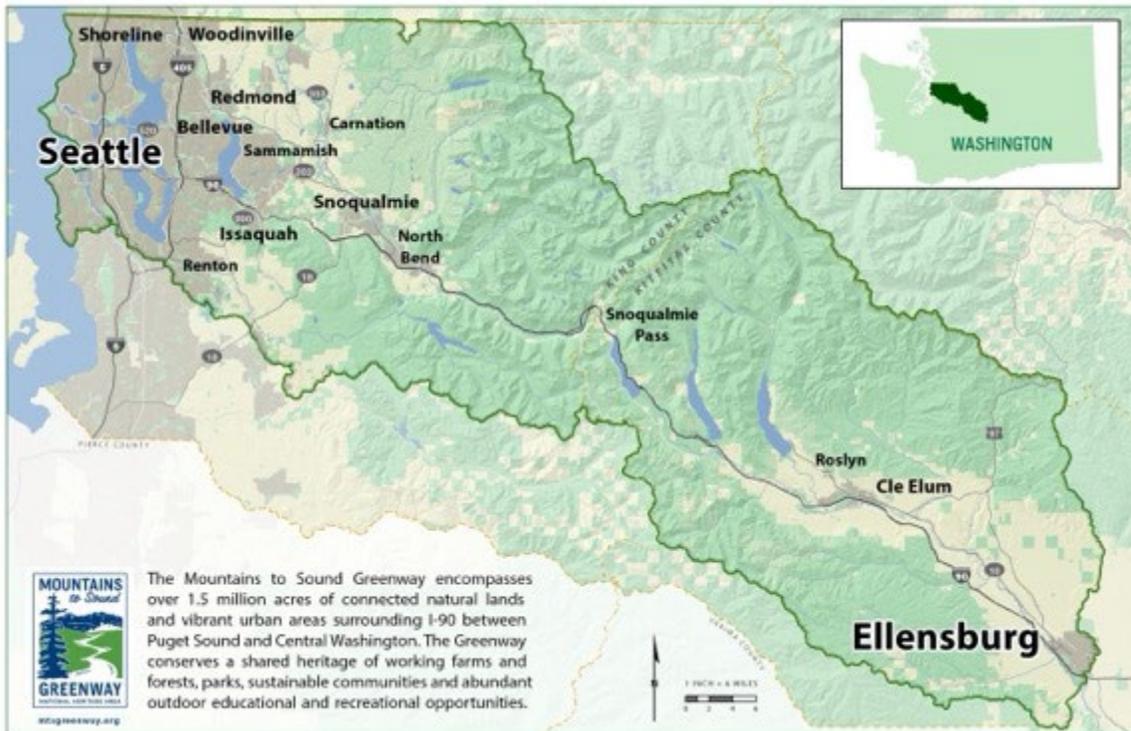
A key product of the Feasibility Study was the delineation of official boundaries for the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area. The Greenway Trust explored various geographic and political boundaries and reached out to the cities, towns and small communities who might be impacted by falling either inside or outside the official boundary. The response from local towns and cities was overwhelmingly positive: communities wanted to be a part of the Greenway NHA. In order to be as inclusive of these towns as possible, while still respecting the ecological values at the heart of the Greenway Trust's mission, the Greenway Trust chose to follow hydrographic boundaries of the region's major basins. The Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area is officially bounded by three major watersheds within King and Kittitas Counties: the Yakima River basin upstream of Ellensburg, the Snoqualmie Valley in

⁹ Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust. 2012. Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study. Retrieved from: <https://mtsgreenway.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Cooperative-Framework-Compiled-Document.pdf>

¹⁰ Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust. 2012. Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area Feasibility Study. Retrieved from: <https://mtsgreenway.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/GreenwayFeasibilityStudy-2012.pdf>

¹¹ Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust. 2012. Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area Feasibility Study Addendum. Retrieved from: https://mtsgreenway.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/GreemwayFeasibilityStudyAddendum_2014.pdf

King County and the Cedar-Lake Washington watersheds as well as a portion of the Green-Duwamish watershed.¹²



National Heritage Area Designation

Recognizing the importance of maintaining the natural and cultural integrity of the Mountains to Sound Greenway, members of Washington’s Congressional delegation first introduced bipartisan legislation in the 113th Congress to designate the area as a National Heritage Area. More than 6,000 businesses, governments, nonprofits and individuals signed on in support of the designation.

However, support for NHA designation was not unanimous. The Tulalip Tribes opposed the legislation, citing a lack of knowledge about or engagement in the proposal; lack of tribal heritage in the original proposal; and concerns over increased visitation impacts to the area once “branded” as an NHA. The legislation was also opposed by farm groups and property rights advocates who were concerned about regulatory constraints on private property within an NHA. In response to these concerns, language was included in the designating legislation that required that the NHA management plan be developed in consultation with tribes, that the interpretive plan include tribal heritage, and that the Secretary of the Interior ensure that that plan is consistent with Federal trust responsibilities to tribes and with treaty rights. The

¹² “Watershed Map.” Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust. Retrieved from <https://www.mtsgreenway.org/watershed-map>.

legislation also included explicit protections of tribal rights private property rights, and the authorities of Federal, State, Tribal or local agencies.

After legislation was considered during the 113th, 114th and 115th Congresses, the 116th Congress finally designated the Mountains to Sound Greenway as a National Heritage Area on March 12, 2019 via Public Law 116-9 the John D. Dingell, Jr., Conservation, Management and Recreation Act, Title VI, Section 6001, Subsection (a). The full text of this legislation is included in Appendix A.

“The passage of the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Act...reflects the sustainable relationship between Washington state residents and nature in the Puget Sound Region,” Rep. Adam Smith said. “The Mountains to Sound Greenway will help preserve and promote the area’s scenery, resources and history for future generations.”¹³

Co-sponsor Representative Dave Reichert said, “The Mountains to Sound Greenway is a national treasure. With its vibrant mix of small towns, working farms, lush forests and rugged mountains, it’s a great representation of the diverse geography of our region. Preserving this balance for our region’s future is at the heart of this bill.”¹⁴

Coordinating Entity Duties

Congress named the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust as the local Coordinating Entity for the Greenway NHA in the designating legislation. Furthermore, Congress directed that:

“The local coordinating entity... shall...

(A) prepare and submit a management plan for the National Heritage Area to the Secretary [of the Interior];

(B) assist Federal agencies, the State or a political subdivision of the State, Indian Tribes, regional planning organizations, nonprofit organizations and other interested parties in carrying out the approved management plan by:

(i) carrying out programs and projects that recognize, protect, and enhance important resource values in the National Heritage Area;

(ii) establishing and maintaining interpretive exhibits and programs in the National Heritage Area;

(iii) developing recreational and educational opportunities in the National Heritage Area;

(iv) increasing public awareness of, and appreciation for, natural, historic, scenic, and cultural resources of the National Heritage Area;

(v) protecting and restoring historic sites and buildings in the National Heritage Area that are consistent with National Heritage Area themes;

¹³ Smith, Adam. (2018, June 25) “Smith, Reichert Applaud House Passage of Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Act.” Retrieved from <https://adamsmith.house.gov/2018/6/smith-reichert-applaud-house-passage-of-mountains-to-sound-greenway>.

¹⁴ “Greenway garners coveted federal designation: ‘National Heritage Area.’” (2019, March 21). *North Kittitas County Tribune*. Retrieved from https://mtsgreenway.org/wp-content/uploads/bsk-pdf-manager/2019/03/Northern-Kittitas-County-Tribune_3_21_19_NHA-Front-Page-Article.pdf.

- (vi) ensuring that clear, consistent, and appropriate signs identifying points of public access and sites of interest are posted throughout the National Heritage Area; and*
 - (vii) promoting a wide range of partnerships among the Federal Government, State, Tribal, and local governments, organizations, and individuals to further the National Heritage Area.*
- (C) consider the interests of diverse units of government, businesses, organizations, and individuals in the National Heritage Area in the preparation and implementation of the management plan;”*

Treaty rights, private property and regulatory protections

National Heritage Areas are non-regulatory designations that promote resource protection through locally led cooperative approaches. To underscore this, the designating legislation includes explicit protections regarding tribal rights, private property rights, and the authorities of any Federal, State or local agencies.

With respect to tribal rights, the designating legislation states:

- “(iv) nothing in this paragraph shall grant or diminish any hunting, fishing, or gathering treaty right of any Indian Tribe; and*
- (v) nothing in this paragraph affects the authority of a State or an Indian Tribe to manage fish and wildlife, including the regulation of hunting and fishing within the National Heritage Area.”*

With respect to private property rights, the designating legislation states:

- “Nothing in this [designation]...*
- (1) abridges the rights of any property owner (whether public or private), including the right to refrain from participating in any plan, project, program, or activity conducted within a National Heritage Area designated by subsection (a);*
- (2) requires any property owner—*
 - (A) to permit public access (including access by Federal, State, or local agencies) to the property of the property owner; or*
 - (B) to modify public access or use of property of the property owner under any other Federal, State, or local law;”*

With respect to the authorities of Federal, State and local agencies, the designating legislation states:

- “Nothing in this [designation]...*
- (3) alters any duly adopted land use regulation, approved land use plan, or other regulatory authority of any Federal, State, Tribal, or local agency;*
- (4) conveys any land use or other regulatory authority to the local coordinating entity;*
- (7) diminishes (A) the authority of the State to manage fish and wildlife, including the regulation of fishing and hunting within a National Heritage Area designated by subsection (a).”*

Management Plan Requirements

The designating legislation for the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area stipulates that a management plan be created and submitted to the Secretary of Interior within three years of designation. This management plan is intended to provide a road map for both the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust, as the local Coordinating Entity, and cooperating partners to develop and pursue projects to protect, enhance and interpret the natural, cultural, historic, scenic, and recreational resources of the Greenway National Heritage Area.

Specifically, the designating legislation requires that:

The management plan shall—

- (A) incorporate an integrated and cooperative approach for the protection, enhancement, and interpretation of the natural, cultural, historic, scenic, and recreational resources of the National Heritage Area;*
- (B) take into consideration Federal, State, local, and Tribal plans and treaty rights;*
- (C) include—*
 - (i) an inventory of—*
 - (I) the resources located in the National Heritage Area; and*
 - (II) any other property in the National Heritage Area that—*
 - (aa) is related to the themes of the National Heritage Area; and*
 - (bb) should be preserved, restored, managed, or maintained because of the significance of the property;*
 - (ii) comprehensive policies, strategies and recommendations for conservation, funding, management, and development of the National Heritage Area;*
 - (iii) a description of actions that the Federal Government, State, Tribal, and local governments, private organizations, and individuals have agreed to take to protect the natural, historical, cultural, scenic, and recreational resources of the National Heritage Area;*
 - (iv) a program of implementation for the management plan by the local coordinating entity that includes a description of—*
 - (I) actions to facilitate ongoing collaboration among partners to promote plans for resource protection, restoration, and construction; and*
 - (II) specific commitments for implementation that have been made by the local coordinating entity**or any government, organization, or individual for the first 5 years of operation;*
 - (v) the identification of sources of funding for carrying out the management plan;*
 - (vi) analysis and recommendations for means by which Federal, State, local, and Tribal programs, including the role of the National Park Service in the National Heritage Area, may best be coordinated to carry out this subsection; and*
 - (vii) an interpretive plan for the National Heritage Area; and*
- (D) recommend policies and strategies for resource management that consider and detail the application of appropriate land and water management techniques, including the development of intergovernmental and interagency cooperative agreements to protect the natural, historical, cultural, educational, scenic, and recreational resources of the National Heritage Area.”*

The table below details where in the management plan each of the legislative requirements of the NHA management plan has been satisfied.

Requirements in Designating Legislation	Location in the Management Plan
<i>(c)(2)(A) Incorporate an integrated and cooperative approach for the protection, enhancement, and interpretation of the natural, cultural, historic, scenic, and recreational resources.</i>	Specific partnerships and implementation actions are detailed in Chapters 7 and 10, respectively.
<i>(c)(2)(B) Take into consideration Federal, State, local, and Tribal plans and treaty rights.</i>	Tribal consultation and commitments to ongoing engagement are described in Chapter 2. Other management plans guiding land management and resource protection are identified in Chapter 7.
<i>(c)(2)(C)(i) [Include] an inventory of the resources located in the National Heritage Area, and any other property within the National Heritage Area that is related to the themes of the National Heritage Area and should be preserved, restored, managed, or maintained because of the significance of the property.</i>	A curated resources inventory is described in Chapter 5. A full inventory of resources is presented in Appendix B.
<i>(c)(2)(C)(ii) [Include] comprehensive policies, strategies and recommendations for conservation, funding, management, and development of the National Heritage Area.</i>	Strategies regarding funding, management, and governance of the Coordinating Entity for the NHA are detailed in Chapter 11.
<i>(c)(2)(C)(iii) [Include] a description of actions that the Federal Government, State, Tribal, and local governments, private organizations, and individuals have agreed to take to protect the natural, historical, cultural, scenic, and recreational resources of the National Heritage Area.</i>	Implementation projects and actions to be taken by partners and by the Coordinating Entity are listed in Chapter 10.
<i>(c)(2)(C)(iv) [Include] a program of implementation for the management plan by the local coordinating entity that includes a description of actions to facilitate ongoing collaboration among partners to promote plans for resource protection, restoration, and construction, and specific commitments for implementation that have been made by the local coordinating entity or any government, organization, or individual for the first 5 years of operation.</i>	Strategies and implementation actions by the Coordinating Entity for facilitating collaboration and coordination are described in Chapter 8. Implementation projects and actions are listed in Chapter 10.
<i>(c)(2)(C)(v) [Include] the identification of sources of funding for carrying out the management plan.</i>	Sources of funding for carrying out the management plan are

	identified in Chapters 10 and 11.
<i>(c)(2)(C)(vi) [Include] analysis and recommendations for means by which Federal, State, local, and Tribal programs, including the role of the National Park Service in the National Heritage Area, may best be coordinated to carry out this subsection.</i>	Recommendations for coordination among federal, state, local and tribal programs are described in Chapters 2, 8, and 10.
<i>(c)(2)(C)(vii) [Include] an interpretive plan for the National Heritage Area.</i>	An Interpretive Plan is described in Chapter 6.
<i>(c)(2)(D) Recommend policies and strategies for resource management that consider and detail the application of appropriate land and water management techniques, including the development of intergovernmental and interagency cooperative agreements to protect the natural, historical, cultural, educational, scenic, and recreational resources of the National Heritage Area.</i>	Recommendations of strategies for resource management and protection are described in Chapter 9 and inform implementation actions described in Chapter 10.

NHA Planning Process

As the Coordinating Entity, the Greenway Trust is charged by the designating legislation with the task of drafting this management plan, through an inclusive process that considers the diverse interests of “government, businesses, organizations, and individuals.” A central commitment that the Greenway Trust made for the NHA planning process was to make more intentional and active investment in building relationships with tribes, heritage organizations, historical societies, and tourism bureaus. We believe that these relationships will yield opportunities to collaborate and help overcome challenges, especially where NHA goals have the potential to conflict, as with the intersection of treaty rights and the impacts of outdoor recreation on natural resources.

To guide the development of this management plan, the Greenway Trust chartered an NHA Advisory Committee. The committee was composed of 16 individuals from across the Greenway who, as a group, brought professional and lived experience with community engagement, regional history, historic preservation, ecological restoration, environmental education, interpretation, marketing and tourism. The Advisory Committee met on a regular basis over an 18-month period to share diverse perspectives through creative and collaborative dialogue, brainstorming, discussion and feedback. The Thematic Framework detailed in this plan was initially workshopped by the Advisory Committee, and in subsequent discussions the group provided specific input and feedback on resource identification, interpretive strategies and audience engagement.

The Advisory Committee also led a series of nine virtual open houses to solicit public input about the stories and places most important to protect and recognize through the NHA planning process. Over the course of these meetings, a number of new stakeholders learned about the NHA designation and helped broaden the narratives originally conceived by the Greenway Trust. Key among these new voices were individuals and organizations representing historically

marginalized groups whose stories have previously not been included as central facets of the Greenway NHA narrative.

The designating legislation requires that the management plan be developed in consultation with five local tribes (the Colville, Muckleshoot, Snoqualmie, Tulalip, and Yakama) and that the Interpretive Plan includes tribal heritage. The Greenway Trust did not actively engage or consult with all of these tribes during the Heritage Study, Feasibility Study or legislative advocacy to designate the Greenway NHA. To correct for this and set the tone for future engagement and dialogue, the Greenway Trust committed to active tribal outreach separate but concurrent to the Advisory Committee process.

During early outreach about the management plan, tribal representatives emphasized the importance of fully recognizing their sovereignty and unbroken connections between native people and the landscape, and creating a platform for their own narratives to be told in their voice. The Greenway Trust recognizes these tribes as sovereign entities and has committed to making space for them to tell their own stories, while also seeking to incorporate the importance of their stories throughout the entire Thematic Framework wherever it could be done without appropriating or misrepresenting the complexities of tribal connections to this area. Further details about tribal consultation are provided in Chapter 2.

As the Thematic Framework and resources inventory were developed (Chapters 4 and 5, respectively), the Greenway Trust brought together groups of experts and community leaders, both long-standing stakeholders and prospective new partners, to identify opportunities for interpretation, conservation and partnership. These discussions informed both the Interpretive Plan (Chapter 6) and the Implementation Plan (Chapter 10) that recommend priorities, projects and actions for interpreting and preserving the many unique resources of the Greenway NHA.

Chapter 7 recognizes the wide diversity of Federal, tribal, state, local, nonprofit and business partners whose cooperation and collaboration will be essential for realizing the goals of the Greenway NHA. Chapter 8 describes roles of the Coordinating Entity and actions that the Greenway Trust will take to support collaborative actions, and Chapter 9 recommends a number of important strategies for protecting and managing historic, cultural and natural resources in the Greenway NHA. The Business Plan (Chapter 11) is followed by a description of federal reporting and accountability requirements (Chapter 12). Each of these chapters provides further detail regarding the role of the Greenway Trust as Coordinating Entity and its responsibility to promote and manage funding for the Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA.

Environmental and Cultural Reviews of the Management Plan

NEPA review is not appropriate at this time given the planning aspect and aspirational nature of this document and process. NEPA review will be considered and appropriate environmental review of specific projects will be performed by the appropriate lead agency before final decisions are made to irreversibly commit resources or to implement the project.

Similarly, review of the management plan under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act is not appropriate at this time. Assessment of cultural resources pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act will be completed where an undertaking, as defined in 54 U.S.C. § 300320, has the potential to affect properties of historic, cultural, and/or religious significance, as defined in 54 U.S.C. § 300308 and 36 C.F.R. § 800.16(l)(1).

For projects to be undertaken or funded by the Greenway Trust using Heritage Partnership Program funding from the NPS, the Greenway Trust and NPS will assess the potential for such projects to require NEPA or NHPA Section 106 review compliance, and determine the appropriate lead agency for completing those reviews.



CHAPTER 2 Tribal Consultation and Engagement

Chapter 2: Tribal Consultation and Engagement

The Greenway Trust is committed to honoring tribes' heritage and supporting their ongoing stewardship of this landscape in which they have lived since time immemorial. Over the last 30 years, the Greenway Trust has valued tribal representation both on our Board of Directors and through our participation with tribes on a wide range of projects including land conservation, habitat restoration, access to public lands, salmon conservation, heritage interpretation, education, and public outreach. During this time, the relationship of tribes with government agencies and many local nonprofits has evolved significantly. The designation of the Greenway NHA and the concerns brought to the table by the Tulalip Tribes in particular, come at a moment of acute concern about the impacts of recreation and visitor use on treaty rights. Areas that have served as important treaty hunting and gathering areas have become less compatible with recreation, and increased visitor use has displaced some of these tribal uses. This is particularly true in the western and more populous half of the Greenway NHA.

The Greenway Trust sees the tribal consultation requirements of the designating legislation as an opportunity to lay the groundwork for important conversations about recreation and treaty rights, as well as ways to raise public awareness and understanding about tribal heritage in the region. For example, Chapter 8 discusses the Greenway's role as Coordinating Entity and lays out a plan to convene tribes and agencies for discussions about land management, recreation and treaty rights. The Implementation Plan in Chapter 10 outlines additional opportunities to affirm and promote tribal heritage in the region, and to preserve and interpret the many significant natural, cultural and historic resources of the Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA.

The following section summarizes how the Greenway Trust consulted with the Snoqualmie, Yakama, Tulalip, Muckleshoot and Colville Tribes in the development of this management plan, and the ways in which tribal input and feedback were incorporated into the plan, per the designating legislation which requires that in its review of the management plan, that the Secretary of the Interior ensure the plan is "consistent with the trust responsibilities of the Secretary to Indian Tribes and Tribal treaty rights within the National Heritage Area." Because the Greenway Trust intends to continue and to deepen engagement with tribes in the NHA, in the subsequent section we also outline a number of principles and protocols that we will use to guide ongoing engagement with each tribe beyond management plan development.

Tribal Consultation and Plan Development

The designating legislation for the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area requires that the Management Plan for the NHA be developed in consultation with “*the Tribal governments of the Snoqualmie, Yakama, Tulalip, Muckleshoot, and Colville Indian Tribes*” and that the interpretive plan “*shall include plans for tribal heritage.*” Furthermore, the designating legislation requires that the designation shall not “*grant or diminish any hunting, fishing, or gathering treaty right of any Indian Tribe; and [shall not affect] the authority of a State or an Indian Tribe to manage fish and wildlife, including the regulation of hunting and fishing, within the National Heritage Area.*” Sec. 6001(a)(3)(E)(iv-v).

As a non-governmental entity, the Greenway Trust understands that it does not have government-to-government relationships with any tribes that would be the basis for formal consultation, and that its role as Coordinating Entity of the NHA does not supplant or equate to such government-to-government relationships. Nonetheless, we have sought to engage tribes respectfully and in good faith to honor the spirit of the consultation requirement in the designating legislation from the outset of the management planning process. In looking forward to implementation, the Trust commits to convening dialogue between tribes and government agencies (see Chapter 8), within the bounds of its authority, which does not include decision-making, approval, or regulatory authorities.

Upon designation of the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area in March 2019, the Greenway Trust wrote letters of introduction to leaders of each of the five tribes named in the designating legislation to share news of the designation, to express our interest in initiating the consultation process, and to request a meeting with an appropriate tribal representative. Dialogue about the NHA designation and planning process began soon after with representatives of two tribes with whom the Greenway Trust had some prior relationship. Early dialogue focused on how those tribes wanted to be involved in the planning process and on their early input into how tribal heritage should be included and represented in the NHA management plan.

In February 2020, as the Greenway Trust prepared to formally launch the NHA management planning process, we shared a written update about the forthcoming planning process with each of the five tribes and reiterated our request to initiate engagement with those tribes with whom we were not already in communication. In August 2020, the Greenway Trust signed an MOU with the Tulalip Tribes to formalize protocols for cooperation in the development of the NHA Management Plan. In October 2020, at the urging of tribes after some early missteps, the Greenway Trust retained a tribal liaison with connections and experience needed to effectively engage with all five tribes.

The liaison helped to identify and initiate communication with the appropriate point(s) of contact at each tribe; solicit input and feedback from each tribe about NHA interpretive Themes and Integrated Narratives, especially regarding tribal heritage; solicit feedback about other elements of the NHA management plan; advise the Greenway Trust about protocols for respectful tribal engagement and about issues of importance to individual tribes that could influence or inform the NHA planning process; and resolve instances when we received conflicting feedback from tribes regarding content or language of the NHA management plan.

To describe tribal heritage and its significance in the NHA, the liaison provided all tribes with specific Theme language and collected their edits. The Theme language then informed relevant sections of Chapter 4 about the NHA thematic framework. Descriptions of each Tribe in Chapter 7 were included with the input and consent of each tribe. In Chapter 9, tribal leadership and involvement in various projects was acknowledged whenever we had knowledge of their roles.

In addition to soliciting tribal input and feedback about the management plan, we sought input from the five tribes to develop some agreed language about tribes in the Greenway for an NHA flyer. Some tribes also granted permission to use some photographs in the flyer. The agreed language was subsequently adapted for the narration of an NHA video, and for an interpretive panel installed at Snoqualmie Point Park.

The Greenway Trust is grateful for the input and feedback we received from each tribe during the planning process. We believe the NHA management plan was materially improved as a result. While some tribes were more actively engaged than others in the NHA management planning process, all asked questions, expressed opinions, and gave feedback that helped us better understand each tribes' interests in the Greenway NHA, as well as their shared and unique history and heritage in the Greenway NHA.

Guiding Principles and Protocols for Tribal Engagement

Through the consultation process, we learned that meaningful engagement with tribes does not happen on the schedule set by a legislatively mandated planning deadline. Trust and understanding develop at the pace of relationships, and relationships take time and sustained commitment and engagement. The Trust has begun a journey with each tribe and is committed to continuing this beyond the management planning process. To guide this journey in a way that is respectful of tribal sovereignty and traditional and cultural values, the Greenway Trust has adopted the following principles and protocols for ongoing engagement with tribes. The Trust also hopes to further recognize these principles through MOUs with individual tribes, where they are willing.

Respect for tribal sovereignty. The Greenway Trust acknowledges the sovereign status and federal recognition of the Snoqualmie, Yakama, Tulalip, Muckleshoot, and Colville Tribes and other federally recognized tribes with rights and interests in the NHA. The Yakama, Tulalip and Muckleshoot also have treaty rights, affirmed by *US v. Washington*, which are specifically referred to in the designating legislation.

Commitment to consent. The Greenway Trust will strive to achieve agreements with each tribal nation establishing protocols for dialogue and engagement, including, where appropriate, a tribal nation's free, prior and informed consent for projects or actions by the Greenway Trust that directly and tangibly affect a tribe's rights or tribal lands. Consent will be requested, but will not be required, for projects and actions that impact multiple tribes. Consensus will be sought through facilitation and individual tribal meetings.

Respect for tribes' traditional and cultural values. Tribes have, since time immemorial, lived on, cared for, and governed their ancestral homelands including lands and waters within the area designated as the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area. Tribes have an integral and interdependent relationship with these lands, waters and natural resources that is interwoven with tribal identity, culture, values and knowledge. The Greenway Trust respects tribes' traditional and cultural values and will consider those values when developing and implementing projects and activities within the NHA.

Respect for current and future generations. Tribal heritage in the Greenway NHA is living heritage. To respect and support the needs of both current and future generations of tribal members, decisions about what is conserved and how natural areas are managed in the Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA should be informed by long-term perspectives that include respect for tribal citizens' relationships and connections to these areas.

Centering tribal heritage in the NHA. The Native peoples of the United States, including in the Pacific Northwest, have been targeted by specific policies meant to assimilate, misrepresent, and erase their cultures, history and future existence. The depth and richness of their history and connections to these lands are too often overlooked. The NHA Management Plan emphasizes tribal heritage throughout the thematic framework and includes commitments to address the tribal governments and their heritage in this region in a truthful, expanded, balanced and inclusive way. The Greenway Trust is committed to supporting tribal governments to tell the stories of their people in their own voices. The Greenway Trust also commits to receiving tribal consent for representations of each tribe's heritage in interpretive materials.

Communications. The Greenway Trust will provide updates to tribes at least twice per year about our recent, current and upcoming projects and activities in the Greenway NHA. Regular and timely communication between the Greenway Trust and tribes is intended to promote mutual awareness and understanding of current, emergent and potential issues, and to facilitate dialogue and cooperation about projects and activities in the NHA. Early communication of project development schedules, milestones and deadlines will enable timely input from tribes and invite dialogue about how tribes' interests and concerns might be addressed.

Notice of NHA projects and activities. The Greenway Trust will notify tribes of projects and activities in the NHA that the Greenway Trust has good faith reason to believe have the potential to positively or negatively affect a tribe or cultural and natural resources within a tribe's ancestral territory. Notice will be sent as early as possible in project development or decision-making processes and as soon as potential impacts are appreciated. Notice will include a summary of the project or activity, the expected timeline for decision-making or project implementation, and a timeline for receiving input if a tribe wishes to comment or contribute.

Dialogue. If a tribe expresses interest or concern about a proposed project or activity of the Greenway Trust, or if a project or activity does not fall under authority of government-to-government consultation (e.g., an interpretive exhibit developed in partnership with a museum), the Greenway Trust will request dialogue with an appropriate representative(s) of the tribe. The intention of such dialogue is to understand a tribe's interests and concerns and to discuss ways of modifying project plans or implementation so that tribal interests and concerns could be satisfactorily addressed. Ultimately, it is hoped that dialogue will result in projects and activities for which tribes will consent. The Greenway Trust will work together with a tribe to

determine a timeline for dialogue that takes into consideration the time, staff capacity and the tribe's resources needed to respond, as well as the time, staff capacity and the Greenway Trust's resources needed for the dialogue, and any hard deadlines that a project or decision may entail.

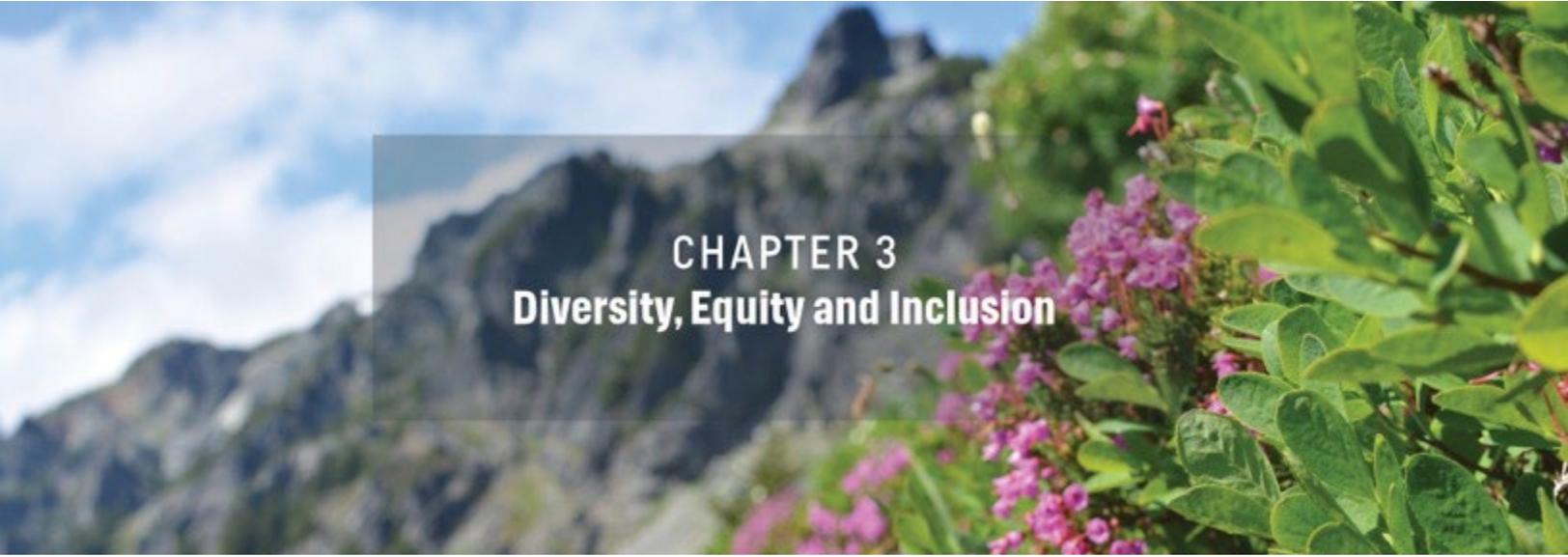
Formal consultation. The Greenway Trust understands that formal consultation is reserved for government-to-government relationships. Should a project in which we are involved with a government entity warrant formal consultation before implementation, the Greenway Trust will defer to the consultation process that the government entity and tribes have established.

Cooperation. The Greenway Trust is interested in cooperating with tribes on NHA projects and activities where interests are aligned and can benefit by combining respective capabilities and resources. Cooperation could include mutual support for, and joint implementation of, a project. Such projects could be funded or led by a tribe or by the Greenway Trust or by a third party. As with all implementations of NHA projects and activities, cooperation would be voluntary.

We will work with each tribe to discuss and agree on specific terms about how these protocols are implemented, taking into consideration the level of engagement a tribe may desire, and the time, staff capacity and resources available for such engagement. Such terms may include:

- Points of contact for notification and dialogue
- Frequency of communications
- Regular or ad hoc meetings with designated representatives
- Occasional meetings between Greenway Trust and tribal leadership
- Protocols for information sharing, especially pertaining to sensitive information
- Process or forum for dispute resolution

The Greenway Trust looks forward to building stronger relationships with tribes, and hopes that these principles and protocols support that journey.



CHAPTER 3 Diversity, Equity and Inclusion

Chapter 3: Diversity, Equity and Inclusion

A central tenet of incorporating “an integrated and cooperative approach for the protection, enhancement, and interpretation of the natural, cultural, historic, scenic, and recreational resources of the National Heritage Area” has been the need to expand the narratives and thematic stories of the Greenway NHA to include historically marginalized voices and to actively reverse the erasure and omission of these communities and their role in the region’s history and culture. An important first step in this process has been to proactively invite new partners to the table and to center their stories and their perspectives in planning discussions. We hope that we have laid the groundwork for new partnerships and that this, in turn, will transform our experience of the Greenway NHA and help to create more just and equitable communities within our boundaries and beyond.

The Greenway Trust works closely with the Alliance of National Heritage Areas (ANHA) to share ideas, information and best practices around NHA management and advocacy. Recent conversations at the national level mirror the experience of the Greenway Trust and other NHAs to understand and embrace the sociocultural impacts of incorporating strong Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) practices into NHA management approaches.

Specifically, the ANHA notes that DEI-based cultural heritage development impacts are most effectively understood and appreciated through three sociocultural lenses:

- **Racial Equity.** Advancing policies and practices that help communities historically underserved, marginalized and adversely affected by persistent poverty, systemic racism and inequality gain access to opportunity, networks and resources.
- **Community Empowerment.** Providing resources to historically underserved, marginalized and impoverished communities to find, save, tell and experience their own stories.
- **Social Cohesion.** Developing a sense of belonging, trust and upward social mobility among community members.

The Alliance of National Heritage Areas DEI Statement

The Alliance of National Heritage Areas is committed to diversity, equity, and inclusion. Our membership organization of Congressionally designated National Heritage Areas and partner-affiliated organizations works collectively to protect and promote diverse people and places that tell America's stories equitably and inclusively.

We define **diversity** as meaningful representation of different groups in cultural heritage development, included but not limited to race, age, gender identity, sexual orientation, physical/mental ability, ethnicity, geography, and perspective.

We define **equity** as policies and practices that help communities gain access to opportunity, networks, and resources toward reaching their full cultural heritage development potential.

We define **inclusion** as authentic engagement of diverse groups in cultural heritage development, providing all community members with a genuine sense of belonging.

Changing the Narrative

Early attempts by the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust to articulate its sense of place in the national story focused on narratives rooted in white settlement: the work of nineteenth century explorers, the impacts of the transcontinental railroads and the subsequent rise of timber as a large-scale industry. Historical themes identified in early documentation focused on the development of commerce and the rise of recreation and conservation as twentieth-century land ethics. And while these are accurate and important histories to convey, they tell only part of the story—and they tell only the stories of some of the people.

A closer examination of common white settlement narratives in the Greenway raises important questions. For example, when we speak about the federal land grant that funded the development of the Northern Pacific, exactly whose land was granted and under what authority? The forty-million-acre Northern Pacific land grant, the largest land grant in American history, awarded the ancestral homelands of dozens of tribes to men who would in turn pillage and plunder the natural wealth that was home to and part of Indigenous peoples for millennia.

The very concept of Wilderness, as legislated by Congress and as highly prized by twentieth-century environmentalists, overlooks the deliberate stewardship of “undeveloped” land by Native Americans who stewarded these lands for hunting, foraging and berry harvests. The land that white settlers entered, although described contemporaneously as wilderness, was neither empty, untended nor untrammelled.

Native Americans are not the only people whose history in the Greenway has been overlooked and erased. In 1880, a full ten percent of Seattle's population were Chinese immigrants. Within ten years, after the passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act and the forcible eviction of Chinese immigrants from Seattle by white settlers, a few dozen remained.¹⁵ A few decades later,

¹⁵ Dougherty, Phil. (2015, December 24). "Mobs forcibly expel most of Seattle's Chinese residents beginning on February 7, 1886." Historylink. Retrieved from .

thousands of Japanese Americans were removed from Seattle and sent by rail to an incarceration center at Minidoka, Idaho, where they were held against their will for the duration of World War II. Their farms, small businesses and homes were abandoned, and picking up their lives at the end of the war proved enormously difficult. In Bellevue, business interests who had advocated in the 1920s for the deportation of Japanese immigrants acquired the farms of incarcerated Japanese farmers to help fuel the town's post-War development.¹⁶

Using the race-neutered language of "aliens," the 1889 Washington State Constitution prevented Asian immigrants from owning land.¹⁷ Washington State's 1921 Alien Land Law further prohibited Asian immigrants from leasing, renting, and sharecropping land.¹⁸ It wasn't until 1952 that Asian immigrants could become naturalized American citizens; however, local restrictions against land ownership remained until the repeal of Washington State's alien land laws in 1966.¹⁹ Consequently, the Asian farmers of the Duwamish Valley were at a distinct disadvantage when a route for Interstate 5 was proposed in the 1960s. Acres of cropland were condemned through eminent domain for an interstate that destroyed a small farming community before cutting through the heart of the International District just a few miles to the north.

Asian Americans in the Greenway today include the descendants of these early immigrants, as well as more recent arrivals. They include city council members and other leading politicians, and their stories are being interpreted and memorialized throughout the Greenway, from railway lines and strawberry fields to hotels and restaurants that are part of the living heritage of Seattle's International District.

African Americans in the Mountains to Sound Greenway have also been marginalized through overt discrimination, including housing covenants that excluded people of color and redlined districts that had the effect of confining people of color to specific neighborhoods—and out of mainstream society. African Americans were among the state's early settlers; they established homesteads and mining claims in Kittitas and King County. Their families were joined later by those who arrived as part of the Great Migration. Their descendants include political leaders, teachers and community activists committed to turning around our region's history of racism.

The Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA thematic framework includes stories of these communities and events; and this management plan seeks opportunities and partners to ensure that important resources are preserved and stewarded and to share these stories as part of the

¹⁶ Neiwert, David A. (2005). *Strawberry Fields: Internment Destroyed a Japanese American Community*. St. Martin's Press.

¹⁷ Klinge, Matthew W. "A History Bursting With Telling: Asian Americans in Washington State." *Center for the Study of the Pacific Northwest*. University of Washington Department of History. Retrieved from <https://www.washington.edu/uwired/outreach/cspn/Website/Classroom%20Materials/Curriculum%20Packets/Asian%20Americans/Asian%20American%20Main.html>.

¹⁸ Grant, Nicole. "White Supremacy and the Alien Land Laws of Washington State." The Seattle Civil Rights and Labor History Project. Retrieved from https://depts.washington.edu/civilr/alien_land_laws.htm.

¹⁹ Klinge, Matthew W. "A History Bursting With Telling: Asian Americans in Washington State." *Center for the Study of the Pacific Northwest*. University of Washington Department of History. Retrieved from <https://www.washington.edu/uwired/outreach/cspn/Website/Classroom%20Materials/Curriculum%20Packets/Asian%20Americans/Asian%20American%20Main.html>.

fabric of the NHA. While the Greenway Trust is itself still learning these histories and building relationships with those best in a position to share these stories, we are committed to inclusive practices for interpretation and management in the NHA so that the full depth and breadth of Greenway heritage can be shared and appreciated.

It should also be noted the overwhelming disparity between scholarship and inquiry into settlement narratives, as presented in both academic writing and in agency records, and scholarship and inquiries into non-dominant narratives. The historical accounts, as written in this management plan, reflect this bias. NHA designation and a thoughtful approach to new partnerships provides an opportunity to remedy disparities in the historical record and in our own understanding.

To do DEI cultural heritage development, NHA leaders and partners are called upon to think and act regionally and collectively. This means that NHAs do not own the cultural heritage stories and assets that belong to the diverse communities within their boundaries. Rather, NHAs engage these communities in finding, saving, telling, experiencing, and sharing their own cultural heritage stories and assets. – Alliance of National Heritage Areas²⁰

Inclusive Practices for Interpretation and Management

Over the course of this management planning process, several ideas and practices emerged to inform a more inclusive interpretive practice as the Greenway Trust assembles and curates stories and identifies NHA resources for stewardship. These include centering the voices and leadership of community members with lived experience and personal connections to marginalized history; interpreting stories connected to sites that may no longer exist; providing resources for historically marginalized communities to research and curate their own heritage and history; and designing interpretive strategies that are inclusive of people for whom English may not be their native language.

Centering Lived Experience and Leadership. The NHA management planning process made a concerted effort to build connections with local museums and community groups whose mission focuses on the history, heritage and current cultural connections of racially diverse populations. This management plan is stronger for their contributions, but we also know there is more we need to hear and things we need to better understand. The Greenway Trust is committed to supporting a range of narratives and stories of the Greenway NHA fully reflect the complexity and richness of the region.

²⁰ "Racial Equity, Community Empowerment, and Social Cohesion." (2021 October). Alliance of National Heritage Areas. Retrieved from https://www.yumaheritage.com/documents/documents/SEPT_21_ANHA_DEI.pdf.

Co-Creation of Interpretive Materials. There are many stories in the Greenway NHA that, by virtue of the Greenway Trust's history as a white-led organization, need to be told by other voices. To the extent that it empowers interpretive partners rather than placing an undue financial or emotional burden on them, the Greenway Trust is committed to sharing its platform as a storyteller and ensuring that a diverse group of people are seen and heard.



Inclusive Design. Interpretive strategies should anticipate and accommodate people with a wide range of literacy and lived experiences. Signs, for example, can rely on graphics and illustrations to help tell a story, accompanied by text that is written in plain simple language. An over-reliance on digital media may leave out groups of people with limited technological means. And, when thinking of landscape-wide interpretive strategies, it's important to consider the limitations and impacts of transportation on visitor access and experience.

Interpretation of Developed Sites. As people and narratives are erased, the physical places that might otherwise stand testament to this history are also themselves vulnerable to erasure. For example, small towns throughout the Greenway NHA celebrate their history as logging camps through the display of artifacts or the preservation of settlement-area structures, including houses, sawmills and railroads. Places of significance to Japanese strawberry farmers, on the other hand, are harder to find as farmers were removed from their land during World War II. Storytelling and interpretive media, including commemorative signs, can help fill in the gaps. Where commemorative signs and plaques exist, they may need updating or reconsideration to ensure that the message conveyed reflects a more inclusive view of local history and culture.

Diversity in Audience Development. A key objective of the NHA Interpretive Plan is to reach the two million people who live within easy reach of the Greenway NHA. For people of color, first-generation immigrants and their families, it is important that they have the opportunity to learn about the Greenway and to engage with it as a place within the context of their own community. This means supporting diverse voices in the creation of content, as well as community-based leadership, such as affinity hiking groups that encourage people to explore the outdoors in groups that feel safe to them.

Grantmaking. Institutionalized racism has a negative effect on the ability of marginalized communities to gain access to and generate wealth. As a result, a full and intentional curation of stories related to immigrants, people of color, tribes and other populations will require a financial support from the Greenway Trust.

Greenway Trust Commitment to Diversity, Equity and Inclusion

The Greenway Trust is committed to diversity, equity and inclusion because we want to better reflect the communities in and around the Greenway NHA, because we believe that equity and inclusion are vital to our mission, and because we want to do our part to create a more just society.

We will:

- Strive to create a safe, welcoming and inclusive environment for our staff members, Board of Directors, partners and all who interact with the Greenway Trust.
- Purposefully reflect on who is at the table and who is not at the table, and seek opportunities for meaningful engagement with a broader, more diverse set of populations. We recognize that when our table is unrepresentative, we all lose.
- Engage and listen to people with diverse perspectives and experiences so that together we can create better solutions for our communities and for this landscape.
- Actively work to diversify our Board of Directors, Advisory Committee and staff.
- Elevate diverse voices and provide a platform for others to share stories of their unique relationship to this place.



Chapter 4. Thematic Framework

The Thematic Framework for the Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA takes the statement of national significance articulated in Chapter 1 and identifies a series of ideas that encapsulate the defining concepts of the NHA.

National Park Service guidance on National Heritage Area interpretation begins with the concept of Themes. Themes provide a broad, conceptual framework for all aspects of an area's interpretive programming – designed to accommodate and respond to a range of stories, perspectives, ongoing scholarship and evolving needs and attitudes of society. Taken together, Themes provide a starting point for considering opportunities and strategies to interpret and preserve the resources through which visitors can experience the Greenway NHA.

Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA Themes

The eyes, voices and teachings of the **FIRST PEOPLE** of these lands impart understanding of the Heritage Area from time immemorial to the present day.

The powerful forces of geology and climate create a **LANDSCAPE** of cultural and natural diversity across the Greenway.

The Greenway provides **CORRIDORS** for wildlife migration, fish passage and human travel.

Human **RELATIONSHIPS WITH NATURE** have shaped the landscape and the culture of the Greenway.

The cultural and natural heritage of the Greenway informs our future **RESILIENCE** and the restoration and renewal of ecosystems that sustain all life.

Each Theme points to multiple narratives and stories that illustrate and deepen our understanding of how a given Theme is expressed across time and on the landscape. Within each Theme, narratives and stories are rooted in resources: cultural, historical or natural assets that can be visited, studied, interpreted and explored for a deeper understanding and

connection to the heritage area. For example, the Snoqualmie Mill is a resource that can be used to support a narrative about logging and timber extraction, which itself is connected to the Relationships with Nature Theme.

However, several key narratives that inform the Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA draw connections among multiple Themes through stories, not all of them linear or chronological in nature. Continuing with the example of the Snoqualmie Mill, the mill processed timber harvested by the Weyerhaeuser Corporation on lands granted by Abraham Lincoln to the Northern Pacific Railway. These stories are further rooted in the history of the transcontinental railroads; the massive timber volume found in lowland Pacific Northwest forests; and the Indigenous people who were displaced by white settlement. The Snoqualmie Mill was also a pioneer in the industrial use of hydropower, drawn from Snoqualmie Falls—a sacred site for the Snoqualmie People. The example shows how as some sectors expand it can come at an extreme loss to others, in this case the Snoqualmie People. The Mill is also tied to the Lumber & Sawmill Workers Local 1845, part of a movement of labor organizing that grew out of early industrialization in the Greenway. A community of Japanese Americans and their families lived and worked at the mill site until they were sent to incarceration camps during World War II. Many Snoqualmie people also worked at the mill in order to provide for their families while waiting on government promises to establish a nearby reservation.

The last of Weyerhaeuser's operations at the mill shut down in 2003. The site now sits as an example of the toxic legacy that remains when the nation's industrial ambitions outstrip its attention to the land. A century of logging activity has resulted in widespread habitat fragmentation and degradation, with an attendant loss of salmon, and displacement of other forest species like northern spotted owl and marbled murrelet. Future redevelopment and restoration of the area must address PCBs and other contaminants subject to the cleanup requirements of the state's Model Toxics Control Act. The Snoqualmie Mill site is an iconic Greenway site that provides an opportunity to illustrate, interpret and draw connections among all the NHA Themes: tribal heritage, landscape, corridors, connections to nature, and resilience. While the site's legacy is rich and complex, its future is hardly guaranteed. The site, both the mill pond and a portion now privately owned by a development firm, are in need of significant investment to rehabilitate and revitalize, and the legacy of onsite contamination is considerable.

The Greenway Trust's vision for the Snoqualmie Mill site would be for a public-private partnership to identify economic redevelopment options that would help to preserve this historically significant site and provide opportunities for public access and interpretation, including a possible connection of the Snoqualmie Valley rail-trail through that property from the Reinig Bridge to Snoqualmie Falls. There are already several examples of such public-private partnerships in the Greenway including the preservation of Thorp Mill, whose history has roots in the development of Kittitas County agriculture and the early electrification of rural communities. Thorp Mill now hosts a museum and public space, drawing visitors to the banks of the Yakima River which serves as the lifeblood for local communities and ecosystems alike. These uses of the Thorp Mill are an exemplar of how thoughtful preservation can enhance the relationships, cultural education and resilience of spaces in the Greenway NHA, providing a platform for interpretation and a better understanding of our heritage.

Many of the Greenway NHA's most important resources are woven across multiple Themes. These interactions were a subject of discussion among early meetings with tribes, and this shaped ensuing dialogue within the NHA Advisory Committee process. During discussions with the NHA Advisory Committee and in subsequent public meetings, community members were excited and inspired when they could draw connections between different Themes and begin to see a broader, more complex picture emerge. From these discussions, the NHA Advisory Committee identified four Integrated Narratives whose stories draw from and depend upon multiple Themes of the Greenway NHA. These narratives present storytelling opportunities that allow the Greenway Trust to identify and prioritize resources that speak to the full range and complexity of the region's heritage.

Each of the Greenway NHA Themes touches on particular and defining characteristics of the Mountains to Sound Greenway. These Themes describe how the landscape of the region has been shaped, and how this, in turn, has shaped the region's culture, history and its footing toward the future.

THEME: The eyes, voices and teachings of the FIRST PEOPLE of these lands impart understanding of the Heritage Area from time immemorial to the present day.

Among the Coast Salish people, Indigenous teachings hold that a people were created with each river to live, fish, hunt and to care for that river for all time. Since time immemorial, native people on both sides of the Cascades fished for salmon, hunted deer and elk, and gathered and tended to berries and native plants for food and medicine. From their home villages, native people traveled widely across their territories, tracing the seasons as they stewarded the bounty of the landscape. Families and villages were connected by ties of marriage, language, customs like potlatch, and trade gatherings such as those at Che-lo-han in the present-day Kittitas Valley.²¹

Trade was an important dynamic among native people who travelled extensively along the waterways, and through the valleys and mountains passes of the Greenway landscape. Native people plied the rivers and waterways of Puget Sound in cedar canoes. Well-established routes linked the Puget Sound Lowlands and Columbia Basin across Snoqualmie Pass. These were part of a sophisticated network of trading routes and trading centers that connected native people across the entire continent. These same routes would be taken advantage of for the highways and railroads that are used for travel and trade across and beyond the Greenway NHA landscape today.



1885 Duwamish canoe Lake Union

²¹ "Sahaptin Dictionary. Heritage University, Toppenish Washington, and University of Washington. Retrieved from <https://depts.washington.edu/sahaptin>.

When the United States government sought to exert control over territories in the Pacific Northwest, it promised tribes certain assurances and compensation in return for tribes ceding almost all their lands. Many, though not all, tribes and bands in the Greenway NHA landscape relocated to lands reserved at Tulalip, Muckleshoot, Yakama and Colville. (Later, after completing the Federal recognition process in 1999, the Snoqualmie Tribe established its reservation near the city of North Bend). Despite the US government's persistent and systematic efforts to extinguish tribes' culture, ways of life, self-governance and existence, tribes maintain these to this day while defending treaties, executive orders and federal recognition. While these mechanisms fail to fully compensate or mitigate for the tragedies and losses suffered by native peoples, they are today, nevertheless, valuable legal mechanisms that provide varied recognition of tribal sovereignty, rights to fish in usual and accustomed places and to hunt and gather off-reservation.

Through millennia of experience, tribes possess sophisticated knowledge and understanding of how to manage the lands and waters of the Greenway. They know where and when to hunt, fish and gather, and traditionally used fire and other active approaches to maintain habitats for favored game and plants. Native people from all over, along with non-native advocates, defended fishing rights in the "Fish Wars" of the 1960s and 1970s, eventually affirming tribal treaty rights and treaty tribes as co-managers of fish resources in the state. Today tribes continue to serve as leaders in the protection of natural resources and maintaining and recovering healthy ecosystems. They exercise their rights and apply their knowledge to conserve and restore salmon populations, and to restore and maintain ecosystems under intense pressure from habitat loss, development, population growth and climate change. Salmon restoration and the fight for tribal sovereignty continue throughout the Mid and Upper Columbia River where rights and land were seldom ceded.

Tribal Councils, through sovereign self-governance, safeguard their people, their rights, their way of life and their ancestral lands. Sovereignty and self-governance have helped tribes survive the profound upheaval and impacts of settlement over the past 175 years and are vital for tribes to sustain their culture and way of life into the future. These activities have wider benefits for all people in the Greenway NHA and across the state as tribal governments play leading roles in preserving cultural and natural resources, and as tribes have deep-rooted knowledge of the ecosystems of the Greenway and surrounding regions.

It is important to recognize indigenous concepts of relationship to the natural world that differ from western perspectives, including, for example, a non-hierarchical view of nature, nature's inherent values and rights to exist, and concept of 'reciprocity' that may lead to different approaches to the land management. The Greenway NHA provides an opportunity to educate people about these foundational understandings, particularly through the interpretation of NHA stories and resources. Continued and closer dialogue with tribes and government agencies is essential to understanding how these concepts are best applied on the landscape.

First People narratives:

Native Way of Life. Native people have been inextricably intertwined with the lands and waters of this region for millennia, and this relationship is still strong today.

Travel and trade. Native people traveled widely across and beyond the Greenway landscape to fish, hunt, gather and trade along routes still in use today.

Tribes. Despite the US government's persistent efforts to extinguish tribes' cultures, ways of life, self-governance and existence, treaties, executive orders and federal recognition provide important tools for maintaining tribal ways of life. And, while these mechanisms remain wholly inadequate to compensate or mitigate for the tragedies and losses suffered by native peoples, they are today, nevertheless, valuable legal mechanisms that guarantee recognition of tribal sovereignty and rights to fish in usual and accustomed places and to hunt and gather off-reservation. Treaties further guarantee rights to fish in usual and accustomed places and to hunt and gather off reservation. Similar rights are exercised by both executive order tribes and tribes with federal recognition.

Stewardship. Tribes successfully managed the lands within the Heritage Area for millennia with sophisticated expertise in the stewardship of land, plants, fish, wildlife and the vulnerable ecosystems they rely upon. Native people from all over, along with non-native advocates, Tribes defended fishing rights in the "Fish Wars" of the 1960s and 1970s, eventually affirming tribal treaty rights and treaty tribes as co-managers of fish resources in the state. Co-management of resources is now typically exercised across Indian country with federal, state, and local governments.

Governance. Tribal Councils, through sovereign self-governance, safeguard their people, their rights, their way of life, their natural and cultural resources, and their irreplaceable ancestral lands. These activities not only benefit the Greenway but all the citizens of the state.



THEME: The powerful forces of geology and climate create a LANDSCAPE of cultural and natural diversity across the Greenway.

The landscape of the Mountains to Sound Greenway is a sweep of glacial troughs, deep river valleys and fault-lined terrain bisected by the rugged peaks of the Cascade Range. Deep lakes and snow-fed rivers are found on both east and west sides of the Cascades. But across this same terrain patterns of precipitation vary and combine with soils and topography to sustain different forest habitats and ecosystems.

The Cascade Mountains are the visible work-in-progress of tectonic subduction where the Juan de Fuca tectonic plate is sliding beneath the North American plate. With the Juan de Fuca plate slipping only millimeters every year, the effect over time is staggering: 7,000-foot-tall peaks along a north-south axis of volcanic remnants and remains.

While the Cascade Mountain range is a record of geologic activity over millions of years, it also shapes the present-day expression of nature, acting as a wall to catch and capture precipitation as it moves in from the Pacific Ocean. The deep, forested valleys of the western slopes act as cloud catchers, capturing rain and moisture coming in from the Pacific Ocean. Tall groves of red-cedar and Douglas fir, dripping ferns and brilliant green moss add color to a climate that is often expressed in shades of grey.



Fifteen to twenty thousand years ago, during what is commonly known as the last Ice Age, the Puget Lobe of the Cordilleran Ice Sheet stretched deep into a region we now call Western Washington. The glacier scoured deep valleys and troughs, which became the basins for Puget Sound, Lake Washington and numerous other deep, freshwater lakes. These cold, deep lakes and rivers wandering through wide, U-shaped valleys provided habitat for multiple salmon species, which bring nutrients in from the ocean to support ecosystems far upstream.

Indigenous people have lived in this area at least as far back as the retreat of the last Ice Age, and their oral histories describe the shaping of the landscape and the arrival of iconic Northwest species, including and especially salmon.



For the Mountains to Sound Greenway, the cycle of water shapes the cycle of life. On the eastern side of the mountains, after the air has been wrung dry, the signs of rain shadow ecosystems are clear: Alpine fir transitions quickly to Douglas-fir and then gives itself over to ponderosa forest. Moving down the Kittitas Valley, silt deposited by glaciers provides a fertile foundation for irrigated crops. Descending further toward the Columbia River basin, volcanic flows created the stunning basalt canyons and coulees of Washington's shrub-steppe habitat.



Landscape narratives:

Climate: The Cascade Mountains intercept winds and weather patterns flowing from the Pacific Ocean, creating a wet climate on the west side of the Greenway and a drier, more seasonal climate on the east side of the Greenway.

Ecosystems: Volcanic soils and cold waterways combined with varied elevation and rainfall create numerous distinct ecosystems across the Greenway.

Geology: A combination of ancient volcanoes and tectonic activity shapes a landscape that is varied in soils, elevation and landforms dominated by the Cascade Mountains.

Iconic Species: The unique ecosystems of the Greenway create a niche for iconic Northwest species, such as salmon, western redcedar and Douglas-fir, uniquely at home in the Greenway environment.

Water: Rivers and lakes carry winter rain and summer snowmelt from headwaters in the Cascades to the Pacific Ocean, sustaining life throughout the Greenway.

THEME: The Greenway provides CORRIDORS for wildlife migration, fish passage and human travel.

The Greenway NHA is a rugged landscape whose very name and concept evokes passage: Mountains to Sound. River valleys and lakes provide the easiest paths of travel for fish, animals and humans. Salmon return home to spawning beds on all three major rivers of the Greenway NHA: the Yakima, Cedar and Snoqualmie Rivers. As conservation efforts have begun to stitch habitat back together after a century of fragmentation and extraction, iconic species including wolves and wolverines have found their way back into parts of the Greenway. For human travelers, footpaths traced through the mountain passes were paralleled and overtaken by wagon roads, then railroads, highways and then trails again.



Snoqualmie River, courtesy of King County

The three watersheds of the Greenway NHA (the Upper Yakima, the Cedar-Lake Washington and the Snoqualmie) saw large runs of anadromous fish before white settlement brought about habitat destruction, dam building and overfishing. The Yakima River provided passage for spring chinook, summer chinook, coho and sockeye salmon as well as bull trout and steelhead. The Cedar River hosted important runs of coho and chinook, while kokanee salmon were found throughout the Lake Washington watershed. Coho, chinook, pink, chum and steelhead ran the length of the main stem of the Snoqualmie River up to Snoqualmie Falls. Above the Falls, native rainbow trout and cutthroat can be found in all three forks of the river. Today, the many anadromous runs of the Greenway are the focus of large-scale conservation efforts, with tribes providing important leadership and initiative to restore habitat and recover diminished populations.

Lakes and rivers were also pathways for human travel, with canoes providing transportation throughout the Puget Sound basin. The path of the South Fork Snoqualmie River leads to a low pass in the Cascades—Snoqualmie Pass—from which travelers can easily drop to the headwaters of the Yakima River at Lake Keechelus and from there continue to follow the Yakima to what is now Ellensburg. Elk and other wildlife follow similar corridors with the changing seasons as they migrate for forage.

Wagon roads and then railroads later followed these same river paths and mountain passes, from the arterials of the transcontinental railroads to the smaller lines that ferried timber and minerals to market along tributaries of these riparian thoroughfares.



Olympian going over Snoqualmie Pass. Holzman. Railroads_SnoqualmieValleyHistoricalSociety

The construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad and the Milwaukee Road over the Cascade Mountains in the late 1880s/early 1900s transformed what some considered the last frontier of the continental United States. A key strategy in the promotion of the transcontinental railroads was the idea that a nation could be built through its infrastructure. The railways provided a route for commerce, transport and settlement. In 1880, the population of Seattle was less than 4,000. Thirty years later, with the arrival of the railroads and the surge in immigration related to the Yukon Gold Rush, Seattle's population had grown to more than 237,000 people. New residents came from the Midwest, the East Coast and California, as well as from further afield and abroad: Canada, Germany, Sweden, England, Japan and China.²²

The transcontinental railroads, and later the Sunset Highway and Interstate 90, connected the Atlantic seaboard and the Great Plains with Seattle and Puget Sound—and to the Pacific beyond. In 1896, Seattle became the first port in the mainland US to establish regular commercial service between the US and Japan, and soon became the nation's hub of trade with Northeast Asia. The US exported lumber, coal, wheat and metals, while silk, tea and ginger came in via ship through Puget Sound and then continued eastward via rail. The Milwaukee Road, an electrified transcontinental train route through Snoqualmie Pass, ran specialized "silk cars" to quickly and safely carry this fragile cargo to New York²³. The Milwaukee Road's early advertising emphasized the tourist attraction of traveling by train. Stations along the route through Snoqualmie Pass provided early access to winter recreation as skiing and winter sports were being developed at the Pass.

The advent of the automobile at the turn of the twentieth century brought highway development along the route of the old wagon road that crossed at Snoqualmie Pass. Highway engineers improved grades, built bridges and blasted out cliffs to make for smoother passage. The Sunset Highway, opened in 1915, climbed up to Snoqualmie Pass from Renton before the construction of a floating bridge across Lake Washington provided a more direct route from Seattle to Ellensburg. The Highway provided an essential cross-state connection and helped bring early recreation travelers to the mountains. Many of the state's most popular trails are among the more than 300 that branch out along I-90 between Seattle and Ellensburg. Today, more than 30,000 vehicles cross Snoqualmie Pass on I-90 every day, a figure that surges on weekends and holidays.²⁴

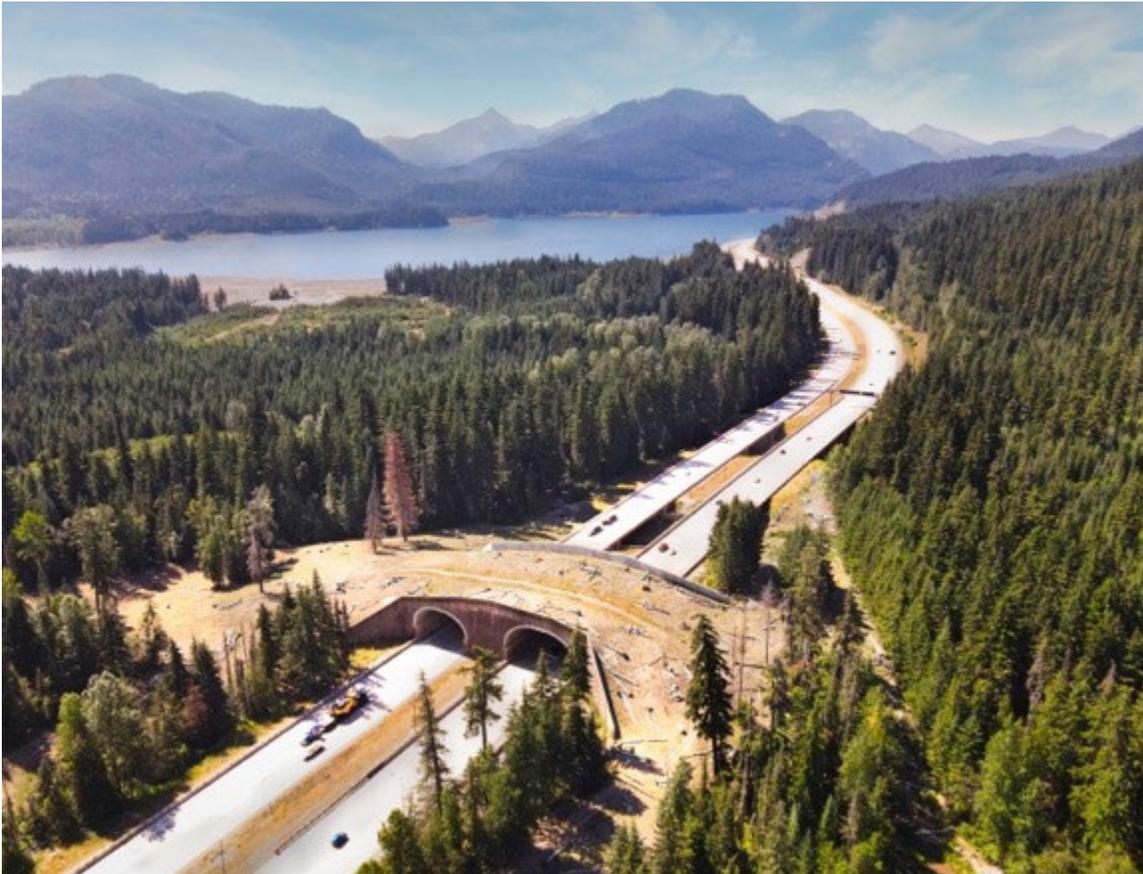
As these east-west connections were forged in steel and then in concrete, they were developed at the expense of wildlife migration corridors stretching from the North Cascades down to the southern reaches of Mount Rainier. With this vital link severed, the genetic diversity of the wildlife populations became limited and their ability to adapt to a changing climate was hindered. An important opportunity to mitigate the impacts of highway construction came with

²² Takami, David. (1998, October 29). "Japanese Farming." HistoryLink. Retrieved from <https://www.historylink.org/file/298>.

²³ MacIntosh, Heather." (2020, January 1). "Stanley Willhight: How We Came to Be Here (on Vashon)." HistoryLink. Retrieved from <https://www.historylink.org/File/2488>.

²⁴ "Snoqualmie Pass is open with two narrow lanes to freight travel after more than three days of closure." (2022, January 9). *Seattle Times*. Retrieved from <https://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/snoqualmie-pass-to-be-cleared-for-freight-travel-sunday>.

the ongoing I-90 Snoqualmie Pass East reconstruction project. The Greenway and other local conservation partners worked with the Washington State Department of Transportation to design and secure funding for a series of innovative wildlife bridges and underpasses to facilitate north-south migration. Combined with ongoing work to remove fish barriers related to highway construction, the region is taking important strides to rebalance transportation needs with considerations for wildlife.



I-90 Wildlife Bridge, courtesy WSDOT

Ongoing consolidation of surrounding forestlands further strengthens these north-south migration corridors. Congress initially granted a forty-mile corridor of checkerboarded lands to the railroads as a means of helping fund their construction and encourage homesteading and development. This legacy resulted in highly fragmented forest ownership patterns that proved onerous for government agencies and private landowners alike, no less for wildlife trying to move through highly variable habitat. Land swaps, private sales and public land acquisition in the I-90 corridor around Snoqualmie Pass have begun to stitch back together swaths of contiguous habit connecting north and south, east and west across the Greenway NHA.

Many of the state's most popular trails are among the more than 300 that branch out along I-90 between Seattle and Ellensburg in the Greenway NHA. From the four-season foothill trails on Cougar, Squak and Tiger mountains to Rattlesnake Ledge, known as *daʔšədabš* to the Snoqualmie people, to the awe-inspiring mountain trails leading into Alpine Lakes Wilderness, a visitor to the Greenway NHA can travel by foot, horse, bike and motorized recreation to visit the

multitude of natural wonders in the Greenway NHA. Some of the Greenway NHA's most popular trails are located at Mt. Si, in the Middle Fork Snoqualmie River Valley and at Snoqualmie Pass.

Travelers along the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail trace a path along this north-south corridor, moving through consolidated checkerboard land around Snoqualmie Pass before stepping back into Congressionally designated Wilderness. East-west trail users in the Greenway NHA now navigate along the former railroad beds of the Northern Pacific, Milwaukee Road and other branch lines. The Mountains to Sound Greenway Trail and the Palouse to Cascades Trail, stretching from Seattle to Ellensburg and beyond, are present incarnations of centuries of human travel along this scenic corridor.

Corridors narratives:

Fish Passage: Multiple species of anadromous fish return to their Greenway home, traveling through mountain streams, lakes, rivers and urban creeks to the open Sound.

Human Travel: While the modes of travel have changed over time, the lakes and river valleys of the Greenway have provided vital corridors for human travel and trade linking the Puget Sound to the plains of Eastern Washington and beyond.

Wildlife Migration: The Greenway corridors provide important space for the movement of species, providing the habitat connectivity and open land required for species conservation.

THEME: Human RELATIONSHIPS WITH NATURE have shaped the landscape and the culture of the Greenway.

Since time immemorial, Indigenous people have tended to the lands now known as the Mountains to Sound Greenway, clearing areas for berries, planting for sustenance, carefully tending to forest health through judicious use of fire, and moving throughout their territories to harvest shellfish, salmon, elk and other foods. When the Treaty of Point Elliott was signed in 1855, representatives from several local tribes and bands "exchanged" most of their traditional homelands to retain a number of rights, including to fish and forage at their usual and accustomed grounds and stations and to hunt and gather on open and unclaimed lands.

The rights of local tribes to sustain themselves and help care for their traditional lands is central to their identity, culture and current way of life. Although these rights have not always been honored by subsequent governments, these "usual and accustomed grounds and stations" extend throughout the entire region of the Mountains to Sound Greenway and beyond, and the practice and celebration of these sovereign rights is an essential part of any recognition of regional or national heritage.

After the treaty making process ended in this area, the US Government acknowledged tribes' sovereignty by executive order or the federal recognition process. These tribes have

reservations and homelands for their people within or near the Greenway NHA. The lands of the heritage area are critical for their culture and way of life.

In the nineteenth century, white settlers asserted a different relationship to the mountains, forests and waterways of the Greenway. Abundant fish, timber and minerals were viewed as an economic opportunity, along with the potential to develop farmland and trading connections with the northern Pacific Rim. The resulting settlement transformed the region as forests were leveled, waterways dammed and diverted, and large areas of land were taken over by urban development.

After an initial wave of fur trappers who arrived in the early 1800s, the earliest settlers to the Greenway came in search of ranching and farming opportunities. West of the Cascades, the extensive and fertile prairies of the Snoqualmie Valley provided ideal grounds for farming, with hops being among the first crops to be cultivated widely for export. Many Asian immigrants who initially came to the United States to work on the railroads or in lumber camps turned to agriculture, and by the 1920s, Japanese farmers produced 75 percent of Seattle and King County's vegetables and half of its milk supply.²⁵ Small truck farms dotted flat areas throughout eastern King County, and in downtown Seattle, the Pike Place Market was founded in 1907 and quickly grew to be one of the nation's largest and most famous farmers' markets.

On the eastern side of the mountains, the lush prairies that made the area attractive to cattlemen were quickly turned into prime agriculture lands for settlers with the development of irrigation. By the 1880s farming had eclipsed cattle ranching as Kittitas County's most lucrative enterprise, with hay, wheat and, later, alfalfa. The Bureau of Reclamation became involved in Kittitas irrigation in the 1920s, creating three reservoirs and an extensive canal network (the Kittitas Division of the Yakima Project) over the next decade.

Early settlers were quick to harness the power of water, as an agricultural resource, transportation mode, and energy source. They also used water to reshape the landscape, setting up steam-powered sluices to regrade the contoured landscape around downtown Seattle. Former state governor Eugene Semple led a truncated effort to build a canal from the Seattle waterfront to the south end of Lake Washington by moving fill from one spot to another which filled in the mouth of the Duwamish River and destroyed 1,400 acres of tidal flats and nearshore habitat.

Semple's earthmoving schemes eventually lost out to business rivals on the north end of town who were intent on building a shipping route from Puget Sound to Lake Union. The construction of the Lake Washington Ship Canal, completed in 1916, lowered the level of Lake Washington by 9 feet and changed the hydrology of rivers 20 miles to the south. As a result of this land-altering engineering, the Black River ran dry, and Lake Washington, which used to drain out its south end into the Duwamish River, now flows north through the Ship Canal and into the Puget Sound. At the same time, the Cedar River was diverted from the Black River into Lake Washington.

²⁵ Cummings, BJ. (2020). *The River That Made Seattle*. University of Washington Press.

The timber industry as it developed in the Mountains to Sound Greenway also had an outsized impact on the physical features, ecological balance and cultural practices of the region. Early settlers were quick to capitalize on the seemingly endless bounty of local forests. Henry Yesler's sawmill opened on the Seattle waterfront in 1853, and Yesler quickly amassed a fortune and considerable political clout. But what truly tipped the scales on industrial logging practices was the Northern Pacific Railroad land grant, legislated by Congress and signed by President Lincoln in 1864. This privatization of massive quantities of federal land in the Cascades changed timber's business model, transforming the industry from a collection of small, temporary operations along the coast to industrial-scale logging.

Federal grants to individuals made through the Homestead Act of 1862 were no larger than 160 acres—an area too small to sustain ongoing timber operations. In contrast, the Northern Pacific Railroad received every other square mile of land (640 acres/square mile), stretching 40 to 50 miles on either side of the railroad right-of-way in a checkerboard pattern. It was the largest land grant in American history: 40 million acres—an area larger than New England, constituting two percent of the land mass of the contiguous United States. This change in land ownership, combined with the advent of steam technology brought west by the railroad, quickly transformed logging into Washington's largest industry.

Many working forests continue to operate in the Mountains to Sound Greenway, although forest management practices have evolved away from widespread clearcutting and streamside devastation. In other parts of the Greenway, forest managers have curtailed logging where ecological needs, carbon sequestration or recreational interests have displaced industrial timber.



Timber harvesting on Tiger Mountain

Mining also developed as an adjacent industry to the railroads. Coal seams in Cle Elum and Roslyn provided fuel for the steam-powered locomotives of the Northern Pacific, while coal mined in modern-day Newcastle and Bellevue was shipped south via Seattle to San Francisco. Numerous other small mineral claims developed in the mountains of the Greenway, some finding small measures of copper, nickel, and gold. Modern day prospectors continue to stake claims and seek gold in the streams around Liberty. But coal, and its railroad-driven market, remained king for half a century.

After nearly a century of resource extraction and exploitation, the region began to see a fundamental shift in its understanding of the Greenway's natural assets as a finite resource. As part of a national movement to protect wild space and clean up the environment, conservation took root in the Greenway, with efforts to clean up Lake Washington and establish farmland preservation initiatives. By the mid 1970s, a great deal of work had been done to protect the crown jewels of the region—iconic natural areas preserved as federal Wilderness, State Parks, and state-protected Natural Resource Conservation Areas (NRCAs). That work continued as wilderness areas were expanded and the City of Seattle acquired complete ownership of and ended logging in the Cedar River watershed to protect its primary drinking water source. In other parts of the Greenway the protection of working farms and forests was recognized as providing valuable barriers to residential sprawl. At the same time, local residents began seeking out open space and trails in ever-greater numbers.

Outdoor recreation has long been an inherent part of the culture of the Mountains to Sound Greenway, with traditions linking directly to the development of railroads and timber access. Railroads first opened up the craggy mountain peaks of the Cascades to alpine recreationists in the late 1800s. Many early expeditions led by The Mountaineers (an outdoor recreation and conservation organization formed in 1906) were in the Greenway, in locations like Meany Lodge at the Stampede Pass station on the Northern Pacific, and at Snoqualmie Lodge near the Milwaukee Road station at Snoqualmie Pass. The Milwaukee Ski Bowl was one of the ski areas at Snoqualmie Pass that is now known as Summit East. While passengers no longer ride trains over Snoqualmie Pass, thousands of cyclists, hikers, and equestrians ride the rail-trails built on historic rights-of-way such as the Coal Mines Trail, Sammamish River Trail, East Lake Sammamish Trail, Cedar River Trail, Burke-Gilman Trail, and Palouse to Cascades State Park Trail (the longest rail-trail in the country and a significant part of the nascent Great American Rail-Trail).

Many locations throughout the Greenway NHA have become especially popular – often too popular – among hikers, climbers, mountain bikers and other recreationists. Rock climbers frequent Little Si, the “Exit 38” routes, and climbing areas near Snoqualmie Pass where alpine climbing skills and techniques were pioneered. Kayakers and rafters float the forks of the Snoqualmie River and the Yakima, both waterways where techniques for safely navigating rivers were pioneered. Snowmobilers and cross-country and downhill skiers abound off Snoqualmie Pass and in Kittitas County, where Nordic ski jumpers were among the first pioneers of the winter sports heritage that has developed over the past century. The Mountaineers lead youth programs and rock-climbing trips and classes in the Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area, where they

are joined by alpinists and climbers from around the state and beyond. The trailheads at Rattlesnake Ledges, Mount Si, and Snow Lake, are among the Greenway NHA's most popular, and visitors will find fellow outdoor recreationists there almost any day. Mountain bikers enjoy the challenge of the Greenway NHA's rocky, rooted trails in the Tiger Mountain and Raging River State Forests.



Credit Jason Hummell Photography

The attraction to pursuing outdoor recreation in the Greenway NHA is not coincidental; it offers some of the best outdoor recreation opportunities within a one-hour drive of a major metropolitan area in the U.S., if not the world. Importantly, these recreational pursuits are more than activities that occur in the Greenway NHA; they are interwoven in the heritage of the region with innovation through equipment development, refining techniques to safely enjoy the outdoors through different sports, fostering a culture of stewardship, and advances in safety being fundamental to the development of outdoor recreation in this landscape that has spread far beyond the region. Indeed, several of the world's leading outdoor gear companies were founded and remain based in the Greenway where easy access to the outdoors provides ample opportunities to test and refine gear.

Outdoor recreation in the Greenway NHA has contributed to a needed transition from extraction to protection through recreational use of the land and the fostering of a conservation ethic in its users. Recreation is not without its negative impacts though as increased visitation contributes to overcrowding at trailheads, overwhelmed sanitation facilities, disturbance of

wildlife and sensitive habitats, and impacts on tribes' cultural sites and treaty rights²⁶. Recreation requires good management and vigilant action to prevent overuse and damage to the ecosystems, tribal rights, and the experience of others within the NHA. Developing recreational and educational opportunities while keeping a balance compatible with healthy ecosystems is a key goal of the NHA.

Relationships with Nature narratives:

Native Way of Life: The native way of life of Indigenous people have been inextricably intertwined with the lands and waters of this region for millennia to today.

Agriculture: The rich volcanic soils of the region, combined with seasonal flooding or irrigation, have been fertile ground for local food productions and internationally traded commodities like timothy hay.

Water: European settlers were transformational in their civil engineering and consumptive use of water. Indigenous stewardship combined with twentieth century environmentalism has led to increased awareness of the need for watershed protection and ecological management.

Logging: White settlers and railroad companies were drawn to the region's vast stands of timber, spawning industrial scale logging, the remains of which can be seen today in old growth stumps, protected lands and working forests.

Mining: Coal extraction fueled local railroads and distant cities, while leaving its mark on local communities, streams and landscapes.

Energy: While settlers were initially dependent on coal and wood, early communities pioneered hydroelectric power for municipal and industrial use. This renewable source of energy remains a mainstay of the region's power grid, augmented by recently developed wind farms in Kittitas Valley.

Recreation: Over the course of the twentieth century, outdoor recreation became a defining aspect of local culture, as residents charted routes; pioneered new techniques; and established best practices for responsible outdoor recreation.

²⁶ The Recreation Boom on Public Lands in Western Washington: Impacts to Wildlife and Implications for Treaty Tribes A Summary of Current Literature”
<https://nr.tulaliptribes.com/Base/File/NR-Tulalip-Recreation-Impacts-to-Wildlife-2-28-21-v2>

THEME: The cultural and natural heritage of the Greenway informs our future RESILIENCE and the restoration and renewal of the ecosystems that sustain all life.

Over the past fifty years, the region has been an incubator for a number of innovative conservation projects. The clean-up of Lake Washington in the 1950s established regional water treatment systems that influenced the Clean Water Act. The Teanaway Community Forest—the first of its kind in the state—was created as part of the Yakima Basin Integrated Plan to preserve a free-flowing tributary supporting vital fish and wildlife habitat, water supply, working forestland, and recreation. An expansive and still-growing network of rails-to-trails offers active transportation options to and from major population and employment centers in the Seattle metro area. King County’s farmland preservation program was the nation’s first public funding initiative to preserve working farms. This, in turn, influenced King County’s Land Conservation Initiative to conserve the highest priority habitat, open space, riverways, farms and trails within a generation. In the early 2000s, Greenway Trust worked with WSDOT and other conservation organizations to develop and construct wildlife bridges and underpasses at Snoqualmie Pass, providing more opportunities for safe travel and further increasing wildlife connectivity in the Greenway NHA.



Palouse to Cascades State Park Trail _credit_ Karl Forsgaard

There is much more work to be done to repair and regenerate the Greenway landscape and our relationship with local culture and history. Invasive species have choked out native habitat, and climate change threatens the balance of water and wildfire in ecosystems that depend upon both. The history and culture of marginalized people has been erased or set aside, excluding

them from the design and building of solutions that can help all of us make this place whole again. Confronting this history and bringing an even wider, more diverse group of partners to the table gives the communities of the Greenway NHA their best chance to thrive in the coming century.

As the original stewards of this land, local tribes apply knowledge passed down through generations to provide an understanding about how to live with the land and how to nurture relationships with all the creatures that share our home. Landmark treaty right cases, like the Boldt decision of 1974, affirmed Indigenous people’s role as co-managers in the stewardship and recovery of salmon and other fish species. Working with government agencies, nonprofits and other partners, tribes are active leaders of habitat protection and ecosystem recovery throughout the region. Fish passage projects and streamside restoration are drawing upon Indigenous knowledge and scientific understanding to better bring our lands and waters back into ecological balance.

After decades of fire suppression, land management agencies have begun working with local tribes to reestablish the use of a fire as a means of promoting ecosystem health. At the same time, agencies are further challenged by a changing climate and the additional risk of catastrophic fire these conditions bring about. Adapting to these challenges requires new ways of thinking and new relationships to forests and fire. Throughout the region, agencies and community groups are experimenting with new climate-adaptive tree planting regimes, with local clean energy projects, carbon sequestration and more.

The Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA sits at a crossroads of cultural exchange and human connection. The Greenway coalition of the future will include and look to the leadership of its diverse community, from the Indigenous tribes whose connection to the land is very much a way of life, to new arrivals looking for an introduction and a welcoming space within the region’s rich and complex heritage.

Resilience narratives:

Cultural Resilience: Despite near-extirmination of Indigenous people and the exclusion and disenfranchisement of African Americans and Asians, the enduring and increasing diversity of Greenway communities are a source of strength and pride.

Economic Transition: Economic opportunity in the Greenway has been driven by the innovation of new industries and economic models, from industrial-scale timber harvest to aerospace and the technology sector.

Ecosystem Health: Nature’s resiliency is evident in the Greenway and motivates ongoing efforts to restore fish and wildlife habitat and to increase climate adaptability.

Sustainable Development: The preservation of the Greenway NHA contributes to its attractiveness as a place to live and work, and influences the social, environmental and economic sustainability in its urban and rural communities.

Integrated Narratives

Many of the Greenway NHA’s most important stories and resources weave together multiple Themes. These overlaps and intersections were a subject of discussion among early meetings with tribes, and this shaped ensuing dialogue within the NHA Advisory Committee process. During discussions with the NHA Advisory Committee and in subsequent public meetings, community members were excited and inspired when they could draw connections between different Themes and begin to see a broader, more complex picture emerge.

From these discussions, the NHA Advisory Committee identified four Integrated Narratives whose stories draw from and illuminate multiple Themes of the Greenway NHA: Human Origins and Arrivals, Pacific Northwest Forests, Salmon, and Snoqualmie Pass.

Each of these Integrated Narratives presents rich storytelling opportunities that illustrate and connect the five NHA Themes and inform efforts to identify and prioritize resources that speak to the full range and complexity of the region’s natural and cultural heritage.

Human Origins and Arrivals

The Greenway landscape has always been a corridor for human movement. First peoples traveled from their villages to hunt and fish with the seasons. Over the past 150 years, waves of immigration brought people from the eastern US, Europe, Asia and other places who collectively have made communities of the Greenway among the most diverse in the country today. At its best, this migration contributes to the Greenway’s cultural vibrancy and resilience. It can also be a source of tension and struggle, as some groups have historically been welcomed and others excluded or displaced.

NHA Theme	Narratives
First People	Native Way of Life, Travel and Trade, Tribes, Stewardship, Governance
Landscape	Climate, Water
Corridors	Human Travel
Relationships with Nature	Water, Energy, Agriculture, Recreation
Resiliency	Cultural Resilience, Sustainable Development, Economic Transitions

Pacific Northwest Forests

The Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA spans both the wet, dense forests of the West Cascades and the dry, diverse conifer forests of the East Cascades. Indigenous traditions provide for the stewardship of forests and meadows through prescribed fire and selective harvest. The arrival of European settlers heralded an almost insatiable appetite for forest products, and industrial forestry followed shortly thereafter, taking root through the land grants of the transcontinental railroad and the mechanization of timber harvest. Today, the harvest has slowed, but new threats have emerged, including development, drought and catastrophic fire. Conservation requires us to develop climate change mitigation and adaptation practices to protect and sustain the vital role that our forests play in providing sustainable wood products,

wildlife habitat, recreational opportunities, carbon sequestration, ecosystem connectivity, and clean air and water.

Theme	Narratives
First People	Native Way of Life, Travel and Trade, Tribes, Stewardship, Governance
Landscape	Climate, Ecosystems, Geology, Iconic Species, Water
Corridors	Human Travel, Wildlife Migration
Relationships with Nature	Logging, Mining, Energy, Recreation
Resiliency	Economic Transition, Ecosystem Health, Sustainable Development

Salmon

Salmon have sustained the people of the Northwest since time immemorial. Their journey from spawning streams to lakes to the ocean and back again inspires awe, sustains important cultural traditions and economies, and provides important nutrient transfer among the region’s varied ecosystems. Existing salmon runs in the Greenway are critically depleted with some facing the risk of extinction due to habitat loss and impacts from climate change. Protecting clean, cool rivers, estuaries and shorelines is essential. Tribal leadership combined with local community-driven restoration projects are committed to recovering salmon populations, rebuilding ecosystem resilience and re-establishing ecological and cultural connections of the wildlife, land, lakes, rivers and estuaries of the Greenway NHA.

Theme	Narratives
First People	Native Way of Life, Travel and Trade, Tribes, Stewardship, Governance
Landscape	Ecosystems, Water, Iconic Species
Corridors	Fish Passage, Wildlife Migration
Relationships with Nature	Water, Agriculture, Recreation
Resiliency	Ecosystem Health, Sustainable Development

Snoqualmie Pass

Snoqualmie Pass is a gateway, connecting ecosystems and people across the Cascades. Over the course of time, early Indigenous foot trails were followed by a wagon road. Later, a railroad and highway were built. The Mountains to Sound National Scenic Byway (I-90) through Snoqualmie Pass is now an important link in a global trade network and the travel route for thousands of visitors drawn year-round for world-class summer and winter recreation. An iconic wildlife bridge and associated underpasses are now helping reconnect wildlife habitat north and south of the highway and restore important movement and migration routes for a diversity of species.

Theme	Narratives
First People	Native Way of Life, Travel and Trade, Tribes, Stewardship, Governance
Landscape	Climate, Geology
Corridors	Fish Passage, Human Travel, Wildlife Migration
Relationships with Nature	Logging, Recreation, Mining
Resiliency	Economic Transitions, Ecosystem Health



CHAPTER 5 Resource Inventory

Chapter 5: Resource Inventory

In 2012, the Mountains to Sound Greenway Heritage Study identified more than 900 resources within the proposed Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area that, together, comprise the natural, cultural, historic, scenic and recreational bounty of the region. Each of these features, sites and structures is a touchpoint for diverse stories that collectively embody the defining Themes and Integrated Narratives of the Greenway NHA.

In the ensuing decade, and particularly through this management planning process, the Greenway Trust continued to curate and refine this list of resources. Partners highlighted new resources, such as the Red-Lining Trail, that interpret important stories about people and communities in the Greenway who were systematically marginalized. In Kittitas County, the I-90 Wildlife Bridges have come to fruition since the Heritage Study conducted its original inventory.

The full Greenway NHA resources inventory, as presented in Appendix B, includes hundreds of sites and structures that were already recognized for their national, state or local significance. These resources include:

- 243 sites on the National Historic Register,
- 7 National Historic Landmarks,
- 83 Washington Historic Landmarks, and
- more than 153 local historic landmarks.

A number of significant features in the Greenway NHA are recognized with federal designations. Designations include Wilderness Area, Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Historic District, National Scenic Trail, National Recreation Trail, and National Scenic Byway. Though these features are not necessarily managed by a federal agency, the designations underscore their national significance:

National Historic Districts

- Ballard Avenue Historic District
- Cabin Creek Historic District
- Cedar Falls Historic District
- Columbia City Historic District

- Downtown Ellensburg Historic District
- First Railroad Addition Historic District
- Liberty Historic District
- Montlake Historic District
- Pike Place Market Historic District
- Pioneer Square-Skid Road District
- Ravenna-Cowen North Historic District
- Roslyn Historic District
- Seattle Chinatown Historic District
- Snoqualmie Falls Hydroelectric Power Plant Historic District

National Recreation Trails

- Discovery Park Loop Trail
- Montlake Cut National Waterside Trail
- Mount Si Trail
- Palouse to Cascades State Park Trail
- Snoqualmie Valley Regional Trail

National Scenic Byways

- Mountains to Sound Greenway National Scenic Byway

National Scenic Trails

- Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail

Wild and Scenic Rivers

- Middle Fork Snoqualmie River
- Pratt River

Wilderness Areas

- Alpine Lakes Wilderness

Input received during the management planning process also revealed that there are still resources to be documented and added to the resources inventory. Many historic and cultural sites remain in need of formal documentation – an often-arduous process that can involve intensive archival research, skilled field work and community outreach. Some local historic registers that may inform such documentation exist only in paper files and should be digitized to aid curation. Some sites identified in local historic surveys and inventories no longer exist, further complicating documentation.

As additional sites of historical, cultural and natural significance are identified and documented, they will be added to the Greenway NHA resources inventory and the Greenway Trust, as Coordinating Entity, will help to identify and support appropriate, partner-based strategies for preservation and interpretation.

While we have strived to construct and maintain the resources inventory to be as complete as possible, we recognize that it is by no means comprehensive. Nor is the inventory intended to limit the Greenway Trust or its partners from conserving, interpreting and restoring resources in the region that contribute toward the overall protection and interpretation of the Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA.

Story Point Resources

This chapter highlights a particular subset of the resources inventory that stands out for its iconic or emblematic representations of the Greenway NHA's Themes and Integrated Narratives. These resources have been curated into a set of "Story Points" that tie into the NHA Themes and Integrated Narratives, as outlined in tables on Pages 71-75. Each Story Point is a jumping off point where a visitor can connect with the stories and narratives of the Greenway and, ideally, come away inspired to learn and experience more.

The following criteria were used to identify the initial set of Story Points. These same criteria will serve to inform identification and prioritization of additional Story Points in the future.

Significance. Story Point resources are uniquely significant or emblematic of one of the Greenway NHA's four Integrated Narratives and illustrate multiple Themes. For example, the Roslyn Historic Cemeteries is unique in its memorializing of the many different ethnic and racial groups that were brought in to work in the region's coal mines (Origins and Arrivals Integrated Narrative). Meanwhile, the forest at Seward Park is emblematic of the old growth forest that once defined the lower elevations of the Puget Sound region (Northwest Forests Integrated Narrative). These trees, sited in an urban park, provide an accessible opportunity for large numbers of people to experience and appreciate the scale of a Pacific Northwest forest.

Site Integrity. The resource, whether natural, historical or cultural, is in a condition that allows for the desired visitor experience and interpretation. Historic properties or sites maintain their original character or key elements of their original purpose. Natural areas may be in various conditions of development or restoration, so long as the NHA narrative can be visibly discerned or experienced (e.g., rock formations, salmon returning, certain species present, etc.)

Accessibility. The resource is a place that a person can visit directly or experience indirectly from a designated viewing location. For example, while the wildlife migration corridors of Snoqualmie Pass are not an appropriate place for human travel, they can be observed while traveling along the highway and with suitable interpretation can be understood and appreciated for their scale and importance of connecting the region's wildlife habitat from north-to-south. In weighing the accessibility of a particular location for inclusion as a Story Point, careful consideration was given to an area's capacity to sustain potentially increased visitation levels. This plan makes every effort to connect people to the landscape without causing harm. In some places access changes may be warranted, particularly as visitor patterns change and as our understanding of ecosystem resiliency evolves. Particular Story Points will need to be changed if visitation cannot be sustainably accommodated.

Geographically Distributed. Story Points were selected to provide geographic representation across the full breadth of the Greenway NHA. The Snoqualmie Pass Integrated Narrative was an exception given its specific geographic location.

Following are brief descriptions of each Story Point that highlight its significance in relation to NHA Themes and Integrated Narratives.

Story Points for Origins and Arrivals Integrated Narrative

Ellensburg Rodeo (Arena): The Ellensburg Rodeo started in 1923 and has since risen to rank among the top ten professional rodeos in the country. Cattle came to Ellensburg as a stopover for cattle drives supporting mining camps, and the upper reaches of the Yakima Valley provided verdant forage for raising cattle. The Ellensburg Rodeo coincides with the Kittitas County fair, a celebration of the region’s agricultural traditions. Prior to European settlement, the Ellensburg area was an important gathering place for the Kittitas, Yakama and other tribes. All 14 bands of the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation gathered each summer in the Kittitas Valley, one of the last stops before settling into winter camps. The Yakamas were skillful at using horses for hunting and warfare. When they made the difficult transition to reservations, some began cattle ranching. The area became a center for European settlement after the Northern Pacific Railroad arrived in 1886. Chinese immigrants also arrived to work on the railroad and its attendant businesses, including restaurants, laundries, and door-to-door produce sales.²⁷ With limitations on land-use imposed by the removal of tribes to reservation lands and the arrival of farmers and homesteaders, the rodeo offered an important way to continue the Indigenous meeting grounds tradition for the local tribes. Since the 1920s, thousands of competitors from the Yakama Nation have participated in (and often won) rodeo events; the Tribe continues to participate in opening ceremonies today. The Kittitas County Fairgrounds were listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1999. The Ellensburg Rodeo happens every Labor Day weekend.

Managed by: Ellensburg Rodeo.

ellensburgrodeo.com



Klondike Gold Rush National Historic Park: This National Historic Park commemorates the Klondike Gold Rush of the late 1890s. Thousands of so-called “stampedeers” passed through Seattle, loading up with provisions before continuing on via steamer to the Yukon. The attendant economic boom coincided with a massive surge in population: the city’s population grew from 43,000 in 1890 to 237,000 in 1910. Pioneer Square in downtown Seattle represents one of the vital staging areas for people traveling to the Yukon Territory in search of gold. Today, visitors can

enjoy the visitor center and Seattle’s National Park Store, explore temporary exhibits in the Kerr Room, or take a walking tour of Pioneer Square. During the summer, teens can participate in the In My Backyard paid internship program.

Managed by: National Park Service

nps.gov/klse/index.htm

²⁷ Gaylord, Mary 1994 Eastern Washington’s Past: Chinese and other Pioneers 1860-1910. Pacific Northwest Region, United States Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Meadowbrook Farm and Tollgate Farm: The open space of Meadowbrook and Tollgate Farms was originally an expansive prairie tended by the Snoqualmie people, who used fire to maintain open non-forest habitat. Periodic burns encouraged camas, berries, ferns, and edible roots to grow, and lured black-tailed deer, elk and other game animals to forage. Snoqualmie people lived and gathered in villages on the prairie and traveled along established trade routes through the area. After the signing of the Treaty of Point Elliott of 1855, settlers ‘claimed’ these highly productive areas and constructed Treaty War forts for fear of outbreaks of violence. After the Homestead Act of 1862, more white settlers soon moved in, including Jeremiah Borst who homesteaded much of what is now Meadowbrook Farm. Borst sold the property to the Hop Growers Association, who developed it into a hop ranch that claimed to be the largest in the world, at 900 acres. Native people often worked as laborers on this and other hop farms because they offered one of few opportunities for native people to earn money and to travel back to ancestral areas from which they had been displaced. Later used for dairy and general agriculture, 460 acres of the original Meadowbrook Farm was preserved under public ownership in 1996. The nearby Tollgate Farm was settled by Lucinda Collins Fares, who was a child of the first American settlers on the Duwamish. In the 1860s, she turned one of the Treaty War forts into her barn. The farm got its name because of its location as the toll stop along the wagon road to Snoqualmie Pass, which opened as a toll road in 1883. The property continued as a working farm for over 130 years, when developers eyed it for an office park and housing. North Bend officials and citizens rallied to save it, and the property was acquired for public ownership in 2001. Meadowbrook Farm includes farmland, wildlife habitat, and interpretive facilities. Tollgate has garden beds and a youth agricultural education program.

Managed by: Meadowbrook Farm Preservation Association and Si View Metro Parks

meadowbrookfarmpreserve.org

siviewpark.org/tollgate.phtml



Northwest Railway Museum: The Northwest Railway Museum is housed by the Snoqualmie Depot, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as an exemplar of “fanciful and beautifully engineered buildings that covered the nation as ‘happy symbols of American expansiveness.’”²⁸ It is the oldest continuously operated train depot in Washington State. The Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway connected coal mines in Issaquah to Seattle’s Ballard neighborhood.^[66] The railroad was originally intended to connect Seattle to the original route of the Northern Pacific in Walla Walla, but the Panic of 1893 bankrupted the company before the line was completed. By then, the Northern Pacific had built a route through Stampede Pass and Seattle was well on its way to being connected to the rest of the county. Today, the Northwest Railway Museum operates the Railway History Campus (which houses multiple Landmarked railway artifacts in a climate-controlled exhibit space) and the Snoqualmie Valley Historic Railroad (which offers visitors the opportunity to ride antique rail cars). The site explores and commemorates the role of the railroad as the region’s primary

²⁸ Snoqualmie Depot; National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form; David M. Hansen, Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission; Washington, D.C.; July 24, 1974

transportation method for timber, freight and passengers during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

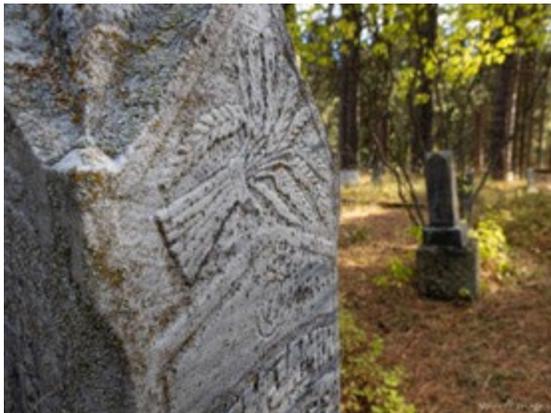
Managed by: Northwest Railway Museum

trainmuseum.org

Redlining Heritage Trail: This urban hike was produced by Wing Luke Museum of the Asian Pacific American Experience, Northwest African American Museum, and the National Park Service to illustrate and interpret the physical imprint of twentieth-century real estate and banking discrimination. Racial covenants in Seattle became common in the early 1900s and later were encoded in federal policy that assessed the financial “risk” of investment in certain neighborhoods. A swath of land stretching from Seattle’s International District to the Central District was “redlined” as a hazardous area for investment. These neighborhoods were primarily occupied by people of color, who then found it difficult to obtain loans for housing or for business. This practice limited neighborhood investment, hindered the accumulation of intergenerational wealth, and entrenched existing racist policies and segregation that still challenge the city today. The Redline Heritage Trail showcases a number of cultural sites rooted in the region’s history of migration and immigration, including the Wing Luke Museum of the Asian Pacific American Experience, Northwest African American Museum, and the Japanese Cultural and Community Center of Washington. Visitors learn about how housing exclusion affects people of color and how Seattle communities came together to make a change, including advocating for the Fair Housing Act.

Managed by: Wing Luke Museum of the Asian Pacific American Experience, Northwest African American Museum and National Park Service

wingluke.org/events/redlining-heritage-trail-tour



Roslyn Historic Cemeteries: The Roslyn Historic Cemeteries land (nearly 15 acres) was donated by or purchased from the Northern Pacific Railroad beginning in 1887. Roslyn and the neighboring town of Cle Elum grew around coal mines developed to fuel the Northern Pacific Railroad. Over nearly 100 years of extraction, the mines of Roslyn and Cle Elum produced more than 50 million tons of coal, mined by immigrants brought in by the railroads and mining companies. The railroads recruited immigrants by setting up offices in Europe to

advertise the opportunities of the New World. In 1888, the miners, who worked 10-11 hours each day underground in dangerous conditions, went on strike to demand an eight-hour workday. In response, the Northern Pacific Coal Company recruited African American miners to break the strike, bringing them in by train along with 40 armed guards. While the miners’ demands were not met, many of the new recruits stayed. The city’s population was 22% African American by 1900.²⁹ The worst coal mine disaster in Washington State happened here in 1892:

²⁹ Kershner, Jim. “Roslyn coalminers strike, precipitating the importation of Black miners, on August 17, 1888.” *HistoryLink*, 16 Dec 2009, <https://historylink.org/File/9240>. Accessed 26 Jan 2022.

an explosion and fire killed 45 miners.³⁰ All the deceased were recovered and are interred in their respective ethnic section of the Roslyn Historic Cemeteries; you can still find and read the grave markers today. The Roslyn Historic Cemeteries contain 26 distinct plots representing the many different peoples who settled in the area. Nearly 5,000 graves represent 24 nationalities. Festivals still celebrate this diverse heritage today, including the Roslyn Black Pioneers Picnic, the Croatian Picnic, and Roslyn's Italian Heritage Celebration. Of note, however, is the fact that there were no Asians interred at the cemeteries, even though the presence of Chinese placer miners in the area predated the coal mines at Roslyn. The cemeteries were listed on the National Historic Register in 1978.

Managed by: Roslyn Cemetery Commission

roslyncemeteries.org

Seattle Chinatown-International District: This Seattle destination contains three micro-neighborhoods: Chinatown, Japantown, and Little Saigon. Chinese immigrants were among the area's first migrants, drawn by the promise of gold as early as the 1850s.³¹ Japanese immigrants followed in the early 1900s. Both groups suffered from both federal and local efforts to marginalize and exclude them. The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 banned Chinese immigration and restricted naturalization. Six years later, federal troops were called into Seattle to control violent efforts to forcibly evict Chinese residents onto outgoing steamers. Widespread violence was averted, but the damage was done: Seattle's Chinese population was decimated and only a few dozen remained.³² Japanese immigrants then began arriving to take up many of the jobs previously held by Chinese--until the Asian Exclusion Act of 1924. By World War II, almost 90% of the agricultural workforce in eastern King County were Issei or Nissei, first or second generation Japanese immigrants.³³ These residents were removed to incarceration centers during World War II under Executive Order 9066. As recently as the 1960s, with the construction of Interstate 5 through the center of the International District neighborhood, Seattle's Asian community found itself fighting to defend both its physical integrity and its rightful place in the city. In 1986, sections of Chinatown and Japantown were listed on the National Register of Historic Places, ushering in a new era of recognition and celebration. Today, the Chinatown-International District is a thriving cultural center and vibrant community hub, boasting historic landmarks, heralded restaurants, entrepreneurs, jazz and blues music, and art.

Managed by: City of Seattle

seattlechinatownid.com

³⁰ Wilma, David. (2006, December 4). "Worst coal-mine disaster in Washington history kills 45 miners at Roslyn on May 10, 1982." HistoryLink. Retrieved from <https://historylink.org/File/8016>.

³¹ Takami, David. (1999, February 17). "Chinese Americans." HistoryLink. Retrieved from <https://www.historylink.org/File/2060>.

³² Neiwert, David (2005). *Strawberry Days: How Internment Destroyed a Japanese American Community*. Palgrave Macmillan. p. 155.

³³ Snoqualmie Depot; National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form; David M. Hansen, Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission; Washington, D.C.; July 24, 1974 *Strawberry Days*. Palgrave Macmillan. p. 155



Courtesy of Snoqualmie Indian Tribe

Snoqualmie Falls: This 268-foot waterfall is the birthplace of the Snoqualmie people and is a sacred place. In the eyes of the Snoqualmie Tribe, its development by settlers for hydropower, railroad development and tourism is a desecration. Puget Sound Energy’s Snoqualmie Falls Hydroelectric Project, is home to the oldest underground hydroelectric plant in the country, built in 1898. Two powerhouses divert water from the Snoqualmie River to generate 54 megawatts—enough for 40,000 homes.³⁴ Above ground, the Snoqualmie Valley Railroad runs historic

train stock along 5.5 miles of the Seattle Lake Shore and Eastern Railway from the Snoqualmie Depot to the top of Snoqualmie Falls. Meanwhile, Snoqualmie Falls and the Salish Lodge are one of Washington’s most popular scenic destinations, drawing more than 1.5 million people each year. In 2001, 155 acres adjacent to Snoqualmie Falls was slated for development, until an agreement brokered by local conservation organizations with the Snoqualmie Tribe, Weyerhaeuser and others recognized the cultural value of the lands and set it aside from development.³⁵ The area, known as Falls Crossing, now Two Sisters Return, became a cornerstone of the Snoqualmie Preservation Initiative, which has protected 9,000 acres of land in and around Snoqualmie Falls.³⁶ In 2019, the Snoqualmie Tribe acquired 45 acres around the Falls in order to protect their sacred land from planned development.³⁷

Managed by: Snoqualmie Indian Tribe

snoqualmietribe.us

³⁴ Snoqualmie Falls Hydroelectric Project. Puget Sound Energy.

<https://www.pse.com/en/pages/facilities/snoqualmie-falls>. Accessed January 19, 2022.

³⁵ Drosendahl, Glenn. "Forterra." *HistoryLink*, 12 June 2018, <https://www.historylink.org/file/20573>. Accessed 26 Jan 2022.

³⁶ "Snoqualmie Preservation Initiative." City of Snoqualmie.

<https://www.snoqualmiewa.gov/456/Snoqualmie-Preservation-Initiative>

³⁷ Ott, Jennifer (May 9, 2013) *Historylink*. "Sunset Highway" <https://www.historylink.org/file/10383>



1910s South Cle Elum Depot

South Cle Elum Rail Yard: The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad (a.k.a. Milwaukee Road) South Cle Elum Rail Yard was established in 1909 as a division point for crew changes and train servicing on the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad's Coast Division. It included a restaurant (or "beanery"), a roundhouse where eight trains could be serviced, an icehouse, and three bungalows. The railroad was powered by coal from nearby mines, and its presence helped build the towns of Cle Elum and Roslyn. The rail yard and remaining buildings, including the depot, substation, and bunkhouse, were listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2003. The Rail Yard is a keystone point of interpretation for the Milwaukee Road, an electric train built in response to both freight and passenger demand after the completion of the steam-powered Northern Pacific. The Milwaukee Road ran through Snoqualmie Pass, and its rail bed forms the backbone of the Mountains to Sound Greenway. Today, this site is managed by Washington State Parks and provides an easy access point for the Palouse to Cascades State Park Trail, a long-distance intermodal trail spanning much of the Greenway NHA and beyond.

Managed by: Cascade Rail Foundation

milwelectric.org/visit

South Lake Union: Lake Union was carved by the Vashon glacier more than 14,000 years ago. For thousands of years, it emptied into Salmon Bay (and then Puget Sound) via a small creek. The Duwamish people who lived along the lake called it "mema harishu" (Little Lake in Lushootseed); it was also known as "tenas chuck" (small water) in Chinook Trade Jargon.³⁸ The Cheshiahud Lake Union Loop, which circumnavigates Lake Union, is named after a Duwamish village leader and guide who helped navigate the waters of Lake Union, Lake Washington, and Lake Sammamish when cedar log canoes were the primary form of regional transportation. Indigenous canoes could be portaged between Lake Union and Lake Washington when the two

³⁸ Becker, Paula. "Lake Union (Seattle) Tour." *HistoryLink*, 27 June 2007, <https://historylink.org/File/8166>. Accessed 26 Jan 2022.

were separated by a narrow isthmus. By 1917, Lake Union had been connected to the much larger Lake Washington with the construction of the Ship Canal. As part of the Ship Canal construction, a set of large locks were built at the mouth of Salmon Bay to facilitate the passage of large ships, which transformed Lake Union into an industrial center for ship building and timber. Today, 184 square miles of the Cedar River watershed and its attendant salmon runs drain into Lake Washington through Lake Union to Puget Sound. In 1916, William Boeing launched his first airplane, the wooden Boeing Model 1 from the waters of Lake Union. Today, seaplanes continue to depart regularly from Lake Union, making it the oldest continually operating international airport in the world. Shipyards still dot the shores, but on the southern end, new industries are taking root. Anchored by Seattle's Museum of History and Industry and the Center for Wooden Boats, South Lake Union is now home to Amazon's headquarters, as well as a growing biotech industry, both of which have drawn a new wave of immigrants to the region.

Managed by: City of Seattle

visitseattle.org/neighborhoods/south-lake-union

Thorp Mill: Thorp Mill sits on the Yakima River, at the narrow west end of the Kittitas Valley, where the forests of the Cascade Range open up to the basalt flows of the Columbia Plateau. Klála, an ancient Native American village and the largest Indigenous settlement in the Kittitas Valley at the arrival of the first white settlers, was located about one mile above the current town site³⁹. For more than 50 years, the mill's location along the Northern Pacific Railroad and the (now decommissioned) depot nearby in the town of Thorp were a vital place for milling and social gathering. The mill's location near the Northern Pacific allowed local farmers to ship produce and grain via rail to the metropolitan areas of Puget Sound. Thorp Mill, which was completed in 1883, is the only mill in Washington State to have used both stone buhr and modern rollers. Water from a diversion dam on the Yakima River moved a lateral turbine for the grist mill, while a second turbine powered an adjacent lumber mill and later generated electricity for the area.⁴⁰ The steady flow of the Yakima River, fed year-round by Cascades snowmelt, powered the mill and provided water for adjacent farmland. In 1977, Thorp Mill was added to the National Register of Historic Places. It was later restored and opened as a museum in 1993.

Managed by: Thorp Mill Historical Preservation Society

thorp.org

Story Points for the Northwest Forests Integrated Narrative

Alpine Lakes Wilderness (Middle Fork Snoqualmie Trailhead): The Alpine Lakes Wilderness sits at the heart of the Mountains to Sound Greenway, and at the intersection of 35 million years of geologic activity. Granitic magma welling under the surface from the collision of an oceanic and continental plate created the distinctive spires and varied coloring of the Snoqualmie Batholith. The result is a storm of glacier-carved towering rock, littered with high-elevation lakes and deep river valleys. Variation in elevation and precipitation create a wide range of ecosystems, which

³⁹ Deward E. Walker, William C. Sturtevant and Deward E. Walker, Jr., *Handbook of North American Indians, Plateau, Vol. 12.*, Washington DC: Government Printing Office (1998) p. 327.

⁴⁰ "USDA Forest Service Administrative Buildings in the States of Oregon and Washington" National Park Service: National Register, January 25, 1991.

provide habitat for wolves, lynx, wolverines and a myriad of other native plants and animals. The area was designated a wilderness area in 1976, and its protection stemmed from a growing concern and outcry among local environmental activists over the incursion of timber sales and logging roads into valleys considered “pristine” or otherwise undeveloped. The Alpine Lakes, covering 414,000 acres with 600 miles of trails is one of the nation’s most heavily visited wilderness areas; its trailheads, including the Middle Fork Snoqualmie, are easily accessed from nearby population centers. Starting at the Middle Fork Snoqualmie trailhead, hikers can follow abandoned 1930s-era railroad beds and Civilian Conservation Corps roads through mature second growth northwest forest. Longer journeys will take hikers up to the farthest reaches of the high Cascade Mountains.

Managed by: US Forest Service – Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest
fs.usda.gov/recrea/okawen/recrea/?recid=79432

Cabin Creek: The Cabin Creek Historic District was originally a logging camp established by a development subsidiary of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which was granted title to every other square mile of land within a forty-mile right-of-way on either side of the corridor. In the Midwest, these lands were often sold to settlers for farming and urban development. In the Mountains to Sound Greenway, these lands were kept in corporate ownership and harvested for timber. In the 2000s, conservationists working under the Checkerboard Partnership sought to consolidate these forests under public ownership, through acquisition and land exchanges. Over time, a corridor of public land has been stitched together, providing contiguous habitat and simplifying land management and public access. The Cabin Creek area still contains remnants of a checkerboarded mix of private property and U.S. National Forest land. The Cabin Creek Historic District contains some of the camp’s original buildings: the sawmill, company store, about 24 cabins, and a schoolhouse. In 1979, the camp holdings were listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and they remain in private ownership. Nearby, the Cabin Creek Sno Park is among the state’s most popular, with more than 20 miles of groomed Nordic trails in winter. The nearby Kongsberger Ski Club was founded in 1954 to promote ski jumping, a sport that has a long legacy in the Greenway NHA dating back to Olympic-caliber competitions held at Milwaukee ski bowl in the early part of the 20th century. Members of the Kongsberger Ski Club continued to promote ski jumping and served as officials in international competitions, but after the last jumping meet in 1974, the club made cross country skiing its sole focus.

Managed by: US Forest Service – Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest
fs.usda.gov/recrea/okawen/recrea/?recid=57425



Cedar River Watershed: The 90,000 acres of the Cedar River Watershed supply the majority (70%) of Seattle's and King County's drinking supply with water so clean it requires no filtration as part of treating the water. The geology of the upper watershed acts as its own filtration, with surface water seeping through a region of deep and porous glacial outwash to gather in an underground aquifer before resurfacing in springs and creeks along the Cedar River.

During the early years of white settlement, the watershed was heavily logged: one third of the watershed was cleared between 1900 and 1924 and the watershed was dotted with logging camps and sawmills. Less than a quarter of the watershed's original old-growth forest remains today, but the remote nature of the watershed's second growth forest provides an important concentrated area of undisturbed habitat for recovering salmon runs and other species. The Cedar River Watershed Education Center provides education, interpretation and tours focused on the region's unique ecology and its connection to the water supply.

Managed by: Seattle Public Utilities

seattle.gov/utilities/protecting-our-environment/our-water-sources/cedar-river-watershed

Coal Mines Trail: This trail follows the route of a branch line from the Northern Pacific Railroad, constructed in 1886-1887. The railroad carried coal and passengers from the mining towns of Ronald and Roslyn to Cle Elum. Coal was used to power steam trains headed up to Snoqualmie Pass on the Milwaukee Road railway, and later to run the Cle Elum substation for the electrified Milwaukee Road. The Coal Mines trail is now a well-maintained 4.7-mile path for hikers, bikers, equestrians; and, during the winter months, snowmobiles. Along the way, travelers can see old slag piles, where mining waste was discarded, as well as several fan houses used to ventilate mines.

Managed by: a variety of agencies

wta.org/go-hiking/hikes/coal-mines-trail-cle-elum

North Bend Forest Service Ranger Station: This Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp was constructed in 1936 for New Deal programs. President Franklin D. Roosevelt established the CCC in 1933, just as the U.S. Forest Service was positioning itself to pivot from a custodial to more active resource development role. The CCC helped build the infrastructure for this agency transformation. The North Bend compound exemplifies the expanded facilities required for mid-twentieth century resource management: staff residences, crew houses, machine storage, automotive shops, and warehouses for fire control, road and trail, and other equipment. In 1991, eight of the compound's structures were added to the National Register of Historic Places. The buildings are considered exemplary of New Deal-era Northwest architecture, with plain

utilitarian design and skilled handcrafted wooden construction.⁴¹ The facility is still operated by the U.S. Forest Service Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest and is used for administrative and public-facing purposes.

Managed by: US Forest Service – Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest
fs.usda.gov/detail/mbs/about-forest/offices/?cid=fsbdev7_001660

Manastash Ridge: Manastash Ridge is a gently rolling basalt plateau, one of the defining ridges of the Upper Yakima River Valley. While not as fertile as the valley floor, the canyons, hills, and ravines of the Manastash gave sustenance to generations of Indigenous people who dug for roots, gathered berries, and hunted animals to augment the abundant salmon of the Yakima and Columbia Rivers. Among the desert hills and basalt cliffs, visitors will see a wide variety of wildlife, including Washington State's densest population of nesting hawks, eagles, and falcons. The forests along Manastash Ridge are characteristic of the drier slopes of the eastern Cascades, varying with elevation to include mountain hemlock, Douglas fir, larches, Engelmann spruce, subalpine fir, and western white pine. The eastern end of the rugged Manastash Ridge Trail brings hikers to a view of the Kittitas Valley below and the Stuart range to the north. This popular segment of trail has two main routes, each gaining about 2,000 feet in two miles, and is accessible year-round.

Managed by: US Forest Service – Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest
fs.usda.gov/recarea/okawen/recarea/?recid=57647

Marckworth Forest: Managed by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR), the Marckworth Forest is a multi-use forest made up of state trust lands, which are managed by the Washington State DNR to generate revenue for schools and local governments. Originally harvested in the 1890s, the area was privately held by various iterations of the Cherry Creek Logging and Railroad Company.⁴² The forest is now in its third rotation, and public access is primarily available through active logging roads. In addition to revenue generation, the forest is managed to support healthy habitat for native plants and wildlife and offer limited recreation opportunities for the public. Along Stossel Creek, on a parcel managed by Seattle City Light, a partnership with Seattle Public Utilities, the Greenway Trust, and Northwest Natural Resource Group is restoring 154 acres of forest as part of a large-scale test of reforestation methods that might better promote climate resiliency.

Managed by: Washington State Department of National Resources
dnr.wa.gov

Salmon La Sac Guard Station: Near the high alpine lakes and streams of Salmon La Sac, the Kittitas band of the Yakama Tribe set up summer camps for fishing, hunting, and collecting berries. French fur trappers coined the name "Salmon la Sac" in the mid-1800s to describe the way native people caught salmon in huge baskets woven of cedar bark. In the late 1800s, as part of a wave of speculation brought on by the arrival of the Northern Pacific Railroad to the Upper

⁴¹ Pittman, Justin. (July 24, 2012). Salmon la Sac area has a long and storied history. *Daily Record*.

⁴² Twining, Charles E. George S. Long: Timber Statesman. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1994. p 141.

Yakima, the Cle Elum Mining District formed in 1883.⁴³ To help move products from mine to market, the Kittitas Railway and Power Company was incorporated in 1911 with plans to lay track all the way to Fish Lake along the upper reaches of the Cle Elum River. In 1912, the company built a house on a small claim north of Cle Elum Lake, using timber illegally harvested from the surrounding forest. The government sued, and the U.S. Forest Service acquired the house, which it used as a summer bunkhouse beginning in 1913, the same year the Kittitas Railway and Power Company was abandoned, when the company's French financial backers withdrew with the start of World War I. The U.S. Forest Service continued to use the cabin as a ranger station until 1962. It was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1974.⁴⁴ While the guard station isn't open to at this time, visitors can enjoy the nearby Salmon La Sac Campground or Salmon La Sac Sno-Park. Nearby trailheads offer opportunities to explore the surrounding mountains and the Alpine Lakes Wilderness. The Salmon La Sac whitewater slalom race was one of the original competitive whitewater events and has continued since 1951 as the longest running whitewater slalom competition in the nation.

Managed by: US Forest Service – Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest
fs.usda.gov/recarea/okawen/recarea?recid=57777

Seward Park: The lobe of Seward Park is a distinctive peninsula in Lake Washington and home to a rare urban path of old growth forest. The Coast Salish referred to the peninsula as “skEba’kst” or “nose.” The marshy land was called “cka’lapsEb,” or “neck.” Cattails on the shores were used by the Duwamish Tribe to build reed houses in the summer months.⁴⁵ As Seattle prepared for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in 1909, it hired the Olmsted Brothers (landscape architects and successors to the Frederick Law Olmsted of Central Park fame) to design a series of parks for the city—Seattle's own “emerald necklace.”⁴⁶ Located southeast of downtown Seattle on the shores of Lake Washington, the park contains 120 acres of trees, many over 250 years old. The park is also home to the Seward Park Audubon Center, which provides environmental education programs, public events and other activities to connect neighboring residents with the local environment.

Managed by: City of Seattle
seattle.gov/parks/find/parks/seward-park

⁴³ Pittman, Justin. “Salmon la Sac area has a long and storied history.” *Daily Record*, 24 Jul 2012.
https://www.dailyrecordnews.com/news/salmon-la-sac-area-has-a-long-and-storied-history/article_644401dc-d5b1-11e1-b514-001a4bcf887a.html. Accessed 26 Jan 2022.

⁴⁴ A Brief History (December 15, 2021) Friends of Seattle's Olmsted Parks.
<https://seattleolmsted.org/history/>

“National Register of Historic Places Inventory: Nomination Form” National Park Service. January 29, 1974.

⁴⁵ “The History of Seward Park & Ye Old Seward Park Inn.” Seward Park Audubon Center.
<https://sewardpark.audubon.org/visit/history-seward-park-ye-old-seward-park-inn>

⁴⁶ Battey, David. (April 5, 2021) Snoqualmie Valley Historical Museum. “The Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company - ‘All Electric’ Mill.” <https://seattleolmsted.org/history/>

sewardpark.audubon.org

Snoqualmie Mill: A joint venture of Weyerhaeuser and the Grandin Coast Lumber Company, the Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company began construction of a new sawmill in 1916 to process timber from the North Fork Snoqualmie watershed—a 104,000-acre holding that would become known as the Weyerhaeuser Tree Farm, and later as the Snoqualmie Tree Farm. Within a decade, the mill site had been expanded to include 250 homes, a YMCA, post-office, general store, 50-bed hospital, and schools. During World War I, when labor was tight, Weyerhaeuser executive George Long recruited Japanese workers and their families, who formed a keystone part of the mill community until they were removed to incarceration camps during World War II. The Snoqualmie Mill was one of the first in the country to use a hybrid mix of power: steam power was generated on site, and the mill also drew hydropower from nearby Snoqualmie Falls. In 2003, Weyerhaeuser ceased operations at the site, and sold its 104,000-acre tree farm holdings to Hancock Timber Resource Group.⁴⁷ A 211-foot smokestack, part of the Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company Power Plant, still stands on the 480-acre site. The power plant was the innovative heart of the all-electric mill and is now a King County Landmark. A portion of the site was sold in 2010 to Snoqualmie Mill Ventures, who now use the location for the DirtFish Rally School.⁴⁸

Managed by: Weyerhaeuser and DirtFish

<http://snoqualmiemill.com/?fbclid=IwAR33YQ28wQD0KYS8yc-Bixzl-6IUCs6ecOMLRrVuNyspzebDmTluVtiRDak>



Snoqualmie Point Park: The eight-acre Snoqualmie Point Park was acquired in 2000 through collaborative efforts of the Trust for Public Land, the U.S. Forest Service, and the City of Snoqualmie. The site was formerly the location of the Snoqualmie Winery, which grew grapes in Eastern Washington and brought them over Snoqualmie Pass for wine production. Snoqualmie Point Park boasts an excellent view of Snoqualmie

Valley, Mount Si, and the vast undeveloped land of the Snoqualmie Tree Farm. This forested holding is a remnant of the 900,000 acres bought by Friedrich Weyerhaeuser from the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1900. It was the largest private land transaction in American history at that time. With this foothold, Weyerhaeuser began expanding his holdings in the Pacific Northwest, with the express intent of managing it across multiple harvests, which seemed like a radical idea after fifty years of logging as a form of resource extraction cum ecological extermination. At the same time, Weyerhaeuser invested in the timber towns of what is now known as the Greenway

⁴⁷ "Weyerhaeuser to sell Snoqualmie Tree Farm." *Seattle Post-Intelligence*, 09 Mar 2003, <https://www.seattlepi.com/news/article/Weyerhaeuser-to-sell-Snoqualmie-Tree-Farm-1109335.php>. Accessed 26 Jan 2022.

⁴⁸ Battey, David. "The Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company – 'All Electric' Mill." *Snoqualmie Valley Museum*, 2004. <https://snoqualmievalleymuseum.org/2021/04/05/the-snoqualmie-falls-lumber-company-all-electric-mill/>. Accessed 26 Jan 2022.

as long-term communities, rather than temporary camps of transient lumbermen. The nearby town of Snoqualmie, formerly Snoqualmie Falls, grew up around the mill site developed by Weyerhaeuser to process timber harvests. Park visitors today exit I-90 to the park at the site of the Niblock Coal mine. When the freeway was built, the adjacent hillside started to slide as construction disturbed the mine remains. The short exit ramp and large retaining wall are an engineered adaptation to the ongoing and persistent impacts of abandoned coal mines in the area.

Managed by: US Forest Service, Washington State Department of Natural Resources, City of Snoqualmie

snoqualmiewa.gov/Facilities/Facility/Details/Snoqualmie-Point-Park-19

Teanaway Community Forest: The Teanaway Community Forest (TCF) is home to the three forks of the Teanaway River, an important headwater tributary of the Yakima River. The Teanaway Valley was the summering ground for the Yakama Nation and other Indigenous people. The forest covers 50,241 acres of low-elevation forest and for many years supported timber harvest and grazing. The TCF today provides important watershed protection for native salmon, as well as a managed forest buffer between local communities and natural fire regimes within the Alpine Lakes Wilderness to the north. The area's designation as a state-owned Community Forest, the first of its kind in the state, demonstrates the intersection of conservation, sustainable forestry, and community partnership in the Mountains to Sound Greenway. A new management plan, created in 2015, brings together tribal-led fish recovery, water conservation, recreation opportunities and ecosystem recovery to advance the long-term goals of the Yakima Basin Integrated Plan (YBIP).⁴⁹ Salmon recovery, a key goal of the YBIP, is being supported with a fish passage inventory and in-stream restoration projects. Engineered log structures meant to mimic naturally occurring fallen trees and log jams in the Teanaway River are reconnecting floodplains, improving water storage, and building more resilient communities by protecting downstream infrastructure. Recreationists enjoy year-round opportunities in the Teanaway and access to USFS trailheads such as the North Fork Teanaway trailhead that leads to Esmerelda Basin, Ingalls Lake, Longs Pass and Mt Stuart. The Towns to Teanaway community initiative is building upon the protection work of the TCF to help the nearby towns of Ronald, Roslyn and Cle Elum transition from resource extraction to recreation and tourism. Towns to Teanaway is building a well-designed trail system to help absorb user impacts, direct visitors away from wildlife habitat and sensitive areas, keep ongoing maintenance costs low, and connect the downtown centers with nearby public lands.

Managed by: Washington State Department of Natural Resources

dnr.wa.gov/Teaaway

mtsgreenway.org/teanaway-community-forest

Story Points for the Salmon Integrated Narrative

Ballard (Hiram M. Chittenden) Locks: The Hiram M. Chittenden Locks ("Ballard Locks") were completed in 1917 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to connect Lake Washington and Lake

⁴⁹ "2015 Teanaway Community Forest Fish Passage Inventory Final Report." *Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife*, 23 November 2015

<https://wdfw.wa.gov/sites/default/files/publications/01779/wdfw01779.pdf> Accessed April 2022.

Union to Salmon Bay and Puget Sound via the Ship Canal. The construction of the locks and Ship Canal altered the hydrology of nearly 200 square miles of land, lowered the level of Lake Washington by nine feet, and opened up Lake Union and Lake Washington to commercial shipping. The locks continue to draw significant economic benefit for the region (\$1.2 million by recent estimates) and are one of Seattle’s most popular tourist attractions.⁵⁰ The locks provide passage for recreational and commercial vessels, while an adjacent fish ladder provides an essential assist for salmon returning to Lake Washington and the Cedar River Watershed—fish that had for millennia returned to spawn via the mouth of the Duwamish River, which drained Lake Washington prior to the construction of the Ship Canal. The locks were listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1978 and have been designated by the American Society of Civil Engineers as a National Historic Civil Engineering Landmark.

Managed by: U.S. Army of Engineers

ballardlocks.org

Cedar River (at Landsburg Reach Natural Area): The upper Cedar River watershed—90,000 acres of protected land managed by Seattle Public Utilities—is key to recovering sustainable and harvestable populations of naturally spawning salmon. The watershed supports a threatened run of Chinook, as well as sockeye and coho salmon. Prior to 2003, Chinook salmon were only present below the Landsburg Diversion Dam. With the construction of fish passage at Landsburg, Chinook and coho returning from the Pacific can now migrate through Puget Sound, up the Cedar River via Lake Washington, and then past the dam and into the municipal watershed.⁵¹ The riverside trails of Landsburg Reach Natural Area in Maple Valley provide a quiet location for viewing returning salmon.

Managed by: King County

kingcounty.gov/services/environment/water-and-land/natural-lands/ecological/big-bend-landburg.aspx

Chinook Bend Floodplain Reconnection Project: Located two miles north of Carnation, this 59-acre property lies within the Snoqualmie River's 100-year floodplain and is surrounded by river on three sides. The site contains rich habitat for many fish and wildlife species in its former pastureland, wetlands, and mature deciduous forest. Approximately twenty percent of the Chinook salmon that return to the Snoqualmie River Watershed spawn in the Chinook Bend reach. King County currently has multiple restoration projects at Chinook Bend to enhance fish and wildlife habitat, including removing approximately 1,500 feet of degraded levee to allow the river better access to its floodplain. Chinook Bend provides opportunities for walking, fishing, and spotting salmon.

Managed by: King County

govlink.org/watersheds/7/news/september-2009-chinook-bend.aspx

⁵⁰ Seattle Public Utilities (December 15, 2021) "Chinook Salmon"
<https://www.seattle.gov/utilities/protecting-our-environment/our-water-sources/habitat-conservation-plan/fish/chinook-salmon>

⁵¹Yakama Nation Fisheries (December 15, 2021). "Cle Elum Supplementation and Research Facility - Upper Yakima River Spring Chinook"
<https://ynf.maps.arcgis.com/apps/Cascade/index.html?appid=73222989f34a41fe907e9f3657629888>

Cle Elum Supplementation and Research Facility: At the time of the Yakama Treaty of 1855, 200,000 spring Chinook returned annually to the Yakima subbasin via the Columbia River. By the 1980s and 1990s, the annual return declined to less than 3,500 fish.⁵² In 1995, the Yakama Nation opened the Cle Elum Supplementation and Research Facility to help recover these populations. The facility combines traditional hatchery operations with research into rearing techniques that better mimic the natural environment. Spring Chinook populations have since increased more than threefold. Future plans for the watershed include the Cle Elum Fish Passage Facilities and Fish Reintroduction Project, located at the Cle Elum Dam, which is one of six reservoir fish passage projects outlined in the Yakima Basin Integrated Plan (YBIP).

Managed by: Yakama Nation Fisheries

ynf.maps.arcgis.com/apps/Cascade/index.html?appid=73222989f34a41fe907e9f3657629888

Cooper River Bridge: The historic salmon runs of the Cle Elum River--and the tribes who depend on them--were decimated by dam construction in the early 1900s. The annual returns of five species of salmon (spring/summer/fall Chinook, sockeye, and coho) dropped from nearly one million to approximately 8,000, with three runs becoming extirpated by the 1990s.⁵³ Nearly 100 years later, in 2009, the Yakama Nation reintroduced sockeye to the Cle Elum watershed. The Cooper River Bridge, located off Highway 903 near Cle Elum, provides a good place to see returning sockeye salmon in the fall.

Managed by: US Forest Service

mtsgreenway.org/blog/salmon-season



Issaquah Salmon Hatchery: Located on Issaquah Creek, the hatchery was constructed in 1936 as a project of the federal Works Progress Administration to restore historic salmon runs that had been all but destroyed by coal mining, logging, and other human activities in the Issaquah Creek Basin. The hatchery raises Chinook and coho salmon and provides critical support to Lake Sammamish kokanee recovery efforts through the kokanee supplementation program. The hatchery is owned and operated by the Washington

State Department of Fish and Wildlife. Friends of the Issaquah Salmon Hatchery (FISH) offers educational programs for young people and public events, including the iconic Issaquah Salmon Days, which drew 150,000 visitors annually pre-pandemic.

⁵² Secaria, Manola. (November 12, 2019) Crosscut. "After reclaiming its sacred falls, the Snoqualmie tribe looks toward the future." Cle Elum Supplementation and Research Facility - Upper Yakima River Spring Chinook"

<https://ynf.maps.arcgis.com/apps/Cascade/index.html?appid=73222989f34a41fe907e9f3657629888>

⁵³ Natural Resource Law Center. 1996. Restoring the West's Waters: Opportunities for the Bureau of Reclamation. Volume II: Phase Two Area Studies.

Managed by: Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife and Friends of the Issaquah Salmon Hatchery (FISH)
issaquahfish.org

Lake Sammamish State Park: This 512-acre park at the head of Lake Sammamish provides important habitat for recovering salmon, as well as recreation opportunities for local residents. The eleven-mile East Lake Sammamish Trail connects Lake Sammamish State Park with Marymoor Park to the North, via the old railbed of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad Company. The lake is home to non-anadromous (landlocked) kokanee salmon, as well as coho and Chinook species. In addition to salmon recovery, community groups have been working for years to restore the park's ecosystems, which were disrupted by farming, logging and development during the last century. Friends of Lake Sammamish State Park (founded in 2013) is a nonprofit organization dedicated to supporting, enhancing and promoting Lake Sammamish State Park for the benefit of the entire community.

Managed by: Washington State Parks
parks.wa.gov/533/Lake-Sammamish
lakesammamishfriends.org



Tolt River-John MacDonald Park: This 575-acre park and campground is located in Carnation at the confluence of the Snoqualmie and Tolt Rivers. Before white settlement, the park was one of several large permanent wintering villages of the Snoqualmie people in the Snoqualmie Valley.⁵⁴ In January 2022, the Snoqualmie Tribe announced it had acquired 12,000 acres in the Tolt Watershed with the intent of re-establishing tribal stewardship. The Tolt River is the largest salmon-bearing

tributary to the Snoqualmie River and a key part of the Snohomish River Basin.⁵⁵ During the fall, visitors today can observe chinook salmon spawning in the river's high-quality habitat while eagles and osprey soar above. Each year, nearly twenty percent of the Snoqualmie Watershed's threatened Chinook salmon return to the Tolt to spawn. Tolt MacDonald Park is the site of the Lower Tolt River Floodplain Restoration Project. In 2009 the City of Seattle and King County partnered to complete the Lower Tolt River Floodplain Reconnection Project in King County's Tolt-MacDonald Park. The project set back approximately 2,500 feet (half a mile) of levee along the Tolt River, restoring natural processes to nearly 50 acres of floodplain habitat important to spawning and rearing salmon.

⁵⁴ "Tolt-MacDonald Park & Campground (King County Parks)" City of Carnation.
<https://www.carnationwa.gov/index.asp?SEC=A6EE32AC-4E9C-4237-8D47-37E08B8C88AC&DE=EA416042-B1DF-4200-A841-F30D60C81DAC>

⁵⁵ Sheppard, Cameron. "Snoqualmie Tribe acquires 12,000 acres of ancestral forestlands in Tolt River Watershed." Issaquah Reporter. February 2, 2022. <https://www.issaquahreporter.com/news/snoqualmie-tribe-acquires-12000-acres-of-ancestral-forestlands-in-tolt-river-watershed/>

Managed by: King County

kingcounty.gov/services/parks-recreation/parks/parks-and-natural-lands/popular-parks/toltmacdonald.aspx

Story Points for the Snoqualmie Pass Integrated Narrative

Denny Creek: Denny Creek runs on the west side of Snoqualmie Pass and its trail, through old growth forest to waterfalls and waterslides, is one of the most popular access points to the Alpine Lakes Wilderness. Visitors approaching the trailhead will see a series of rustic cabins, built with the advent of the Sunset Highway in 1905. These cabins, constructed under a USFS Special Use Permit for recreational use only, were developed during the 1920s and 1930s, as summer and winter recreation at Snoqualmie Pass became increasingly popular, with an additional wave of construction occurring after World War II. Parts of the old wagon road can be seen near the Denny Creek campground, which is one of the oldest campgrounds on the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest. The area is named for Arthur A. Denny, leader of the Denny Party who were among the first white settlers of Seattle. Denny had mining claims in the area.

Managed by: US Forest Service – Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest

fs.usda.gov/recarea/mbs/recreation/recarea?recid=18032&actid=29



Gold Creek: This alpine creek feeds into Keechelus Lake, forming the headwater of the Yakima River. The area is a popular destination among photographers, picnickers, beginner hikers and (in the winter) snowshoers, with a 1.2-mile paved loop trail that is accessible for wheelchairs and strollers. Gravel deposits along the creek were used for the construction of the Sunset Highway and then again for the construction of I-90 during the 1970s, when the area became a

large gravel pit.⁵⁶ The excavation of the gravel pit, now Gold Creek “pond,” changed the hydrology of the drainage, causing Gold Creek to run dry in the summer, when low flows cannot fill both the creek and the 60-foot deep borrow pit. The U.S. Forest Service is currently examining restoration alternatives that would protect endangered bull trout.

Managed by: US Forest Service – Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest

[kittitasconservationtrust.org/projects/gold-creek-restoration-flow-and-habitat](https://www.kittitasconservationtrust.org/projects/gold-creek-restoration-flow-and-habitat)

<https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/okawen/news-events/?cid=FSEPRD711583>

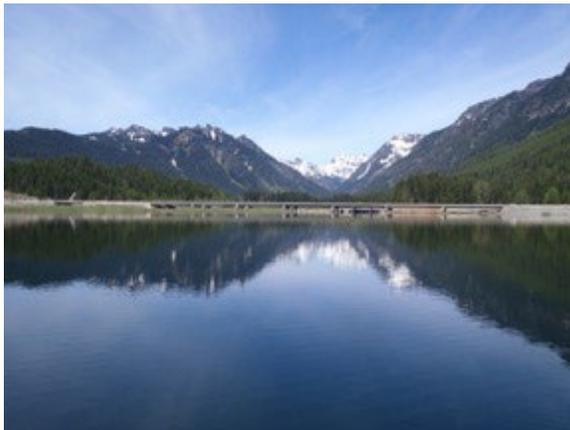
Video: <https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=wSOubef3J4o>

I-90 Wildlife Crossing Structures: Snoqualmie Pass offers a connecting link for highway traffic moving east to west—and an ecological bottleneck for wildlife moving north to south. Between 2013 and 2018, the Washington Department of Transportation built a series of 27 wildlife crossings (most of which are underpasses) as part of a major reconstruction of I-90. These crossings can be viewed by motorists traveling along I-90. There is no place to stop; and human visitors should limit themselves to the driving through on the highway. The most prominent wildlife crossing is an overhead structure located near the east end of Keechelus Lake (between Snoqualmie Pass and Easton); it crosses over six lanes of traffic where previously wildlife had no safe passage. Two years after its 2018 completion, recorded sightings included more than 2,300 deer, more than 1,300 elk, 25 raccoons, 19 weasels, 12 bobcats, one cougar, and one skunk.⁵⁷ All together, these wildlife passage structures provide safe crossing for elk, coyotes, otters, porcupines, wolverines, and more. The construction of these structures was possible in large part due to the previous land conservation on the former checkboard lands of the Northern Pacific railroad grant on both the north and south sides of I-90.

Managed by: Washington State Department of Transportation

<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=wSOubef3J4o>

i90wildlifebridges.org



Keechelus Lake: This lake, which sits at the headwaters of the Yakima River, was the site of a summer fishing camp for the Kittitas band of the Yakama Tribe. A wagon road (completed in 1867) later ran along the south end of the lake, over Snoqualmie Pass, and west down to the Puget Sound basin. By the turn of the century, the lake attracted recreational travelers. Kachess Lodge, constructed in 1910, drew visitors who arrived by a combination of train, stagecoach, and boat travel. By 1912 a ferry service carried travelers across the lake. The Milwaukee Ski

Bowl was built near the northwest shore (built in 1937 and operated by the railroad until 1950). Today, I-90 hugs the eastern shore, and the lake is managed as a reservoir for irrigation as part

⁵⁶ University of Washington. (2011). *Gold Creek: Development to Restoration*. Retrieved from <https://www.co.kittitas.wa.us/uploads/cds/land-use/Long%20Plats/LP-77-00009%20Starwater/DOT%202011%20Gold%20Creek%20History%20Restoration.pdf>.

⁵⁷ Farley, Glenn. “Increased activity seen on I-90 wildlife overpass in 2020.” *King5*, 13 Jul 2021. <https://www.king5.com/article/tech/science/environment/increased-activity-seen-on-i-90-wildlife-overpass-in-2020/281-6d28c136-f755-460c-8f5c-f43d1aadbf18>

of the Bureau of Reclamation's Yakima Project. While the lake is naturally formed, its capacity and discharge are controlled by the Keechelus Dam, built in 1917 without fish passage.

Managed by: Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife

wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/locations/lowland-lakes/keechelus-lake

Hyak (Milwaukee Road, Snoqualmie Tunnel, Palouse to Cascades State Park Trail): In the Chinook Trade Jargon, Hyak is a word for "swift" or "fast." The unincorporated community of Hyak is located at the eastern portal of the Snoqualmie Tunnel. The community once boasted a railroad station, a post office and school. The Snoqualmie Tunnel, opened in 1914, to allow passage of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad (also known as the Milwaukee Road) underneath Snoqualmie Pass on a snow-free route. The 2.3-mile-long Snoqualmie Tunnel, now managed by Washington State Parks as part of the 250-mile-long Palouse to Cascades Trail, is open to hikers, cyclists, horses, wagons, and non-motorized recreation. Hyak was also the location of the Milwaukee Ski Bowl, which opened in 1938 and was only accessible by train at the time. The Milwaukee Bowl had the only ski lift in the Pacific Northwest, lights for night skiing powered by the railroad's electric lines, and a world-class championship ski jump.

Managed by: various agencies and organizations

Hyak: snowrec.org/hyak

Milwaukee Road: mtsgreenway.org/blog/legacy-of-the-milwaukee-road-railway

Snoqualmie Tunnel: wta.org/go-hiking/hikes/iron-horse-tunnel

Palouse to Cascades State Park Trail: parks.wa.gov/521/Palouse-to-Cascades

Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCTNST): The PCTNST crosses I-90 at Snoqualmie Pass, the last major interstate crossing northbound hikers make on their 2,650-mile journey from Mexico to Canada. Northbound hikers drop down through the ski area at Snoqualmie Pass, before climbing up into the Alpine Lakes Wilderness via the very scenic and very precipitous Kendall Katwalk. The trail south of the pass runs near the location of the old Mountaineers Lodge (burned to the ground in 1944), which was perhaps the first recreational establishment at the pass. (Members of the Mountaineers would arrive by train at Rockdale Station and then climb more than a mile upward, often through snow, to the original lodge site.) Southbound hikers can continue for another 2,000 miles, walking along the Cascade Crest through Washington and Oregon, through Northern California to the High Sierras, and then down into the desert basins of Southern California. As early as 1926, Catherine Montgomery began to champion the idea of a hiking trail along the ridges of the states of California, Oregon, and Washington. In March 1932, Clinton C. Clarke of Pasadena, California, organized the Pacific Crest Trail System Conference. In 1968, the National Trails System Act designated the Pacific Crest Trail as one of the nation's first National Scenic Trails. The Act called for the extended trails to be "located as to provide for maximum outdoor recreation potential and for the conservation and enjoyment of the nationally significant scenic, historic, natural, or cultural qualities of the areas through which such trails may pass.

Managed by: Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail Association and various agencies

pcta.org

fs.usda.gov/pct



Summit at Snoqualmie: Skiing established Snoqualmie Pass as a recreational area as early as the 1920s, before the Snoqualmie Summit Ski Area opened in 1937. Many earlier winter sports enthusiasts were of Scandinavian and German descent, and they recreated old traditions in the mountains around Seattle. People traveled by train to compete in ski jumping competitions and races until the highway over the Pass was kept open during the winter of 1931. The Seattle Parks Department opened Municipal Hill (Summit

West) in 1934, and three years later was joined by the Snoqualmie Summit Ski Area. Developments continued through the 1960s, and today the major ski areas of Snoqualmie Pass have been consolidated under single management. They are visited by more than half a million people each year. Today, Snoqualmie Pass boasts nearly 2,000 acres for skiing, 25 chair lifts, and the most night skiing in the country.

Managed by: The Summit at Snoqualmie and The Pass Life
summitsnoqualmie.com/summit-central



Property of Museum of History & Industry, Seattle
1910s Sunset Highway, courtesy MOHAI

Sunset Highway: The Sunset Highway crossed Snoqualmie Pass along the route of a wagon road that previously had followed Indigenous footpaths. With the advent of the Alaska-Yukon Exposition in 1909, Seattle boosters wanted to demonstrate that the city was not some isolated backwater, disconnected from the rest of the country. They set about improving the road over Snoqualmie Pass, making it fit for automobile traffic (more or less) in time for a road race from New York to Seattle whose starting gun coincided with the opening

ceremonies of the exposition⁵⁸. (The winning vehicle arrived in Seattle twenty-three days later.) Road construction continued, and the Sunset Highway was officially dedicated in 1915, although it would be another fifteen years before it was paved. Visitors today can travel on sections of the Sunset Highway just west of Snoqualmie Pass.

Managed by: various agencies
sunset-hwy.com

The following four tables summarize how each of the Story Points described above are the associated with NHA Themes and Narratives.

⁵⁸ Washington State Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (October, 2021). Apportionment, Enrollment, and Fiscal Reports. <https://www.k12.wa.us/policy-funding/school-apportionment/safs-report-api>

Integrated Narrative: Origins and Arrivals

Story Points	Resource Type					Themes and Narratives				
	Cultural	Natural	Historic	Scenic	Recrea-tional	First People	Landscape	Corridors	Relationships with Nature	Resilience
Ellensburg Rodeo Arena	√□		√□		√□	Native Way of Life, Travel and Trade	Climate, Ecosystems, Water	Human Travel	Native Way of Life, Agriculture	Economic Transition
Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park	√□		√□				Water	Human Travel	Mining	Economic Transition
Meadowbrook & Tollgate Farms	√□	√□	√□	√□	√□	Native Way of Life	Climate, Ecosystems	Human Travel, Wildlife Migration	Native Way of Life, Agriculture	Ecosystem Health, Economic Transition
Redlining Heritage Trail	√□		√□		√□			Human Travel		Cultural Resilience, Economic Transition
Roslyn Historic Cemeteries	√□		√□				Geology	Human Travel	Mining	Cultural Resilience
Seattle Chinatown / International District	√□		√□				Water	Human Travel	Agriculture, Mining	Cultural Resilience
Snoqualmie Falls	√□	√□	√□	√□		Native Way of Life, Tribes, Stewardship	Climate, Ecosystems, Geology, Iconic Species, Water	Human Travel	Native Way of Life, Water, Energy, Recreation	Cultural Resilience
Northwest Railway Museum			√□				Ecosystems, Water	Human Travel	Logging, Agriculture, Mining, Energy	Economic Transition
South Cle Elum Rail Yard			√□		√□		Geology,	Human Travel	Mining, Energy	Economic Transition
South Lake Union	√□	√□		√□	√□	Native Way of Life	Geology, Water	Fish Passage, Human Travel	Native Way of Life, Logging, Water	Economic Transition
Thorp Mill	√□		√□				Water	Human Travel	Logging, Agriculture, Energy	Economic Transition

Integrated Narrative: Northwest Forests

Story Points	Resource Type					Themes and Narratives				
	Cultural	Natural	Historic	Scenic	Recreational	First People	Landscape	Corridors	Relationships to Nature	Resilience
Alpine Lakes Wilderness (Middle Fork Snoqualmie Trailhead)		√□		√□	√□	Native Way of Life	Climate, Ecosystems, Geology, Iconic Species, Water	Wildlife Migration	Native Way of Life, Logging, Mining, Recreation	Ecosystem Health
Cabin Creek		√□	√□		√□	Native Way of Life	Ecosystems, Geology	Human Travel, Wildlife Migration	Logging, Recreation	Ecosystem Health
Cedar River Watershed		√□				Native Way of Life	Climate, Ecosystems, Geology, Iconic Species, Water	Fish Passage, Wildlife Migration	Native Way of Life, Logging, Water, Energy	Ecosystem Health
Coal Mines Trail		√□	√□		√□		Geology	Human Travel	Mining, Recreation	Economic Transition
North Bend Forest Service Ranger Station	√□		√□				Climate, Ecosystems	Human Travel	Logging, Recreation	Economic Transition, Ecosystem Health
Manastash Ridge		√□			√□	Native Way of Life	Climate, Ecosystems, Geology, Iconic Species, Water	Human Travel, Wildlife Migration	Agriculture, Energy, Recreation	Ecosystem Health
Marckworth Forest		√□			√□	Native Way of Life	Climate, Ecosystems, Geology, Iconic Species, Water	Fish Passage	Logging, Recreation	Ecosystem Health
Salmon la Sac Guard Station			√□				Geology	Human Travel	Mining, Recreation	Economic Transition
Seward Park		√□		√□	√□	Native Way of Life	Climate, Ecosystems, Geology, Iconic Species, Water	Human Travel	Recreation	Ecosystem Health, Sustainable Development
Snoqualmie Mill			√□			Native Way of Life	Climate, Ecosystems, Geology, Iconic Species, Water	Wildlife Migration	Native Way of Life, Logging, Mining, Recreation	Ecosystem Health

Snoqualmie Point Park		√□		√□	√□	Native Way of Life	Ecosystems, Geology	Human Travel, Wildlife Migration	Logging, Recreation	Ecosystem Health
Teanaway Community Forest		√□		√□	√□	Native Way of Life	Climate, Ecosystems, Geology, Iconic Species, Water	Fish Passage, Wildlife Migration	Native Way of Life, Logging, Water, Energy	Ecosystem Health

Integrated Narrative: Salmon

Story Points	Resource Type					Themes and Narratives				
	Cultural	Natural	Historic	Scenic	Recreational	First People	Landscape	Corridors	Relationships with Nature	Resilience
Ballard (Hiram M. Chittenden) Locks	√□	√□	√□		√□	Native Way of Life, Tribes, Stewardship	Climate, Ecosystems, Geology, Iconic Species, Water	Fish Passage, Human Travel	Native Way of Life, Water	Economic Transition
Cedar River (at Landsburg Reach Natural Area)	√□	√□				Native Way of Life, Tribes, Stewardship	Climate, Ecosystems, Geology, Iconic Species, Water	Fish Passage	Water, Logging, Energy	Ecosystem Health
Chinook Bend Floodplain Reconnection Project	√□	√□				Native Way of Life, Tribes, Stewardship	Climate, Ecosystems, Geology, Iconic Species, Water	Fish Passage	Water, Agriculture	Ecosystem Health
Cle Elum Supplementation and Research Facility	√□	√□				Native Way of Life, Tribes, Stewardship	Climate, Ecosystems, Geology, Iconic Species, Water	Fish Passage	Water, Energy, Agriculture	Ecosystem Health
Cooper River Bridge	√□	√□		√□		Native Way of Life, Tribes, Stewardship	Climate, Ecosystems, Geology, Iconic Species, Water	Fish Passage	Water, Recreation	Ecosystem Health
Issaquah Salmon Hatchery	√□	√□				Native Way of Life, Tribes, Stewardship	Climate, Ecosystems, Geology, Iconic Species, Water	Fish Passage	Water	Ecosystem Health
Lake Sammamish State Park	√□	√□		√□	√□	Native Way of Life, Tribes, Stewardship	Climate, Ecosystems, Geology, Iconic Species, Water	Fish Passage	Native Way of Life, Agriculture, Water, Recreation	Ecosystem Health
Tolt River-John MacDonald Park	√□	√□	√	√□	√□	Native Way of Life, Tribes, Stewardship	Climate, Ecosystems, Geology, Iconic Species, Water	Fish Passage	Agriculture, Water, Recreation	Ecosystem Health

Integrated Narrative: Snoqualmie Pass

Story Points	Resource Type					Themes and Narratives				
	Cultural	Natural	Historic	Scenic	Recreational	First People	Landscape	Corridors	Relationships with Nature	Resilience
Denny Creek	√□	√□		√□	√□	Native Way of Life, Travel and Trade	Climate, Ecosystems, Geology, Iconic Species, Water	Human Travel	Logging, Mining, Recreation	Ecosystem Health
Gold Creek		√□		√□	√□	Native Way of Life, Tribes, Stewardship	Climate, Ecosystems, Geology, Iconic Species, Water	Human Travel, Fish Passage, Wildlife Migration	Water, Logging, Mining, Recreation	Ecosystem Health
I-90 Wildlife Crossing Structures		√□		√□		Native Way of Life, Tribes, Stewardship	Climate, Ecosystems, Geology, Iconic Species, Water	Human Travel, Wildlife Migration		Ecosystem Health
Keechelus Lake	√□	√□		√□	√□	Travel and Trade, Tribes, Stewardship	Climate, Ecosystems, Geology, Iconic Species, Water	Highways, Railroads	Water, Recreation	Ecosystem Health
Hyak (Milwaukee Road, Snoqualmie Tunnel, Palouse to Cascades State Park Trail)		√□	√□	√□	√□	Native Way of Life, Travel and Trade	Climate, Ecosystems, Geology, Iconic Species, Water	Human Travel, Fish Passage, Wildlife Migration	Logging, Recreation	Economic Transition
Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail		√□		√□	√□	Native Way of Life, Tribes	Climate, Ecosystems, Geology, Iconic Species, Water	Human Travel, Wildlife Migration	Recreation	Ecosystem Health
Summit at Snoqualmie	√□			√□	√□	Native Way of Life, Tribes	Climate, Ecosystems, Geology, Iconic Species, Water	Human Travel	Recreation	Economic Transition
Sunset Highway	√□		√□	√□	√□	Travel and Trade	Climate, Ecosystems, Geology, Iconic Species, Water	Human Travel	Recreation	Economic Transition

CHAPTER 6 Interpretive Plan



Chapter 6: Interpretive Plan

The Interpretive Plan of the Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA is built on a place-based framework: “Stories to Tell, Places to Go.” As described in preceding chapters, the NHA planning process first identified Themes and Integrated Narratives that convey the significance of the Greenway NHA: “Stories to Tell.” The Integrated Narratives then informed identification of emblematic resources (Story Points) that provide starting points for interpretation, understanding and conservation: “Places to Go.” The Greenway NHA Interpretive Plan combines these two elements and identifies strategies for connecting residents, youth and visitors to these stories and places: “Things to Do.”

The Themes, Integrated Narratives and Story Points identified in Chapters 4 and 5 form the foundation of the Greenway NHA Interpretive Plan. They are also the product of collaborative dialogue and collective exploration that occurred within the NHA Advisory Committee, in conversations between the Greenway Trust and tribal representatives, and through the input of current and prospective Greenway partners. The decision to lean into the interdisciplinary dimensions of the NHA Themes was a direct product of conversations with tribes and represents one strategy for reclaiming space in which to tell stories that have not been part of the traditionally dominant narrative.

The specific stories to be told through this Interpretive Plan will depend on continued collaboration and dialogue with the keepers and tellers of those stories. The Greenway Trust will work with tribes, local heritage organizations and others to identify content and share stories, through co-creation or by providing a platform, as appropriate. As with much else in the Greenway NHA, this work will depend on partnerships.

It should also be noted that the choices made in curating the Story Points list reflect a desire to interpret a range of Greenway resources while being mindful of the impact of visitors across the landscape. As described later in this chapter, stewardship is the ultimate desired outcome of this Interpretive Plan. The stories shared and the narratives created through interpretation should increase public understanding and awareness to the benefit of the landscape and heritage resources of the Greenway NHA.

Audiences

People come to the Greenway with varying degrees of familiarity with the National Heritage Area. The Interpretive Plan recognizes the diversity of experience, understanding and comfort with the Greenway NHA and its cultural, historic and natural resources. The plan provides strategies to engage people of diverse ages, cultures, and socioeconomic backgrounds. Reaching the full breadth of each of these audiences will require cultural fluency and intentional design. The Greenway Trust will incorporate marketing strategies that include historically disenfranchised voices and engage communities who may have not traditionally seen themselves as part of the Greenway narrative.

For the purposes of this Interpretive Plan, the audience is segmented into three categories: residents of the Greenway NHA and adjacent communities; youth and families; and tourists and other visitors.

Greenway Residents

Over two million people live within an hour's drive of the I-90 corridor that forms the NHA's east-west axis. These residents are diverse, spanning urban to suburban to rural areas across King and Kittitas Counties. Both counties have experienced significant growth in the past decade, both within the boundaries of the Greenway NHA and in communities adjacent to the NHA. This has led to pressures on existing recreation, conservation, and traditional tribal areas within the Greenway NHA landscape.

The Greenway NHA straddles two counties (King and Kittitas), each with distinctive demographic profiles when taken as a whole:

West of Snoqualmie Pass, King County has grown 17.5% in the last decade, from 1.9 million residents (2010) to 2.3 million residents (2020), with growth concentrated in the cities. The median household income is \$94,974, with 7.6% of the population living in poverty. In recent years, King County has become increasingly racially and culturally diverse. In 2018, foreign-born residents accounted for 23.5% of the population, the majority of whom were Asian in origin. As of 2020, non-Hispanic whites accounted for 58% of the population, Asian and Pacific Islanders 21%, and Latinos or Hispanics 10%. Five percent identified as Black or African American, and one percent as Native American.⁵⁹

On the eastern side of the NHA, Kittitas County has grown more slowly: roughly eight percent growth, from 40,915 (2010) to 44,337 (2017). The median household income is \$56,004, with 12.9% of the population living in poverty. As of 2020, 92% percent of Kittitas County residents are white, nine percent Hispanic or Latino, and two percent Asian, and one percent Black or African American.⁶⁰

⁵⁹ US Census Quick Fact: King County, Washington. Retrieved from <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/kingcountywashington/RHI125219>

⁶⁰ US Census Quick Fact: Kittitas County, Washington. Retrieved from <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/kittitascountywashington/BZA010219>.

Youth

Approximately one-fifth of the population (17% in Kittitas County and 20% in King County) is under the age of 18 years old. Within the Mountains to Sound Greenway, there are 214,000 students. The single largest population of students (54,000) can be found in the Seattle School District. The Greenway Trust's education programs also draw students from outside the NHA boundaries for on-site field instruction. In the 2020-21 school year, approximately 247,000 students in Washington State were enrolled in 4th through 6th grades – a target audience for many of the Greenway Trust's current environmental education programs.⁶¹

In addition to formal education settings, youth engage with and experience the Greenway NHA through a wide variety of non-profit youth programs, such as the YMCA's BOLD/GOLD youth outdoor leadership program. Family-based activities also provide opportunities for adults to introduce young people to the Greenway NHA—and vice versa.

Visitors

Before the coronavirus pandemic arrived in 2020, Washington State had a thriving tourism industry. Tourism is the fourth largest industry in the state at \$21 billion annually. Two-thirds of travelers were Washington residents who enjoy the state's year-round recreation and sports opportunities.

Within the tourism industry, the outdoor recreation segment is particularly significant. Outdoor recreation directly supports nearly 200,000 jobs in Washington State,⁶² and contributes \$8.9 billion and \$304,000 to the economies of King and Kittitas County, respectively.⁶³ Washington State Commissioner of Public Lands, Hilary Franz, noted that "Outdoor recreation is a part of the heritage and culture of Washington, a value beyond what can be tallied on a spreadsheet."⁶⁴⁶⁵ While these visitors bring economic benefits to the region, they also have significant ecological impacts on public lands and natural resources. Interpretation can help raise awareness and encourage more responsible and respectful visitation.

⁶¹

Washington State Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (July, 2011). Washington State Environmental Sustainability and Literacy Plan. <https://www.k12.wa.us/sites/default/files/public/environmentsustainability/pubdocs/waeslplanjuly2011.pdf>

⁶² Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (July, 2020) Economic Analysis of Outdoor Recreation in Washington State. <https://rco.wa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/EconomicReportOutdoorRecreation2020.pdf>

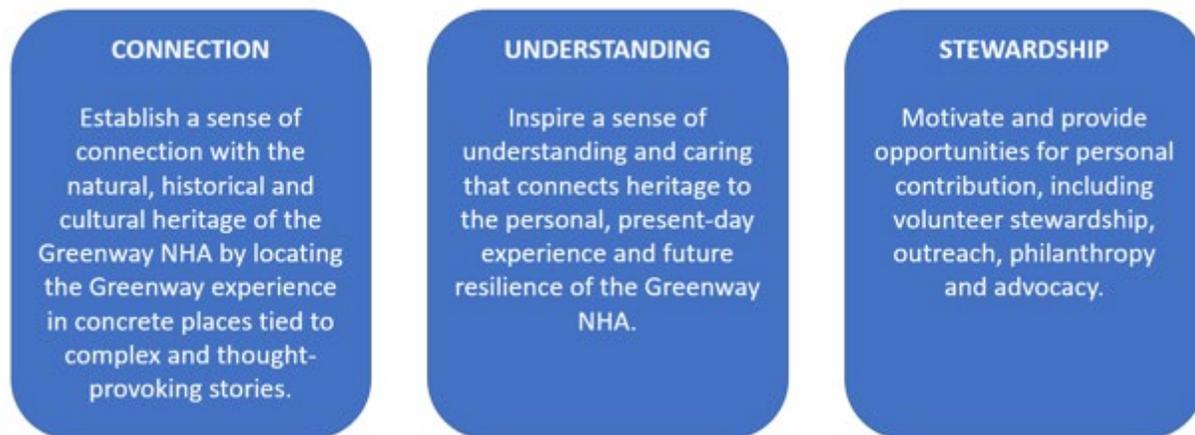
⁶³ Earth Economics. "Economic Analysis of Outdoor Recreation in Washington State." 2020 Update. <https://rco.wa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/EconomicReportOutdoorRecreation2020.pdf>

⁶⁵ "Outdoor Recreation Generates Big Money in Washington." (2020, July 30). Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office. Retrieved from <https://rco.wa.gov/outdoor-recreation-generates-big-money-in-washington>.

Interpretive Plan Goals

The goals of the Interpretive Plan are to increase connection, understanding and, ultimately, stewardship of the Mountains to Sound Greenway landscape, culture and history. In addition to informing the development of interpretive exhibits and programming in the NHA, these interpretive goals serve to support and reinforce the other legislative directives for the NHA including recognizing, protecting and enhancing resource values in the NHA, developing recreational and educational opportunities, increasing public awareness of, and appreciation for, natural, historical, scenic and cultural resources of the NHA, and protecting and restoring historic sites and buildings in the NHA.

The interpretive strategies identified in the “Stories to Tell, Places to Go” matrices (pages 100-104), are designed to provide introductory experiences to a range of people, through a variety of media-based and in-person experiences. Through the cumulative effect of these experiences over time, the Greenway Trust hopes to create a sense of connection to the Greenway NHA; to build upon that foundation with a deeper understanding of the NHA Themes; and to provide opportunities for people to engage in a direct stewardship contribution in the Greenway NHA.



Stories to Tell, Places to Go

The “Stories to Tell, Places to Go” matrices below are organized as menus of options, from which individual elements can be tied together or interwoven, depending on the narratives being highlighted, the partners engaged and the audiences targeted. As with the use of nonlinear Integrated Narratives to create space for the complexity and interconnectedness of the NHA Themes, the Stories to Tell, Places to Go matrices are created with the intention of illuminating possible connections and inviting further exploration. The matrices are not intended to be read from left to right in a straight line, nor is there intended to be a 1:1 correspondence between an item in Column A with an item in Column B.

For example, under the “Origins and Arrivals” matrix, cultural festivals are identified as a strategy for connecting visitors to the stories of the Greenway NHA identified in the “Stories to Tell” column. The Ellensburg Rodeo, identified as a “Place to Go,” is held every Labor Day Weekend. Attendees can take their pick of competitions in the main ring, but a deeper look

yields a wealth of history about Ellensburg, from the horse races held by local tribes before white settlement to the ranches and hay farming that took root in the Kittitas Valley at the turn of the twentieth century. Visitors who come to enjoy a three-day holiday weekend also intersect with stories that connect to each of the five Themes of the NHA: First People, Landscape, Corridors, Relationships with Nature, and Resilience. Long before the rodeo, Ellensburg was a gathering place, with Indigenous camps of several thousand (a massive crowd for the mid 1800s) reported by early white settlers. The area now known as Ellensburg was an important waypoint for Indigenous people moving between summer and winter camps. The agriculture economy that later developed in the Kittitas Valley owes its abundance to the region's volcanic soils combined with irrigation from the snow-fed Yakima River, both of which are blessings bestowed by a fortuitous intersection of geology and climate. To increase climate resiliency in the Valley, farmers, tribes and government agencies brokered the landmark Yakima Basin Integrated Plan, which seeks to provide for stronger salmon recovery while supporting the irrigation needs of Yakima Valley farmers as the region faces the prospect of diminished water storage capacity with the advent of hotter summer temperatures. The Ellensburg Rodeo will celebrate its 100-year anniversary in 2023.

Of the strategies listed under "Things to Do," partner interest and engagement will play a large role in determining implementation. This is particularly true for interpretation of tribal heritage, which intersects with almost every narrative in the Greenway NHA, if not all. Tribes will be essential partners in understanding opportunities to share these stories, in co-creation of content, and for guidance in ethical storytelling. The Trust is also committed to finding resources to support tribal education and interpretation and to using its own communications, as outlined in this Interpretive Plan, as a platform for uplifting the region's tribal heritage.

Other anticipated interpretive partnerships include Washington DNR, which has expressed an interest in helping to create a StoryMap for the Teanaway Community Forest. The Wing Luke Museum of the Asian Pacific American Experience has lamented a lack of commemorative signage in locations where Asian history has disappeared or been erased. Tribal leadership in salmon restoration and habitat protection could be more clearly communicated, with tribal participation, to educate the general public through a number of different strategies, including guided tours, podcasts and interpretive signs.

The interpretive strategies listed in the following matrices are representative of a number of activities and initiatives being undertaken by Greenway NHA partners; it is not an inclusive list. There are numerous other possible strategies that could be listed as a "Stewardship" activity, such as sustainable consumer choices, that are not included. The Greenway Trust supports and encourages individual stewardship, but has chosen, for the purposes of this plan, to focus on activities that involve partner engagement and collaborative stewardship.

Some of the "Things to Do" activities identified in the following tables already exist and some are yet to be developed. Actions that the Greenway Trust and partners have committed to take to continue, support or develop these activities are described in Chapter 10.

Stories to Tell, Places to Go: Origins and Arrivals

Stories to Tell	Places to Go	Things to Do		
		Connection	Understanding	Stewardship
<p>Indigenous connections between Coast Salish, interior plains and beyond</p> <p>Industries of white settlement: farming, mining, timber</p> <p>Yakima River irrigation and agriculture</p> <p>Klondike Gold Rush</p> <p>Redlining and sundown laws in Seattle</p> <p>Chinese Exclusion Act</p> <p>Asian American and Pacific Islander connections to railroads, farming, mining</p> <p>How cultural change leads to ecological change (invasive species, e.g.)</p> <p>Transcontinental railroads and trade routes</p> <p>Waterway connections: Ship Canal, Lake Union, Black River, Snoqualmie River</p> <p>20th century technology and biotech economy</p> <p>Current and future impacts of large migrations to the region driven by climate change and economy</p>	<p>Ellensburg Rodeo Arena</p> <p>Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park</p> <p>Meadowbrook Farm and Tollgate Farm</p> <p>Redlining Heritage Trail</p> <p>Roslyn Historic Cemeteries</p> <p>Seattle Chinatown-International District</p> <p>Northwest Railway Museum</p> <p>Snoqualmie Falls</p> <p>South Cle Elum Rail Yard</p> <p>South Lake Union</p> <p>Thorp Mill</p>	<p>Story maps of settlement and displacement over time</p> <p>Geo-fencing apps</p> <p>Car routes with links to info on stop locations</p> <p>Cultural festivals</p> <p>Art fairs and installations</p>	<p>Greenway NHA Passport that connects places and stories of different people</p> <p>Guided tours</p> <p>K-12 curriculum, including Since Time Immemorial</p> <p>Identify, commemorate and interpret locations that tell migration stories</p> <p>Collect and curate oral histories</p>	<p>Volunteering for habitat restoration projects</p>

Stories to Tell, Places to Go: Northwest Forests

Stories to Tell	Places to Go	Things to Do		
		Connection	Understanding	Stewardship
<p>Forest ecosystems, alpine habitat</p> <p>Indigenous management of forests and meadow land</p> <p>Different types of forests (in terms of species and function) require different preservation/conservation approaches, different management</p> <p>Seedstock and silviculture</p> <p>Railroad land grants, checkerboard forests</p> <p>Vertical integration in the timber industry</p> <p>Union organizing</p> <p>Working forests, recreation management</p> <p>Road-to-trail conversion, logging road decommissioning</p> <p>Carbon sequestration</p> <p>Fire management</p> <p>Ecosystem services: clean air and water</p> <p>Urban forest management plans</p>	<p>Alpine Lakes Wilderness</p> <p>Cabin Creek</p> <p>Cedar River Watershed</p> <p>Coal Mines Trail</p> <p>North Bend Forest Service Ranger Station</p> <p>Manastash Ridge</p> <p>Marckworth Forest</p> <p>Salmon la Sac Guard Station</p> <p>Seward Park</p> <p>Snoqualmie Mill</p> <p>Snoqualmie Point Park</p> <p>Teanaway Community Forest</p>	<p>Story maps of forest types and species diversity, logging roads, checkerboard lands, and land protection</p> <p>Self-guided walking tours of managed forests and different habitats</p>	<p>Greenway NHA Passport: connecting different forest ecosystems</p> <p>Guided tours of forest restoration sites, active management areas.</p> <p>Field guide to timber country: forest types, dominant and successful tree species, springboard notches, stages of regrowth, understory, etc.</p> <p>K-12 Curriculum: Next Generation Stewards</p> <p>Self-guided youth and family backpacks</p>	<p>Volunteer for tree planting, habitat restoration projects</p> <p>Career pathways for young adults, e.g. paid high school internships</p> <p>Community science: habitat monitoring, invasive plant inventories</p> <p>Local stewardship of urban parks and green spaces</p>

Stories to Tell, Places to Go: Salmon

Stories to Tell	Places to Go	Things to Do		
		Connection	Understanding	Stewardship
<p>Cultural significance, both Indigenous and non-Indigenous</p> <p>Vashon glaciation</p> <p>Puget Sound estuary</p> <p>Cascades snowpack</p> <p>Re-engineered rivers: Black River, mouth of the Duwamish</p> <p>Salmon species, life cycle and anatomy</p> <p>Orca-salmon connection, marine-derived nutrients</p> <p>Stream health, watershed stewardship (stream enhancement, hatcheries, road and culvert removal)</p> <p>Clean water: region’s drinking water is from salmon-bearing rivers</p> <p>Endangered species management</p> <p>Extinction threats</p> <p>Human impacts on salmon: history of logging, road building, urban development</p> <p>Managing for climate change</p>	<p>Ballard (Hiram M. Chittenden) Locks</p> <p>Cedar River (at Landsburg Reach Natural Area)</p> <p>Chinook Bend Floodplain Reconnection Project</p> <p>Cle Elum Supplementation and Research Facility</p> <p>Cooper River Bridge</p> <p>Issaquah Salmon Hatchery</p> <p>Lake Sammamish State Park</p> <p>Tolt River-John MacDonald Park</p>	<p>Story maps for creeks and watersheds</p> <p>Share information about where and when to see salmon runs, including Salmon SEEson (King County)</p> <p>Salmon cam – real-time video of salmon</p> <p>Indigenous art, related to winter season salmon sustenance</p>	<p>Greenway NHA Passport: visiting and understanding different runs, different strategies for protection</p> <p>Interpretive signs at salmon locations to explain habitat needs</p> <p>On-site interpretation from naturalists</p> <p>K-12 Curriculum: Forest and Fins, Salmon Homecoming</p> <p>Wy-Kan-Ush-Pum Salmon Activity Book</p> <p>Snoqualmie Tribe’s Kokanee workbook & StoryMap</p>	<p>Salmon monitoring and community science</p> <p>Volunteer habitat restoration</p>

<p>Geology, hydrology</p> <p>Kokanee recovery</p> <p>Cleanup of Lake Washington and the Duwamish River</p>				
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Stories to Tell, Places to Go: Snoqualmie Pass

Stories to Tell	Places to Go	Things to Do		
		Connection	Understanding	Stewardship
<p>Fault lines that created passes over which historic travel ways and current roads, railroads run</p> <p>Cascades rain shadow</p> <p>Wildlife migration: genetic strength and diversity</p> <p>Wildlife recovery: wolves, wolverines</p> <p>Yakima Basin water conservation</p> <p>Bull trout</p> <p>Cultural connections and transportation</p> <p>Indigenous travel and gathering spots.</p> <p>Railroads</p>	<p>Denny Creek</p> <p>Gold Creek</p> <p>Hyak</p> <p>I-90 Wildlife Crossing Structures</p> <p>Keechelus Lake</p> <p>Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (at Kendall Katwalk)</p> <p>Summit at Snoqualmie</p> <p>Sunset Highway</p>	<p>Story maps that travel through time, illustrating history of place</p> <p>Share wildlife tracking data</p> <p>Driving tour along I-90 to look at transition zones</p> <p>Hiking guides and information about local trails, including Gold Creek Pond, Franklin Falls, and Snow Lake</p>	<p>Greenway NHA Passport: history is layered across the landscape</p> <p>Interpretive centers</p> <p>Guided recreation experiences</p> <p>Podcast with narrated history of I-90 drive east and west</p> <p>Audio histories of specific sites: Gold Creek,</p>	<p>Volunteer as Trailhead Ambassadors, share Recreate Responsibly messaging</p> <p>Community science: tracking of wildlife, snowpack and recreation</p> <p>Volunteer for trail maintenance, restoration and clean up</p>

<p>Mining (copper, iron, gravel)</p> <p>Winter recreation: Milwaukee Bowl, night skiing, ski jumping</p> <p>Mountaineering legends (Wolf Bauer, Fred Beckey)</p> <p>Mountaineers Lodges at Snoqualmie Pass: Hyak and Rockdale stations, Patrol Race, early climbing exploration</p> <p>Checkerboard land conservation</p> <p>Wildfire</p>			<p>Denny Creek cabins, etc.</p> <p>Native plant guides to local trails</p>	
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Things to Do: Connection

Story Maps and Online Multimedia Guides. A visually rich combination of geospatial information and digital content, StoryMaps provide compelling new ways to tell the stories of the Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA. Story maps lend themselves well to discovery and exploration, and they can provide pathways for deeper levels of knowledge and understanding. Possible StoryMaps identified by NHA partners include water trail routes; creeks and watersheds; logging roads and restoration sites; the history of outdoor recreation; railroad land grants and checkerboard forests; and stories of immigrant communities and the paths they traced to settlement. When StoryMaps are based on multimodal trail and car routes, links to stories can be translated directly to a physical route or series of waypoints. For example, a StoryMap could also provide a guide for points along I-90 where a traveler might see examples of geologic features and ecological transition zones.

Geo-fencing apps. With cell phone location data, technology now allows for a user to be notified or alerted when their location intersects with a particular Greenway NHA feature (returning salmon, heritage events, etc.) They can provide an extra level of awareness beyond mere navigation, providing information to visitors who may not even be aware of nearby opportunities. With cell coverage available through most of the Greenway NHA along I-90, this provides a useful option for connecting people to what's around them in the NHA.

Farmers markets, cultural events and festivals. The cultural dimensions of the Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA are very much a living—and celebrated—heritage. Supporting local farms and urban gardens, Indigenous art, and celebrating local artisans promotes cultural resiliency and supports local economies, while also providing Greenway residents and visitors with a vibrant and engaging sense of place and heritage.

Art Installations. Outdoor sculpture, interpretive design and commemorative installations celebrate and interpret local heritage, particularly when local artists and communities are involved in creation and curation. Art provides an invitation to complexity and experience that interpretive panels cannot in themselves achieve. Examples of public art installations in the Greenway NHA include street murals in Roslyn, the sculpture garden in the I-90 right of way through Mercer Island, and the art walk in Duvall.



Things to Do: Understanding

Greenway NHA Passport. While the Greenway Trek provides a large-group event experience, the Greenway NHA Passport program will encourage residents, visitors, students, and families with kids to independently explore aspects of the Greenway NHA as they collect stamps at select locations and events. The Passport will be grounded in NHA resources and encourage visitors of all ages to experience the NHA in a number of different ways, from hiking and driving, to guided tours and cultural events, to volunteering and contributing.

Guided tours. While apps and virtual education offer the opportunity to reach wide audiences at the time and location of their choosing, guided tours offer opportunities for personal connections to people who have a particular interest in the Greenway through their professional, volunteer or lived experience. Tours of forest restoration sites or active forest management areas might not be capable of reaching a large audience, but they can have a large impact, particularly for students and young people. In other places, such as salmon viewing locations capable of handling high visitor traffic, on-site interpretation can enrich the visitor experience and help increase knowledge, understanding and connection. Several local outfitters and retailers offer guided experiences that provide basic outdoor skills, in addition to local knowledge and understanding.



Self-Guided Tours and Field Guides. Self-guided tours, both in print and electronic form, can provide visitors with the opportunity to dive deeper into particular areas of content knowledge related to the Greenway. NHA partners have suggested resources that could enhance a visitor's experience and understanding: walking tours of great tree hikes and native plants; a field guide to recognize the signs of a recovering forest (springboard notches in old stumps, stages of

regrowth and understory, signs of animals and birds). Several trails within the Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA are directly related to resources featured in this interpretive plan: Palouse to Cascades State Park Trail, Snoqualmie Valley Trail, Mountains to Sound Greenway Trail, Gold Creek Pond Trail, Franklin Falls Trail, Rattlesnake Ridge Trail, the Middle Fork Snoqualmie Trail, and more. Several thematically organized self-guided trips in the Snoqualmie Valley (see inset) provide visitors with the opportunity to explore the rich and varied cultural history of the Greenway NHA through several different lenses. Visitors who can access or download materials before, during or after their experience can come away enriched and empowered to learn more.

Self-Guided Trip Itineraries: Snoqualmie Valley

You don't have to travel far in the Greenway NHA to enjoy yourself. The Greenway Trust offers several self-guided tours through **Savor Snoqualmie Valley**, a cooperative effort to celebrate and promote the local food and farms, natural and cultural heritage, outdoor activities, and thriving towns and cities in the Snoqualmie Valley. Learn more at savornoqualmievalley.org.

- A Scenic Drive Through the Valley
- Girls Weekend in the Valley
- Snoqualmie Valley Trail: Snoqualmie to Duvall
- Snoqualmie Valley Trail: Rattlesnake Lake to Snoqualmie
- Twin Peaks Tour
- Coffee, Art and Collectibles
- A Walk at Meadowbrook Farm
- Park Hopping with the Family
- Self-Guided Art Tour of Historic Duvall
- Historic Walking Tours of Carnation, Duvall, Fall City, North Bend, and Snoqualmie

Interpretive signs. Signs on site provide an immediate and visible means of anchoring visitors in a common story. Signs also have the potential to commemorate history that may no longer be visible, invoking stories from the past that still resonate today. This is particularly true for migration stories, where key features, artifacts or entire peoples may have disappeared or been erased.

K-12+ Curriculum. Connecting with young people provides unique opportunities for education by virtue of state-led requirements around Indigenous studies and environmental education. The Washington State Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) requires both Environmental and Sustainability Education and the *Since Time Immemorial: Tribal Sovereignty in Washington State* curriculum education for its K-12 students. There are several curricula developed by local tribes, for use by districts in the classroom or which can be taught by nonprofit partners or engaged families, with the Greenway NHA serving as a living classroom: *Since Time Immemorial* (Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction);



Wy-Kan-Ush-Pum Salmon Activity Book (Yakama and other Columbia Basin tribes); and Snoqualmie Tribe's Kokanee Salmon Workbook and "Lake Sammamish: Restoring Culture and Life Back to an Urban Landscape" StoryMap. For older students, paid internships provide the opportunity to explore career pathways in ecosystem science and land management. (mtsgreenway.org/internships).

Self-Guided Youth and Family Backpacks. Several local partners, both private and public, now offer to loan out backpacks for self-guided family activities. They may come with interpretive activities or materials, or they may simply be designed to provide inspiration and foundational gear for safe and enjoyable adventures. UW Bothell, Finn Hill Neighborhood, the Environmental Education and Research Center (EERC) and St. Edward State Park are partnering to develop a backpack-focused program for families to engage in age-appropriate activities centered around healthy forests ecosystems and salmon.

Oral histories and audio interpretation. Local universities, museums and private collections have archives of oral history that could be mined for audio footage. Combined with new interviews, the Greenway NHA has the opportunity to collect and curate stories in the form of oral histories or podcasts. Multiple NHA partners have proposed a podcast or audio history of I-90 that could be played as a visitor drives the length of the Greenway. These histories could also address specific locations, such as Roslyn, Gold Creek and the Denny Creek cabins.

Interpretive Centers. Museums and interpretive centers throughout the Greenway curate and interpret aspects of the Greenway Themes identified in this plan. Some tribal cultural centers, such as the Tulalip Tribes' Hibulb Cultural Center and Natural History Preserve in Marysville and the Colville Tribal Museum in Coulee Dam, fall outside of the NHA boundaries, but they are an important part of understanding the heritage and culture of the Greenway NHA. These institutions provide an opportunity for dedicated or rotating exhibits that tell the Greenway NHA story. Several NHA partners also expressed an interest in seeing new visitor centers or other facilities dedicated to the Greenway NHA. Particularly, a new U.S. Forest Service Visitor Center at Snoqualmie Pass offers opportunities to showcase the Themes and Narratives of the Greenway NHA.

Things to Do: Stewardship

Trailhead Ambassadors. This volunteer program launched in 2021 at popular trailheads in the high-use Snoqualmie corridor. Trailhead Ambassadors serve as a welcoming entity at popular trailheads to answer trail and trailhead related questions, promote responsible hiker ethics like Leave No Trace, and collect trail use information for agencies and nonprofits. Trailhead Ambassadors was formed by a partnership of land managers, nonprofits, local community members and businesses, facilitated by the Greenway Trust.



Volunteer Habitat Restoration and Trail Events. Volunteering and engaging directly in the stewardship of the Mountains to Sound Greenway provides an important opportunity to connect with the NHA, when combined with context and educational messages from the coordinating agency. The Greenway Trust and its partners offer a variety of projects and opportunities, including tree planting, habitat restoration, salmon monitoring, trail maintenance, trash pickup and beautification, Trailhead Ambassadors.

Community Science. Greenway NHA partners manage community science programs to track wildlife in major wilderness corridors and in local parks. Other volunteers monitor recreation use and impacts. Community scientists in the Greenway NHA study climate change through snowpack and glacier levels, as well as plant and animal surveys.

Signature Greenway NHA Strategies

Greenway Trek and other Explore the Greenway events. The signature event of the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust is the Trek – a crossing on foot, bike and boat of the entire east-to-west length of the Greenway that occurred in 2000, 2011, and 2015 (with 2020's pandemic canceling that year's Trek) since the Greenway was first envisioned in 1990. The Trek showcases the depth and breadth of the National Heritage Area and celebrates the many communities, trail systems and outdoor recreation and stewardship opportunities within the Greenway corridor. The Trek also demonstrates the importance of conservation as one imagines what the Greenway would look like if the area's 1.5 million acres had been clearcut and developed rather than conserved. However, the lengthy nine-day commitment and the physical demands of the Trek limit access, so the Greenway Trust also encourages people of all ages and abilities to join an appropriate segment of the Trek for just a day or part of a day.

Greenway Trust Education Program. To augment what is being offered by school districts, the Greenway Trust has designed several curricula to engage 4th-12th grade students in the study of local ecosystems: *Next Generation Stewards* and *Forest and Fins*. The Greenway Trust teaches upward of 3,000 students annually, at least half of whom attend schools with a high percentage of students eligible for a free or reduced-price lunch. The Greenway Trust also offers paid internships for high school-aged teens seeking to explore career pathways in environmental science, natural resources, sustainability, and related fields.

Coordinating Entity and Curator

The interpretive strategies (“Things to Do”) outlined in the “Stories to Tell, Places to Go” matrices cover a wide range of individual, group and virtual experiences. Some rely on in-person interpretation, which allows for the direct exchange of information and ideas between the interpreter and the visitor. Other strategies depend on media-based interpretation, presented

via print, audio/visual methods, and/or electronic or digital means such that the interpretation is a self-guided learning experience. Media-based interpretation can be passive as well as interactive.

While it may be tempting to think of the Greenway Trust as a clearinghouse for information, this model is rooted in a day and time when information itself was hard to access. Today, there is an abundance of information and opportunities available between the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust and its many partners. A concerted web search can yield a Greenway visitor with real-time updates on recreation sites, wildlife tracking data, salmon cameras, and meteorological stations that provide real-time information and insights into the activities and conditions of the Greenway.

As Coordinating Entity, the Greenway Trust has an important role to play in curating and sharing information and stories aligned with the Themes and Integrated Narratives identified in this plan. The Greenway Trust website (mtsgreenway.org) will provide a central hub where visitors can learn about NHA Themes and Integrated Narratives and dive into a rich collection of stories that bring each one to life. An interactive map and itineraries will encourage exploration of the Greenway NHA, and a collection of curated partner resources will facilitate even more in-depth learning on specific topics and areas of interest. The website will also play a critical role in helping to connect the Greenway NHA audience to opportunities for deeper engagement and stewardship of the landscape. QR codes, app development and other online tools will also play an important role in the Trust's curation and promotion of NHA-related content.

The Greenway Trust will prioritize interpretive strategies that illuminate the full breadth of NHA Themes (First People, Landscape, Corridors, Relationships with Nature, and Resiliency) and tie to identified Story Points. The Trust will also emphasize storytelling that brings new voices to the Greenway NHA narrative and makes interpretive resources accessible to communities that might be unfamiliar with the many opportunities for exploration within the Greenway NHA. This may include making interpretive materials available in multiple languages, digital formats, and most important, engaging and supporting partners to share stories and experiences from communities that have not traditionally been included in dominant narratives.

Interpretive Partnerships

Interpretive partners include environmental education centers, tribes, state and federal land managers, state and local parks, environmental and recreation non-profits, and commercial tour guides. In addition, the Greenway Trust will partner with the region's cultural and heritage organizations to interpret the human elements of the Greenway NHA story. Community partners have a deep understanding and connection to local audiences and can better guide interpretation to their unique needs. The full complement of the Greenway Trust's interpretive partners allows the experiences and stories of the NHA to be shared across multiple constituencies, with each partner bringing their own expertise, voice and depth of understanding.

It will be important to give Greenway NHA visitors a visual cue that they are entering, experiencing or learning about the national heritage area. The Greenway NHA will use a simple,

unified brand for interpretive signs and strategies, and this will be shared as open-source material with all Greenway partners. The Greenway NHA brand (logo, tag line, colors, image, simple and welcoming language) is intended to be inclusive and inviting to all people. The NHA brand will need to allow partners to keep their unique identity while at the same time highlighting the NHA.

In working with interpretive partners, the Greenway Trust will share the NHA Thematic Framework, essential learnings and key messages so that elements of interpretation remain consistent across the NHA and its partners. As appropriate, the Greenway Trust will engage with interpretive consultants and content experts to ensure that key concepts and supporting materials are accurate and reflect current best practices within the field.



Chapter 7: Partnerships, Agreements and Local Management Plans

The Mountains to Sound Greenway has been a product of partnerships from the inception of the Greenway idea in 1990 to its designation as a National Heritage Area in 2019. The development of this management plan continues this commitment to partnership and collaboration. Greenway partners include governments, agencies, mission-aligned nonprofits, small and large businesses, and committed community members. The implementation of this management plan will depend upon the continued and ongoing collaboration of these existing partners, as well as new collaborations with a wider network, especially tribes, heritage groups, and organizations representing historically marginalized communities.

Partnerships and collaboration are vital to preserving and stewarding the natural, cultural and historical resources of the NHA; to interpreting Themes and sharing stories; and for engaging the public in the NHA. Collaborative approaches are also essential for addressing many complex challenges facing communities within the NHA that will directly and indirectly affect resources of the NHA, and our ability to preserve, steward and interpret them. Such challenges include identifying and planning for parks and park infrastructure and trails and other recreational needs for the growing population while simultaneously minimizing, mitigating and managing the increasing impacts of outdoor recreation on natural and cultural resources; adapting to a changing climate, and preserving historic sites and structures amid continuing pressures of urban and rural development as cities seek to accommodate growing populations and meet needs for affordable housing.

A foundational principle of National Heritage Areas is an emphasis on public-private partnerships and interagency cooperation. Both forms of partnership have been utilized to significant positive effect in the Greenway NHA—even before designation. For more than thirty years, the Greenway Trust marshaled public-private partnerships that mobilized millions of dollars in project funding; conserved thousands of acres of parks, forests and open space from development; converted miles of rail-to-trail and road-to-trail corridors; restored habitat for salmon and other wildlife; provided environmental education and youth internship opportunities; preserved and restored historic structures; and promoted environmental

stewardship and responsible recreation. Interagency cooperation, including especially “good neighbor authorities” between Federal and State land managers, has streamlined land management across an historically “checkerboarded” landscape, facilitated more holistic planning, and improved the connectivity of regional trail networks across jurisdictions.

Partnership in the Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA takes many forms. Two or more organizations may collaborate on a specific project. Longer term partnerships among organizations with complementary skill sets enable them to achieve outcomes that none could accomplish alone. Coalitions of organizations may come together to pool resources in support of a joint initiative, to advocate for public policy, or to coordinate multiple, inter-related projects. Such partnerships may be formal or informal, short-term or long-term, and participants may change over time. No matter the form, all such collaborations take root in positive relationships among people and flourish as trust and understanding develop in time.

The Greenway Trust has been an essential facilitator in nurturing relationships among diverse entities and providing forums for networking, trust building and mutual understanding. For 30 years this has been a trust established working side by side with environmental groups and natural resource agencies, transportation and economic development agencies, recreation groups, local governments and small and large businesses alike.

This chapter identifies and acknowledges the many diverse entities working in the Greenway NHA and describes some of the ways they contribute, or might contribute, toward achieving goals of the NHA management plan. Note that contributions described in this chapter are only illustrative, and are meant to highlight and recognize the significant impact and important roles played by different organizations in the Greenway NHA. Specific commitments and intentions of partner organizations toward the goals of this management plan are detailed in the Implementation Plan (Chapter 10).

Many of the entities listed below are long-time and active collaborators who will continue to be instrumental in preserving, interpreting and stewarding the resources of the Greenway NHA. Others are prospective partners whose missions and work seem well-aligned with the goals of the Greenway NHA, and with whom the Greenway Trust will seek to explore potential partnerships. As the management plan is implemented, additional partners may be identified and approached by the Trust or other partners about their potential interest in collaboration.

NHA partnerships and the goals and activities listed in this management plans are voluntary and dependent on cooperation. Projects will ultimately emerge from voluntary collaboration, based on interest, opportunity, and ability to implement.

Federal Agencies

The U.S. Forest Service is the largest single land manager within the Greenway NHA, making it a significant and essential partner. The National Park Service is another vital Federal agency partner, providing financial support and technical assistance to the Greenway NHA and other NHAs around the country, and managing several local park units within the Greenway NHA that

preserve and interpret important aspects of heritage in the region, and engage the public in their public lands.

United States Forest Service (USFS) – The Mount Baker-Snoqualmie and Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forests together manage over 5.5 million acres in the state of Washington, including more than 500,000 acres in the central portions of the Greenway NHA. The USFS manages the nation’s forest resources to provide multiple environmental, economic and social values to the public. Within the Greenway NHA, the Snoqualmie and Cle Elum Ranger Districts are among the most visited districts because of their proximity to a major metropolitan population and the popularity of their recreational amenities. Forest supervisors, district rangers and other forest staff collaborate with Greenway Trust partners, both public and private, to improve forest health, manage fire, supervise timber harvests, protect water resources, provide habitat for endangered species, protect the Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area, and maintain trails, trailheads and other recreation facilities. The USFS has also recently collaborated with the Greenway Trust and other partners to restore historic structures such as a CCC-era picnic shelter at Salmon La Sac.

With 39% of the Greenway NHA under its management, the US Forest Service is the largest single land manager in the Greenway NHA. It has long been a key partner to the Greenway Trust in land acquisition, recreation management, and habitat restoration. The designation of the Greenway NHA has prompted both the USFS and the Greenway Trust to consider formalizing this relationship with an MOU to outline how the USFS and the Greenway Trust as Coordinating Entity will work together and with tribes and other federal agencies such as the NPS.

An immediate priority for an expanded partnership between the USFS and the Greenway Trust will be the convening of forums and working groups around resource management. The USFS has expressed a strong interest in additional groups focused on treaty rights and managing recreation impacts.

fs.usda.gov/main/mbs/home

fs.usda.gov/main/okawen/home

National Park Service (NPS) – The National Park Service administers the National Heritage Area program, providing financial support and technical assistance to each of the 55 National Heritage Areas and their local coordinating entities. National Park landscapes such as Mt. Rainier and the Olympic Mountains are important parts of the Greenway viewshed, and the NPS manages several programs and park units within the Greenway NHA boundary. NPS staff with the Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program provide technical and planning assistance (e.g., the Middle Fork Snoqualmie River Access Concept Plan). The Klondike Gold Rush Museum in Seattle’s historic Pioneer Square district highlights Seattle’s role during and after the gold rush. NPS staff collaborate with public and private partners to educate youth, and help visitors connect with their public lands such as at the Ranger Desk at REI Co-op’s Seattle store. The Wing Luke Museum of the Asian Pacific American Experience in Seattle’s International District is managed as a Park Service Affiliated Area. The Redlining Heritage Trail, a joint project

between the National Park Service, Wing Luke Museum of the Asian Pacific American Experience and the Northwest African American Museum, raises awareness and understanding about the profound social and economic impacts that housing exclusion still has on Seattle’s Asian and African American communities.

nps.gov/klse/index.htm

nps.gov/wing/index.htm

Tribal Governments

The Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA extends across the traditional lands of five sovereign tribes: the Snoqualmie, Yakama, Tulalip, Muckleshoot and Colville tribes. Each tribe holds a strong interest in the stewardship and protection of these lands, particularly as it relates to cultural practices and the exercise of treaty rights. These relationships are detailed in Chapter 2: Tribal Consultation and Engagement.

Snoqualmie Indian Tribe

snoqualmietribe.us

The Snoqualmie Indian Tribe (sduk^walbix^w) consists of Native Americans from the Puget Sound region of Washington State. The Snoqualmie Indian Tribe is made up of approximately 500 members. Tribal members have lived in the Puget Sound region since time immemorial. Long before explorers came to the Pacific Northwest, the Snoqualmie People hunted deer and elk, fished for salmon, and gathered berries and wild plants for food and medicine. Today, many live in Snoqualmie, North Bend, Fall City, Carnation, Issaquah, Mercer Island, and Monroe. At Snoqualmie Falls and in the Tolt Watershed, the Snoqualmie Tribe have purchased 12,000 acres of ancestral lands to bring them directly under their stewardship.

Yakama Nation

yakama.com

Located in southwestern Washington State is the 1,130,000 acres reservation that is home to the Yakima or Yakama Indian Nation. That reservation was granted to the Yakama in a treaty signed in 1855 by Governor Isaac Stevens of the Washington Territory and representatives of the Cayuse, Umatilla, Wallawalla, Nez Perce and Yakama Tribes.

The Yakama Nation, which is about 6,300 strong (AID, 39) has a flag (sample flag provided by Elmer’s Flag and Banner, Portland, OR) that shows the borders of the reservation in white against a sky-blue background. Within the map is a depiction of Mount Adams, an impressive mountain that lies partly within the reservation. This mountain is sacred to the Yakama. Soaring above the mountain is an eagle depicted in full color. Not only is the eagle



sacred, but it shares a lifestyle with many Yakama who earn their living fishing for salmon in the waters of the Columbia River and its tributaries.

Above the eagle is the “morning star” a symbol of guidance and leadership and arcing around Mount Adams are fourteen gold stars and fourteen eagle feathers honoring the bands of the Yakama nation. The feathers represent the fourteen chiefs that signed the treaty of 1855, while the fourteen stars represent the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nations. The tribe’s name and the date of the treaty complete the design.

In the mid-1990s the Yakima nation renamed itself to “YAKAMA ” more closely reflecting the proper pronunciation in their native tongue.

Tulalip Tribes

tulaliptribes-nsn.gov

The Tulalip (pronounced Tuh’-lay-lup) Tribes are the successors in interest to the Snohomish, Snoqualmie, Skykomish, and other allied tribes and bands signatory to the 1855 Treaty of Point Elliott. The tribal population is over 5,000 and growing, with 2,700 members residing on the 22,000-acre Tulalip Indian Reservation, located north of Everett and the Snohomish River. The Tulalip Reservation was reserved for the use and benefit of Indian tribes and bands signatory to the Treaty of Point Elliott of January 22, 1855. Its boundaries were established by the 1855 Treaty and by Executive Order of President U.S. Grant dated December 23, 1873. It was created to provide a permanent home for the Snohomish, Snoqualmie, Skagit, Suiattle, Samish, and Stillaguamish Tribes and allied bands living in the region. Tribes signatory to the treaty preserved inherent rights to hunt, fish, and gather on all open and unclaimed lands and usual and accustomed fishing stations into perpetuity. This includes public lands that lie within the Heritage Area.

When Tulalip organized in 1934 under the Indian Reorganization Act (IRA), the tribe agreed to adopt the name “Tulalip Tribes” from the Lushootseed word “dxwlalip” describing the prominent bay on the Reservation. The Federal Government recognizes the Tulalip Tribes as a sovereign Indian Tribe operating under a Tribal Constitution approved by the Secretary of Interior. That status as a sovereign entity maintains the right to self-govern as a “nation within a nation” and includes the inherent right as a government to raise revenue for the community. These rights are critical, as federal support, although pledged by treaty, has been nominal. Today, 92% of government services, tribal member entitlements, family and senior housing, education, health, and dental services, law enforcement, fire protection, infrastructure improvements, and economic growth are funded from within the Tulalip Tribes.

The Reservation is governed by a board of seven directors chosen by Tribal members for three-year terms of service—a modern version of the separate Tribal Councils that governed our Tribes and allied bands for thousands of years here in Puget Sound.

As a people who reserved our rights to continue our way of life in these ancestral lands, members of the Tulalip Tribes, together with other Coast Salish tribes, have strong historical, spiritual and legal ties to the forestlands and waters that now comprise the Greenway National

Heritage Area (NHA). As such, we have a profound interest in how public lands within the NHA are managed and protected for the continuation of our culture, the protection of our treaty and cultural rights, and the long-term health and ecological integrity of the Snoqualmie watershed.

Muckleshoot Tribe

muckleshoot.nsn.us

The Muckleshoot Indian Tribe is a federally recognized Indian tribe whose membership is composed of descendants of the Duwamish and Upper Puyallup people who inhabited Central Puget Sound for thousands of years before non-Indian settlement. The Tribe's name is derived from the native name for the prairie on which the Muckleshoot Reservation was established. Following the Reservation's establishment in 1857, the Tribe and its members came to be known as Muckleshoot, rather than by the historic tribal names of their Duwamish and Upper Puyallup ancestors. Today, the United States recognizes the Muckleshoot Tribe as a tribal successor to the Duwamish and Upper Puyallup bands from which the Tribe's membership descends.

Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation

colvilletribes.com

The Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation are governed by the Colville Business Council, from its administrative headquarters located at the Lucy Covington Governance Center at Nespelem. The Colville Business Council oversees a diverse, multi-million-dollar administration that employs 800 to 1200 individuals in permanent, part-time and seasonal positions. The Confederated Tribes operates on a yearly budget which is financed primarily from revenues generated from the sale of the Tribes' timber products and from other sources including federal, state and private contributions.

In addition, the Confederated Tribes have chartered its own corporation, the Colville Tribal Federal Corporation (CTFC), which oversees several enterprise divisions including a gaming division and three casinos. The Corporation employs several hundred permanent and part-time employees. The work force is composed primarily of Colville tribal members and non-tribal members from the communities where the enterprises are located.

Confederated Tribes strive to protect and enhance the quality of life for Colville tribal members and at the same time, govern as a sovereign nation.

State Government Agencies

State public land managers have been an important partner in providing contiguous wildlife habitat and recreation opportunities for local residents. And, with Interstate 90 providing the backbone of the Greenway corridor, state transportation officials have played an important role in highway design and signage, as one might expect, and also in new and groundbreaking areas such as the protection of wildlife migration corridors.

Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) – Washington State's DNR manages 5.6 million acres of forest, range, agricultural, aquatic, and commercial lands across the state

and generates more than \$200 million in annual financial benefit for public schools, state institutions, and county services. Within the Greenway NHA, the DNR manages several state forests and Natural Resource Conservation Areas (NRCAs) spanning more than 100,000 acres, co-manages the 50,000 acre Teanaway Community Forest, and promotes healthy forests and regulates forest practices on both public and private lands. DNR staff collaborate with other public agencies and with private partners to improve forest health, manage fire, and provide recreational opportunities on suitable DNR lands.

dnr.wa.gov/about-washington-department-natural-resources

Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission (State Parks) – Washington State Parks cares for Washington's most treasured lands, waters, and historic places. State Parks manages 124 parks and properties statewide (totaling about 138,000 acres) and generates more than \$1.4 billion in economic activity annually.⁶⁶ State parks connect all Washingtonians to their diverse natural and cultural heritage and provide memorable recreational and educational experiences that enhance their lives. Within the Greenway NHA, State Parks manages seven popular parks including Lake Sammamish State Park and the Palouse to Cascades State Park Trail. At each park, partnerships with nonprofits and businesses enhance interpretive and recreational activities, and contribute to restoration and stewardship of natural, cultural and historical features.

parks.state.wa.us

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) – The WDFW is dedicated to preserving, protecting, and perpetuating the state's fish, wildlife, and ecosystems while providing sustainable fish and wildlife recreational and commercial opportunities. WDFW manages more than one million acres of public lands, including dozens of wildlife areas and more than 500 water access areas around the state.⁶⁷ Residents and visitors enjoy fishing, hunting, wildlife viewing, and other recreational opportunities. Within the Greenway NHA, WDFW manages more than 40,000 acres including multiple units of the LT Murray and Snoqualmie Wildlife Areas and various water access areas, and they co-manage the 50,000 acre Teanaway Community Forest with the Washington Department of Natural Resources. Partnerships with the WDFW support habitat and wildlife conservation, public access, interpretation, and education about the state's fish and wildlife resources.

wdfw.wa.gov/about

Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) – WSDOT provides safe, reliable and cost-effective transportation options to improve communities and economic vitality for people and businesses. In addition to maintaining the statewide highway system, WSDOT manages the largest public ferry system in the country, and plays vital roles in aviation, rail, public transit and active transportation across the state. Within the Greenway NHA, WSDOT is responsible for maintenance and operations along major transportation corridors such as the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Scenic Byway on Interstate 90 that traverses the heart of the Greenway. Through partnerships with various governments, agencies and nonprofits, WSDOT

⁶⁶ Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission. *Strategic Plan 2021-31*. <https://www.parks.wa.gov/DocumentCenter/View/15847/2020-9-Strategic-Plan>.

⁶⁷ Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife. <https://wdfw.wa.gov/about/wdfw-lands>

supports active transportation and regional trail networks, supports U.S. Bicycle Routes, restores fish passage and wildlife corridors, creates pollinator habitat, and maintains the scenic byway character of I-90.

wsdot.wa.gov

County Government Agencies

The Mountains to Sound Greenway encompasses large parts of two counties, King and Kittitas, that are vastly different in terms of climate, population size, and economic activity. Snoqualmie Pass and the crest of the Cascade mountains form the boundary line between the two.

King County – King County is the most populous county in the state of Washington, and home to about 90% of the total population of the Greenway NHA, and yet still features large expanses of verdant forest, productive farmlands, and free-flowing rivers. Under direction from the County Executive and County Council, several county departments and programs actively contribute toward the goals of the NHA including King County Parks, Wastewater Treatment Division, River and Floodplain Management, Water and Land Resources Division, Noxious Weed Control Program, King County Library System, King County Roads, and Metro Transit. King County partners with many public and private organizations to conserve parks, farmlands, open space and wildlife habitat; support culture and historic preservation; connect regional trail networks for active transportation and recreation; deliver environmental education and youth internships; restore fish and wildlife habitat; improve accessibility and mobility; and support community engagement.

kingcounty.gov/about.aspx

Kittitas County – Kittitas County boasts an abundance of forests, farms and rangelands that thrive in the rain shadow of the Cascade Mountains. Agriculture and outdoor recreation are major economic drivers as mining and timber sectors have faded. With a total population of fewer than 50,000 residents and some 75% of the county in public ownership, the lean county government collaborates with state and federal agencies and local nonprofits to help meet demands for access to public lands and to address impacts of visitation on local infrastructure. The Public Works Department and volunteer Kittitas County Parks and Recreation District, in particular, contribute toward the goals of the NHA through their work.

kittitas.wa.us/boc/about.aspx

Municipal Governments

There are more than 30 cities and unincorporated communities within the Greenway NHA: 25 in King County and five in Kittitas County. Each has its own unique character and history that contribute to the heritage and culture of the Greenway NHA.

The Greenway Trust has partnered with cities since its inception on a myriad of projects to preserve natural, historical, cultural, educational, scenic and recreational resources and to interpret and celebrate local and regional heritage. Examples of municipal projects include:

- Conserved parks and open space with the cities of Cle Elum, North Bend, Snoqualmie, Issaquah, Mercer Island, Shoreline and Seattle.
- Constructed and maintained local trails in Mercer Island, Issaquah, Cle Elum, Roslyn, Roslyn, and the Cedar River Watershed (a major municipal water source for Seattle and other cities).
- Connected communities with regional trails including the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trail linking Seattle, Mercer Island, and Bellevue, the Snoqualmie Valley Trail linking Duvall, Carnation, Fall City, Snoqualmie and North Bend, and the Coal Mines Trail linking Cle Elum, Roslyn and Ronald.
- Restored and stewarded native habitat in city parks and along urban riparian corridors such as Seattle's Discovery Park, Mercer Island's Luther Burbank Park, and Issaquah's Confluence Park.
- Advocated for zoning and development that supported affordable housing and economic activity while preserving historical character, open space, and access to public lands.
- Supported local heritage, farms and organizations in the Snoqualmie Valley through the Savor Snoqualmie Valley promotional campaign, and associated maps, brochures, itineraries and walking tours.

In larger cities, the Greenway Trust has often collaborated with parks and recreation and public works departments. Two prominent examples of these sorts of municipal partners include:

- **Seattle Public Utilities (SPU)** - SPU manages the 90,000-acre upper Cedar River watershed, which provides drinking water for 1.5 million people in the greater Seattle area. The agency also provides public education programming focused on watershed health through its non-profit partner, the Cedar River Watershed Education Center. The Rattlesnake Ledge Trail, while not within the hydrographic boundary of the upper watershed, is managed by SPU and is one of the Greenway's most popular day hikes, with more than 300,000 visitors annually.
- **Si View Metro Parks** – Based at the foot of Mount Si in North Bend, Si View Metro Parks actively manages, operates and schedules nearly 900 acres of parks, trails and open space in the upper Snoqualmie Valley. They are an important collaborator in the Greenway's Savor Snoqualmie Valley initiative, and play a key role in the stewardship and interpretation of the region's heritage.

In smaller cities where staff capacity may be more limited, the Greenway Trust has been able to assist by coordinating with volunteers and enlisting help from other public agencies and private organizations to assemble needed capacity and support for community projects.

No matter their size, cities and towns will be important partners in the implementation of the NHA plan. The Greenway Trust will work with municipal partners to preserve local historic sites and structures, restore native habitats, enhance parks and open spaces, offer environmental

education and other learning opportunities, develop interpretation, promote heritage and cultural events, and more.

Cities and Towns of the Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA

Kittitas County

- Cle Elum - cityofcleelum.com
- Easton (unincorporated community) - *no website available*
- Ellensburg - ci.ellensburg.wa.us
- Ronald (unincorporated community) - *no website available*
- Roslyn - ci.roslyn.wa.us
- South Cle Elum- *no website available*
- Thorp (unincorporated community)- *no website available*

Both counties

- Snoqualmie Pass (unincorporated community that straddles the county line) - *no website available*

King County

- Beaux Arts - beauxarts-wa.gov
- Bellevue - bellevuewa.gov
- Bothell - ci.bothell.wa.us
- Carnation - carnationwa.gov
- Clyde Hill - clydehill.org
- Duvall - duvallwa.gov
- Fall City (unincorporated community) - fallcity.org
- Hunts Point - huntspoint-wa.gov
- Issaquah - issaquahwa.gov
- Kenmore - kenmorewa.gov
- Kirkland - kirklandwa.gov/Home
- Lake Forest Park - cityofflp.com
- Maple Valley - maplevalleywa.gov
- Medina - medina-wa.gov
- Mercer Island - mercerisland.gov
- Newcastle - newcastlewa.gov
- North Bend - northbendwa.gov
- Preston (unincorporated community) - *no website available*
- Redmond - redmond.gov
- Renton - rentonwa.gov
- Sammamish - sammamish.us
- Seattle - seattle.gov
- Shoreline - shorelinewa.gov
- Snoqualmie - snoqualmiewa.gov
- Woodinville - ci.woodinville.wa.us
- Yarrow Point - yarrowpointwa.gov

A number of cities outside of the geographic boundary of the Greenway NHA are also active partners. For example, students from Burien, SeaTac, Kent, and Tukwila participate in the Greenway Trust's environmental education programming that includes field trips to natural areas and participation in environmental restoration projects in the Greenway NHA. In these and other situations where prospective external municipalities are interested in activities that relate to the Greenway NHA and fall within its prescribed boundaries, the Greenway Trust will support collaboration and partnership.

Conservation Nonprofits

Conservation nonprofits have profoundly influenced the Greenway landscape we see today. Through a mix of advocacy, acquisition, and stewardship, these groups have worked to reassemble the historic land grant checkerboard of public-private ownership, preserve working farms and forests, obtain wilderness designations, restore native habitat, and create connections between communities and public lands. Many of the forests, open spaces and other lands protected include important cultural and historical resources, as well as natural resources and recreation opportunities. These nonprofit entities engage the public in fundraising, volunteerism and advocacy, and they work in partnership with multiple public agencies and with willing private landowners.

Conservation nonprofits were essential in establishing the original Greenway vision in the early 1990s, and they lent key support to the formation of the Greenway Trust. When Jim Ellis formed the fledgling organization in 1991, the Trust for Public Land (TPL) served as the incubator, providing office space and administrative support, and even providing the Greenway Trust's first executive director and staff member. It was the beginning of a long and impactful partnership between the Greenway Trust and TPL that continues today.

The story of checkerboard land consolidation stands as an exemplar of how the many different conservation organizations in the region have come together to share complementary strengths, raise awareness, and score landscape-level accomplishments that benefit the cultural, historic and natural character of the Mountains to Sound Greenway. For more than a century, the forested lands east of Snoqualmie Pass were a literal patchwork of federal, state and private lands. The Sierra Club, working closely with Conservation Northwest, saw an opportunity to consolidate some of these lands to improve north-south wildlife migration corridors. The Greenway Trust helped broker land exchanges between timber companies and the U.S. Forest Service and Washington State Department of Natural Resources. Forterra and the Trust for Public Land managed land acquisitions and conservation easements. And in 2014, the Nature Conservancy (TNC) acquired 48,000 acres of land from Plum Creek Timber, one of the last remnants of the Northern Pacific empire. With The Nature Conservancy's acquisition, the vast majority of the checkerboard forest lands in the Upper Yakima basin are now conserved. Local groups, including Kittitas Conservation Trust, now continue the work of building habitat connectivity and stewarding protected lands.

Nonprofit Conservation Organizations

- Alpine Lakes Protection Society (ALPS) - alpinelakes.org
- City Forest Credits - cityforestcredits.org
- EarthCorps – earthcorps.org
- ECOSS - ecoss.org
- Emerald Alliance - emeraldalliancencentral.org
- Forterra - forterra.org
- Issaquah Alps Trails Club - issaquahalps.org
- Issaquah Salmon Hatchery (FISH) - issaquahfish.org
- Kittitas Conservation Trust (KTC) - kittitasconservationtrust.org
- Kittitas County Field & Stream Club - kittitasfieldandstream.org
- The Nature Conservancy (TNC) - nature.org/en-us/
- Seward Park Audubon Center - sewardpark.audubon.org
- Sierra Club - sierraclub.org
- Trust for Public Land (TPL) - tpl.org
- Washington Association of Land Trusts – walt.org
- Washington Conservation Corps (WCC) - ecology.wa.gov/Issues-and-local-projects/Investing-in-communities/Washington-Conservation-Corps - *an AmeriCorps program administered by the Department of Ecology*
- Washington Farmland Trust - wafarmlandtrust.org
- Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition - wildliferecreation.org
- Washington Wild - wawild.org
- Wilderness Society - wilderness.org

Recreation Nonprofits

Recreationists have long been active and influential proponents of preservation and access to public lands in the Greenway. The very idea of the Mountains to Sound Greenway was birthed by trail advocates with the Issaquah Alps Trails Club who sought to build on the success they had in preserving their namesake Issaquah Alps, a series of descending foothills west of the Cascades that sit adjacent to several King County communities. The Issaquah Alps Trails Club today continues a long tradition of leading guided hikes to introduce people to the area; advocating for trail maintenance and development; and championing continued habitat and trail connectivity.

Outdoor recreation interests have also been important for securing and improving the region's network of rail-to-trail corridors, and to enhancing recreational and interpretive amenities in both state and local parks. A wide range of recreation-based nonprofits help to develop and maintain parks and recreation infrastructure like trails and trailheads, host recreational events

for members and the general public, and engage people in education, volunteerism and advocacy.

Nonprofit Recreation Organizations

- Access Fund - accessfund.org
- American Whitewater - americanwhitewater.org/content/Regional/view/region/NW
- Back Country Horsemen of Washington (BCHW) -- bchw.org
- Cascade Bicycle Club - cascade.org
- King County Search and Rescue (KCSAR) - kingcountysar.org
- Issaquah Alps Trails Club (IATC) - issaquahalps.org
- Eastrail Partners - eastrail.org
- Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance (EMBA) - evergreenmtb.org
- Friends of Lake Sammamish State Park (FLSSP) - lakesammamishfriends.org
- Leafline Trails Coalition - regionaltrailscoalition.wordpress.com
- Middle Fork Outdoor Recreation Coalition - midforc.org
- The Mountaineers - mountaineers.org
- Pacific Crest Trail Association - pcta.org
- Seattle Mountain Rescue – rescue.org
- Washington State Parks Foundation - waparks.org
- Washington Trails Association (WTA) - wta.org
- Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition (WWRC) - wildliferecreation.org

Museums, Historical Societies, and Cultural Centers

The Greenway NHA is home to many museums, cultural centers and historical societies that help preserve, interpret and educate visitors on various aspects of local history, culture and heritage. They work to document, preserve, restore and interpret diverse historical, cultural and natural resources, and they provide education and experiential learning to the public. The Greenway Trust collaborates with a number of museums and historical societies to promote exhibits, events, interpretation and programming that touch on different aspects of Greenway NHA Themes and Integrated Narratives, and to support collaboration and connections among different museums and societies. Specific commitments and projects with museums, historical societies and cultural centers are detailed in the Implementation Plan (Chapter 8).

Historical and Cultural Organizations

- 4Culture - 4culture.org
- Association of King County Historical Organizations (AKCHO) - akcho.org/akcho-members
- Bellevue Arts Museum - bellevuearts.org
- Burke Museum of Natural History and Culture - burkemuseum.org
- The Center for Wooden Boats - cwb.org

- Colville Tribal Museum - colvilletribes.com/colville-tribal-museum
- Daybreak Star Indian Cultural Center - unitedindians.org/daybreak-star-center
- Duwamish Longhouse and Cultural Center - duwamishtribe.org
- Eastside Heritage Center - eastsideheritagecenter.org
- Fall City Historical Society - fallcityhistorical.org
- Frye Art Museum - fryemuseum.org
- Gilman Town Hall Museum - issaquahhistory.org/museums/gilman-town-hall-museum
- Hibulb Cultural Center and Natural History Preserve - hibulbculturalcenter.org
- Historic Seattle - historicseattle.org
- Holocaust Center for Humanity - holocaustcenterseattle.org
- Humanities Washington - humanities.org
- Issaquah Depot Museum - issaquahhistory.org/museums/issaquah-depot
- King County Landmarks Commission - kingcounty.gov/services/home-property/historic-preservation/landmarks-commission.aspx
- Kittitas County Historical Museum - kchm.org
- The Little Saigon Creative - flsseattle.org/little-saigon-creative
- Meadowbrook Farm Preserve - meadowbrookfarmpreserve.org
- Museum of History & Industry (MOHAI) - mohai.org
- Museum of Pop Culture (MoPop) - mopop.org
- Museum of Special Art - museumofspecialart.org
- National Nordic Museum - nordicmuseum.org
- Northwest African American Museum (NAAM) - naamnw.org
- Northwest Railway Museum - trainmuseum.org
- Northwest Seaport - nwseaport.org
- Redmond Historical Society: redmondhistoricalsociety.org
- Renton History Museum - rentonwa.gov/cms/one.aspx?pageId=8564740
- Roslyn Historical Cemeteries - roslyncemeteries.org
- Seattle Asian Art Museum - seattleartmuseum.org/visit/seattle-asian-art-museum
- Seattle Genealogical Society - seagensoc.org
- Snoqualmie Valley Historical Museum - snoqualmievalleymuseum.org
- Thorp Mill Town Historical Preservation Society - thorp.org
- Tolt Historical Society - tolthistoricalsociety.org
- Washington State Ski and Snowboard Museum – wsssm.org
- Washington Trust for Historic Preservation - preservewa.org
- Wing Luke Museum of the Asian American Experience - wingluke.org
- Woodinville Heritage Society - woodinvilleheritage.org
- Yakama Nation Cultural Heritage Center - yakamamuseum.com

Youth Education Organizations

Environmental and outdoor education programs provide an opportunity for students to be exposed to the Greenway NHA who might not otherwise have the opportunity. These programs also allow for place-based, age-appropriate learning that can spark lifelong connections and appreciation for both the Greenway NHA and the world at large. Like the Greenway Trust's own education programs, the full range of partner offerings include classroom-based and field-based activities. All offer students and youth the opportunity to learn about the natural, historical and cultural resources of the Greenway NHA in ways that inspire independent learning or that are aligned with state-mandated environmental education and Indigenous studies curricula.

Youth Education Organization

- Dirt Corps – thedirtcorps.com
- E3 Washington - e3washington.org
- Environmental Education and Research Center at Saint Edward State Park - uwbeerc.org
- The Environmental Science Center – envsciencecenter.org
- IslandWood – islandwood.org
- King County's Brightwater Center - kingcounty.gov/services/environment/brightwater-center.aspx
- King County Wastewater Treatment Division – kingcounty.gov/services/environment/wastewater/education.aspx
- Kittitas Environmental Education Network (KEEN) - ycic.org
- Mercer Slough Environmental Education Center - pacificsciencecenter.org/mercer-slough
- NatureBridge - naturebridge.org
- Pacific Education Institute - pacifieducationinstitute.org
- Pacific Science Center - pacificsciencecenter.org
- Salmon in Schools – sisseattle.org
- Seattle Aquarium - seattleaquarium.org
- Seward Park Audubon Center - sewardpark.audubon.org
- Tiny Trees Preschool – tinytrees.org
- Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) - k12.wa.us
- Waskowitz Outdoor Education Center - highlineschools.org/academic-programs/waskowitz-outdoor-education
- Washington Outdoor School - waoutdoorschool.org
- Wilderness Awareness School - wildernessawareness.org
- Woodland Park Zoo -- zoo.org
- Yakima Canyon Interpretive Center, Kittitas Environmental Educational Network (KEEN) - ycic.org

- YMCA of Greater Seattle - seattlemca.org
- Youth Experiential Training Institute (YETI) - goyeti.org

School Districts in the Greenway

- Bellevue School District - bsd405.org
- Cle Elum-Roslyn School District - cersd.org
- Damman School District – *no website available (41 students in 2020-21)*
- Issaquah School District - isd411.org
- Easton School District - easton.wednet.edu
- Ellensburg School District - esd401.org
- Enumclaw School District - enumclaw.wednet.edu
- Kent School District - kent.k12.wa.us
- Highline Public Schools - highlineschools.org
- Lake Washington School District - lwsd.org
- Mercer Island School District - mercerislandschools.org
- Northshore School District - nsd.org
- Riverview School District - rsd407.org
- Seattle Public Schools - seattleschools.org
- Shoreline School District - shorelineschools.org
- Skykomish School District - skykomish.wednet.edu
- Snoqualmie Valley School District - svsd410.org
- Tahoma School District - tahomasd.us
- Thorp School District - thorpschools.org

Businesses, Chambers, and Destination Marketing Organizations

The business community has always been an important and influential partner in supporting the Greenway concept. When Jim Ellis first organized the Greenway Trust in 1991, he sought synergy between the local economy and environmentalism by actively enlisting participation from several of the region’s business powerhouses, including the Weyerhaeuser Corporation, the Boeing Company and Puget Sound Energy. In time, these businesses became collaborators on significant conservation projects in the Greenway NHA. The Weyerhaeuser Corporation agreed to a number of land exchanges, acquisitions and easements that helped to protect thousands of acres of forestland from development in the Greenway NHA; Boeing loaned an executive who served as an early staff member for the Greenway Trust; and, to facilitate public access to Tiger Mountain, Puget Sound Energy offered space along their powerline right of way where parking and trailhead facilities could be constructed without having to clear forest.

Over the years, businesses of all sizes from many different sectors have become involved in the Greenway because they share a common interest in conserving the natural heritage of the Greenway and maintaining the proximity and accessibility of parks, trails, open spaces and

natural areas. These amenities enhance quality of life for area residents, help businesses attract and retain talent, and draw visitors and tourism dollars to the region. These business partners recognize that the natural beauty and outdoor amenities of the Greenway NHA are significant contributors to their competitiveness and the economic vitality of the region.

As partners in the Greenway NHA, businesses contribute in many different ways including financial support through sponsorships and corporate philanthropy; in-kind support such as pro bono legal and professional services; volunteer leadership on the Board of Directors and other advisory committees; marketing and promotional support; and employee engagement in volunteer events. Outdoor recreation retailers like REI Co-op and guide services like Compass Outdoor Adventures have been especially active in public-private partnerships related to protecting and enhancing natural areas and associated recreational opportunities in the NHA, providing significant financial support and volunteer engagement by employees.

A unique business partnership in the Greenway NHA is between the Greenway Trust and Carter Motors, a family-owned car dealership that teamed up with the Greenway Trust for more than a decade to plant native trees – one tree for every test drive customers take, and three trees for every car purchased. Carter has helped plant more than 250,000 trees along streams and in parks in the Greenway NHA and engaged hundreds of volunteers at the Greenway Trust’s annual Tree Planting Celebration.

The Greenway Trust also collaborates with cities, Destination Marketing Organizations (DMOs), and Chambers of Commerce to promote Greenway NHA designation and local NHA resources and events. For example, in the Snoqualmie Valley, the Greenway Trust has teamed up with the city of Duvall, Duvall Chamber of Commerce, city of Snoqualmie, and others as part of the Savor Snoqualmie Valley initiative (savornoqualmievalley.org) that highlights the unique character, local farms and businesses, and natural, cultural and historical features in the valley.

The following lists highlight some of the most active business partners in the Greenway NHA, and the local DMOs and Chambers with whom we either have or are exploring partnerships. Additional business partners are recognized on the Greenway Trust’s Corporate Champions website: mtsgreenway.org/support/greenway-corporate-champions.

Business Partners

- AAA Washington - wa.aaa.com
- Amazon - amazon.com
- The Boeing Company - boeing.com
- Carter Motors - carterseattle.com
- Cascadia Law Group – cascadialaw.com
- Coldstream Wealth Management – coldstream.com
- Compass Outdoor Adventures - compassoutdooradventures.com
- GeoEngineers – geoengineers.com
- Golden Bricks Events – goldenbricksevents.com
- Green Trails Maps - greentrailsmaps.com

- Greenvelope – greenvelope.com
- HomeStreet Bank – homestreet.com
- K&L Gates – klgates.com
- Laird Norton Properties – lairdnortonproperties.com
- Microsoft - microsoft.com
- The Pass Life - thepasslife.com
- Perkins Coie – perkinscoie.com
- Potelco – potelco.net
- Puget Sound Energy – pse.com
- REI Co-op – rei.com
- Symetra - symetra.com
- Thomson Reuters - thomsonreuters.com
- TriPointe Homes - tripointegroup.com
- Waste Management – wm.com
- The Watershed Company – watershedco.com

DMO/Chamber of Commerce Partners

- Bellevue Chamber of Commerce - bellevuechamber.org
- Central Washington Outdoor - centralwashingtonoutdoor.com
- Discover Cle Elum - discovercleelum.com
- Discover North Bend - northbendwa.gov/9/Discover-North-Bend
- Duvall Chamber of Commerce - duvallchamberofcommerce.com
- Greater Issaquah Chamber of Commerce - issaquahchamber.com
- Kittitas County Chamber of Commerce - kittitascounty.chamber.com
- Port of Seattle - portseattle.org
- Roslyn Downtown Association - roslyndowntown.org
- SnoValley Chamber of Commerce - snovalley.org
- State of Washington Tourism - stateofwatourism.com
- Visit Bellevue - visitbellevuewa.com
- Visit Issaquah - visitissaquahwa.com
- Visit Seattle - visitseattle.org

Agency Agreements and Management Plans

Several agency agreements and management plans in place around the Greenway NHA are relevant to the goals and implementation of this management plan. Additionally, tribal plans and treaty rights provide another layer of guidance and consideration for actions under taken in the Greenway NHA. The Greenway Trust is itself not a regulatory agency. As such it defers to and seeks to ensure compatibility with agency agreements, management plans, tribal plans, and treaty rights as they pertain to the NHA.

Agency agreements define authorities and resources that may be shared across agency jurisdictions to more efficiently and effectively manage the natural resources of the Greenway NHA. Management plans set out goals and priorities regarding the protection, use and management of lands and waters under various agency jurisdictions, and thus influence funding, priorities, and agency capacity for protecting and stewarding natural, cultural and historical resources of the Greenway NHA. Successful implementation of these plans contributes to fulfilling Greenway NHA goals, and implementation of this NHA management plan will contribute toward the goals of those plans. The following list highlights some of the more prominent and influential agreements and plans; it is not comprehensive.

Good neighbor authority agreements enable the Washington Department of Natural Resources and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife to conduct forest management and watershed restoration work on U.S. Forest Service lands, making more efficient use of agency resources and improving the effectiveness of public land management. If such authority were extended to include work on recreation, that could give a significant boost to cooperative efforts, especially during a time when agency staff and resources are limited and public demand for recreational opportunities are rapidly expanding.

There are many management plans that govern protection and use of public lands and other resources in the Greenway NHA. Prominent plans in place within the Greenway NHA include:

- Alpine Lakes Area Land Management Plan
- King County Open Space Plan
- Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan
- Mount Si NRCA Management Plan and Public Use Plan
- The Pacific Crest Trail Comprehensive Management Plan
- Snoqualmie Corridor Recreation Plan
- Snoqualmie Pass Area Adaptive Management Plan
- Teanaway Community Forest Management Plan
- Towns to Teanaway Master Plan
- Wenatchee National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan
- Yakima Basin Integrated Plan (YBIP)

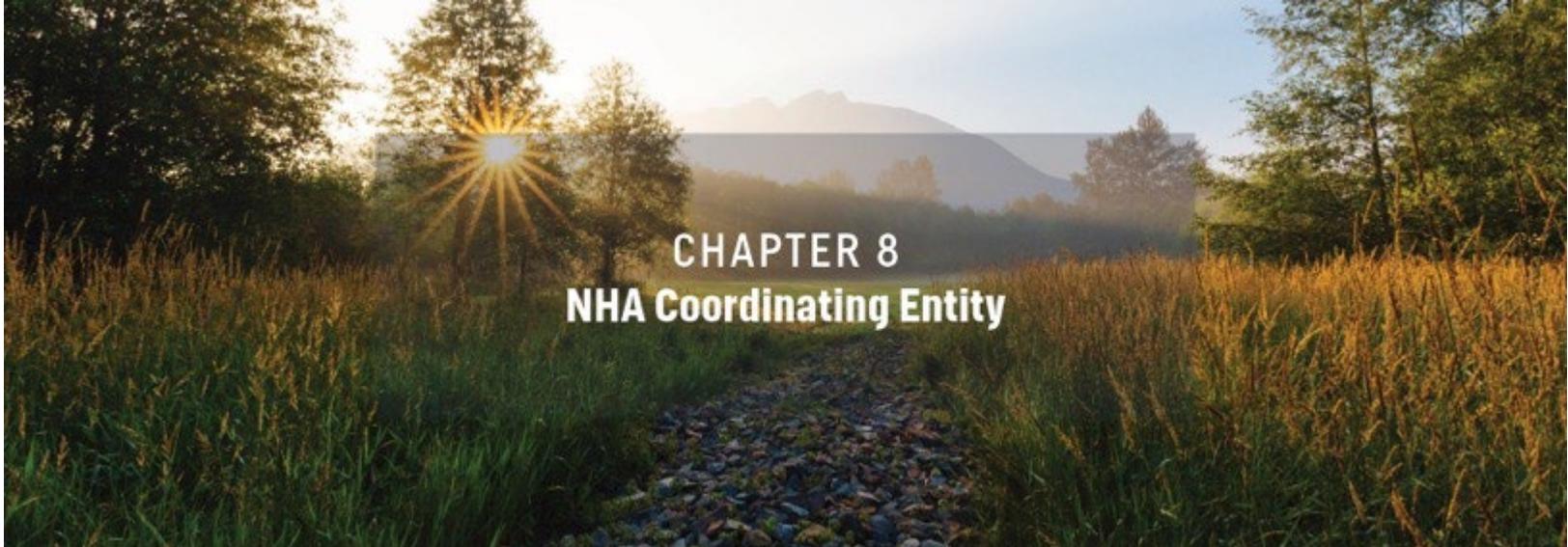
The Salmon Recovery Office of the Washington State Governor coordinates statewide salmon recovery efforts, which include the Salmon Recovery Funding Board, Washington State Department of Ecology, and Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife. Tribal authorities for salmon management are held directly by each tribe and coordinated through the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission.

Washington state is divided into 62 Water Resource Inventory Areas (WRIAs), which are used to assess and manage water supply. The state WRIAs are based on natural watersheds and form an organizing framework for local salmon recovery efforts. The Greenway NHA overlaps with WRIA

7 (Snohomish), WRIA 8 (Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish), WRIA 39 (Upper Yakima); and part of WRIA 9 (Green/Duwamish and Central Puget Sound Watershed).

Water Resource Inventory Areas (WRIAs):

- Snohomish Basin Salmon Recovery Forum - snohomishcountywa.gov/1128/Forum-Roles-Activities
- Snoqualmie Watershed Forum - govlink.org/watersheds/7/about-the-forum
- WRIA 8 Salmon Recovery Council - govlink.org/watersheds/8/committees
- Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board (WRIA 39) - ybfwrp.org
- Green/Duwamish and Central Puget Sound Watershed (WRIA 9) - govlink.org/watersheds/9



CHAPTER 8 NHA Coordinating Entity

Chapter 8: NHA Coordinating Entity

In the designating legislation, Congress identifies the Greenway Trust as Coordinating Entity, a role that carries specific responsibilities with regards to the management of any funding that might come through the National Heritage Areas program of the National Park Service. The Coordinating Entity is also charged with numerous duties and actions related to the implementation of projects and programs that preserve and steward the natural, cultural and historical resources of the Greenway NHA and interpret its history and heritage.

Meeting responsibilities required of the Coordinating Entity, as outlined in the designating legislation, will require coordination, cooperation, and collaboration among the many diverse public and private partners described in the previous chapter. This partnership-centered approach is a natural extension of the Greenway Trust's thirty-year history of collaborative conservation of the resources, features and heritage in the Greenway NHA region.

The designating legislation for the Greenway NHA identifies the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust as the Coordinating Entity, where in Congress charges the Greenway Trust with a number of important responsibilities:

According to Sec. 6001(b)(2)(B) of the designating legislation for the Greenway NHA, *The local coordinating entity...shall assist Federal agencies, the State or a political subdivision of the State, Indian Tribes, regional planning organizations, nonprofit organizations and other interested parties in carrying out the approved management plan by:*

- i. Carrying out programs and projects that recognize, protect, and enhance important resource values in the National Heritage Area;*
- i. Establishing and maintaining interpretive exhibits and programs in the National Heritage Area;*
- i. Developing recreational and educational opportunities in the National Heritage Area;*
- i. Increasing public awareness of, and appreciation for, natural, historic, scenic, and cultural resources of the National Heritage Area;*
- i. Protecting and restoring historic sites and buildings in the National Heritage Area that are consistent with National Heritage Area themes;*
- i. Ensuring that clear, consistent, and appropriate signs identifying points of public access and sites of interest are posted throughout the National Heritage Area; and*
- i. Promoting a wide range of partnerships among the Federal Government, State, Tribal, and local governments, organizations, and individuals to further the National Heritage Area.*

The Greenway Trust: Partnership Values

The mission of the Greenway Trust is to lead and inspire action to conserve and enhance the landscape of the Mountains to Sound Greenway, ensuring a long-term balance between people and nature. Our mission guides what we do. Just as important, our organizational values help to define who we are and how we interact with others.



Guided by our mission and organizational values, the Greenway Trust plays four complementary roles to fulfill its duties as the coordinating entity of the Greenway NHA:

- Catalyst/Convener,
- Supporter,
- Implementer, and
- Communicator/Educator.

Through each of these roles, the Greenway Trust will assist partners in carrying out the projects and programs of the NHA management plan, thus achieving the goals of the Greenway NHA. Each of these four roles is described in more detail below, including specific actions that the Greenway Trust will take to fulfill its Coordinating Entity duties.



Catalyst/Convener

The Catalyst/Convener role of the Greenway Trust is particularly salient to the Trust's role as Coordinating Entity. This role speaks directly to item (vii) of the Coordinating Entity: *Promoting a wide range of partnerships among the Federal Government, State, Tribal, and local governments, organizations, and individuals to further the National Heritage Area.* These partnerships are an essential part of how the Greenway Trust works, and many of the coalitions, working groups and forums convened to date by the Greenway Trust have direct applicability to the heritage values of the Greenway NHA. This plan also identifies several new groups or forums that would further advance the Greenway NHA.

Since its inception in 1991, the Greenway Trust has convened diverse stakeholders and promoted effective collaboration, especially public-private partnerships, to conserve and enhance the Mountains to Sound Greenway landscape. Our large Board of Directors, Board of Advisors, and Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) include representatives from governments, businesses, nonprofits and community groups. By longstanding tradition, our Board meets over dinners at the historic Civilian Conservation Corps-era Preston Community Center where they have opportunities to develop personal relationships that set the stage for communication, trust, cooperation and collaboration among their respective organizations. Over the past 30 years, partnerships and coalitions convened under the banner of the Mountains to Sound Greenway have completed myriad projects, large and small, that collectively preserved the natural character, historic features, and heritage of the region that is now designated as the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area.

The catalytic influence of the Greenway Trust emerges through the regular convening of people with diverse interests in the Greenway to craft and pursue a shared long-term vision for the landscape. Meeting over meals or gathering on location in the Greenway landscape sets a table for people to listen and learn from each other's different perspectives, to develop personal relationships, and to discover areas of connection, common interest and complementary resources or capabilities. Over time, communication yields understanding, relationships build

trust, and participation reinforces commitment to a coalition approach. These factors, in turn, surface opportunities for cooperation and collaboration among member governments, agencies and organizations.

In addition to the coalition represented by our Board of Directors, Board of Advisors and TAC, the Greenway Trust convenes and facilitates a number of collaborative partnerships that are aligned with the Greenway NHA, including:

- **East Cascades Recreation Partnership (ECRP)** - The ECRP provides a forum for tribes, federal and state land managers, nonprofit organizations, local community and county leadership, and representatives from all types of recreation groups to explore collaborative approaches to managing outdoor recreation. ECRP participants tackle interagency coordination, holistic recreation planning, sharing limited local resources, and organizing public outreach efforts to support regional economic stability and the health of Kittitas County's natural environment.
- **Teanaway Community Forest Goal 5 group** – The Teanaway Advisory Committee balances five legislatively mandated goals when managing the forest: watershed health, working forest activities, restoration projects, recreation opportunities, and community engagement. The Goal 5 group focuses on connecting the forest to the community and the community to the forest, creating a symbiotic relationship where each receives benefit from the other. The shared stewardship of the forest creates economic and quality of life benefits for the communities.
- **Snoqualmie Valley Heritage Action Team** – Organized as part of the Savor Snoqualmie Valley initiative (savorsnoqualmie.org), the Snoqualmie Valley Heritage Action Team convenes local museums, heritage organizations and historical societies to exchange information and engages in collective action to promote the history and heritage of this distinctive valley within the Greenway NHA.
- **Snoqualmie Valley Outdoor Recreation Action Team** – Organized as part of the Savor Snoqualmie Valley initiative (savorsnoqualmie.org), the Snoqualmie Valley Outdoor Recreation Action Team convenes representatives from government agencies, recreation groups, nonprofits and local businesses to thoughtfully exchange information and engage in collective action related to ecological health and outdoor recreation and opportunities in the Snoqualmie Valley. Current priorities for this collaborative include connecting gaps in the local trail network, safely connecting trail users to rural and downtown areas through trails and wayfinding signage, advocating for active transportation choices such as transit to trails initiatives, and identifying priority parcels for land conservation to improve access and connectivity of parks and open space.
- **Middle Fork Snoqualmie Valley Coalition** – For more than 25 years, the Greenway has been part of a coalition of public land managers, conservation and recreation organizations, and concerned citizens who have worked together to clean up, restore and improve recreational access in the Middle Fork Snoqualmie River Valley. Since 2016, the Greenway Trust has organized partnerships and led a \$10 million fundraising campaign to improve trails and trailheads, install sanitation facilities, provide public transit options to the valley and engage volunteers in stewardship projects.

As Coordinating Entity of the Greenway NHA, the Greenway Trust will host an annual NHA Summit to celebrate collective accomplishments toward NHA goals and to discuss priorities and

partnership and cooperative opportunities ahead. The NHA Summit will be open to the public so as to provide an opportunity for interested individuals to learn more about the NHA and to give input about needs and potential projects or activities.

The Greenway Trust also proposes convening several topical forums intended to facilitate communication across sectors and jurisdictions, and to encourage cooperative approaches to common challenges regarding implementation of the NHA management plan. Initial topics for these forums will include land/resource management, historic preservation and interpretation and education:

- **Land Manager Forum.** A key attribute of the Greenway NHA is the mosaic of land management agencies, overlapping with lands of interest to all five tribes named in the designating legislation, including areas where tribes have reserved treaty rights. In recognition of the relationship that tribes have with the landscape, and to promote consideration of land management actions through the lens of tribal and particularly treaty rights, The Greenway Trust, as the Coordinating Entity for the NHA, will regularly convene a forum intended to foster discussion and encourage cooperation among land management agencies and tribes, both treaty and non-treaty, depending on specific intersecting issues. An immediate priority for discussion by this forum will be impacts of recreation on treaty reserved rights. A goal for this forum will be to identify and support cooperative means by which those impacts can be managed in the face of increasing and widespread demand for recreational access on public lands. The forum(s) will include invitations to the appropriate representatives of tribes and land management agencies (USFS, DNR, WDFW, State Parks, King County Parks, watersheds, municipal park districts, etc).
- **Land/Natural Resource Management Forum.** The lands and waters of the Greenway NHA are inextricably interwoven with the region's history, heritage, culture and economy. How those lands and waters are managed is vital to preserving the natural, cultural and historic resources of the NHA, and to sustaining the ecological and cultural integrity and economic vitality of a region facing myriad pressures of a growing population and a changing climate. This forum will expand on the land managers forum to invite participation by conservation and recreation groups, and other public land stakeholders to share information about current and emergent land management issues, and to explore potential areas for cooperation and collaboration through public-private partnerships. Initial topics of discussion will include managing the impacts of outdoor recreation, and improving forest health, both of which intersect with topics of treaty rights, habitat restoration, endangered species recovery, public access, fire management, habitat connectivity, and more.
- **Historic Preservation Forum.** Preservation and stewardship of historic sites and structures are essential for understanding the history of the Greenway. Historic sites also provide touch points for educating and engaging visitors. This forum will convene representatives of historical societies, tribes, museums, heritage groups, and other cultural resource specialists to share information about best practices and funding opportunities, and to explore potential areas for cooperation and collaboration related to historic preservation and rehabilitation, cultural resource surveys and protection, archives and exhibits, etc.
- **Interpretation and Education Forum.** There are many opportunities for interpretation and education related to the Greenway NHA Themes and Integrated Narratives, and

best practices are always evolving. This forum will convene practitioners and specialists from museums, environmental education centers and programs, tribes, parks, and visitor centers to share information about best practices and innovations in interpretation, informal and experiential learning, digital and traditional interpretive resources, and visitor experience, and to explore potential areas for coordination and collaboration regarding interpretation of NHA Themes and Integrated Narratives. A priority for the Greenway Trust is to include historically marginalized groups in the storytelling, design, and implementation of Greenway NHA interpretive products and education materials. This may mean paying special attention to the limited economic resources of many of these groups and using NHA grant funding to support equitable participation.

Future forums may organize around different topics as informed by developing needs and interests in the NHA, e.g., heritage-based tourism, city partnerships, and the Semiquincentennial of the United States. These forums will invite NHA partners and stakeholders to share information about each other's activities, discuss issues of mutual concern or interest, build relationships across organizations and sectors, and identify projects and actions on which participating organizations may want to collaborate. These forums are meant to complement and support the work of other regional forums that often have jurisdictional authorities (e.g., salmon recovery forums described in the previous chapter).

Supporter

The Greenway Trust plays an important role a supporter of its partners. The vision and goals of the Greenway NHA are more than any one organization can achieve alone but they become possible when diverse entities work in collaboration and coordination with one another. Supporting the collaborative approaches and good work of partners helps translate collective actions into collective impact. The Greenway Trust supports its partners through a variety of roles and actions:

- We participate in coalitions led by others and contribute our expertise and capacity to collaborative projects in the Greenway.
- We advocate for and provide support letters for partners' grant proposals and fundraising efforts.
- We offer advice and technical assistance to partners where we have relevant expertise.

Grantmaking Support

A new support function that the Greenway Trust will offer under this NHA management plan is a grantmaking program. Using some of our federal financial support and, as we are able, through the Greenway Trust's own fundraising efforts, we will develop and operate a grants program to support collaborative projects and programs by partners that contribute toward achieving the goals of the Greenway NHA.

While the Greenway Trust is fortunate to have strong partners, it recognizes that many are under-resourced and in need of financial support to play a stronger role in telling the story of the Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA and preserving its resources. This is especially true for volunteer organizations, such as the group of dedicated individuals who maintain the Roslyn

Historic Cemeteries. Many local museums operate on shoestring budgets that are no match for the resources they could potentially curate. The NHA management plan also identifies organizations that represent communities who have historically not been centered in the Greenway NHA story and who have also faced institutional barriers to accessing funds.

The Mountains to Sound Greenway will establish a grant-making program that supports participation by diverse groups and aids collaborative projects that contribute toward preserving and interpreting the resources and heritage of the Greenway NHA. This may include grants to support the participation of partners who might not otherwise have the resources to engage in NHA forums or other planning and implementation. Potential funding areas could include tribal heritage, collection and curation of untold stories, engaging under-represented communities, historic preservation, and heritage events. To promote collaboration, preference may be given to projects that involve a partnership among Greenway partners. Grant recipients may be required to show match funding as a means of leveraging additional public and private funding for NHA-related projects and activities.

The Greenway Trust will fund the grant-making program by dedicating a portion of its federal financial support, with the expectation that federal financial support will be increased upon approval of this NHA management plan. The amount available for disbursement each year will be determined as part of the Greenway Trust's annual budgeting of appropriated federal funds with consideration of other fundraising that the Greenway Trust may be able to marshal for this purpose. Specific procedures for soliciting, receiving, selecting, awarding and tracking grants will be defined and clearly communicated to prospective applicants before the first grant-making cycle is initiated.

Implementer

In addition to and through its many partnership activities, the Greenway Trust has developed programs, technical expertise and professional capacity for which we are sought as a partner by governments, agencies, nonprofits and local businesses.

Programs through which the Greenway Trust acts as a collaborative implementer include:

- *Environmental education* curricula for primary school students and internship programs for high school students that we deliver in collaboration with various school districts, other educational organizations, and county and municipal governments.
- *Trail and trailhead design, construction and maintenance* done under contract with parks districts and public land managers at local, county, state and federal levels.
- *Habitat restoration* including invasive weed control and native re-plantings done under contract with public land management agencies.
- *Volunteer events* with corporate and community groups and the general public to assist with habitat restoration, trail maintenance and trash cleanup.
- *Project management*, especially complex projects that involve both habitat restoration and recreational infrastructure, and that require coordination of multiple partners working across agency jurisdictions.

Significant examples of early-action Greenway Trust projects that will contribute directly to the goals of the NHA include design and development of the Preston Mill Park with King County Parks; in-stream restoration of Issaquah Creek in Lake Sammamish State Park; design and build out of the Towns to Teanaway community trail network; deferred maintenance projects with the U.S. Forest Service under the Great American Outdoors Act; the award-winning Clean Water Ambassadors Program co-led with King County Wastewater Treatment Division; and signature volunteer events organized for National Public Lands Day. Each of these projects are described in more detail as part of the Implementation Plan (Chapter 10).

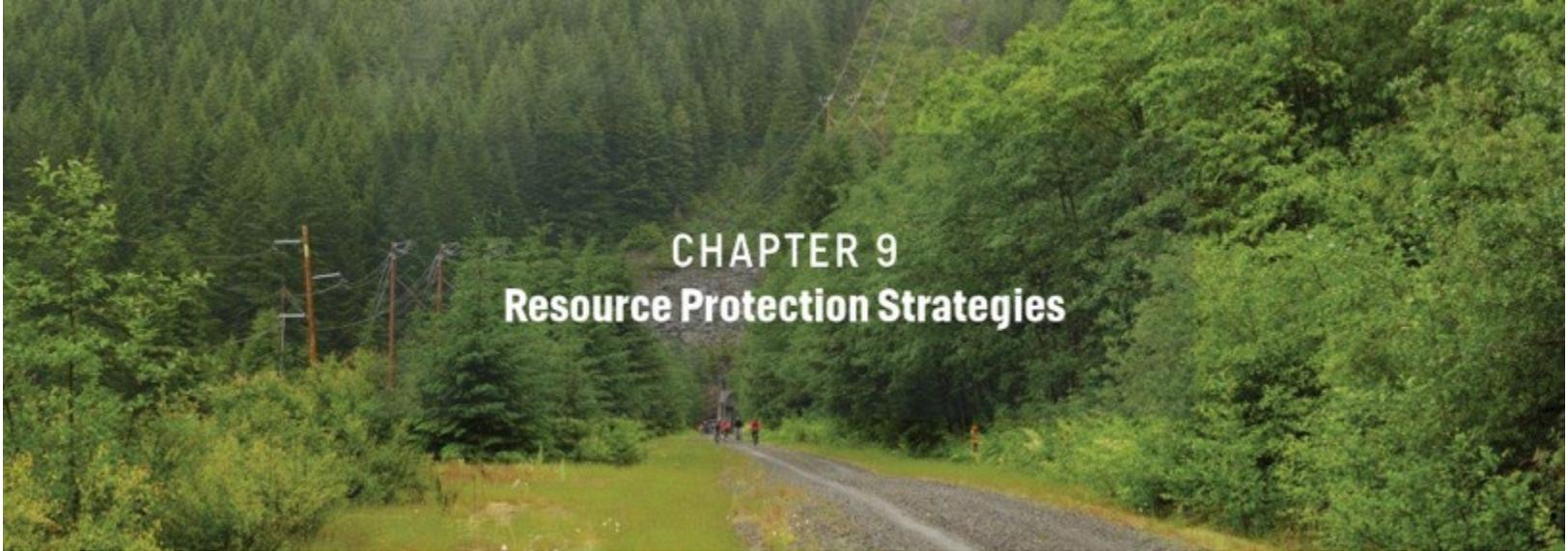
Communicator/Educator

The Greenway Trust also plays an important role as a communicator and educator. Through its website, blogs, social media, e-newsletters, maps, brochures and other print and digital material, the Greenway Trust helps raise public awareness about the nationally significant resources and stories of this region. The Trust amplifies and promotes the impact of partner projects; aggregates information and resources for both partners and the public; and engages the public in learning about preservation of the Greenway NHA and how to get involved in stewardship.

Ways in which the Greenway Trust's communicator/educator role supports the Greenway NHA include:

- Maintaining a content-rich website that includes information about the Greenway NHA, its Themes and Integrated Narratives, and the many partnerships and projects underway across the region;
- Maintaining GIS databases that document incremental achievements and cumulative impacts of land conservation, regional and community trail networks, and habitat restoration projects;
- Writing blogs and social media posts about the Greenway NHA's history, heritage, conservation and stewardship;
- Publicly recognizing and congratulating partners for their accomplishments at the Greenway Annual Dinner and other events, such as ribbon cuttings; and
- Establishing and maintaining local media contacts who can share news about projects, events and other notable developments in the Greenway NHA.

As part of implementing this NHA management plan, the Greenway Trust will also continue to augment and refine the inventory of natural, cultural and historic resources that are significant to the Greenway NHA (Appendix B), and develop and maintain a database of interpretive displays, materials, locations and events that pertain to the Greenway NHA Themes and Integrated Narratives.



CHAPTER 9 Resource Protection Strategies

Chapter 9: Resource Protection Strategies

A fundamental purpose of the NHA management plan is to support “an integrated and cooperative approach for the protection, enhancement and interpretation of the natural, historic, cultural, scenic, and recreational resources of the National Heritage Area.” Protecting the natural, historical, cultural, educational, scenic, and recreational resources of the National Heritage Area is a foundational goal on which all other goals of the NHA management plan depend. Many historic sites and structures are vulnerable due to lack of protection and maintenance and threats of development. Decades of logging, fire suppression and development have fragmented and degraded forests, altered river flows, and put salmon and other species at risk. Ongoing development pressures, increasing impacts of outdoor recreation, and climate change further threaten the natural, cultural and historical resources of the Greenway NHA.

There is no single or summary solution to addressing these multiple threats and challenges. Preserving, protecting and restoring the resources of the Greenway NHA, especially land and water resources, will depend on the collective action of multiple federal, tribal, state and municipal governments, working in collaboration with private organizations and individuals. They will need to deploy multiple, complementary strategies in a coordinated manner in order to address multi-faceted threats and challenges. The following are recommendations for several key strategies that will contribute toward conserving and managing land and water resources of the Greenway NHA and protecting its natural, historical, cultural, scenic, and recreational resources. These are proven strategies that have already been used successfully to preserve many of the resources that characterize the Greenway NHA today. And these strategies are imperative as development, increasing recreation, and climate change continue to impact the landscape.

Land conservation. Land conservation is a core strategy for protecting important lands and waters in the Greenway NHA⁶⁸. It can be used to reconnect and protect corridors for fish and wildlife movement, consolidate land ownership to make management more efficient and effective, maintain buffers around sensitive areas, contain urban sprawl, provide connections

⁶⁸ In accord with [Sec 6001(b)(3)] of the designating legislation, Federal financial support from the Heritage Partnerships Program will not be used to acquire real property. Furthermore, the Greenway Trust has a long-standing policy that we do not own or hold title to any property.

and access points between communities and adjoining public lands, preserve parks and open spaces in communities, preserve farmland and productive agricultural areas, and protect historic sites and structures. Transferring lands back to tribes for their stewardship, as has been done throughout the state, supports long-term stewardship and conservation, while also addressing historical tribal land alienation from these lands. Land conservation strategies used by public land management agencies and conservation nonprofits in the Greenway NHA include fee simple acquisition, land exchanges, conservation easements, and transfers of development rights from willing sellers. In practice, land conservation often depends on multiple public and private partners who work together to identify priority areas for conservation, raise funds, and negotiate and execute transactions. Nonprofits like TPL and Forterra help to negotiate and broker transactions with private sellers and appropriate public agencies that can assume long-term ownership. Examples of policies and programs that support land conservation include the Trust Land Transfer program managed by the Washington Department of Natural Resources, and King County's Land Conservation Initiative. Funding sources include the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, county Conservation Futures taxes where enacted, capital budgets, and private philanthropy.

Improving ecological health. After decades of industrial logging, fire suppression, development and water diversion, many natural lands and waters in the Greenway NHA are now degraded, fragmented and susceptible to disease and destructive wildfire. Ecological health strategies are needed to help forests, shrub-steppe habitat, lakes and rivers recover so that they can support fish and wildlife populations and be more resilient to the growing impacts of a changing climate. Ecological health strategies are also essential for sustaining the productivity of working forests and agricultural lands in the Greenway that are an important part of the region's heritage and economy. Examples of ecological health strategies employed in the Greenway NHA include forest thinning and selective logging to reduce fuel loads and restore habitat structure, levee setbacks to reconnect rivers to their floodplains, invasive weed control and native tree planting to restore urban forests, and installation of woody material in streams to improve fish habitat. These and other strategies are used by land managers, fish and wildlife agencies, and even private landowners to improve the ecological health of habitat on their properties, and to reduce climate change impacts such, as catastrophic wildfire and invasive species, on communities and agricultural areas.

Responsible Recreation. Outdoor recreation has long been a motivator for conservation and protection of the forests and waterways of the Greenway NHA. However, as the region's population has continued to grow, and as the popularity of outdoor recreation has soared before and especially during the COVID-19 pandemic, the impacts of recreation on natural habitats, wildlife, and treaty rights have become more widespread and more acute⁶⁹. Safety hazards also arise when people seeking recreational opportunities try to access places from road shoulders, block roadways near overcrowded trailheads, and leave waste along trails. Avoiding, minimizing and mitigating these impacts will require coordinated strategies that include better

⁶⁹ The Recreation Boom on Public Lands in Western Washington: Impacts to Wildlife and Implications for Treaty Tribes A Summary of Current Literature
<https://nr.tulaliptribes.com/Base/File/NR-Tulalip-Recreation-Impacts-to-Wildlife-2-28-21-v2>
Entrenched ties between outdoor recreation and conservation pose challenges for sustainable land management. Sarah L Thomas and Sarah E Reed
<https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1748-9326/ab4f52/pdf>

baseline assessments and ongoing monitoring of recreational uses and impacts, analysis of the suitability of public lands for different types of recreation, capacity, more comprehensive planning about where, when and how recreation opportunities could be appropriately developed and managed to ensure resource protection, adoption of design and construction practices that minimize and help to limit environmental impacts, and public outreach to educate users and encourage responsible and respectful recreation. By connecting people with the landscape through responsible outdoor recreation that is compatible with natural resource conservation, the Greenway NHA can inspire preservation and protection. These strategies will require leadership and participation by land management agencies, tribes, conservation and recreation groups among others to improve and maintain alignment of recreation with resource protection in the NHA.

Historic preservation. Historic preservation is an essential complement to land conservation, especially with respect to cultural and historic resources of the Greenway NHA, including sacred and traditional sites for tribes, historic districts, mill sites, railway depots, historic tunnels and bridges, farms, cemeteries, and more. Historic preservation may involve securing and restoring site and structural integrity, researching and documenting the cultural or historical significance of a resource, curating related artifacts, and developing interpretive materials. Sometimes historical preservation can be combined with economic redevelopment that serves to revitalize a property while preserving its historic character.

The National Historic Register program, King County Landmarks Program and the National Park Service provide standards and guidance for restoration of significant sites. Agencies and organizations providing regional leadership in historic preservation include 4Culture, King County's Historic Preservation Program, Washington Trust for Historic Preservation and the Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Local historical associations like the Kittitas County Genealogical Society, the Roslyn Cemetery Beneficial Association, and the Roslyn-Ronald-Cle Elum Heritage Club, provide community-specific context, living and oral history accounts, and other opportunities to meaningfully connect the past to our lived present.

Infrastructure design and retrofit. Roads, dams, levees, and other infrastructure, including trails, provide many vital social and economic benefits. They can also have significant environmental consequences including fragmented wildlife habitat, blocked fish passage and wildlife corridors, altered stream flows, silted and polluted waterways, and disturbed sensitive sites. Numerous strategies and techniques now exist for designing and retrofitting infrastructure in ways that avoid and minimize environmental impacts and, in some cases, enhance ecological conditions for fish and wildlife. Culvert replacements and incorporation of wildlife bridges and underpasses in roadways can restore and enhance fish and wildlife passage. Water quality in lakes and rivers can be restored and maintained by investing in wastewater treatment facilities and repairing failing septic systems. Green stormwater infrastructure that slows and filters runoff from roads, roofs and other impervious surfaces can reduce water pollution and erosion that threatens salmon and other marine life. Trails and trailheads can be sited and designed to steer people away from sensitive sites, reduce erosion, and provide sanitation. Furthermore, development of trails and other recreational infrastructure has been a highly effective strategy for attracting public support for conservation, habitat restoration and other environmental protections. Benefits for people include improved public safety, improved public health, and enhanced recreational opportunities. Large-scale deployments of these and other strategies have been accomplished by transportation agencies, public works departments, and utilities

when major infrastructure is upgraded or replaced. At the same time, businesses and homeowners are incorporating rain gardens, green roofs, and other “green infrastructure” on their private properties.

Local land-use planning. The very idea of the Mountains to Sound Greenway was motivated by concerns that the scenic beauty, natural and rural character, and outdoor accessibility of the region could be overwhelmed by urban sprawl if land-use and development were not done thoughtfully. Thirty years after the first Greenway March, the vibrant communities and robust economy of a national heritage area where small towns, productive agricultural lands, verdant forests and wilderness areas have been maintained in close proximity to a major metropolitan area is evidence of the positive influence that zoning and land-use policies can have. Under Washington State’s Growth Management Act, counties set the boundaries of urban growth areas. Municipal governments make zoning policies within those urban growth areas, and county governments make zoning policies in unincorporated areas. Land-use policy and planning authorities are a fundamental mechanism by which local communities self-determine their economic and community development. The richness of historical, cultural and natural resources in the Greenway NHA is a reflection of how communities across the Greenway have chosen to value and protect those resources.



CHAPTER 10 Implementation Plan

Chapter 10: Implementation Plan

The Mountains to Sound Greenway has been a work in progress for nearly thirty years before Congressional designation as a National Heritage Area. Collaborating under the banner of the Greenway Trust, a coalition of public agencies, private businesses, nonprofits, community groups, and interested individuals have worked together to conserve public lands, restore native habitats, preserve and restore historic sites and structures, install interpretive exhibits, and develop recreational and educational opportunities for the public across the landscape now formally designated as the Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA. The Greenway NHA management plan is intended to build on these collective accomplishments, and to expand and support partnerships and cooperative approaches necessary to achieve the goals of the Greenway NHA.

The designating legislation for the Greenway NHA directs that:

“The local coordinating entity... shall... assist Federal agencies, the State or a political subdivision of the State, Indian Tribes, regional planning organizations, nonprofit organizations and other interested parties in carrying out the approved management plan by:

- (i) carrying out programs and projects that recognize, protect, and enhance important resource values in the National Heritage Area;*
- (ii) establishing and maintaining interpretive exhibits and programs in the National Heritage Area;*
- (iii) developing recreational and educational opportunities in the National Heritage Area;*
- (iv) increasing public awareness of, and appreciation for, natural, historic, scenic, and cultural resources of the National Heritage Area;*
- (v) protecting and restoring historic sites and buildings in the National Heritage Area that are consistent with National Heritage Area themes;*
- (vi) ensuring that clear, consistent, and appropriate signs identifying points of public access and sites of interest are posted throughout the National Heritage Area; and*
- (vii) promoting a wide range of partnerships among the Federal Government, State, Tribal, and local governments, organizations, and individuals to further the National Heritage Area.”*

With respect to each of these directives, the Implementation Plan recommends actions to achieve desired outcomes in the Greenway NHA. Recommended actions build on many existing partnerships and past accomplishments in the Greenway NHA, as well as emphasizing new partnerships and pursuing new projects that will all contribute to the goals and priorities of the Greenway NHA. Desired outcomes will be achieved over the life of the NHA management plan through the cumulative impact of multiple collaborative projects implemented by many different public and private partners. Such projects include those currently proposed in the management plan and those that may be planned and developed by partners in the future.

For each set of recommended actions, we describe the importance and significance of the desired outcomes to be achieved through such actions, and how those outcomes contribute to NHA goals. Priority projects that would implement those actions are listed in tables that identify collaborating partners and summarize milestones that will be pursued during the first five years of the management plan. Though not detailed in the tables, each partner in each project plays a different role that best leverages their respective capabilities and complements those of other collaborators. We also identify potential funding sources for the recommended actions and list specific commitments by the coordinating entity that will support the recommended actions, priority projects, and other related projects that may be developed during the life of the management plan. Appendix C summarizes the recommended priorities, projects and partners detailed in this chapter.

Any projects undertaken as part of this management plan that have potential for environmental impacts or impacts on historical and cultural resources are expected to comply with NEPA/SEPA and Section 106 of the NHPA as appropriate. The lead agency for each project is expected to conduct appropriate cultural assessment, environmental review and tribal consultations, and to acquire necessary permits prior to implementation.

(i) Programs and projects that recognize, protect, and enhance important resource values in the National Heritage Area.

Recommended actions for fulfilling this duty include reassembling and consolidating historic checkerboard ownership patterns, restoring natural habitat in urban areas, recovering local salmon populations, and promoting responsible recreation. All of these priorities contribute toward the NHA goal to protect and steward natural, cultural and historic resources. Responsible recreation also contributes toward the goal of promoting recreation and heritage-based tourism that is positively linked to resource protection.

Checkerboard Reassembly

A century after the Northern Pacific land grant, the checkerboard pattern of alternating public-private ownership has left forests fragmented and degraded. Conservation organizations vowed to promote forest conservation and recovery by consolidating ownership in larger, more ecological configurations, and streamlining land management.

Over the past 30 years, land exchanges, land purchases and conservation easements involving timber companies, conservation nonprofits and public land agencies have reassembled much of the historic checkerboard in the Greenway landscape. Already, between North Bend and Snoqualmie Pass, more than 80 sq. km of clearcuts have started to grow in⁷⁰ and wide-ranging wildlife like wolves and wolverines have returned to the Greenway NHA. Priorities for conservation include the Cle Elum Ridge Community Forest, the Snoqualmie Forest, and various inholdings throughout the region that are important to resource conservation or the visual integrity of the Greenway.

Checkerboard reassembly contributes to the NHA goal to protect and steward natural, cultural and historic resources, primarily through land conservation strategies that are targeted toward actions that improve ecological health.

Priority Projects	Partners	Milestones
Cle Elum Ridge Community Forest	Yakama Nation, Kittitas County, Sierra Club, The Nature Conservancy, Forterra, Trust for Public Land, Kittitas Conservation Trust, Checkerboard Partnership	\$3M WA Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) Funding – 2020 \$6.7 Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) – 2022 \$5M WA Forest Legacy Program (FLP) Funding – 2022 Raise remaining \$8M – 2023
Snoqualmie Forest	Snoqualmie Tribe, U.S. Forest Service, WA DNR, WDFW, King County, Forterra	Monitor for potential sale by ownership group, potentially by 2025
Various inholdings	Kittitas County, King County, Forterra, Trust for Public Land	Monitor priority parcels for potential willing seller, ongoing. Advocate and pursue funding for Domerie Creek parcel, protecting water supply for Roslyn and Ronald

Funding sources for land conservation within the Greenway NHA include the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund, the Salmon Recovery Funding Board, the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP), the DNR’s Trust Land Transfer program, state and local capital budgets, parks district funding, and private philanthropy. Tribes have also begun to make significant direct investments in reacquiring and stewarding ancestral lands.

⁷⁰ Navarro, Kyle. 2015. The effects of active logging along the I-90 corridor after establishment of The Mountains to Sound Greenway. Central Washington University GIS Program project.

To support checkerboard reassembly efforts by public and private partners and to promote more contiguous habitat and ecological management within the NHA, the Greenway Trust will take the following actions:

- Maintain an inventory of high-priority parcels for conservation.
- Coordinate communications among public and private partners to monitor and quickly identify acquisition opportunities as they arise.
- Participate in collaborative groups like the Checkerboard Partnership to pursue conservation opportunities with willing sellers.
- Support grant proposals and funding requests.
- Advocate for public conservation programs such as the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) and Washington State DNR’s Trust Land Transfer program.
- Communicate about checkerboard conservation projects and publicly celebrate successes.

Habitat Restoration in Urban Greenspaces

Removing weeds and restoring forests in urban greenspaces, especially along riparian corridors, provides habitat and movement corridors for wildlife, improves community access to the outdoors, helps mitigate the impacts of climate change, and contributes to better health outcomes in surrounding neighborhoods. Restoration projects and programs also offer opportunities for volunteers to get involved in their community by cleaning up trash, removing invasive species, and replanting native species in local parks and green spaces.

Habitat restoration contributes to the NHA goals to protect and steward natural, cultural and historic resources, and to promote pride of place and connections to nature. It relies on a range of resource conservation strategies, including land conservation, improving ecological health, reducing recreation impacts and infrastructure design and retrofit.

Priority Projects	Partners	Milestones
Urban forest carbon credit sale for Ballinger Open Space	City of Shoreline, City Forest Credits	Early action; carbon credit transaction completed 2022
Forest, riparian and shoreline restoration at Lake Sammamish State Park	WA State Parks, Friends of Lake Sammamish State Park	Ongoing
Duwamish Alive restoration events	ECOSS	Ongoing
Green Cities Partnership	Cities of Issaquah, Kirkland, Redmond, Seattle, Shoreline, and Snoqualmie; Forterra	Ongoing
King County’s 3 Million Trees campaign	King County, multiple nonprofit and community contributors	Goal reached by 2025

Kittitas Stewardship Fund	Kittitas Chamber of Commerce, community businesses	First grants anticipated in 2023
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Funding sources for habitat restoration include federal, state and local grant programs for salmon recovery and weed control, city and park budgets, private philanthropy, sale of carbon credits, voluntary contributions by local businesses, and in-kind contributions by community volunteers.

To support urban habitat restoration within the NHA, the Greenway Trust will take the following actions:

- Organize and promote volunteer restoration events in local parks and open spaces.
- Communicate about the benefits of restoration to the natural environment and for local communities.
- Operate a native tree nursery to supply saplings for local restoration.
- Provide technical assistance to parks districts and city governments regarding registry of urban forest carbon credits associated with forest conservation and replanting.
- Contract with park districts and governments to implement restoration projects with professional crews.
- Collaborate with Greenway NHA partners on community-based fundraising to support habitat restoration projects

Salmon Conservation and Recovery

Salmon are an iconic species in the Greenway inextricably woven into the cultural, ecological and historical fabric of the Greenway NHA. While some populations remain strong, others are under threat because of habitat loss and degradation, passage barriers, and climate change. Conserving and recovering salmon is essential to preserving and honoring the heritage of the Greenway, and it requires coordinated efforts on land and in the water. Salmon recovery efforts are led by tribes and federal and state agencies that co-manage fisheries in this region. These agencies are further supported by a wide array of public and private entities.

In the Yakama River Basin, Teanaway River restoration will use in-stream wood to rebuild spawning habitat, scour deep pools, increases food availability for fish, and reconnect floodplains after a century of logging, splash-damming, and grazing removed fallen trees and log jams from the river system. Not only will salmon and trout benefit, but reconnected floodplains and side channels will help reduce flood risks, and store water to counter warming temperatures and low summer flows. Nearby, the Cle Elum Fish Passage Project is a \$200 million, first-of-its-kind fish passage structure to restore sockeye populations in the Yakima Basin headwaters.

The Yakima Basin Integrated Plan (YBIP) is a 30-year strategy to ensure clean, cool, reliable water supply for agriculture, fisheries, recreation, healthy forests, and thriving communities of the Yakima River watershed. The plan identifies seven elements needed to achieve a balanced

and comprehensive approach to water resource management and ecosystem restoration: reservoir fish passage, habitat and watershed protection, enhanced water conservation, groundwater storage, surface water storage, structural and operational changes to existing irrigation infrastructure, and market reallocation of water. The fish passage element will establish upstream and downstream passage for anadromous and resident fish at all U.S. Bureau of Reclamation reservoirs, allowing access to high-quality, cold-water habitat essential for restoring depleted runs of fish. Fish and wildlife habitat enhancement in the basin includes floodplain restoration, flow improvement, removing fish passage barriers, screening diversions, and land and river corridor protection.

In the Cedar-Lake Washington Watershed, the Greenway Trust has been restoring habitat along salmon-bearing Issaquah Creek in Lake Sammamish State Park for more than 20 years. The Trust also partners with the Lake Sammamish Kokanee Work Group identify and implement actions to turn around kokanee salmon decline.

Salmon conservation and recovery contribute toward NHA goals to protect and steward natural, cultural and historic resources, to amplify the region’s rich history, and to uphold tribal heritage. It also relies on a range of resource conservation strategies, including land conservation, improving ecological health, reducing recreation impacts and infrastructure design and retrofit.

Priority Projects	Partners	Milestones
Teanaway River In-Stream Restoration	Yakama and Klickitat Fisheries Project, Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group, WA DNR, and WDFW	Complete treatment on four miles of North Fork Teanaway River – 2023 Begin treatment on West Fork Teanaway River Complete interpretive elements – 2022/23
Yakima Basin Integrated Plan	Yakama Nation, US Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, US Army Corps of Engineers, NOAA Fisheries, the WA Department of Ecology, WA Department of Agriculture, WDFW, WA DNR, Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board, Kittitas County, Yakima County, City of Yakima, private irrigation districts, and environmental nonprofits like American Rivers and Trout Unlimited.	Completion of Phase I in 2023 Authorization of Phase II funding
Cle Elum Fish Passage	US Bureau of Reclamation, Yakama Nation, Yakama Klickitat Fisheries Project, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, US Army Corps of Engineers, NOAA Fisheries, WA	Completion in 2025

	Department of Ecology, WDFW, and WA DNR	
Taneum Creek Restoration	Yakama Nation, WA DNR, WDFW, The Nature Conservancy, Tapash Collaborative	Complete implementation and woody replenishment by 2024
Issaquah Creek In-Stream and Riparian Restoration	Tribes, City of Issaquah, WA State Parks, King County, Friends of Lake Sammamish State Park, Lake Washington/ Cedar/ Sammamish Watershed (WRIA 8), Carter Subaru, City of Sammamish, King Conservation District	Complete permitting and design phase, including environmental and cultural reviews, tribal consultations
Kokanee Work Group	Snoqualmie Tribe, King County, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, WDFW, WA State Parks, Trout Unlimited, Friends of Issaquah Salmon Hatchery, Save Lake Sammamish, Friends of Pine Lake, and other stakeholders	Ongoing
Culvert Replacements	WSDOT and other road managers	Ongoing
Gold Creek Restoration	U.S. Forest Service, Kittitas Conservation Trust, Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board, Yakama Nation Fisheries, Conservation Northwest, WA Department of Ecology, Forterra	Final NEPA decision (USFS) Selection of Restoration Design Replacement of defunct signage Implementation of restoration proposal

Funding sources for salmon conservation include federal and state grant programs for salmon conservation, federal and state capital budgets for infrastructure, and private philanthropy.

To support salmon recovery partners and projects within the NHA, the Greenway Trust will take the following actions:

- Participate as a stakeholder in the WRIA 8 (Watershed Resource Inventory Area) watershed council.
- Communicate and help with public outreach about the need for and expected benefits of salmon restoration projects in the Greenway NHA; publicly recognize and celebrate partner accomplishments.
- Support partners' grant proposals and other fundraising for restoration projects and shoreline habitat acquisition.

- If requested by the lead agency, provide technical assistance to complete environmental and cultural reviews, permitting, design and implementation of projects.
- Develop and deliver science curricula about salmon lifecycle and conservation for grades 4-6 and high school.
- Publicize a list and map of publicly accessible places to view salmon and/or learn about salmon conservation and recovery.

Promoting Responsible and Respectful Recreation

As the popularity of outdoor recreation has skyrocketed in the Greenway NHA, so too have the impacts on natural, cultural and historic resources. Public outreach and education campaigns can help reduce the impacts of outdoor recreation by raising awareness and educating recreational users about steps they can take to be responsible and respectful in the outdoors.

Several outreach campaigns are actively promoting responsible recreation in and beyond the Greenway NHA, and contribute to NHA goals to protect and steward natural, cultural and historic resources, to promote recreation



and heritage-based tourism that is positively linked to protection of NHA resources, to promote pride of place and connections to nature. Two tribal-led initiatives emphasize and uplift tribal heritage.

The Recreate Responsibly Coalition, of which the Greenway Trust plays a leadership role, develops and promotes messages focused on public health, diversity and inclusion, and Leave No Trace practices for outdoor recreation. Since its founding during the pandemic, the local Recreate Responsibly initiative has expanded nationwide. While Recreate Responsibly messages alone cannot negate the impact of recreation on public lands, this campaign by recreation and conservation organizations concerned about ecological health is an important element of coordinated efforts to address recreation impacts.

The Trailhead Ambassadors program is a complementary initiative that the Greenway Trust has piloted and is committed to expanding in coming years. The Trailhead Ambassadors program trains and supports volunteers who serve as a welcoming presence at popular trailheads to answer trail and trailhead related questions, promote responsible hiker ethics like Leave No Trace, and collect trail use information for agencies and nonprofits.

Two tribal-led outreach initiatives include the Snoqualmie Indian Tribe’s Ancestral Lands Movement, and the Tulalip Tribes’ workshops A Tulalip Perspective: Understanding Treaty Rights in Today’s Landscape.

Promoting Responsible and Respectful Recreation fulfills the NHA goals of protecting and stewardship natural, cultural and historic resources, while promoting pride of place and connections to nature. This priority leans heavily on resources conservation strategies that reduce recreation impacts and improve ecological health.

Priority Projects	Partners	Milestones
Recreate Responsibly Coalition	U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, WA DNR, WDFW, WA State Parks, King County, and numerous conservation and recreation organizations	Ongoing
Trailhead Ambassadors	U.S. Forest Service, WA DNR, WA State Parks, King County Parks, Seattle Public Utilities, Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance, Issaquah Alps Trails Club, King County Search and Rescue, The Mountaineers, REI Co-op, Seattle Outdoor Adventurers, Trust for Public Land, and Washington Trails Association	Summer 2022
Ancestral Lands Movement	Snoqualmie Tribe	Launched 2021
Understanding Treaty Rights workshops	Tulalip Tribes	Ongoing

Funding sources for these initiatives include grants from foundations and public grant-making programs, private and corporate philanthropy, and in-kind contributions of volunteers.

To support responsible recreation outreach within the NHA, the Greenway Trust will take the following actions:

- Serve as a co-leader of the Recreate Responsibly Coalition and participate in related working groups to update and refine, and expand the reach of messaging.
- Develop, pilot and scale up the Trailhead Ambassadors Program to promote Leave-No-Trace principles among users of popular hiking trails in the Greenway NHA.

(ii) Establish and maintain interpretive exhibits and programs.

As outlined in the Interpretive Plan (Chapter 6), there are many ways to connect the public to the Themes and Integrated Narratives of the Greenway NHA. Traditional interpretive panels and exhibits are one strategy that can be complemented by a full array of print and digital media and

in-person interpretation that can engage and deepen public understanding of the Greenway NHA and its resources.

Interpretive exhibits and programs support the goals of the NHA by amplifying the region’s rich history, promoting pride of place and connection to nature, and promoting recreation activities and heritage-based tourism.

Interpretive Panels and Signs

Priorities for interpretive exhibits and programming in the NHA management plan include promoting exhibits, events and programming that feature different aspects of the Greenway NHA Themes and Integrated Narratives; supporting connections and collaborations among different museums; historical societies and cultural centers that yield deeper insights and broader understanding of the NHA; and developing new exhibits and programming that elevate tribal heritage and surface the stories of marginalized groups who have too often been left out of familiar narratives in the NHA.

Interpretive exhibits and programming are integral to NHA goals to amplify the region’s rich history and natural heritage, to uplift tribal heritage, to promote pride of place and connections to nature, to protect and steward natural, cultural and historic resources, and to promote recreation and heritage-based tourism that is positively linked to protection of NHA resources.

Priority Projects	Partners	Milestones
Teanaway Community Forest Interpretive Panels	Yakima Klickitat Fisheries Project, Yakama Nation, WA DNR, WDFW and Goal 5 Group	Estimated installation: Fall 2022, Spring 2023
Gold Creek Interpretive Panels	Kittitas Conservation Trust, U.S. Forest Service, CERD, and Conservation Northwest	Estimated installation: Summer 2022
Snoqualmie Point Park Interpretive Panels	City of Snoqualmie	Early action, installed 2021
Mountains to Sound Greenway Trail Signage	City of Bellevue	Early action, installed 2021
Mountains to Sound Greenway Trail Signage	City of Seattle	To be installed 2022
Middle Fork Snoqualmie Interpretive Panels: Camp Brown, Oxbow Loop	U.S. Forest Service, WA DNR	Early action installed 2022

Funding sources for interpretative exhibits and programming include 4Culture, the NPS and other heritage-focused grant-makers; educational grants and private philanthropy. Interpretative resources can also be funded sometimes as part of larger salmon recovery, park development and trailhead improvement projects.

To support interpretation of Greenway NHA Themes and Integrated Narratives, the Greenway Trust will take the following actions:

- Disseminate information about interpretive sites and resources on our website and through other communications channels.
- Convene and facilitate an interpretation and education forum, including tribes, to promote communication, share information about funding opportunities, identify potential projects, and encourage cooperation and collaboration among interpretive partners.
- Establish and administer a small-grants program to support research, development and installation of new interpretive exhibits, displays or panels.
- Update eight existing large kiosks across the Greenway NHA to feature information about the NHA landscape as well as localized interpretive information.
- When requested by lead agencies, support interpretation at trailheads and other recreation access points by helping to design, print and install interpretive panels consistent with NHA branding and design standards.

Interactive Digital Media

Interactive digital media provide opportunities to engage Greenway NHA residents and visitors in highly personalized experiences. Large portions of the Greenway NHA have cell service, and a digital interface has become an expected medium for much of the population.

ESRI StoryMaps allow for expanded investigation and storytelling across geographic locations, regardless of an individual’s location. Geofencing apps use real-time geolocating information to feed a visitor information that is relevant to their location.

Priority Projects	Partners	Milestones
ESRI StoryMaps	University of Washington	First project planned 2022
Geofencing apps	HearHere.com, Tread.com	Develop stories and other content to share on apps

Potential funding sources for developing interactive digital media include 4Culture, Greenway NHA grants, and in-kind contributions by academic faculty and students.

To support the development of digital engagement as an interpretive strategy within the NHA, the Greenway Trust will take the following actions:

- Collaborate with University of Washington faculty to engage students in development of well-researched ESRI StoryMap resources.
- Share links to ESRI StoryMaps produced by tribes about tribal heritage
- Contribute story ideas to HearHere.com for audio production and geofenced distribution.

- Make small grants that can help support development of StoryMaps and other interactive digital media relevant to Greenway NHA Themes Integrated Narratives.

Interpreted Experiences

Guided and self-guided walking tours of Seattle’s Pioneer Square district, Duvall and other Greenway communities reveal the stories behind (and sometimes under) the buildings that visitors see today. Ranger-led snowshoe hikes and the Greenway Trust’s signature Explore-the-Greenway events invite participants to enjoy unique recreational experiences in the Greenway while also learning about the Greenway’s history and heritage. Docent-supported viewing events during salmon “SEEsion” invite the public to learn more about salmon culture and conservation.

Heritage trails combine interpretation and recreation to create an experience that raises awareness and increases understanding about history and heritage. Existing heritage trails in the Greenway NHA include the Snoqualmie Indian Tribe’s Traditional Knowledge Trail, the Redlining Heritage Trail that explores the history and impacts of redlining and real estate exclusion in Seattle, the Indigenous Walking Tour at the University of Washington, and the Milwaukee Road Interpretive Trail at the South Cle Elum Depot.

Heritage trails and other interpreted experiences contribute to Greenway NHA goals to amplify the region’s heritage, uplift tribal heritage, and promote recreation and heritage-based tourism.

Priority Projects	Partners	Milestones
Salmon SEEsion	WDFW, King County, Duwamish Alive, Seattle Aquarium, FISH, Friends of Lake Sammamish State Park, Cedar River Watershed Education Center	Annual event, ongoing
Heritage Trails	Tribes, National Park Service, WA State Parks, environmental education centers, historical societies, museums	Highlight existing trails, support interpretation
Youth and Family Backpack Kits	UW Bothell EERC at Saint Edward State Park, REI	Secure funding

To support interpreted experiences within the NHA, the Greenway Trust will take the following actions:

- Maintain and promote an inventory of heritage trails; explore opportunities to develop additional heritage routes or trails.
- Provide small grants to support planning of new heritage trails and development of interpretive materials.
- Partner with heritage trail “owners” to support stewardship and maintenance.
- Provide small grants to support the development of guided or self-guided tours and itineraries that highlight exploration and interpretation of natural, cultural or historical resources that align with NHA Themes and Integrated Narratives.

- Maintain and publicize a list of guided and self-guided walking tours, driving tours, and itineraries. Existing examples include the National Park Service’s Trails to Treasure tours in downtown Seattle, Duvall’s walking tour, Snoqualmie Valley itineraries, and a driving tour of the Greenway Scenic Byway.

Exhibits and Interpretive Installations

The Greenway NHA is fortunate to be home to an array of museums, historical societies, and cultural centers. Their exhibits and programming help to preserve, interpret and educate visitors on distinct aspects of history, culture and heritage in the Greenway NHA. Interpretive installations are also offered at many parks, trailheads, education centers and visitor centers in the Greenway NHA.

Priority Projects	Partners	Milestones
Snoqualmie Pass Visitors Center	U.S. Forest Service, Pass Life, Evo	Renovation of historic structure completed; visitor center to open 2022
Museum exhibit about Japanese railway workers	Northwest Railway Museum, 4Culture	Opened 2021

Funding sources for developing interpretive exhibits and installations include 4Culture, small grants from the Greenway NHA and private funding.

To support exhibits and interpretive projects within the NHA, the Greenway Trust will take the following actions:

- Make small grants to support development and installation of exhibits that highlight Greenway NHA Themes and Integrated Narratives.
- Disseminate information about exhibits and installations through our website and other communications channels.
- When requested by agencies, assist with design, production, and/or installation of interpretive panels in parks, trailheads and other public access points.

(iii) Develop recreational and education opportunities.

Recreation is at the heart of how many people experience the Greenway NHA, and it is important that recreational opportunities offer safe, accessible experiences to visitors. At the same time, the natural, cultural and historic resources that attract visitors need to be protected and stewarded. Education opportunities can complement recreational opportunities, by raising awareness about NHA resources, their vulnerabilities, and steps visitors can take to protect those resources. Priority recommendations for developing recreational and education opportunities include completing the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trail across the entire NHA, connecting regional and community trail networks, developing heritage trails, enhancing

and maintaining parks and recreational amenities, offering environmental education programming, and supporting career-connected internships,

The Mountains to Sound Greenway Trail

The earliest vision of the Mountains to Sound Greenway included a continuous trail from the Puget Sound waterfront across Snoqualmie Pass into Kittitas County and beyond. Major segments of that end-to-end trail are now in place, though important gaps remain to be filled, pending requisite planning, design, compliance and consultation by the lead agency involved. The



Mountains to Sound Greenway Trail (in some places still signed as the I-90 Trail) begins at Jose Rizal Park in Seattle, crosses Lake Washington through Mercer Island to Bellevue and Issaquah. The Snoqualmie Valley Trail connects Snoqualmie Falls to North Bend (as well as much of the lower Snoqualmie Valley). The Palouse to Cascades State Park Trail follows the Milwaukee Road railway from North Bend to Ellensburg before continuing east to the Idaho state line, part of the longest rail-trail in the country and the western terminus of the Great American Rail Trail.

Completing this trail, including appropriate signage and interpretive information contributes to Greenway NHA goals of promoting recreation and heritage-based tourism, protecting and stewarding natural, cultural and historic resources, promoting pride of place and connections to nature, and amplifying the region’s rich history.

Priority Projects	Partners	Milestones
Palouse to Cascades State Park Trail and Historic Railroad Depots	City of Ellensburg, WA State Parks, Palouse to Cascades Trail Coalition	Ongoing effort. Completed Beverly Bridge in 2022, PCTC assessing 2023 priorities.
Preston-Snoqualmie Connector	King County, WA DNR, WSDOT	Identify viable route
Bellevue to Issaquah	Cities of Bellevue and Issaquah, WSDOT, Leafline Trails Coalition	City planning underway in Bellevue and Issaquah
Seattle Waterfront Terminus	City of Seattle, Leafline Trails Coalition	Identify viable route

Funding sources include grants from the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, operating and capital budgets for Washington State Parks and transportation and infrastructure funding, and private philanthropy.

To support completion of an end-to-end trail across the NHA, the Greenway Trust will take the following actions:

- Keep an inventory of trail gaps and connections to identify needs and track achievements as they happen.
- Explore potential connector routes with agency and nonprofit partners.
- As opportunities arise, help raise needed funding from both public and private sources.
- As opportunities are confirmed, and if requested by the lead agency, provide technical assistance to complete environmental and cultural reviews, permitting, design, and implementation of projects.
- Coordinate with appropriate jurisdictions along the trail to ensure appropriate wayfinding signage
- Coordinate with appropriate jurisdictions along the trail to develop and install interpretive panels or kiosks at suitable locations.
- Communicate and celebrate successes.

Connected Networks of Regional and Community Trails

Regional and community trail networks complement the end-to-end trail in the Greenway NHA by providing active transportation options in and between communities, and local access to parks, open spaces and adjacent public lands. Rail-trails provide the backbone for several regional trail networks in the Greenway NHA, and are a reflection of railroad history in the region and an opportunity for interpretation along the trails.

As with the end-to-end trail, regional and community trail networks have a strong start already in the Greenway NHA, though a number of outstanding needs remain to be addressed, including completion of rail-to-trail conversions, rehabilitation of historic bridges and trestles, filling of various gaps and connectors, and installation of wayfinding and interpretive signage. Each of these projects is in various stages of planning, design, and agency review. In supporting these projects, the Greenway Trust acts as a convener of partners, a supporter, and in some instances as an implementer for trail design and construction on behalf of the lead agency.

Completing and enhancing these regional and community trail networks contribute Greenway NHA goals of promoting recreation and heritage-based tourism, protecting and stewarding natural, cultural and historic resources, promoting pride of place and connections to nature, and amplifying the region’s rich history.

Priority Projects	Partners	Milestones
Eastrail and Wilburton Trestle renovation	Eastrail Partners, King County, Leafline Trails Coalition	Multiple projects underway to be completed by 2024
Towns to Teanaway	Cities of Cle Elum, Roslyn, Ronald, Kittitas County, The Nature	Twelve miles of trail completed prior to 2022. Approx. three

	Conservancy, Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance, Washington Trails Association, REI Co-op	miles of mixed use/mountainbike downtrack slated for 2022.
Snoqualmie Valley Trail connections	Cities of Carnation, Duvall, Snoqualmie, and North Bend, King County	Identify connector routes and pursue rights-of-way with county and cities
Georgetown to South Park Connector Trail	Seattle Department of Transportation	Planned to be completed 2022

Funding sources for regional and community trail networks include grants from the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, transportation and infrastructure funding, parks district funding, private philanthropy, and financial support from major employers.

To support development and enhancement of regional and community trail networks within the NHA, the Greenway Trust will take the following actions:

- Maintain an inventory of trail gaps and connections in regional networks to identify needs and track achievements.
- Facilitate and participate in coalitions leading advocacy, planning and development of regional trail networks.
- As opportunities arise, help raise needed funding from both public and private sources.
- As opportunities are confirmed, and if requested by the lead agency, provide technical assistance to complete environmental and cultural reviews, permitting, design and implementation for trails in locally managed open space or in regional trail networks.
- Continue to chair the Towns to Teanaway Implementation Committee.
- Continue to lead the Snoqualmie Valley Outdoor Recreation Action Team and its work to connect the Snoqualmie Valley Trail to local communities and other regional trails.

Recreation Development and Maintenance

Public lands in the Greenway NHA feature a variety of scenic and recreational resources including front country and back country trails, water access points and winter recreation areas. Surging demand for outdoor recreation in the region is straining the capacity of trail systems, degrading trail and trailhead infrastructure, and negatively impacting natural, cultural and historic resources. Many public land agencies have recreation plans that guide where new recreation infrastructure may be proposed, and where existing resources may be updated or enhanced. At the same time, many agencies have outstanding backlogs of deferred maintenance and ongoing operational needs like sanitation and law enforcement that are inadequately funded. Collaborative approaches offer creative means to help address pressing needs for developing and maintaining recreational infrastructure.

Recreation development and maintenance activities contribute to Greenway NHA goals of protecting and stewarding natural, cultural and historic resources, promoting recreation and heritage-based tourism, and promoting pride of place and connections to nature.

Priority Projects	Partners	Milestones
Preston Mill Park	King County	Early action: Planning and permitting completed 2021
Teanaway Community Forest Recreation Plan	WA DNR, Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance, Washington Trails Association	Rec Plan completed 2018. West Fork Trails proposal slated for summer 2023
Middle Fork Snoqualmie Plan	U.S. Forest Service, Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance, Washington Trails Association	Implementation ongoing
Snoqualmie Corridor Recreation Plan	U.S. Forest Service, King County	Implementation ongoing
Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail	U.S. Forest Service, Pacific Crest Trail Association, Backcountry Horsemen of Washington	Implementation ongoing
U.S. Forest Service deferred maintenance	U.S. Forest Service, Washington Trails Association	Funded by Great American Outdoors Act through 2025
Snoqualmie River Habitat Restoration and Access	U.S. Forest Service, King County, American Whitewater	Implementation ongoing
Upper Yakima River Habitat Restoration and Access	Kittitas County, American Whitewater	Implementation ongoing

Funding sources for recreation development and maintenance include the Great American Outdoors Act, Federal Lands Access Program, National Asset Management Program, federal Disaster Recovery and Infrastructure Act, the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, capital and operating budgets for public land agencies and park districts, and private philanthropy.

To support appropriate recreation development and needed maintenance within the NHA, the Greenway Trust will take the following actions:

- Convene and facilitate place-based and broader Greenway NHA forums, as described below, including the East Cascades Recreation Partnership and a Greenway-wide land management forum.
- Support grant proposals and help raise private philanthropy to match public funds, including Phase 2 of the Greenway Trust’s Middle Fork Campaign to support maintenance, operations and stewardship in the Middle Fork Snoqualmie Valley.
- At the request of lead agencies, serve as implementing partner for trail design, project management, construction/rehabilitation, crew and volunteer labor for trail maintenance and adjacent habitat restoration.
- Serve as implementing partner to the USFS for deferred maintenance projects funded by the Great American Outdoors Act.
- Serve as project manager for design, permitting and eventual development of King County’s Preston Mill Park.

- Support the acquisition of shoreline properties in King and Kittitas Counties for the purpose of habitat restoration and providing public shoreline access and recreation.

Environmental Education

Environmental education programs are highly effective strategies for helping students and adult learners understand and appreciate the ecology and cultural significance of forests, salmon, and other ecosystems and species in the Greenway NHA. Environmental education programs are offered through schools and at environmental education centers with support from a variety of educational and nonprofit partners.

Environmental education programming available in the Greenway NHA includes programming aligned with state-mandated Indigenous studies curricula (“Since Time Immemorial”), as well as several other curricula based on forest, beach and watershed protection, including the Greenway Trust’s “Forest and Fins” curricula and Salmon in the Schools. There are opportunities to develop other, place-based curricula that draw from multiple elements of the Greenway NHA Thematic Framework. The Teanaway Community Forest, for example, offers an opportunity to teach about water resources, conservation, ecological resiliency and tribal stewardship.

Partners engaged in environmental education in the Greenway NHA include the Kittitas Environmental Education Network (KEEN), Washington Outdoor School, Waskowitz Outdoor Education Center, Seattle Aquarium, Woodland Park Zoo, Mercer Slough, the Cedar River Watershed Education Center, the Environmental Science Center, NatureBridge, Nature Vision, IslandWood, UW Bothell Environmental Education and Research Center, local school districts, Washington State Parks, E3 Washington, King County, Pacific Education Institute, and the City of Burien.

Environmental Education in the Greenway NHA contributes to NHA goals by amplifying the region’s rich heritage; uplifting the region’s tribal heritage; promoting pride of place and connections to nature; while also protecting and stewarding natural, cultural and historical resources.

Priority Projects	Partners	Milestones
Teanaway Community Forest Curriculum	Thorp School District, WA DNR, WDFW	Pilot Implementation – Fall 2022, Spring 2023

Funding sources for environmental education programming in the Greenway NHA include the state-funded No Child Left Inside grant program, the EPA, King County Wastewater Treatment Division, the Boeing Company, and private philanthropy.

To support expanded environmental education programs within the NHA, the Greenway Trust will take the following actions:

- Continue to develop and offer hands-on science education curriculum for grade school students.
- Support grant proposals and other fundraising by partners to develop environmental education programs and offerings in the Greenway NHA.
- Explore partnership opportunities with other environmental education organizations to develop programming relevant to NHA Themes and Integrated Narratives.
- Convene and facilitate an interpretation and education forum to promote communication, share information about funding opportunities, identify potential projects, and encourage cooperation and collaboration among educational partners.

Career-Connected Internships

Paid internship programs add a critical element to a student’s pathway to post-secondary education and careers. Student interns gain knowledge, skills and inspiration needed to pursue careers in fields such as conservation or natural resources. Providing students with a stipend, graduation credit, transportation, lunches, and gear helps alleviate barriers to participation.

Career-connected internships contribute to the Greenway NHA goals of protecting and stewarding natural, cultural and historic resources and amplifying the region’s heritage.

Priority Projects	Partners	Milestones
Clean Water Ambassadors	King County	Ongoing
Youth Engaged in Sustainable Systems	Pacific Education Institute, local school districts	Inaugural Cohort in 2021; expanded program in 2022
Youth Conservation Corps	King County	Inaugural Cohort in 2021, ongoing
Lake Washington Watershed Internship	Pacific Science Center	Ongoing

Funding sources for environmental education programming in the Greenway NHA include the state-funded No Child Left Inside grant program, the EPA [what program?], King County Wastewater Treatment Division, and private philanthropy.

To support career-connected internships within the NHA, the Greenway Trust will take the following actions:

- Support grant proposals and other fundraising by partners to support, enhance and expand high school internship programs in the Greenway NHA.
- Promote paid internship opportunities in the Greenway NHA.
- Co-lead the Clean Water Ambassadors and Youth Engaged in Sustainable Systems programs with King County and the Pacific Education Institute, respectively.

(iv) Increase public awareness of, and appreciation for, natural, historical, scenic, and cultural resources of the NHA.

The Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust will develop and implement an integrated marketing and communications plan to support implementation of the NHA management plan. The initial goal of the marketing plan will be to build public awareness that the Mountains to Sound Greenway has been designated as a National Heritage Area, and to promote resource protection and responsible recreation. Long-term, the marketing and communications goals of the Greenway NHA are to support the interpretation and resource protection goals of the NHA and to promote public engagement in conservation and resource stewardship through enriching and educational experiences that help the public connect with and more deeply understand the conservation and heritage values that underpin the NHA.

Concurrent with this marketing plan, the Greenway Trust will develop toolkits that can be shared with local tourism bureaus, destination marketing organizations and chambers of commerce, and the Greenway Trust will explore potential marketing partnerships. Such partnerships will serve to enhance public awareness of, and appreciation for, local communities’ natural, cultural and historical resources within the nationally significant context of the Greenway NHA.

Events, tours, and recreational activities provide opportunities to experience and learn about the Greenway NHA. Community festivals and heritage events such as the Ellensburg Rodeo, Snoqualmie Railroad Days, and DragonFest in Seattle’s Chinatown-International District celebrate unique aspects of local history and heritage. Partners involved in organizing and hosting events, activities and experiences in the Greenway NHA include the National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, Wing Luke Museum, Ellensburg Rodeo Organization, Chinatown-International District Business Improvement Area, Friends of Issaquah Salmon Hatchery (FISH), Roslyn Downtown Association, the Yakama Nation’s Cle Elum Supplementation and Research Facility, Salmon SEEson, chambers of commerce, and other direct marketing organizations.

Increasing public awareness of the Greenway NHA contributes to all of the goals of the Greenway NHA: amplifying the region’s rich heritage; uplifting the region’s tribal heritage; promoting pride of place and connections to nature; protecting and stewarding natural, cultural and historical resources; growing funding opportunities; and promoting recreation and heritage-based tourism.

Priority Projects	Partners	Milestones
Savor Snoqualmie Valley	Discover North Bend, Duvall Chamber of Commerce, SnoValley Chamber of Commerce	Website refresh with Savor Snoqualmie and visitor content 2022
Greenway NHA Passport Stamp	Snoqualmie Pass Visitor Center, Klondike Gold Rush Museum, Visit Seattle Visitor Center, REI Co-op	Stamps available in select locations 2023
Signature Greenway Events (Explore the	Greenway Trust	Events resuming in 2022

Greenway and the Greenway Trek)		
In My Backyard	National Park Service (Klondike Gold Rush National Historic Park)	Ongoing

In addition to federal financial support from the Heritage Partnerships Program, funding sources for marketing and promotion include tourism grants from the Port of Seattle and in-kind partnerships with local destination marketing organizations and chambers of commerce.

To support brand awareness of the NHA and its stories and to promote opportunities for experience, understanding and stewardship of NHA resources, the Greenway Trust will take the following actions:

- Create new, NHA-branded marketing collateral pieces to increase awareness of the Greenway NHA and its offerings.
- Amplify on our website and in e-newsletters heritage-based festivals and events happening annually in the Greenway NHA. Include Recreation Responsibly messages and other messages about respectful interactions with the Greenway NHA landscape.
- Coordinate Savor Snoqualmie Valley, a regional marketing program that promotes local food, farms, heritage and recreation in the scenic Snoqualmie Valley.
- Publish and distribute e-newsletters that highlight news and events in the Greenway NHA
- Maintain active social media channels that highlight news, events, and stories from the Greenway NHA and help to amplify partner communications through sharing and cross-posting.
- Develop media and promotional toolkits that local organizations can use to incorporate the Greenway NHA into their own marketing and promotions.
- Update and maintain the Greenway Trust website to support the marketing plan and serve as a resource for information about NHA resources, interpretation, partnerships and projects, including an interactive map.
- Design an NHA passport stamp and work with partners to make it available at visitor destinations in the Greenway, such as the Snoqualmie Pass Visitor Center, Klondike Gold Rush Museum, Visit Seattle Visitor Center, and REI Co-op Information desk.
- Produce a one-minute video that introduces visitors to the Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA at the Snoqualmie Pass Visitor Center (early action completed in 2021); adapt as opportunities arise to show the video at other visitor centers and destinations in the NHA.
- Organize annual Explore-the-Greenway events such as the Snoqualmie Tunnel Bike Ride, Yakima River float trip, and Snoqualmie Valley Trail ride.
- Organize the 35th Anniversary Greenway Trek to honor the 1990 event that inspired creation of the Mountains to Sound Greenway and celebrate the partnerships and accomplishments that made the NHA what it is today.
- Track marketing metrics to gain insights into reach and influence.

(v) Protect and restore historic sites and buildings in the National Heritage Area that are consistent with National Heritage Area Themes.

Preserving Historic Sites and Structures

Preserving historic sites and structures is fundamental to preserving history and heritage in the Greenway NHA and creates opportunities for interpretation of NHA Themes and Integrated Narratives. A number of notable resources identified in this management plan have benefited from previous investments in historic preservation, including Meadowbrook Farm which was the site of Snoqualmie longhouses for millennia before white settlers used it for hops and dairy farming. Many historic tunnels and trestles along the Milwaukee Road railway were restored as part of the development of the Palouse to Cascades Trail. Relevant programs and projects may include acquisition of historical sites, as well as rehabilitation and repurposing of historical structures in partnership with tribes, historical societies, and public agencies.

Historic preservation of historic sites and structures contribute to Greenway NHA goals to protect and steward, natural, cultural and historic resources; amplify the region’s heritage; and promote recreation and heritage-based tourism.

Priority Projects	Partners	Milestones
Palouse to Cascades Trail: Railway Depots and Artifacts	WA State Parks, the Palouse to Cascades Trail Coalition	Secure capital funding for historic preservation
Roslyn Historic Cemeteries	Roslyn Cemetery Beneficiary Association	Early action, interpretive panels installed 2021 Ongoing maintenance and interpretation
Salmon la Sac Picnic Shelter	U.S. Forest Service, Cascadian Log School	Early action, completed 2021
Snoqualmie Pass Fire and Rescue Station converted to visitors center and community gathering space	U.S. Forest Service, Pass Life	Early action, renovation completed 2022
Thorp Mill	Thorp Mill Town Historical Preservation Society	Early action, roof repaired and interpretive panels installed 2021-2022
Wilburton Trestle	Eastrail Partners, King County, City of Bellevue	Complete rail-trail conversion of century-old trestle by 2024

To support historic preservation in the NHA, the Greenway Trust will take the following actions:

- Communicate the historical significance of sites or structures and importance of their preservation.

- Facilitate the Savor Snoqualmie Valley Heritage Action Team
- Support grant proposals and other fundraising for preservation projects.
- Convene and facilitate historic preservation forum, including tribes, to promote communication, share information about funding opportunities, identify potential projects, and encourage cooperation and collaboration among interpretive partners.
- Assemble and maintain an database of historic sites and structures that are significant to the Themes and Integrated Narratives of the Greenway NHA to identify preservation needs and potential partners; and recognize accomplishments as they happen.
- Provide small grants to support preservation projects that are significant to Themes and Integrated Narratives of the NHA.

Research, Curation and Archiving

Historical research, curation and archiving help to document how and why people used historic sites and structures. Research, curation and archiving are also essential for preserving the history and heritage of sites and structures that may have been lost to time or development. Historical research can include recording of oral histories, preservation and curation of artifacts, and collections of historical photos and documents.

Recent examples include a HistoryLink article that chronicled the formation and history of the Greenway Trust up to the time of NHA designation, and digitization and archiving of videos of an early Greenway Trust board meeting and of activity at Snoqualmie Pass. Potential partners in historical research, curation and archiving include tribal offices of cultural resources, local libraries, local museums, historical societies, and universities.

These activities contribute to the Greenway NHA goals to amplify the region’s heritage; to uplift tribal heritage; and to protect and steward natural, cultural and historic resources.

Priority Projects	Partners	Milestones
Biography of Greenway Trust founder Jim Ellis	Historylink.org	Publication 2023

To support research, curation and archiving of NHA resources, the Greenway Trust will take the following actions:

- Identify curation needs and opportunities, both publicly available and to be undertaken by potential partners.
- Sharing stories revealed through historical research through blogs and stories on our website and newsletters.
- Providing small grants to support historical research, curation, and archiving projects related to NHA Themes and Integrated Narratives, particularly those that reveal new voices or untold experiences of the NHA.
- Collaborating with universities, museums, and historical organizations to document and archive the history of the Greenway Trust.

(vi) Ensure clear, consistent, and appropriate signs identifying points of public access and sites of interest are posted throughout the National Heritage Area.

The Greenway Trust will coordinate with appropriate state and local agencies to identify needs and opportunities for signage in the Greenway NHA. Priorities include Greenway NHA signage along major highway routes, rest areas, community signage, trailheads, Greenway kiosks, and digital resources to support wayfinding.

Clear, consistent and appropriate signs contribute to Greenway NHA goals by amplifying the region’s heritage and promoting recreation and heritage-based tourism.

Priority Projects	Partners	Milestones
Highway Entrance Signs	WSDOT	2023: NHA Logo on three highway entrance signs 2026: NHA Logo at appropriate intervals
Greenway Kiosk updates	Washington State Parks, WA DNR, City of Cle Elum, City of Mercer Island, City of Seattle, City of Snoqualmie and Seattle Public Utilities, tribes as interested.	Eight interpretive panels planned to be updated by 2027

To support appropriate identification of sites of interest and public access, the Greenway Trust will take the following actions:

- Maintain an interactive map on the Greenway Trust website that visitors can use to find destinations and activities and link to suitable navigation tools (e.g., Google maps).
- On webpages that feature specific destinations in the Greenway NHA, include a link to suitable navigation tools (e.g., Google maps).
- Update interpretive panels on Greenway kiosks to highlight NHA designation, provide interpretation about each kiosk location consistent with NHA thematic framework, and feature a map to assist wayfinding to additional Greenway NHA destinations and resources
- As gaps are filled along the end-to-end trail, work with the appropriate lead agency to install Greenway NHA signs along the trail route
- Explore creation of a program with cities in the Greenway to install “Greenway NHA City” signs at appropriate locations in their community
- Refresh existing signage across the Greenway NHA to reflect NHA designation and key messages and seek opportunities for new signage and other visitor touchpoints.

(vii) Promote a wide range of partnerships among federal, state, Tribal, and local governments, organizations, and individuals to further the National Heritage Area.

The Greenway Trust considers its primary function as the Coordinating Entity of the Greenway NHA to be to promote partnerships that implement the NHA management plan and further the goals of the Greenway NHA. The Trust accomplishes this through its existing work as catalyst/convener, supporter, implementer and communicator/educator, described in Chapter 8. Some of the specific coordinating actions described above represent new work that proactively advances the management plan, such as planning and convening the NHA Summit and convening the land management, historic preservation and interpretation forums; setting up and operating the grant-making program; and tracking and reporting on implementation of the NHA management plan. The Greenway Trust also has a long track record of supporting partner-initiated projects, and anticipates that partners will continue to nominate and initiate new and additional projects that contribute to the goals of the Greenway NHA and merit support under this management plan.

Partnerships are essential to each and all of the Greenway NHA goals: contribute to all of the stated Greenway NHA goals: amplifying the region’s rich heritage; uplifting the region’s tribal heritage; promoting pride of place and connections to nature; protecting and stewarding natural, cultural and historical resources; growing funding opportunities; and promoting recreation and heritage-based tourism.

Greenway Coalition

Priority Projects	Partners	Milestones
Greenway Heritage Summit	Tribes, land managers, local governments, conservation and recreation organizations, historical and heritage groups, direct marketing organizations and chambers of commerce, interested public and other stakeholders	Inaugural summit in 2024
Land Managers Forum	Tribes, US Forest Service, WA DNR, WA State Parks, WDFW	First Forum Convened – early 2023
Land/Natural Resource Management Forum	Tribes, US Forest Service, WA DNR, WDFW, WA State Parks, King County Parks, watersheds, municipal park districts, conservation and recreation groups, and other public land stakeholders	First Forum Convened – early 2023
Historic Preservation Forum	Tribes, historical and heritage societies, agencies, WA State Historic Preservation Office, Tribal Historic Preservation Officers	First Forum Convened - 2023
Interpretation and Education Forum	Agencies, tribes, museums, visitor centers, education centers, education partners	First Forum Convened - 2023

Place-Based Action Groups

Priority Projects	Partners	Milestones
East Cascades Recreation Partnership	Greenway Trust, USFS, BLM, Yakama Nation Forestry, WA DNR, WA DFW, Kittitas County, The Nature Conservancy, WTA	Established Recreation Forum 2020
Teanaway Community Forest Goal 5 Group	Greenway Trust, WTA, WA DNR, WA DFW, Kittitas Field and Stream Club, local residents	Six annual legislative days Five years annual forest cleanup days
Snoqualmie Valley Heritage Action Team	4Culture, Camlann Medieval Village, Cedar River Watershed Education Center, Duvall Historical Society, Fall City Historical Society, Issaquah Historical Museums, King County, Lee Arts Foundation, North Bend Theatre, Northwest Railroad Museum, Snoqualmie Falls Hydroelectric Museum (managed by Puget Sound Energy), Snoqualmie Valley Historical Museum, Tolt Historic Society, Washington State Historical Society, and representatives from local communities, including Duvall, Carnation, Fall City, Preston, Snoqualmie, North Bend, and rural areas of eastern King County.	Ongoing
Snoqualmie Valley Outdoor Recreation Action Team	Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, The Snoqualmie Indian Tribe, Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Washington State Parks, Washington State Department of Transportation, King County Parks, Seattle Public Utilities, City of North Bend, City of Snoqualmie, City of Duvall, City of Carnation, Si View Metropolitan Parks District, Fall City Metropolitan Parks District, Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance, Washington Trails Association, Compass Outdoor Adventurers, King County Search and Rescue.	Ongoing
Middle Fork Snoqualmie Valley Coalition	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, The Snoqualmie Indian Tribe, Washington State Department of Natural Resources, King County, City of North Bend, Access Fund, Alpine Lakes Protection Society, American Whitewater, Back Country Horsemen, Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance, Forterra, King County Search and Rescue, Middle Fork Outdoor Recreation Coalition, Middle Fork Neighbors, Mountaineers, Outdoor Alliance,	Ongoing

	REI, Snoqualmie Watershed Forum, The Trust for Public Land, Washington Trails Association, Washington Wild	
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CHAPTER 11 Business Plan

Chapter 11: Business Plan

The business plan provides a framework for ensuring the success and financial sustainability of the Greenway Trust as the NHA's Coordinating Entity. The business plan describes existing and planned staffing, support for NHA-related initiatives, and the governance structure of the Greenway Trust. The business plan also outlines a five-year financial plan, including grantmaking support for NHA partners and potential funding sources, including federal financial support and non-federal matching funds.

NHA Coordination

The NHA management planning process was staffed by the Greenway Trust's Executive Director and a Program Coordinator with support from various other Greenway Trust staff and volunteers, including the Chair of the NHA Advisory Committee.

For implementation of the NHA management plan, the Greenway Trust will create an NHA Manager position dedicated to the major coordinating and reporting functions of this management plan. Duties of the NHA Manager will include organizing an annual NHA Summit and related forums; communicating and engaging with tribes; administering the grant-making program, including issuance of RFPs, proposal review, grantee selection and award tracking; tracking NHA accomplishments; organizing public meetings; and submitting annual reports to the NPS. The NHA Manager will coordinate with other Greenway Trust staff responsible for various programmatic activities, including, marketing and communications, project development and implementation, education, stewardship, and facilitation of collaboratives and partnerships.

NHA Project Implementation

The Greenway Trust expects to be an active partner in the implementation of many NHA programs and projects such as those identified in Chapter 8. The Greenway Trust currently employs nineteen people who work with public and private partners on a variety of projects related to marketing, education, habitat restoration, recreation and community engagement.

With respect to implementation of this management plan, the Greenway Trust communications team will be responsible for the marketing plan for the Greenway NHA, including the Greenway

NHA website, other public-facing media and materials about the NHA, and associated marketing strategies. Partnership and conservation staff will be responsible for building local partnerships, facilitating cooperative planning efforts, and developing collaborative programs and projects as identified in Chapter 8. The Greenway Trust's education program will continue to offer field-based science curricula to area schools, and to support summer youth internship programs in partnership with various agencies and school districts. Also, the Greenway Trust's stewardship program will continue to work with public land managers at all levels of government to conduct habitat restoration and invasive weed removal and to design, construct and maintain trails and other recreational infrastructure. Operations and fundraising staff will support fiscal management of NHA funds, and fundraising for non-Federal matching funds and other project and program support.

Grant-making

The Greenway Trust intends to use a portion of our Federal financial support to establish a grant-making program by year 2 after plan approval, as described in Chapter 8. The amount available for disbursement each year will be determined as part of the Greenway Trust's annual budgeting of federal financial support allocated by the NPS. Specific procedures for soliciting, receiving, selecting, awarding and tracking grants will be defined and widely communicated before the first grant-making cycle is initiated. We will consider an appropriate match requirement for grants as a way of leveraging additional funding for projects in the NHA, and to ensure that match obligations for federal financial support are satisfied.

Five-Year Financial Plan

Implementation of the NHA management plan will be primarily funded by authorized federal financial support along with required non-federal match funding. During the NHA planning phase, Federal financial support was approximately \$154,000-157,500 per year. Match funding came from a combination of private philanthropic gifts to the Greenway Trust, as well as state and local grants. Funding during the planning phase was used to cover staff time and expenses associated with management plan development, tribal consultations, partnership development and early actions, marketing and messaging, and operations of the NHA.

Upon approval of this management plan, The Greenway Trust anticipates that Federal Financial Support will increase to approximately \$500,000 per year, assuming Congressional appropriations for the NHA program are maintained at current levels. Match funding for implementation of the NHA management plan will be a mix of private and non-federal funding sources, plus in-kind contributions by grant recipients and volunteers.

Federal financial support and matching funds will be used for staff costs, grant-making, interpretive products and media, implementation actions to be taken by the Greenway Trust in support of this management plan, and other costs associated with fulfilling our duties as the Coordinating Entity. The following table summarizes current expectations for how federal financial support will be matched, and how expenses will be allocated over the first five years of implementation. This financial plan assumes that federal financial support to NHAs will continue at levels in the FY22 budget for the NHA Program. More detailed budgets will be set on an annual basis as part of the Greenway Trust's Cooperative Agreement with the National Park Service, taking into account the actual amount of Federal funds allocated to the Greenway NHA

each year, and adjusting expenses to best meet the specific priorities, needs and obligations for implementation of the NHA management plan in that year.

Mountains to Sound Greenway NHA: Five-Year Financial Plan

REVENUE	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5
	FFY23	FFY24	FFY25	FFY26	FFY27
NPS-NHA Allocation	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000
State & Municipal Grants & Agreements	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000
Private Donations	\$250,961	\$254,759	\$304,747	\$330,984	\$358,534
Foundation Grants	\$100,000	\$75,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
Grantee In-Kind Match	\$ -	\$100,000	\$125,000	\$150,000	\$150,000
TOTAL INCOME	\$1,000,961	\$1,079,759	\$1,129,747	\$1,180,984	\$1,208,534
EXPENSES					
	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5
	FFY23	FFY24	FFY25	FFY26	FFY27
NHA Convening & Partner Coordination					
Staffing	\$238,209	\$250,119	\$262,625	\$275,757	\$289,545
Advisory Committee	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000
Tribal Liaison	\$25,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000
Land Manager & Other Forums	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
Heritage Summit		\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
Other Collaboratives	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
Greenway NHA Dinner & Partner Recognition	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$70,000
Communications & Public Outreach					
Staffing	\$86,423	\$90,744	\$95,281	\$100,045	\$105,048
Website & Digital Resources	\$20,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
Graphic design & Other Consultants	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
Trailhead Ambassadors	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
Recreate Responsibly	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000
Explore the Greenway Events	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000
Passport Stamp	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Communications Resources & Toolkits	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
Project Support					
Staffing	\$121,548	\$127,625	\$134,007	\$140,707	\$147,742
Grant Making	\$ -	\$100,000	\$125,000	\$150,000	\$150,000
Signage	\$40,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000

Kiosks	\$40,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$35,000
Technical Assistance	\$30,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
Resources, Map, & Database Maintenance	\$15,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
Miscellaneous Project Support	\$100,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
NHA Administration					
Staffing	\$29,781	\$31,270	\$32,834	\$34,475	\$36,199
Indirect Costs	\$90,000	\$90,000	\$90,000	\$90,000	\$90,000
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$1,000,961	\$1,079,759	\$1,129,747	\$1,180,984	\$1,208,534

The financial plan above is nested within the larger operating budget of the Greenway Trust. Our total operating budget is now more than \$3,000,000 annually, reflecting our successful track record of raising annual and multi-year support from diverse sources including private philanthropy, corporate philanthropy and sponsorship, and federal, state and local government grants. While the majority of the Greenway’s private financial contributions come from individuals, Corporate Champions provide an important source of recognition and support from the business community. More than 40 local businesses generously supported our work in 2020 with financial gifts and volunteerism.

The Greenway Trust also has demonstrated its ability to lead successful fundraising campaigns for specific initiatives within the Greenway. Since 2016, the Middle Fork Snoqualmie Valley campaign has raised nearly \$10 million dollars from a mix of private and public sources to restore, create and improve front-country infrastructure in this popular outdoor recreation destination. These funds supported development of trailheads, installation of sanitation facilities, public outreach, transit options, and maintenance and improvement of trails, including rehabilitation of an iconic bridge and construction of an ADA accessible trail and picnic area.

A new campaign launched with the Trust for Public Land in 2021 to raise private philanthropic funds to support public land acquisition in the Greenway NHA has already raised more than \$2 million toward a goal of \$5 million. The Greenway Trust and U.S. Forest Service have also demonstrated the potential for leveraging public funding by developing a successful multi-year, multi-million-dollar proposal for deferred maintenance of roads and other federal facilities within the Greenway NHA that will be funded by the Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA). While GAOA funds would not count as match for federal financial support to the Greenway NHA, the work to be done with that funding will still contribute substantially to the goals of the Greenway NHA.

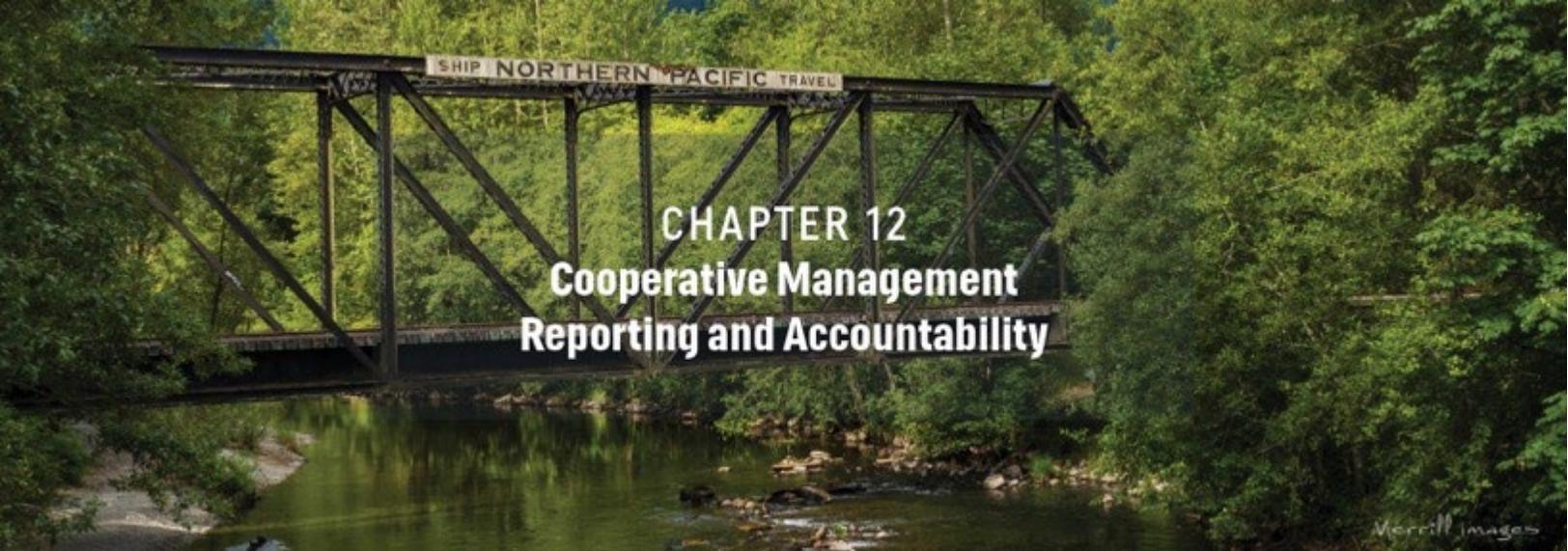
Other potential funding sources for specific projects in the Greenway NHA include the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), National Recreation Trails Program (NRT), Nonhighway and Off-road Vehicles Activities grants (NOVA), Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP), Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, state and local operating budgets, state and local capital budgets, park levies, private philanthropy, user fees, and timber revenue.

Governance

The Greenway Trust is governed by a 60-person board of directors that includes representatives from government, agencies, nonprofits, businesses, and local communities that reflect the diversity of partners involved in the Greenway NHA. This board meets five times per year, and its voting members are responsible for approving organizational strategy and the annual operating budget. (Agency representatives serve *ex officio* and are not voting members.) A twelve-person Executive Committee, elected by the Board of Directors, works with the Executive Director to develop and recommend strategy and budgets, and to provide strategic counsel and operational oversight.

The Executive Director directs staff and manages the day-to-day operations of the Greenway Trust. The NHA manager will report directly to the Executive Director, and will work with other program staff to ensure that Greenway Trust programs and projects are advancing the stated goals and duties of the Greenway NHA Coordinating Entity.

The NHA Advisory Committee, chartered by Greenway Trust Board of Directors to guide the NHA planning process, will continue to provide counsel during NHA implementation. During the planning phase, NHA Advisory Committee members were selected from communities across the Greenway NHA, and for experience with historic preservation, planning, interpretation and tourism. As the planning process concludes and implementation begins, the Greenway will recruit new Advisory Committee members who represent the breadth of partners involved, and who bring timely expertise related to implementation priorities, e.g., in interpretation.



Chapter 12: Cooperative Management Reporting and Accountability

Reporting and accountability to this management plan will occur in multiple forms: with partners and the public through regular communications and gatherings; with the National Park Service through a Cooperative Agreement and annual reports to the Heritage Partners Program; and with the Greenway Trust's governance board, which establishes strategic direction, identifies program priorities and ensures financial oversight.

Reporting and Accountability to Partners and the Public

The Greenway Trust will use its website, e-newsletters, and social media channels to share news, recognize accomplishments and communicate updates about the Greenway NHA and implementation of this management plan with partners and the general public. The Heritage Summit and other forums to be convened as part of this plan will provide additional mechanisms to communicate with partners about implementation of the NHA Management plan including recognition of accomplishments related to the NHA management plan, facilitation of dialogue regarding shared challenges or opportunities in the Greenway NHA, and development of cooperative projects with interested partners. The Greenway Trust will also invite public participation in the annual Heritage Summit, and host at least one additional public meeting each year to provide members of the public opportunities to hear progress reports on the NHA management plan, and to share their input and feedback.

Reporting and Accountability to the National Park Service

The designating legislation that created the Greenway NHA also directed the Secretary of Interior to provide technical and financial assistance for the purpose of developing and implementing the management plan. Accordingly, the Greenway Trust entered into a Cooperative Agreement with the National Park Service [Appendix D].

Under this Cooperative Agreement, the Greenway Trust develops an annual budget and workplan that identifies how federal financial support and non-federal matching funds will be used to support development and implementation of this management plan. At the end of each

federal fiscal year, the Greenway Trust submits an annual report to the NPS that accounts for the use of federal funds and documents workplan accomplishments and challenges.

The Greenway Trust also submits two standardized reports to the NPS' National Heritage Areas Program Office: one about heritage area funding and organizational sustainability, and a second progress report about NHA activities and accomplishments.

The funding report (NPS Form 10-320, OMB Control No. 1024-0287) includes data about paid staffing, Heritage Partnership Program (HPP) funding and non-federal match, and organizational sustainability planning, and a summary of annual accomplishments, challenges, unfunded project and program needs, and organizational sustainability accomplishments.

The progress report (NPS Form 10-321, OMB Control No. 1024-0287) includes information about:

1. Financial Assistance and Capacity Building
 - Leverage: the amount of additional funding and in-kind support raised to support heritage area activities and projects.
 - Grants: number and amount of grants disbursed to support goals of the NHA
 - Capacity building: number of organizations supported by guidance, grants, training, etc
2. Historic Preservation and Other Community Enhancement Projects
 - Historic preservation grants dispersed
 - Number of projects in process
 - Number of nominations completed to the National Register of Historic Places
 - Historic sites preserved – number and acreage of sites listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places
 - Historic sites maintained – number and acreage of sites
 - Other community enhancement projects completed
3. Collections: Documentation and Conservation Projects
 - Grants for collections disbursed
 - Number of projects in progress
 - Collection projects completed
 - Collection project outcomes
4. Land, Water and Environmental Conservation Projects
 - Land and water conservation grants awarded
 - Number of projects in progress
 - Land restoration – acreage restored and maintained
 - Waterway restoration – length of waterways restored and maintained
 - Other environmental conservation projects
5. Recreation development projects
 - Recreation grants awarded
 - Number of projects in progress
 - New trails completed – miles of on-road and off-road trails

- Trails maintained – miles of on-road and off-road trails
 - Other recreation development projects
 - Recreation outcomes
6. Education and Interpretation Programs
 - Education grants awarded
 - Projects in development
 - Programs offered
 - Products offered
 - Education outcomes
 7. Outreach and Marketing
 - Outreach and marketing grants awarded
 - Number of promotion and marketing projects in development
 - Events offered – e.g., celebrations, award ceremonies, tours
 - Products offered – e.g., brochures, websites, studies
 - Outreach and marketing outcomes
 8. Community Engagement
 - Partnerships – numbers of formal and informal partners
 - Volunteerism – number of volunteers and volunteer hours
 - Program and event participation – number of people participating in education programs and heritage area events
 - Other activities

These submissions are used by the NPS to track progress on management plan implementation in the Greenway NHA and to inform allocations of federal financial assistance. Financial data are aggregated by the NPS to inform budget requests for the Heritage Partnership Program.

Reporting and Accountability to the Greenway Trust Board of Directors, Funders and Donors

The Board of Directors has important fiduciary and oversight responsibilities for the Greenway Trust on behalf of donors, volunteers and other stakeholders. The Board establishes strategic direction and program priorities for the organization, and approves annual budgets. The Board's Executive and Operations Committees review financial reports and provide financial and operational oversight. Organizational accomplishments are shared with the Board, donors and other stakeholders through e-newsletters, presentations, events, and an annual report.

As a 501(c)3, the Greenway Trust reports annually to the IRS through Form 990, which is publicly available. It also conducts an independent audit of its financial records on an annual basis. In future years when the Greenway Trust may record more than \$750,000 in federal expenditures annually, it will also conduct a single (A-133) audit.

Reporting and Accountability to Congress

The Greenway Trust communicates regularly with members and staff of Washington's Congressional delegation to keep them apprised of accomplishments and progress in the Greenway NHA, and to answer questions that delegates may have about the Greenway NHA.

However, the responsibility for formal evaluation and reporting to Congress is assigned to the Secretary of the Interior who must complete an evaluation of the Greenway NHA and submit a report to Congress by March 2031.

According to the designating legislation, the Secretary's evaluation of the Greenway NHA "shall—

- (A) assess the progress of the local management entity with respect to—
 - (i) accomplishing the purposes of the authorizing legislation for the National Heritage Area; and
 - (ii) achieving the goals and objectives of the approved management plan for the National Heritage Area;
- (B) analyze the investments of the Federal Government, State, Tribal, and local governments, and private entities in each National Heritage Area to determine the impact of the investments; and
- (C) review the management structure, partnership relationships, and funding of the National Heritage Area for purposes of identifying the critical components for sustainability of the National Heritage Area."

Based on the evaluation, the Secretary "shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report that includes recommendations for the future role of the National Park Service, if any, with respect to the National Heritage Area."

This evaluation and report must be completed "not later than 3 years before the date on which authority for Federal funding terminates for each National Heritage Area" which, for the Greenway NHA, would be March 2031. Current guidance from the National Park Service regarding these evaluations is provided here: [nps.gov/subjects/heritageareas/upload/NHA-Evaluation-Guide-Final-2015-pdf](https://www.nps.gov/subjects/heritageareas/upload/NHA-Evaluation-Guide-Final-2015-pdf).

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Designating Legislation

S.47

One Hundred Sixteenth Congress
of the
United States of America

AT THE FIRST SESSION
*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Thursday,
the third day of January, two thousand and nineteen*

An Act

To provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) Short Title.--This Act may be cited as the "John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act".

(b) Table of Contents.--The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

TITLE VI—NATIONAL HERITAGE AREAS

Sec. 6001. National Heritage Area designations.

TITLE VI—NATIONAL HERITAGE AREAS

SEC. 6001. NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA DESIGNATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The following areas are designated as National Heritage Areas, to be administered in accordance with this section:

(1) APPALACHIAN FOREST NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA, WEST VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Appalachian Forest National Heritage Area in the States of West Virginia and Maryland, as depicted on the map entitled “Appalachian Forest National Heritage Area”, numbered T07/80,000, and dated October 2007, including—

(i) Barbour, Braxton, Grant, Greenbrier, Hampshire, Hardy, Mineral, Morgan, Nicholas, Pendleton, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Tucker, Upshur, and Webster Counties in West Virginia; and

(ii) Allegany and Garrett Counties in Maryland.

(B) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—The Appalachian Forest Heritage Area, Inc., shall be—

(i) the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A) (referred to in this subparagraph as the “local coordinating entity”); and

(ii) governed by a board of directors that shall—

(I) include members to represent a geographic balance across the counties described in subparagraph (A) and the States of West Virginia and Maryland;

(II) be composed of not fewer than 7, and not more than 15, members elected by the membership of the local coordinating entity;

(III) be selected to represent a balanced group of diverse interests, including—

(aa) the forest industry;

(bb) environmental interests;

(cc) cultural heritage interests;

(dd) tourism interests; and

(ee) regional agency partners;

(IV) exercise all corporate powers of the local coordinating entity;

(V) manage the activities and affairs of the local coordinating entity; and

(VI) subject to any limitations in the articles and bylaws of the local coordinating entity, this section, and other applicable Federal or State law, establish the policies of the local coordinating entity.

(2) MARITIME WASHINGTON NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA, WASHINGTON.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Maritime Washington National Heritage Area in the State of Washington, to include land in Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish, San Juan, Island, King, Pierce, Thurston, Mason, Kitsap, Jefferson, Clallam, and Grays Harbor Counties in the State that is at least partially located within the area that is $\frac{1}{4}$ -mile landward of the shoreline, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Maritime Washington National Heritage Area Proposed Boundary”, numbered 584/125,484, and dated August, 2014.

(B) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—The Washington Trust for Historic Preservation shall be the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A).

(3) MOUNTAINS TO SOUND GREENWAY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA, WASHINGTON.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area in the State of Washington, to consist of land in King and Kittitas Counties in the State, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area Proposed Boundary”, numbered 584/125,483, and dated August, 2014 (referred to in this paragraph as the “map”).

(B) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—The Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust shall be the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A).

(C) MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of—

(i) the National Park Service;

(ii) the Forest Service;

(iii) the Indian Tribes; and

(iv) the local coordinating entity.

(D) REFERENCES TO INDIAN TRIBE; TRIBAL.—Any reference in this paragraph to the terms “Indian Tribe” and “Tribal” shall be considered, for purposes of the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A), to refer to each of the Tribal governments of the Snoqualmie, Yakama, Tulalip, Muckleshoot, and Colville Indian Tribes.

(E) MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS.—With respect to the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A)—

(i) the preparation of an interpretive plan under subsection (c)(2)(C)(vii) shall also include plans for Tribal heritage;

(ii) the Secretary shall ensure that the management plan developed under subsection (c) is consistent with the trust responsibilities of the Secretary to Indian Tribes and Tribal treaty rights within the National Heritage Area;

(iii) the interpretive plan and management plan for the National Heritage Area shall be developed in consultation with the Indian Tribes;

(iv) nothing in this paragraph shall grant or diminish any hunting, fishing, or gathering treaty right of any Indian Tribe; and

(v) nothing in this paragraph affects the authority of a State or an Indian Tribe to manage fish and wildlife, including the regulation of hunting and fishing within the National Heritage Area.

(4) SACRAMENTO-SAN JOAQUIN DELTA NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA, CALIFORNIA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta National Heritage Area in the State of California, to consist of land in Contra Costa, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Solano, and Yolo Counties in the State, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta National Heritage Area Proposed Boundary”, numbered T27/105,030, and dated October 2012.

(B) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—The Delta Protection Commission established by section 29735 of the California Public Resources Code shall be the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A).

(C) EFFECT.—This paragraph shall not be interpreted or implemented in a manner that directly or indirectly has a negative effect on the operations of the Central Valley Project, the State Water Project, or any water supply facilities within the Bay-Delta watershed.

(5) SANTA CRUZ VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA, ARIZONA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Santa Cruz Valley National Heritage Area in the State of Arizona, to consist of land in Pima and Santa Cruz Counties in the State, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Santa Cruz Valley National Heritage Area”, numbered T09/80,000, and dated November 13, 2007.

(B) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—Santa Cruz Valley Heritage Alliance, Inc., a nonprofit organization established under the laws of the State of Arizona, shall be the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A).

(6) SUSQUEHANNA NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA, PENNSYLVANIA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Susquehanna National Heritage Area in the State of Pennsylvania, to consist of land in Lancaster and York Counties in the State.

(B) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—The Susquehanna Heritage Corporation, a nonprofit organization established under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, shall be the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A).

(b) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) AUTHORITIES.—For purposes of carrying out the management plan for each of the National Heritage Areas designated by subsection (a), the Secretary, acting through the local coordinating entity, may use amounts made available under subsection (g)—

(A) to make grants to the State or a political subdivision of the State, Indian Tribes, nonprofit organizations, and other persons;

(B) to enter into cooperative agreements with, or provide technical assistance to, the State or a political subdivision of the State, Indian Tribes, nonprofit organizations, and other interested parties;

(C) to hire and compensate staff, which shall include individuals with expertise in natural, cultural, and historical resources protection, and heritage programming;

(D) to obtain money or services from any source including any money or services that are provided under any other Federal law or program;

(E) to contract for goods or services; and

(F) to undertake to be a catalyst for any other activity that furthers the National Heritage Area and is consistent with the approved management plan.

(2) DUTIES.—The local coordinating entity for each of the National Heritage Areas designated by subsection (a) shall—

(A) in accordance with subsection (c), prepare and submit a management plan for the National Heritage Area to the Secretary;

(B) assist Federal agencies, the State or a political subdivision of the State, Indian Tribes, regional planning organizations, nonprofit organizations and other interested parties in carrying out the approved management plan by—

(i) carrying out programs and projects that recognize, protect, and enhance important resource values in the National Heritage Area;

(ii) establishing and maintaining interpretive exhibits and programs in the National Heritage Area;

(iii) developing recreational and educational opportunities in the National Heritage Area;

(iv) increasing public awareness of, and appreciation for, natural, historical, scenic, and cultural resources of the National Heritage Area;

(v) protecting and restoring historic sites and buildings in the National Heritage Area that are consistent with National Heritage Area themes;

(vi) ensuring that clear, consistent, and appropriate signs identifying points of public access and sites of interest are posted throughout the National Heritage Area; and

(vii) promoting a wide range of partnerships among the Federal Government, State, Tribal, and local governments, organizations, and individuals to further the National Heritage Area;

(C) consider the interests of diverse units of government, businesses, organizations, and individuals in the National Heritage Area in the preparation and implementation of the management plan;

(D) conduct meetings open to the public at least semiannually regarding the development and implementation of the management plan;

(E) for any year that Federal funds have been received under this subsection—

(i) submit to the Secretary an annual report that describes the activities, expenses, and income of the local coordinating entity (including grants to any other entities during the year that the report is made);

(ii) make available to the Secretary for audit all records relating to the expenditure of the funds and any matching funds; and

(iii) require, with respect to all agreements authorizing expenditure of Federal funds by other organizations, that the organizations receiving the funds make available to the Secretary for audit all records concerning the expenditure of the funds; and

(F) encourage by appropriate means economic viability that is consistent with the National Heritage Area.

(3) PROHIBITION ON THE ACQUISITION OF REAL PROPERTY.—The local coordinating entity shall not use Federal funds made available under subsection (g) to acquire real property or any interest in real property.

(c) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the local coordinating entity for each of the National Heritage Areas designated by subsection (a) shall submit to the Secretary for approval a proposed management plan for the National Heritage Area.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The management plan shall—

(A) incorporate an integrated and cooperative approach for the protection, enhancement, and interpretation of the natural, cultural, historic, scenic, and recreational resources of the National Heritage Area;

(B) take into consideration Federal, State, local, and Tribal plans and treaty rights;

(C) include—

(i) an inventory of—

(I) the resources located in the National Heritage Area; and

(II) any other property in the National Heritage Area that—

(aa) is related to the themes of the National Heritage Area; and

(bb) should be preserved, restored, managed, or maintained because of the significance of the property;

(ii) comprehensive policies, strategies and recommendations for conservation, funding, management, and development of the National Heritage Area;

(iii) a description of actions that the Federal Government, State, Tribal, and local governments, private organizations, and individuals have agreed to take to protect the natural, historical, cultural, scenic, and recreational resources of the National Heritage Area;

(iv) a program of implementation for the management plan by the local coordinating entity that includes a description of—

(I) actions to facilitate ongoing collaboration among partners to promote plans for resource protection, restoration, and construction; and

(II) specific commitments for implementation that have been made by the local coordinating entity or any government, organization, or individual for the first 5 years of operation;

(v) the identification of sources of funding for carrying out the management plan;

(vi) analysis and recommendations for means by which Federal, State, local, and Tribal programs, including the role of the National Park Service in the National Heritage Area, may best be coordinated to carry out this subsection; and

(vii) an interpretive plan for the National Heritage Area; and

(D) recommend policies and strategies for resource management that consider and detail the application of appropriate land and water management techniques, including the development of intergovernmental and interagency cooperative agreements to protect the natural, historical, cultural, educational, scenic, and recreational resources of the National Heritage Area.

(3) DEADLINE.—If a proposed management plan is not submitted to the Secretary by the date that is 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the local coordinating entity shall be ineligible to receive additional funding under this section until the date on which the Secretary receives and approves the management plan.

(4) APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL OF MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of receipt of the management plan under paragraph (1), the Secretary, in consultation with State and Tribal governments, shall approve or disapprove the management plan.

(B) CRITERIA FOR APPROVAL.—In determining whether to approve the management plan, the Secretary shall consider whether—

(i) the local coordinating entity is representative of the diverse interests of the National Heritage Area, including Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments, natural and historic resource protection organizations, educational institutions, businesses, and recreational organizations;

(ii) the local coordinating entity has afforded adequate opportunity, including public hearings, for public and governmental involvement in the preparation of the management plan; and

(iii) the resource protection and interpretation strategies contained in the management plan, if implemented, would adequately protect the natural, historical, and cultural resources of the National Heritage Area.

(C) ACTION FOLLOWING DISAPPROVAL.—If the Secretary disapproves the management plan under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall—

(i) advise the local coordinating entity in writing of the reasons for the disapproval;

(ii) make recommendations for revisions to the management plan; and

(iii) not later than 180 days after the receipt of any proposed revision of the management plan from the local coordinating entity, approve or disapprove the proposed revision.

(D) AMENDMENTS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall approve or disapprove each amendment to the management plan that the Secretary determines make a substantial change to the management plan.

(ii) USE OF FUNDS.—The local coordinating entity shall not use Federal funds authorized by this subsection to carry out any amendments to the management plan until the Secretary has approved the amendments.

(d) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section affects the authority of a Federal agency to provide technical or financial assistance under any other law.

(2) CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION.—The head of any Federal agency planning to conduct activities that may have an impact on a National Heritage Area designated by subsection (a) is encouraged to consult and coordinate the activities with the Secretary and the local coordinating entity to the maximum extent practicable.

(3) OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.—Nothing in this section—

(A) modifies, alters, or amends any law or regulation authorizing a Federal agency to manage Federal land under the jurisdiction of the Federal agency;

(B) limits the discretion of a Federal land manager to implement an approved land use plan within the boundaries of a National Heritage Area designated by subsection (a); or

(C) modifies, alters, or amends any authorized use of Federal land under the jurisdiction of a Federal agency.

(e) PRIVATE PROPERTY AND REGULATORY PROTECTIONS.—Nothing in this section—

(1) abridges the rights of any property owner (whether public or private), including the right to refrain from participating in any plan, project, program, or activity conducted within a National Heritage Area designated by subsection (a);

(2) requires any property owner—

(A) to permit public access (including access by Federal, State, or local agencies) to the property of the property owner; or

(B) to modify public access or use of property of the property owner under any other Federal, State, or local law;

(3) alters any duly adopted land use regulation, approved land use plan, or other regulatory authority of any Federal, State, Tribal, or local agency;

(4) conveys any land use or other regulatory authority to the local coordinating entity;

(5) authorizes or implies the reservation or appropriation of water or water rights;

(6) enlarges or diminishes the treaty rights of any Indian Tribe within the National Heritage Area;

(7) diminishes—

(A) the authority of the State to manage fish and wildlife, including the regulation of fishing and hunting within a National Heritage Area designated by subsection (a); or

(B) the authority of Indian Tribes to regulate members of Indian Tribes with respect to fishing, hunting, and gathering in the exercise of treaty rights; or

(8) creates any liability, or affects any liability under any other law, of any private property owner with respect to any person injured on the private property.

(f) EVALUATION AND REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For each of the National Heritage Areas designated by subsection (a), not later than 3 years before the date on which authority for Federal funding terminates for each National Heritage Area, the Secretary shall—

(A) conduct an evaluation of the accomplishments of the National Heritage Area; and

(B) prepare a report in accordance with paragraph (3).

(2) EVALUATION.—An evaluation conducted under paragraph (1)(A) shall—

(A) assess the progress of the local management entity with respect to—

(i) accomplishing the purposes of the authorizing legislation for the National Heritage Area; and

(ii) achieving the goals and objectives of the approved management plan for the National Heritage Area;

(B) analyze the investments of the Federal Government, State, Tribal, and local governments, and private entities in each National Heritage Area to determine the impact of the investments; and

(C) review the management structure, partnership relationships, and funding of the National Heritage Area for purposes of identifying the critical components for sustainability of the National Heritage Area.

(3) REPORT.—Based on the evaluation conducted under paragraph (1)(A), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report that includes recommendations for the future role of the National Park Service, if any, with respect to the National Heritage Area.

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated for each National Heritage Area designated by subsection (a) to carry out the purposes of this section \$10,000,000, of which not more than \$1,000,000 may be made available in any fiscal year.

(2) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts made available under paragraph (1) shall remain available until expended.

(3) COST-SHARING REQUIREMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Federal share of the total cost of any activity under this section shall be not more than 50 percent.

(B) FORM.—The non-Federal contribution of the total cost of any activity under this section may be in the form of in-kind contributions of goods or services fairly valued.

(4) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority of the Secretary to provide assistance under this section terminates on the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

Appendix B: Resource Inventory

Appendix B: Resource Inventory

This list is not comprehensive nor complete. This inventory is a collection of national, historical, and culturally significant sites as designated by several different sources such as National Historic Register, Washington Historic Register, King County and Local Landmarks, Seattle City Landmarks, National Historic District, Historic Working Lands, local historical organizations and museums. This is an ongoing list and will be part of the ongoing work of the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area to maintain as a useful resource.

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Cabin Creek Historic District	Easton	Kittitas	Nationally significant resources	National Historic District
Cedar Falls Historic District		King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic District
Columbia City Historic District	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic District
Downtown Ellensburg Historic District	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Nationally significant resources	National Historic District
Liberty Historic District		Kittitas	Nationally significant resources	National Historic District
Montlake Historic District		King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic District
Pike Place Market Historic District	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic District
Pioneer Square-Skid Road District	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic District
Roslyn Historic District	Roslyn	Kittitas	Nationally significant resources	National Historic District
Seattle Chinatown Historic District	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic District
Snoqualmie Falls Hydroelectric Power Plant Historic District		King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic District
Duwamish	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Landmark
Georgetown Steam Plant	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Landmark
Panama Hotel	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Landmark
Pioneer Building, Pergola, and Totem Pole	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Landmark

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Swiftsure (former Lightship No. 83 -- Relief)	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Landmark
Virginia V (Steamboat)	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Landmark
12th Avenue South Bridge	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
1411 Fourth Avenue Building	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
14th Avenue South Bridge	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
1600 East John Apartments	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Adair, William and Estella, Farm	Carnation	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Admiral's House, 13th Naval District	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
ADVENTURESS	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Agen Warehouse	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Alaska Trade Building	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Allen, John B. School	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Arboretum Aquaduct & Sewer Trestle	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Arctic Building	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Arthur Foss (tugboat)	Kirkland	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Assay Office/German Club	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Aurora Avenue Bridge (George Washington Memorial Bridge)	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Ballard Avenue Historic District	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Ballard Bridge	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Ballard Carnegie Library	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Ballard/Howe House	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Ballinger, Richard A., House	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Barksdale, Julian & Marajane, House	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Barnes Building	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Bay View Brewery	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Bell Apartments	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Boeing, William E., House	Highlands	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Bothell Pioneer Cemetery	Bothell	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Bowles, Jesse C., House	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Brandes House	Issaquah	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Butterworth Building	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Calhoun Hotel	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
[Nomination/Registration				

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Camlin Hotel	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Camp North Bend (Camp Waskowitz), 1935	Newcastle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Chase, Dr. Reuben, House	Bothell	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Chelsea Family Hotel	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Chiarelli, James and Pat, House	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad-- Kittitas Depot	Kittitas	Kittitas	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad: South Cle Elum Yard	South Cle Elum	Kittitas	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Chinese Baptist Church	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Chittenden Locks and Lake Washington Ship Canal	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Priory, and School	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Cle Elum-Roslyn Beneficial Association Hospital	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Clise, James W., House	Redmond	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Cobb Building	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Coliseum Theater & Building	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Colman Automotive Building	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Colman Building	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Colonial Hotel	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Columbia City Historic District	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Cooper, Frank B., Elementary School	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Cornish School	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Cowen Park Bridge	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
De La Mar Apartments	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Dearborn, Henry H., House	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Dose, Charles P. & Ida House	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Downtown Ellensburg Historic District	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Dr. Trueblood House	Kirkland	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Dunn Gardens	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
DUWAMISH	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Duwamish Number 1 Site	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Eagles Auditorium Building	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Eddy, James G., House and Grounds	Medina	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Eddy, James G., House and Grounds (Boundary Increase)	Medina	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
El Rio Apartment Hotel	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Entwistles, David and Martha, House	Carnation	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Falls City Masonic Hall	Fall City	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Faust--Ryan House	Bothell	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Federal Office Building	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, Seattle Branch	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Ferry, Pierre P., House	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Fire Station No. 18	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Fire Station No. 23	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Fire Station No. 25	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
First Methodist Episcopal Church	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
First Methodist Protestant Church of Seattle	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
First Railroad Addition Historic District	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Ford Motor Company Assembly Plant	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Fort Lawton	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Fremont Bridge	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Fremont Building	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Gaffney's Lake Wilderness Lodge	Maple Valley	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Galland, Caroline Kline, House	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Globe Building, Beebe Building and Hotel Cecil	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Graham, J. S., Store	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Grand Pacific Hotel	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Gray, Dr. Paschal and Agnes, House	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Guiry and Schillestad Building	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Harvard-Belmont District	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Hawthorne Square	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Hill, Samuel, House	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Hjertoos, Andrew and Bergette, Farm	Carnation	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Hoge Building	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Hollywood Farm	Woodinville	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Holyoke Building	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Home of the Good Shepherd	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Hull Building	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Hyde, Samuel, House	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Immanuel Lutheran Church	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Independent Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF) Hall No. 148	Carnation	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Interlake Public School	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Iron Pergola	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Issaquah Depot	Issaquah	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Issaquah Sportsmen's Club	Issaquah	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Keewaydin Clubhouse	Mercer Island	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
King Street Station	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Kirk, Lilly, House	Bothell	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Kirk, Peter, Building	Kirkland	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Kirkland Woman's Club	Kirkland	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Kittitas County Fairgrounds	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Kraus, Joseph, House	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Lake Keechelus Snowshed Bridge	Hyak	Kittitas	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Lakeview School	Mercer Island	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Leamington Hotel and Apartments	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Leary, Eliza Ferry, House	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Liberty Historic District	Liberty	Kittitas	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Loomis House	Kirkland	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Lyon Building	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
M. V. VASHON	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Magnolia Public Library	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Marsh, Louis S., House	Kirkland	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Marymoor Prehistoric Indian Site	Redmond	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Masonic Lodge Building	Kirkland	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
McGrath Cafe and Hotel--The McGrath	North Bend	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Medical Dental Building	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Merrill, R. D., House	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Milwaukee Road Bunkhouse	South Cle Elum	Kittitas	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Montlake Bridge	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Montlake Historic District	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Moore Theatre and Hotel	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Mount Baker Ridge Tunnel	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
MV Westward (Wooden Motor Vessel)			Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
National Building	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Naval Air Station (NAS) Seattle	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Naval Military Hangar--University Shell House	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Neighbor--Bennett House	Fall City	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
New Richmond Hotel	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
New Washington Hotel	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Nihon Go Gakko	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Nippon Kan	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Norman Bridge	North Bend	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
North Bend Forest Service Ranger Station	North Bend	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Northern Bank and Trust Building	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Northern Life Tower	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Northern Pacific Railway Passenger Depot	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Northwestern Improvement Company Store	Roslyn	Kittitas	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Old Georgetown City Hall	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Old Public Safety Building	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Olympic Hotel	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Pacific Coast Company House No. 75	Renton	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Palmer, A.L. Building [was missing - added KK]	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Panama Hotel [was missing - added KK]	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Paramount Theatre	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Park Department, Division of Playgrounds	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Parsons, William, House	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Phillips House	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Pickering Farm	Issaquah	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Pike Place Public Market Historic District	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Pioneer Building, Pergola, and Totem Pole	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Pioneer Hall	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Pioneer Square-Skid Road Historic District	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
PIRATE (R-Class Sloop)	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Queen Anne Club	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Queen Anne High School	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Queen Anne Public School	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Rainier Club	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Ramsay House	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Ravenna Park Bridge	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Raymond-Ogden Mansion	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Rector Hotel	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Redelsheimer--Ostrander House	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
RELIEF (lightship) [now listed as Swiftsure on NHL Inventory. -KK]	Kirkland	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Ronald, Judge James T., House	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Roslyn Historic District	Roslyn	Kittitas	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
RV John N Cobb	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
S.S. SAN MATEO	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Salmon la Sac Guard Station	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Schmitz Park Bridge	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
SCHOONER MARTHA	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Sears, Joshua, Building	Kirkland	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Seattle Chinatown Historic District	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Seattle Electric Company Georgetown Steam Plant	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Seattle Municipal Light and Power Plant	North Bend	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Seattle Public Library	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Seattle Public Library	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Seattle Public Library	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Seattle Public Library	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Seattle Public Library	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Seattle Public Library	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Seattle, Chief of the Suquamish, Statue	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Selleck Historic District	Selleck	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Shafer Building	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Showboat Theatre	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Shuey, Henry Owen, House	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Skinner Building	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Snoqualmie Depot	Snoqualmie	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Snoqualmie Falls Cavity Generating Station	Snoqualmie	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Snoqualmie Falls Hydroelectric Power Plant Historic District	Snoqualmie	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Snoqualmie School Campus	Snoqualmie	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Sorenson House	Bothell	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Springfield Farm	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Stimson-Green House	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Storey, Ellsworth, Cottages Historic District	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Storey, Ellsworth, Residences	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Stuart House and Gardens	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Summit School	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Temple de Hirsch	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Thompson, Will H., House	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Thornton, William Harper, House	Bothell	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Thorp Mill	Thorp	Kittitas	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Times Building	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
TOURIST II (auto ferry)	Kirkland	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Tracy House	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Triangle Hotel and Bar	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Trinity Parish Church	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Turner-Koepf House	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
U.S. Courthouse	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
U.S. Immigrant Station and Assay Office	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
U.S. Marine Hospital	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Union Station	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
United Shopping Tower	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
University Bridge	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
US Immigration Building	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
USCGC FIR	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Victorian Apartments	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Vincent School	Carnation	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
VIRGINIA V	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Volker, William, Building	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Volunteer Park	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Wagner Houseboat	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Wallingford Fire and Police Station	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Ward House	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Washington State Normal School Building	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Washington Street Public Boat Landing Facility	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
WAWONA (schooner)	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
West Point Light Station	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Wilke Farmhouse	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Winters, Frederick W., House	Bellevue	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Wurdemann, Harry Vanderbilt, House	Lake Forest Park	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Ye College Inn	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Yellowstone Road, The	Redmond	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
ZODIAC (schooner)	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Cabin Creek Historic District	Easton	Kittitas	Nationally significant resources	National Historic Register
Discovery Park Loop Trail	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Recreation Trails
Montlake Cut National Waterside Trail	Seattle	King	Nationally significant resources	National Recreation Trails
Mount Si Trail			Nationally significant resources	National Recreation Trails
Palouse to Cascades State Park Trail	Multiple	Multiple	Nationally significant resources	National Recreation Trails
Snoqualmie Valley Regional Trail	Multiple	King	Nationally significant resources	National Recreation Trails
Mountains to Sound Greenway National Scenic Byway	Multiple	King and Kittita	Nationally significant resources	National Scenic Byway
Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail	Multiple	Multiple	Nationally significant resources	National Scenic Trail
Middle Fork Snoqualmie River			Nationally significant resources	Wild and Scenic River
Pratt River			Nationally significant resources	Wild and Scenic River
Alpine Lakes Wilderness			Nationally significant resources	Wilderness
Lake Sammamish State Park	Issaquah	King	State significant resources	Local Landmarks
Alki Point and Duwamish Head	Seattle	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Alki Point Light Station	Seattle	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Ames, William O., House	Ellensburg	Kittitas	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Assay Office	Liberty	Kittitas	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Bagley Hall	Seattle	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Battle of Seattle Site	Seattle	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Beckstrom, Andrew and Augusta, Log Cabin	Bothell	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Boren, Carson, Home Site	Seattle	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Bothell Lake Forest Park Highway	Bothell	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Bothell's First Schoolhouse	Bothell	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Cedar River Watershed Cultural Landscape	North Bend	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Chickamauga Tugboat	Seattle	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Clark Hall	Seattle	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Colman Dock Site	Seattle	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Colman Elementary School	Seattle	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Covered Railroad Bridge North Bend	North Bend vicinity	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Denny Fuhrman School	Seattle	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Denny Hall	Seattle	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Denny Park	Seattle	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Denny, Arthur, Home Site	Seattle	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Fall City Cemetery	Fall City	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Ferry Service to West Seattle and Puget Sound Navigation Company Site	Seattle	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Fire Station No. 7	Seattle	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
First Catholic Hospital Site	Seattle	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
First Post Office Site	Seattle	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
First Public School Site	Seattle	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
First Service Station Site	Seattle	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Gas Works Park	Seattle	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Gorst Field	Seattle	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Government Springs and the Pines	Ellensburg vicinity	Kittitas	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Governor's Mansion	Ellensburg	Kittitas	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Great White Fleet Disembarkation Site	Seattle	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Hannan, William A., House	Bothell	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Hillcrest Apartments	Seattle	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Hollywood School	Woodinville	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Hospital Ship "Idaho"	Seattle	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Kinney Building	Cle Elum	Kittitas	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Lewis Hall	Seattle	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
List, George, House	Seattle	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Maple Donation Claim	Seattle	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Marymoor Farm Dutch Windmill	Redmond	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Men's Hall	Seattle	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Miike Maru Arrival Site	Seattle	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Moorings, The	Bellevue	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Mt. Si Bridge	North Bend vicinity	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Munro, Douglas, Burial Site	Cle Elum	Kittitas	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Newcastle Cemetery	Newport Hills vicinity	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
North Queen Anne Drive Bridge	Seattle	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Northern Pacific Depot	Bothell	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Observatory	Seattle	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Old Ferry Dock Building	Medina	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Parrington Hall	Seattle	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Prevost, Dr., Houses	Seattle	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Renton Coal Mine Hoist Foundation	Renton	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Renton Fire Station	Renton	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Renton Substation, Snoqualmie Falls Power Company	Renton	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Round the World Flight Site	Seattle	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Row Houses on 23rd Avenue	Seattle	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Salmon Bay Great Northern Railroad Bridge	Seattle	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Site of the Founding of the Fraternal Order of Eagles	Seattle	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Skirving, James, House	Bothell	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Snoqualmie Pass Wagon Road at Denny Creek	Snoqualmie Pass	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
SquireLatimer Block	Seattle	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
St. Edward State Park	Kenmore	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Stampede Pass Tunnel	Easton vicinity	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Stampede Pass Tunnel	Easton vicinity	Kittitas	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Start of 1889 Seattle Fire Site	Seattle	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
StimsonGriffiths House	Seattle	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Stossel Bridge	Carnation vicinity	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Tenas Chuck Moorage Historic District	Seattle	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
The Mountaineers' Snoqualmie Lodge	Snoqualmie Pass	Kittitas	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
The Mountaineers' Snoqualmie Lodge	Snoqualmie Pass	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Ton of Gold and Sailing of Willapa Site	Seattle	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
U.S.S. Nebraska Launching (Skinner and Eddy Shipyard Way)	Seattle	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
University MethodistEpiscopal Church	Seattle	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
University of Washington Columns	Seattle	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Virден Arrastra	Cle Elum vicinity	Kittitas	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Vogue Theater	Cle Elum	Kittitas	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Washington Territorial University Site	Seattle	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Washington, James W., Jr. Home and Studio	Seattle	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Yesler Terrace Low Income Housing Project 903 East Yesler Way Manager's Office (Seattle	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Yesler Wharf and Decatur Anchorage Site	Seattle	King	State significant resources	Washington Historic Register
Manastash Ridge	Ellensburg	Kittitas	State significant resources	
Marckworth Forest	Duval	King	State significant resources	
Teanaway Community Forest	Cle Elum	Kittitas	State significant resources	
Carpenter House	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Locally significant resources	Cle Elum Register of Historic Places
Cle Elum Dental Clinic	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Locally significant resources	Cle Elum Register of Historic Places
Forest Service Ranger Residence	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Locally significant resources	Cle Elum Register of Historic Places
Former Jonesville Miner's Residence	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Locally significant resources	Cle Elum Register of Historic Places
Grillo Motor Service (McKnight Motors)	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Locally significant resources	Cle Elum Register of Historic Places
Independent Meat Market	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Locally significant resources	Cle Elum Register of Historic Places
J. C. Penney Building	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Locally significant resources	Cle Elum Register of Historic Places
Juris Brothers Motors	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Locally significant resources	Cle Elum Register of Historic Places
Kinney Building/City Hardware/Hotel Royal, Suite 108	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Locally significant resources	Cle Elum Register of Historic Places
Kinney Building/City Hardware/Hotel Royal, Suite 110	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Locally significant resources	Cle Elum Register of Historic Places
Liberty Café	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Locally significant resources	Cle Elum Register of Historic Places
Livetti Building	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Locally significant resources	Cle Elum Register of Historic Places

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
McGinnis General Merchandise	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Locally significant resources	Cle Elum Register of Historic Places
Methodist Episcopal Church	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Locally significant resources	Cle Elum Register of Historic Places
Pacific Telephone & Telegraph	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Locally significant resources	Cle Elum Register of Historic Places
Pardini's Shoe Repair	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Locally significant resources	Cle Elum Register of Historic Places
Rex Hotel	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Locally significant resources	Cle Elum Register of Historic Places
St. Thomas Lodge No. 139	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Locally significant resources	Cle Elum Register of Historic Places
Stove's Drug Stove (Mus Pharmacy)	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Locally significant resources	Cle Elum Register of Historic Places
Vogue Theater	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Locally significant resources	Cle Elum Register of Historic Places
Creger Block	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Locally significant resources	Ellensburg City Landmark
Catholic Rectory	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Locally significant resources	Ellensburg City Landmark
Heinrich House	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Locally significant resources	Ellensburg City Landmark
Kittitas Electric Laundry	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Locally significant resources	Ellensburg City Landmark
Washington School (City Hall)	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Locally significant resources	Ellensburg City Landmark
Whitson House	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Locally significant resources	Ellensburg City Landmark
Angerer Farm Hay Barn Complex	Woodinville	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Anthony Farm	Carnation	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Auburn Masonic Temple	Snoqualmie Valley	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Auto Freight Building	Issaquah	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Baring Bridge	White Center	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Bill Brown Saloon	Redmond	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Brown's Garage	Maple Valley	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Camp North Bend (Camp Waskowitz), 1935	Newcastle	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Captain Thomas Phillips House	Woodinville vicinity	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Clise, James W., House	Redmond	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Commercial Hotel, 1913	Carnation	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Conrad Olson Farmstead	Redmond	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Crawford Store	Shoreline	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Delta Masonic Temple	Snoqualmie	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
DeYoung House	Tukwila	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Dockton Store & Post Office	Redmond vicinity	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Elliott Farm, 1911	Redmond	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Entwistle House, 1912	Carnation	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
F. W. Woolworth Company	Redmond	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Fall City Historic Residential District, 1887-1942	Fall City	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Fall City Hop Shed, 1988	Duvall	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Fall City Masonic Hall, 1895	Fall City	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
First Church of Christ, Scientist, 1922	Kenmore	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Fuller Store	Duvall	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Gilman Town Hall & Jail	Issaquah	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Gunnar T. Olson House, 1912	Redmond	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Haida House Replica No.4	Redmond	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Hailstone Feed Store & Gas Station	Issaquah	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Hollywood Farm, 1910	Snoqualmie	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Hollywood Schoolhouse, 1912	Woodinville	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Hotel Redmond (Justice White House)	Redmond	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Hutcheson Homestead	Redmond	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Issaquah Depot (Gilman Station)	Issaquah	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Issaquah Sportsman's Club, 1937	Fall City	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Jacob & Emma Reard House	Redmond	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Kenmore Community Club	Issaquah	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
King County Courthouse, 1916, 1931	Renton	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Kirkland Ferry Clock	Kirkland	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Kirkland Land & Improvement Company House (Loomis House)	Kirkland	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Kirkland Women's Club	Kirkland	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Lagesson Homestead, 1880s	Kirkland	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Lake Wilderness Lodge, 1950	Maple Valley	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Louis S Marsh House	Kirkland	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Lovegren (August) House, 1904	North Bend	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Marjesira Inn	Maple Valley	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Matilde & Olof Olson Farm, 1907-09	Maple Valley	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
McKibben-Corliss House	Fall City vicinity	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Meadowbrook Bridge, 1921	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Mill Creek Canyon Earthworks	Kenmore	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Mt. Si Bridge, 1904/1955	North Bend	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Murray & Rosa Morgan House	Fall City	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Neighbor-Bennett House, 1904	Fall City	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Newcastle Cemetery, c. 1870	Maple Valley	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Norman Bridge, 1950	North Bend	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
North Bend Historic Commercial District	North Bend	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Northern Pacific Railway Locomotive 924	Snoqualmie	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Northern Pacific Railway Steam Rotary Snowplow No.10	Snoqualmie	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Odd Fellows Hall	Redmond	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Old Cascade Scenic Highway HC	Sammamish Plateau and Snoqualmie	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Old Redmond School	Redmond	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Orson and Emma Wiley Residence	Redmond	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Pacific Coast Coal Co. House #75, 1870s	Newcastle	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Peter Kirk Building	Kirkland	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Prescott-Harshman House, 1904	Fall City	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Puget Sound Electric Railway Interurban Car No.523	Snoqualmie	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Quaale Log House, 1907	Carnation	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Raging River Bridge, 1915	Fall City	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Red Brick Road/ James Mattson Road, 1901	Preston	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Redmond Cemetery	Redmond	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Redmond City Park (Anderson Park)	Redmond	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Redmond State Bank	Redmond	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Reinig Road Sycamore Corridor, 1929	Snoqualmie	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Reynolds Farm & Indian Agency	Snoqualmie Valley	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Richmond Masonic Center	Shoreline	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Ronald Grade School	Shoreline	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Skykomish Historic Commercial District	Shoreline	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company Power Plant	Snoqualmie	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Snoqualmie Historic Commercial District	Snoqualmie	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Snoqualmie Historic Commercial District	Snoqualmie	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
St. Edward Seminary	Kenmore	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Stossel Bridge, 1951	Carnation	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Sutherland's Grocery & Filling Station	Duvall vicinity	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Tahoma High School, 1926/1938	Maple Valley	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Thomas McNair House	Fall City	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Thomas Rouse Road, 1880	Newcastle	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Thomsen Residence, 1927	Issaquah	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Tollgate Farmhouse, c.1890	North Bend	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Tolt Bridge	Carnation	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Tolt IOOF/Eagles Hall, 1895	Carnation	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Vincent Schoolhouse, 1905	Carnation	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
W. D. Gibbon General Store	Kirkland	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
West Snoqualmie Valley - Carnatio Farm Road HC	Snoqualmie Valley	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
William E Boeing House	Sammamish	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Woodinville School, 1936	Woodinville	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
WPA Park Buildings, 1938-40 Preston Activity Center	Preston	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
WPA Park Buildings, 1938-40 Si View Pool and Activity Center	North Bend	King	Locally significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks
Cedar River	several cities	King	Locally significant resources	Local Landmarks
Chinook Bend Natural Area	Carnation	King	Locally significant resources	Local Landmarks

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Cle Elum Supplementation and Research Facility	Roslyn	Kittitas	Locally significant resources	Local Landmarks
Cooper River Bridge	Ronald	Kittitas	Locally significant resources	Local Landmarks
Denny Creek	near Snoqualmie Pass	King	Locally significant resources	Local Landmarks
Gold Creek	near Snoqualmie Pass	Kittitas	Locally significant resources	Local Landmarks
I-90 Wildlife Crossings	near Snoqualmie Pass	King	Locally significant resources	Local Landmarks
Issaquah Salmon Hatchery	Issaquah	King	Locally significant resources	Local Landmarks
Keechelus Lake	near Snoqualmie Pass	Kittitas	Locally significant resources	Local Landmarks
Redlining Heritage Trail	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Local Landmarks
Roslyn Historic Cemetary	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Locally significant resources	Local Landmarks
Seattle Chinatown-International District	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Local Landmarks
Snoqualmie Falls	Snoqualmie	King	Locally significant resources	Local Landmarks
South Lake Union	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Local Landmarks
Tolt River-John MacDonald Park	Carnation	King	Locally significant resources	Local Landmarks
Admiral Theater	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Anhalt Apartment Building	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Arboretum Aquaduct & Sewer Trestle	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Arctic Building	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
B.F. Day School	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Ballard/Howe House	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Bank of California Building	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Beacon Hill First Baptist Church	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Bell Apartments	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Belltown Cottages	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Ben Bridge Jewelers Street Clock	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Benton's Jewelers Street Clock	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Bethany Presbyterian Church	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Black Manufacturing Building	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Black Property	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Bon Marche	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Bowen/Huston Bungalow	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Boyer/Lambert House	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Brehm Brothers Houses	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Brooklyn Building	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Bryant Elementary School	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
C.H. Black House & Gardens	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Camlin Hotel	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Capitol Hill United Methodist Church	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Carroll's Jewelers Street Clock	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Century Square Street Clock	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Cleveland High School	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Coliseum Theater & Building	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Colman Building	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Concord Elementary School	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Cotterill House	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Cowen Park Bridge	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Decatur Building	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Del a Mar Apartment Building	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Dexter Horton Building	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Douglass-Truth Library	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Doyle Building/J.S. Graham Store	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Drake House	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Dunlap Elementary School	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Duwamish Railroad Bridge	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Eagles Temple Building/ACT Theater	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
East Republican Street Stairway	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Eastern Hotel 506	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
El Rio Apartments	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Ellsworth Storey Historic Cottages Group	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Ellsworth Storey Houses	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Emerson Elementary School	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Epiphany Chapel	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Exchange building	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Excursion Boat Virginia V	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Fall City Historical Society	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Fautleroy Community Church and YMCA	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Fir Lodge/Alki Homestead Restaurant	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Fire Station #18	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Fire Station #2	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Fire Station #23	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Fire Station #25	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Fire Station #3	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Fire Station #33	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Fireboat Duwamish	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
First African Methodist Episcopal Church	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
First Avenue Groups/Waterfront Center	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
First Church of Christ Scientist	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Fisher-Howell House	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Flatiron Building	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Ford Assembly Plant Building	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Fourteenth Avenue West Group	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Franklin High School	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Frederick & Nelson Building	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Fremont Bridge	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Fremont Hotel	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Fremont Library	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Fremont Trolley Barn/Red Hook Ale Brewery	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Gas Works Park	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Gatewood School	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
George Washington Memorial Bridge/Aurora Bridge	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Georgetown City Hall	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Georgetown Steam Plant	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
German House	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Good Shepherd Center	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Great American Food and Beverage Co. Street Clock	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Great Northern Building	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Green Lake Library	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Greenwood Jewelers Street Clock 129 N 85th St.	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Guiry Hotel	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Hainsworth/Gordon House	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Handschy/Kistler House	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Harvard Mansion	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Hay School	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Hillcrest Apartment Building	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Hoge Building	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Holyoke Building	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank King Co. Street Clock	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Hull Building	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Immaculate Conception Church	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Immanuel Lutheran Church	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
James W. Washington, Jr. Home and Studio	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Jensen Block	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Josephinum/New Washington Hotel	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Joshua Green Building	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Kinnear Park	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Kraus/Andersson House	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Kubota Gardens	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Lacey V. Murrow Bridge and East Portals of the Mount Baker Tunnels	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Lake City Library	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Lake Union Steam Plant and Hydro House	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Lake Washington Bicycle Path	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Langston Hughes Cultural Arts Center	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Latona School	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Leamington/Pacific Hotel and Apartments	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Liggett/Fourth and Pike Building	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Lightship Relief/Swiftsure	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Lincoln Park/Lincoln Reservoir and Bobby Morris Playfield	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Log House Museum Building	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Louisa Building	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Lyon Building	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
M.V. Malibu	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
M.V. Thea Foss	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Madison Middle School	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Magnolia Library	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Mann Building	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Maryland Apartments	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Mc Fee/Klockzien House	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
McGraw Square/Place	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Montlake Bridge and Montlake Cut	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Moore Mansion	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Moore Theater and Hotel Building	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Myron Ogden House	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
N. Queen Anne Dr. Bridge	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Nathan Eckstein Junior High School	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Nelson/Steinbrueck House	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
New Age Christian Church	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
New Pacific Apartment Building	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
New Richmond Laundry	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
North East Library	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Norvell House	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Old Main Street School	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Old Norway Hall	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Olympic Tower	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Olympic Warehouse and Cold Storage Building	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
P.P. Ferry House/Old Deanery of St. Mark's Cathedral	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Pacific Medical Center/U.S. Marine Hospital	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Paramount Theater Building	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Parker-Fersen House	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Parsons House	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Parsons Memorial Garden	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Pier 59	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Queen Anne Boulevard	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Queen Anne Library	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Queen Anne Water Tank #1	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Rosen House	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Salmon Bay Bridge	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Samuel Hyde House	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
San Remo Apartment Building	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Satterlee House	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Schillestad Building	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Schmitz Park Bridge	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Schooner Wawona	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Seaboard Building 1506 Westlake Ave.	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Seattle Asian Art Museum at Volunteer Park	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Seattle Buddhist Church	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Seattle Empire Laundry	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Seattle First Baptist Church	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Seattle Times Building	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Seattle Tower	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Seattle, Chief of Suquamish Statue	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Seward School	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Shafer Building/Sixth and Pine Building	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Smith Tower	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Snagboat W.T. Preston	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Snoqualmie Valley Historical Society	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Space Needle	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
St. James Cathedral, Rectory and Site	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
St. Joseph's Church	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Cathedral	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
St. Nicholas/Lakeside School	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
St. Spiridon Russian Orthodox Cathedral	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Stevens School	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Stimson-Green House	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Stuart/Balcom House	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Summit School/Northwest School	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Terminal Sales Building	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Thompson/LaTurner House	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Times Square Building	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Trinity Parish Episcopal Church	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Troy Laundry Building	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Tugboat Arthur Foss	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Twenty-Third Avenue Houses Group	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
U.S. Immigration Building	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
University Heights Elementary School	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
University Library	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
University Methodist Episcopal Church and Parsonage	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
University Presbyterian Church	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Van Vorst Building	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Victorian House	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Victorian Row Apartment Building	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Wallingford Center/Interlake School	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Wallingford Fire and Police Station	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Ward House	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
West Earth Co. Street Clock	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
West Queen Anne Elementary School	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
West Queen Anne Walls	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
West Seattle High School	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
West Seattle Library	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Wintonia Hotel	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Yesler Houses	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
YMCA Building	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Barnes Building	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	Seattle City Landmark
Cedar River Watershed Education Center	North Bend	King	Locally significant resources	
Coal Mines Trail	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Locally significant resources	
Seward Park	Seattle	King	Locally significant resources	

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Snoqualmie Mill	Snoqualmie	King	Locally significant resources	
Snoqualmie Point Park	Snoqualmie	King	Locally significant resources	
Central Washington University Archives & Special Collections	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Other significant resources	Archives
Ellensburg Public Library	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Other significant resources	Archives
Kittitas County Genealogical Society	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Other significant resources	Archives
Pacific Northwest Railroad Archive	Burien	King	Other significant resources	Archives
Roslyn Public Library	Roslyn	Kittitas	Other significant resources	Archives
Washington State Archives Central Regional Branch			Other significant resources	Archives
Bullitt Family Home	Squak Mtn	King	Other significant resources	Historic Working Lands
City of Moncton	Rattlesnake Lake	King	Other significant resources	Historic Working Lands
Cougar Mountain Mine Shafts	Cougar Mtn	King	Other significant resources	Historic Working Lands
Edgewick (North Bend Lumber Co. Town)	North Bend	King	Other significant resources	Historic Working Lands
Fort Patterson	Fall City	King	Other significant resources	Historic Working Lands
Fort Tilton	Fall City	King	Other significant resources	Historic Working Lands
Grand Ridge Mine	Issaquah	King	Other significant resources	Historic Working Lands
High Point Mill	High Point	King	Other significant resources	Historic Working Lands

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Meadowbrook Farm	Snoqualmie	King	Other significant resources	Historic Working Lands
Monohon Mill	Lake Sammamish	King	Other significant resources	Historic Working Lands
Preston Mill	Preston	King	Other significant resources	Historic Working Lands
Snoqualmie Log Pavilion	Snoqualmie	King	Other significant resources	Historic Working Lands
Snoqualmie Mill Pond	Snoqualmie	King	Other significant resources	Historic Working Lands
Snoqualmie Summit Ski Area	Snoqualmie Pass	King	Other significant resources	Historic Working Lands
Stampede Tunnel		King, Kittitas	Other significant resources	Historic Working Lands
Sunset Highway		King	Other significant resources	Historic Working Lands
Tanner	Tanner	King	Other significant resources	Historic Working Lands
Tiger Mountain Mines	Tiger Mtn	King	Other significant resources	Historic Working Lands
Tokol Creek Mill Site	Fall City	King	Other significant resources	Historic Working Lands
Tokol Siding Camp A	Fall City	King	Other significant resources	Historic Working Lands
Tollgate Farm	North Bend	King	Other significant resources	Historic Working Lands
Wawona (Ship)	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historic Working Lands
Ballard Historical Society	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Birthplace of Seattle / Log House Museum	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Black Genealogy Research Group	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Black Heritage Society of Washington State, Inc.	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Burke Museum of Natural History and Culture	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Campfire Museum	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Cascade Association of Museums and History	Kittitas County	Kittitas	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Center for Puget Sound History and Archaeology	Bellevue	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Center for the Study of the Pacific Northwest (Department of History) -	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Center for Wooden Boats	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Central Washington University Foundation	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Cle Elum Telephone Museum	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Coast Guard Museum of the Northwest	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Daughters of the Pioneers of Washington State Chapter One	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Densho Japanese American Legacy Project	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Discovery Park Visitor Center	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Doc McCune Library	Woodinville	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Duvall Historical Society	Duvall	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Duwamish Tribe	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
E. B. Dunn Historic Garden Trust	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Eastside Genealogical Society	Bellevue	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Eastside Heritage Center	Bellevue	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
El Centro de la Raza	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Ethnic Heritage Council	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Experience Music Project	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Fall City Historical Society	Fall City	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Filipino American National Historical Society	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Fiske Genealogical Library	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Foundation for Historic Preservation and Adaptive Reuse	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Fremont Historical Society	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Friends of Gasworks Park	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Friends of Georgetown History	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Friends of Seattle's Olmstead Parks	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Friends of the Cedar River Watershed	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Friends of the Conservatory	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Friends of the Humanities	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Georgetown Community Council (Historic Georgetown City Hall Association Hat n	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Georgetown Powerplant Museum	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Harry Bridges Center for Labor Studies	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Heritage 4 Culture	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Heritage Network of East King County	Issaquah	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Historic Ellensburg	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Historic Preservation Assistance, US Army Corps of Engineers	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Historic Seattle	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
History House	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
History Link	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Humanities Washington	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Iron Horse Bed and Breakfast	South Cle Elum	Kittitas	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Issaquah Historical Society	Issaquah	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Japanese Cultural and Community Center of Washington (Nikkei Heritage	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Jewish Genealogical Society of Washington State	Redmond	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Kenmore Heritage Society	Kenmore	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
King County Archives and Records Management	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
King County Landmarks Commission / Historic Preservation Program	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
King Street Station Foundation	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Kirkland Heritage Society	Kirkland	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Klondike Gold Rush National Historic Park	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Korean American Historical Society	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Kubota Garden Foundation	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Lake Washington Ship Canal and Hiram S. Chittenden Locks	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Magnolia Historical Society	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Maple Valley Historical Society	Maple Valley	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Maritime Heritage Network (4Culture)	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Market Foundation (Marker Heritage Center)	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Meadowbrook Farm Preservation Association	Snoqualmie	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Mercer Island Historical Society	Mercer Island	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Metro Employees' Historical Vehicle Association	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Microsoft Visitor Center (formerly Microsoft Museum)	Redmond	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Milwaukee Road Historical Association	Antioch IL		Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Milwaukee RR Documentary Project	North Bend	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Museum Educators of Puget Sound	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Museum of Communications (formerly Vintage Telephone Equipment Museum)	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Museum of Flight	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
National Archives -- Pacific Alaska Region	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Neely Mansion Association	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Newcastle Historical Society	Newcastle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Nordic Heritage Museum	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Northern Kittitas County Historical Society	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Northwest African American Museum	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Northwest Antique Fire Apparatus Association (Last Resort Fire Department)	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Northwest Black Pioneers	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Northwest Heritage Resources	Lake Forest Park	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Northwest Public Transportation Historical Group	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Northwest Railway Museum	Snoqualmie	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Northwest Schooner Society	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Northwest Seaport	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
NW Chapter of the Oregon California Trail Association	Bellevue	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Olmstead Place State Park / Washington State Parks	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Pacific Northwest Historians Guild	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Pacific Northwest Labor History Association	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Pacific Northwest Museum of Motorcycling	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Pike Place Market Preservation and Development Authority	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Pioneer Association of the State of Washington	Bothell	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Pioneer Square Community Association	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Providence Archives	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Puget Sound Fireboat Foundation (formerly Shipping and Railway Heritage)	Kirkland	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Puget Sound Maritime Historical Society	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Puget Sound Welsh Association	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Queen Anne Historical Society	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Rainier Valley Historical Society	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Redmond Historic Preservation Program	Redmond	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Redmond Historical Society	Redmond	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Renton Historical Society Museum	Renton	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Roslyn Cemetary Commission	Roslyn	Kittitas	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Roslyn Cemetery Beneficial Association	Roslyn	Kittitas	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Sammamish Heritage Society	Sammamish	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Schooner Martha Foundation	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Seattle Architectural Foundation	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Seattle Area Archivists	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Seattle Betsuin Buddhist Temple Archives	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Seattle Civil Rights and Labor History Project	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Seattle First Baptist Church Heritage Room	Bellevue	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Seattle Genealogical Society	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Seattle Heritage Coalition	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Seattle King County Military History Society, Inc.	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board / Historic Preservation Program	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Seattle Metropolitan Police Museum	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Seattle Municipal Archives	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Seattle Public Library / Seattle Collection	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Seattle School District Archives	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Seattle Veterans Museum	Kenmore	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Shoreline Historical Museum	Shoreline	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Snoqualmie Valley Historical Museum	North Bend	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Snoqualmie Valley Historical Society	Snoqualmie	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
South King County Cultural Coalition	Renton	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Stimson-Green Mansion	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Swauk-Teaway Grange	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Swedish Finn Historical Society	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Thorp Mill Town Historical Preservation Society	Thorp	Kittitas	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Tolt Historical Society	Carnation	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Underground Tour	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
United Indians of all Tribes Foundation	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
University of Washington Libraries	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
US 99 Association	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
USFS Cultural Resources	Mountlake Terrace	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Virginia Mason Historical Society	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Virginia V Foundation	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Volunteers for Outdoor Washington	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Washington Commission for the Humanities	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Washington Museum Association	Bellevue	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Washington State Archives -- Puget Sound Branch	Bellevue	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Washington State Jewish Historical Society	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Washington Trust for Historic Preservation	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Wing Luke Asian Museum	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Coast Guard Museum of the Northwest	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Historical Organization
Boeing Airplane Co. Building 105	Tukwila	King	Other significant resources	King County and Local Landmarks

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Bothell Historical Museum	Bothell	King	Other significant resources	Museum
Burke Museum of Natural History and Culture	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Museum
Campfire Museum	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Museum
Central Washington University Foundation	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Other significant resources	Museum
Cle Elum Telephone Museum	Cle Elum	Kittitas	Other significant resources	Museum
Clymer Museum of Art	Ellensburg	King	Other significant resources	Museum
Eastside Heritage Center	Bellevue	King	Other significant resources	Museum
Ellensburg Rodeo Hall of Fame	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Other significant resources	Museum
Georgetown Powerplant Museum	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Museum
Gilman Town Hall Museum	Issaquah	King	Other significant resources	Museum
History House of Greater Seattle	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Museum
Issaquah Depot Museum	Issaquah	Kittitas	Other significant resources	Museum
Kittitas County Historic Museum	Ellensburg	King	Other significant resources	Museum
Klondike Gold Rush National Historic Park	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Museum
Log House Museum - Birthplace of Seattle	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Museum
Maritime Event Center	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Museum

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Microsoft Visitor Center (formerly Microsoft Museum)	Redmond	King	Other significant resources	Museum
Museum of Communications (formerly Vintage Telephone Equipment Museum)	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Museum
Museum of History and Industry (MOHAI)	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Museum
Northwest African American Museum	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Museum
Northwest Railway Museum	Snoqualmie	King	Other significant resources	Museum
Northwest Seaport	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Museum
Pacific Northwest Museum of Motorcycling	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Museum
Puget Sound Maritime Historical Society Museum	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Museum
Renton Historical Society Museum	Renton	Kittitas	Other significant resources	Museum
Roslyn Museum	Roslyn	King	Other significant resources	Museum
Seattle Metropolitan Police Museum	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Museum
Seattle Veterans Museum	Kenmore	King	Other significant resources	Museum
Shoreline Historical Museum	Shoreline	King	Other significant resources	Museum
Snoqualmie Valley Historical Museum	North Bend	Kittitas	Other significant resources	Museum
South Cle Elum Rail yard	South Cle Elum	King	Other significant resources	Museum
Washington State Ski and Snowboard Museum	Snoqualmie Pass	King	Other significant resources	Museum

Name	City	County	Significance	Designation
Wing Luke Asian Museum	Seattle	King	Other significant resources	Museum
Boeing Airplane Co. Building 105	Tukwila	King	Other significant resources	National Historic Register

Appendix C: Implementation Priorities, Projects and Partners

Duties/Actions	Priorities	Projects	Partners	
(i) Carry out programs and projects that recognize, protect, and enhance important resource values in the National Heritage Area.	Checkerboard Reassembly	Cle Elum Ridge Community Forest	Yakama Nation, Kittitas County, Sierra Club, The Nature Conservancy, Forterra, Trust for Public Land, Kittitas Conservation Trust, Checkerboard Partnership	
		Snoqualmie Forest	Snoqualmie Tribe, U.S. Forest Service, WA DNR, WDFW, King County, Forterra	
		Various inholdings	Kittitas County, King County, Forterra, Trust for Public Land	
	Habitat Restoration in Urban Green Spaces		Urban forest carbon credit sale for Ballinger Open Space	City of Shoreline, City Forest Credits
			Forest, riparian and shoreline restoration at Lake Sammamish State Park	WA State Parks, Friends of Lake Sammamish State Park
			Duwamish Alive restoration events	ECOSS
			Green Cities Partnership	Cities of Issaquah, Kirkland, Redmond, Seattle, Shoreline, and Snoqualmie; Forterra
			King County's 3 Million Trees campaign	King County, multiple nonprofit and community contributors
			Kittitas Stewardship Fund	Kittitas Chamber of Commerce, community businesses
	Salmon Conservation and Recovery		Teanaway River In-Stream Restoration	Yakama and Klickitat Fisheries Project, Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group, WA DNR, and WDFW
			Yakima Basin Integrated Plan	Yakama Nation, US Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, US Army Corps of Engineers, NOAA Fisheries, the WA Department of Ecology, WA Department of Agriculture, WDFW, WA DNR, Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board, Kittitas County, Yakima County, City of Yakima, private irrigation districts, and environmental nonprofits

			like American Rivers and Trout Unlimited.
		Cle Elum Fish Passage	US Bureau of Reclamation, Yakama Nation, Yakama Klickitat Fisheries Project, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, US Army Corps of Engineers, NOAA Fisheries, WA Department of Ecology, WDFW, and WA DNR
		Taneum Creek Restoration	Yakama Nation, WA DNR, WDFW, The Nature Conservancy, Tapash Collaborative
		Issaquah Creek In-Stream and Riparian Restoration	Tribes, City of Issaquah, WA State Parks, King County, Friends of Lake Sammamish State Park, Lake Washington/ Cedar/ Sammamish Watershed (WRIA 8), Carter Subaru, City of Sammamish, King Conservation District
		Kokanee Work Group	Snoqualmie Tribe, King County, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, WDFW, WA State Parks, Trout Unlimited, Friends of Issaquah Salmon Hatchery, Save Lake Sammamish, Friends of Pine Lake, and other stakeholders
		Culvert Replacements	WSDOT and other road managers
		Gold Creek Restoration	U.S. Forest Service, Kittitas Conservation Trust, Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board, Yakama Nation Fisheries, Conservation Northwest, WA Department of Ecology, Forterra
	Promoting Responsible and Respectful Recreation	Recreate Responsibly Coalition	U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, WA DNR, WDFW, WA State Parks, King County, and numerous conservation and recreation organizations
		Trailhead Ambassadors	U.S. Forest Service, WA DNR, WA State Parks, King County Parks, Seattle Public Utilities, Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance, Issaquah Alps Trails Club, King County Search and

			Rescue, The Mountaineers, REI Co-op, Seattle Outdoor Adventurers, Trust for Public Land, and Washington Trails Association
		Ancestral Lands Movement	Snoqualmie Tribe
		Understanding Treaty Rights workshops	Tulalip Tribes
(ii) Establish and maintain interpretive exhibits and programs.	Interpretive Panels and Signs	Teanaway Community Forest Interpretive Panels	Yakima Klickitat Fisheries Project, Yakama Nation, WA DNR, WDFW and Goal 5 Group
		Gold Creek Interpretive Panels	Kittitas Conservation Trust, U.S. Forest Service, CERD, and Conservation Northwest
		Snoqualmie Point Park Interpretive Panels	City of Snoqualmie
		Mountains to Sound Greenway Trail Signage	City of Bellevue
		Mountains to Sound Greenway Trail Signage	City of Seattle
		Middle Fork Snoqualmie Interpretive Panels: Camp Brown, Oxbow Loop	U.S. Forest Service, WA DNR
	Interactive Digital Media	ESRI StoryMaps	University of Washington
		Geofencing apps	HearHere.com, Tread.com
	Interpreted Experiences	Salmon SEEsOn	WDFW, King County, Duwamish Alive, Seattle Aquarium, FISH, Friends of Lake Sammamish State Park, Cedar River Watershed Education Center
		Heritage Trails	Tribes, National Park Service, WA State Parks, environmental education centers, historical societies, museums
		Youth and Family Backpack Kits	UW Bothell EERC at Saint Edward State Park, REI
	Exhibits and Interpretive Installations	Snoqualmie Pass Visitors Center	U.S. Forest Service, Pass Life, Evo
		Museum exhibit about Japanese railway workers	Northwest Railway Museum, 4Culture
(iii) Develop recreational and education opportunities.	The Mountains to Sound Greenway Trail	Palouse to Cascades State Park Trail and Historic Railroad Depots	City of Ellensburg, WA State Parks, Palouse to Cascades Trail Coalition
		Preston-Snoqualmie Connector	King County, WA DNR, WSDOT

		Bellevue to Issaquah	Cities of Bellevue and Issaquah, WSDOT, Leafline Trails Coalition
		Seattle Waterfront Terminus	City of Seattle, Leafline Trails Coalition
Connected Networks of Regional and Community Trails		Eastrail and Wilburton Trestle renovation	Eastrail Partners, King County, Leafline Trails Coalition
		Towns to Teanaway	Cities of Cle Elum, Roslyn, Ronald, Kittitas County, The Nature Conservancy, Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance, Washington Trails Association, REI Co-op
		Snoqualmie Valley Trail connections	Cities of Carnation, Duvall, Snoqualmie, and North Bend, King County
		Georgetown to South Park Connector Trail	Seattle Department of Transportation
		Preston Mill Park	King County
Recreation Development and Maintenance		Teanaway Community Forest Recreation Plan	WA DNR, Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance, Washington Trails Association
		Middle Fork Snoqualmie Plan	U.S. Forest Service, Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance, Washington Trails Association
		Snoqualmie Corridor Recreation Plan	U.S. Forest Service, King County
		Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail	U.S. Forest Service, Pacific Crest Trail Association, Backcountry Horsemen of Washington
		U.S. Forest Service deferred maintenance	U.S. Forest Service, Washington Trails Association
		Snoqualmie River Habitat Restoration and Access	U.S. Forest Service, King County, American Whitewater
		Upper Yakima River Habitat Restoration and Access	Kittitas County, American Whitewater
		Teanaway Community Forest Curriculum	Thorp School District, WA DNR, WDFW
Environmental Education			
Career-Connected Internships		Clean Water Ambassadors	King County
		Youth Engaged in Sustainable Systems	Pacific Education Institute, local school districts
		Youth Conservation Corps	King County
		Lake Washington Watershed Internship	Pacific Science Center

(iv) Increase public awareness of, and appreciation for, natural, historical, scenic, and cultural resources of the NHA.	Marketing Plans and Promotion	Savor Snoqualmie Valley	Discover North Bend, Duvall Chamber of Commerce, SnoValley Chamber of Commerce
		Greenway NHA Passport Stamp	Snoqualmie Pass Visitor Center, Klondike Gold Rush Museum, Visit Seattle Visitor Center, REI Co-op
		Signature Greenway Events (Explore the Greenway and the Greenway Trek)	Greenway Trust
		In My Backyard	National Park Service (Klondike Gold Rush National Historic Park)
(v) Protect and restore historic sites and buildings in the National Heritage Area that are consistent with National Heritage Area themes.	Preserving Historic Sites and Structures	Palouse to Cascades Trail: Railway Depots and Artifacts	WA State Parks, the Palouse to Cascades Trail Coalition
		Roslyn Historic Cemeteries	Roslyn Cemetery Beneficiary Association
		Salmon la Sac Picnic Shelter	U.S. Forest Service, Cascadian Log School
		Snoqualmie Pass Fire and Rescue Station converted to visitors center and community gathering space	U.S. Forest Service, Pass Life
		Thorp Mill	Thorp Mill Town Historical Preservation Society
		Wilburton Trestle	Eastrail Partners, King County, City of Bellevue
	Research, Curation and Archiving	Biography of Greenway Trust founder Jim Ellis	Historylink.org
(vi) Ensure clear, consistent, and appropriate signs identifying points of public access and sites of interest are posted throughout the National Heritage Area.	NHA Signage	Highway Entrance Signs	WSDOT
		Greenway Kiosk updates	Washington State Parks, WA DNR, City of Cle Elum, City of Mercer Island, City of Seattle, City of Snoqualmie and Seattle Public Utilities, tribes as interested.
(vii) Promote a wide range of partnerships among federal, state, Tribal, and local governments, organizations, and individuals to further the National Heritage Area.	Greenway-wide forums	Greenway Heritage Summit	Tribes, land managers, local governments, conservation and recreation organizations, historical and heritage groups, direct marketing organizations and chambers of commerce, interested public and other stakeholders
		Land Managers Forum	Tribes, US Forest Service, WA DNR, WA State Parks, WDFW,
		Land/Natural Resource Management Forum	Tribes, US Forest Service, WA DNR, WDFW, WA State Parks, King County Parks,

			watersheds, municipal park districts, conservation and recreation groups, and other public land stakeholders
		Historic Preservation Forum	Tribes, historical and heritage societies, agencies, WA State Historic Preservation Office, Tribal Historic Preservation Officers
		Interpretation and Education Forum	Agencies, tribes, museums, visitor centers, education centers, education partners
	Place-Based Action Groups	East Cascades Recreation Partnership	Greenway Trust, USFS, BLM, Yakama Nation Forestry, WA DNR, WA DFW, Kittitas County, The Nature Conservancy, WTA
		Teanaway Community Forest Goal 5 Group	Greenway Trust, WTA, WA DNR, WA DFW, Kittitas Field and Stream Club, local residents
		Snoqualmie Valley Heritage Action Team	4Culture, Camlann Medieval Village, Cedar River Watershed Education Center, Duvall Historical Society, Fall City Historical Society, Issaquah Historical Museums, King County, Lee Arts Foundation, North Bend Theatre, Northwest Railroad Museum, Snoqualmie Falls Hydroelectric Museum (managed by Puget Sound Energy), Snoqualmie Valley Historical Museum, Tolt Historic Society, Washington State Historical Society, and representatives from local communities, including Duvall, Carnation, Fall City, Preston, Snoqualmie, North Bend, and rural areas of eastern King County.
		Snoqualmie Valley Outdoor Recreation Action Team	Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, The Snoqualmie Indian Tribe, Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Washington State Parks, Washington State

			<p>Department of Transportation, King County Parks, Seattle Public Utilities, City of North Bend, City of Snoqualmie, City of Duvall, City of Carnation, Si View Metropolitan Parks District, Fall City Metropolitan Parks District, Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance, Washington Trails Association, Compass Outdoor Adventurers, King County Search and Rescue.</p>
		<p>Middle Fork Snoqualmie Valley Coalition</p>	<p>Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, The Snoqualmie Indian Tribe, Washington State Department of Natural Resources, King County, City of North Bend, Access Fund, Alpine Lakes Protection Society, American Whitewater, Back Country Horsemen, Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance, Forterra, King County Search and Rescue, Middle Fork Outdoor Recreation Coalition, Middle Fork Neighbors, Mountaineers, Outdoor Alliance, REI, Snoqualmie Watershed Forum, The Trust for Public Land, Washington Trails Association, Washington Wild</p>

Appendix D: Cooperative Agreement between National Park Service and Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust

Appendix E: Summary of Public Comments

Appendix E. Letters of support and encouragement